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THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR IN THE SYSTEM OF PRIORITIES  
OF THE ECONOMICAL STATE POLICY

**Annotation**

*The environmental factors in the system of priorities of the state economic policy are substantiated. The economic evaluation of the natural resources in the system of indicators for the development of the country is determined.*

**Keywords:** public policy, environmental management, natural resource, conservation activities, the system of priorities, factors.

**Анотація**

*Обґрунтовано екологічні чинники в системі пріоритетів державної економічної політики. Визначено економічну оцінку природних ресурсів у системі показників розвитку країни.*

**Ключові слова:** державна політика, екологічний менеджмент, природний ресурс, природоохоронні заходи, система пріоритетів.

**Аннотация**

*Обоснованно экологические факторы в системе приоритетов государственной экономиче-ской политики. Определена экономическая оценка природных ресурсов в системе показателей развития страны.*

**Ключевые слова:** государственная политика, экологический менеджмент, природный ре-сурс, природоохранные мероприятия, система приоритетов.

**Introduction**

Measures which are aimed at the sustainable use of the natural resources and the stabilization and improvement of the environment, do not give the desired effect. The main reasons are: the lack of a single integrated approach and coordination in addressing these problems, insufficient fund-ing for environmental activities, the lack of really existing economic mechanism of the nature use, poor organizational structure of the management in this area. Over-exploitation of certain types of natural resources, inadequate forms and methods of their involvement in the reproductive process need require for the priorities of their use to be revised while making the target orientation in the strategies of the nature use clear and applying the scientific justification of the actions and mecha-nisms in order to successfully achieve them.

**Analysis of recent research**

The significant contribution to the theory and practice of evaluating the effectiveness of the use of natural resources and economic activities had made such scientists A. Ahanbehyan, L. Ab-alkin, B. Burkynskyy, V. Mischenko, O. Tsarenko, L. Melnyk, M. Hvesyk, S. Harichkov, B. Stepa-nov, A. Aksenenko, O. Amosha, T. Ben', I. Bu-lyeyev, O. Vasylyk, N. Konischeva, A. Turylo,

L. Chervova, M. Chumachenko, A. Sheremet and others.

**Statement of research objectives**

- to justify the environmental factors in the system of priorities of the state economic policy;
- to identify the economic evaluation of the natural resources in the system of indicators of the country's development.

**Results**

The feasibility of development and imple-mentation of the strategy of rational use and pro-tection of natural resources at the regional level requires signif cant adaptation of the existing in our country rules and regulations to the European standards of environmental management. The le-gitimization of the targeted program approach will enable the effect of various opportunistic interests in regards to the use of natural resources, will guarantee the transparency and predictability of the regional policy in this area [3, p. 326].

Applying the environmental factor into the priorities of the state economic policy is caused by a number of objective and subjective factors. Among them the most crucial are:

- the need to ensure the energy security, so-cio-economic development due to the lack of own energy resources;

– the reduction of the anthropogenic impact of the industrial complexes on the environment due to the wear of the certain objects of the logistic and material base and the undeveloped state of the infrastructural provision;

– to prevent the appearance of natural disasters (foods, landslides) due to the irrational use of some components of natural resources;

– to strengthen the budget-filling function of the nature use and the social orientation of the commercialization through involving natural resources into the reproductive process;

– to implement the priorities of the ecological use of natural resources and other elements of the environment into the dominants of acceleration of the socio-economic rehabilitation of territorial units;

– the formation of the financial base for the upgrade and modernization of the environmental infrastructure and expansion of the territorial boundaries of protected areas;

– the legalization of the business sector in the specific areas of natural and gradual formation of the competitive environment and market infrastructure in the development of natural resources;

– the improvement of the fiscal control of the nature use through the introduction of promising forms and methods of assessment (administration) of the resource payments and environmental charges;

– increasing the rental target taxation for the use of certain types of natural resources through differentiation and diversification of the rates and fees for exploitation and the introduction of a mobile system of fines and recoveries;

– the development of the methodological and methodical basis for the economic evaluation of natural resources as part of the national wealth and justification of the efficiency indicators of natural resources in social reproduction;

– the development of the financial, credit and banking systems that would have the natural resource and environmental focus and accelerate the innovation of the means of production in the natural resource sector;

– the implementation of the principle of equality of ownership and the natural resource component of the national wealth under the condition of presence of the strong municipal sector as the base for filling in the budgets of local communities and preserving the state ownership of those natural benefits, which are performing the strategic function in preservation of the favorable living

conditions and increase of the assimilation of potential areas;

– the transformation of the environmental management through the concentration of the basic regulatory instruments and management tools in a single center;

– the large-scale implementation into the practice of business activity of the elements of environmental management with the aim of the domestic enterprises of nature use entering into the system of environmental standards, which operates in the countries of the developed capitalism;

– the elimination of the distortions in the water supply of some regions because of the gradual improvement of the river basin management and the equalization of the standards board at the regional basis as well as taking into account the sectoral characteristics of water;

– increasing of the wood resource potential through the transformation of economic relations, which includes the implementation of the system of stimulation of forestation and reforestation incentives, the deep processing of timber and forest complexity, the revitalization of business in the recreational forest and non-wood raw materials during processing and the use of the non-wood qualities of the wood [5, p. 231].

To the elements of the protection of the environment can be included all kinds of activities of different nature related to the prevention of negative consequences of the process of production and consumption, meaning the treatment facilities, waste- and low-waste technologies, the closed process of water consumption and the formation of reserves that preserve and stabilize specific biogeocenoses.

Although Ukraine is marked with the downward trend in emissions of substances that pollute the atmosphere it is not a insignificant one. Thus, according to data of the state statistical reporting, the proportion of samples of air, which found contaminants in concentrations exceeding the bounding (hereinafter – MAC), was: in 2006 – 9.5, 2007 – 9.3 2008 - 9.1, 2009 – 9.2, in 2010 – 8.8.

The main pollutants of the air are suspended solids (about 27% of non-standard samples), oxides of nitrogen (about 23 %), carbon monoxide (about 14%), and sulfur dioxide (about 9 %). These substances are the main components of the emissions of the fuel and energy, manufacturing and extractive industries, transportation and agriculture.

During the period of year 2010 by the specialists of the state epidemiologic service of Ukraine

had been selected for laboratory studies some 256,452 samples of the air in urban areas and 39,626 samples - in rural areas. The results of the 22,461 samples in ambient air in urban and 732 rural air samples were found exceeding the MCL contaminants. The above statistics shows that the number of samples of air containing contaminants in concentrations that exceed the MCL, in the cit-ies is about 9% in rural areas – about 2%.

The assessment of the air pollution in the cit-ies of Ukraine was accomplished according to the observations made in 53 cities, 162 fixed routes and two observation points of the hydrometereological monitoring system. Thus, the air content was determined to include 32 contaminants, including benzo (a) pyrene and heavy metals.

The average annual concentration of the formaldehyde in the cities of Ukraine, where observations were carried out, was at 2.7 MAC, nitrogen dioxide – 1.3 MPC, dust – 1.1 MPC, ammonia, hydrogen fluoride and phenol – 1.0 MAC.

In 2006, the annual average concentration exceeded the MCL for formaldehyde in 36 cities, nitrogen dioxide – 30, dust – 25, phenol – 11, carbon monoxide – 10, ammonia and benzo (a) pyrene – 7, hydrogen fluoride – 6, sulfur dioxide – in 2 cit-ies, hydrogen chloride and carbon black – in 1.

The maximum concentrations of pollutants exceeded 5 MAC (high pollution level) in three cities: Kyiv with nitrogen dioxide in 4 cases (in the past year – 10), in Kharkov with the dust in 2 cases (1 respectively), in Krasnoperekopsk with hydrogen chloride in 23 cases (of which 2 cases were above 10 MPC (12)), with ammonia – 5 and nitrogen dioxide – 2 cases (in the past year – 4 cases). Altogether there were 36 cases of high air pollution to the maximum concentration level against 33 cases detected last year.

In 2010 in 22 cities of Ukraine the level of air pollution (with the complex air pollution index - KIZA) was higher than the average for the country. The highest level of contamination had been detected in the cities of Odessa, Dneprodz-erzhinsk, Krasnoperekopsk, Armyansk, Horlivka, Slavic, Dzershinsk, Makeyevka, Mariupol, Yena-kiyev, Lisichansk, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kramatorsk, Lutsk, Uzhgorod, Severodonetsk, Odessa, Krivoy Rog, Rubezhnoye, Yalta, which is associated with the significant concentrations of formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, benzo (a) pyrene. In some cities there was the high average content of hydrogen fluoride, phenol, dust and other substances inspected.

The main reasons that cause the poor and often dangerous condition of the air in the settlements are non usage from the side of technological enterprise of the air pollution abatement equipment, failure to comply with the timely measures in order to reduce emissions to the required level, slow pace of the modern technology for cleaning emissions, the lack of the effective treatment of emission from the side of gaseous impurities enterprises, the lack of safety zones between industrial and residential areas.

The high level of the air pollution is caused mainly by the emissions made by the enterprises of coke, metallurgical and chemical industries. The subject of the most adverse effects of harmful factors becomes the population living within the sanitary protection zones of industrial enterprises, which is the violation of the requirements under degree «On the public health rules of planning and development of human capacity.»

The problem of climate change is recognized today as one of the most pressing problems that the mankind should solve in the XXI century. As the evidence of the awareness of the international community with the threats caused by the global climate change is the fact that 189 countries became the parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and 164 countries are parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

In the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change it is stated that, according to the third report, prepared by this group, in order to stabilize the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere the global greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced considerably – more than in 2 times compared to 2000.

The European Union on the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, in which Ukraine also took part (November 2006), released its long-term strategy for reducing the emissions by 30% by 2020 and by 50% by 2050 compared to the level of 1990's. Ukraine's commitments as the party to the Kyoto Protocol during the commitment period of 2008-2012 years, meaning five years, are not to exceed the fivefold of the amount of greenhouse gases of the 1990's.

The Kyoto Protocol does not only pose certain challenges for Ukraine, but also allows it to get more investments into the economy. Kyoto's Protocol flexible mechanisms, namely: trading greenhouse gas emissions and joint implementation of the projects in order to reduce such emis-

sions can and should become a significant source of financial income into the economy.

According to a recent inventory of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases of the year 2004, excluding the removals by sinks, there were some 413.4 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> thrown out into the atmosphere. In the 1990 the base emissions of Ukraine totaled 925.4 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> [2].

The reproduction of natural resources is directly related to the reproduction of renewable resources, meaning the formation of artificial biocenosis, the sewage treatment for their multiple effective and efficient uses, the expansion of forests and crops and so on. Here the important and necessary problem is the restoration of the natural resources associated with land reclamation, cleaning of rivers, lakes, reservoirs and other water systems as well as scientifically sound conduct and implementation of soil and water protection measures.

Under the modern conditions the problem of the rational use of natural resources and the level of its development reached the critical level. According to the international environmental organizations over the last hundred years the mining of coal in the world increased by 48 times, oil – in 145 times, natural gas – to 831 times, pig iron – 18 times, steel – 23 times, wood – 10 times. Every two decades around the globe the mining of natural resources is being increased in two times [1]. This situation indicates the negative impact on the environment, the transformation of its structure and the essence of the balance of forces.

The high level of the development and utilization of natural resources in the economy led to the situation that nowadays the humanity moves and transforms about 18 km<sup>3</sup> of rock from which more than 185 different types and components of various minerals are being removed. These data points out on the intense movement of the individual components of natural resources of the world and alarms about the relative completeness of natural resources of the planet and unwanted negative phenomena and processes.

To the natural and resource potential of the state the national scientists include: land, forest reserves, water resources intended for the commercial use, stocks of mineral resources. It should be noted that along with the concept of natural and resource potential the term of ecological and economic potential is being used, which is close in meaning. Ecological and economic potential comprises of the resources theoretically available for use and properties of the natural systems through-

out the world and its regions. The operation and maintenance of them is being particularly emphasized [4, p. 20].

Natural resources should be considered as the integrated resources and they need the comprehensive evaluation conducted upon them, which should include three levels: natural-historical, natural-resource and environmental-socio-economic ones [1, p. 8].

Natural resources are considered from two perspectives: as the natural formation and social basis. This causes the existence of the evaluation of their natural and socio-economic characteristics.

On the economic evaluation of natural resources their dual nature has an influence. The assessments undergo the qualitative properties – using value and the quantity ones – the spending costs of the society connected with entering the natural resources into the national turnover. As part of the economic assessments of natural resources, macroeconomic assessment impacts directly the ecological and socio-economic level of the assessment of natural resources. In turn, the evaluation of natural resources is carried out at every level of social production.

Macroeconomic assessment determines that the effort of the society lies upon the exploration of natural resources, bringing them into operation, bringing resources to their best use and recovery, the elimination of violations of the use of natural resources and the results of the natural resource disasters.

### Conclusions

The above stated efforts of the society, as they take part in social production, are called the costs of labor which are allocated for the accumulation of the value of natural resources. The economic essence of accumulation is to create the reproduction of the national wealth. This figure, along with the economic development potential characterizes the development of the national economy.

As the world reserves of natural resources are very large, the probability of near physical exhaustion of the most of them due to the irrational use is fairly insignificant. In the period of difficult economic development and weak implementation of new scientific and technological achievements into the economic practices it can be concluded about the exhaustion of industrial stocks of biological material, given the current technology of production. As the example, we can talk about the geological deposits of coal, oil, uranium, and other important minerals of the world in the crust.

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