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Донецький державний університет управління (м. Маріуполь, Україна)

Національне агентство України з питань державної служби Маріупольська міська рада

ГО «Фонд розвитку Маріуполя»

ГО «Центр адаптивного лідерства та територіального розвитку» Національний університет «Києво-Могилянська академія»

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Публічне управління для сталого розвитку:

виклики та перспективи на національному та місцевому рівнях

Матеріали IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

27-28 травня 2021 м. Маріуполь

присвячена 30-річчю незалежності України







МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УПРАВЛІННЯ (м. Маріуполь, Україна) НАЦІОНАЛЬНЕ АГЕНТСТВО УКРАЇНИ З ПИТАНЬ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ СЛУЖБИ

МАРІУПОЛЬСЬКА МІСЬКА РАДА

ГО «ФОНД РОЗВИТКУ МАРІУПОЛЯ»

ГО «ЦЕНТР АДАПТИВНОГО ЛІДЕРСТВА ТА ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ» НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ «КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ» (м. Київ, Україна)

ТАВРІЙСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМ. В.І. ВЕРНАДСЬКОГО (Навчально-науковий інститут управління, економіки та природокористування) (м. Київ, Україна) ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ (м. Одеса, Україна)

WYŻSZA SZKOŁA EKONOMICZNO-HUMANISTYCZNA (Polska, Bielsko-Biala)
PAATA GUGUSHVILI INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS OF IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI
TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY (Tbilisi, Georgia)

ПУБЛІЧНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ ДЛЯ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ НА НАЦІОНАЛЬНОМУ ТА МІСЦЕВОМУ РІВНЯХ

Матеріали IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

(присвячена 30-річчю незалежності України)

27-28 травня 2021 року

України від 19.02.2020 № 124 База даних «Законодавство України». URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2493-14 (дата звернення 20.05.2021).

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УДК 336.57

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SOME FEATURES OF SUSTAINABLE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

The urgency of environmental problems in mountainous areas and the complexity of their solution at the present stage are obvious, as most mountainous areas have become areas with high levels of environmental pollution, or with devastating human impact on natural resources, which requires urgent measures to save nature

and restore normal human life, which is the key to sustainable environmental and economic development not only of these areas but also the region as a whole. At the same time, trying to improve the current situation, it is very important to ensure the stability of economic and social development of these areas and prevent a global environmental disaster in the future.

The key to this issue is the environmental and economic approach to the development and evaluation of investment programs and individual projects, as well as the evaluation of the activities of existing economic entities in these areas.

Nowadays there are number of factors that make especially difficult to solve environmental problems in our conditions, in particular:

- 1. The environmental emergency that has developed in some areas and in the country as a whole and as a result of economic growth policy, which provides a purely economic rather than humanistic orientation of investment and activities of existing enterprises.
- 2. The inertia of the process of deterioration of the environmental situation is due to the fact that along with the existing facilities, new projects are being developed and implemented, which already have the same principles as before. We are talking about the use of old technologies, morally and physically obsolete equipment, making inefficient technical and organizational decisions on the use of existing environmental and technical potential.
- 3. The deficit of budgets at all levels (state, regional, local), as well as the lack of sufficient financial resources of individual enterprises [1], provoked the situation related to the existence of trend "residual principle" in relation to social and environmental problems.
- 4. Structural changes in investment activities, namely a decrease in the share, and in some areas the lack of public investment in socio-economic development, growth of the business sector, the emergence of so-called non-local

investors [2]. In the conditions of unregulated legal norms of economic relations, insufficient level of competence, and often intentional ignoring of the ecological aspect in decision-making can lead to significant negative changes in the already existing unfavorable situation. One of the mechanisms to prevent incompetent decisions is the independent examination of programs and projects that will be implemented here, as well as the assessment of existing enterprises in terms of balanced use of natural resources and minimizing their negative impact on the environment.

When a facility operates in a particular area, it initially, as a rule, significantly changes the conditions prevailing in this region (and even beyond it) in the field of social and industrial infrastructure, natural and labour resources, in terms of environmental welfare.

Therefore, for the effective functioning of economic entities and entrepreneurship it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the natural resource potential of the territory, as well as to analyze the impact on existing resources due to the operation of existing or construction of new facilities.

Control over existing enterprises and assessment of the quality of potential investment projects is a very important moment in the management of enterprises and clarifying their impact on the development of local economic systems. The adopted new advanced solutions can ensure structural changes in economics. Therefore, the task – to assess the quality of use of natural resources – should be carried out for all enterprises, economic entities and for any investment project – whether state or regional, or any existing or created by a separate production and economic unit – by union, enterprise [3, 4].

Particular attention should be paid to assessing the use of natural resource potential of investment projects, because for the existing enterprises there are established; and regulations are applied according to which they have already operated and therefore transfer them to new rails

with new approaches to the use of these resources are postponed in time. And the lack of proper scientific analysis at the formation stages of investment programs often leads to unreasonable and irrational strategic decisions, deliberately misdirecting project developers, resulting in inefficient production, or has a negative impact on the environmental situation in mountain villages.

In the developed countries at the pre-project stages are widely used environmental and economic models of various types: optimization, simulation, combined. The difficulties arising in their implementation are associated with the monetary evaluation of indicators and their comparison, as well as often with the disagreement of some entrepreneurs with the strengthening of the environmental aspect of the analysis [5, 6].

In developing countries, the so-called methods of rapid assessment (express analysis) – the method of "ad hoc", checklists, matrices, the method of overlay, the grid method became widespread. A prerequisite for their application is alternative management of economic and business activities and also future investment projects.

These methods are based on the assessment of the impact of future projects and current activities on the environment, and on living conditions in the region.

Analyzing the specific difficulties that arise in the implementation of a holistic environmental and economic approach to the assessment of entrepreneurial activity in our country, we highlight the following: the lack of the necessary information base, primarily for environmental assessment: lack experience organizing of in conducting expert evaluations at the interdisciplinary level; organization of ecological and economic expertise to manage the minimum costs arising from the general state of finances; psychological unpreparedness of administrations in the center and on the ground for such an approach.

These specified points make the situation in our country similar to that in the developing countries. It follows

that it is the most acceptable in our conditions to develop and implement various options for express assessments [4].

The above mentioned allows us to conclude that to ensure the sustainable development of mountainous regions, special attention should be paid to the implementation of effective state policy of environmental protection, which is based on the development of an effective tariff and price policy for natural resources, which will minimize the negative the impact of economic and business activities on the environment and to achieve the rational use of available natural resources of certain areas.

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Наукове видання

ПУБЛІЧНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ ДЛЯ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ НА НАЦІОНАЛЬНОМУ ТА МІСЦЕВОМУ РІВНЯХ

Матеріали IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

(українською, англійською та польською мовами)

Відповідальна за випуск А. Чечель Комп'ютерна верстка Г. Тимофєєва Обкладинка Н. Поплавська

Підп. до друку 18.05.2021. Формат 60х84 1/16. Папір офісний. Гарнітура Times New Roman Cyr. Друк цифровий. Ум. друк. арк. 16,2. Обл.-вид. арк. 11,7. Наклад 300 прим. Зам. 19.05.2021

Видавець:

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