

2. Cancerous diseases (skin, bladder, ovarian, kidney, thyroid, liver cancer e.g.)
3. Connective tissue diseases
4. Immune system;
5. Neurodegenerative, autoimmune diseases.

90 per cent of cancerous diseases caused by pollution environment and unhealthy lifestyle.  
75 per cent, die because of environmental problems.

Pathological process has been caused by influence of outside factor, as an example here is mechanism:

- ❖ decompensation of decontamination processes;
- ❖ injury of the immune system;
- ❖ damage to other body systems;
- ❖ direct injury of the target organ.

Strong health is the guarantee of a long life, so protect the environment!

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## **LEGAL BASIS OF ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN UKRAINE**

The purpose of the paper is to consider the legal basis of ensuring environmental safety in Ukraine. Ecological safety is a socio-natural and scientific reality, is the object of research of various sciences (natural, social, legal, etc.), since it covers a complex of human relations with the natural environment.

This category is characterized, firstly, as the eternal value of human society, based on a certain system of guarantees of environmental safety of nature and man co-existence. This is about human security in the process: interaction with the natural environment, with dangerous substances such as radioactive, chemical and toxic, the use of destructive or hazardous technologies and processes, the implementation of various environmental impacts etc. It can be connected with processes not controlled by man (natural forces of nature).

Secondly, when ensuring environmental safety, the laws of nature are taken into account, according to which environmental objects develop.

The third, environmental safety is carried out under the control of the state that forms the whole system of special bodies.

The fourth, the basis of the legal form is an environmental law as an independent legal branch. Legal provision of environmental safety is one of the basic principles of this issue.

The tasks of the legislation is to protect environment and to regulate relations in the sphere of protecting nature, utilization and regeneration of natural resources, maintenance of ecological safety, prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of economic and other activities connected with environment, natural conservation resources, the genetic pool of wild life, landscapes and other natural complexes, unique territories and natural objects related to the historical and cultural heritage.

The relations in the field of environmental protection in Ukraine are regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection", as well as land, water, forest legislation, mineral resources legislation, air protection, the protection and use of plant and animal life, and other special legislation.

Environmental protection management is to carry out surveillance, research, environmental expertise, control, forecasting, programming, information and other executive and management activities in this area. The state powers and authority in the field of environmental

protection shall be exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Councils of People's Deputies and their executive and directive bodies, as well as by specially authorized state bodies on environmental protection and use of natural resources and other state bodies in conformity with the legislation of Ukraine.

The breach of the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" shall entail disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal responsibility. Violation of legislation on environmental protection includes:

- a) violation of citizens' rights for an ecologically safe environment;
- b) violation of norms of ecological safety;
- c) violation of requirements of the Law of Ukraine on conducting ecological examinations by experts, including presentation of knowingly false conclusions of experts and others.

We can conclude that all the crisis of environmental phenomena absorbing Ukraine today is determined primarily by the low level of environmental safety in the legal aspect. Ukraine shall introduce measures on the development and strengthening of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection with other states.

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## **INOVATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE ALGAL SPECIES ON THE CONDITION OF POLLUTED AQUIFEROUS STREAMS AND ENVIRONMENT SASA POSITIVE CLEAN-UP PHENOMENON OF THE ENVIRONS**

Alga biodiversity refines streams. The more species a habitat holds, the faster pollutants are disappeared from the water. The study constantly show how biodiversity improves water quality today. It suggests proof that biodiversity helps ecosystems to withstand pressures such as pollution. The ecologists of several Universities in Ukraine and abroad used several number of artificial streams to research how the number of algae species in a habita affects the speed at which the pollutant nitrate is removed from the water. They found that in habitats containing a mixture of more than seven species, the organisms removed nitrate up to 4 times faster than they did in streams with just one species.

Field studies in nature have shown that more-algae ecosystems have lower concentrations of pollutants. This study shows that biodiversity can control a service vital to humanity, such as purifying water of a particular soiling. It thoroughly unravels the phenomenon of biodiversity in a greatly under studied system that makes the study unique.[1,2]

### **Resisting complexity.**

Previous experiments into how biodiversity affects environments, often undertaken in grassland systems, have typically tried to separate biodiversity-specific effects by keeping the habitats under study sample. On the other hand, streams naturally vary along their lengths, modelling the features — such as riffles, pools and floods — that allow diversity to matter.

There are hundreds of species of fresh water algae, but some that are chosen to study are among the most abundant in different Ukrainian streams. Some are adapted to areas in which the water flows quickly, whereas others thrive in low-flow habitats. Each species was able to establish its own niche in the model streams. As the niches got filled up, the stream became a better biofilter for pollutants.

The experiment recreated the various features of natural streams, such as riffles, pools and floods.