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INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC RELATIONS: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS

The evolution of ecological-economic relations is reflected by manifestation of instability, lack of equilibrium and imbalance, formality of legal-regulatory acts and other factors of social development. In fact, factors of management of ecological-economic relations aggregate on transformation of social economic development on global (international), national and regional levels.

Purpose. To investigate economic and legal aspect of institutional provision of management of ecological-economic relations and, on this basis, to develop the ground for improvement of balanced ecological-economic development of national economy.

Methodology. In the process of solving the set tasks the following research methods were used: the dialectical method as a general method of cognition during the research on transformational processes in society, ecological-economic and human development to reveal the tendencies of interaction between man, economy and nature during economic development; theoretical generalisation and comparison; statistical and economic analysis.

Findings. The construction of the management process of ecological-economic relations should correspond to both tactical and long-term prospects of economic and social development of the state, taking into account the conditions of transformation of the national economy. To effectively manage ecological-economic relations, it is necessary to take into account a number of prerequisites: first, the needs and interests of consumers; second, the resource potential of the enterprise; third, to follow the development of global technical innovations or technologies in the field of ecological production, and others. The indicated necessitates changes in the management of environmental-economic relations in a rapidly changing external environment, which is represented by the developed scheme of the management process of environmental-economic relations in the conditions of transformation of the national economy. The important factors of the institutional provision of environmental-economic relations management are promotion of mutually beneficial partnership and cooperation, development of social dialogue, introduction of environmental norms and values in accordance with the current regulations.

Originality. The essence, internal contradictions and types of ecological-economic relations management are determined; a step-by-step presentation of the strategy for the implementation of environmental and economic relations with the consolidation of efforts in balancing environmental and economic goals is suggested; it is proved that it is essential to cascade environmental-economic relations in the formation of public policy at both horizontal and vertical levels; the focus of environmental-economic relations management is defined, where the coordination of environmental interests with economic interests is the dominant one.

Practical value. The results of the study can be used by public authorities, academics and practitioners to develop scenarios for economic development of the national economy and increase the level of economic and environmental efficiency in the management process.

Keywords: *ecological and economic development, public administration, greening the economy, sustainable development*

Introduction. The modern stage of social development is characterised by the evolution of environmental-economic relations, which most often manifests itself in unfavourable forms: economic and social instability, lack of balance, imbalance, conflicts of legal norms, and others. The constant change in the system of ecological-economic needs, inconsistency of economic and ecological interests and priorities at the global (international), national and regional economic levels, their normative-legal unregulatedness are the key problems of establishing balanced relations in this sphere. Stable activity of enter-

prises of the nature management sector and realization of opportunities of natural potential in the current economic conditions should be provided by the management system that meets economic, ecological and legal requirements. Ensuring break-even operation of the enterprise and achievement of its strategic and tactical goals; consideration and adequate response to internal and external impacts of the environment are the basis of the process of consolidation of public interests. In this aspect, research aimed at determining the organizational and legal aspects of institutional support for the management of environmental-economic relations is of particular importance.

Literature review. The main objective of the development of the system of economic relations is to improve the quality of

life of the population and the growth of social production. At the same time, the present requires economical use and consumption of natural-resource potential and its preservation and maintenance at the level necessary for satisfaction of economic needs. Accordingly, theoretical-methodological and practical problems of ecological-economic relations management, as well as normative-legal support of ecological-economic development requires rethinking of existing scientific achievements taking into account the fast-changing modern conditions.

The issues raised are under the attention of scientists from many disciplines and schools of thought. Particular attention is being paid to the issues of changes in the system of ecological-economic needs and incoherence of economic and ecological interests and priorities. Intensification of scientific research in this direction is a prerequisite of extremely important factor of further progressive changes without disturbance of ecological equilibrium.

The novelty of this study lies in the improvement of the institutional provision of environmental-economic relations management, its essence, internal contradictions and types of manifestation; cascading environmental-economic relations in the formation of public policy at both horizontal and vertical levels, identifying strategic tools of environmental-economic relations of direct and indirect influence and forming an effective model of institutional environment development.

The issues related to the study on the problems of long-term and strategic goal setting and the main processes of interaction between society and nature are presented in the scientific works of many foreign and domestic leading scientists. In particular, we can highlight the works by O. Holovina and N. Buhaichuk [1], V. Danich [2], S. Lutkovska [3], O. Martsinkovska [4], V. Zhulkanich [8], O. Fomina [9], Dubovich [10], M. Vysotchanskaya [11], R. Biloskurskyi [12], D. Zerkalov [13], B. Iatsykovskiy [15], R. Rozum [16], N. Priamukhina [17], I. Hnatenko and I. Shtuler, and others [18].

Unsolved aspects of the problem. The mentioned authors focused their attention on the ecological-economic foundations for the development of different sectors of the national economy. At the same time, these works have not paid attention to the economic and legal aspects of the institutional provision for the management of ecological-economic relations.

The purpose of the article. The purpose of this article is to investigate the economic and legal aspect of the institutional support for the management of environmental and economic relations and, on this basis, to develop a framework for the improvement of balanced environmental and economic development of the national economy.

Methods. To achieve the goal of the article, a systematic methodological approach was used, which provides for the use of various methods, their combination and complementarity. In the process of solving the set tasks, the following research methods were used: dialectical, as a general method for studying transformation processes, ecological-economic development, as well as for identifying the trends of interaction be-

tween man, economy and nature; theoretical generalization and comparison – to determine the regulatory and legal support of ecological-economic development; statistical and economic analysis – to assess and identify the impact of endogenous and exogenous factors on the harmony of relations between society and the environment.

Results. The stability of the national economy depends on many factors, including the balance of environmental and economic development. Modern society faces problems of development of ecological-economic relations, among which a special place is occupied by the contradiction connected with ecologization of economic legislation, on the one hand, and with economization of ecological normative-legal provision, on the other hand. The contradictions manifested in the management process require the determination of their economic and legal aspect at the global (international), national and regional economic levels.

Further effective development of ecological-economic relations should be provided exclusively in all regions of Ukraine [1]. In order to improve the efficiency of management of ecological-economic relations, there is a need to improve the institutional provision of management of ecological-economic relations and the normative-legal provision of national ecological-economic development.

In order to prevent abuses in the use of natural resources, the state has to regulate this process by normative-legal acts. Moreover, it is the existence of an appropriate normative-legal framework and its strict observance that is evidence of a high level of the rule of law.

The normative-legal regulation of ecological-economic development has its own specificity, conditioned by the content of ecological-economic norms, as well as by the tools and incentives of ecological economy [2]. Therefore, the specificity of formation of the normative-legal regulation of the process of management of ecological-economic relations is based on the following bases:

- embodiment of ecological foundations in the environmental legislation;
- implication in normative acts of other branches of legislation of the norms connected with regulation of anthropogenic influence on the environment;
- creation and/or implementation of legislation on regulation of entrepreneurial activity in terms of stimulation of environmental investment, environmental innovations and environmental productions [3].

It is also advisable to form the institutional support for the management of environmental-economic relations on the basis of targeted (strategic) management and resource saving. [4]. The state regulation on the basis of targeted management of ecological-economic relations is quite widespread in the practice of such countries as Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Finland, Denmark, Poland Germany, France, Great Britain, Sweden and some other foreign countries [5]. In order to confirm the above information, let us provide some statistics for

Table 1

Indicators of the Atmospheric Quality Index, Climate Change Performance Index, Environmental Performance Index in EU member states and Ukraine [5–7]

Country	Atmosphere quality index	Climate change effectiveness index	Environmental efficiency index
Ukraine	66.63	55.48	49.50
Denmark	22.14	69.42	82.5
Poland	52.38	38.94	60.90
Germany	28.01	56.39	77.20
France	42.70	53.72	80.0
Great Britain	39.43	69.66	81.3
Sweden	18.01	74.42	78.70

some EU member countries and Ukraine in terms of the following indices: atmospheric quality, climate change effectiveness, environmental efficiency. For example, the calculation of the Environmental Efficiency Index allows one not only to compare countries in terms of atmospheric quality, but also to introduce effective tools for its improvement in the development of state environmental policy. Thus, it is possible to establish a direct correlation between the efficiency of environmental and economic relations management and the Environmental Performance Index. In other words, the higher the Ecological Efficiency Index, the more efficient is the management of environmental and economic relations.

The main objective that follows from institutional governance support is the achievement of the state's strategic goals while actively using a system of motivation, incentives and permits. In terms of regulatory support for environmental-economic governance, the following areas should be identified: permitting, rule-making, controlling, regulating, enforcing, safeguarding, accounting, methodological, and promotional. On the basis of such considerations, the main objective is to achieve effective implementation of the objectives within the proposed process, which allows constant monitoring of the economic and legal aspects in the institutional provision of environmental-economic relations management.

An important element in the institutional provision of environmental-economic relations management is the management toolkit [8]. The toolkit for managing environmental-economic relations within the framework of the theory of purposeful (strategic) management includes the definition of:

- goals and strategic initiatives (including within individual management processes);
- the stakeholder group of environmental-economic relations management;
- operational processes and economic-legal measures;
- the resources and capacities needed to implement governance;
- the fundamental methodology of ecological-economic relations management [9].

Scientific views and practice of environmental-economic relations management show that such activities should take place through close interaction of all stakeholders.

In order to effectively manage ecological-economic relations, it is necessary to take into account the needs and interests of consumers and the resource potential of the enterprise (region, country), as well as to follow the development of global technical innovations or technologies in the field of ecological production. The specified necessitates changes in the management of environmental-economic relations under the conditions of rapidly changing external environment.

In the conditions of transformation of the national economy there is a revision of the basic institutional foundations determining the management process of the ecological-economic relations (Fig. 1).

The revision of the economic-legal aspects takes place in the context of the realization of the separate stages of institutional support, at which the management of the ecological-economic relations starts from the origin of the ecological-economic relations and their substantiation accordingly to the internal resources and conjectural changes and finishes with the economic growth [10]. The economic aspect of the ecological-economic interaction is characterized by the concepts of "scientific and technical progress", "development of productive forces", "economic growth". The legal aspect of environmental-economic interaction is characterized by the concepts of "environmental policy", "environmental security", "legal protection of the environment". In fact, these are the main factors that actively influence modern trends in the development of relations between society and nature.

The scale, complexity and duality of the implementation of institutional support of the management of environmental-economic relations (from the economic and legal sides) indi-

cates the need to follow certain interrelated stages, the implementation of which contributes to the rapid commercialization of the productive forces of society [11]. At such process there is a close connection between the state support, the normative-legal maintenance and planning of the economic activity determining the quantitative and qualitative composition and structure; and the state of the natural environment.

So, we propose to structure the target management of ecological-economic relations on the basis of the expected result and measures that will ensure the realization of productive forces in the development of society. Accordingly, there is a need to cascade environmental-economic relations in the formation of public policy at both the horizontal and vertical levels. In this way, each participant of the institutional support for the management of ecological-economic relations will participate in the achievement of the goals and be personally responsible for their effective implementation. In our view, the processes of cascading environmental-economic relations establishment of the state will facilitate the implementation of planned management actions with a clearly defined toolkit.

Cascading environmental-economic relations is a criterion of social progress determined through the systematic implementation of management decisions, economic instruments, legal regulations and appropriate environmental technologies with the participation of public and private sector actors. The institutional matrix of environmental-economic relations is provided by economic and material, regulatory and infrastructural frameworks.

Effective cascading of environmental-economic relations in the governance process is characterised by the following features [12]:

- inclusiveness – extension of state preferences and state support measures to all stakeholders of environmental and economic relations;
- innovativeness – search for original and non-standard state solutions in the direction of environmental protection;
- normative-legal assurance – implementation of tasks of state regulation of environmental and economic development is based on legal aspects, forming an environmental culture and environmental upbringing;
- continuity – state regulation measures should be constantly adjusted according to exogenous and endogenous requirements and undergo changes in accordance with the institutional environment.

Targeted institutional support for the management of ecological-economic relations implies the creation of conditions for achieving stable economic growth. State support should be based on setting an optimal limit to economic growth, at which favourable environmental conditions for human life are preserved, based on institutional, legal and organizational changes. Special attention should be paid to stimulating activities focused on scientific research and experimental developments on the use of alternative energy and environmental protection.

The toolkit of state regulation of ecological-economic relations in the context of targeted institutional provision of management should provide for the potential and prospects of development [13]. There is a wide range of studies that propose a variety of tools for the management of environmental-economic relations within the theory of targeted management. Differences in the use of tools generally lie in different initial conditions. However, the nature of environmental-economic relations is not determined by the level of development of the productive forces or by economic growth factors. It is primarily related to the type of production relations prevailing in society, the legal and regulatory framework, and the forms of ownership of the means of production and their relationship at the present stage of social development.

Given the reality, there is a need to introduce such tools, whose nature of environmental management is determined by forms of ownership of natural resources, their legal and regulatory framework, the degree of mediation in the relationship

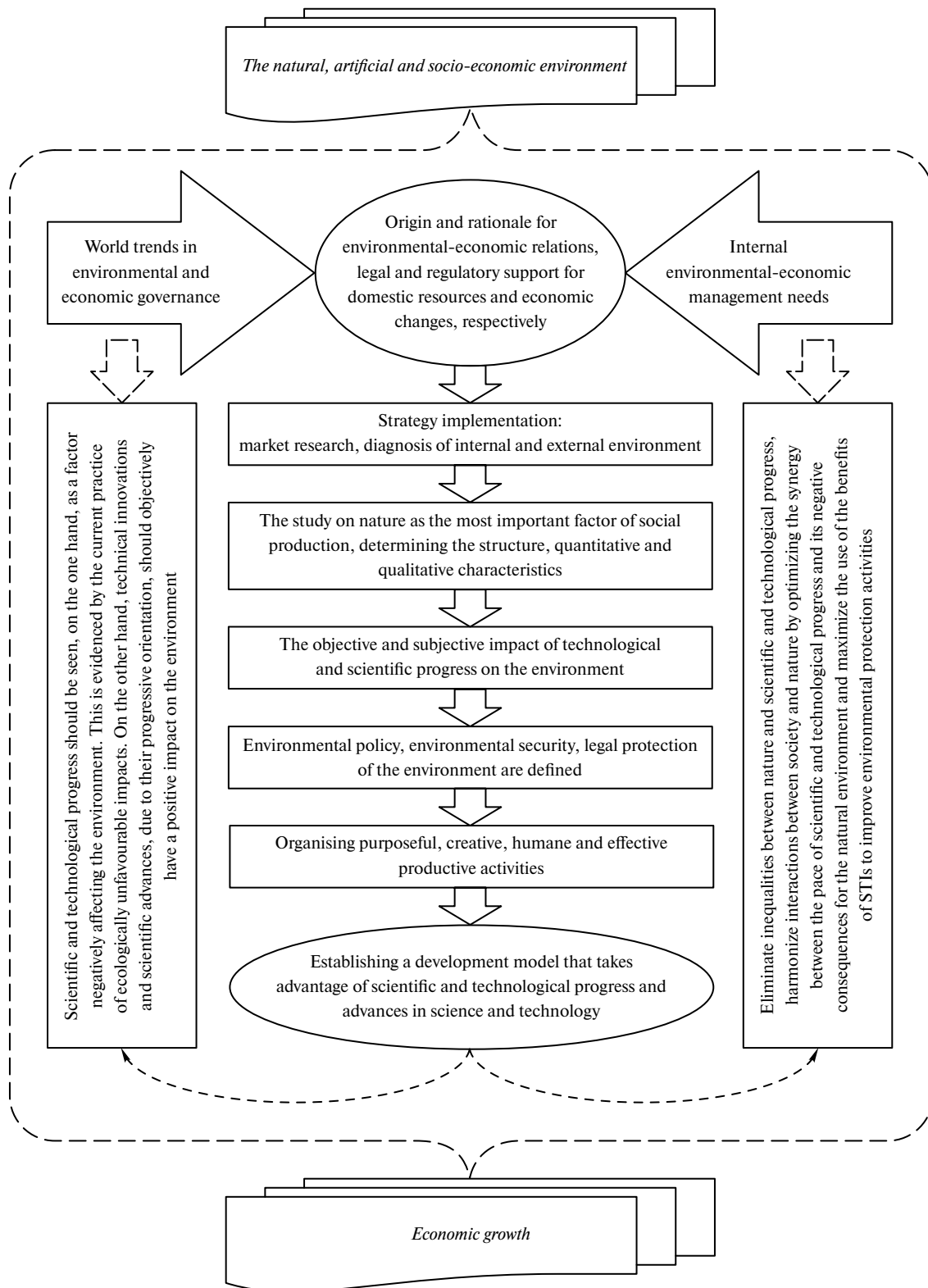


Fig. 1. The process of managing environmental-economic relations in a transforming national economy [3, 10–13]

between people and their social or economic institutions to the natural environment, the degree of appropriation of the natural benefits by one or another society. Policy instruments of direct and indirect influence are important.

Strategic instruments of direct impact which require a supporting legislative and regulatory framework for the management of environmental-economic relations should include [14]:

- provision of subsidies or subsidies by the state to the subjects of ecological-economic relations;

- creation of conditions for attraction of investments into ecological production;
- preferential crediting of experimental ecological production;
- partial repayment of interest on “ecological credits”.

The strategic instruments of indirect influence, which require the regulatory direction of normative-legal support for the management of ecological-economic relations, should include:

- organizational, legal, consulting and institutional support for the functioning of innovative “ecological production”;

- creation of “ecological production” funds that provide guarantees to cover risks;

- facilitating the access of innovative “ecological production” to the financial market [14].

All types of management of environmental-economic relations must be oriented towards the merits of socio-economic development values, the promotion of innovative development ideas and the harmonious coordination of development goals for the benefit of society.

Targeted institutional provision for the management of ecological-economic relations should be oriented to the elimination of institutional traps, among which there is imbalance of reproduction and distribution of resources; lack of efficiency between institutional interactions, and others. If we talk about the prospects for improvement of the current legislation in Ukraine, it is necessary to observe the dominant harmoni-

zation of environmental interests with economic ones, because the relevant legal framework exists, but most of the regulations in action are of a formal nature. The current normative and legal framework for the management of environmental and economic relations, the essence of its improvement and the mechanism of its implementation is advisable to be presented at the global (international), national and regional economic levels (Table 2).

The mechanisms for implementing improvement at the global (international), national and regional economic levels are presented in Table 2, representing the totality of measures aimed at the declared and regulated goal of improvement.

This is why institutional cohesion is needed, as a determinant of the dynamic development of environmental-economic relations management, which will be based on a set of economic and legal measures to

Table 2

The legal and regulatory framework for environmental-economic governance and the essence of its improvement at the global (international), national and regional economic levels [15]

Economic levels	Regulatory document	Nature of the improvement	Implementation mechanism
Global (International)	Declaration of the UN Conference on the Protection of the Natural Environment	Setting common goals for sustainable eco-economic development, adaptation to domestic conditions	Representation and promotion of the country's interests through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participating in UN commissions and UN programs (UNEP, Kyoto Protocol, PAGE, EEA, etc.); - Creating petitions to engage the global community in environmental and economic relations
National	The Constitution of Ukraine Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” Law of Ukraine “On Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine” Law of Ukraine “On air protection” Forest Code of Ukraine The Water Code of Ukraine Law of Ukraine “On Drinking Water and Drinking Water Supply” Law of Ukraine “On the Natural Gas Market” Laws of Ukraine “On wastes”, “On the handling of radioactive wastes” Laws of Ukraine “On protection of plants”, “On vegetable world”, “On fauna”, “On Red Book of Ukraine”, “On state system of biosafety during creation, testing, transportation and use of genetically modified organisms”, “On fishery, industrial fishery and protection of water resources” Laws of Ukraine “On Subsoil”, “On Land Reclamation”, “On Hunting and Hunting”, “On State Control over Use and Protection of Land”, “On Protection of Land” Laws of Ukraine “On Environmental Expertise”, “On State Control over Use and Protection of Land”, “On Environmental Audit”, “On Environmental Network of Ukraine”	Concretising the goals of reconciling environmental interests with the economic interests of business entities in different areas and at different institutional levels	The central relevant government agencies are consolidating their efforts along the following lines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - balancing environmental and economic interests; - establishment of specialized ecological-economic centres; - rigorous enforcement and increased accountability for non-compliance with environmental legislation; - elimination of deficiencies in the adopted legislation; - eliminating the dependence of the authorities on big business; - applying incentives for business while respecting environmental interests
Regional	Directives, Regulations and Decisions of the public environmental movement: public organizations, thematic associations, associations, networks, working groups, etc.	Specifying the goals of the development of the environmental-economic relations on the basis of the characteristics of the territorial associations and the available resources	To implement environmental culture and environmental education in legislation and the social structure through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing the environmental culture of the society; - professional training of specialists

- strengthening inter-institutional communication (consolidation, integration, collaboration, etc.);
- changes in the structure and methods of work (reduction of bureaucracy and elimination of corruption);
- strengthening of synergetic cooperation between all branches of power.

The goal of environmental-economic relations management is to provide economic and legal support for various forms of interactions between institutions, with a focus on strengthening the interaction between economic and ecological systems and the nature of the relationship between forms of ownership in society and the ecological system of the category "nature management" [15]. The institutional environment for the management of environmental-economic relations is becoming increasingly important. Its main role is to stimulate at the horizontal and vertical levels the development of environmental-economic relations and innovation management, as well as to activate resources as growth factors.

Under the conditions of increasing competition, the elements of the institutional matrix of environmental-economic relations management require systematic improvement, since they play a key role in the formation of the types of production relations established in society, the determination of forms of ownership of the means of production and their correlation at the current stage of social development. Legal, social, financial and political institutions of ecological-economic relations management form vectors of further development, creating legislative, investment and organizational basis for transformation of national economy.

The improvement of the institutional environment is extremely necessary because it forms the conditions for the management of environmental-economic relations, based on the legal customs, norms of behaviour, traditions and mentality of the economic system, and others [16]. An effective institutional environment is an invariable condition for the process of managing environmental-economic relations under the conditions of transforming the national economy.

The desirability of improving the institutional environment for environmental-economic relations management is affected by its high ability to create attractive conditions for identifying reserves of resource potential to attract investors, allocate resources, and so on. There is a need to form such an institutional environment for the environmental-economic relations management process, where conditions for "environmental industries" in the context of their access to infrastructural, financial, legal, social and other resources will be ensured.

A characteristic feature of the modern institutional environment in the management of environmental-economic relations is its spatial diversity. The differentiation between the levels of the institutional environment is marked by the degree of socio-economic development of the country. The main objective of improving the institutional environment for managing environmental-economic relations is to strengthen national competitiveness. The policy of uninterrupted exchange of intellectual, financial, scientific-technological and social resources within the institutional matrix should provide support for ecological-economic relations [16].

At the national level, the management of environmental-economic relations implies a model of institutional environment development that takes on a fundamentally new meaning. "Resource enterprises" play a special role in the policy of polarisation of the institutional environment, as they are able to utilise local resources and determine the conditions for the appropriate location of institutions for the management of environmental-economic relations [17]. There is a need to recombine the elements of the institutional environment of environmental-economic relations management and to create a network of functional links between institutions.

The key role in the formation of an effective model for the development of the institutional environment for the manage-

ment of environmental-economic relations is assigned to the state and local public authorities. Important factors in ensuring a model for the development of the institutional environment for the management of environmental-economic relations are the promotion of mutually beneficial partnerships and cooperation, the development of social dialogue, the introduction of environmental norms and values, which are based on legal norms.

An important condition for the improvement of the institutional environment for the management of environmental-economic relations is the activation of resources and their optimal distribution. Current market realities require market actors to be innovative and mobile in order to adapt to transformational changes, as well as an appropriate legal and regulatory framework.

In general, the effectiveness of improving the institutional environment for environmental-economic relations management depends on the relationship between investment and the level of technological change in environmental-economic relations management [18].

Thus, the institutional provision for the management of ecological-economic relations provides for:

- organizing the creation of a state regulation strategy (formation of organizational and resource support for the state regulation process);
- identifying impulses for the development of innovative entrepreneurship (defining a system of indicators to assess the development of innovative entrepreneurship, monitoring economic behaviour, generating problems of inert development and forecasting changes in innovative activities);
- forming a system of alternatives to state regulation of innovative entrepreneurship (developing a strategy, selecting priority behaviours, updating institutional rules and administrative tools to influence innovative entrepreneurship).

Conclusion. The results of the conducted research allow us to draw the following conclusions.

The economic and legal aspect of the institutional support for the management of environmental-economic relations has been investigated and the basis for the improvement of balanced environmental-economic development of the national economy has been developed on this basis.

The urgency of research on the balance of ecological-economic development is grounded, because the modern society faces problems of ecological-economic relations development, among which a special place is occupied by contradiction connected with ecologization of economic legislation, on the one hand, and with economization of ecological legal provision, on the other hand.

The essence, internal contradictions and types of ecological-economic relations management are determined, and it is proposed to consider them as purposeful normative-legal regulation of ecological-economic development and management on the basis of purposeful (strategic) management and resource saving.

The article reveals the tools for managing ecological-economic relations within the framework of the theory of target (strategic) management. It is established that for effective management of ecological-economic relations there is a need to take into account the needs and interests of consumers and the resource potential of the enterprise (region, country), as well as to follow the development of global technical innovations or technologies in the field of ecological production.

The process of ecological-economic relations management through social interrelations in the interaction between social production and the natural environment, taking into account global trends and internal problems of ecological-economic relations management, is presented. Within the process of ecological-economic relations management, a step-by-step representation of strategy implementation with the consolidation of efforts in balancing environmental and economic goals is proposed.

It is proved that it is essential to cascade environmental-economic relations in the formation of public policy at both horizontal and vertical levels, which will facilitate the implementation of planned management actions with a clearly defined toolkit. In this way, each participant in the process of managing environmental-economic relations will be involved in achieving the goals and will be personally responsible for their effective implementation.

Research has been conducted on the tools of state regulation of environmental-economic relations, which are related to the type of production relations established in society, normative-legal support and forms of ownership of the means of production and their correlation at the present stage of social development. Taking into account the nature of environmental-economic relations, determined by the forms of ownership of natural resources, their normative-legal regulation, the degree of mediation in the attitude of people and their social or economic institutions to the natural environment, the degree of appropriation of natural benefits by one or another society, the strategic tools of direct and indirect impact are identified.

It defines the focus of environmental-economic relations management, where the coordination of environmental interests with economic interests is the dominant one. This approach provides for legal, social, financial and political institutions of the environmental-economic relations management process which form the vectors of further development, creating legislative, investment and organizational basis for the transformation of the national economy.

This is, in our opinion, the general structure of ecological-economic relations. It should also be noted that scientific analysis of the above structure of institutional support for the management of environmental-economic relations can be carried out at least at three levels: global (international), national and regional ones, whose implementation mechanism is represented by a set of measures aimed at the declared and regulated goal of improvement.

At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between general patterns characteristic of all levels of relations and special patterns that appear only at any one level of environmental-economic interaction.

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Інституційне забезпечення управління еколого-економічними відносинами: економіко-правовий аспект

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Еволюція еколого-економічних відносин проявляється у вираженні нестабільності, відсутності рівноваги, незбалансованості, формальністю дії нормативно-правових актів й інших чинників суспільного розвитку. Адже фактори управління еколого-економічними відносинами агрегують трансформацію суспільного економічного розвитку на глобальному (міжнародному), національному й регіональному рівнях.

Мета. Дослідження економіко-правового аспекту інституційного забезпечення управління еколого-економічними відносинами та розроблення на цій основі бази-су для удосконалення збалансованого еколого-економічного розвитку національного господарства.

Методика. У процесі вирішення поставлених завдань були використані такі методи дослідження: діалектичний, як загальний метод пізнання при дослідженні трансформаційних процесів у суспільстві; еколого-економічного й людського розвитку для виявлення тенденцій взаємодії людини, економіки та природи у

процесі господарського розвитку; теоретичного узагальнення й порівняння; статистичного та економічного аналізу.

Результати. Побудова процесу управління еколого-економічними відносинами має відповідати як тактичним, так і довгостроковим перспективам господарського й соціального розвитку держави з урахуванням умов трансформації національної економіки. Для ефективного управління еколого-економічними відносинами необхідно враховувати ряд передумов: по перше, потреби та інтереси споживачів; по друге, ресурсний потенціал підприємства; по третє, слідкувати за розвитком світових технічних нововведень або технологій у сфері екологічності виробництва тощо. Зазначене породжує необхідність змін в управлінні еколого-економічними відносинами в умовах швидкозмінного зовнішнього оточення, що представлено розробленою схемою процесу управління еколого-економічними відносинами в умовах трансформації національної економіки. Важливими чинниками інституційного забезпечення управління еколого-економічними відносинами є сприяння взаємовигідному партнерству та співпраці, розвиток соціального діалогу, вкорінення екологічних норм і

цінностей, відповідно до чинних нормативно-правових актів.

Наукова новизна. Розкрито суть, внутрішні суперечності та види управління еколого-економічними відносинами; запропоноване покрокове представлення стратегії реалізації еколого-економічних відносин із консолідацією зусиль у балансуванні екологічних та економічних цілей; доведена потреба каскадування еколого-економічних відносин у формуванні державної політики як на горизонтальному, так і вертикальному рівнях; визначена спрямованість управління еколого-економічними відносинами, де домінантою виступає узгодження екологічних інтересів з економічними.

Практична значимість. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані органами державної влади, науковцями та практиками для розробки сценаріїв економічного розвитку національного господарства й підвищення рівня економіко-екологічної ефективності у процесі господарювання.

Ключові слова: *еколого-економічний розвиток, державне управління, екологізація економіки, сталий розвиток*

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