

# ECOLOGICAL DEBT IN ECOLOGIZATION OF ECONOMY TASKS SOLVING

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Further development of ukrainian economy requires not only the solving of row of current socio-economic problems but also transition from the consumer model of functioning of economy to the model of sustainable development, as an industrial production of Ukraine is oriented to extensive of growth.

It appropriately entails the additional burden on an environment, the present state of which requires realization of whole complex of , directed on the reducing of destruction influence of public production (both current and potential) on nature and man.

Forming of mechanism of ecologization of economy, which must change character of nature management, has to be based on the deep study of methodology of mutual relations of society and environment, principles of sustainable development.

Concordance of interests of different generations is the one of basic principles, on which the solving of the indicated tasks has to be based . This fact is many scientists-economists. In particular, russian economist Ryumina E.V. this principle as one of key in alteration of methodology of economic analysis with the purpose of conception of sustainable development realization [1].

Economic science has not produced the approach to account of mutual relations between generations concerning the state of environment. It is related to difficulty of cost measuring of the production influence on an environment and man, cost measuring of natural-resource potential, lack of research methods of comparison of the proper indexes in time, and with other theoretical and methodological problems also.

We suggest that a category which can become the instrument of account of different generations' interests is an ecological debt. However, an ecological debt is a «new» category in the economy of nature utilization. At the first time, ecological debt was introduced in the economy of nature management theory with the purpose of analysis of descriptions of the sustainable development [2]. Thus the necessity of consideration of mutual relations between a society and nature was grounded as a credit and monetary. The origin of ecological debt was examined in the context of these relations.

On the basis of analysis of the existent researches of category a «ecological debt», two approaches to interpretation can be selected:

1. The ecological debt is determined as the debt of society before nature shown in a money form [2, P. 17].
2. Interpretation of ecological debt is based on the so-called humanitarian approach to economy and environment. Therefore debt is defined not only from position of cost (economic) estimation but also from point of morally-ethics principles – as guilt of human before nature [3, P. 41-45].

We consider that both interpretations are not quite correct.

*Remarks on the first approach.* Promissory relations suppose equal from economic and from law points of view rights for two participants – creditor and borrower. To our opinion, nature is not to be considered as a creditor.

*Remarks on the second approach.* Moral aspect of mutual relations of human and nature is important indeed. However this aspect is not the field of economical science researches. In this case the ecological debt using opportunity as an economic instrument of adjusting of nature management is thrown away.

To our opinion the of conception of credit (debt) and monetary relations is possible and desirable in case when promissory relations will be examined in the temporal aspect as the promissory relations of one generation before other. However, it is necessary to the row of theoretical and methodological problems, in particular:

1. What are ecological percents (interest) on an ecological debt, and, how can they be calculated?
2. How are of ecological debt and economic harm from ecological violations correlated?
3. What are the methods of comparison of debt in different moments or points of time? Is it possible to use the traditional charts of compounding and discounting?
4. Others.

We suppose that an ecological debt must be as a loss of national wealth as a result of the inefficient use of resources and contamination of environment. In this case, a difference in interpretation of debt and harm is obvious. As the debt is the lost national wealth, and the harm is a short-recieved national income.

Certainly, practical realization of this theoretical approach requires the search of transformation mechanisms of existent theoretical, methodical base, to answer all viewed questions. However, to our opinion, this approach allows to form the effective financial mechanisms of of nature management.

## **References**

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