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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN UTILIZING MECHANISMS OF STATE GOVERNANCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

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Abstract

In the contemporary world, issues pertaining to the ecological sphere are acute and highly significant. This study primarily focuses on examining the experiences of foreign countries in the field of ecology, specifically drawing insights. The key aspects defining the effectiveness of the European Union's strategies and policies in environmental protection are analysed. Special attention is given to examples of addressing unforeseen situations related to the environment.

Key words: *ecology, environment, sustainable development, natural resources, state, management, mechanisms, state governance, Eurointegration.*

Introduction

In the modern world, where ecological issues are becoming increasingly pertinent, the question of improving governance mechanisms in the environmental sphere gains particular significance, especially in the context of Eurointegration. Foreign countries, either joining the European Union or developing partnership relations, actively implement innovative strategies and standards aimed at ensuring effective management of natural resources and ecosystem preservation.

The experience of European Union countries, in particular, can serve as a crucial source for studying and adapting best practices in environmental management. Significant attention is devoted to the creation of effective legal frameworks that consider the interests of all parties and incorporate the latest environmental standards [1].

Overview

Significant contributions to the development of research on ecological aspects in state governance have been made by Ukrainian scientists such as L. Bolduresku, O. Krasnova, O. Dragan, O. Pavlenko, O. Lazor, O. Veklich, N. Salatiuk, L. Melnyk, V. Kravtsiv, A. Kernichna, I. Hryshchenko, Y. Khrutba, I. Halak, and R. Lysak. Issues of ecological regulation and the analysis of the effectiveness of nature conservation activities have also been addressed by foreign researchers such as V. Medous, and M. Reimers. Researching the experience of foreign countries in the field of environmental management is crucial for Ukraine in the context of Eurointegration. This necessitates the implementation of effective mechanisms of state governance in the environmental sector in Ukraine that align with European standards and requirements [2].

The object of the study is the experience of foreign countries in state governance in the environmental sector. The subject of the study includes specific mechanisms of state governance in the environmental sector applied in foreign countries.

The uniqueness of this work lies in the analysis and synthesis of global experience in improving mechanisms of state governance in the environmental sector, particularly within the framework of Eurointegration processes. The main goal is to identify key strategies, tools, and principles that assist countries in effectively managing natural resources and ensuring sustainable development. Specific tasks include³:

1. Analysing various instruments used for monitoring environmental conditions and preserving natural resources in foreign countries.
2. Studying the interaction between the government, business, and the public in making and implementing decisions in the field of ecology to ensure transparency and openness in decision-making.
3. Identifying how environmental governance factors interact with European Union standards and requirements, as well as identifying potential benefits and challenges of this interaction.

Decision

The analysis of mechanisms of state governance in European Union (EU) countries in the context of environmental issues reveals several key aspects that determine the effectiveness of their strategies and policies in the field of ecology.

Integrated resource management is a key element of strategies in EU countries for addressing environmental problems and achieving sustainable development. This approach involves a systematic approach to managing

natural resources, encompassing water, land, and biological resources. Integrated Resource Management (IRM) is a process aimed at increasing the efficiency of natural resource utilization and reducing pollution. It entails considering all aspects of resource utilization, including economic, ecological, and social dimensions³.

Within the EU, there are various mechanisms aimed at supporting IRM, including⁴:

- Direct oversight: The EU establishes regulatory requirements for natural resource use, directed at reducing pollution and enhancing resource efficiency.

- Financing: The EU provides financial support for projects that contribute to IRM. This support can be provided in the form of grants, loans, or investments.

- Information and education: The EU conducts informational campaigns and training programs to increase awareness of IRM.

Public participation in the management of environmental issues is a crucial aspect of the governance model in European Union (EU) countries. The EU has various mechanisms that promote public involvement in managing environmental issues. These include:

- Right to access information: Citizens have the right to access information about the state of the environment and measures taken to protect it, guaranteed by Article 10a of the Lisbon Treaty.

- Right to participate in decision-making processes: Citizens have the right to participate in decision-making processes that affect the environment, guaranteed by Article 11 of the Lisbon Treaty.

- Right to access to justice: Citizens have the right to access justice to protect their environmental rights, guaranteed by Article 263 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

In summary, the analysis of public participation mechanisms in the governance model of EU countries underscores the recognition of the importance of involving citizens in decision-making on environmental issues. This approach helps build trust and legitimacy in environmental policy, making the governance process more effective and accountable⁵.

Conclusion

The study of international experience in improving mechanisms of state environmental management in the context of Eurointegration yields several key conclusions. Firstly, Eurointegration serves as a powerful incentive for countries to enhance their environmental management systems by adapting European standards and implementing modern approaches.

A second crucial aspect involves the successful implementation of standards and legal mechanisms to regulate the environmental sphere. Foreign countries employ rigorous control mechanisms and high compliance requirements for environmental norms, contributing to maintaining air and water cleanliness.

The third aspect emphasizes the importance of collaboration and knowledge exchange. Effective cooperation between countries, including the exchange of advanced technologies and successful practices, is a vital element in achieving common goals in the environmental sector.

A common trend is that countries aspiring to join the European community actively implement innovative and standard solutions to address environmental issues. By deepening the study and implementing these approaches, Ukraine can significantly improve its mechanisms for managing the environmental sector and pave the way for sustainable development.

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