

ECOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN UKRAINE

Nadiya Kostyuchenko, Ph.D. student.

The new discourse of "integration" suggests that there is no longer any conflict between environmental protection and economic development, and that the latter has become a necessary complement, conditions even, of the former.

Therefore it's necessary to make correction of the basic economic parameters in the view of influence on the environment. The standard economic indicators do not reflect ecological degradation. Their growth can mean damage of natural resources and the growth of environmental pollution.

Thus the calculation and the analysis of ecological-economic indicators in Ukraine show that the state statistical information, available in Ukraine, allows to receive quantitative values of the basic sustainable indicators and to offer them for an estimation of a stability level.

According to the calculation and analysis made for Ukraine on the basis of OECD, World Bank and UN conceptions concerning ecological-economic indicators, one can draw a conclusion Ukraine has no stability for the time being. Though the main indicators obtained during the research have positive results, they don't meet the requirements of balanced ecological-economic development.

We have positive tendencies practically on all sustainable development parameters. Considering the consumption of natural resources, the structure of economy and technological level in the country you can observe the tendency to decreasing the energy consumption and materials-output ratio, reducing industrial waste per unit of GDP, lowering the air and water pollution.

That's why just considering the trend of basic ecological-economic indicators on the basis of international techniques, we can come to the wrong conclusion that Ukraine is in a rather favorable situation on the way to approach sustainable development.

Here it's important that you mustn't simply transfer parameters of one country technique to another one. A careful analysis of national realities and peculiarities should be followed by the use of the foreign experience and methodology in the construction of sustainable development indicators.

This fact for Ukraine is caused by many reasons but among them it's enough to mention the transitional period in our country.

So taking into account the so-called "positive" results just mentioned, do not mean the stability in Ukraine. It's necessary to realize that the results will reflect the level of stability if only harmless, innovative, material- and energy-saving technologies are used. It will result in less wastes and pollution.

However some indicators quite adequately show condition of economy and environment in Ukraine. Among them it's necessary to single out the area of especially protected natural objects, coefficient of capital fund renewal, the index of the consumer prices, etc. The values of the two last indicators confirm once again that the results received are caused first of all by the fall of industry during the long economic crisis in our country. Besides, the growth of GDP is greatly caused by the trade.

Making the analysis of basic problems and indicators of sustainable development in Ukraine (30 parameters), you can receive a more realistic picture but with overestimated results as well.

To make the indicators show a real situation in Ukraine, I offer the following. First of all it's necessary to use GDP not in the form of actual prices but corrected by the inflation rate. It would be really useful for our country as we had high and super high inflation for a period of 10 years. And in order not to overestimate a real value of GDP we can't just ignore the fact.

Besides, to my mind it's extremely important to correlate all the indicators considered not to GDP but to the amount of production received only during an industrial activity in the country. So it's nonsense to include the trade and service incomes into indicators of energy consumption and materials-output ratio and into wastes and polluting substances emissions as well.

Also I offer to use "green" GDP as the aggregative indicator. Though it has rather a complex calculation technique but it's really capable of display ecological-economic conditions in the country.

The indicator "genuine savings" is also convenient.

PREPARING A NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRAGEDY: MANAGING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION IN UKRAINE

D.Y. Vikhrov, EF-21.

National sustainable development stragedy is initiatives to bring together existing strategies and processes towards a national sustainable development strategy formulation process. The national sustainable development strategy process should be built on existing strategies and processes. The idea for initiating this process may come from any appropriate source: the Head of State, Minister of Finance or Planning or Foreign Affairs, a national workshop, or from the agencies responsible for the implementation of national economic, social or environment oriented strategies. As emphasized under the section on "elements", the institution responsible for the national sustainable development strategy (national coordinating Secretariat) should be strategically well placed within government to capture those ideas and translate them into something doable. The initiation note contains an explanation of what the strategy process is all about, how it builds on existing strategies and processes, its benefits and what it involves.

Once the initiation note is approved and the mandate for the formulation of the national sustainable development strategy obtained, subsequent processes are illustrated in the diagram 1 below.

Ukraine has accepted Agenda 21, so it's not left outside the process of integration. The main directions of the sustainable development strategy in Ukraine are as follows: