

## **LEGAL RELATIONS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

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*The paper investigates the possibility of legislative regulation and promotion of the use of biological technology in industry and environmental protection. Thus, the current shortcomings of biological technology in the form of their potential hazard to biodiversity and the environment as well as the drawbacks of traditional industrial technologies, especially those that use chemical processes.*

***Biological technology, biotechnology environmental biotechnology, industrial biotechnology, biological resources.***

Current approaches to legislation in the field of biotechnology exhausted mainly with the biological safety in the genetic engineering. The appearance of the relevant legislation has caused a number of studies in this sphere, while the jurisprudence, in our opinion, contains two directions - so to speak, a descriptive applied when studied and interpreted existing legislation in a particular area with the aim of better understanding effective application and proposals for improvement. On the other hand there is the tendency that explores the objective reality, sometimes relationships are not governed by special rules of law, and the phenomena which, although they fit into the existing legal regulation in terms of general principles, but their treatment under these rules devoid of objects 'subjective sense. Yes, there are legislative provisions on the regulation of industrial processes and conservation, but biological technologies as tools in these processes were not considered.

Delimitation of such relationships is their inherent economic and environmental component that accompanies economic, business orientation

of these relationships and specific subject - the use of biological resources in production.

Also consider necessary to delineate the relationship of biotech use in industry of biotechnology in the environmental field. The subject of the first group are the legal regulation of the use of biological technology in the process of industrial production, based on the production of goods to meet public demand for such a product and profit. That is how biotechnology act in such a case, only the method of production of goods and security and incentive rules governing such use and legal relations which, by virtue of such use shall consist of secondary importance.

As for the legal use of biotechnology in environmental direct actions, such relationship become central importance, as is the direct result of human volition using universal biological resource - for life transformation, restoration and regulation of the environment and its individual components.

Advantages of biotechnology in industry lies in the fact that living systems effectively manage the chemical processes and their waste is recycled or biodegradable. Processes using biocatalysts, especially from a fermentation run at lower (life) temperatures and produce less toxic waste by-products and lower emissions compared to conventional chemical processes. They can also use a less refined raw materials (selectivity). Biotechnology can also reduce energy requirements needed for industrial processes. In addition, among the advantages is the development of new methods of control of the environment and identify contaminants.

Industrial biotechnology is making production processes more efficient in many industries, including textiles, paper and cellulose production and production of specialty chemicals. Some observers predict that biotechnology in the years to radically alter the industrial manufacturing sector like pharmaceutical, agricultural and food industries. Industrial biotechnology is going to be key to achieving industrial and environmental sustainability.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, sustainable industrial development is continuous innovation,

improvement and use of environmentally friendly technologies to reduce pollution and resource consumption. Modern biotechnology provides tools to achieve these goals. In recent years, individuals who represent all the political and economic spectrum are more concerned about sustainable industrial development. In response to these concerns, many leading industrial companies develop their own policies on sustainable development, which includes guidelines for environmental protection, health and safety and quality management.

The key concepts of sustainable industrial development is the "purity" and "efficiency."

As seen in the review of, environmental biotechnology as inherently have use as universal life commodities and this they have in common with all biotechnology in general, and provides a similar scheme of relationships in which such legal entities interacting on the use of said universal biological resources, in this case with conservation purposes.

So, once again in search of separate legal teams in the field of biotechnology, we encounter the interconnection and interpenetration of different factual, and therefore legal. These relations are interrelated and overlap as the application of biotechnology in animal gives results that are used in medicine, the use of biotechnology in agriculture crop sometimes has something in common with environmental biotechnology.

Thus confirmed the hypothesis according to which any use of biotechnology is based on the use of life as a universal resource.

These activities also require a separate regulation by law, because of its significance and potentially dangerous consequences occupy no less important than other areas in the application of biological technology.