

## LEGAL RELATIONS IN ANIMAL FARMING BIOTECHNOLOGY

**O.Y. PIDDUBNYY, *PhD (Law), associated professor,*  
*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of*  
*Ukraine***

*The article contains a study on the legal bases for the use of biotechnology in animal husbandry, legal limitations and restrictions that must operate during such use, as well as prospects for the development of the legal basis for the use of biotechnology in livestock due to the trend to a significant expansion of the forms and methods of use in the developed world.*

***Biological technology, agricultural animal husbandry, animal biotechnology; relationship on the use of biotechnology***

In modern terms the concept of "animal farming" takes on new meaning, as there is a traditional farming concentrated within the term "agriculture", which is to improve and grow animal species useful to man, and mainly deals with agricultural activities. However, there is a wide scope of biological processes of animals, their reproduction, acceleration, change and improvement, bringing used in medicine, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other industries etc., and agriculture has quite distant relation to that branches.

For the purpose of this study is proposed to understand the animal farming as a whole complex of relations connected with excretion, reproduction and use of animals for human purposes, but primarily for agricultural production, as other activities on the use of animals, such as biological technologies to other areas such as health care, are not yet

defined as a subject more or less strict regulation. The use of animals that do not belong to agriculture, traditionally covered by the legislation of Ukraine fauna. As for the animals that are kept for aesthetic, cultural and educational purposes, the legal regulations of limited such as the model of ownership and protection of certain unhuman animal treatment.

It is important to note that these legal relations are in the state of certain convergence or interconnected as a single stage process, since the introduction of biotechnology into practice followed replication and mass production of biotechnology products in agriculture. Similarly, effects on wildlife have not expected, but that model of legal regulation can be used to restore the missing elements of biodiversity in the wild .

Consequently, the legal regulation of biotechnology in livestock production should start from the benefits that brings objective of development of biotechnology in livestock production - improving the health of animals, of course, increasing productivity and reducing agricultural livestock veterinary costs; improving the quality of animal products, such as its taste, the capacity for rapid weight gain animals, increasing productivity of dairy cattle; advantages in the field of environmental protection, which is to reduce the burden on the environment, which is caused by agricultural activity - one of the biggest sources of environmental pollution in the world; improve human health through the latest research, including the artificial cultivation of human organs and cells in the animal body, and some other technologies that are follofwing to the use of biotechnology in medicine.

This relationship proves once again that consideration of the application of biological technology in the legal dimension should be comprehensive in nature, given the convergence and interpenetration of different applications of biotechnology.

In terms of regulation, it is reasonably to allocate animal biotechnology, depending on its purpose to regulate a variety of methods and means to establish different degrees and levels of security, depending

on what is the ultimate goal of certain biotechnological methods. If there is a focus on improving health that such relationship should be regulated through legislation of human-protection law; relevant innovations in environmental protection should be designed as objects of environmental and biotechnological legal regulation; methods to improve the efficiency of agricultural production should be regulated by agricultural legislation.