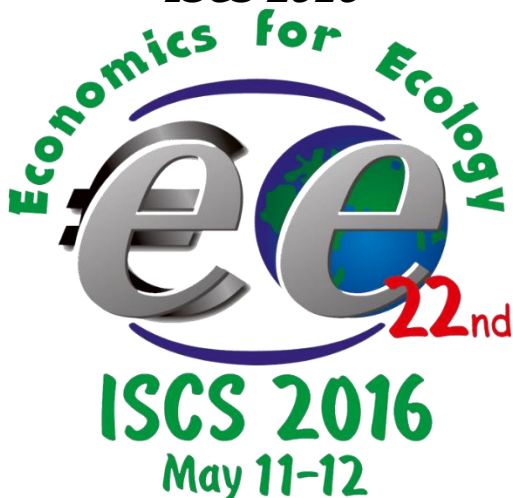


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which spending on science should be at least 2.5% of GDP and will be directed to the state budget.

However, good risk management is a challenge, since natural disasters cause risks of economic and social issues.

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ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SHW MANAGEMENT IN THE KHERSON REGION

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Solid household waste (SHW) include waste generated in the course of human life and activity in the residential and non-residential buildings and are not used at the place of storage.

The problem of SHW management for the Kherson region, as well as for others regions of Ukraine, remains unresolved. In localities of Kherson region according to statistics was organized removal of waste sites (landfills and dumps) as of 2013 there are 300 places waste with total area of 457 ha. However, these data should be clarified and completed.

Table 1 - Reporting data on of SHW in Kherson region

Indexs	Units	2010 year	2011 year	2012 year	2013 year
Total generation	m ³	1632855	755054	639000	983947,9
	t	389985	175508	159654	218103,9
General number landfills and dumps		300	300	300	300
General area landfills and dumps	ha	457	457	457	457
Overload landfills and dumps		3	3	3	3
Need for new landfills		21	21	21	21
	ha	75	75	75	75
Per capita generation SHW	t per capita	0,0028	0,0062	0,0068	0,0049
Quantity of SHW in hectare of land	t per ha	0,0012	0,0026	0,0029	0,0021

Table 2 - The main characteristics of the dynamics of the time series of per capita generation SHW

Year	Per capita generation SHW (tons/person)	Absolute increase (10 ⁻³)		Growth factor		Growth rate		Increment factor		Rate of increase	
		base	chain	base	chain	base	chain	base	chain	base	chain
2010	2,800*10 ⁻³										
2011	6,192*10 ⁻³	3,4	3,4	2,2	2,2	221	221	1,2	1,2	121	121
2012	6,777*10 ⁻³	4,0	0,6	2,4	1,1	242	109	1,4	0,6	142	64
2013	4,937*10 ⁻³	2,1	-1,8	1,8	0,7	176	72	1,8	0,3	176	31

Table 3 - The main characteristics of the dynamics of the time series of quantity of SHW in hectare of land

Year	Quantity of SHW in hectare of land (tons per ha)	Absolute increase (10 ⁻³)		Growth factor		Growth rate		Increment factor		Rate of increase	
		base	chain	base	chain	base	chain	base	chain	base	chain
2010	1,171*10 ⁻³										
2011	2,603*10 ⁻³	1,4	1,4	2,2	2,2	222	222	1,2	1,2	122	122
2012	2,862*10 ⁻³	1,7	0,2	2,4	1,1	244	110	1,4	0,6	144	65
2013	2,095*10 ⁻³	0,9	0,7	1,8	0,7	179	73	1,8	0,3	179	32

The analyze treatment system of SHW can be concluded as:

- the quantity of the SHW generated in a region is not only a function of the living standard and lifestyle of the local inhabitants, but also of the abundance and type of the local natural resources;
- data in various the reporting documents do not match;
- there is the presence of numerous violations of environmental and tax legislation;
- most of the of SHW landfills depleted their potential, their average load is around 80%;
- do not keep records of waste;
- at most landfills are no documents which certifying the rights to use the land has not been developed construction documents, no positive conclusions of the state ecological expertise is received environmental permits, monitoring of the environment is not made;
- there is a decrease in the amount acquisition of SHW, maximum amount - 2010, the smallest – 2012;
- the augmentation of base rate of increase quantity of SHW in hectare of land and of per capita.

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DECENTRALIZATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE

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Values aspects of natural resources and environmental quality, which are the property of the Ukrainian people cause search of balance, the optimum ratio of centralization and decentralization of powers, rights and obligations that will provide sustainable nature use for satisfy existing needs and not create threats to the interests of future generations.

Decentralization is an effective approach to solving environmental problems, particularly at the local level. However, the decentralization of authority is not sufficient reason to consider that all the functions of governance of natural resources and nature use should be implemented by decentralized way at the local level. In general the main reasons for the decentralization of the public sector consists in the necessity improving its overall efficiency and effectiveness by providing local governments to improve quickness, accountability and efficiency of the administration. Decentralization is an important element of ensuring an active and significant role of local authorities in the process of local governance.

In order to properly decision of tasks of natural resource governance and nature use is necessary to differentiate that into the following – regarding each individual property owner of natural resource or by nature user, and solution of which requires collective participation by negotiations between private or public organizations or direct government intervention in the face of the central government.