

MODERN PERSPECTIVE SUGGESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF SITUATION IN THE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC REGIONS

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History was folded, that natural resources of life-support (air, sun heat, water) in the conditions of absence of exclusive technologies of their redistribution and use (such, as plumbing) in the whole world were communal property. Natural resources, that are immediately involved in the production relations depending on the conceptual organization of society can be either by the article of own of individuals, firms, corporations, or by own of state.

Today, taking into account all growing exhaustion of natural resources, marketekonomaist is offered introduction of wide spectrum of ownership rights in relation to natural using of resource, with their successive transformation in the private right. Herein a basic way is seen to saving and defence of natural resources from the predatory consumption, since wasteful use of natural resources straight related consumption to conception of public product. Executing functions of utilization and being a place of placing wastes of economic activity, the natural resources can be interpreted, as a resource of common property, but public product of consumption. Providing society natural resources (such, as water) the "public product" gets under title. Earlier, in the old times, this resource was used free of charge through his availability and freedom of distributing. The system of ownership rights began to appear, when developed technologies and volunteered services of water-supply. Water was used, as a resource of common property. But in the end, while water resources are larger exhausted, the system of modified ownership rights develops for the different services of water-supply. Ownership rights for other natural resources (earth, forest, petroleum, mineral resources) are well set, although in countries different social and political sustem are different. In Ukraine they belong so far to the state, although some transitional (collective, joint-stock) forms of own, up to private, take place in the use of landed and forest resources. The determination of natural resources, as a public product of consumption, becomes relevant only in relation to their use, as socialusing products (such, as a landscape, air, other structures of life-support, which we name "quality" of surrounding natural environment). The change of forms of own allows to a certain extent to use economic market machineries of adjusting resource alocation problems, it would seem, undecided in the case of use of natural resources, as a public product of consumption. One of basic problem irresponsible use of natural resources. If the public product exists, the individual can use him, but have a desire to pay for the expenditures on his recreation. In attitude toward the private product he can be "unticket": his desire to pay is determined by the market prices, and also alternative expenditures.

It is possible to consider conception of reformation of the tax system on the basis of theory about the "double dividends", as new direction of ecological researches of problems of environment and natural resources, that beginning is fixed in the recent years the XX item Essence her does consists in that in countries with the distorted tax system?, what character above all things for the poorly developed countries, the introduction of new or strengthening traditional ecological taxes can give a double benefit. Such benefit will takes place only then, when the ecological taxes will be to be accompanied by weakeningof "twisted" taxes. Thus the structure of taxes changes only, and the balance of the tax system remains unalterable. The general benefit from such reformation of the tax system consists in the improvement of state of environment and in the economic and social effects from weakening of negative influence on economy and social sphere of distorted taxes. This conception of reformation of the tax system got the name "double dividends". The part of economists perceives her, as an axiom, part-yak theorem, confirmation of which is possible only after the protracted empiric researches.