

METHODS OF EVALUATING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainable development, adopted by the world community more than 20 years ago, refers to the combination of economic growth and environmental protection. Environmental aspects of economic activity are regulated by national institutions and international organizations. Direct directive influence without economic methods is not an effective control lever. Understanding the limited and low efficiency of the command methods used in Russia appeared in the 1990s. The concepts of environmental management of the 20th century allow the direct impact of responsibility for the quality of the environment, the balanced growth of economic results and the reduction of negative impact on the environment. Implementation of the system environmental management (EMS) in Russian enterprises significantly lags behind world practice. EMS is a voluntary policy and does not come for certification.

KEYWORDS: Environmental, Directive Influence, Enterprises, Certification.

INTRODUCTION

In Russia, the environmental management system is implemented by enterprises that operate in the world market to obtain a certificate in accordance with the requirements of consumers and the legislation of importing countries. Currently, environmental activities in our country are regulated by the state mainly in administrative forms. Despite the constant tightening of legislation, the quality of the natural environment remains almost unchanged. Business entities are not interested in implementing the system environmental management, except for the lower pollution fees associated with the absence of the management of these enterprises, they benefit from this system in the amount of revenue that is insignificant. Share the natural environment. Environmental and economic aspects of management began to take shape relatively recently. Ecology and economy are closely related. The development of the economy is not carried out separately from the environment, because the growth of production is associated with the increase in the use of natural resources. Natural resources are not only the basis of processing, production, but also the guarantee of human life. Depletion of natural resources, destruction of the environment, the imminent environmental crisis is becoming a necessary condition for solving the urgent tasks expressed in economic development and coordination of economic activities with business entities environmental requirements and restrictions. Taking into account the deterioration of the quality of the natural environment, the importance of international

cooperation to ensure the rational use of natural resources and environmental security of our planet. Since the middle of the 20th century, the rapid development of the world economy has led to a strong negative impact on the natural environment. As a result, humanity is faced with the problem of increasing demand of the earth's population and the inability of the biosphere to meet these needs. The ability to assimilate the natural environment (self-healing). not infinite. As a result, resources (such as clean air, clean water, etc.) are threatened. living now and for future generations. The concept of sustainable development was adopted in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. According to the recommendation of the UN Conference on the Environment, Sustainable Development includes the gradual restoration of damaged natural ecosystems. Economic development should be consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Many are concerned with global environmental issues. International organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" (UNESCO), "World Health Organization" (WHO) and others. Russia actively participates in international agreements and conventions that form international legal frameworks for cooperation. In the legal framework, two directions have been prioritized: prevention and limitation of harmful effects on the environment and ensuring rational use of natural resources. The development of economic activity is permissible within the limits of the ability of the planet's ecosystems to support life. Balanced economic activity should be based on biological mechanisms to stabilize the natural environment, therefore cardinal transformations, the basis of which should be the greening of all types of human activity, as well as a change in the consciousness of society. Increasing attention to environmental problems is also the reason for the increase in globalization processes. The economy can no longer develop within the borders of a closed state. Throughout the world, national reproductive cycles have long transcended national boundaries and economies operate within economic boundaries. Today, instead of trade and mediation relations, national systems of reproductive foreign economic relations. According to E.G. Kochetov's structure of the world economy as a encompassing whole includes the interdependence of individual national economies, national economies, trans- and transnational units, and the global. Globalization is gradually changing the world space, giving the ability to move capital, goods and services. According to experts in this field, globalization is the creation of public and economic relations and nature that ensure human existence and development. It is thanks to globalization that the world can be recorded as an economic system interconnected with the natural environment. The need for these relations is related to global environmental problems: loss of biodiversity, depletion of the ozone layer, anthropogenic climate change, desertification, global ocean problems, reforestation, etc. From an ecological point of view, globalization is a complex process. affect environmental problems. The above problems cannot be solved at the country level. Globalization affects not only economic aspects, but also aspects of human life. For a long time, the relationship between the environment and human interests at the expense of natural resources and ecosystems has been built on an economic basis. At one time, even D. Meadows, E. Pestel and others predicted the dangers of such an approach. In the new century, there will be changes in these relations, quality will be a priority and the environment affecting economic development. Regarding the necessity of globalization of the market, there are conflicting opinions, for example, Ya.Ya. Yandyganov says: "Globalization of the (world) market leads to polarization of countries and regions. on the income of the population, including the provision of conditions for livelihood, including food products, etc. According to him, the International

Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) can set their own conditions, which are as follows: 1. It will be forced to trade raw materials to the detriment of third world countries and its ecosystem. 2. Rapid population growth and economic development through mining and the sale of resources lead to the need to obtain large amounts of credit from IB interest. In the context of corruption, loans are not used for purpose, but go to increase the income of officials. As a result, the countries may be economically dependent countries of the "golden billion". 3. Consequences of "pollution" and environmentally exploitative technologies and also the IMF policy leads to the degradation of ecosystems and as a result the increase in morbidity and mortality among the population and the increase in unemployment. In fact, observing the evolution of international development organizations, it can be seen that they mainly work in the interests of developed countries. After the end of the Second World War, it became clear that international trade would not exist without generally accepted rules of action in the world market. In 1947, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed. This agreement was signed by 23 countries. It established the international trade regime, as well as the procedures for the resolution of trade disputes. On January 1, 1995, the GATT was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO), a highly developed industrial organization with the world's major powers. This organization develops rules that govern trade between WTO member countries. Under the WTO, the basis of the single rules created to ensure the functioning of the world trading system is that markets should be open and access to them should not be impaired by arbitrary import restrictions.

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