

Stadnytska Yu.Yu. Factors of Spatial Differentiation of Payments for Environmental Pollution in Ukraine

Annotation

Additional factors are proved to influence the spatial differentiation of payments for environmental pollution. The description of the measures implemented to reduce the emission of pollutants at the facility location is provided. The causes of the spatial differentiation of enterprises activity to decrease pollution are identified, namely: spatial differentiation of rates of payments for environmental contamination, spatial differentiation of the cost of limiting pollution of the environment and spatial differentiation of the carrying capacity. Some possible basic and detailed options for various activities of enterprises to limit pollution under the influence of two factors are proposed. Some possible situations for the factors of spatial differentiation of the carrying capacity are justified.

Keywords: accommodation factor, contaminants, spatial differentiation, pollution, assimilative capacity of the environment, emission of pollutants, the environmental costs of production technology, payments for environmental pollution.

Summary

Choosing the right place for economic activity is a prerequisite for its functioning. In many areas of economic activity placement depends on the system of payments for environmental pollution. The spatial differentiation of payments is the basis for identifying environmental factors placing business. Existing theoretical work on the factors that influence the choice of locations of economic activity is not sufficient that prevents identification of the factors placing business. The first step in this direction should be a deep scientific study of spatial differentiation of payments for environmental pollution.

Exploring the spatial differentiation of payments for environmental pollution and its impact on the allocation of economic activity, pay attention to two additional factors:

- Firstly, in different locations may be different optimal technology of similar products, which, in turn, be characterized by different volumes of pollution;
- Secondly, in different places may be appropriate to limit the activity of different pollution formed polluting agents.

The analysis of the feasibility of different activity opportunities to limit pollution pollutants formed in different locations. This spatial differentiation activity will cause that even using that same technology production pollutant formation in different places may be the same but different is the amount of their income to the environment. First, this activity may vary as a result is spatial differentiation of rates of payments for environmental pollution. It is clear that often the difference in the size of payments may be sufficient for the emergence of differences in activity to limit pollution pollutants formed in different locations. If it happens so, in a place with a higher rate payments for some areas of the environment pollution will lower the amount corresponding pollution. A value of pollution charges at a place with a higher rate of payment for pollution can be lower compared with the magnitude of pollution charges at a place with a lower rate of fees for pollution. Secondly, different activity to limit pollution pollutants formed in different locations can be caused by spatial differentiation of costs to limit environmental pollution.

on. This can lead to a situation where even at the same rate of pollution charges in one place would be appropriate to limit pollution than in another. Another cause of spatial differentiation in the enterprises to limit environmental pollution is a difference of spatial units in ecological capacity (assimilative capacity), which imposes certain limits on additional pollution in different places. This means that a sequence of calculating payments for environmental pollution in each MMP is:

1. Substantiated given the planned volume of production in natural units (ton thing cubic meter, etc.);
2. Calculate the volumes of liquid, solid and gaseous pollutants;
3. In view of environmental pollution charges calculated cost-optimal level of pollution each of the areas of the environment – atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere;
4. Cost-optimal level of pollution each of the areas compared with their assimilation potential;
5. If assimilations potential of the respective areas of the environment is less than the economically optimal level of pollution reduction company proves economically optimal level of pollution to the level of assimilation potential;
6. Calculate the actual level of contamination of each of the areas of the environment, which will not exceed their capacity and assimilations typically responsible economically optimal level;
7. In accordance with the actual level of pollution each of the areas calculated payments for environmental pollution of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.

Thus, the spatial differentiation assimilative capacity of the environment can also cause spatial differentiation activity to limit pollution and the resulting spatial differentiation of payments for environmental pollution.

Summing up, pay attention to the following key points:

1. In various places may be different optimal technology of similar products, which, in turn, be characterized by different volumes of pollution. This can cause significant, sometimes fundamental, spatial differentiation of payments for environmental contamination;
2. In different places it may be appropriate to limit the activity of different pollution formed polluting agents is also a factor of spatial differentiation of payments for environmental pollution. The variation in the enterprises to limit environmental pollution is spatial differentiation of rates of payments for environmental pollution, spatial differentiation of costs to limit environmental pollution and spatial differentiation assimilative capacity;
3. Payments for environment pollution calculated in accordance with the actual air pollution, hydrosphere and lithosphere, which does not exceed their assimilation capacity and usually meets economically optimal level.