

MANAGING THE PROCESSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES EFFECTIVE USE

Setting the problem. The high level of industry concentration in different parts of the world and the intensification of agricultural production has led to excessive technological pressures on natural resources [1-3].

Due to this fact great attention in the world is paid to the environmental protection and improving the mechanisms of environmental management and ecological safety [4].

The following principles are fixed in the basis of ecological policy of economically developed countries:

- creation of new government projects and private companies that prevent the occurrence of any environmental problems;
- introduction of responsibility of the companies that pollute the environment;
- state, private sector and the public successfully resolves environmental problems together [1].

Maintaining the ecological equilibrium on the territory of Ukraine is the responsibility of the State. And therefore, the control over the state of environmental management is carried out at the state level [5; 6]. State management system has its own specific principles that are caused by the peculiarities of the object management, namely [7]:

- unity of ecological and technological approaches;
- comprehensive solving the problems of rational using the natural resources and environmental protection;
- accounting of territorial opportunities of production location and using natural resources that require a differentiated approach to solving problems concerning the nature use.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Different scientific works are devoted to the problems of rational using natural resources in the production sphere. Among them there are the scientific works of famous scholars as: Kachan Ye.P., Shmatko V.T., Shevchuk L.T., Havrylenko O.P., Shapara A.H., Stepanyuk N.A., Ivanova T.V. etc.

Setting the objective. The purpose of this article is to analyze the main components of process management of natural resources use.

The main material of the research. The aim of the managing processes of the efficient use of natural resources is: the implementation of legislation, control over compliance with requirements of ecological safety and providing effective and comprehensive measures for environmental protection and rational using of natural resources.

The transition to principles of sustainable development is closely associated with rational natural resources use and functioning of the ecological and economic system. The concept of this system is based on the economic, social, technological and biological processes, which are closely related and interdependent.

Due to this fact, use of means for managing the processes of the transition to the sustainable development and evaluation of effectiveness it is expedient to establish target reference points and restriction with ensuring the procedure of control over their observance [8; 9].

The world experience confirms that the environmental management system depends on the efficiency of the economic mechanism of nature that is based on the combination of regulators of forced and restrictive, stimulating and compensatory nature. This provides the creation of environmentally safe technologies and methods of managing [10].

In the EU countries the organizational structure was created and the mechanism of legal regulation of protection the natural resources and the mechanism of their rational use act.

Today in Ukraine the economic mechanism of environmental regulation does not virtually act, because the crediting mechanisms of environmental protection measures and mechanisms of preferential taxation and price encouraging of ecological activity are not functioning.

At the same time mechanisms of provision subsidies for the creation the ecological infrastructure and the national market of ecological services require improvement [11].

The mechanism of environmental management – is the organic combination of the management methods and instruments that contribute to the organization, regulation and coordination the processes of natural resources use, thereby providing the appropriate level of environmental safety of production and consumption at the same time reproducing the proper cleanliness of the environment [12].

The main components of environmental management are: the object of management, events of management and the purpose of management [4]. The object of management covers interconnection of technological processes concerning the environment and the impact as production well as branches of the national economy of the country.

The quality of the environment in the given territory depends on the organization of various economic activities that are closely linked to the use of material resources. It should be noted that the environment is a

source of raw materials for a variety of economic entities, and also the reactor for recycling of production waste [13].

In Ukraine, the society persistently demands from the economic entity not to pollute the environment and to build a treatment plant and equipment for recycling of production waste.

Of course, this leads to increased costs that are then displayed on the growth of the cost of production, resulting in reduced its competitiveness.

Entrepreneurs understand this fact very well and adopt such business solutions that provide the lowest cost, and conditioned to solve environmental problems.

The experience of the EU countries shows that the quality control system of environment may be hard or soft.

In the first case, the economic mechanism provides penalties and environmental tax which are imposed on the environmental pollutants.

In the second – penal sanctions are applied, but a number of benefits and incentives for manufacturers are offered in order to reduce environmental pollution.

The most common are combined systems that promote resource conservation and environmental protection. This is supported by organizational measures, including:

- analysis, forecasting and programming of the environment on the given territory;
- economic stimulation of resource conservation and environmental protection in the process of production activity of the enterprises;
- to promote the implementation of environmental protection activities.

The important task of the state is to create such economic conditions under which enterprises have to deal with environmental protection or would be materially interested in the implementation of measures in this direction.

This way involves the use of administrative management mechanism, which is based on the establishment of standards, norms and rules of nature and relevant preferential impacts of environmental protection and provides legal liability, which covers disciplinary, administrative, financial and criminal penalties [7].

Economic decisions taken at the enterprise should provide for the protection of environment and it should be an integral part of the internal planning of at the enterprise.

Enterprises operating under the Law on Environmental Protection automatically enforce the territorial programs for environmental quality and ecological safety.

An important element of the management mechanism for the process of effective natural resources use is a combination of administrative – control and economic instruments.

Taking into account the experience of the EU countries in this direction in Ukraine you can use a number of methods for ecological and economic regulation [4]:

- to establish economic restrictions on the production activity of enterprises that pollute the environment;
- to create the system of ecological certification of products and services of enterprises;
- to implement into the practice providing the certificate about the impact of their activity on the environment to the enterprises;
- to license production activity of enterprises regarding ecological safety;
- to conduct a comprehensive ecological and economic expertise of the enterprise activity;
- to create the ecological market where the production with the worst environmental indicators is removed from the implementation;
- to change the tax policy concerning the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection;
- to establish the system of ecological audit;
- to take into account the natural factors for the economic evaluation of production activity of enterprises.

One of the central places in the regulation of relations on environmental protection and rational use of natural resource assigned to the combination of territorial and branch factors in the formation of the main quality parameters of environment.

The leading approach in the system of planned management of rational nature use is a territorial approach that is full of natural resources manager that are involved in the sphere of production activity of enterprises, is the Council of People's Deputies.

Rendered rights to the local councils should be used the most efficient, combine territorial and industry interests, orient production and economic and operational activities of enterprises, firms departments and ministries to solve pressing environmental problems [12]. Local governments play an important role in managing efficient use of natural resources, as they are responsible for the economic, social and ecological development of their territories. Their expertise includes the implementation of the national strategy for the environment, including:

- control of maximum permissible limits of pollution and emissions into the environment;
- application of economic regulators on the use of natural resources;
- establishment the restrictions on the production activity of enterprises that pollute the environment;
- implementation of the system of ecological insurance of enterprises.

In case, if in the process of its production activity of enterprises, ecology of environment of given area is threatened, the further its operation can take place only with the agreement of the relevant government

authorities. The responsibility of enterprises for their results of production activity in a market economy is displayed in their economic performance.

But there are instances when society to satisfy their social needs agrees with the functioning of the enterprise of environmental pollutant of given territory. This suggests that it takes such a quality of the environment and this is the result of social life [13]. In order to improve the quality of the environment and the efficient use of natural resources is necessary to develop a mechanism for the transition from illegal to legal ecological relationships between economic entities [13].

For efficient use of natural resources and protecting the environment from pollution the mechanism of ecological management should be applied, which covers a range of tools and incentives, including: administrative and legal, economic, financial and credit, social and political, moral and psychological.

Choosing the economic decisions that will have an impact on territorial development requires fundamental changes to incorporate of environmental requirements, as it is an instrument of centralized administrative management of the national economy and directive planning.

In the market economy the work of all services of the enterprise should be directed to the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection from different types of pollution. The central link in the organization of environmental work at the enterprise is marketing and management service. These services control the implementation of waste production and reduce the cost of emissions. It should be noted that the sale of emission rights is conducted so that the amount of harmful emissions into the environment does not exceed the assimilative capacity of natural processes to cleanse itself [4]. Thus, reconstruction of the source of pollution is allowed in that event if the emissions from it are compensated by emission reductions from other sources.

The state should engage issues of environmental protection and rational using natural resources. The accumulation of internal financial resources in the form of environmental taxation is one of the most effective state tools. It performs both fiscal and compensatory functions.

The introduction of the environmental tax in Ukraine started from 2014 [14]. The fee for environmental pollution envisages proper use of funds, but there is a risk that the collected funds can "to dissolve" in the budget without having certain purpose. Therefore, the introduction of ecological taxation should guarantee the transparent mechanism for the distribution of budget funds and the effective tax regulation.

An effective tool for financial provision of environmental measures is to establish tax incentives and subsidies, which have a long-term effect of ensuring sustainable development. Economic subsidies and tax incentives are widely used in the EU countries for both individuals and for enterprises. In Ukraine these subsidies are practically not used. For ensuring the ecological sustainable development and efficient use of natural resources, our country has basically based on the financial resources of internal origin, as well as the ability to use funds from international sources of financing, involvement of which is the most rational from the viewpoint of the resulting economic effects and the cost of providing them.

Stimulation of rational environmental management and environmental protection requires an integrated approach that provides a system of different forms of impact on natural resources, which depends on the nature of production, resource enterprises, industries and elements of the environment in which they operate [15].

Conclusions from the study. So, today one of the most pressing and complex problem is the problem of rational utilization and restoration and protection of the environment.

The objective of management the processes of efficient use of natural resources are: the implementation of normative acts and laws on environmental management, monitoring compliance requirements of environmental safety, realization of the effective comprehensive measures for environmental protection and rational using of natural resources.

The mechanism of environmental management – is an organic combination of methods and instruments that contribute to the organization, management and coordination of the processes of nature use.

The important role in managing the efficient use of natural resources will play local authorities, because they are responsible for the economic and social development of their territories.

One of the most effective state tools for effective use of natural resources is the accumulation of internal financial resources in the form of ecological tax that performs both fiscal and compensatory functions.

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Dzyadykevych Yu.V. MANAGING THE PROCESSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES EFFECTIVE USE

Purpose. The purpose of this article is to analyze the main components of process management of natural resources use.

Methodology of research. The general and special methods were used in the research process. The basic components of the management processes of natural resources use have been studied on the basis of the analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, and generalization of scientific sources on this issue.

Findings. It has been shown that the important role in managing the efficient use of natural resources will play local authorities, as they are responsible for the economic and social development of their territories. It has been established that the efficient use of natural resources is achieved under conditions of strict observance of the laws and normative acts related to natural resources use, and also the permanent control over compliance with requirements of economic security and implementation of effective and comprehensive measures for environmental protection and rational using natural resources.

Originality. It has been proved that an effective government instrument that promotes the efficient use of natural resources is the accumulation of domestic financial resources in the form of environmental tax that performs both fiscal and compensatory functions.

Practical value. The obtained results promote the rational use of natural resources in the production sphere.

Key words: nature use, environment, natural resources, management, production activity, ecology, crediting, protection.