

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS PROBLEMS OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION

Yuriy Derev'yanko

Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine

The problems of ecology and nature use were lately intensified. These questions became actual in relations between transborder regions. Among them: pollution of transborder territories, sharing of water aquatoriums, using and development of natural resources on transborder territories.

This problem is actual enough especially for mutual relations between the countries of European Union and other countries, bordered with EU. Ukraine borders with four countries of EU: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania. Problems are aggravated by divergences between the countries of ES and Ukraine in legislation, norms of environment pollution, waste payment etc. Today in a transborder cooperation it is possible to select such basic ecological conflicts, actual for mutual relations between the EU countries and Ukraine:

- a) water ecological conflicts (Ukraine and Romania, Russia): section of aquatoriums of Danube river and Black sea, water use and water taking;
- b) forest ecological conflicts (Poland, Romania): non-regulative felling of the forests;
- c) ecological conflicts of resource use (Russia): exterminating sharing of Black see shelf, determination of its owner;
- d) ecological conflicts of nature use pollution: pollution of water resources, atmosphere and land resources which can spread on transborder territories.

Intergovernmental conflicts of the transborder resources use can arise up in such cases, when:

- 1) equal (proportional) access is not provided to the transborder resources;
- 2) use of transborder resources by one of transborder regions increase ecological tension in other country (region).

As instruments of the effective use of transborder resources can be:

- 1) creation of coordinating council and their joint work on a resources management;
- 2) general monitoring and estimation of resources;
- 3) equal access to information about usage and management of resources, information exchange;
- 4) participating of society in making decision about directions of the resources use;
- 5) creation of common legislative base for adjusting of the resources use or approaching Ukrainian normative legislative base to European.

Factors of negative influence:

- 1) disparity of ecological legislation, contradictions in legislation norms between countries and inside of each country, absence of single approaches and norms to the ecological problems decision, which can be explained by historical development of the independent states, features of local legislation and jurisprudence;
- 2) absence of legislative pre-conditions for transborder cooperation in the field of environment protection; on the way of dialog processing between partners absence of legislative base for creation of transborder regions or absence of the expressly prescribed mechanism of relations adjusting between partners;
- 3) complication of influence degree determination on the ecosystem state from each of countries-partners; it is difficult to define and delimit spheres of responsibility for those ecosystem destruction, that can become as a basis to misunderstanding and conflicts in the countries-partners relations;
- 4) absence of the proper state support, without regard on the desire of partners to create a general territories of responsibility;
- 5) necessity of bringing in of the third partner as other state or region for the decision of ecological problems, which directly does not border with a region-partner;
- 6) a necessity of development of common norms of nature use and ecosystem state of a region; rather often regions are not able to work out independently with such problems or finance them using only local budgets;
- 7) complication of ecosystem control on a reason of formal borders between the states.

