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FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ НА РЕГІОНАЛЬНОМУ РІВНІ

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ НА РЕГИОНАЛЬНОМ УРОВНЕ

The article examines the process of implementation of the state ecological policy in Ukraine and analyzes its current state at the regional level. The normative and legal support of the state ecological policy is considered. The legislative acts, which define the basic principles of environmental policy and environmental safety at the national and local level, are investigated. An analysis of the environmental legislation of Ukraine has been carried out. It shows that in spite of the presence of a significant number of indicators in it, it may not be effective in the implementation process. International regulations on environmental protection are considered. The analysis of indicators of anthropogenic pressure on the environment of the Chernihiv region has been carried out. It shows some stabilization of the situation with pollution and the tendency to improve, although in general, its level remains rather high. This situation is associated with structural deformations of the Ukrainian economy sectors, in which over the long term the preference was given to the development of the raw material component and extractive industry in the most environmentally hazardous industries. These factors, as well as the lack of necessary investments to improve technology and the implementation of environmental measures, have been caused by poor environmental conditions. As a result, the risk of emergencies in Ukraine is much higher than in developed countries, particularly in the countries of the European Union. At the same time, the ecological situation in the region is complicated by the contamination of a large area with radionuclides as a result of the Chernobyl accident. Work continues in the region to reduce radiation pollution, continuous monitoring of the level of radiation, the impact of radionuclides on various components of the environment and human health. As a result of state environmental policy studies at the regional level, proposals have been made to improve it by ecologizing industrial and agricultural production, adhering to environmental priorities and restoring ecologically valuable natural resources.

Key words: environmental protection, environmental legislation, ecological situation, ecological status, environmental priorities, reproduction of natural resources, man-made load, ecological strategy, environmental rights of citizens, ecological consciousness, ecological influence.

У статті досліджується процес реалізації державної екологічної політики в Україні та аналізується сучасний її стан на регіональному рівні. Розглянуто нормативно-правове забезпечення державної екологічної політики. Досліджено законодавчі акти, в яких визначені основні принципи екологічної політики та екологічної безпеки на загальнодержавному і на місцевому рівні. Проведено аналіз екологічного законодавства України, який свідчить про те що незважаючи на наявність в ньому значної кількості індикаторів, воно в процесі реалізації може виявитися недостатньо ефективним. Розглянуто міжнародні нормативно-правові акти з охорони навколишнього середовища. Проведено аналіз показників техногенного навантаження на навколишнє середовище Чернігівської області, який свідчить про деяку стабілізацію ситуації з забрудненнями і тенденції до поліпшення, хоча в цілому його рівень залишається досить високим. Ця ситуація пов'язана зі структурними деформаціями галузей української економіки, в яких протягом тривалого часу було віддано перевагу розвитку сировинної складової і добувної промисловості в найбільш екологічно небезпечних галузях. Ці фактори, а також відсутність необхідних інвестицій для вдосконалення технологій і впровадження екологічних заходів викликали незадовільні умови навколишнього середовища. Як результат, ризик виникнення надзвичайних ситуацій в Україні набагато вище, ніж в розвинених країнах, зокрема в країнах Європейського Союзу. У той же час екологічна ситуація області ускладнюється фактором забруднення значної території радіонуклідами внаслідок аварії на Чорнобильській АЕС. В області триває робота по скороченню радіаційного забруднення, триває постійний моніторинг рівня радіації, впливу радіонуклідів на різні компоненти навколишнього середовища і здоров'я людини. В результаті досліджень державної екологічної політики на регіональному рівні сформовані пропозиції щодо її удосконалення шляхом екологізації промислового і сільськогосподарського виробництва, дотримання екологічних пріоритетів і відтворення екологічно повноцінних природних ресурсів.

Ключові слова: захист навколишнього природного середовища, природоохоронне законодавство, екологічної ситуація, екологічний стан, екологічні пріоритети, відтворення природних ресурсів, техногенне навантаження, екологічна стратегія, екологічні права громадян, екологічна свідомість, екологічний вплив.

В статье исследуется процесс реализации государственной экологической политики в Украине и анализируется современное ее состояние на региональном уровне. Рассмотрено нормативно-правовое обеспечение государственной экологической политики. Исследованы законодательные акты, в которых определены основные принципы экологической политики и экологической безопасности на общегосударственном и на местном уровне. Проведен анализ экологического законодательства Украины, который свидетельствует о том что несмотря на наличие в нем значительного количества индикаторов, оно в процессе реализации может оказаться недостаточно эффективным. Рассмотрены международные нормативно-правовые акты по охране окружающей среды. Проведен анализ показателей техногенной нагрузки на окружающую среду Черниговской области, который свидетельствует о некоторой стабилизации ситуации с загрязнением и тенденции к улучшению, хотя в целом его уровень остается достаточно высоким. Эта ситуация связана со структурными деформациями отраслей украинской экономики, в которых в течение длительного времени было отдано предпочтение развитию сырьевой составляющей и добывающей промышленности в наиболее экологически опасных отраслях. Эти факторы, а также отсутствие необходимых инвестиций для совершенствования технологий и внедрения экологических мероприятий вызвали неудовлетворительные условия окружающей среды. Как результат, риск возникновения чрезвычайных ситуаций в Украине намного выше, чем в развитых странах, в частности в странах Европейского Союза. В то же время экологическая ситуация области осложняется фактором загрязнения значительной территории радионуклидами вследствие аварии на Чернобыльской АЭС. В области продолжается работа по сокращению радиационного загрязнения, продолжается постоянный мониторинг уровня радиации, воздействию радионуклидов на различные компоненты окружающей среды и здоровье человека. В результате исследований государственной экологической политики на региональном уровне сформированы предложения по ее усовершенствованию путем экологизации промышленного и сельскохозяйственного производства, соблюдение экологических приоритетов и воспроизведения экологически полноценных природных ресурсов.

***Ключевые слова:** защита окружающей среды, природоохранное законодательство, экологической ситуация, экологическое состояние, экологические приоритеты, воспроизводства природных ресурсов, техногенная нагрузка, экологическая стратегия, экологические права граждан, экологическое сознание, экологическое воздействие.*

Problem statement. In the conditions of the development of modern state-building, the role of the state in the formation of environmental policy is increasing, among the main tasks of which is the stabilization and improvement of the ecological state of the country. This is achieved through the implementation of the state environmental policy using an integrated approach to socio-economic development of Ukraine to ensure the transition to sustainable economic development and the introduction of an environmentally balanced system of nature management. Improvement of the integrated environmental management system is implemented, first of all, by including the ecological component in the programs of development of the sectors of the economy. The priority of the territorial approach to the implementation of the state environmental policy makes it possible to take into account the specifics of each region. In recent years, the implementation of state environmental policy at the regional level has become more and more relevant. Different regions of the country have their own special historical, natural, social and economic conditions for the functioning of territories with the whole complex of life processes and the specificity of the impact on the natural environment. The ecological situation in Ukraine, depending on the territorial affiliation, varies both by the severity of the problems and the possibilities of their practical solution.

In view of this, regional differentiation of management decisions and practical actions in the framework of specific mechanisms for the implementation of state environmental policy is required. The functioning of these mechanisms should be aimed at creating conditions for harmonious and balanced development of the environment, stabilization and improvement of the ecological situation. The policy of effective sustainable development of the region should become the mechanism of state environmental policy at the regional level.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of state management of nature conservation activities were investigated by many Ukrainian scientists, among which one should highlight Y. Adamenko, A. Andrushevich, N. Andrushevich, O. Bondar, T. Grushkevich, S. Linnik, N. Malysh, M. Pylypchuk, K. Sitnik, A. Tolstoukhov, P. Fesyanyov, M. Khvesika, O. Shaptalo and others. Some aspects of formation of the structure of nature use, placing of productive forces and problems of environmental protection were studied by T. Bezvergnyuk, S. Doroguntsov, A. Kachinsky, A. Marshall, O. Stegnyy, N. Tereshchenko.

Allocation of the unsolved earlier parts of the overall problem. Despite the thorough research of state management of environmental activities, the issue of interdependence between the state of the environment and the health of the population, as well as between the state of the environment and the results of the functioning of the economic system and the system of public administration is not sufficiently studied. Therefore, the problems of improving the state policy in the field of environmental protection at the regional level are particularly relevant.

The objectives of the article. The purpose of this work is to analyze the mechanisms of implementation of the state ecological policy at the regional level, its features and to develop proposals for their improvement. The object of the research is the process of improving the mechanisms of implementation of the state ecological policy at the regional level. The subject of the study is theoretical and methodological aspects of the improvement of state ecological policy at the regional level at the present stage of state formation.

The main results of the study. In the historical process, the nature of the relationship between people affected their attitude to nature. This unity is realized in social activity, which combines natural-historical and cultural-creative processes, allows us to consider society and nature as a single process of development. The pace, quality, direction and development results of each component of the socio-natural system are due to their autonomous development and secret influences. Environmental conditions played an important role in the progressive evolution of the biosphere, became ecological factors accelerating the development of some forms and the delay and even elimination of other forms of life. Natural factors, of course, influenced not only directly (catastrophes) but also indirectly through complex biological mechanisms, the main of which is natural selection. However, the fact of the impact of the environmental environment on the formation and development of mankind is important to us.

Mankind has not yet learned how to manage the forces of nature intelligently and therefore faces a dilemma: either a secondary nature created by a human being will be as intelligently organized as possible and turn into a noosphere, or the planet will be collapsed by an ecological catastrophe. The problem of preserving the planet's biosphere has enormous political significance and globality. The diversity of environmental disasters constantly requires political responsibility for future generations. In other words, knowledge of environmental negative phenomena, created by uncontrolled human activities in the environmental sphere, directly penetrate into the sphere of politics.

Among many policy areas, the environmental policy of the state is becoming increasingly important. All policy areas are closely interconnected and interdependent and determined by the goal, which may be current or strategic. For humanity, the strategic goal is to ensure sustainable development, the main feature of which is the harmonious relationship between humanity and nature. The experience of countries that managed to prevent deterioration of the natural environment (Canada, Japan, Finland, etc.) shows that environmental policy should be based on the following principles: building practical measures for the most recent advances in science and technology; allocation of environmental resources to the necessary financial and material resources; rational combination of coercive, economic and moral levers in the management system of nature use; dynamic legal ecological support; high level of environmental education and population culture; active participation of the public.

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Agenda 21 was adopted. The program reflects world-wide agreement and political commitment on development and economic cooperation, adopted at the highest level. 179 countries (including Ukraine) have committed themselves to working together - in the spirit of a global partnership - to intensify their joint efforts to meet the needs of present and future generations fairly. This Program is an action program for the implementation of the foundations of sustainable development in the countries of the world. The document states that ensuring sustainable development

is, above all, the responsibility of national governments in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and requires the development of national programs and policies [11].

The Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the UN General Assembly at the Nineteenth special session in 1997, states that achieving sustainable development requires the integration of its economic, environmental and social goals. Economic and social development and the protection of the environment are interdependent and complementary components of sustainable development. Economic growth is a prerequisite for the economic and social development of all countries. However, economic growth can contribute to sustainable development only if the full use of its benefits is ensured and therefore should take into account the principles of equality, justice, as well as social and environmental factors [9].

In 2013, the European Parliament and the Council adopted the general program of action of the Union for the Protection of the Environment until 2020 "Living well, within the limits of our planet". This paper proposes ways to address the problems of improving regulatory and legal documents on production and consumption. The article deals with the issues of improving the circular economy, improving the ecological characteristics of goods and services, and the supply of environmentally safe goods. This program offers incentives for consumers and producers, as well as rules of influence and tools of environmental impact [8].

In Ukraine, the Law "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2020" is in force, which provides the purpose and principles of the national environmental policy and sets strategic goals and objectives. The aim of the national environmental policy is to stabilize and improve the state of the environment of Ukraine by integrating environmental policy into the socio-economic development of Ukraine in order to guarantee an environmentally safe natural environment for life and health of the population, the introduction of an ecologically balanced natural resource system and the conservation of natural ecosystems.

The strategic objectives of the national environmental policy are: raising the level of social ecological consciousness; improvement of ecological situation and increase of ecological safety level; achievement of a safe environment for the health of a person; integration of environmental policy and improvement of the integrated environmental management system; termination of loss of biological and landscape diversity and formation of ecological network; provision of ecologically balanced nature management; improvement of regional environmental policy. The Law also proposes instruments for the implementation of the national environmental policy [3].

The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" specifies the task of legislation on environmental protection; environmental rights and obligations of citizens; powers of councils and authorities in the field of environmental protection; observation, forecasting, accounting and informing, standardization and regulation, control and supervision in the field of the environment; regulation of the use of natural resources, economic mechanism for ensuring environmental protection and measures to ensure environmental safety. The system of natural areas and objects subject to special protection, emergency ecological situations, resolution of disputes in the field of environmental protection, liability for violations of environmental protection legislation and international relations of Ukraine in the field of environmental protection are also considered [4].

In the context of growing interdependence, environmental security issues are geopolitical in nature, and the environmental situation in a particular country cannot be an internal matter - an important component of international relations and an occasion for a variety of international incidents. The governments of the developed countries and international organizations are trying to implement ecological policies that are oriented towards the practical application of the principles of sustainable development.

At the same time, it must be taken into account that the mentality of our people for a long time perceived ecology and environmental problems as something abstract and far-fetched. Even the

Chernobyl disaster did not change the concept of the citizen's views on environmental security, and government authorities perceived environmental measures not as a factor in the stabilization and development of the state, but only as an obstacle to economic and social development. Such an approach did not allow us to engage in a balanced policy on the use and reproduction of natural resources, to take measures to ensure environmental safety and protect the citizens' environmental rights.

In addition to the general problems, the peculiarity of the ecological state of Ukraine is that the local environmental situations is deepened by regional crises and poses a real threat of violations of life support mechanisms and complicates socio-economic development, restraining the improvement of the quality of life of the population and the state as a whole. In view of this, Ukraine needs gradual approximation of its policy to the standards of the European Union, which will be implemented taking into account national interests, conditions and opportunities, and most importantly, it will focus on new, promising ecological and economic mechanisms that are acted in the European Union within its framework sustainable development strategies and eco-social market economy models.

An analysis of world experience in implementing environmental policy has shown that emphasis on achieving environmental objectives has been made on the following administrative means of influence: stringency of standards and standards for product quality and the environment; use of ecological examination of production projects to control their placement; agreements concluded by the local authorities on pollution control; arbitration systems for environmental conflicts; environmental programs of all levels (local - level of enterprise, organization, local - level of administrative district, city, regional - level of the area, national - level of state, interstate - the level of several states) [10].

As a complex and multidimensional process, modern environmental policy is the result of the interaction of various social forces. The main factor here is the government, whose activities should be aimed at preserving the common interests of the Ukrainian people, which includes the right to a safe environment.

However, many issues can and must be resolved at the local level, as current Ukrainian legislation provides local and regional bodies of state executive power, as well as local self-government bodies, vital functions in the field of nature protection. Such a wide range of powers in the field of environmental policy is placed on the local authorities, because they can more than take into account the environmental interests of the population of the respective territory. Through the system of local councils the policy of environmental protection is performed, ensuring environmental safety and maintaining environmental balance. At the local level, the spiritual and ecological interests of the population, cultural and ecological traditions are most fully combined. That is why the local authorities as a management mechanism of interaction between society and nature are given priority.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", the ecological competence of the councils includes the solution of many issues, since it is the council that approves targeted environmental programs and issues related to their functioning and implementation, establishes ecological local taxes and fees, accumulates extra budgetary targets, including ecological, means, solve land issues, including land tax rates and fees for the use of natural resources, grant permits for the special use of natural resources of local importance, take a number of decisions on the organization of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance and other territories, which are subject to special protection, etc.[2]

For local authorities, the adoption and implementation of environmental policy means: commitment to continuous improvement of the environment and prevention of pollution; obligations under environmental protection legislation, regulations and international obligations for which the local authority is responsible; integration of the goals of sustainable development into the policies and activities of local authorities; raising awareness and education of the inhabitants; consultation with the

population and its involvement in the process of local planning; public partnership; evaluation, monitoring and reporting on progress towards sustainability.

The ecological strategy of Ukraine's development, at the level of modern requirements of the European community, should be put into practice in the realization of the essential filling of Ukrainian state policy with concrete steps towards the strategic orientations of world civilization. Actual issues are the establishment of constructive interaction between local self-government bodies and local state administrations in the field of implementation of environmental measures, close cooperation with representatives of the mass media to cover environmental problems, which will contribute to the formation of ecological consciousness, creation of an effective mechanism of interaction between public organizations, movements, parties and authorities in solving environmental safety problems, etc.

Statistical data published on the website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Chernihiv region indicate a high technogenic burden on the environment of the region. According to the department in 2017, 525 enterprises (485 in 2016), provided reports in the form of 2-TP (air) about emissions from stationary sources of pollution in the air, 175 enterprises of which are the organizations of agro-industrial complex. Such a report is provided by enterprises, institutions, organizations, citizens, entrepreneurs, having stationary sources of emissions of pollutants and taken on state accounting in the field of air pollution. The share of objects of the agro-industrial complex of the region, which are reported for emissions into the air, is 36%. Total amount of pollutants from stationary sources into the atmosphere in 2017 amounted to 33,910 thousand tons. Compared to 2016, the number of emissions decreased by 19%, which is 7,959 thousand tons.

In 2017, the emissions from the agro-industrial complex amounted to 11 047 thousand tons, which is 607 tons less than 2016. About 54% (39.406 thousand tons) of the total amount of pollutant emissions into the air falls on mobile sources of pollution (motor transport, rail and river transport, industrial equipment) [1].

The largest volumes of emissions of pollutants into the air are enterprises: electric power industry - 13,914 thousand tons, or 41% of total emissions by stationary sources in the region, agriculture and hunting - 11,047 thousand tons, or 33%, production of refined products - 2,070 thousand tons, or 6,1%, collection of cleaning and supply of water - 1,191 thousand tons, or 3,5%. In cities and districts where enterprises of these industries are located, the highest volumes of emissions into the air are observed, namely: Chernihiv (15,096 thousand tons, or 44,5% of total emissions by stationary sources in the region), Nizhyn town (1,115 thousand tons or 3.3%), Bahmach district (1,616 thousand tons or 4.8%), Warvinsky district (2,595 thousand tons, or 7.7%), Nosiv district (1,107 thousand tons, or 3.3%), Koryukivsky district (1.265 thousand tons, or 3.7%). The atmosphere of the city of Chernihiv undergoes the greatest anthropogenic load - 194 t / km², 32,29 kg per capita.

According to the results of the research, the overall level of air pollution in the Chernihiv by the index of air pollution (IAP) was assessed as low. Annual average concentrations of impurities that were determined did not exceed the average daily allowable concentration, except for nitrogen dioxide (substances of the 3rd hazard class), whose concentration during the year was 1.8 - 2.3 MPCs (maximum permissible concentration). Annual average concentrations of other impurities were: sulfur dioxide - 0.6 MPCs, suspended matter - 0.2 MPCs. Maximum single concentrations were reached: nitrogen dioxide 0.9 MPC, suspended matter and sulfur dioxide - 0.2 MPC. Served in a year and the maximum average monthly concentrations of heavy metals were significantly lower than the corresponding MPCs.

The Chernobyl catastrophe, the world's largest technogenic nuclear disaster, has caused enormous damage to the population and economy of Ukraine, leading to irradiation of 4 million people and the environment by sources of ionizing radiation. This accident has transformed the Polissia's unique territory into a zone of ecological disaster. The basic principle of the Chernobyl recovery program is the implementation of the provisions of the "Concept of living the population on territories

of Ukraine with elevated levels of radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl disaster" [7] and the requirements of the laws of Ukraine "On the legal regime of the territory that was affected by the Chernobyl disaster" [5] and " On the status and social protection of citizens who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl disaster " [6].

Implementation of a set of measures aimed at comprehensive protection of the population, creation of safe living conditions in radioactive contaminated territories are the main tasks of the state policy of minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe. The basis for planning these measures is an objective assessment of the radioecological conditions of residence and the development of relevant regulatory acts.

Today, the radiation situation has significantly improved, namely: as a result of natural processes (physical decay of radionuclides, their fixation and redistribution in various components of the environment, etc.), the implementation of a set of countermeasures aimed at reducing radiation doses and creating radiation-safe conditions residence of citizens in contaminated territories. Positive effect was the biological removal of radionuclides with biomass of plants, which was alienated from this territory. In the Chernihiv region, work is ongoing to reduce radiation pollution. There is ongoing monitoring of the level of radiation, the influence of radionuclides on various components of the environment and human health. A generalization and a comprehensive analysis of this information will make it possible to assess the need for the development of norms limiting the radiation impact on biota and to form the principles on which they should be based.

Almost 1735 thousand hectares of agricultural land, which require ecological sanitation and a complex of anti-radiation measures, have been exposed to radioactive contamination on the territory of the Chernihiv region. The radiation background has decreased by hundreds of times compared to 1986. The processes of self-purification of the environment led to a decrease in the content of radionuclides in the objects of the environment, in agricultural products. And this, in turn, led to a decrease in the doses of external and internal radiation of the population.

In the 30 years after the accident, the territory of Ukraine affected by radioactive contamination has decreased significantly. The total activity of thrown substances has decreased by more than 200 times, and the remaining radioactivity remaining on the earth's surface outside the Chornobyl NPP industrial site more than 85% is represented by cesium-137, almost 10% is strontium-90, the rest - on the account of transuranium elements , the lion's share of which belongs to plutonium-241. The spatial distribution of strontium-90s and plutonium isotopes on the territory of Ukraine is significantly different from the distribution of cesium-137, since more than 60% of the Chernobyl reactor sunken-volatile elements (isotopes of transuranium elements), as well as strontium-90, remain in the exclusion zone.

The largest pollutant of the environment in the transport industry is road transport and infrastructure of the motor transport complex: harmful emissions to the atmosphere from cars in volumes more than an order of magnitude exceed the corresponding aggregate indicator from all other modes of transport. More than 50% of the total amount of pollutant emissions into the air falls on mobile sources of pollution.

The analysis of the main indicators of the technogenic load on the environment indicates the deterioration of the environment as a vital environment for human existence and an integral part of the national security of the country. This situation is connected, first of all, with the structural deformations of the branches of the Ukrainian economy, in which, over a long time, the development of raw materials and extractive industries, the most environmentally hazardous industries was given preference. Therefore, these factors, as well as the lack of necessary investments to upgrade technologies and implement environmental measures poor environmental conditions have been caused. As a result, the risk of emergencies in Ukraine is much higher than in developed countries, in particular in the countries of the European Union.

The new state environmental policy of Ukraine is defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy for the Period until 2020" and the National Action Plan for Combating Land degradation and Desertification. The essence of this reform is to integrate environmental policy into socio-economic development policies at the national, regional, regional and local levels. The aim of the regional environmental policy is to stabilize and improve the state of the environment in the region by integrating environmental policy into the socio-economic development of the region in order to guarantee an environmentally safe natural environment for the life and health of the population, the introduction of an ecologically balanced natural resource system and the conservation of natural ecosystems.

Policy aimed at ensuring rational use, protection and reproduction of natural resources is implemented on the territory of the Chernihiv region. The decision of the twentieth session of the sixth convocation of the Chernihiv Oblast Council approved the Program of the Environmental Protection of Chernihiv Oblast for 2014-2020, the purpose and tasks of which are successfully implement.

The Environmental Protection Program of the Chernihiv region serves as a practical tool for implementing the strategic objectives in the field of environmental safety. Under conditions of objectively functioning social and economic constraints, the Program's formation is related to the need to select priority tasks by 2020 based on a system of criteria based on a comprehensive assessment of the real situation. The Program defines the areas of financing for the following sections: protection and rational use of water resources; protection and use of land; protection and rational use of natural resources, conservation of natural reserve fund; rational use, storage and utilization of waste products and household waste; organization of ecological monitoring system of the environment; science, information and education.

Sources of financing of environmental protection measures included in the Program are the State, regional and local environmental funds and other sources of financing. In 2017, in accordance with the Program, the measures were carried out at the expense of the state and regional funds of the environmental protection. In the process of implementing the Program, measures can be adjusted depending on changes in the environmental situation and the economic situation. The list of construction, reconstruction and specific environmental measures is determined by the list of expenditures of the regional fund, which is annually approved in accordance with the established procedure in accordance with the Regulation on the regional fund.

Conclusions and suggestions. Today the issue of environmental protection in Ukraine is one of the most important, as the rapid development of industry; the imperfection and obsolete nature of environmental equipment have led to a significant human-induced burden on the environment. An analysis of environmental legislation shows that, despite the presence of a significant number of indicators in it, it may not be effective in the implementation process as it is necessary to amend a number of existing laws, taking into account both recent changes in the environmental situation in the country and the need bringing Ukrainian legislation in line with international standards. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2020" introduced its adjustments to environmental legislation, but it is necessary to improve it by introducing a number of amendments and additions. An important aspect of environmental policy is the harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with developed country standards and international legal acts in order to achieve an effective and qualitative transition to the principles of sustainable development.

Further improvement of the ecological situation is possible only through ecologization of industrial and agricultural production and ecologization of thinking of the whole population. Only in this way will the environmental crisis be overcome. To this end, a number of measures need to be taken, among which the main ones are: compliance with environmental priorities in national, sectoral programs and action plans of state, regional and local importance; implementation of the principle of

payment for natural resources, especially water; introduction of a strict principle of payment for pollution discharges, as well as for any waste; raising the level of national importance of ensuring the ecological purity of drinking water and food; Resolving at the legislative level the problems of comprehensive environmental education, environmental information.

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