

UDC 351; 323, 504.75.06

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## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AS A FACTOR FOR CREATING A SAFE AND COMFORTABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT IN UKRAINE

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### ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ ЯК ФАКТОР СТВОРЕННЯ БЕЗПЕЧНОГО ТА КОМФОРТНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА ПРОЖИВАННЯ В УКРАЇНІ

*The article deals with problems of improvement of state ecological management in Ukraine. The experience of state management in the field of ecology and nature management in the developed countries of the world, in particular in the European Union, is considered. The paper presents an analysis of the regulatory framework for international cooperation at the level of the states on ecology issues, dealing with a unified policy both in the field of nature protection and development, the legislative policy in the field of environment, environmental education and information. The index of environmental indicators used to measure environmental trends and progress and the ranking of countries on the priorities of environmental issues has been researched. It is determined that the position of Ukraine in the rating and the state of its environment dictate the need for immediate measures to improve the situation with the state of ecology in the country and the system of nature use. The analysis of normative-legal support of state management in the field of ecology and nature management in Ukraine is carried out. The functioning of the state system of ecological monitoring is investigated on three levels: national, regional and local levels. The analysis of indicators of ecological monitoring in Chernigov oblast concerning the pollution of atmospheric air, the hydrochemical state of water, management of the network of monitoring of coastal waters, control of soil contamination by agricultural land and radioactive contamination of the atmosphere have been carried out. The monitoring results identified the actual environmental problems, and the main causes of environmental problems in the region and in Ukraine. As a result of the studies of public administration in the field of ecology and nature management, proposals are being made to improve environmental management through the achievement of a number of goals, including: the formation of environmental values in society; ensuring sustainable development, ensuring the integration of environmental policy in the process of socio-economic development, reducing environmental risks, achieving a high level of socio-economic development, and improving environmental management.*

**Key words:** environmental management, environmental legislation, ecological status, technogenic loading, ecological strategy, ecological values, ecological monitoring.

*У статті досліджується проблеми удосконалення державного екологічного менеджменту в Україні. Розглянуто досвід державного управління у сфері екології та природокористування в розвинених країнах світу, зокрема в європейському союзі. Проведено аналіз нормативно-правового забезпечення щодо міжнародного співробітництва на рівні держав з питань екології, яке стосується єдиної політики як в галузі охорони природи, так і галузі розвитку, законодавчої політики в питаннях довкілля, питань екологічної освіти та інформації. Досліджено індекс екологічних показників, який використовується для вимірювання екологічних тенденцій і прогресу та рейтинг країн по пріоритетах екологічних питань. Визначено, що положення України в рейтингу та стан її природного середовища диктують необхідність здійснення негайних заходів щодо поліпшення ситуації зі станом екології в країні та системи природокористування. Проведено аналіз нормативно-правового забезпечення державного управління в сфері екології та природокористування в Україні. Досліджено функціонування державної системи екологічного моніторингу на національному, регіональному та місцевому рівнях. Проведено аналіз показників екологічного моніторингу в чернігівській області щодо забруднення атмосферного повітря, гідрохімічного стану вод, управління мережею моніторингу прибережних вод, контролю забруднення ґрунтів сільськогосподарськими землями та радіоактивного забруднення атмосфери. За результатами моніторингу визначені актуальні екологічні проблеми, та основні причини екологічних проблем в області та Україні. В результаті досліджень державного управління в сфері екології та природокористування сформовані пропозиції щодо удосконалення екологічного менеджменту шляхом досягнення низки цілей, серед яких: формування екологічних цінностей у суспільстві; забезпечення сталого розвитку, забезпечення інтеграції екологічної політики в процеси соціально-економічного розвитку, зниження екологічних ризиків, досягнення високого рівня соціально-економічного розвитку, поліпшення екологічного менеджменту.*

**Ключові слова:** екологічний менеджмент, природоохоронне законодавство, екологічний стан, техногенне навантаження, екологічна стратегія, екологічні цінності, екологічний моніторинг.

**Problem statement.** The practical basis of human behavior is the use of nature. The evolution of forms of nature use is organically combined with the historical stages of human development. Ecological (or environmental) education all stages of human history have

significantly lagged behind the pace of material production. If earlier this lag was not a matter of general concern, then in today's conditions it becomes obvious that such an attitude can lead to the most dangerous consequences. A modern person is more often surrounded by factors of the technogenic environment, but not by the factors of the natural environment. Artificially created environment also has its own characteristics and usually needs analysis, which allows limiting its negative impact on human health. But ultimately, both environmental protection and use of nature pursue the same goal: creating comfortable and safe conditions for people's lives. For Ukraine at the present stage of its development, it is very important to involve the experience of developed countries regarding ecology and nature management. Environmental standards operating in modern Europe and the whole system of state environmental management should become a benchmark that will allow Ukraine to achieve the same level of environmental security that takes place in the most developed countries of the world.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Problems of state management in the field of ecology and nature management have been studied by many Ukrainian scholars such as Y. Adamenko, O. Bondar, T. Grushkevich, S. Linyk, N. Malys, M. Pylypchuk, K. Sitnik, A. Tolstoukhov, M. Khvesik, etc. Among the fundamental scientific works in the field of ecology and environmental protection should be noted works O. Vasiut, B. Danilishin, M. Khilka, O. Lazor. Problems of formation and realization of effective state ecological policy, its normative-legal support are considered in their works O. Yurechko, I. Romanchenko, A. Sbitnev, S. Butenko

**Allocation of the unsolved earlier parts of the overall problem.** Despite the existence of groundbreaking research in the field of ecology and nature management, the problem of environmental protection as a factor in creating a safe and comfortable habitat in Ukraine is not well understood. Therefore, the issue of improving environmental management, both at the national and local levels, becomes an important component of public policy. Issues of improvement of ecological management and development of political institutional and fundamental principles of the ecological strategy of Ukraine in the context of global development are especially relevant.

**The objectives of the article.** The purpose of this work is to study the problems of improving environmental management at the national and regional levels and to develop proposals for its improvement. The object of research is the process of improving state ecological management at the national and local levels. The subject of the study is the theoretical and methodological foundations for improvement of environmental management in Ukraine.

**The main results of the study.** Environmental problems are not limited to national boundaries, they are planetary in nature. Migration of pollution, rupture of areas of production and consumption of energy and raw materials, spatial dynamics, migration of donor and recipient zones of pollutants as a result of free movement of capital and the transfer of dirty production from developed in the less developed countries indicates the impossibility of solving environmental problems in a single country. Individual countries or their groups develop and adopt special programs for the protection of nature. They are based on the principles of sustainable development based on a balanced combination of interests of environmental and economic goals of human development.

The Stockholm Conference (1972) became the impetus for international cooperation at the state level on environmental issues [8]. Ideas of this Conference were expanded in the decisions of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) [9], the Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979-1983), and in the Montreal Protocol on the limitation of the use of Chlorofluorocarbons (1987), as amended in 1990 [3].

In 1982, the United Nations adopted the "World Charter of Nature", which for the first time at the international level proclaimed the responsibility of mankind for the state of nature [10].

An important role was played by the Forum on International Environmental Law, held in Italy in 1980, as well as the report of the Commission G. H. Brundtland [11]. Of great importance is the 1992 conference in Rio de Janeiro, attended by 100 states, as well as a number of other initiatives. The program document "Agenda 21" was adopted at the Rio Conference, which contains the plan of international environmental action at the turn of the XX and XXI centuries [6].

The international documents adopted at international conferences and forums indicate the primary scientific problems: rationalization of the management of nature use and development with the purpose of present-day survival and satisfaction of future problems of humanity; elucidation of the interaction between the atmosphere, water and land, which form a unified ecological system; deepening knowledge about such phenomena as climate change, growth of consumption of natural resources, demographic trends, degradation of the natural environment; assessing the state of the environment at the local, regional and global levels and defining national and regional directions for sustainable development; the development of quality of life indicators, covering social security, health, education and the state of the natural environment and economy; justification of methods for assessing the environmental cleanliness of new technologies.

The UN emphasizes that international law should promote a united policy both in the field of nature conservation and in development. To do this, it is necessary to review and improve the existing legislation, solving the following main tasks: preparation of agreements for the improvement of international norms on environmental protection, taking into account the different conditions and opportunities of different countries; assessment of the possibility of establishing common rights and obligations of States in matters of sustainable development; development of measures to prevent or resolve international disputes in matters of sustainable development. It is emphasized that the environmental policy should be aimed at eliminating the main causes causing deterioration of the natural environment and should not be used to introduce unnecessary restrictions in international trade.

Importance in the UN documents is devoted to issues of environmental education. Attention is drawn to the fact that many people do not understand the close relationship between human activity and the state of the environment, because they do not have accurate and sufficient information. It is emphasized that education should give an idea not only of the physical and biological environment, but also contribute to understanding the socio-economic status and problems of human development.

In the field of education and information, the following are the main tasks: providing education on development issues and preservation of the environment for people of all ages; inclusion of the concept of development and environmental protection in all study programs with the analysis of causes; involving schoolchildren in local and regional studies of the natural environment, including safe drinking water, sanitation, food and the consequences of the use of natural resources; encouraging governments, industry, educational institutions, non-governmental public organizations to train personnel in the field of rational use of the environment; provision of local communities prepared by specialists for solving environmental problems; working with the media for encouraging more active participation of the public in discussing environmental issues.

The Fourth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" that took place in Aarhus (Denmark) from 23 to 25 June 1998 adopted the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. The purpose of the Convention is to promote the protection of the right of every person present and future generations to live in an environment conducive to health and well-being [5].

According to the Århus Convention, European states should ensure the following: the development of a legislative and legal framework that will form motivations and procedures for the effective participation of the public in solving environmental problems; development of new

infrastructure opportunities that would create conditions for strengthening of social ecological activity; creation of conditions for the active inclusion of the judicial branch of power as an effective mechanism for resolving environmental disputes and conflicts; creation and development of a transparent, accessible communication system and information communications that would ensure a complete, reliable, operational exchange of environmental information. Environmental policy of the state or local autonomy is built on the basis of international recommendations and is issued in the form of documents of different levels.

In the European Union there are regulatory and legal documents in the field of environmental protection, namely:

In the area of freedom of access to environmental information: Directive 2003/4 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on freedom of access to information on the state of the environment; Council Directive 90/313/EEC of 7 June 1990 on the freedom of access to information on the environment for the purpose of ensuring greater transparency for individuals and voluntary environmental programs;

In the direction of environmental impact assessment: Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances; Commission Regulation (EC) 2592/2001 of 28 December 2001 on the introduction of provisions on the provision of information and necessary inspections for the purpose of authorizing the manufacture and importation of certain hazardous substances; Commission Regulation 1488/94 / EC of 28 June 1994 on the principles for assessing the risks to human health and the environment of existing substances; Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment; Council Directive 97/11 / EC supplementing Directive 85/337 / EEC concerning the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment; Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment; Council Directive 90/313/EEC of 7 June 1990 on the freedom of access to information on the environment;

Europe is one of the regions with a high level of concentration of industry, agriculture, transport, population density and urbanization. Economic activity in any country of Europe affects the environmental conditions of other countries; national environmental problems directly develop into international, pan-European. In this regard, on the European continent, the requirements for the intensity of cooperation between countries are particularly significant. Europe acts as the united continental complex, the constituent parts of which are separate natural geographic zones, natural and economic territorial units, which are united by a system of environmental connections of interactions and interdependence. The integrity of the natural environment of Europe depends crucially on the availability and degree of effectiveness of cooperation between countries, their general agreed environmental policy, the corresponding unity and commonality of their natural conditions.

For Europe, global environmental problems are complemented by specific characteristics, which are manifested, for the most part, in a transboundary context. The high level of development of production forces, combined with geographical location, led to the fact that one of the central issues was the problem of transboundary pollution, and environmental disasters of one country have a direct impact on the situation in others.

In developed countries, regulation of environmental protection is accompanied by a system of economic stimulation of private capital. Among the main incentives are direct subsidies for wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of urban and district water treatment plants, which reduce the costs of enterprises, preferential private sector lending and the system of tax privileges. The levers of coercion to violators of the integrity of the natural environment are also used. First of

all, it is a ban on the production of chemicals that are highly toxic, the prohibition of emissions of residual products in places with a critical environmental situation. In some countries, there is a progressive tax on excess emissions of harmful substances, fines are also applied in the event of non-compliance with environmental standards, and in some cases, and criminal liability is used to violators of laws or a ban on the operation of enterprises.

Environmental legislation in the EU has a number of characteristics: focusing on sustainable development in decision-making by public authorities in implementing environmental plans and the application of legislative instruments and initiatives regulated by relevant legal norms; using a holistic approach to environmental standards. A holistic approach means that in the decision-making process, the law allows for a wide range of interests and views to be taken into account, including public ones. This is best shown when planning the placement of enterprises and activities that are major contaminants.

In each country, both specific means of influencing nature and mechanisms of environmental management are used. The most common of these are: payments for nature use, that is, for the use of one or another natural resource (for example, a parks, places for fishing or hunting); taxes intended to ensure the rational use of natural resources; subsidies provided to polluters or users of natural resources for the purpose of environmental protection; compensations for environmental damage (amounts paid in accordance with civil law in compensation for damage). Similar amounts may be paid to affected recipients or the state. Payments may be made in the framework of specific legal and liability rules or compensation schemes, or within compensation funds funded by contributions from potential contaminants; resale permit, rights or quotas (any increase in the use of natural resources must be compensated by a equal decrease in their use).

Yale and Columbia Universities in cooperation with the World Economic Forum have prepared and published the results of a global study that reflects the achievements of countries in the field of management of natural resources and their rational use in terms of environmental efficiency. This study holds special measurements to ensure effective environmental policies around the world. An index of environmental indicators is used to measure environmental trends and progress. The 2018 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators [1]. Indicators cover environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These metrics provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. This system of indicators highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance, gives insight on best practices, and provides guidance for countries that aspire to be leaders in sustainability.

In 2018 Switzerland was recognized as the leader in terms of environmental efficiency. The top ten leaders also included France, Denmark, Malta, Sweden, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Austria, Ireland and Finland. Ukraine ranked 109th in the ranking and was between Turkey (108) and Guatemala (110). Last rankings ranked Bangladesh and Burundi. The index of Ukraine was 52.87 points. Moreover, the worst value was the indicator, which evaluates our loss of forest cover (14.08). In addition, a number of indicators are rated less than 50 points.

Thus, Ukraine's positions in the rating and the state of its environment dictate the need for immediate measures to improve the situation with the state of ecology in the country and the system of nature use. Ukraine has the necessary regulatory and legal framework that allows maintaining the environmental condition at an average level that is characteristic of developing countries. But in comparison with developed countries and taking into account the desire to move closer to European standards, the state of the environment needs to be substantially improved.

In Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, human life and health are recognized as the highest social values. One of the main legal guarantees against harm to them is the right to a safe

environment for life and health (the right to environmental safety), enshrined at the level of the Basic Law (Art. 50) and the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" (Article 9).

On March 5, 1998, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine approved the Resolution "On the main directions of the state policy of Ukraine in the field of environmental protection, use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety", which until recently played the role of the main program document in the field of environmental protection.

The development of modern technologies, industry and production necessitates changes to the environmental legislation of Ukraine. After a long legislative process that began in 2007, in January 2011, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period until 2020", and on February 28, 2019, the was approved the Law Of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period until 2030", which will be put into effect on January 1, 2020.

The Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" (Articles 20, 22) foresees the creation of a state system of environmental monitoring and monitoring of the state of the environment and the level of its pollution, and these functions are entrusted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and other central bodies executive power, which are subjects of the state system of environmental monitoring, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities cause or may lead to deterioration of the environment [2].

The main regulatory enactments regulating the monitoring of environmental objects are: the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 9, 1999 No. 343 "On Approval of the Procedure for the Organization and Monitoring of the Protection of the Atmospheric Air"; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 20, 1996 No. 815 "On Approval of the Procedure for the Implementation of State Water Monitoring"; the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 20, 1993 No. 661 "On Approval of the Regulation on Land Monitoring"; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 26, 2004 No. 51 "On Approval of the Regulation on the Monitoring of Soil on Agricultural Land".

The functioning of the state environmental monitoring system is carried out at three levels, which are distributed according to the territorial principle: the national level, covering the priority areas and tasks of monitoring throughout the country; regional level covering the priority areas and tasks in the territorial region; a local level covering priority areas and monitoring tasks in the areas of individual territories with a high anthropogenic load.

The State Hydrometeorological Service monitors: pollution of atmospheric air, the hydrochemical state of waters, manages the monitoring network of coastal waters, monitors soil contamination of agricultural land and radioactive contamination of the atmosphere.

Observation of atmospheric air pollution is carried out in 53 Ukrainian cities on 162 stationary, two tracking posts and two transboundary transmission stations. Surveillance of the chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation and the acidity of precipitation is underway. The State Ecological Inspection carries out a selective sampling of emission sources and measures more than 65 parameters.

Monitoring of the hydrochemical state of water is carried out on 151 water bodies, as well as hydrobiological observations are carried out on 45 water bodies. Data on 46 parameters make it possible to estimate the chemical composition of waters, biogenic parameters, the presence of suspended particles and organic substances, major pollutants, heavy metals and pesticides.

Observations of chronic toxicity of water are made in 8 water bodies. These observations determine the indicators of radioactive contamination of surface water. The State Ecological Inspection selects water samples and receives data for 60 measured parameters.

The network of monitoring of the status of coastal waters consists of monitoring stations at places of wastewater discharges and research stations located on the coastal areas of the Black and Azov Seas. At existing stations, measurements from 16 to 26 hydrochemical parameters of water and bottom sediments are carried out.

Monitoring of soil contamination of agricultural land with pesticides and heavy metals is carried out in settlements. Samples are sampled every five years, samples of heavy metals in the cities of Konstantinovka and Mariupol are selected annually. The State Ecological Inspection performs sampling at industrial sites within the country. Total number of parameters to be measured 27.

Observation of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere is carried out by daily measurements of doses of gamma-radiation exposure, precipitation of radioactive particles from the atmosphere and the content of radioactive aerosols in the air. Measurements of radioactive contamination of surface water at 8 water bodies are carried out. In the vicinity of nuclear power plants, the State Hydrometeorological Service performs measurements of radioactive contamination of surface waters by cesium-137 and pollution of soils.

The entities of the state environmental monitoring system have created or are developing departmental monitoring data bases. Existing system of information interaction of departmental subsystems of environmental monitoring involves the exchange of information at the national and regional levels. Organizational integration of environmental monitoring subjects at all levels is carried out by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and its territorial bodies.

Environmental monitoring in the Chernihiv region is carried out by the Department of Agricultural Development, Ecology and Natural Resources of the Chernihiv Oblast State Administration [4].

Regarding the dynamics of emissions of pollutants into the air, it was found that in 2017 emissions from stationary sources of 508 enterprises, organizations, institutions, citizens - business entities and agro-industrial complex in Chernihiv region amounted to 31.574 thousand tons, which is 5.528 thousand tons. tons (14,9%) less than emissions of the previous year. Emissions of pollutants into the air from stationary sources in the Chernihiv region per capita amounted to 30.752 kg and, compared to 2016, the amount of emissions decreased by 4.953 kg; in the calculation for 1 km<sup>2</sup> - amounted to 989,685 kg.

The area occupied by water objects in the Chernihiv region amounts to 68,023 thousand hectares, including: rivers and streams - 17,696 thousand hectares, lakes and closed private reservoirs - 10,293 thousand hectares, water reservoirs - 29,704 thousand ha, artificial streams - 10,330 ha. In total, 1 570 rivers that flow in the oblast have a total length of 8,369 km. The technical condition of the reservoirs, as a whole in the region, is considered satisfactory, but most of the hydraulic structures require repair and restoration works. At the same time, in 2017, the surface water objects of the oblast dropped 71.6 million m<sup>3</sup> of return water, which is 15.2 million m<sup>3</sup> less compared to 2016 (86.8 million m<sup>3</sup>). The discharges of insufficiently treated backwater increased by 7,668 million cubic meters (122.2%) compared to 2016 and amounted to 13.94 million cubic meters.

The Chernihiv Oblast Land Fund is 3 190.3 thousand hectares. The structure of the land fund shows that 2 067.5 thousand hectares (64.8%) are occupied by agricultural land; forests and other forest areas in the oblast make up 740.5 thousand hectares (23.2%); built-up land - 100,3 thousand hectares (3,1%); open wetlands - 129,7 thousand hectares (4,1%); open lands without vegetation cover 27.8 thousand hectares (0.9%); territories covered with surface waters - 68,0 thousand ha (2,1%); other lands - 56,5 thousand hectares (1,8%). In 2017, the certification of soils of Bobrovysky, Ichnyansky, Kozeletsky districts was carried out. The results of agro-chemical

passporting of the land, their monitoring show that the fertility of the soils of the surveyed areas by certain agro-chemical indicators is reduced.

Among the range of environmental problems that occur in the region, the problem of waste management, which is one of the largest pollutants of the environment, is particularly acute and negatively affects all its components. The situation is complicated by the fact that there is a significant gap between the volumes of accumulated waste and the volume of their disposal and use. Solid domestic waste, which is formed in the oblast, is stored on landfills. As of 01.01.2018, 498 landfills have been introduced into the regional register of waste disposal sites. The indicated objects cover an area of 552 hectares.

During 2017, there were 3,147 emergencies registered in the oblast, one of which was classified as an emergency of anthropogenic nature and 2 as an emergency situation of a natural nature. As a result of emergencies and dangerous events, 286 people were killed and 903 people were injured.

The state of radiation safety is mainly characterized by pollution of the territory that occurred after the Chernobyl accident and the presence of closed sources of ionizing radiation, X-ray apparatus, reference and control sources. The radiation condition of the territories contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl disaster has stabilized and is being formed, mainly, under the influence of long-lived radionuclides cesium-137 and strontium-90.

According to the Main Department of Statistics in Chernihiv Oblast, 5,904 enterprises are operating in Chernihiv Oblast, of which 5 large, 339 medium-sized and 5,560 small (of which 4,689 microenterprises). In 2017, about 32 thousand tons of pollutants were received from the regional enterprises in the air basin, which is 15% less than in 2016.

The peculiarity of agricultural impacts on the environment is, first of all, the use of large areas for agricultural needs. Agricultural lands make 2 067,5 thousand hectares or 64,8% of the land fund of Chernihiv region.

In agricultural complexes, the basic time of soil elements is removed along with the crop, which is especially typical for one-year crops. A similar situation is repeated every year, so there is a probability that after several decades the stock of the main elements of the soil will be exhausted. To fill the extracted substances into the soil mainly mineral fertilizers, but most of these substances are very toxic, have no analogues among natural compounds, are very slowly decomposed by microorganisms, so the consequences of their use is difficult to predict.

During 2017, the State Environmental Inspectorate in Chernihiv Oblast carried out 1,441 inspections of compliance with the requirements of the environmental law. For violation of the current legislation in the field of environmental protection, 1 107 protocols have been drawn up, 22 protocols filed in court, 1 082 persons have been brought to administrative responsibility (incl. In the form of a warning - 1), the amount of imposed fines is 198,577 thousand UAH ., the amount of fines levied - UAH 194,497 thousand. Materials on 48 cases were transferred to law enforcement agencies.

The analysis of the state of the environment in the Chernihiv region shows that the environmental problems in the oblast remain: the utilization of chemical means of plant protection, which has 277.9 tons, which have a significant negative impact on the environment and health of the population of the region; disposal of accumulated about 130 thousand tons of liquid industrial toxic wastes in the ponds-storage facilities of the city of Chernihiv; inefficient work of treatment facilities, which negatively affects the hydrochemical state of the rivers of the region; the fight against unauthorized burning of dry grass, sturgeon and plant remains; search for non-budget sources of funding for measures for separate collection of solid waste, separate collection of residual waste and their utilization; insufficient financial capacity to implement environmental measures.

The main causes of these and other environmental problems in Ukraine are: subordination of environmental priorities to economic feasibility; the predominance of resource and energy-intensive industries in the structure of the economy; ineffective system of public administration in the field of environmental protection; low level of understanding in society of the priorities of environmental protection and the benefits of sustainable development; unsatisfactory control over observance of environmental legislation and failure to ensure inevitability of liability for its violation; insufficient financing from the state and local budgets of environmental protection measures, financing of such measures by the residual principle [7]. Thus, Ukraine faces the most important task of ecologically balanced use of nature.

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was adopted. According to this resolution, a national system of sustainable development goals has been developed in Ukraine, which should provide the basis for further planning of Ukraine's development, overcoming the imbalances that exist in the economic, social and environmental spheres; to provide a state of the environment that will contribute to the quality of life and well-being of present and future generations; to create the necessary conditions for a public contract between the authorities, business and civil society on improving the quality of life of citizens and guaranteeing socio-economic and ecological stability; to achieve a high level of education and public health; the introduction of a regional policy based on a harmonious combination of national and regional interests; preservation of national cultural values and traditions.

Among these goals, the most important for the state environmental policy are: the formation of environmental values and principles of sustainable consumption and production in society; ensuring sustainable development of natural resources potential of Ukraine; ensuring the integration of environmental policy in the decision-making process on the socio-economic development of Ukraine; reduction of ecological risks in order to minimize their impact on ecosystems, socio-economic development and public health; improvement and development of the state system of environmental management.

In 2030, Ukraine should achieve a level of balanced (sustainable) development, in which dependence on the use of non-renewable natural resources and pollution of the environment will be reduced to ecosystem-acceptable levels. By 2030, Ukraine needs to implement a system of effective governance to ensure balanced use of natural resources, taking into account the need to ensure future generations.

**Conclusions and suggestions.** At the present stage of social development, the management of environmental protection, the rational use of natural resources and the safety of life are of particular importance. The basic principles of environmental policy and environmental security in Ukraine are formed both at the national and local levels and have become an important component of public policy. The need for further improvement of environmental management and the development of the political institutional and fundamental principles of the environmental strategy of Ukraine in the context of global development should take a worthy place among the complex of state issues and social approaches related to the protection of nature at all levels of government.

The analysis of the state of the environment in the Chernihiv region revealed the main environmental problems, such as: utilization of chemical plant protection products, neutralization of industrial toxic wastes, inefficient work of treatment facilities, unauthorized burning of dry grass; lack of sources of funding for measures for the collection and utilization of solid domestic waste; insufficient financial capacity to implement environmental measures. The main causes of these environmental problems are the imperfect system of ecological management, the predominance of resource intensive and energy-intensive industries in the structure of the economy, low level of understanding of the priorities of environmental protection, poor monitoring of compliance with

environmental legislation, and the financing of environmental protection measures on the residual principle.

To overcome these problems, it is necessary to achieve a number of goals in public administration among which the most important are: formation of ecological values in society; ensuring sustainable development, ensuring the integration of environmental policy in the process of socio-economic development, reducing environmental risks, achieving a high level of socio-economic development, improving environmental management.

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