

THE ANALYSIS OF UKRAINIAN STATE BUDGET CHARGES ON ECOLOGY

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Maintenance of ecological safety on the territory of Ukraine and overcoming of Chernobyl catastrophe consequences is a constitutional duty of our government. The central body of executive power which provides implementation of this duty is the Ministry of Natural Environment Protection (MNEP) of Ukraine. That is the MNEP who must provide realization of public policy in the field of environmental protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources, handling wastes and hazardous chemical substances. MNEP must provide the development of the reserved territories and forming, maintenance and use of ecological network.

In June, 1992 Ukraine has signed "Agenda for XXI Century" as the result of the UNO conference dedicated to environment protection. Doing that Ukraine was obliged to support high quality of environment for the people. Ukraine took a course on sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of changes where using resources, direction of investments, orientation of scientific and technical development are co-ordinated with each other. From the ecological point of view, sustainable development must provide integrity of the biological and physical natural systems.

Taking into account the analysis made by Mykhaylo Zgurovskyy in 2006 Ukraine occupies a very bad place by the Index of Sustainable Development (see Table 1).

Nowadays in our country a little attention is paid on environmental protection in comparison with highly developed countries (see Table 2).

Since 1992 according to the law of Ukraine "About the Environmental Protection" the system of funds operates on the state and local levels. These funds are formed out of:

1. Payments for environmental pollution;
2. Voluntarily payments of enterprises, establishments, organizations or citizens (charity);
3. Monetary penalties for infringement of environmental protection legislation as a result of economic or other activity.

Thus, the policy is not effective. In fact nowadays in Ukraine allocation of state charges on ecology goes on the residual principle.

Table 1 - Index of Sustainable Development and its components

| Rating | Country | GDP per capita by the parity of purchasing capacity (thous. \$ USA) | Index of Sustainable Development | Index of the Economic Dimension | Index of the Ecological Dimension | Index of the Social and Institutional Dimension |
|------------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Finland | 29,650 | 0,786 | 0,567 | 0,751 | 0,802 |
| 2 | Iceland | 33,560 | 0,778 | 0,561 | 0,708 | 0,839 |
| 3 | Sweden | 30,590 | 0,776 | 0,537 | 0,717 | 0,839 |
| 4 | Norway | 39,590 | 0,753 | 0,488 | 0,734 | 0,829 |
| 5 | Switzerland | 33,580 | 0,735 | 0,537 | 0,637 | 0,820 |
| 6 | Luxemburg | 54,690 | 0,735 | 0,557 | 0,618 | 0,815 |
| 7 | Denmark | 32,490 | 0,729 | 0,563 | 0,658 | 0,828 |
| 8 | Canada | 34,150 | 0,719 | 0,525 | 0,644 | 0,777 |
| 9 | Ireland | 36,790 | 0,716 | 0,559 | 0,592 | 0,779 |
| 10 | Australia | 31,010 | 0,714 | 0,532 | 0,610 | 0,791 |
| Average value for 10 leaders | | | 0,744 | 0,542 | 0,659 | 0,811 |
| 88 | Ukraine | 6,500 | 0,508 | 0,319 | 0,477 | 0,554 |

Table 2 - Charges of state budgets on ecology

| Year | Ukraine | Finland | Sweden | Denmark | Norway |
|------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1998 | 0,29 | 1,93 | 1,7 | 0,6 | 1 |
| 1999 | 0,15 | 1,89 | - | - | 0,9 |
| 2000 | 1,71 | 1,88 | - | - | 0,9 |
| 2001 | 2,29 | 1,74 | 2,3 | 0,64 | - |
| 2002 | 1,09 | 1,76 | - | 0,45 | 0,6 |
| 2003 | 0,8 | 1,79 | 0,47 | 0,46 | - |

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|---|---|
| 2004 | 0,3 | 1,82 | 0,51 | - | - |
| 2005 | 0,17 | 1,82 | - | - | - |

Only after realizing the importance of environmental protection and health of the nation, the government will be able to distribute the charges correctly and rationally and to pay proper attention to the ecology expenses.

According to the concept of sustainable development Economics alone can't increase the level of well-being of the nation and the quality of life. Ecological problems which result in decreasing of health of the nation and future generations are to be taken into account.