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#### ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

**Голубицкий Сергей Германович** – старший преподаватель кафедры административного, финансового и банковского права Межрегиональной академии управления персоналом

#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Golubitskiy Sergiy Germanovich** – Senior Lecturer of the Department of Administrative, Financial and Banking Law Interregional Academy of Personnel Management

sgol@meta.ua

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## STATE MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS OF THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE REGIONS: PROBLEMS OF RESOURCE SAVING

**Vladimir GORBIK,**

Candidate of Public Administration Sciences,  
Director General of the State Enterprise  
“Specialized Forestry Enterprise “Kyivoblagricolis”

#### SUMMARY

The article deals the processes of resource saving in the state management mechanisms in modern conditions, which makes it possible to make the process of resource saving more effective and significantly improve the natural and economic development of regions. Resource saving is considered as a progressive direction of the use of natural resource potential, which ensures the saving of natural resources as well as increases the production in the region with the same amount of raw materials, fuel, basic and auxiliary materials used. It is noted that the main feature of resource saving activities today should be an orientation on the implementation of complex of measures that are quickly implemented, covering various aspects of its activities and allow achieving the maximum saving effect. Furthermore, the objective conditions for their implementation should be provided by a specific mechanism of state management.

**Key words:** resource saving, state management, natural economic and natural resource potential, region, development.

## МЕХАНИЗМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРИРОДНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ РЕГИОНОВ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕСУРСОСБЕРЕЖЕНИЯ

**Владимир ГОРБИК,**

кандидат наук государственного управления,  
генеральный директор Государственного предприятия  
«Специализированное лесохозяйственное предприятие «Киевоблагролис»

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассмотрены процессы ресурсосбережения в механизмах государственного управления в современных условиях, позволяющие сделать процесс ресурсосбережения эффективным и значительно улучшить природно-экономическое развитие регионов. Ресурсосбережение рассматривается как прогрессивное направление использования природно-ресурсного потенциала, обеспечивающее экономию природных ресурсов и рост производства продукции в регионе при том же количестве использованного сырья, топлива, основных и вспомогательных материалов. Замечено, что главной чертой ресурсосберегающей деятельности на сегодня должна быть ориентация на проведение комплекса мероприятий, которые быстро реализуются, охватывают различные стороны деятельности и позволяют достичь максимального эффекта экономии, причем объективные условия для их осуществления должен обеспечить конкретный механизм государственного управления.

**Ключевые слова:** ресурсосбережение, государственное управление, естественно-экономический и природно-ресурсный потенциал, регион, развитие.

**Statement of the problem.** The problem of studying of the state management mechanisms of the natural and economic potential of the regions especially develops in the conditions of the formation and development of market relations for the scientific substantiation of radical eco-

economic reforms. This is primarily caused by disproportions in the natural and economic development that are sharply manifest today. The development of any region and country as a whole depends on the available economic, natural resource and labor potential that is located in one



or another region of Ukraine, that is, it depends on the existing productive forces. They are national wealth as well as they determine the prospect and possible level of its socio-economic and natural and economic development [1, p. 4]. Accelerating, rational use and continuous improvement of regional and sectorial proportions in the development of natural and economic potential are objectively caused by the need for development of the state management mechanisms. In this context, resource saving issues remain relevant since the prospect of using natural resource potential depends not only on the availability of resources, but on the effectiveness of using resource-saving technologies.

**Status of research.** The theoretical and metrological basis of the research are works of domestic and international scientists, that cover a wide range of issues of the effectiveness of the state management mechanisms as well as the improvement of certain resource saving mechanisms.

The analysis of recent researches and publications shows that the relevance of this problem is confirmed by M. Dolishnii, S. Dorohuntsov, M. Piskun, O. Shablii, whose significant researches allowed to make a significant contribution to finding the ways to solve the problem of the state management mechanisms of resource saving in the natural and economic potential of the regions. In particular, the issues of resource provision and resource saving were considered by M. Miller, V. Berens, Y. Akhromkin, O. Fomenko and other international authors who considered the processes of efficient use and resource saving from different points of view.

At the same time, the scientific works of A. Balashov (problems of the formation of the state management mechanisms of sustainable development of regions of Ukraine) [2], P. Fesianov (peculiarities of state regulation of the ecological safety at the regional level) [62] were the basis of the research. Special attention was paid to researches of V. Putrenko, O. Furdychko and M. Potabenko on the role of resource saving in the balanced development of the region as well as the ecological and economic value of shelterbelt forests for increasing of the resource potential of forest ecosystems [2].

Thus, it should be noted that the general tendency of the world natural and economic development of the region is to

increase the role of resource saving and its allocation into a separate system, which is the basis of the formation of competitive, efficient and economical management.

**The objective and purpose of the article** is to provide scientific substantiation of theoretical and methodological foundations of the state management mechanisms of resource saving as the basis for the development of the natural and economic potential of the regions as well as appropriate analysis and evaluation of the directions of improvement of the state management mechanisms of resource saving of forest management in Ukraine.

**Presentation of the main material.** The problem of the rational use of resources and resource saving is particularly relevant for Ukraine and needs immediate solution. This is due to the extremely high level of material and energy intensity of the domestic economy, substantial depreciation of the main production facilities and obsolete technologies, irrational use of natural resources, high degree of dependence on the import of fuel and energy resources as well as significant volumes of waste generation and harmful emissions from production [7].

One should note that further natural-economic and socio-economic development of the region, solving environmental problems are impossible without switching to a more effective model of social production and consumption as well as rationalizing the use of resources. Expansion and deepening of the resource saving process contributes to the transition of Ukraine to a balanced development model, the construction of the foundations of a post-industrial society as well as the accelerating the integration of Ukraine into a globalized world economy.

The ecological and innovative process of natural and economic development of the regions of Ukraine, aimed at achieving the normative state of the environment, provides such a principle of functioning of the national economy, region, industry, concrete production, in which all the components of raw materials and energy in the cycle "primary raw materials – production – consumption – secondary resources" are used rationally and the ecological balance is not disturbed.

This problem is thus a generalization of more private problems of the use of secondary resources, waste and rational

nature use in general. The scientific literature points out the interrelation of the problems of using secondary resources, environmental protection and the creation of low-energy technologies. The content of the concept of environmentally sustainable development in the broad sense includes the task of resource saving as well as prevention of negative impact on the natural and economic potential.

Resource saving and using of non-waste technologies is quite a new direction that encompasses various sectors of the economy and state management. This area of activity focuses on ecology (environmental protection), rational use of various resources as well as economic tasks, such as optimal harmonization of production and consumption of stocks. In this context, historical understanding of the terms in geology, mining, various industries using primary and secondary material resources, metallurgy, chemistry, ecology, economy is not always unambiguous [5, p. 505].

Principles of low- and non-waste technology can be explained on the basis of factors that express different needs. According to this, the use of low- and non-waste technologies is necessary in order to permanently reduce the consumption of the most important resources – raw materials, energy and environment.

Accordingly, it was established that resource saving involves the reuse of resources, secondary raw materials and waste. Therefore, resource saving is more profitable in an economic and environmental sense. A common problem for all subjects in the region is the almost absence of landfills for industrial waste stored at enterprises. Methods of recycling and disposal are absent or are expensive for a large part of the industrial waste. The main types of non-disposed hazardous industrial waste for a long time accumulated in the territory of enterprises. The number of this waste has long exceeded the maximum permissible. In some enterprises, the ways, places and terms of storage of hazardous waste do not meet the requirements of environmental legislation [9, p. 16].

Determining the directions of the effective resource saving for the regions of Ukraine is due to objective reasons related to solving the general problem of ensuring sustainable natural and economic development of the state. This requires the finding



of new ways of forming a national strategy of resource saving within the framework of the formation of a modern market economy. World experience shows that in this direction it is necessary first of all to develop a complex of systemic theoretical and methodological steps. The general tendency of the world and, most importantly, of European natural and economic development, is the formation of competitive, efficient and economical forms of economic activity in the framework of regional economic systems. That is, there is a tendency towards the formation of conceptual approaches to sustainable development, based on the main provisions of the European Charter for Regional Development.

Considering the problems of resource saving in Ukraine in such a plane, the regional level is associated with solving a number of issues regarding the creation of the necessary conditions for the reduction of not only indicators of material and energy intensity of production, but also increasing the efficiency of using existing regional resources, use of modern state management mechanisms of natural and economic potential as well as formation of an appropriate institutional environment. It is now clear that the transition to a qualitatively new level of the effective use of a complex regional resource is possible only with the combination of market levers with the state management mechanisms [2, p. 34].

Thus, resource saving is one of the priority directions of the development of the national economy. Current legal support of resource saving in Ukraine is regulated by the Laws of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" and "On Standardization" as well as by a significant number of normative documents of general and general technical character. At the same time, the Unified System of Resource Saving Requirements, which has a restraining effect on the implementation of a unified technical policy in terms of impact on reducing the level of resource consumption and on the integrated solution to the problem of resource saving, is while absent.

Significant increase in the efficiency of the use of raw materials, materials and fuel and energy resources in the economy of Ukraine within these areas can be achieved only with the implementation of technical re-equipment and restructuring of basic industries. The world experience

in developing and implementing effective resource utilization programmes in its arsenal has a wide variety of mechanisms and economic methods aimed to ensure the efficiency of resource consumption in all spheres of activity. Regarding the analysis of the forestry condition within the state in the present realities, it can be noted that in the activities of enterprises of the forestry sector of Ukraine there are a number of problems that require urgent measures for the improvement and efficiency of resource use and resource saving [5, p. 426].

It is very important that the issues of resource saving and resource use are already under consideration in Ukraine. This is evidenced by the fact that the "Strategy of Reformation of Forestry in Ukraine for the period up to 2022" (hereinafter – the Strategy) was approved at the session of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 15 November 2017. This doctrine is aimed at defining goals and tools for solving ecological, economic and social problems of forestry in Ukraine as well as creating conditions for sustainable development considering geographical and other features.

The need to prepare the Strategy is due to = understanding of the extremely important role of forests for the ecological, economic and social stability of the state; need for systematic improvement of forestry management in Ukraine to ensure long-term interests of the state on the basis of a combination of principles of state management and market mechanisms in view of the goals of decentralization of power; need for the development of public-private partnership; increase in the number of workplaces; employment of the rural population; minimizing corruption risks and committing offenses; establishment of open, transparent mechanisms for the adoption of managerial and personnel decisions as well as primary provision of domestic producers by creating a transparent timber market [4].

In the course of the research it was determined that a powerful instrument for implementing the Strategy is the Action Plan for Implementation of the Strategy, which is approved by a separate act of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and must contain detailed deadlines and a list of performers regarding all the directions and objectives specified in the relevant section of the Strategy.

This Plan is binding for all the performers mentioned therein. Implementation of the Strategy will contribute to reducing the level of corruption in the forestry sector, ensuring a clear separation of functions between the subjects of management of the industry, creation of an effective system of control over forestry management, transfer of forestry to the principles of sustainable development and effective forest management, increase of the state forest area, preserving biodiversity and non-exhaustive forest use, meeting the needs of the community in forest resources, improvement of water-regulating, soil protection, recreational and other useful properties of forests, creation of more favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and new workplaces, reducing the threat of land degradation, increase in the share of forestry products in the gross domestic product, ensuring employment and social protection of forestry workers, growth of investments in the forest industry, production with value added as well as harmonization of forest management norms of Ukraine with the relevant criteria of the European Union.

Further development of the forest resource sphere should be carried out in the areas of expanded reproduction of forest resources, integrated ecologically balanced forest use as well as increasing the share of forest in national income. Institutions of forest resource sphere should be involved in more effective integrated market conditions that can adapt to globalization uncertainty, in order to provide favorable conditions for the entry of industry enterprises into market space.

Furthermore, considering the imperfection of the modern regulatory framework, it is important to provide appropriate support for important innovative ideas on forest resource issues at both the state and regional levels. This implies conducting complex researches on the formation of integral, self-sufficient, balanced organizational and management structures or other high-tech organizational formations (possibly clustered or holding type) aimed at achieving the diversification of the production of competitive forest products and the provision of social and environmental services at the intersectoral level.

Thus, the forest resource sphere in the conditions of the financial and economic crisis, as it turned out, continues to maintain a certain degree of business activity. Despite the financial difficulties,



volumes of forest management activities, including reforestation, continue to increase somewhat as well as measures for preservation and protection of forests are also carried out at the required level. However, the crisis situation in the economy has negatively affected the growth rates of the forest resource sphere. Therefore, despite the deepening of the crisis situation, Ukraine's forestry policy, as in previous years, should develop in the direction of market-oriented relations. This policy should be based on principles that have justified themselves in different economic conditions, the main of which are: inevitability of the responsibility of business entities for violation of the current legislation, prevention of occurrence of natural and man-made threats in the forest resource sphere, steady support of the relations of forest enterprises with local citizens and local population, etc. [3, p. 46].

In the process of research, it was proved that the driving forces of forest resource development should be considered the activities of management structures and industry workers, which are based on certain interests. The system of measures of strategic and tactical level should be defined in order to activate them. Such a system of measures, in turn, should be considered in the production, technological, institutional, financial, resource saving and forest reproductive plane, distinguishing them by spheres: forestry production, forest exploitation, wood processing, resource saving, forest protection, realization of forest resources and forest use. Mitigation of the negative consequences of the current crisis situation in the forest resource sphere is possible on the basis of the improvement of the organizational and economic mechanism capable for ensuring the functioning of the industry in the conditions of uncertainty.

**Conclusions.** During the research, it was established that the efficiency of state management of the natural and economic potential should be guided by the system of payments for nature use: payments for the right to use natural resources; payments for reproduction and protection of natural resources carried out by the state or self-supporting specialized enterprises and organizations; compensatory payments for the disposal of natural resources from the target use or deterioration of their quality caused by the activities of these

enterprises; payments for emissions (dumping, disposals) of pollutants into the natural environment; additional tax on profits of enterprises producing environmentally hazardous products and using environmentally hazardous technologies; penalties and other economic sanctions for violation of norms of rational use of natural resources; income tax benefits.

The costs for reproduction of natural resources and environmental measures are increasing every year. Currently, the sources and methods of funding these activities are not yet linked into a single system, which requires further research and finding of solution.

The analysis of the practice of applying the existing state management mechanisms of nature use points to the need for their improvement on the basis of the development of economic and organizational measures, which will allow to achieve real results in solving the problem of rational use and reproduction of various components of the mineral-raw material base of the industrial sphere of the region. The effectiveness of the mechanism of integrated use of natural resources in many industries is now decreases due to the lack of a coherent system that stimulates the increase of complexity of resource development [6, p. 18].

It should be emphasized that the specific forest management functions should be entrusted to government authorities as a separate independent specialized state structure of management of forest objects of all forms of ownership and management (ministry, committee, etc.). Such a structure will really express national interests in the sphere of development and rational use of forest resource potential.

The State Forest Resources Agency, as the only and relatively independent institution on forest and forest resources issues in the state, should, on its own behalf, initiate:

- the establishment under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine a unified organizational and management structure for ensuring the elaboration of strategic directions for the development of forest resources and performing control functions on the results of the reproduction of forest resources, their protection and integrated use in forests of different forms of ownership;
- the elaboration of proposals regarding the inclusion to the highest level of organizational and managerial structures

on forest problems the professional forestry specialists for supervision and strategic control over economic activities in forests of different subordination as well as limitation of monopolistic tendencies in the sphere of provision of raw material resources of forest users of the country and international business structures;

- the development of business support mechanisms in its active social policy on granting investment loans, tax privileges or preferences for the transfer of forests to a lease or concession, subsidies for forest certification as well as organization of financial audit by accredited independent auditing firms;

- the substantiation of effective mechanisms of interaction of various sectoral structures of the forest resource sphere in the process of their economic activity with other branch structures and institutions of the neighboring countries [6, p. 29].

In this regard, it is also important to note that the forest resource institutions should be maximally adapted to the market economy system, cross-sectorial specificity of the forest sector of the economy. Such institutions should also ensure the combination of national, regional and local interests of forest users, territorial communities and be directed on realization of the principles and criteria of ecologically balanced (sustainable) development.

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#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Gorbik Vladimir Nikolayevich** – Candidate of Public Administration Sciences, Director General of the State Enterprise “Specialized Forestry Enterprise “Kyivoblagroliis”

#### ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

**Горбик Владимир Николаевич** – кандидат наук государственного управления, генеральный директор Государственного предприятия «Специализированное лесохозяйственное предприятие «Киевоблагролис»

[v.m.gorbik@gmail.com](mailto:v.m.gorbik@gmail.com)

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## НОРМОТВОРЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ КРАЕВОГО СЕЙМА В СФЕРЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРАВОВОГО СТАТУСА УКРАИНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

**Виктор ЕВДОКИМОВ,**

доктор экономических наук, профессор, ректор  
Житомирского государственного технологического университета

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье раскрываются отдельные аспекты нормотворческой деятельности Галицкого сейма в языковой сфере. Акцентируется внимание на конституционном законодательстве империи Габсбургов, которое декларировало равенство всех языков империи, но не обеспечивало практической реализации декларируемых норм. Кроме того, языковой вопрос рассматривается как составляющая противостояния в среде украинского национального движения. Отдельно анализируются законодательные инициативы украинских послов сейма, которые отстаивали право украинцев на получение образования и осуществление самоуправления на украинском языке. Языковой вопрос рассматривается как важная составляющая национальной идеи галицких украинцев, которая в начале XX в. легла в основу государственной идеи.

**Ключевые слова:** Галицкий сейм, нормотворческая деятельность, украинское сеймовое представительство, конституционное законодательство, языковой вопрос, система школьного образования.

## NORMOTORAL ACTIVITY OF THE REGIONAL SEEM IN THE AREA OF REGULATION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

**Viktor EVDOKIMOV,**

Doctor of Economics, Professor, Rector  
of Zhytomyr State Technological University

#### SUMMARY

The article reveals some aspects of the rule-making activities of the Galician Sejm in the language sphere. Attention is focused on the constitutional legislation of the Habsburg Empire, which declared the equality of all the languages of the empire, but did not ensure the practical implementation of the declared norms. In addition, the language issue is considered as part of the confrontation among the Ukrainian national movement. The legislative initiatives of the Ukrainian Sejm ambassadors, who defended the right of Ukrainians to receive education and exercise self-government in the Ukrainian language, are analyzed separately. The language issue is considered as an important component of the national idea of the Galician Ukrainians, which in the early twentieth century formed the basis of the state idea.

**Key words:** Galician Sejm, rule-making activity, Ukrainian Sejm representation, constitutional legislation, language issue, school system.

**Постановка проблемы.** Правовое положение Галичины в составе Австро-Венгрии характеризовалось активными действиями трансформации правосознания и правовой культуры украинцев. Причиной этих действий были конституционные нормы, которые гарантировали формальное равенство национальных и политических прав всех народов империи.

С другой стороны, в начале 1860-х гг. галицкие украинцы одновременно с другими народами империи вошли в эпоху парламентаризма. Созданные в 1861 г. краевые сеймы превратились в очаги политической жизни каждой провинции, а в случае Галичины – стали центром национально-освободительной борьбы как украинцев, так и поляков, которые в легальной право-