

THE OBJECT OF ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Yu. A. KRASNOVA, *PhD (Law)*,

**O.V. LAVRENTIEVA, *Magistr 2nd year Faculty of Law,
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine***

The article investigates theoretical approaches to the definition of "environmental object relations" and determine the composition of environmental attributes object relations. Outlined classification of ecological relationships.

Object relations, object of environmental law, environmental legal classification of objects, protecting environmental and natural resource relationships.

Found that in the legal literature, there are many differences determine the objects of environmental law, which generally do not affect the nature of their content. In a broad sense objects as proposed environmental law viewed as a set of natural, natural and social conditions and processes of natural resources, landscapes, natural and natural-anthropogenic systems, ecosystems and life and health to be protected by means of environmental regulations legislation. The definition of this concept lies the provisions of Art. 5 Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" of 25 June 1991.

The main attributes of the objects offered environmental law include:
a) natural, nature, human nature or man-made origin; b) lack of value in natural and man-made natural objects; c) inability (or limited ability) in situ recovery of natural and man-made natural objects; g) environmental relationship with the environment; e) special legal regime use contains a

number of mandatory requirements, the implementation of which is mandatory for subjects of these relations, and so on.

Note that the law does not directly affect the natural objects, its impact is due to the behavior of actors ecological relations. Environmental law acting regulator of relations because these relations actors are individuals, groups of people, governments, state. At right is determined by the degree possible and appropriate behavior subject to environmental relations, ensuring optimal use of natural resources, their reproduction and protection of the natural environment (ecological system).

In the classification of ecological relationships was based on a large number of general environmental law and scientific papers, however, preferred to the scientific approach V. Petrov and VI Andreytseva, who proposed to classify these objects to: integration, differential and complex.