

PERSPECTIVE

Sustainable practices in economic interactions: Addressing the legislative framework

M.V. Alex

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, 77 Pushkinska St, Kharkiv, Ukraine

**Corresponding author E-mail: alexmasturi@gmail.com*

Received: 01 May, 2023; **Manuscript No:** UJE-23-109918; **Editor assigned:** 03 May, 2023, **PreQC No:** P-109918; **Reviewed:** 15 May, 2023, **QC No:** Q-109918; **Revised:** 22 May, 2023, **Manuscript No:** R-109918;
Published: 29 May, 2023

We examined four distinct categories of legal principles embedded within the framework of natural resources management law: overarching legal principles, principles exclusive to natural entities but not solely limited to their utilization, introductory provisions exclusively focused on the entitlement to utilize natural entities, and principles inherent in the right to use specific primary natural entities. Upon scrutinizing the natural resource legislation within the context of natural resources management law, it became evident that not all of these principles held equal significance as primary instruments of legal governance. The principles encompassing the derivation of usage rights from ownership, the sustainability of usage rights for natural resources, the intended utilization of natural resources, and the compensation principle for natural resource utilization have attained greater elaboration within the existing legislation. It is substantiated that prevailing normative legal statutes governing the domain of natural resources management perceive natural entities as intricate ecological formations, each playing an integral role in the natural environment's intricate interplay with other components, ensuring their coexistence, as well as fostering economic, environmental, and societal well-being.

Keywords: Ecological management, Legislative support, Legal regulation.

Introduction

In our perspective, scholars in the field of environmental law appropriately acknowledge that the contemporary emphasis among researchers on matters related to natural resource ownership, delineation, and the potential incorporation of specific natural resources into market transactions has, to a considerable extent, led to the overshadowing of concerns regarding the legal framework for prudent natural resource management. At present, scholarly investigations and discourse in academic journals judiciously critique the notions that rational management of natural resources should inherently evolve under the sway of the market, assuming that the market mechanisms alone will orchestrate all adjustments. Consequently, there exists an insufficient foundation to assert that the privatization of land will inherently amplify proprietors' dedication to its rational utilization. Contrary to this assertion, empirical evidence points in the opposite direction—a surge in transgressions of land legislation, with a substantial portion of these infractions centering on the imprudent exploitation of agricultural land (Krebs, S., et al., 1995).

Description

The research embodies the principle of harmonizing integrated and differentiated approaches to the legal governance of public interactions concerning nature. This principle serves as a logical extension of the unity principle governing the utilization of natural resources and the safeguarding of the natural environment, in addition to aligning with the principles and introductory provisions within the framework of sustainable development (Kapsalis, V.C., et al., 2019).

Among the broader scientific methodologies employed, the research employs comparative-legal, historical, and logical methods. The author dissects legal norms, conducting comparisons among them and juxtaposing them with actual trends and practices in environmental management. Among the specific scientific methods, the sociological approach is harnessed to examine the state of legal reality within economic relationships, offering recommendations to enhance the legal foundation (Hawdon, D., et al., 1995).

Economic law methods constitute a repertoire of strategies that regulate the impact of economic legal norms on the conduct of economic entities. These methods rest upon two core principles: the overarching principle that permits actions not explicitly prohibited by law, which is adopted by enterprises and entrepreneurs, and the binding principle mandating economic law subjects to fulfill their legal obligations. This principle primarily governs public economic administration. As stipulated in Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine, state authorities and local self-governing bodies are mandated to operate within the confines and accordance of the Ukrainian Constitution and established laws (Howarth, R.B., 1998).

Economic relationships are intricate amalgamations, encompassing both organizational and property-based elements. Consequently, within this comprehensive legal domain, three fundamental methods of legal regulation in economic law exist. First is the method of autonomous decisions by economic relationship participants. Grounded in this approach, enterprises and entrepreneurs retain the autonomy to initiate decisions that align with the Ukrainian legislation's confines (Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine "On Enterprises in Ukraine," articles 3 and 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Entrepreneurship"). This entails the independent planning of their economic activities and the unrestricted selection of contractual partners within the legislative framework, coupled with the determination of obligations and other essential terms of economic relations (articles 20 and 21 of the Law of Ukraine "On Enterprises in Ukraine," article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Entrepreneurship").

The method of recommendations also finds application within economic law. The state steers the conduct of economic entities by endorsing recommended models for appropriate legal relations. Illustrative instances encompass prototype contract formats pertaining to specific relationship types and methodological recommendations concerning distinct business activities. The state's use of this method serves to align economic behavior with the recommended models. Depending on particular economic circumstances, the state's interests in certain economic relationships, and other factors that shape economic dynamics, any of these methods can be applied, guided by the most effective approach given the context.

During the 2012–2013 period, a protective measure was undertaken to safeguard spring oilseed cabbage plants from cruciferous bugs' detrimental impact on experimental crops at the "Research Field" Educational, Research and Production Centre. This protective measure involved the application of systemic Biscaya insecticide in a 24% oily dispersion form during the yellow bud phenophase. A control plot was treated with water instead. This insecticide treatment aimed to counter the damage caused by cabbage and rape bugs, cabbage aphids, and rape blossom beetles, all of which had been responsible for yield and quality reductions in previous years (Tellier, G., 2006).

The experimental plots dedicated to spring rape and mustard, where the cruciferous bug-controlling insecticide was tested, covered a total area of 5 m², replicated in triplicate. Post-spraying assessments were conducted at intervals of 3, 7 and 14 days, involving the examination of a 1 m² area within each plot to determine the bug population density per plant.

Upon evaluating the impact of the systemic Biscaya insecticide (24% oily dispersion, applied at a rate of 0.25 L/t) during the yellow bud phenophase, it was observed that the spraying effectively shielded spring rape and mustard crops from cruciferous bug infestations. The research produced valuable insights into the technical efficacy of the spraying procedure, as evidenced by the data. These tables underscore the substantial toxic effects of Biscaya's oily dispersion (24%) on cabbage and rape bugs.

Cruciferous bugs (*Eurydema spp.*) constitute a significant challenge within the context of cabbage crop reproductive organs in the Eastern Forest-Steppe region of Ukraine. These bugs encompass three distinct species: the painted or harlequin (cabbage) bug (*Eurydema ventralis* Kol), the pentatomid rape bug (*E. oleraracea* L.), and the mustard bug (*E. ornata* L.).

Conclusion

Contemporary regulatory frameworks overseeing the management of natural resources construe natural entities as intricate ecological compositions. Each entity functions as an essential element within the natural milieu, engaging in interactions with all

other constituents of the environment. These interactions secure not only the continued existence of these entities but also contribute to the overall economic, environmental, and societal well-being of the population.

The examination indicates a pronounced emphasis on the advancement of an ecosystem-based approach to the legal oversight of natural resource management. This approach is underpinned by legal mandates aiming to forestall, mitigate, and mitigate harm arising from the utilization of specific natural resources by adjacent natural entities and the broader natural environment (Epple and Visscher, 1984; Coates, 2000).

This trajectory of development logically culminated in the call for comprehensive natural resource management. Within the realm of natural resource management law, comprehensive utilization is comprehended as tapping into the potential of a geographical area's natural resources while minimizing the adverse impact on other resources and overall economic or other activities. The aim is to ensure that such exploitation has the least possible ecological repercussions. Comprehensive natural resource management addresses society's burgeoning needs by conserving resources, facilitating their rational, non-depleting usage, and promoting restoration and reproduction to bolster public health and foster socio-economic development, particularly in the context of environmental attributes influenced by human activities.

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Citation:

Alex, M.V. (2023). Sustainable practices in economic interactions: Addressing the legislative framework. *Ukrainian Journal of Ecology*. 13: 43-45.



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