
ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ЕКОНОМІКА ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ

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FORMING AND IMPLEMENTING OF STATE LAND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF RURAL AREAS

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The directions of the formation and implementation of public land and environmental policies of the institutional environment of rural development by improving the efficiency of use of natural resources are motivated. *Keywords:* land and environmental policy, natural resources, rural development, land use, sustainable development.

Формування та реалізація державної земельно-екологічної політики у сфері використання природних ресурсів сільських територій. В.М. Другак. Обґрунтовано напрями формування та реалізації державної земельно-екологічної політики щодо інституціонального середовища розвитку сільських територій на засадах підвищення ефективності використання природних ресурсів. *Ключові слова:* земельно-екологічна політика, природні ресурси, сільські території, землекористування, сталий розвиток.

Формирование и реализация государственной земельно-экологической политики в сфере использования природных ресурсов сельских территорий. В.Н. Другак. Обоснованы направления формирования и реализации государственной земельно-экологической политики институциональной среды развития сельских территорий путем повышения эффективности использования природных ресурсов. *Ключевые слова:* земельно-экологическая политика, природные ресурсы, сельские территории, землепользование, стабильное развитие.

Problem statement

Decree of the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine from 19 September 2007 N 1158 was approved the State Target Program of development of Ukrainian village until 2015. The main objective of the program is to ensure the sustainability of agriculture and its competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets, ensuring national food security, the preservation of

Ukrainian peasantry as a carrier of identity, culture and spirituality. Among the ways and means of solving this goal were:

- determination of perspectives of rural settlement network until 2015 on the basis of developed and duly approved planning documentation;

- prioritization of development of the agricultural sector on the basis of zonal and regional differences;
- improvement of the state support of agriculture and rural development with the requirements of the WTO;
- creation of organizational and legal conditions for parity between agriculture and other sectors of economy;
- legal and technical registering the right of land ownership and land use;
- regulation of land relations and rationalization of land use, land market development for agricultural purposes and so on.

As of 2013 the majority outlined in the Programme objectives remain unfulfilled. *The difficult economic and social situation in the country, in our opinion, is caused by incorrect conceptual approach to the formation of the institutional environment of development of rural land as the financial basis of rural sustenance.*

Sustainable development of land use in rural areas means the progressive development of rural communities, which will be provided by the child's primary social function - food production and provision of public goods, preservation of cultural heritage and historical agricultural landscapes, maintaining ecological balance.

The objectives of sustainable development of rural areas according to the outcomes of Rio +20 are as follows [1]:

- to ensure construction of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable (sustainable) future for our country and for present and future generations;
- to eradicate poverty;
- balanced (sustainable) development at all levels and the integration of its economic, social and environmental

components based on their relationship and characteristics of development of rural areas;

- refusal to unstable structures for sustainable consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base of rural areas of economic and social development.

Estimation of prospects of development of rural land use on the basis of their multifunctional role in society suggests the critical importance of maintaining most of the *specific functions of rural areas - socio-spatial, occupational, environmental, recreational, historical, and cultural and so on.*

The purpose of the article is to research trends of forming and implementation of government land and environmental policy in the use of natural resources on institutional environment of development of rural land.

The main material

Rural areas in Ukraine occupy 95 percent of the territory. The effectiveness of the rural economy largely depends on the efficient use of natural resources in the area. The main natural resources are concentrated in rural areas. Natural resources are used to produce goods and services that meet the diverse needs of people. Natural resources are varied. These include air, water, plants, animals and minerals. There are non-renewable natural resources, i.e. those resources which quantity is limited and reduced as a result of their use. These resources include, for example, supplies of minerals.

Another group consists of renewable resources - wind, sunlight, flowing water, power flow, and others. The number of these resources is not reduced as a result of their use. Some resources can be

attributed to other groups. Thus, the water in the oceans can be considered as an unlimited resource. Separate water reservoirs, as well as flowing rivers with the intense use of methods, turns into a limited resource, the amount of which decreases as a result of human use.

Special group consists of biological resources. Biological resources cover living organisms: animals, birds, plants. Biological resources quantity depends of the way of their exploitation. Depending on it quantity of these resources may decrease, remain constant or increase. Man does not create these resources, but can affect their reproduction. Too heavy use of biological resources leads to their depletion and extinction. However, measures for the protection of animals, forests, fish stocks can lead to an increase in the number of these resources.

Soil has similar properties - the most valuable in terms of agricultural production, reproduction of wild plants and animals. Protection of soil use of soil technologies lead to improved soil quality, increase productivity. Conversely, improper use of soil leads to a decrease of their productivity, reduction of topsoil and even complete loss of fertility.

Quantity of natural resources is defined not only by their physical existence, but also the way people use them to meet their needs, depending on the knowledge of people about the availability of resources and opportunities to use them for different purposes, development of technologies that allow the use of these resources. Natural resource endowments are divided into useable and unusable resources. The quantity of available resources depends on the level of technology development of their use, the prices of goods and services produced by natural resources.

Natural resources can be classified according to the degree of knowledge people have about the availability of these resources. For example, stocks of mineral resources include proven, potential, probable reserves. This classification can be applied to all natural resources. The development of science extends the knowledge of people about the world and the possibility of using various natural forces to meet the needs of people.

Most pressing is the question of rights to land and other natural resources

Part of the natural resources is used by the general public, the right to these resources is not installed. It is due to it is impossible to establish the rights or lack of need for this because these resources are available in unlimited quantities. These resources include air, rainwater, solar energy, wind power flow.

Part of the natural resources in the vast majority is in the public domain. These resources can include mineral resources, water resources in reservoirs, forests and wildlife. The use of these natural resources is carried out by individuals and businesses for free or for a fee from obtaining rights to their use (license, permission, right of use). In such a case, society sets limits on the use of natural resources associated with a particular land. In this society sets limits on the use of natural resources associated with a particular land.

For example, owners of land that provide the water bodies or land from the coastal zone can be used for different purposes (personal use, livestock watering, navigation, etc.). In this case, the land owner must not cause damage to water bodies (notably affect water quantity, quality and direction of water flow). In

Ukraine landowners may use separate water bodies that are in the area. Owners of land adjacent to water bodies can use them only for their needs, if not prejudice others. State regulation is subject to use of plantations on land use other natural objects.

Market essence of natural resources in rural areas

The value of land and other natural resources is manifested in various forms. Use of land and other natural resources are created different types of goods. They can be consumed in physical form as resources in agriculture and forestry, commercial harvesting of mushrooms, berries and medicinal plants in the residential sector (use of water and forest resources). Natural resources can be used by individuals for personal use (hunting, gathering mushrooms and berries, etc.). In this case, it is the physical resource consumption. Such resource use leads to disappearance or change of physical form of resources.

Rural natural resources are consumed also in intangible form. People enjoy views of nature, natural delights of rural life. Intangible consumption of natural resources does not change their quantitative and qualitative characteristics. These natural resources create value, necessary for people. Other types of people necessary amenities associate with the rural natural resource. Knowing that future generations will also be able to use various forms of these resources is a significant value for people.

To create these benefits, it is necessary to maintain a certain level of consumption (physical) natural resources and implementing the various measures which support the balance in nature. The emergence of the benefits associated with natural re-

sources, is a positive side effect. For example, it is use in agriculture and other sectors of the economy such technologies that contribute to the development of natural landscapes, conservation of wildlife and birds. Traditional agriculture, extensive technologies for production, usually contributes to the preservation of the environment.

Production of benefits associated with different forms of natural resources, requires certain costs. Some of them are included in the market economy and is manifested in individual producer cost. These costs are included in the production and sale of agricultural and forest products industry. Some expenditure finds its reflection in the implementation of tourism services. Rural tourism today is becoming more common. In developed countries, a significant number of people willing to pay for spending their leisure time in the countryside.

Part of the costs associated with the use of natural resources is not considered. Underestimation of costs leads to higher levels of consumption of natural resources. The inclusion of an individual manufacturer cost for additional costs associates with maintaining balance in resource consumption reduces the consumption of these resources. For example, determination of fishing based on individual costs will lead to a drastic reduction and its capture would require additional costs associated with catching at a far distance from the shore, using expensive fishing equipment. Some species of fish may even disappear. Costs incurred by individual users of resources do not include the additional costs arising from the depletion of stocks.

The inclusion of costs that society as a whole carries from unlimited consumption of resources is carried out with different ways: through legislative restrictions on

the amount of consumed natural resources by selling the rights to use various resources (subsoil, logging permits, licenses for the use of water resources) the establishment of taxes on resources. These payments must adjust the physical consumption of rural natural resources and a source of income of the rural economy. Support for traditional production methods also requires additional costs from producers. These costs are necessary to society and should arrive to rural producers through various economic levers.

The use of land and other rural natural resources is the basis of existence and development of society as a whole. Costs associated with the use of rural natural resources are only partially reflected in the cost of individual producers and services. For the efficient allocation of rural natural resources, in terms of distribution among various uses (in tangible and intangible, present and future consumption) government regulation (administering) of land use and other natural resources of rural economic levers are necessary.

Conclusions

The subject of valuation of land is not the land itself, considered as a thing, and the value or cost of resources and powers arising from the various rights to it, some benefits and benefit, making it possible to

receive benefits. In accordance with the methodological basis of modern approaches to the valuation of land is: a systematic approach to the development and evaluation of integrated resource potential, the principle of integrating spatial and evaluation material resources with those of the major economic and ecological functions of natural resources, the principle of integration of different methodological approaches to the valuation of land use, due to the peculiarities formation of economic and ecological systems of nature management. Accordingly, the valuation of land use includes an assessment of: value in use (direct use value, indirect costs (tangent) use deferred cost alternatives) and non-use value (existence value).

Ensuring the sustainable development of rural areas, defined by the outcomes of Rio +20 is possible in Ukraine in terms of an integrated approach to the planning of land use types and determine the priority use of economic instruments to stimulate the development of sustainable land and natural resources. Simultaneously, the system should be designed institute for sustainable land use, which would include legislative and regulatory support, the list of organizations and agencies with land management and consulting activities, the state target program of sustainable land use in rural areas.

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