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ADAPTATION OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY TO THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF UKRAINE: COMPOSITION, PATH CRITERIA

Introduction. State environmental policy of Ukraine relies on several components of its formulation and implementation – these are administration, promotion, restrictions, on the other side – these are planning, forecasting, monitoring. In addition, the policy can be distinguished between domestic and international, on an object, local, regional, national and others. However, not all components of the State environmental policy are realized harmoniously and balanced. Now international environmental policy is out of sights of scientific exploration and its institutional support. International environmental policy practically was not studied from the perspective of economic mechanisms of formation and from the standpoint of regulatory and methodological support of its implementation.

A significant contribution to the development of modern mechanisms and instruments to address the problems of nature and environmental protection, development and implementation of national environmental policy were made by well-known schools of economic and environmental direction, such bodies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine as the Council of Productive Forces of Ukraine, the Institute of Regional Studies of NAS of Ukraine, the Institute of Industrial Economics of NAS of Ukraine, the Institute of market and economic-ecological research of Ukraine and Ukrainian Universities – Sumy State University, Sumy National Agrarian University, the National Forestry University, the National Academy of Environmental and Resort Construction, the National University of Water and Nature, Odessa State Academy of Building and Architecture, Odessa State Environmental University.

Fundamental principles on issues of globalization and international environmental issues, environmental economics and the formation of the National Environmental Policy were made by well known domestic scientists: B. Burkynskyi , O. Veklich , T. Galushkina , B. Danylyshyn, S. Ilyashenko, L. Melnyk, O. Popova, O. Prokopenko, I. Synyakevych, O. Sadchenko, Y. Tunytsya, S. Harichkov, M. Hvesyk, Ye. Khlobystov and such foreign scientists: W.J. Baumol, L. Bovenberg, H. Daly, J. Farley, M. Faber, L. Goulder, E. Louka, J. Loomis, J. Proops, Ph. Sands, T. Zylicz.

Noting the high scientific value of research results of domestic and foreign scientists and economists, it should be noted that a qualitatively new paradigm of environmental management in global conditions, achieving significant economic and social benefits are needed both for the deepening of theoretical research and the improvement of their practical effectiveness through the implementation of basic principles of environmental economics. The urgency for resolving ecological and economic contradictions of modern society and solution of global problems of nature needs caused basic research in the field of formation and implementation of international environmental policy at all levels of government, which has led to the choice of the theme of the thesis, the content of the tasks and theoretical-methodological basis of their solution.

Main body. Until the late 1980s, the process of European integration was associated most often in the public mind with economic and agricultural matters. The issues that drew the attention of policymakers and the media – even if the public was often less than thrilled – included subsidies to farmers, the promotion of free trade, competition policy, battles over the budget, harmonization of standards and the role of the European Community in international trade. For no particularly logical reason, a number of social scientists described these as matters of ‘high’ or ‘hard’ policy.

Since the early 1990s, the balance has shifted. The debate over European integration has expanded to incorporate a broader set of so-called ‘soft’ or ‘low’ policy areas such as consumer affairs, regional policy, development aid, social policy, technology and the environment. The change in focus came partly out of a new awareness that economic integration demands cooperation in a broader variety of policy areas than those originally envisioned by the authors of the Treaty of Rome. It was also prompted by a new realization that a multinational approach to many of these policy problems is often more effective than independent national approaches. Furthermore, cooperation in these areas has proved less controversial than it has been in matters of ‘hard’ policy.

The altered dimensions of the debate drew new levels of attention to Community activities on the environment, where it became clear that different standards were a significant barrier to the single market. The response has been remarkable: by the end of 1999, the EU had published five environmental action programmes, adopted nearly 850 pieces of environmental law, published numerous green and white papers, created a European Environment Agency to improve the quality of data gathering, established a Green Forum to promote non-governmental input into policy-making, run several programmes designed to

finance environmental protection, and developed strategic approaches to problems in several key policy areas, including air and water quality.

Impressive though they are, however, these achievements should be treated with caution. Much of what the EU has done in the environmental field has been spillover from its primary concern of building a single market, its policies have often been opportunistic rather than deliberate, it has occasionally had an idiosyncratic notion of what constitutes an environmental issue, and the record on policy implementation has been mixed at best. It was only with the adoption of the Single European Act in 1987 that environmental policy became formally part of the European agenda, and that the Community began to address environmental problems for their own sake.

The focus of its activities still does not always coincide with ‘the environment’ as it is conventionally understood by most national policymakers, there are substantial gaps in its range of activities, and its policy goals are sometimes long on broad principles and short on specific programmes.

Research of International Environmental Policy (IEP) is closely linked with a number of scientific ideas, concepts, theories and approaches, among which are the green economy, the blue (or blue economy), theory of catastrophes, development and distribution of productive forces and so on.

IEP is based on a number of theoretical approaches, however, it is advisable to note that the location of each of these research areas, touching areas of scientific knowledge of reality has a definite place. Thus, environmental policy as a whole is based on some fundamental principles of scientific knowledge: the principle of consistency, sequence, warning, competence, adequacy, efficiency and so on¹.

International Environmental Policy is a process of implementing international requirements to the state environmental policy of Ukraine and, simultaneously, the process as the most efficient and effective advocacy, protection of national interests of Ukraine in the international arena related to natural resources, environmental protection, ensuring environmental security, and in particular the policy of the state with the prevention and response to emergency environmental situations. International Environmental Policy is part of the state environmental policy of Ukraine, and at the same time, based on current legislative,

¹ Хлобистов Є.В. Інноваційний потенціал міжнародної екологічної політики/ Є.В. Хлобистов // Маркетинг інновацій та інновації в маркетингу: Збірник тез доповідей ІХ Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, м.Суми, 24-25 вересня 2015 року. – Суми, ФОП Ткачов О.О., 2015. – С.188-190. / Khlobystov Ye.V. (2015), „*Innovatsijnyj potentsial mizhnarodnoi ekolohichnoi polityky*” [The innovative potential of international environmental policy], Sumy, Ukraine.

regulatory, organizational and administrative framework it encourages the improvement and development of environmental institutions and has become a part of the state policy.

Components of IEP²:

forming components are – the laws, regulations, rules, formal procedures;
realization – mechanisms, leverage, informal procedures regarding perception – mental and educational opportunities and regional (local) special characteristics of perception;
hierarchy (vertical subordination) – national, regional, local (object);
efficacy and monitoring – effective and reflected in decisions and official guidelines,
neutral – efficacy was not observed in decision or in improving administrative framework and institutions,
negative – does not affect the environmental activities outside the state on the resource provision – provided ;partly provided; not provided etc.

Ways of implementation of IEP – government (through domestic guidelines or requirements), international (through external liabilities), public (through the work of community activists, NGOs and movements), industrial (business) – through the implementation of business demand to formalize any relationship- relationships and activities related to the environmental impacts or the use of natural resources and more³.

Criteria of IEP – criteria of effectiveness and efficiency (by increasing the quantity and quality of regulations, procedures, guidelines, regulations on international aspects and requirements for environmental and nature resource activity), the criteria for coverage stakeholders (via distribution methods, approaches, requirements of territorial and sector subjects of environmental policies in terms of their international activities), the criteria for institutional support and public-private partnership (through the availability, sufficiency, mobility, efficiency, adequacy of institutional support and the presence of IEP sustainable relations or their preconditions for implementation of public-private partnerships in implementing IEP), the criteria for sufficient resources to ensure the efficiency and capacity

² Siebert H. Economics of environmental theory and policy. Berlin, 1998, 187 p. / Siebert H. (1998), Economics of environmental theory and policy, Berlin. (eng).

³ Прокопенко О.В. Соціально-економічна мотивація екологізації інноваційної діяльності [Текст] : монографія / О. В. Прокопенко. – Суми : СумДУ, 2010. – 395 с. / Prokopenko O.V. (2010), „Sotsial'no-ekonomichna motyvatsiia ekolohizatsii innovatsijnoi diial'nosti” [Socio-economic motivation greening innovation], Sumy, Ukraine.

of the IEP (in compliance with existing resources, opportunities for their involvement, the presence of potential efficiency IEP, its opportunities to strengthen and expand) and others⁴.

IEP is a quite new concept, but its definition is in the area of several components. First, as part of the regulations (e.g., laws of Ukraine which used the term without further explanation, as well as the international component of environmental policy) and secondly, in scientific terms, an overview is given below, thirdly in teaching and popular sources where the definition focuses on general disclosure of positions in common sense explanation of the content. *Examples of the interpretation of IEP:*

Institutions of the European Union have an odd notion of the meaning of the word 'environment'. Take, for example, the way in which responsibilities have been divided among the directorates-general of the European Commission; while the Environment DG (EDG) is responsible for most of the issues conventionally defined by national policymakers as 'environmental' (such as air and water pollution, and waste management), fisheries conservation is part of the remit of the Fisheries DG, forestry and the control of pesticides are the responsibility of the Agriculture DG, and organic farming comes under Health and Consumer Protection. At the same time, EDG is responsible for a number of issues which are not 'environmental' as the term is conventionally understood at the national level, including noise pollution and civil protection.

A search through the EU documents for a definition of 'environmental policy' raises as many questions as answers. For example, the annual Directory of Environmental Legislation in Force (published by the European Commission) is restricted mainly to legislation generated by the EDG. Because the EDG has been responsible in the past for consumer issues and public health protection, the list includes laws on consumer credit, cancer prevention and the control of narcotics. At the same time, the directory excludes laws on fishery management, energy conservation and organic agriculture, apparently because these are matters which come under the aegis of other DGs. A search through the EUR-Lex directory of the EU legislation adds to the confusion. The pages relating to environmental policy list the EU activities in such areas as waste management, air quality and biodiversity, but exclude its work on fisheries conservation, forestry and the control of pesticides.

These idiosyncrasies are reflected in the studies of the European environmental policy, most of which selectively focus on the issues dealt with by the EDG, while largely ignoring

⁴ Soederbaum P. Ecological Economics. Political Economics Approach to Environment and Development. Earthscan, London, 2000, 274 p. / Soederbaum P. (2000), Ecological Economics. Political Economics Approach to Environment and Development. Earthscan, London. (eng).

those dealt with by other DGs. The advice they provide is sometimes contradictory, often incomplete, and occasionally eccentric. For example, John Salter's guide to the EU environmental law includes secondary 'environmental' laws dealing with such matters as the control of animal and vegetable diseases, the acidity of wine, and even television broadcasting. Ludwig Krämer argues that environmental issues include the protection of archaeological heritage. Richard Macrory suggests that while the regulation of pollution and the protection of wildlife would be described by many environmental lawyers as their 'core concerns', it is also clear that many other areas of law – such as health and safety at work, land-use planning and consumer protection – have 'substantial environmental implications', and that 'the principles upon which apparently unconnected areas of law, such as competition or trade law, operating may be far from neutral in their potential impacts on the environment'.

The problem of definition is a consequence mainly of the manner in which the European response to environmental issues has evolved: that response was long driven less by a rational attempt to understand and resolve environmental problems, and more by the often reactive and improvisational manner in which the interests and priorities of European integration developed. Because the Community activity on the environment was initially driven by a desire to remove barriers to free trade and to protect human health, the Community was active on issues such as air and water pollution, the control of chemicals and pesticides, and the conservation of fisheries, but was less active on issues such as forestry, land and soil management, or energy conservation, none of which were raised in the early debates over free trade. In some cases, policy priorities were determined by institutional accident: for example, the high level of EU activity on chemicals policy is explained in part by the fact that European environmental laws were initially developed in the directorate-general of the European Commission responsible for industrial affairs, thus chemicals were very much a part of the programme to develop common policies on industry from the outset.

In a sense, trying to define the parameters of the environment is an exercise in futility, because almost every activity in which humans take part and governments take an interest – particularly agriculture, industry, transport, energy, rural development and urban development – has an environmental element. As the European Green Forum puts it, there is no such thing as an 'environmental sector'. Pollution and other types of damage to the natural environment and human health take place in the real sectors of society such as agriculture, industry and transport. Successful policies leading to sustainable development will have the potential to be beneficial to the whole society. This will require the full participation of stakeholders in all sectors.

However, it is important to be clear about the meaning of ‘the environment’, for three main reasons:

Since the Single European Act (SEA), ‘environmental protection requirements’ have had to be integrated into all the other activities of the EU. This cannot be done effectively unless it is understood just when and where the environment needs protection, what kinds of activities have or not have an environmental component, and where the responsibilities of the EDG begin and end.

The EU institutions must work with national and local administrative agencies that have their own understanding of the term; if the three levels have different ideas about the parameters of environmental policy, effective coordination and cooperation will be difficult to achieve.

No analysis of the EU environmental policy can be complete unless the parameters of that policy are fully understood, and unless the activities of the EU in all the areas conventionally defined as being part of ‘environmental policy’ are fully assessed.

‘The environment’ is defined as the natural surroundings in which humans exist and the natural resources on which they depend, while ‘environmental issues’ are explained as matters relating to the impact of human activities on those surroundings, on those resources and on humans themselves, and ‘environmental policy’ is understood as any actions deliberately taken – or not taken – by government that are aimed at managing human activities with a view to preventing harmful effects on nature and natural resources, and ensuring that man-made changes to the environment do not have a harmful effect on humans.

International environmental policy (in global terms) is the development and implementation of international legal, political and foreign shares, taking into account environmental constraints to socio-economic development, natural resources, which are in the world, and their distribution among regions and countries⁵. The purpose of this policy – saving integrated global resources of the planet. International global ecological policy is still under development, although there is a major focus of all international environmental forums. Elements of global environmental policy have some transnational level, common to multiple states related to a single ecological system, a condition which primarily affects these countries;

International regional eco-policy covers the interests of one continent, which combined natural and geographical environment, or by sea (Black, Mediterranean, Baltic) or river

⁵ Wiesmeth H. Environmental Economics: Theory and Policy in Equilibrium. Springer, 2012, 365 p. / Wiesmeth H. (2012), Environmental Economics: Theory and Policy in Equilibrium. Springer. (eng).

(Dnipro, Dunay, Rhine). The closest contacts with countries were borders. They contribute to the cross-border nature of the transfer of contaminated air, water, set quotas on extraction of natural resources, etc. It should be noted that regional ecological policy, unfortunately, has not gone beyond public declarations about the threats that have arisen. Countries are mainly apart in his state level. Typically, there is no clear coordination between the nearest neighbors;

International global eco-policy means the development and implementation of international legal, political and foreign shares, taking into account environmental constraints to socio-economic development, natural resources, which are in the world, and their distribution among regions and countries. Its objective is the preservation of global integrated planet resources. The unifying element of global environmental policy is transnational level, common to multiple states related to a single ecological system;

International regional eco-policy covers the interests of one continent, which combined natural and geographical environment, sometimes one by sea (Black, Mediterranean, Baltic) or river (Dnipro, Danube, Rhine).

The scientific interpretation of the term IEP can be found in A. Bohan ⁶: International environmental safety is a systematic and multi-process integration, regionalization, liberalization and democratization of international relations, mechanism components which form a complex environmental conditions of human existence and affect the functioning of environmental institutions, environmental organizations, causing the creation of special regimes of relationships in order to prevent environmental hazards. These components are the basis for the formation sustainability of the global economic system.

The current system of international environmental security is characterized by flexibility, dynamism, transformation ability that provides:

- attracting the world to conservation and environmental activities;
- activation of the conclusion of international agreements, ecological and nature protection;
- formation of a new vector operation, influence and expansion of effective international relations actors (TNCs, TNB, non-governmental organizations);

⁶ Бохан А.В. Міжнародна екологічна безпека: сучасні виміри та принципи реалізації / А.В. Бохан – [Електронний ресурс] // Режим доступу: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?operation=1&iid=42> / Bokhan A.V. (2014), „Mizhnarodna ekolohichna bezpeka: suchasni vymiry ta pryntsyipy realizatsii” [International environmental safety: current measurements and guidelines for implementing], *Efektivna ekonomika*, [Online], vol. 12, available at: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?operation=1&iid=42>.

- creation of national and international organizations that coordinate environmental activities, environmental policies both in the regions and entire planet;
- environmentalizing traditional forms of international relations and institutions of legislative, executive and judicial branches.

Directly IEP (however, some aspects of environmental policy have been implemented in the context of the European state integration strategy) determined O. Ivasechko works. Yes, IEP determined through interstate aspect of environmental policy in general⁷: «interstate aspect of environmental policy includes economic, environmental, social and ethical activities geopolitical entities aimed at changing trends or the status quo in the natural environment in the context of international relations. Quite often the objects of attention serve precisely the problems that arise because of conflicts in international politics. This is primarily due to the fact that today an important instrument of environmental policy of individual states has control over natural resources and their use, serving as their economic and political weapon». Normative interpretation has practically no clear binding, but simply notes the existence of this type of policy, such as the Law of Ukraine «On Environmental Protection».

The conclusions. Terminology «IEP» is in the formative stage, we can define it solely in the context of the study. We have analyzed the work, which is determined by the IEP, however, the study which was devoted exclusively to the IEP in the economy of nature, has been presented for the first time.

International mechanism for the implementation of environmental policy as one of the key elements and components of the IEP, in particular, relies on the solution of international controversies and improving procedures of implementing environmental policies at the international level through the institutions and agreements, through monitoring and elements of economic mechanism focused on specific issues, for example, taking into account multiple stakeholder intergovernmental level or at the level of competence of state bodies or non-governmental or multinational business entities.

⁷ Івасечко О. Особливості формування екологічної політики Європейського Союзу / О. Івасечко // Українська національна ідея: реалії та перспективи розвитку, випуск 25, 2013 // Lviv Polytechnic National University Institutional Repository – [Електронний ресурс] // Режим доступу: <http://ena.lp.edu.ua> / Ivasechko O. (2013), „*Osoblyvosti formuvannia ekolohichnoi polityky Yevropejs'koho Soiuzu*” [Features of the environmental policy of the European Union], Ukrainian national idea: realities and prospects of development, [Online], vol. 25, available at: <http://ena.lp.edu.ua>.

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Abstract. *In the article considered conditions substantiation of criteria database: immutability legal procedures, the development of legislative support for the implementation of international environmental policy is towards the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, the advantage of economic instruments implementation of international environmental policy given incentive and motivating methods, criteria should be formalized and subject monitoring the effectiveness of their performance criteria justified solely for the purposes of international environmental policy, that is, taking into account the specifics of this activity, in other words, the criteria for the claims of uniqueness and commensuration. The international mechanism to implement environmental policy is one of the key elements and components of international environmental policy, in particular, it relies on the solution of international controversies and improving procedures for the implementation of environmental policies at the international level through the institutions and agreements, through monitoring and elements of economic mechanism oriented issues, such as considering multiple stakeholders interstate level or at the level of competence of state bodies or non-governmental or multinational businesses.*

Keywords: *international Environmental Policy (IEP), criteria of IEP, international regional eco-policy, international global eco-policy, international environmental safety*