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The main areas of improvement of the economic regulation mechanism of environmental safety is the modernization of existing regulators, carried out simultaneously with the development and implementation in practice of new market instruments. International experience shows that environmental management system depends on the efficiency of economic mechanism of nature, which is based on a balanced combination of regulators and enforcement of restrictive controls stimulating and compensatory [1].

The regulation mechanism of environmental safety - a set of methods and management tools that allow organized, regulated and coordinated processes of nature combined with production and socio-economic processes, provided the appropriate level of environmental safety of production and consumption, and playing quality of the environment [4; 5].

The regulation mechanism of environmental safety is includes the main parts of administrative control and economic instruments. Given the international experience in Ukraine to apply direct and indirect methods of ecological and economic regulation, including:

- establishing economic constraints on economic activity;
- creation of environmental certification services and other facilities;
- implementation in practice of the application procedure of environmental impact;
- licensing and other activities; - Complex ecological and economic expertise;
- creation of ecologically fair market, which does not benefit in competing products with the worst environmental performance;
- change in tax policy and sustainable use of the environment;
- introduction of environmental insurance (by the Law "On Environmental Insurance");
- introduction of environmental audits;
- incorporation of natural factors in the economic evaluation of economic decisions.

Environmental management related to local governments. Providing
local councils powers as the main chain of government responsible for the complex economic, social and environmental development in their territories, defines the functions of local system of regional environmental management. His terms of reference should include specification and implementation of the national strategy in the field of environmental protection: the establishment of maximum allowable pollution and emissions, the use of economic regulators Nature (local taxes and tax breaks, subsidies, bonuses, compensation and penalty payments for damage caused); putting restrictions on industrial activities related to environmental protection; determine the order of ecological insurance companies.

The experience of developed market economies shows that the quality control environment system can be tough, confrontational type, or rather soft directed to the appropriate government cooperation with manufacturers on issues that are dealt with. In the first case, the economic mechanism involves fines and tax measures "intimidation" manufacturers who pollute the environment, the second - punitive sanctions are present, but the emphasis is on all kinds of benefits, costs encourage producers to prevent contamination. As a result, the most common are "mixed" systems that promote resource conservation and environmental protection. It is clear, that economic instruments must supported by real organizational measures.

Thus, organizational and economic mechanism of environmental management includes, therefore, systems such as:

- regional forecasting and programming of the environment;
- economic incentives for resource saving and environmental protection of the enterprise;
- arrangements to ensure that the environmental work.

The ultimate goal of this mechanism is the "greening" economic decision-making at the level of enterprises and organizations, which would provide environmental protection as an integral part of the internal business planning: companies that operate in accordance with internal criteria of economic efficiency (adopted under environmental legislation), eventually providing acceptable to society by a local program level of environmental quality and environmental safety.

Thus, the transition to sustainable development requires an environmental orientation of the economy, which is achieved by the widespread and continuous integration of environmental factors in management decisions. Implementation of the selected areas will monitor and regulate natural and industrial and environmental safety, develop economic mechanisms of security, including security of potentially
dangerous objects and people living in areas of possible defeat in emergencies. An important organizational mechanism of strategic management is to increase the contribution of science and technology in the development of the economy, including problem solving environmental and technical and environmental safety and the associated changes in management, material production, and organization science. State and regional innovation policy in solving such fundamental problems for the country as security, ultimately, is to create the necessary conditions for the formation of innovative market and support it the priorities and critical technologies.

References: