

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OF RECREATION ZONES

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Ukraine has the considerable natural-resource potential which competent use can become one of factors of improvement of state economic well-being.

Realisation of this potential provides using of various economic and administrative tools. One of such tools, finding the increasing application in practice of EU countries, is the environmental audit (EA), which objective – prevention and reduction of negative influence of economic activities to environment.

EA – documentary issued system independent process of estimation object the environmental audit, including gathering and estimation of proofs for an establishment of conformity of certain kinds of activity, measures, conditions, systems of ecological management and the information on these questions to requirements of the environment legislation of Ukraine about protection of and to other criteria of environmental audit.

The primary tasks of environmental audit [1]:

- Gathering information about ecological aspects of industrial activity of object of environmental audit;
- An establishment of conformity of objects of environmental audit to requirements of the environment legislation and other criteria of environmental audit;
- An estimation of efficiency, completeness and validity of measures which are applied to protection of environment.

Objects of environmental audit are: enterprises, organisations, systems of ecological management; others objects, provided by the law. What others objects, provided by the law? As we can see, the answer to this question is not present in the given law, that is it is necessary to search for it with own hand.

Recreational zones – sites of a land or the water space, the population intended for organised mass rest [2]. Recreational zones can be objects of EA because economic activities on them influence to environment.

In spite of the fact that the law «About environmental audit» has been accepted for a long time, procedure EA is turned out somewhat only for the industrial enterprises, for environmental management systems there is an international standard ISO 19011 (In Ukraine – ДСТУ ISO 19011: 2003). For a category of “other objects”, such, for example, as territories (a various special-purpose designation), methodological base of environmental audit has not been developed.

Recreational zones are specially organised territories in cities or other settlements, taken out on a general layout as the zones intended for rest of the population. Specificity of recreational zones as object of environmental audit is that economic and recreational activity on these zones has specific ecological aspects. (The ecological aspect – any aspect of activity concerned with production and services on RZ which affecting to environment).

As it has been told earlier, gathering of the information on ecological aspects of environmental audit object is one of tasks of EA. Definition and an importance estimation (allocation of the most powerful) ecological aspects of recreational zones represent novelty of this research.

At revealing of ecological aspects it is necessary to consider a recreational zone by the system approach. It represents territorial geoecological system with set of interrelations between economic and natural subsystems of RZ and with environment.

Problem of environmental audit of territories in Ukraine has been treated such scientists as Pozachenjuk E. A, Zavalnjuk I.V. They have developed the approach to environmental audit of territories on an example of flat Crimea. But the given approach is not optimum for recreational zones for some reasons:

First, instead of an anthropocentric position on the foreground there should be an estimation of ecological aspects RZ from positions of the environment, a damage put to it. (Proceeding from special-purpose designation RZ);

Secondly, for an estimation of an ecological condition of territories authors used so-called K_{lep} , factor of landscape potential. At all it is not clear, how was made calculation of anthropogenous loadings and the most landscape potential.

Thirdly, the given approach to EA has been approved on such difficult multicomponent system, as territory of flat Crimea that has not allowed to consider to the full features of territories of a various special-purpose designation entering into this object. And, thereof, specific ecological aspects have not been revealed.

Thus, the aim of treatment is to develop recommendations about environmental audit of the recreational zones considering features of concrete types of similar territories and specificity of their ecological aspects both combining geoecological and system methods of research.

For achievement of this purpose it is necessary to solve next tasks:

- The analysis of legislation in environmental audit and recreation sphere;
- Definition of basic types of recreational zones;
- The system analysis of recreational zones as objects of environmental audit;
- As a result definition of ecological aspects for RZ (different types);
- Working out of aspects ranging technique and definition of significant ecological aspects for RZ different types;
- Working out of methodical recommendations about environmental audit of recreational zones;
- Approbation on real objects.

References

1. The law of Ukraine «About environmental audit» № 1862-IV from 6/24/2004;
2. The law of Ukraine «About protection of environment» from 6/25/1991 № 1264-XII

3. Лошак О. М., Пономаренко С. Г. Екологічний аудит рекреаційних зон//Екологічний менеджмент у загальній системі управління. Збірник тез ІХ Всеукраїнської конференції. Частина 1. Вид-во Сумського Державного Університету: 2009. – с. 156-159.