

CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL REGULATION OF USE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE

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The article includes the study of legal principles in the use of biological resources of nature. We analyze the current content of the principle of sustainable development, its advantages and disadvantages compared with the previous concept of rational nature .

Biological technology, biological resources, biodiversity, sustainable development, the relationship in the field of biotechnology.

Today biological technologies are no longer purely laboratory phenomenon and become an integral part of life. Agriculture, medicine, energy, food industry - this is an incomplete list of industries in which actively introduced the latest research results. In many countries successfully cultivated crops produced through genetic modification. There are proposals artificial ecosystems, such as genetically modified forests instead of forests that have suffered degradation of human impact. Regularly there are new treatments for diseases, including the use of stem cells, embryonic tissues, the impact on the human genome. Repeatedly scientists around the world say about the possibility of human cloning, the use of human genes for genome modification in animal research purposes.

Undoubtedly, science, knowledge of the world, the development of new methods to overcome the disease, global food crisis is a positive process, and the denial of this fact is nothing more than sectarianism, and ultimately doomed as any denial of objective scientific discoveries. However, every scientific discovery should be properly controlled and used. The examples go

away is not necessary - of nuclear dual-use technologies that provide inadequate Access to weapons of mass destruction, to criminal activity in human organs generated by the development of transplantation. Similarly, biotechnology as a method of using living matter should be thoroughly investigated and regulated by the right.

Now, we should promote the assumption according to which nature is currently subject to development and can and should become the absolute value, which should be based around the different methodological approaches to the development of society. There is no doubt that all of the above representatives competing formations converge in one - the desire to breathe clean air, eat nutritious foods and to have good health and well-being. Taking stock of the current situation, it should be noted that this idea is not new, and in fact, the current listing status ekolohotsentryzm marginal and militant movements that partly discredit themselves excessively active actions of its supporters, but at least they are the extreme range of social alternatives considering nature as an absolute value.

The difference between radical approaches to nature conservation in the past and at present is that if before nature conservation mean absolute limit on environmental management, and the more severe is the theoretical limit would be the more obvious it would be good for the environment.

For now able to reconcile the needs of biotechnology consumption (up to reasonable limits, of course) with the need to preserve the nature. Of course, in terms of extreme, sectarian envayronmentalizmu, any interference with the "Divine Providence" or "evolutionary development" is a crime, but having at hand the perfect tool for the development of nature restoration and enrichment resources, it would be criminal not to use it .

For example, the identification of genes responsible for basic ecological relationships, genetic control allows to regulate these relations and thus choose the optimal strategy to deter pests of agriculture instead of driving them out war of attrition.

Thus, from the point, especially environmental law and its sub – human protection law, all the environment is a resource for the development of society and a necessary condition of its existence environment. As society is impossible without the environment and the environment is not an object without social subjectivity. It follows that all natural resources should be gradually recognized as the property of society, or in other words, the property of the community of people united in the state and interstate associations.

The use of these natural resources must be made in the prescribed manner specified subjects based on public consensus, efficiently and on the pay and the recovery, wherever possible, and compensation where this is not possible basis. For example, the use and consumption of hydrocarbon resources should be done with the parallel development of alternative energy sources, use of biological resources – making parallel banks of biological diversity, based on the socialization of benefits received from the development of biotechnological methods of making and using biota.

It is necessary to realize that biotechnology inventions and methods can not be divided, patent and used only for the production and sale of consumer goods. These methods are intended to serve as a wildlife conservation and restoration that tysyar'cholittya evolution destroyed by man. It should stop living in debt to nature, humanity today has matured to being able to start gradually give this debt, and in it we see the effective and real responsibility to future generations, which must take and even contrary to adhere to the detriment of the current needs in hyper consumption.