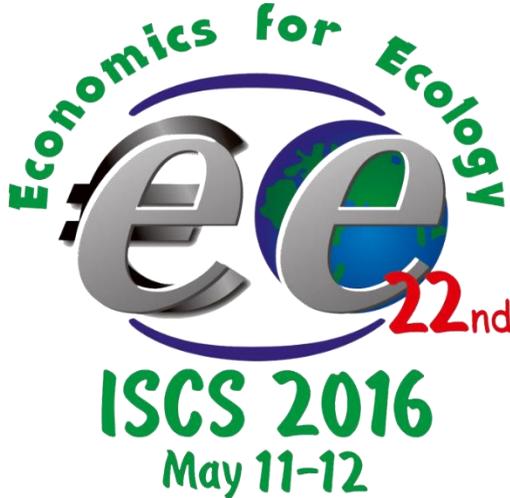


Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Sumy State University
Oleh Balatsky Academic and Scientific Institute of Finance,
Economics and Management

22nd International Scientific Conference
"Economics for Ecology"
ISCS'2016



Економіка для екології

Матеріали
XXII Міжнародної наукової конференції
(Україна, Суми, 11-12 травня 2016 року)



Суми
Сумський державний університет
2016

CURRENT TRENDS AND MANAGEMENT FEATURES OF THE REGIONS ECOLOGICALLY SAFE DEVELOPMENT

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The current state of the environment, without exception, all regions of Ukraine is characterized by accelerated industrial growth, deterioration of the natural environment, rapid consumption of resources reproducible excess capacity of natural systems of the Earth, lack of financial resources and a relatively small set of methods of financing ecologically events. That is why the analysis of international experience of economics incentives construction is necessary for ecologically activities.

The issue of financial security in Ukraine remains one of the most urgent and requires immediate resolution in today's unstable operating conditions, when foreign expertise and technology business is not always the driving force in the process of improving the environmental safety of the region.

In view of the above, among experts more attention is paid to countering the main threat to the environmental security of regional development in recent years, such as the problem of providing water, food and energy, air pollution, waste.

The analysis of the changes in the environment in recent years shows the significant aggravation of the ecological situation in the country. Thus, evaluating Ukraine's ranking on the index of environmental performance as one of the most common indicators makes it possible to quantify the effectiveness of environmental policy, we can conclude the deterioration of the environment in all its components, which leads to the need to assess the effectiveness of the public funding policies in the region and compliance the objectives of sustainable development [2, p. 11].

During the analyzing trends in statistical indicators we can see the follows: exhaustion of land, water and forest resources, significant amounts of air pollution, water resources, substantial energy and specific resource consumption economy. The growth of these indicators is the main source of threats to level of national and environmental safety. According the information from the organization «Global Footprint Network» ecological footprint in Ukraine during 2010 - 2012years grew by 14% and amounted 3,19 hectares per capita. According to the report «Living Planet Report

2014» in 2014 the figure is 2.9 hectares per capita, exceeding the average value of 0.8 times. It includes: environmental carbon footprint - 1.4 hectares, Built-up land - 0.5 hectares of arable land - 0.9 hectares, et al. [10].

The main indicator of the closeness of public policy to the requirements of sustainable development is the amount of financing costs aimed at the environment. Every year there is a significant decline in the share of costs from the state budget and in accordance focus solely on private investment in the process. The development of human society depends on determining the quality and size of the available resources of the environment, especially air, drinking water, food, energy. Over the past three decades the world has undergone considerable changes: population growth (from 5 to 6.9 billion of people), increasing the annual growth of GDP per capita (about 2%), and growth in trade and CO₂ emissions of agricultural surfaces. There is obvious interrelatedness and interdependence of these processes [1, p. 6-7].

The relatively small part of the Earth's surface with increased intensity of natural processes (seismic, meteorological) undergoes many risks, most large-scale disasters in the future will be on these areas, and the risk will increase with population growth (as an example the coastal city placed on areas threatened tropical cyclone). Developed countries are constantly improving the institutional and organizational basis to prevent and respond to emergencies, create a more effective system for early warning and preparation for natural disasters, forecasting models and system response that would reduce risks.

It is important for the country's leadership in scientific - technological development is strategically important divisions combining scientific organizations with state-owned scientific - technical complex that will have a leading position in its industry focus. These systems have significant mat and human resources to ensure the development and implementation of the latest advances in science and technology. On the basis of the data systems necessary to create national centers of science and high technology, which will include universities and industrial structures that can support all the research and innovation cycle from basic research, training, applied research and development to manufacturing and delivery of new products and services.

You must use the new tools of science funding efficiency and stimulate its development. It is also possible such financing system in

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.