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ON THE SYSTEM OF THE CITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Addressing the challenges of urban sustainable development requires both ensuring economic growth and achieving social consensus, and strengthening the city's environmental safety system. The system of environmental safety at the level of the state, region, or city is a combination of legal, economic, technical, humanitarian and medical measures aimed at maintaining a balance between the environment and anthropogenic load, which is achieved through the use of appropriate mechanisms by public and local authorities. Those mechanisms allow preventing or neutralizing environmental situations which are unsafe for nature and human health. The issues of environmental safety management at the state and local levels were addressed in the papers [1–3]. The authors investigated the composition and structure of the environmental safety management system, the formation of the environmental policy taking into account the strategy for sustainable development of the territory and the economic mechanisms of its implementation, the powers of the local self-government bodies in the environmental sphere. On the basis of mentioned papers and our own researches, we determine the features of the urban environmental safety system and the possibilities for its improvement.

The national-level environmental safety is ensured through using the relevant legislative documents. The state environmental policy is formed by the central executive authority and is implemented by the

management functions: planning, organization, financing, coordination and control. The city's environmental safety system also includes a situational block, which is used in overcoming emergency and crisis conditions of the city's functioning caused by pandemics, military developments and their consequences.

Thus, the city's environmental safety system is aimed at maintaining a proper level of the negative impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on the environment and population through using legal instruments, economic methods, organizational techniques for decision-making purposes. These managerial decisions are aimed at fulfilling the functions of planning, organizing, financing, coordinating and monitoring environmental protection, as well as preventing and stabilizing dangerous environmental situations which may arise in the city. Planning and financing should be recognized to be the most economically important functions of the city's environmental safety system. Planning the measures of resolving the problems of ecologically safe city development is carried out on the basis of forming the environmental strategies, programs and projects.

The city's environmental safety system is necessary to ensure coordinated interaction of local self-government bodies with state and regional government bodies in fulfilling the tasks of state and regional environmental policies, in forming the city's environmental strategy as a separate document and as part of the city's sustainable development strategy, as well as developing the mechanisms and tools for their implementation. For this purpose, it is necessary to recommend creating a temporary committee on the environmental safety of the city following the relevant decisions of the city council. Such committees should include the deputies of the city council, which are the members of certain permanent committees (on issues of socio-economic development, planning, budget, finance; on issues of housing and communal services, privatization and communal property; on issues of industry, transport and communications, implementation energy-saving technologies and environmental protection; on issues of land regulation, architecture and construction) or the specialists from the city administration departments (of urban

planning and architecture, housing and communal services, land improvement, land resources, economics and investments, finance, civil protection, mobilization and defense). Working temporary committees on the city's environmental safety allow assessing the state of the city's environmental safety system using an integrated approach (including sectoral, functional, institutional, and situational aspects) and taking it into account when developing the strategic and program documents on the city's sustainable development. The issues of institutional interactions (distribution of powers between government and local authorities, effective pooling of efforts of the parties concerned) in the environmental context of the city's life require further research.

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