

THE MECHANISMS OF ESTIMATION FOR SOIL ASSIMILATION CAPACITY OF UKRAINE

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The assimilation capacity (AC) environment is the most problematic issue of environmental economics. Obvious is the fact that this resource is not easy for the economic evaluation, due to the complexity of its quantitative measurement. AC value to society lies in the fact that you can save on other natural resources. We believe that we should not focus on saving environmental costs and selling assimilation capacity, and an understanding of the fact that the assimilative capacity of the environment in most regions of Ukraine has already exceeded. This leads to a sharp increase in the costs of recovery and AC indirectly increases the cost of other natural resources. Socio-economic assessment in this case should concern the calculation exorbitant anthropogenic pressure. The study of this issue is one of the most important, because the land fund of Ukraine is the largest in Europe, with a total area of 60.4 million. Ha. The structure of agricultural land is characterized by a very high index of development of the territory, which is significantly higher than the environmentally sound standards. Based on this, especially important is the study of the assimilation capacity of the soil of Ukraine, which will further identify promising directions for the development of organic agriculture in the regional context. The purpose of this article is to develop methods to assess the assimilation capacity of the soil of Ukraine.

In modern practice of management in Ukraine there is a public access to the use of this resource. However, the limits of the assimilation capacity is exceeded, as the results of our calculations, the main components (water, soil and air), and this suggests that the distorted economic efficiency indicators of economic activity as the main production costs do not reflect the cost of recovery. According to the results of our model calculated that the deficit of the air environment assimilation capacity is 70% per year; on the water, this figure is close to 50% per year, and on the basis of it at the level of 44% per year.

The result is that in 2 years is a double burden, resulting in contamination over time will grow at a linear relationship, and on the power, because it does not assimilated pollution

will increase the workload for each subsequent year. It should be appreciated that in an aqueous medium and in the air, they are much higher as the soil is less susceptible to these processes, therefore, if the calculated lower bound contaminants not only assimilated by the soil, it is 25% per year. Under this assumption, you can enter a condition that some part of the contaminated soil will be imposed due to runoff and trans boundary transport, in this case, the accumulation will be at the level of 10-20%, and even this figure will eventually lead to total , critical ecosystems of Ukraine.

The solution to this problem within the framework of the analysis in this paper allows us to offer an institutional mechanism for managing scarcity assimilation capacity. There are several possible scenarios for its implementation. Firstly, it is possible to reduce the rate of waste production and the rate of economic growth to the level of an ecosystem until it can assimilate pollution, in this case will be provided as a medium for normal existence, but it should forget about "sustainability" progressive development of the economy.

The second scenario assumes leave a small rate of consumption of natural resources and reduce the amount of waste due to the introduction of new environmentally friendly production technologies. In this embodiment, based mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, but it should be understood that it would be limited to economic growth only at a certain time in the future again, a problem of lack assimilative capacity of the environment.

The third scenario can be based on the principle of balance between economic growth and ultimate loads on the ecosystem. In fact, this is the only option for harmonious development. In this case, the main difficulty is to study the relationship between the pace of socio-economic growth and the exhaustion of natural capital, taking into account the assimilative capacity of the environment.

Key words: Assimilation capacity, soil, agriculture, heavy metals.