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ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STATE UTILIZATION PROGRAM OF VEHICLES

Abstract. National program from the utilization of vehicles is analyzed. Its shortcomings in terms of the negative impact on the environment are considered. The perspective directions of scientific researches due to the reducing of the negative impact on the environment that arises from the operation of the motor sector, including utilization measures are determined.

Keywords: recycling of vehicles, environmental management, public administration motor complex resource.

ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ УТИЛІЗАЦІЙНОЇ ПРОГРАМИ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНИХ ЗАСОБІВ

Анотація. Проаналізована державна програма з утилізації автотранспортних засобів. Розглянуті її недоліки в аспекті негативного впливу на навколишнє природне середовище. Визначені перспективні напрями наукових досліджень щодо зменшення негативного впливу на довкілля, що виникає від функціонування автотранспортного комплексу, зокрема утилізаційних заходів.

Ключові слова: утилізація автотранспортних засобів, раціональне природокористування, державне управління автотранспортним комплексом, ресурсозбереження.

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ УТИЛИЗАЦИОННОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Аннотация. Проанализирована государственная программа по утилизации автотранспортных средств. Рассмотрены ее недостатки в аспекте негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. Определены перспективные направления научных исследований по уменьшению негативного влияния на окружающую среду, возникающее от функционирования автотранспортного комплекса, в частности утилизационных мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: утилизация автотранспортных средств, рациональное природопользование, государственное управление автотранспортным комплексом, ресурсосбережение.

Formulation of the problem. In the last three decades the problem of the environment have become a double relevance. Acute (accelerated and increased the scale) processes pollution. One of the main "culprits" looming ecological collapse both in our country and in abroad is road transport. Operation of motor transport accompanied by two conditions: harmful effects on the environment and benefits provided by road transport in everyday life. The negative impact on the environment due, firstly, the arrival of pollutants to the air in the vicinity of its operation, and secondly, the negative impact on the process of the final exhaustion of natural resources due to their use in the manufacture of vehicles. As to the first, this environmental problem is the most important subject of research today, while the quantitative and qualitative state of natural resources as one of today's environmental problems motor complex enjoys less popular during the research. The environmental problem of depletion of natural resources is complicated by several factors, among which highlight the following factors - lack of repair-restoration works for modern vehicles that are inherently part of environmental management and the destructive impact of the program on recycling of vehicles, implemented by the state to increase production volumes of the national automotive industry, and as a result - to obtain economic benefits from the operation area.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Ecological problems of functioning of road transport in the works analyzed V.M.Melnyka and FV Kozak, Y. Khagai, MK MK Caps and O. Lyamtseva and other authors, covering issues of pollution air and water, soil

covering products operation of vehicles, the regulation of transport services as one of the methods of environmental management in road transport, but the environmental aspect, none of the authors have not covered the problem of depletion of natural resources related to the operation of a motor complex.

The purpose of the article. Predict occurrence of negative environmental trends in the intensification of the exhaustion of natural resources, the implementation of the state program of disposal of vehicles at the state level and offer general recommendations to eliminate the negative impact on the environment.

Presenting main material. Over the past five years, several attempts have been taken to implement the program of utilization of vehicles (ATZ) or their components at the national level. The main basis for this are, firstly, the systemic crisis that engulfed enterprises domestic automobile industry, which is planned to overcome the increase in sales of vehicles through active stimulation avtokorystuvachiv to their acquisition (providing benefits with new ATZ by utilizing old). Second, equally important reason is the rapid deterioration of the quality of the environment, due to the increased number of car dumps, mostly illegal type, number of vehicles, idle without moving within the cities and pollute the environment. Well known is the fact that in general, further operation of the vehicle is not possible if no downtime last movement (use as intended) up to a year or more. This process is caused by a number of factors, primarily the influence of the environment. Thirdly, the results of the state program of recycling is expected to receive secondary raw materials (scrap Steel) for the metallurgical industry,

which today is technically feasible and environmentally appropriate measure of resource conservation.

The implementation of the state program of utilization of vehicles faced a number of obstacles that solve both the first "wave" of its implementation and secondarily failed. The main drawback of this program, which is de jure (in the regulations that govern Recycling Measures) was taken into account, while de facto (in the stage of actual implementation) sufficiently processed state apparatus was not, is the legal basis. Note that the regulation of the disposal of vehicles is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On utilization of vehicles" [1] which defines the legal, economic and organizational measures, but only conditionally. This normative document established entities, their responsibilities and requirements, the procedure for transferring vehicles to recycling and so on, but at the same time it should be noted that these provisions are indicated only documented, while the actual structure of the collection vehicles facilities, their dismantling is not established, the absence or technical experts to implement utilization, folding papers and more. The most significant shortcomings to be considered lack of specialists, infrastructure and technical capabilities to ensure environmentally safe for the environment the collection, storage and processing of the most hazardous components and fluids vehicles - batteries and industrial fluids. Analyzing this program should be allocated, and some environmentally hazardous aspects that are not considered public aparatom. Razom economic benefit is expected to receive as a result of the passage of new production automobile industry development should take into account

the environmental aspect, which is due to increasing pressure on the natural environment, increases the exploitation of natural resources (primarily deposits metalorudnyh minerals) while increasing the volume of new vehicles, it firstly. Second, as the law, and so are not provided organizational issues of environmental safety in the performance of work utilization of hazardous components such as batteries, tires, technical liquids, etc., is second. It turns out that the introduction of top recovery programs at the state level aimed only at improving the economic climate especially in the automotive industry in the short perspektyviAnalizuyuchy state environmental program in the utilization plane note that overcoming the crisis automobile industry is justified and necessary step by the state. However, the measure of economic development is quite radical, because it is due to the intense nature. While acknowledging the attempt of the state apparatus on raising the image of the automotive industry both domestically and abroad must be recognized that in the near future should expect intensifying the process of depletion of natural resources in the country, if you follow the chosen program of utilization of vehicles. From the foregoing, it must be concluded regarding the shortcomings of the course where the state apparatus is recognized crisis situation of the national automobile industry, which is proposed to overcome through the introduction of top recovery programs at the state level. However, the implementation of management decision ignores a number of shortcomings that negatively affect the environment in the future. Given the intense nature, which is a derivative of the state program of recycling and various efforts to support the national automotive industry (which result that was expected has not led) [2]

must offer scientific suggestions for overcoming or reducing the load as natural resources, as also environmental *vzahali*. *Vyslovyuyuchy* own opinion note that along with the development of automobile industry must, considering also the environmental aspect (environmental management and environmental protection) for the industry, make efforts (to ensure law and science) to build *avtomobileremontnoyi* base in the country. But now there are no mechanisms to eliminate the negative impact on the environment (especially the process of depletion of natural resources) in connection with the operation of the automobile industry. I should add that this issue should be developed comprehensively, using public administration in general to motor complex, which absorb some sectors and sub-sectors, firstly automotive and road transport. To reduce pressure on natural resources necessary to implement measures of resource (material and energy efficiency) in road transport during the operation of motor vehicles by the repair-restoration works that can be described as components of environmental management in industry. In addition, the development of automobile repair industry in the country will make additional sources of financial revenues and the country will increase in direct proportion to the volume growth of sales of products of domestic enterprises for the production of vehicles and components to them. Looking at the components of the state mechanism to reduce / eliminate the negative impact can be determined its complex nature manifested in the simultaneous application of measures of disposal of vehicles, measures of improvement in maintainability of modern vehicles, which lie at the stage of its design, measures of resource (repair-and-

renewal work in auto repair plants) as well as a number of economic and legal leverage mechanism. Today this vector meaningful research is not performed, but there are fragmentary scientific work to work and utilization of resource conservation measures, which are separate proposal development and not interdependent and interconnected into a single system of environmental management in motor complex and. Thus, the proposed components of the complex machinery of government must recognize promising direction for further research on sustainable environmental management in the motor sector. Conclusions and recommendations for further research. Identified weaknesses veiled state program for recycling of vehicles associated with the emergence of a number of environmental threats affecting the intensification of the process of depletion of natural resources (minerals *metolorudnyh*). Generally considered one of the ways of government the process of environmental management in the operation of a motor complex (positive effect on the qualitative and quantitative content of mineral deposits, has the features and components of resource Environment), which is based on developing a comprehensive mechanism for environmental management.

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