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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE ECOLOGICAL SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF AGRARIAN PRODUCTION

Pogrishuk G. International experience in the ecological safety management of agrarian production

The paper substantiates the necessity of ecological safety issues' solving in the sphere of agrarian production, taking into account the international experience of running the system of ecologically safe production. The problems of development of ecologically safe agrarian

production, financial and food security, taking into account the climatic, biological and ecological consequences are discussed in the article. The transition to a "green" type of production using the principle of "the polluter pays", as well as the effectiveness of the taxation of the activities leading to environmental degradation, as means of combating pollution and resource depletion are marked. The priorities of the global integrated management and areas of agrarian sector's resource potential optimization are defined.

Key words: agrarian sector, agrarian production safety, "green" production

The problem's statement. Modern agriculture requires new ways of combining the environmental focus of ecological farming and the benefits of intensive production.

Over the past century the environment has undergone a growing human impact, contributing to the destabilization of the ecological situation. With the development of scientific and technological progress, especially in the agrarian sector and the mining industry, the rise of anthropogenic pressure on the environment is growing, and personal possibility to preserve and restore the natural environment has the urgent meaning.

Improving the environmental situation may occur by shifting the economic development of production systems towards ensuring the ecological preservation, the formation of new values based on the rationalization of the consumer approach to the use of natural resources. It is necessary to carry out the measures' development based on international experience in the field of ecologically safe agrarian production.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of ecological safety of production systems in the economy and in particular in agrarian sector were discussed by O. Balatsky, A. Borisova, O. Vishnevskaya, M. Gladiy, B. Danylyshyn, M. Kalinchik, A. Karasev, V. Korenyuk, V. Lazarenko, N. Makarova, M. Talaviri, A. Ulyanchenko and others. The scientists pay considerable attention to the issue of formation and implementation of mechanisms' of addressing

environmental problems and finding new financial ways of environment protection. To date, the social development issues, financial and food security are of a special urgency, taking into account the climatic, biological and environmental impacts, primarily due to the use of new approaches to their complex solution based on international management experience in the field of ecologically safe production.

The aim of the article is to provide the ways of achievement ecologically safe agrarian production in view of international management experience in the field of agriculture.

The main material. In front of mankind, its thought and labor, there is a question of the restructuring of biosphere in the interests of freely thinking humanity as a whole [1]. That is why modern ecological and economic problems have become global. The ecological system because of the large scale of the world economy has become the ecological, economic and human activity.

Environmental security is a component of national and transnational security, i.e. the development of social relations and their respective legal rights, in which the system of legal norms and social tools are able to guarantee security of citizens' right to life and health secure of the environment with the regulated environmentally activities and the environmental degradation's preventive measures which can be dangerous to human life, health, society and the state.

In the XIX-XX centuries the international community had made a huge step towards understanding the interdependence of human activity and human environment, the inevitability of the ecological crisis and the need to take urgent concerted global action to prevent the irreversible degradation of the environment [2]. Given the further aggravation of the issues related to the sustainable use of natural resources and the establishment of effective international cooperation for the prevention of the negative effects of environmental degradation, in the coming years one of the

most urgent problems of international relations is introducing the basics of global integrated management in the field of environmental protection.

The first level of environmental safety regulation is limitation of natural resources, leading to competition in terms of power-hierarchical relations in the sphere of nature. The second level is the global nature of environmental security, which causes the need of coordination the government's efforts at the regional and international levels. The third level of environmental safety regulation is inevitable and irreversible deterioration of the environment [3].

During the decade when the new wealth were created using the model of "brown" economy, our society did not solve the problems of social marginalization and resource depletion, and we are still far from achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Stability is the most important long-term goal, but to achieve it we need to change the direction of economy biologization.

For the transition to the "green" economy the special conditions should be created. These conditions include the relevant national legal documents, policies, subsidies and incentives, the world market, legal infrastructure and protocols on trade and financial assistance. Existing conditions contribute to the preservation of the "brown" economy, which, among other things, is highly dependent on energy derived from fossil fuels. For example, the total amount of subsidies for the purchase of fossil fuels in 2008 had exceeded up to \$650 billion; and the high level of subsidy may prevent the transition to renewable energy sources [4].

The conducive conditions for the transition to a "green" economy are able to pave the way for a successful public and private investment in "greening" of the individual sectors of the economy, in particular agriculture. At the national level, among those conditions there are adjustment of fiscal policy, reform and reduction of subsidies which are environmentally harmful; the use of new marketing tools such as attracting public investment in key "green"

sector; the transition to a "green" public procurement; improvement of environmental rules and regulations and their ensuring. At the international level, there are also opportunities to improve market infrastructure, trade flows and aid flows, as well as the development of international cooperation.

The effective regulation in the environmental field provides that the rates of pollution charges should correspond to the values of environmental damage caused by pollution of each type. The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" [5] adopted in 1972, the Environmental safety principle means that "the polluter pays", where any pollutant should be responsible for all harmful activities for the environment. Economic lever of this principle is the payment for environmental pollution. However, the Western experience had shown that the implementation of the principle of "polluter pays" as an economic tool does not exhaust effective means of greening.

It is necessary to create all conditions for the taxpayers to carry out their responsibilities easier. To this end, it is important to ensure the stability and simplicity of the tax system, maintaining the classic one which was formulated by A. Smith, tax liabilities of certain principles, according to which the payment deadline, payment method, payment amount must be clear and certain. [6]

Environmental taxation on activities leading to environmental degradation is an effective tool of the pollution prevention and resource depletion. "Green taxes" can be used in the monitoring of emissions that lead to further air pollution, and water resources' decrease. Taxes should encourage the development of the most essential public facilities, and on the contrary, to limit inefficient for economic, social criteria or environmentally hazardous activities. To this end, OECD countries used about 150 species of environmental taxes where the structure and tariff rates are approved by national parliaments.

The experience of developed countries shows that the active use of environmental tax helps to reduce the overall level of pollution of the environment, and in the long term to reduce the cost of pollution, to control and increase the quality of environmentally production volumes, thus strengthening the competitiveness and economic position of the producers. In these countries, the approach of taxes on labor and capital taxes on pollution replacement is widely used. By reducing the level of other taxes environmental tax serves as subsidizing factor of the financial performance.

In some Eastern European countries, where natural resources are state property, the fee for their use is regarded as a type of tax. Environmental taxes are installed on all kinds of products and services in the process of production and operation of the natural environment where there are pollution or harmful effects on humans. If it does not comply with the requirements of maximum permissible norms, the norms of environmental tax should be applied to stimulate the transition to a low-waste (waste-free) technology and effective facilities. The terms of pollution and possible anthropogenic pressures' reducing are based on the national environmental protection strategy.

Every year there are more and more countries moving away from agrarian production of chemicals and antibiotics on organic and biological products which are much cheaper, more effective, and most importantly do not harm the environment and human health. Thus, the United States, Canada, the European Union decided to reduce the number of pesticides permitted for use in agriculture, from more than 600 thousands of existing. So do Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK in order to limit the application of agrochemicals to 50-70% by 2030. But France, Germany and the United Kingdom had announced that they will use at least 20% of agrarian land for organic farming until 2020. After all, today the need for environmentally friendly products in France had been satisfied only for 36-40%, in Germany and the UK it is even

less. However, their cost is 25-300% higher than usual. [7]

Agrarian production plays a vital role in maintaining the functions of the biosphere, as it covers large areas occupied by different natural ecosystems, where a considerable part of biodiversity is shown. In the implementation of management processes in the field of agrarian production the specific features of agriculture should be taken into account, in particular, the fact that there is the combination of the owner and manager's functions.

The extent of natural resources and economic potential determine the place of agrarian production to provide solutions to environmental problems. At the same time resource-environmental factors, targets and indicators, the interconnection and interdependence between the economy and ecology actually are not reflected in the calculation of macroeconomic indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP). The dynamics of the latter is now, in fact, the single most important measure of progress in production and economic activity of society. But it does not take into account the destruction and degradation of the environment and anthropologically technogenic environmental pollution with the features of social and economic harm.

Environmental development must be also accompanied by the realization of commonly defined priorities in agriculture, namely:

- For the purpose of environmental safety of agrarian activity support methods it is necessary to make extensive use of its subsidies;

- To add the tax on the use of industrial farms and farms of chemical fertilizers, especially pesticides.

To prevent ecological destruction because of any activities, including and agro industrial sphere, it is important to carry out the assessment of environmental impact and economic and environmental assessment of all business projects, technological solutions, farming systems; apply environmental audits, etc. Ensuring environmental safety of agrarian

production should be the focused on the special state support, as it is in the developed countries. To do this, the environmental target programs on agriculture should be developed and implemented, which would provide educational, technical and financial support to the strategic directions in the field of the safe functioning of the ecosystem. These areas include:

- Promoting the active use of biologically safe methods of natural resources' use;
- The introduction of environmental approach to the protection of vulnerable areas; watershed; agrarian land;
- The use of environmental technologies, types of equipment and livestock farming systems;
- Increasing research on the environmental aspects of agriculture and the development of better systems of agriculture and food production, including ecologically clean food, as well as increasing the training of specialists on environmental issues of the agrarian sector.

The direction of agrarian sector's resources potential optimization should include financial, credit, organizational, legal, innovation and investment and regulatory components that correspond to the international concept of resource, namely Demand Side Management (DSM) - management from the point of view of only the necessary resources' needs of the community; Least Cost Planning (LCP) - planning minimum costs through the optimization of the use of certain types of resources; Integrated Resources Planning (IRP) - the integrated resource planning [8].

The practical implementation of these directions requires increased use of new technologies, which will intensify the process of greening, ensuring the safety of the carrying capacity, which is the basis of self-healing resources and natural landscapes, increasing the possibilities of environmental agrarian production.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. According to the results of the study it was determined that the major

factors in the formation of effective management of environmentally friendly production are governmental subsidy programs on the economic incentives of rational use of agrarian resources; price leverage and preferential loans for the production of ecologically clean food that meets international environmental standards; budget and off-budget financing of environmental protection measures; environmental insurance etc. At the level of agro industrial enterprises the following measures should be provided: registration cost indexes of natural resources in determining the economic performance of the agrarian producers; measures of responsibility an implementation of compensation system for causing harm and damages to the environment in case of non-compliance with environmental requirements. As for the prospects for further research there were determined such steps as implementation of certain elements of the international system of effective regulation of environmentally agrarian production in the domestic management practice.

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ДЕРЖАВНО-ПРИВАТНЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО ЯК ІННОВАЦІЙНА ФОРМА ЗАЛУЧЕННЯ ФІНАНСОВИХ РЕСУРСІВ У СФЕРУ ТУРИЗМУ

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS AN INNOVATIVE FORM OF ATTRACTING FINANCIAL

RESOURCES IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Shuplat O.M. Public-private partnership as an innovative form of attracting financial resources in the tourism sector

The article defines the role of PPPs in the sustainable development of tourism in Ukraine. The essence of the concept of "public-private partnership". On the basis of foreign experience defines the model of interaction between government and business in the field of tourism. There are five basic forms of functioning of PPP in the tourism sector. Determines the directions of the PPP and the interests of the participants in this field. Analyzed the contribution of the public and private sectors in tourism development.

Keywords: private partnership, tourism, the PPP model, the form of PPP, PPP entities.

Шуплат О.М. Державно-приватне партнерство як інноваційна форма залучення фінансових ресурсів у сферу туризму

У статті з'ясовано роль ДПП у забезпеченні сталого розвитку сфери туризму в Україні. Розкривається сутність поняття «державно-приватне партнерство». На основі зарубіжного досвіду визначаються моделі взаємодії держави та бізнесу в сфері туризму. Розглядаються п'ять базових форм функціонування ДПП в сфері туризму. Визначаються напрями ДПП та інтереси учасників в даній сфері. Аналізується внесок державного та приватного секторів у розвиток туризму.

Ключові слова: державно-приватне партнерство, сфера туризму, моделі ДПП, форми ДПП, суб'єкти ДПП.

Сфера туризм на законодавчому рівні є однією з пріоритетних галузей економіки України [1]. Вона належить до об'єктів соціальної інфраструктури, позитивний розвиток якої є вагомим чинником прискорення економічного зростання, підтримки зайнятості, структурної модернізації економіки, наповнення бюджетів всіх рівнів. Однак, досягнення цих цілей неможливо без залучення приватних інвестицій в об'єкти