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THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT OF NATURE IN THE REGION

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One of the most important components of sustainable development is the eco-efficiency production and natural relations. Reducing the impact on the environment - is the key to sustainable socio-economic development of the country, meet social obligations, higher quality of life.

The Russian Far East (RFE) - is resource-region and currently has significantly increased its economic role. In view of the large spatial and temporal variability of natural conditions, the stability of the Far East ecosystems is much smaller relative to the western regions of Russia.

The emergence and functioning of any territorial and economic structure based on natural resources, which can be reduced to three integral components: the use (or consumption) of natural resources, the impact on the natural environment and a set of environmental protection measures. The paradigm of sustainable development requires a development which provides a balanced socio-economic development and the preservation of a favorable state of the environment, natural resource potential.

The main factor in shaping the direction of the nature and mode of nature, is certainly economic activities, existing production and natural relationship. Research, calculations and analysis conducted using the methods of economic calculation, the normative approach, ecological and economic analysis, and others. [1], showed that the main types of resources used commensurate regions of the Russian Far East to the value of their relative natural resource potential and the major share in the formation of the ecological state of the region are in water pollution and air (Fig.), and the low efficiency of natural resources, which largely shapes and environmental activities (Table.). And how objective and rational it is organized, how it will be achieved economically, depends on the further ecological and socio-economic development of the regions of the Russian Far East.

Analysis of the dynamics of investment in environmental protection and rational use of natural resources in the 2000s showed that their increase in most regions of the WFD is observed in 2006, and in the future is their decline, with the exception of the Sakhalin Region and Yakutia.

Studies of environmental and economic situation in the regions of the WFD currently give reason to believe that the ratio of the system "broken-restored" has remained the same: an increase in GRP, investment in fixed assets have not led to increased investment in environmental protection and environmental management.

And, despite the fact that according to the rating, published on the website www.greenpatrol.ru May 31, 2011, the subjects of the Russian Far East occupy good position in the environmental ranking among the examined 83 regions of Russia, and the most ecologically clean regions of Russia recognized the Chucotka

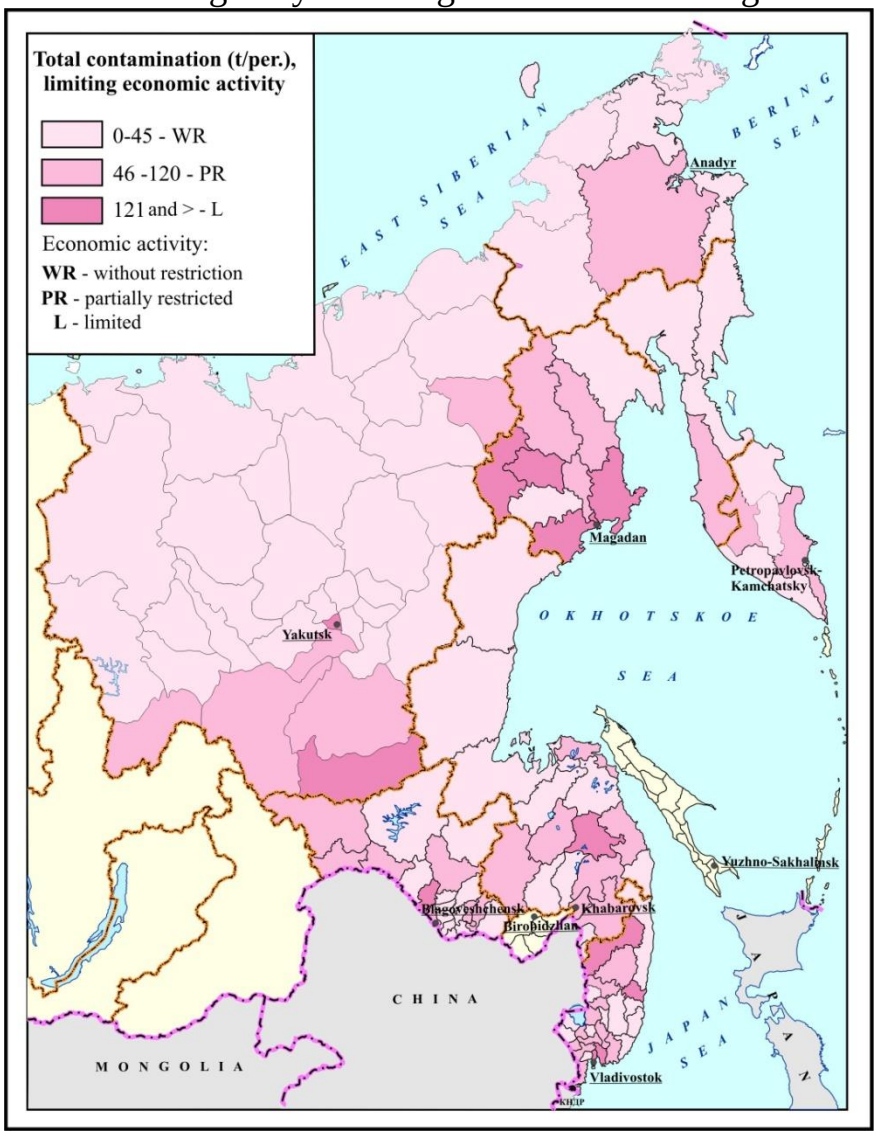

Fig. The total pollution in the regions of the Russian Far East

Autonomous Okrug, environmental the situation in the regions at the moment is hardly favorable. This is due to: a large spatial and temporal variability of natural conditions, and therefore the stability of the Far East ecosystems is much smaller relative to the western regions of Russia; specificity of territorial and economic structure of the regions; technical and moral backwardness, and sometimes complete lack of treatment facilities; inconsistency of the actual and necessary funding for the Environmental Protection Agency and Environmental Management.

It should be noted that in 2010, investments in environmental protection in some regions decreased compared to 2007. (Sakha (Yakutia), Khabarovsk, Sakhalin Region, the Jewish Autonomous Region). In other regions, there was a slight increase (especially in the Primorsky Krai), but significantly the effectiveness of environmental measures has not changed as investment in

environmental protection significantly below the economic optimum. [2] Thear is not balanced and the structure of incoming investment. The most it is optimal in the Khabarovsk Krai, Sakhalin Oblast and the Republic of Yakutia (Sakha).

Table

The effectiveness of environmental management (2007, 2010 years)

Regions	Gross regional product, mill. rubl.		∑ current expenses +, investment in fixed assets for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources , mill.rubl.		The effectiveness of environmental protection measures		Changes (+,-) in the level of environmental costs,%
					The economic optimum, mill.rubl. (8% от GRP), 2007/2010 years	The level of environmental costs of GRP,% 2007/2010 years	
	2007	2010	2007	2010			
Sakha (Yakutia)	246469	384725,9	7260,8	5811,7	9717,5/ 30778,1	2,9 / 1,5	-1,4
Primorsky Krai	263272	464325,2	1389,6	6050,4	21061,7 / 37146,0	0,5 / 1,3	+0,8
Habarpovsky Krai	232640	351261,3	3543,2	2212,3	18611,2 /28100,9	1,5 / 0,6	-0,9
Amur region	114282	179508,7	887,0	367,5	9142,6/ 14360,7	0,8 / 0,2	-0,6
Kamchatka Krai	67918	98120,7	222,2	141,0	433,4/7849,7	0,3 / 0,1	-0,2
Magadan region	35424	58174,3	481,2	542,6	2833,2/ 4653,9	1,4 / 0,9	-0,5
Sakhalin Region	286049	492730,3	5259,6	817,3	22883,9 /39418,4	1,8 / 0,2	-1,6
Jewish Autonomous Region	24607	32537,5	418,2	237,6	1968,6/ 2603,0	1,7 / 0,7	-1,0
Chukotka	2122	41974,	40,8	39,0	1697,8/	0,2 / 0,1	-0,1

Autonomous Okrug	2	2			3357,9		

Since the territory of the Russian Far East and in the future remains the region's resource orientation, which means retaining the existing production and natural relations, ecological state in large parts of the poor, and it is impossible to achieve optimum ecological (environmental costs should be such that the damage did not arise at all), the main focus to optimize production and natural relations is to increase the effectiveness of environmental and resource-saving measures, ie should be adequate funding of environmental measures required for the study period structure of investment in environmental protection and modern system of technological processes of production, treatment and disposal of waste.

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