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ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN THE CONTEXT OF ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC MODELS OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Optimizing economic well-being without considering the environmental component has always been criticized. The problem is short-term benefits on account of long-term environmental degradation. Unlike to economic optimization, the concept of environmental and economic stability within the framework of environmental safety is used to develop environmental control policies. Nevertheless, the formal use of the concepts of dealing with environmental problems does not guarantee their correct realization. Moreover, there are big questions for the long term [1].

A green economy is interpreted as an economy that improves human welfare and social justice, and significantly decreases environmental risks and degradation. In conceptual documents of international organizations and developed countries, including Ukraine, the prospects for economic development in the 21st century are associated with the formation of a green economy and green increase. In scientific and practical working over the past few years, a consensus has actually been reached on the need to form a new type of economic development, and a new "green" economic course is being developed. The idea of environmental safety in the current domestic regulatory and legislative documents is interpreted as the state of protection of the natural environment and vital human interests from the possible negative impact of economic and other types of activities, natural and artificial emergencies and their consequences.

To support decision-making processes in these contexts, we ask how the main paradigms of environmental-economic decision-making relate to each other? Particularly, it explores the argument modes for synergy and trade-offs when using these conceptual solutions to managing the elements of relationships.

Optimization approaches have become the main guiding principle in developing an environmental governance strategy.

They should include the implementation of state environmental policy that allows for a comprehensive analysis of the state of the environment. Investigate the possible impact of the planned activity on the environment or construction of the facility, in addition to determine the risks of decision-making, assess the cumulative impacts, develop mechanisms for the implementation of programs and projects of different status (state, corporate and international).

Summing up the above, it is necessary to develop a matrix on the methods of such assessments.

It would be expedient to use two groups of criteria: socio-legal and environmental.

The social and legal group of criteria includes the main regulatory and legislative acts in the field of environmental protection to justify the location of environmentally oriented types of economic activity.

A group of environmental criteria evaluates:

- features of the production infrastructure used to reduce the impact on the environment;
- the main factors of negative impact on the environment;
- features of methods for cleaning discharges, burial and waste disposal, cleaning equipment;
- probable events with adverse consequences for the environment (negative impacts of economic and other activities, natural and man-made emergencies).

Finally, after decisions have been made and implemented, a subsequent evaluation of the results against important environmental safety parameters should be carried out.

The process for its assessment and management should include certain key features:

- a comprehensive and systematic analysis of alternatives should include a comprehensive assessment of social, environmental and economic consequences;
- long-term assessment of long-term effects and alternatives in addition to shorter-term effects;
- stakeholder involvement and collaboration - stakeholders should be involved throughout the entire process.

Doubtless, the formal process of environmental sustainability assessment and management can be very complex and can require significant time, personnel and resources to complete the task. It can also take a long time to complete a formal sustainability analysis. Therefore, it is important to carefully reconcile the level and depth of analysis with the scale and magnitude of the consequences of the decision. The environmental sustainability assessment and management process must be carried out to make important decisions that can influence many of the foundational points. This in-depth analysis is not worth doing for simple or marginal solutions, but it can be useful for taking a holistic approach to making these solutions sustainable. The challenge is to align the intensity, detail, and scope of the assessment and management process with the implementation needs of such decisions.

Further development of ecological and economic activities initiates the formation of an infrastructure for environmental protection. Environmental protection ensures environmental safety.

References:

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