

IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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The full entry of Ukraine into European and world processes is closely linked to the shaping processes of a modern developed country capable of securing its national interests. The rapid industrial development of civilization has begun to deplete the existing environmental resource base, which can accelerate an era of global crisis that will encompass various aspects of human life. Preventing this crisis from unfolding is one of the most important tasks of the human civilization of the 21st century. A number of issues have been investigated on the environmental priorities of rural development, including: N. V. Kravets [1], O.M. Potapenko, I.O. Irtischeva, I. R. Bepalko [3], O.V. Kovalenko, O.V. Tretyak, M. A. Chwesik and others.

Ensuring sustainable rural development depends on a number of factors and conditions. One of the important places in the system of these factors belongs to the environmental factor, which is increased attention to which is explained by the increase of anthropogenic load on the environment, rapid development of scientific and technical process. The current ecological status of rural areas is associated with negative changes in the ecosystems of the biosphere, a significant decrease in bioproductivity and biodiversity, depletion of soils and mineral resources, while the unprecedented increase in pollution of all geospheres. All of this borders on the destruction of the environment of humanity.

The interaction of rural population and nature is a fundamental condition for the existence of settlement communities and agriculture. The patterns of aggregate, complementary development of society and nature form a certain space where the peculiarities of the vital activity of the first component become the conditions for the reproduction of the second. The population as a component of society develops according to the laws stipulated by social processes. The population is only a consumer and a regulator of the reproduction of natural goods. And the natural environment, in turn, influences humanity, and it is explained by the tendencies of development of society.

Therefore, the study of the phenomenon of sustainable development of rural territories should be conducted in the search for mechanisms of coherence of actions of environmental, social and economic laws at different stages of society development.

Sustainable rural development is a socially-oriented process of rural economic development, with environmental and food security, as well as the effective reproduction of natural resources. The concept of rural development should include the development of basic documents: targeted state programs for the development of social infrastructure, integrated programs for socio-economic

development of rural communities and village councils, regional integrated programs for socio-economic development of rural areas, area.

For Ukraine, the process of European integration must be accompanied by adaptation to the requirements of the joint environmental policy of the European Union. As the experience of other post-socialist countries that were already EU members, it is one of the most difficult tasks. Agreement on accession to the EU provide for a short transition period to complete the transition to the implementation of the environmental policy, which is defined in more than 200 EU Directives (regulations, decisions and policies). The interpretation of this terms and conditions means the agreement more precise, the conformity of national legislation with EU legislation. Therefore, the planned accession to the EU provides for the 45armonization of internal legislation of Ukraine with the environmental directives of the European Union and the establishment of administrative capacity to monitor its strict enforcement.

Ukraine requires a gradual approximation of its policies to EU standards, which should be based on national interests, conditions and opportunities, and most importantly to focus on new, promising ekologichen mechanisms.

Sustainable development of rural territories in the context of environmental security is a particular challenge for the Ukrainian government and Russian scientists.

Humanity continues to build its relationship with nature is predominantly based on the extensive use of resources, without taking into account its potential. This attitude to nature was the cause of both local and global economic and environmental crises. In this regard, a particularly relevant issue was the formation of new environmental great boost and new relationship of society with nature on the basis of resource-saving equipment and technologies, as well as by the maximum involvement of waste production and their use in economic turnover.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of a territory as an ecosystem, it is necessary to take into account the interconnection of the economic, social, environmental components of its development. It is important to allocate its qualitative (useful) particle, that is, that energy that multiplies the total energy of the environment.

The criterion for sustainable development should be not the increase in production volumes, but the fact that the potential of living is characterized by the conditions of preserving the environment and the transition to accelerated improvement of its quality indicators. The creation and use of environmentally friendly technologies will be a factor in saving the environment. The environmental impact of new technologies must be carefully considered, taking into account the prospects.

Environmental protection is becoming an integral part of public administration. In its policy, Ukraine should proceed with the provision of common environmental security and the development of international environmental cooperation for the benefit of present and future generations.

The conceptual provisions of an environmentally sustainable rural development strategy should include the following areas:

- comprehensive, objective assessment of the state and tendencies of development of resource potential and social and labor relations, which have been determined in the last five to ten years, in the region, with the identification of factors that hinder development;
- setting strategic goals and objectives within the framework of interactive planning, taking into account adjustments aimed at increasing the efficiency of resource use and creating a diversified labor market;
- development and justification of the preferred directions of realization of goals and objectives on the basis of perspective development and improvement of regional, technical and technological, administrative, social and labor and general economic structure of rural territory;
- substantiation of mobilization of local financial, logistical, social, labor and human resources for achievement of conceptually formed tasks of socio-economic development of rural territory in the future;
- development of preferred levers and mechanisms (economic and non-economic) aimed at fulfilling the conceptual designations of the main target units;
- forecast of the most important indicators of social and economic development of the territory on the basis of harmonization of expected indicators of quality and standard of living of the rural population.

Literature

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3. Bepalko R.I., Voronyuk Yu.Yu. Features of greening of agricultural land use. Surveying, cartography and aerial photography. 2013. Vyp. 78. Pp. 215-217.