

зразкових моделей для удосконалення національного механізму правового забезпечення реалізації економічної функції держави.

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Iryna Alekseenko,
head of the International Relations
and Tourism Department
of the Dnipropetrovsk State
University of Internal Affairs,
Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor

MANAGEMENT OF THE SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE STATE

In the era of globalization, bioterrorism, due to its reality and unpredictability, as well as due to the negative consequences of a medico-social nature, has become one of the most dangerous threats to humans. Bioterrorism is a new problem for epidemiology.

From the point of view of epidemiologists, this type of terrorism contributes to the rapid activation of the artificially created epidemic process, as well as the development of the epizootiological process in the case of the use of biological weapons. Therefore, in the absence of real datum it is difficult even to hypothetically predict the course of development of the epidemic process caused one or another pathogen.

In the present conditions, many researchers are of the view that biological weapon represents the type of weapon of mass destruction, whose action is based on the use of the properties of pathogenic microorganisms and their metabolic products of [8].

The revolution that takes place in the field of biotechnology can lead to creating biological weapons, which in terms of affecting parameters are not inferior to nuclear weapon and are more flexible in its application.

Biological weapon because of its combat characteristics, the relative ease of access to its preparation by the terrorist organizations, ease of use, variability of algorithms used to commit acts of biological terrorism and their possible effects acts as the most likely instrument of committing acts of international terrorism among other types of weapons of mass destruction.

It is obvious that biotechnologies have enormous potential and opportunities to influence people and society. However, these perspectives are dual. Noting their scientific and economic significance, it is also necessary to bear in mind their potential threat to man and humanity, in particular, the dangers that may arise with the further penetration of the human mind into the natural forces of nature.

The movement for the protection of human rights that has developed around the world now relies on an extensive system of very diverse international legal agreements relating to the legal status of the individual. The deepening of this process in this area is carried out in several directions. The greatest importance is given to efforts aimed at ensuring the most representative participation of states in agreements on humanitarian issues, including the preservation of biological security on the planet, in order to transform these documents into reliable universal tools for ensuring human rights. Despite the improvement of bioengineering methods, the expansion of the market for biotechnological products, the obvious benefits and efficiency of using environmentally friendly biotechnologies in industry, agriculture and health care, there are still concerns in the society over the possible undesirable consequences for humans of biotechnological production and genetic engineering experiments.

A lot of international bodies that operate under the auspices of the United Nations take the subject of special consideration the protection of the human person in the face of advances in biology, medicine, especially as a result of advances in genetic engineering and biotechnology in general.

When creating ever-growing opportunities for improving the living conditions of people, progress in science and technology generate, at the same time, a number of serious social problems requiring immediate solutions, including international legal cooperation in ensuring human safety and the environment.

The rapid development of biomedical disciplines significantly affects human rights, such as the right to life, the protection of honor and dignity, health, immunity, and a number of others. Since 1968, the international bodies operating under the auspices of the United Nations have constantly considered questions about the protection of the human personalities, their physical and intellectual integrity in the

face of advances in biology, medicine. Since the early 1980s the similar situation exists in genetic engineering, which is a major component of biotechnology.

However, it is precisely now that fears arise that, in the course of realizing the positive potential of biotechnology and genetic engineering, unintended release of genetically modified organisms and recombinant proteins can occur in laboratories, at work, during field trials; and recombinant products which have not passed the appropriate control and prior approval by the competent authorities can come into the market.

Despite the improvement of bioengineering methods, the expansion of the market for biotechnological products, the obvious benefits and efficiency of using environmentally friendly biotechnologies in industry, agriculture and health care, there are still concerns in the society over the possible undesirable consequences for humans of biotechnological production and genetic engineering experiments.

Mastering the methods of genetic engineering and its application leads to creating the new biologically active structures that can not be occur in nature.

In many countries of the world, numerous legislative acts that regulate activities and social relations in the field of genetic engineering are in a force for a relatively long time, while the questions of organization and safety of work with recombinant DNA and the problems of the planned incorporation of genetically modified organisms into the environment are under the attention legal services, scientists and society.

It cover a lot of issues and concerns the cases of loss of control over transformed organisms in the laboratory, production, during field trials; the risk of genetic instability of transgenic plants and animals in a series of subsequent generations and the emergence of unpredictable species of plants and animals; the release of genetically engineered products on the market without proper verification.

These concerns are caused by poor public awareness, imperfect legislation, and insufficient popularization of scientific knowledge among the population. In order to avoid incompetent forecasts and estimates, it is necessary today to bring to the public objective information about the existing balance between the achievements of biotechnology and the risk of genetic consequences; clearly demonstrate whether the danger of specific biotechnologies or experimental areas of bioengineering is real.

Some aspects of the legal regulation of the use of biotechnologies were studied by the following researchers: Beyleveld D., Brownsword R., Feiler W., Ruggiu D., Sasson A., Sedova N., Plomer A. [1,2,3,4,5,6]

When paying attention to this situation, in this article the authors aim to conduct a retrospective analysis of the legal field of the use of biotechnology, as well as modern political and legal approaches to solving the problem of biosafety in the era of globalization.

Due to the incredibly rapid progress of genetic engineering, resulting in relatively short intervals of time to the emergence of completely new levels of knowledge, qualitative and quantitative changes, public policy should be aimed at

the constant improvement of legislation on the safety of genetic engineering based on to carry out constant propaganda of knowledge in this area to reduce the unreasonable fears of the population.

Certain contradictions arose between the long-standing norms for ensuring the safety of biological interventions in the environment, human health and the latest advances in science and technology. Therefore, there is a clear evidence of international legal regulation and control over scientific research related in one way or another to a person.

Thus, nowadays the international community has been faced with the task of creating comprehensive guarantees for ensuring the safety of people in conditions of a medical and biological impact on the environment and humans. The importance of the above mentioned issues, as well as the lack of comprehensive researches on this issue, led to the choice of the topic of our scientific article.

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