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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIRECTIONS OF THE ECONOMY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES

Abstract

Currently, the problem of environmental protection has led to the emergence of a new form of interaction between society and nature. In this regard, in modern conditions, one of the most important tasks is not only the improvement of ecological forms of activity, but also the intensification of the use of natural resources in connection with environmental protection, the development of industry and agriculture, as well as the rational use of natural resources and their implementation. Improving environmental risk management at oil and gas production enterprises, taking into account environmental safety requirements, requires the use of a number of promising methods of environmental insurance and economic regulation. In particular, the article extensively comments on the formation of strategic environmental and economic plans and programs based on a system of relevant indicators at the level of industries, regions and companies.

Keywords: ecology, oil production, environment, industry, resource economics

JEL: M30; B51

UOT: 338; 332

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54414/OQOD4995>

Intradaction

The need to study the economic mechanism for ensuring environmental safety in the oil and gas industry is due to global trends that are characterized by minimal negative environmental impact of the ecological economy directed to the natural environment. Economic development mechanisms should be significantly enhanced by the acceleration of the introduction of progressive technologies, as well as ways to use progressive organizational forms to solve environmental problems.

Methods

Environmental protection problems occupy an increasingly important place in the world priority system, since the complication and globalization of these problems has been occurring at an increasing rate in recent decades. Environmental Protection is carried out by the following methods Methods Environmental protection problems occupy an increasingly important place in the world

priority system, since the complication and globalization of these problems has been occurring at an increasing rate in recent decades. Environmental Protection is carried out by the following methods Building an effective environmental management system is one of the most important issues for ensuring the sustainable development of society. Thus, the structure of the economy that has changed in the world in recent years, a decrease in fixed assets, an increase in the accident rate of production and other factors have led to a significant increase in the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment and Natural Resources.

Oil and gas production, which occupies one of the first places among industries in terms of the level of negative impact on the environment, pollutes all spheres of the environment, including the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere, as well as not only the upper surface, but also groundwater, geological environment. In this area, the

components of the biosphere feel the intensive man-made load, which leads to an imbalance in the ecosystem.

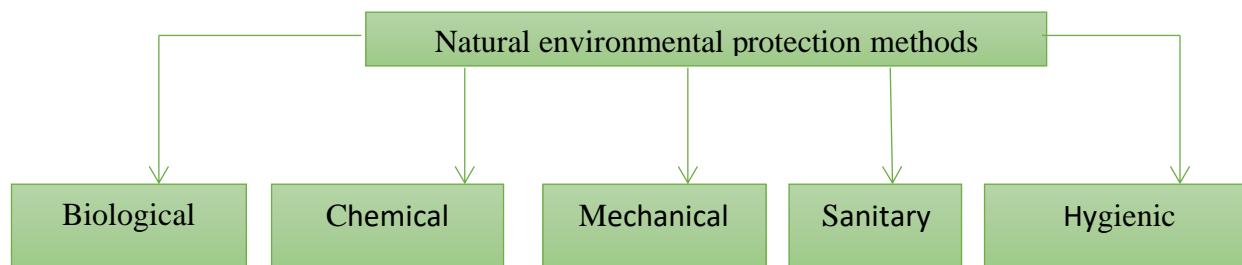


Photo 1. Classification of natural environmental protection methods.

Source: the information obtained was compiled by the author.

Until the beginning of the last century, when oil production was carried out in an open way, part of the oil (mainly light fraction) was lost, which had a very bad effect on the environment. The modern method of production involves hermetized accumulation of oil, gas, condensate, in which the negative impact of the formation product on the environment is sharply reduced,

Industry has a large share in the violation of the ecological balance of the environment. There is not a single industrial area that does not affect the change in the balance of the environment-its natural state. They affect, to a greater or lesser extent, all spheres of the geographical layer.

Because industry covers all stages of the resource cycle. Rather, industry involves the extraction of Natural Resources, its processing, obtaining final products from them, the return of production waste to the environment, the processes of reducing the utilization of numerous components as a result of the introduction of modern technology. That is, it leads to the creation of a complete cycle of production[2].

In general, the type of production affects the environment in different weights, depending on its purpose. Among them, thermal power, metallurgy, chemistry, Coke-chemistry, oil refining, cement production, petrochemical, wood processing, fuel industry, meat and dairy production, mining industry, building materials production are most affected. Of those said, "dirty" production areas are also distinguished,

which greatly affect various spheres of the geographical layer. These include energy, metallurgy, basic and organic chemistry, pulp and paper, and a number of sectors of the food industry. "Dirty" production areas, in turn, are associated with damage to the natural complex, as well as with the deterioration of people's health.

At present, humanity is already realizing the limitations of the world view based on the thesis "man is the Ashraf and supreme being of the earth", that civilization, on a par with prosperity, also causes disasters, that the biosphere is approaching the limit of disintegration. Environmental Protection is specifically mentioned as a key component of the "Millennium Development Goals". thus, it is noted that the main thesis of the "Millennium Declaration" of the UN member states is to achieve the Prevention of depletion of environmental resources by applying the "principles of the concept of sustainable development" to policies and programs of countries.

A lot of work has been done in the field of Ecology and use of nature in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, as a result of the measures carried out in the Republic in a short period of time, 45 "state reserves" were created on an area of 6 thousand hectares. So H.A. The "state reserves" created during the historical period of Aliyev's leadership in the Republic accounted for up to 50% of the existing "state reserves" in the territory of the Republic[4].

After the Republic of Azerbaijan gained political and economic independence, the state carried out very serious work in the direction of improvement of normative-legal documents on the use of Ecology and nature, as well as integration of the Republic into the World Ecological institutions.

It should be noted that up to the specified historical period in the Republic there were many social, socio-economic problems inherited from the economic experience of the former Soviet Union, as well as a lot of unresolved tasks in the field of Ecology and nature use. Some of the listed problems arose for objective reasons in connection with the natural climatic conditions of the Republic and the level of specialization of the national economy formed over the decades.

It seems to us that many problems are related to the shortcomings and disproportion in the placement of productive forces, especially industrial production in the geographical and economic regions of the Republic, lack of funds, supplies of nature protection measures, step-by-step attitude to solving the tasks of industrial environmental policy and other reasons.

From the analyzes carried out, we can conclude that there are some difficulties associated with monitoring the ecological state of the environment. Thus, the collection or calculation of a number of important environmental indicators, monitoring of soil,

biodiversity, water resources, forests and household waste, industrial waste should be organized qualitatively and systematically. From this point of view, the construction of a system of environmental indicators and environmental analytics activities on the territory of the country through the use of high-tech achievements can ensure observation of the state of the natural environment, maintaining the stability of the natural balance.

Modern concepts of Environmental Protection are based on the scientific provisions of the interaction of society and nature, the state policy of the environment and the principles of Environmental Protection applied in the development of countries.

Improving the quality of the natural environment in hazardous eco-systems is achieved by regulating the degree of satisfaction of the economic interests of consumers of the enterprise and environmental protection requirements of nature. Such a method of regulation is called Environmental Quality Management. In this regard, Natural Environmental Protection is the provision of a favorable state of the environment of human life and activity, the Prevention of the harmful effects of economic development on nature and man, the protection and restoration of Natural Resources, a healthy living environment in the interests of the present and future. Socio-environmental problems are characterized by three main trends:

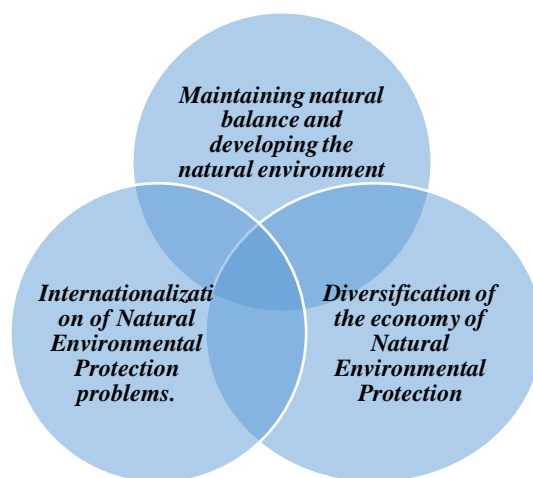


Photo 2. Socio-environmental problems

Source: the information obtained was compiled by the author.

- Humanization of the moral and legal obligations of each member of society, protection of the environment, including human rights, to an environment suitable for human health, lifestyle, in order to preserve the natural balance and develop the natural environment;

- Diversification of the economy of Natural Environmental Protection: as a result, environmental safety on the basis of the development of economic incentives becomes one of the indispensable social conditions for the economic activity of industrial enterprises;

- Internationalization of Natural Environmental Protection problems. Nature has no national boundaries, nature is general and single-scale. Therefore, its protection requires the efforts and unity of World States and peoples.

The fulfillment of complex environmental and economic tasks in the conditions of the functioning and development of the oil and gas extraction industry is one of the most acute socio-economic problems that directly or indirectly affect the interests of each of the parties acting in relation to the natural environment[1].

At present, human humanity is in a period of intensive use of the natural environment – the volume of resource use exceeds the potential for Resource Recovery, which leads to resource depletion.

As is known, one of the policy principles of the natural environment in the oil and gas production industry is to develop and implement an economic mechanism that optimizes the use of Natural Resources and minimizes negative environmental impacts. This principle follows from the socio-economic, environmental foundations of ensuring the necessary optimal balance between the processes of meeting the needs of society and maintaining the potential of natural resources as the most important condition for the sustainable economic development of society[3].

The economic mechanism for achieving environmental stability is expressed through the means of ecologization of production, state

regulation and environmental management, targeted environmental management.

The concept of optimizing the use of Natural Resources should be based on the rational selection of resources for the production of products by business entities on the basis of limiting values, taking into account ensuring ecological balance. They should be state environmental principles that create a legal and regulatory framework for solving natural environmental problems, managing the natural environment.

The state system of environmental principles can be classified by the influence of factors affecting the optimization of Natural Environmental Management (nature (real and potential) and period (current and perspective), as well as economic indicators (economic, social and environmental).

The main point in terms of resource balance reserves of national economies is the development of integrative complexes aimed at introducing new equipment and technologies into economic turnover, taking into account the current state of the natural environment and social consequences. Social and environmental factors satisfying the needs of the population can manifest themselves in creating a clean, healthy and favorable environment for life, labor activity and recreation of people, ensuring the level of pollution of the natural environment within the established standard concentrations.

The result

In the context of the studies, the main factors contributing to the conservation of Natural Resources should be considered in the group of economic factors to optimize the management of the natural environment. As a result of the analysis, it can be concluded that the establishment of balances of raw materials and energy types, the organization of activities on the consumption and forecasting of resources, the improvement of the use and management of resources, including their protection, are related to the improvement of production culture and the protection of the environment.

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TƏBİİ ƏTRAF MÜHİT VƏ RESURS İQTİSADİYYATININ SOSIAL-İQTİSADI İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

Xülasə

Hazırkı dövrdə ətraf mühitin qorunması problemi cəmiyyət ilə təbiət arasında qarşılıqlı yeni bir formanın meydana gəlməsinə gətirib çıxarmışdır.

Bu baxımdan müasir şəraitdə yalnız ətraf mühitin fəaliyyət formalarının yaxşılaşdırılması ilə yanaşı, ətraf mühitin qorunması, sənaye və kənd təsərrüfatının inkişafı ilə əlaqədar təbii ehtiyatların istifadəsinin intensivləşməsi, eyni zamanda təbii ehtiyatlardan səmərəli istifadə və onların həyata keçirilməsi olduqca vacib məsələlərdəndir.

Ekoloji təhlükəsizliyin tələblərini nəzərə alaraq, neftqazçıxarma sənaye müəssisələrində ekoloji risklərin idarə edilməsinin təkmilləşdirilməsi, ekoloji sığorta və iqtisadi tənzimləmə ilə bağlı bir sıra perspektivli metodların tətbiqini tələb edir. O cümlədən, sənaye, region və şirkətlər səviyyəsində müvafiq göstəricilər sistemi əsasında strateji ekoloji-iqtisadi planların və proqramların formalaşması məqalədə geniş şərh edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: ekologiya, neftqazçıxarma, ətraf mühit, sənaye, resurs iqtisadiyyatı

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**СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ
ПРИРОДНОЙ
СРЕДЫ И РЕСУРСОВ**

Резюме

В настоящее время проблема охраны окружающей среды привела к появлению новой формы взаимодействия общества и природы. В связи с этим в современных условиях одной из важнейших задач является не только совершенствование экологических форм деятельности, но и интенсификация использования природных ресурсов в связи с охраной окружающей среды, развитием промышленности и сельского хозяйства, а также рациональное использование природных ресурсов и их реализация. Совершенствование управления экологическими рисками на предприятиях нефтегазодобывающей промышленности с учетом требований экологической безопасности требует применения ряда перспективных методов экологического страхования и экономического регулирования. В частности, в статье широко комментируется формирование стратегических эколого-экономических планов и программ на основе системы соответствующих показателей на уровне отраслей, регионов и компаний.

Ключевые слова: экология, нефтедобыча, окружающая среда, промышленность, экономика ресурсов