

6. ECONOMY OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

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DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN TERMS OF POWER DECENTRALIZATION

In the article, the problem of implementation of an effective organizational and economic mechanism (algorithm) and ensuring the safety of the process of decentralization of management of natural resources as an organized transfer of powers from the sphere of state management of water, land, forest, and mineral resources to territorial communities is considered. The concept of the mechanism of ensuring the security of the decentralization process in the system of local resources management with the participation of local communities is proposed.

The most urgent direction for creating a mechanism for the state regulation of territorial development and functioning of regional policy is the development of legislative acts that, in the conditions of improvement of the existing presidential-parliamentary form of government and constitutional state system, determine the rights and responsibilities of regions and territorial communities in the field of natural resources management in Ukraine, their authority in the management

of property owned by the state, participation in the implementation of state sectoral and regional programs. It is also necessary to have statutory acts regulating the procedure for the establishment and use of regional stabilization funds, sustainable development of territories, investment funds, subventions, social support for the population, etc., with the introduction of corresponding corrections and additions to the existing laws and regulations for the full consideration of regional interests. This process involves managing high-value natural and financial assets and requires adequate security both for the decentralization process itself and for decentralized management of such assets by the national economic system.

In the context of decentralization, the management task of the natural resource component of national wealth must be put in such a way as to construct a logical and algorithmic path to a highly effective and flexible business system built on local natural assets based on the principles of maximum self-suf-

efficiency, subsidiarity, and competitiveness in the European economic environment.

The target function of the perspective period of development of the country and its regions in 2017–2030 is the development and integration of the economy into the European and world global integration space by creating a competitive civilized market economy, the development of a civil democratic society and entrepreneurial freedom in a decentralized economic management system, in the meantime the national economic idea can be formulated as an idea of sovereign well-being, that is, providing high-level welfare by own forces at all spatial levels of the state functioning.

The main prerequisite for the effective implementation of the decentralization and management of natural resources is the introduction of its institutional foundations in the form of an appropriate legislative framework, the scope of which should cover the scope of implementation of provisions of

“Ukraine – EU” Agreement, completion of administrative and territorial reform and local self-government reform with the formation of a system of municipal governance at the level of united territorial communities, the creation of sovereign funds, companies with special rights of borrowing of SPV type, introduction of the institute of civic ownership of natural resources, and so on.

A distinctive feature of decentralization in the management of natural resources by local communities is the need to ensure all types of the safety of this process, including informational, economic, environmental, defence, and other aspects.

The main mechanisms for managing natural resources under decentralization should be a rented economic and financial mechanism, which includes subsidiary, fiscal, and parafiscal instruments for managing rental income, as well as the public-private partnership between the state, territorial communities, and business.