

## INTRODUCTION

Global development the environmental problems of social life are objectively sidelined by the pressure of the world war unfolding and regional military conflicts, which have also captured our state, terrorism, ethnic resettlement, economic wars, with which modern states are often unable to cope. At the same time, today our civilization does not have a more efficient institute for solving environmental problems than the state and international organizations. Hence, for a long time the state will remain the most effective of the existing models of regulation of social processes, including, above all, relations in the field of protection and management of natural resources.

Philosophers, natural scientists and ecologists connect the most optimistic ideas about character of interaction between society and nature. Also during the last times the betterment of ecological situation was seen in liquidation of the dominant influence of governmental departments, denationalization of economy, granting of valuable sovereignty to the republics, building of the effective legal mechanism of regulation of interaction between society and nature.

Hence we can integrate the conceptions and paradigms which preceded the establishment of system of legal regulation of environmental protection and consider them more detailed.

The modern state asserts its right to “modernity”, in particular, through a transformation of its functional component. Such transformation occurs through the separation of new functions of the state, which were not at all inherent in the previous stages of state development, including the ecological function: the state assumes the responsibility for preserving the society itself as a certain socio and cultural integrity, as a habitat for human beings, which, in particular, includes environmental monitoring.

So, today, against the background of global challenges, there is a problem of finding new opportunities in the activity of the state aimed at environmental protection, which should be based on the relevant theoretical and methodological results of scientific dissertations in the field of law-making, implementation of law, modeling of the state. Some of these problems are reflected in the proposed book, which deals with the problems of the theory of environmental and natural resource law, the protection of environmental rights and freedoms of man, the possibility of building an ecological state based on the rule of law.

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