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ON THE QUESTION OF THE ECONOMICS OF NATURAL USE

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Abstract. *The study of the interpenetration of the influence of ecology on the economy is necessary when involving the latest technologies, circular economy of production development, finding the best solutions for environmental protection and increasing ecological and economic efficiency.*

Keywords: *economy, ecology, economy of nature use, sustainable development, environment.*

The experience of the developed countries of the world has shown that the power of the state is determined by a high level of culture and technology - the culture of nature use. The same experience, as well as the experience of domestic management, convinces that it is impossible to move along the path of old economic development, it is vital to use a new concept of nature management. With the basics of knowledge of the theory and practice of modern nature management, paying attention to the need for environmentalization of all spheres of human life [1].

In Ukraine, in such a difficult time for us, in the conditions of the economic crisis and the aggravation of the conflict situation, long-term development priorities are taking a back seat, yielding to the solution of current tasks. The idea of sustainable development - which meets the needs of the present and does not jeopardize their satisfaction for future generations - is perceived differently. One of the main components of sustainable development is the rationalization of nature use - reducing the specific costs of natural resources, increasing the level of energy efficiency of economic development of natural resource potential, using alternative energy sources, overcoming the syndrome of wastefulness in the use of non-renewable natural resources. According to the existing definition, the economics of nature use is the science of rational and efficient use of natural resources and the science of organizing an effective system of environmental protection. It is the understanding of it, tasks, concepts and principles that contributes to the development of scientific research skills, the ability to find the correct answer using the appropriate material from the subject. Tasks of the economics of nature use: study of the economic aspects of interaction between society and nature; analysis of modern contradictions between the needs of socio-economic development and the possibilities of ecosystems; analysis of the ability of the market system to ensure effective allocation of environmental resources; inclusion of environmental resources in the price system based on determining the economic value of environmental components; substantiation of levers for correcting market inefficiency when using environmental benefits; development of methodology and methods of economic substantiation of optimal directions of socio-economic development, taking into account environmental limitations; search for ways to increase the ecological and

economic efficiency of the national economy. Also, there are three main concepts and principles regarding the economy of nature use. The first is based on the idea that minimal use of natural resources is best. According to the principle of "minimization of impact", the rights to use resources should be in the hands of local population groups, people living in small settlements and interested in living in harmony with nature. The second is based on the idea of optimal use of natural resources. Optimality refers to extracting such amount of resources from nature that allows each member of society to increase their level of well-being. The third is based on the principle of maximizing the use of natural resources for the greatest possible increase in the welfare of the population [2]. According to this paradigm, all members of society seek to maximize the use of natural resources. A more complete and comprehensive use of natural resources, the development and implementation of low-waste and zero-waste technological processes in production, which make it possible to significantly reduce or completely eliminate pollution of the natural environment and ensure deeper processing of primary raw materials, should become a strategic direction of environmental protection activities [1-3].

The economics of nature use as an economic science is based on the laws derived by a whole complex of other sciences — geology, biology, soil science, forestry, meteorology, demography. These links of science are necessary for the development of issues of optimal use and protection of fossil resources, atmosphere, water, soil, forest and other natural resources. The complete dependence of man on the forces of nature has long passed. Modern man cannot resist only those forces of nature that have a spontaneous, global, catastrophic nature - earthquakes, volcanic explosions, floods, droughts, and even then he begins to master some phenomena, subjugates the forces of nature, uses them.

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