

Iryna DRAGAN

**THE STATE'S ROLE IN HARMONIZE ECOLOGICAL
AND ECONOMIC INTEREST IN THE NATURE**

International documents, ratified in Ukraine within harmonization of ecological and economic interests and solving of global ecological problems, have been analyzed. Necessity of internationalization of external effects is proven to occur within further implementation of environmental protection.

International ecological problems cover environmental protection issues, arising in neighbor countries (cross-border regions), use of international basins, including rivers with basins located within the territory of several states, transboundary environmental pollution due to acid rain and, finally, global ecological problems, such as protection of the ozone layer or global warming. Moreover, science, politics and society have emphasized global environmental issues.

Comprehensive integrated system of rational management of nature was determined to unite macro-, meso- and microlevels, ensure formation and functioning of self-reproducing ecological and economic mechanism of environmental management, based principally on economic interest of concerned entities in implementation of rational management of nature and resource-saving. The first international document, using market mechanism to address global environmental problems, is the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on climate change, aimed to stabilize climate change by reducing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

Regulatory support of the Kyoto Protocol implementation in Ukraine was revealed to be limited within joint implementation projects, preventing Ukraine from active use of mechanisms, specified in this international agreement, specifically, a mechanism by which Member States may fulfill their obligations in relation to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, i.e., greenhouse gas emissions trading.

Thus, unresolved and controversial problems of pollution trading cover the following: need for further investigation of ability to provide greater incentives for nature protection innovations as compared to traditional approaches (specifically,

standards); evaluation of the administrative burden, accompanying such trading; lack of legal clarity on a number of fundamental issues may block implementation of the whole mechanism; need for a special environmental monitoring system, informative and supporting control over this market as well as control over environmental condition in a certain region; indefiniteness of emissions trading in imperfect market with monopolies, including monopoly pricing of emission rights (high prices for the company-seller of emission rights and low prices for an exclusive buyer) as it can undermine main advantages of the mechanism concerning achievement of required quality of the environment at total costs minimizing.

Main strategic guidelines for harmonization of environmental and economic interests within nature management system should include: strengthening of role and responsibility of local government for environmental problems solution; constant implementation and improvement of innovative processes management, improvement of environmentally sound technologies, promotion of environmental management standards etc.; provision of authority segregation between the central and regional regulatory bodies alongside with simultaneous increasing of their responsibility for innovation in ecological and economic sphere and efficiency of ecological and economic reforms.