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Bieliakova O.,*Ph.D, associate Professor of the International Economics Department,
National University of food technologies, Kyiv***THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF THE
MECHANISM OF MANAGEMENT OF ECOLOGO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE**

The article discusses the theoretical approaches to the formation and realization of mechanism of management of ecological-economical development of the society. The necessity of realization of requirements and principles of sustainable development. Following the theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation of the concept: anthropocentric, biosphere-centric and noospheric. Analyzes the basic principles of the concept of sustainable development.

Keywords: environment, economic development, conservation, sustainable development, environmental problems, management of natural resources, ecological balance.

**ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО ФОРМУВАННЯ МЕХАНІЗМУ
УПРАВЛІННЯ ЕКОЛОГО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНИ****Бєлякова О.В.**

У статті розглядаються теоретичні підходи до формування та реалізації механізму управління еколого-економічним розвитком суспільства. Дається обґрунтування необхідності втілення в життя вимог та принципів сталого розвитку. Виділені такі основні теоретико-методологічні підходи до формування концепції: антропоцентричний, біосферно-центричний і ноосферний. Проаналізовано основні принципи концепції сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: навколишнє середовище, економічний розвиток, ресурсозбереження, сталий розвиток, екологічні проблеми, природокористування, екологічна рівновага.

**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ МЕХАНИЗМА
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОЛОГО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ
УКРАИНЫ****Бєлякова О.В.**

В статье рассматриваются теоретические подходы к формированию и реализации механизма управления эколого-экономическим развитием общества. Дается обоснование необходимости воплощения в жизнь требований и принципов устойчивого развития. Выделены следующие основные теоретико-

методологические подходы к формированию концепции: антропоцентрический, биосферно-центрический и ноосферный. Проанализированы основные принципы концепции устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: окружающая среда, экономическое развитие, ресурсосбережение, устойчивое развитие, экологические проблемы, природопользование, экологическое равновесие.

Problem statement. Natural resources and natural environment are the basis of material production and life activities of population. The environmental condition, the high level of use, protection and restoration of natural resources determines to a large extent the economic growth rate and production efficiency as a whole. Therefore the task of the environment improvement, natural resources conservation and augmentation is of great economic importance.

Nevertheless, the economic growth associated only with obtaining maximum benefit from the production with the use of natural resources and environment protection, has virtually run its course. The extensive use of natural resources due to the increase of the absolute and relative finiteness of energy and physical resources, natural self-regeneration of the environment in recent decades became one of the major barriers to the social and economic development.

Analysis of recent studies and publications. The studies related to the harmonization of the economic and environmental interests of the society, balanced development of the economy taking into account the environmental conditions have been pursued by many scientists, the main concepts of which were based on the teaching of V. Vernadskiy.

Currently the numerous works of both foreign and domestic authors such as A. Bokhan [1], A. Zhulavskiy [2], S. Iliashenko [3], N. Karasiova [7], N. Malysh [4], L. Melnik [5], A. Sadekov [6] et al. are devoted to the problems of the environmental and economic development management.

The purpose of article. The object of the article is the study of the scientific approaches to the process of interaction of the economic growth and harmonic society development while preserving the environment.

The main results of the research. By the end of the 1960s it became clear that the uncontrolled use of natural resources and environmental degradation poses a threat to the survival of mankind. In the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development «Our common future» it was noted that despite the introduction in the world community of various views on environmental issues, the environmental degradation is increasingly threatening the well-being of individuals, and in some cases the existence of life on the planet.

The modern stage of the society and nature interaction is characterized by sharp aggravation of contradictions between the productive power development, its impact on the environment and nature resistance to negative consequences of production. Under these circumstances the main feature of the modern STR is the resource-saving character. As early as in the early 1970s the trend of the economic development with the extensive involvement to processing of the increasing mass of natural resources leading to environmental degradation became obvious. The transition to the resource-saving type of management became a necessity for economic development.

There is close correlation between the general economic growth and changes in the environment. Obviously, the global character of a climate change calls for a coordinated economic development strategy in the future.

The question of theoretical approaches and mechanisms of implementation of the sustainable development principles is still debatable.

Currently the following main theoretical and methodological approaches to the concept formation may be distinguished: anthropocentric, biosphere-centric and noospheric.

The first approach supposes the possibility of survival of the modern civilization and its further development through technological progress. The «anthropocentric» approach to the problem based on the requirements placed on the quality of the human environment is aimed at the potential usefulness when using the natural objects and the satisfaction of human needs.

According to this approach in order to achieve sustainable social and economic development the harmonization of the policy aimed at the acceleration of the economic growth, poverty overcoming and environment protection is required. Based on this approach the environmental requirements should be included in the economic planning system which, in its turn, requires the search for new forms of intervention in the process of environmental management.

The possibilities of support of the economic growth through the increased use of natural resources were virtually exhausted. The finiteness of energy, water, forest, land and other natural resources is becoming more and more obvious. Their shortage is growing primarily due to predominantly extensive character of environmental management development. With the increase of the anthropogenic factors related to the environment contamination and depletion of natural resources the sustainable development concept is combined with the system of environmental constraints. In this case it is the economy development that will make it possible to improve the well-being, working and living conditions of the present and future generations, to maintain a dynamic equilibrium between all components of the biosphere, to rationally use and restore natural resources with the commercialization of production and consumer waste. Strategically when building a new model of the environmental management a company actions should be focused on the development that guarantees the human well-being, environmental safety and conservation of biodiversity.

The sustainable development in the works of many scientists is regarded as the economic development providing a balanced solution of the social and economic development and preservation of a favorable environment and natural resources potential with the view of meeting the vital needs of the population.

The second approach provides for the preservation of the biosphere as a natural living base on Earth during its evolution. Based on the biosphere-centric or “egocentric” approach a priority should be put on the natural ecosystems having intrinsic value independent of man. This approach is based mainly on preservation

and maintenance of the existing ecological systems. Maintaining of ecological balance may be addressed in the context of territorial and social and economic aspects of the problem. In the former case the natural ecosystems are preserved on a certain part of the territory in order to maintain already existing or desired balance between environmental components in specially designated areas. Given the global nature of environmental change along with the ecological crisis deepening and irreversible ecological consequences of environmental pollution and depletion of natural resources taking place in a number of regions, the implementation of the aforementioned approach is problematic.

The third approach is based on the teaching of V. Vernadskiy on the noosphere, and consists of the following: a man having developed a scientific thought in the social environment creates a new geological force in the biosphere. The biosphere is processed by a scientific thought of the social mankind and develops into a new evolutionary state – the noosphere. The task of the science consists of a conscious direction of the noosphere organization, distribution of wealth related to the implementation of the unity and equality of all people, the unity of the biosphere.

Such approach, according to some authors, is not limited by the natural-scientific perception of environmental problems. The noosphere formation is associated with the change of the system of values in society, with the transition from utilitarian and pragmatic attitude towards nature to the attitude when nature is regarded as one of the highest values of social life. This implies refocusing of the goal-setting activity of mankind, transforming it into the environmentally adequate one.

Sustainable development problems were being studied in foreign theory and practice by representatives of the Rome Club, starting from 1970s. In 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development issued a report «Our common future» which set out the main approaches to providing the sustainable development.

The fundamental principles of the sustainable development concept worked out by the World Commission on Environment and Development are stated in the global Action Plan on sustainable development – Agenda for the XXI century adopted at the UN Conference on development and environment in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Later on in many countries of the world national and local action plans focused on the long-term strategic perspective have been worked out based on these documents.

The transition to sustainable development involves the gradual restoration of natural ecosystems to the state of stable development of the biosphere. This can be achieved through the efforts of all mankind, but each country, its regions and districts should start moving to this goal independently.

Thus, the sustainable development becomes the activity program both for local and global economic and environmental reforms.

The main principles of this concept are:

- the economy development may and should take place in such a way that it is not accompanied by dangerous pollution and destruction of natural environment;
- acknowledgement of the unity and diversity of the variants of social and economic and ecological development of various counties and peoples;
- assertion of harmony in relations between people, between society and nature;
- the conviction that the basis for social and economic development should be freedom, but not violence, humanism, but not enmity.

In Ukraine in 1996 the Concept of transition to sustainable development was adopted. Based on the program documents on sustainable development the rational action plan on the environment protection for the years 1996 – 2016 was worked out.

The transition of Ukraine to sustainable development is a complex, long-term and multi factorial process of achieving equilibrium between society, economy and

environment based on observing the laws of the biosphere development. In order to move forward to the sustainable development the majority of population should have an understanding of such development.

In January 2006 the President of Ukraine issued an Order on the concept of transition of the economic system to sustainable development, according to which all local Administrations should take into account the sustainable development concept when preparing development plans.

The concept is based on the following fundamental principles:

- the sustainable development is such a development of a society whereby the impact on the environment remains within the economic capacity of the biosphere and does not cause the destruction of the natural basis for reproduction of human life;

- natural ecosystems are the key reserve of the sustainable biosphere, and their preservation is a pre-requisite for the sustainable development;

- transition of the domestic economic system to the sustainable development is not so much an economic or scientific and technological task as a social one related to upbringing and educating of population, formation of such a public conscious that would correspond to harmonious relationship between man and nature;

- transition of Ukraine to the sustainable development should be accompanied by restructuring from the natural-resources-intensive economy to the resource-conserving economy;

- transition to the sustainable development should be carried out step-by-step;

- to carry out the transition to the sustainable development it is necessary to join efforts of governmental and non-governmental structures, to coordinate the work on the state, regional and local levels, extensive international cooperation.

The sustainable development concept is simple for understanding but complicated for implementation. For each particular case there may exist not one but a variety of sustainable development levels.

In practical terms (in simplified form) the sustainable development may be defined rather as a number of environment protection requirements which are to be met, than any particular type of development and use of resources.

For each level of the sustainable development there is an adequate level of the remedial measures necessary for its successful implementation. The higher the development level is the more efforts should be used for environmental restoration in order to ensure fulfillment of all ecological standards.

Therefore, the more sustainable development should be regarded not as a restriction in the development process, but rather as a principle following which mankind will provide a harmonious combination of its expanding activities with requirements placed by ecology.

The issues related to theoretical approaches to mechanisms of implementation of sustainable development principles still remain debatable.

Conclusions. The transition to sustainable development may not, therefore, be achieved if existing stereotypes of thinking and consumer attitude to nature are maintained. For drastic solutions of environmental problems a revolutionary change to the views of the development of economy and civilization as a whole is needed, which should be reflected in rationalization of a pattern of requirements and development of environmental requirements as a new economic category.

In the future it is necessary to combine a balance between economic and social needs of population, human health, with the requirements on protection and conservation of the environment taking into account the fact that this balance will be equal for different communities.

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