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EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT MODERN STATE IN UKRAINE

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Key words: management, eco-management, green economy, environmental protection, pollution, rational use of resources.

Аннотация: На сегодняшний день актуальным для всех стран и их регионов выступает оценка состояния развития экологического менеджмента. Загрязненность окружающей среды и нерациональное использование ресурсов негативно влияют на экономическое и на социальное состояние регионов. Исследование показало, что в развитых странах сформирована не только система экологического менеджмента на уровне страны, но и на уровне региона, предприятия и индивидуума.
Summary: Nowadays, assessment of ecological management development state is relevant for all countries and their regions. Pollution of the environment and inefficient use of resources adversely effects on economic and social situation of the regions. The study showed that in developed countries environmental management system was formed not only at the country level, but also at the regional, enterprise and individual levels.

Ukraine belongs to a group of countries with complex environmental problems that are typical for developing countries (unbalanced use and degradation of natural resources). Economic growth of the country leads to an increase in the use of natural resources that are not inexhaustible, as well as waste of consumption, which increases anthropogenic pressure on the natural environment. Settlement of responsible consumption and production in the country and region requires political, economic and social efforts, which should be focused on both environmental production and environmental use.

At present, resource-intensive and energy-intensive industries play a key role in forming Ukraine's GDP. That is why top priorities of the state policy in this context are, firstly, optimization of the use of natural resources and reduc-

tion of energy intensity, and secondly, minimization of the negative impact on the environment through the transition to a «green economy model» [1].

It is possible to distribute factors that influence on formation of eco-management on internal and external. External factors are closely linked to Ukraine's integration into the European and world economic and legal space. Signed by Ukraine treaties, ratification of conventions imposes responsibility and provides development of the domestic regulatory framework for eco-management. Thus, within the framework of the third period of the Kyoto Protocol (2020–2030), Ukraine undertakes not to exceed 60 % of greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 from the level of such gases in 1990, gradually switching to the use of biogas and biodiesel. Defined criteria should be reflected in sectoral and regional strategies and target programs.

Internal factors include transition to eco-management and complex changes in all sectors of the economy. The primary sector, which covers agriculture, fisheries, forestry and extractive industries, requires the most radical changes, since these industries create products that meet the basic needs of mankind. Agriculture should re-focus on the production of organic products (without the use of chemical additives). The Federation of Organic Movement of Ukraine in 2011 counted 120 farms that produce organic produce. Their total area exceeds 270 thousand hectares or 0,7 % of agricultural land. By this indicator Ukraine is among twenty countries of the world. However, 90 % of domestic organic products are exported: sales of products in national markets have a low profitability of 70 %, while sales in Europe are 200 %.

Planting greenery involves not only production of organic products, but also the cultivation of energy crops and their use for energy purposes. In addition, the reorientation of the agro-industrial complex will reduce growing unemployment in the countryside, help to switch to environmentally friendly biofuels, achieve independence from traditional sources of energy and reduce costs of their supply. The second sector of the economy, which covers industry and construction, requires the most efficient use of energy resources. The country's industry requires deep technological upgrading, since production capacity is the basis for creation of machines, equipment that will allow cleaning production and efficient use of limited resources. In addition, "landscaping" involves activation of the waste processing industry. Today, waste, on the one hand, has unprecedented threats to the environment, and on the other hand, it can be used to increase competitiveness of production, by reducing raw material costs and reuse them.Research of Poltava region showed that only a small part of the waste is processed (13 %), while the other (88 %) is disposed in garbage. In comparison with European countries almost 88 % of garbage is recycled, as well as landfills are gradually disappearing.

For entrepreneurs, the main problem of garbage processing is restriction of the types of raw materials for processing (in the majority of cases, plastic and recycled paper is processed in Ukraine, while in almost developed countries, virtually all rubbish is recycled) and lack of alternative raw materials. Unfortunately, in Ukraine there are dozens of landfills where garbage spills over and over for years, creating a terrible stench and harming the health of Ukrainians. For example, at least Gribovitsky landfill near Lviv, which is one of the 100 most dangerous objects in Ukraine. It is quite possible at the landfill to arrange sorting of garbage and then recycle it. Moreover, Ukrainian waste is ready to buy even the Dutch, because European experience proves that recycling is a profitable business, which can bring a lot of profit. Despite the fact that the creation of a single processing line, which can process about one ton of garbage per hour, today costs around 130,000–150,000 thousand dollars, it pays off quite quickly [2].

Increasing energy efficiency in construction is also one of the promising directions that will contribute to energy saving, reducing emissions and creating new jobs. In addition to the direct effect, "greening" of the construction industry causes a number of related effects: improve comfort of dwellings, extend life of the buildings, increase employment in related industries, reduce consumption of imported resources, etc.

The tertiary sector is connecting link between primary and secondary sectors, which ensures implementation of eco-management system. Such sector is like a system of industries and activities related to the provision of services to both the population and business. It is this area that covers comprehensive research and development, creation of business plans and programs, development of energy-efficient technologies that can provide qualitative shifts in the direction of greening the primary and secondary sectors. Creation of ecological innovations will allow to improve production processes, effectively organize business at the expense of resource saving, as well as to improve the commercialization and implementation of clean technologies [3].

Trends in improving efficiency of environmental development have stimulated interest in global shifts in Ukraine's economy, which are associated with the gradual introduction of the so-called «green economy». Government has developed measures for environmental development: publication of the «Strategy of Ukraine's National Environmental Policy for period up to 2020», defined goals for achieving a safe state of the environment; improvement of the ecological situation; introduction of the environmental tax from 1 January 2011 instead of the pollution charge; increase (in 15–20 times) rates of the tax on emissions into the air, for discharges of pollutants into water objects, etc.

It is also planned to introduce of tax privileges for enterprises engaged in economic activities associated with such processes as: recycling waste to the uti-

lization stage, use of secondary raw materials for further production, use of non-hazardous materials and non-hazardous environment, as well as reuse, etc. [4].

In the economically developed countries, the main types of environmental protection are production of a variety of equipment for monitoring environmental pollution, cleaning of air, water and gas, saving resources, collection, recycling and utilization of waste. An important place is given to the production of organic food products, environmentally friendly furniture, household chemicals, building materials, and engines for cars. For this purpose, environmentally friendly industrial and agricultural technologies are being developed, distributed and actively used. Actual and profitable is collection, sorting, processing and utilization of industrial and domestic waste by every individual.

Consequently, need to eliminate the disastrous consequences of environmental disasters prompted intensification of activities for the purification of contaminated soils, reservoirs, groundwater, laying, restoration of afforestation, and restoration of terrestrial and aquatic ecological systems. In recent decades advisory services, such as environmental consulting, monitoring, auditing, insurance, and certification, have been widely introduced. As well as an ecologically oriented business is one of the promising ways to improve ecological situation in the region, addressing the problems of rational use of natural resources and increasing the well-being of citizens.

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