

Financing environment protection sources in region and Kosovo

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Abstract

In the first part of the article author deals with the environment protection funding analysis in certain countries of the world. The second part is focused on the regulation of this problem in Kosovo.

Environmental problems are still observed in their the crisis stage and the moment when it became negative feedback effects on ecological systems social system. More specifically, they were then observed when the nature of their inability self-regeneration and as a result of self-cleaning human action in turn negatively affected on flora and fauna, and the entire life of the the country.

Key words: environment, ecological changes, climatic conditions.

1. Introduction

The ecological crisis is at the present time is marked "Culmination" of the crisis of modern industrial society and his way of thinking.

Today, it is particularly limits approaching the limits of a certain type of development and overall modernization of society on the assumption exploitation of natural resources. it also symbolizes the state of the achieved level of organization total living civilization in the XXI century.

Given a very large contamination of working environment, as in our former Yugoslavia and in other World countries, certainly can be say that today there is an ecological crisis. all this means that society must change behavior working towards the environment, if desired dynamization of economic development.

Until the ecological crisis led by the following factors:

1. rast population (population explosion, problems of food, growth of cities, etc.);
- Second shortages of raw materials and energy;
- Third contamination of the environment;
2. threat to biodiversity and
3. irrational exploitation of natural resources.

Therefore, it is true that today is threatened connection between man and nature, and that this relationship benefits of nature must soon change. Of course, whole way of life of modern era, especially modes of production must be prudent in terms of greater protection and working environment. disorders that caused the environmental crisis, such as irregularity of the balance between human society and natural environment with catastrophic perspective, can be regarded as dissidents in the history of human types. Since environmental problems, indeed, so large to indicate the inevitable necessity changes in modern lifestyles, then there imperative of the human environmental adaptability nature, and the need to build a new environmental ethic¹. This means that we now needed a higher degree of building environmental

awareness and an agreed environmental policy. Thus the market economy must be conscious "eco guide".

In no case should a market economy off due to environmental problems, because it has many of its positive elements. Thus, it is possible existence of a market economy and the environment oriented society. In this constellation of relations market can operate in a mixed economy in within the given ex ante planning orientation and size related not only to individual countries but also to Total human. In our opinion, a mixed Economy: Market orientation and ecological development in the friendly attitude which today has more of its supporters. However, to make this all happen most relevant dimensions of this issue providing a vital source of funding environment, we will in our next lecture try to elaborate in this article. Specifically, after generalized focus funding sources to protect environment in individual countries of the world, We will try to explore these issues in Kosovo.

2. Funding of human environment

2.1. Sources of financing environmental protection

Environmental policy is long-term activity that requires a huge funds. Its success is based on ensuring adequate, permanent and funding. Only in this way can achieve objectives and measures for the protection and improvement of living environment. All costs of financing environmental protection are public expenditures, which are intended improving its quality.

More than 70 – s Twentieth century, the public costs of environmental protection were settled mainly from the state budget. However, the 80 - ies are increasingly applied economic instruments that were provided funds for public expenditure for environmental protection. Thus, the economic (environmental) instruments performed two relevant features:

1. stimulirali the prevention of environmental pollution environment and
2. Second become a permanent source of funding for environmental protection environment.

¹ Regionalni evropski centar Budimpešta, 1999:34

These total costs and expenses of preserving the environment are very different in different countries. Thus, the example:

1. First some countries have strongly expressed problems of environmental pollution from other due to the different industrial structure, quality of the environment, etc.;
2. Second there are different standards of quality of life environment in individual countries and
3. Third Some countries apply the advanced technologies that have minimal negative impact on the environment.

Also in some countries, special attention given to protection of water (Germany, France), in other countries, however, it attaches Air Protection (Japan, USA). After all, it is quite logical because different geographical, climatic and development conditions that are present in these countries. It is therefore comparison with the amount of funds for environmental protection environment must be fully alert to the conclusion. This means that once a relatively small allocations from GDP - and not have to mean that the level of environmental protection in that country is low, since that its protection depends on many other factors, not only about individual funds. In addition to costs for prevention, control and protection environment, many countries are investing a significant portion resources in research in the field of ecology and natural sciences, and all with the aim to better able to understand environmental changes on Earth, or in order to more effectively confront Pollution of the environment².

Total expenditure for environmental protection shall be expended for:

1. First prevention, protection and compensation for pollution;
2. Second pollution control and monitoring;
3. Third implementation of policy measures to protect the environment and
- 4 management of the environment.

Financing of environmental protection can be provided from:

1. First State budget funds and unit government;
2. Second general and special funds for environmental protection environment;
3. sredstvima economy and
4. combination of sources.

As for the developed countries, they are still 70 – by years have adopted the principle of "polluter pays", the where the polluter is obliged to bear all costs prevention, control and elimination of damage that I caused. This principle does not contain a provision financial assistance to polluters, except in the case when it introduced a major newspaper in the policy of environmental protection environment, or when the individual branches are located in great economic difficulties, and seek to introduce new, environmentally healthy technologies. However, it soon be noted that this principle was not enough for cover the costs of environmental protection and inject, and Secondly, in order, the principle of "user pays", as polluter pollutes the environment while uses and natural resources that must be paid. "Applying the principle of 'user pays', can be create

an autonomous mechanism for funding environment, whereby the polluter and user natural resources to protect the that endanger the environment³. Budget funds for environmental protection collected on the basis of legal provisions, the What is usually endures, because control over spending of these funds, the filing of public reports. However, the The main disadvantage of such fundraising consists in the fact that they depend on the state or economic power budget and taxpayers. The economic (market) instruments in the protection of environment, as opposed to commanding and control instruments, which do not generate revenue and make the most additional financial burden on local or central budget, creating additional public revenues to insignificant extraordinary expense. If it comes to benefits, such as, for example: user charges for water use, fees for create data and waste disposal, fee for use roads or parking fees that cover costs, then in that case, the revenues to help utilities to maintain the quality of their services towards the environment, while simultaneously enabling full cost recovery under the assumption that institution at a sufficiently high level.

If it comes to subsidies, abolishing or reform of state subsidies in the sector, the example, agriculture, transport and manufacturing, which are based on fossil fuels, in this case can to save impressive amounts of state revenue. In terms of revenue from taxes and fees / taxes in protecting the environment, they can be used for government funding and support programs co-financing of priority investments in environmental protection environment or for other public purposes not related to costs of financing environmental protection. The ecological tax reform, income tax in protection of the environment can be used even for central budget revenue increase due to reduced budget deficit.

Therefore, it is clear that especially in today modern states a very important role in protecting have environmental taxes and other fiscal charges. Because of their purpose for being introduced and objectives they are intended to achieve, they also called ecological or eco-taxes. In literature and everyday life also called "green" taxes because they were first members began to advocate and political movements parties whose programs of work is relevant place belonged to the protection of nature and human environment. When it comes to these taxes, it should be underlined that in practice there exists a clear difference entails between environmental taxes in the narrower and wider sense. The environmental taxes in the strict sense are those where the include charges that are imposed on goods contribute to pollution of the environment (for example, fossil fuels, waste materials, etc.), or produced goods which are not sufficient for the consumption because of their level of contamination (eg, water drink). According to some estimates, the Earth planet there is only 3% of drinking water, observed in compared to its total amount⁴. Ecological taxes in the broad sense includes various environmental and other similar charges (for example, registration fee). Specifically, it was felt that, Also, the fees for the contempt of environmental standards

³ Črnjar, „Ekonomika i politika zaštite okoliša“,2002:23

⁴ Lončarić-Horvat, O., „Mogućnost finansiranja zaštite i unapređenja čovjekove okoline u sklopu poreznog sistema“,1984:35

² M. Črnjar, „Ekonomija i zaštita okoliša“,1997:56

and environmental regulations should be classified as taxes in the wider sense, since this instrument can be environmentally certainly affect the ecological standard raise the a higher level. Due to different conditions of development, development and achieved the degree of threat from pollution, EU member states introduce various forms of taxation and reforming the tax system and tax policy. Reforming the tax system can be designed and so that total revenue remains unchanged (which is often referred to as "revenue neutrality") while redirection of taxation, for example, "Positive" items such as labor and capital, the finance its protection as a whole and thus become the Rule amendments to the state budget. They can be constituted with the specific aim to finance specific protection or special ecological program. For example, such as the introduction of technology is harmless

3. Financing environment in Kosovo

Kosovo has inherited a large number of environmental problems, which accumulated for decades as a consequence of uncontrolled use of natural and mineral resources, industrial production coupled with high level of pollution, as well as lack of appropriate policies, laws and relevant institutions to actually treat and solve these problems. This has resulted in a clearly visible degraded environment, in some cases even un-repairable, which can have a direct negative impact in the health of the population. The historic moment through which Kosovo is currently undergoing and its orientation towards European integration processes, demands responsible action from all relevant institutions, especially in the form of efficient sectoral policies. We will gradually complete the legal infrastructure, establish competent authorities, be it at the central or local level, and support the development of major policy documents, such as the State of the Environment Report 2009 and the Kosovo Environmental Strategy. These are main achievements of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning from its establishment,

which were supplemented by small but evident steps for improvement of the urban environments. For instance, the "Kosovo - my home" campaign was an identifiable sign of the Ministry acting for its citizens. Kosovo's total surface is around 1.1 million ha, 53% of which is arable and 47% is covered by forests. Out of 585,000 ha of arable land, 51% is cultivated with grains, 45% are pastures and meadows, 2% orchards and less then 1% vinery. About 88% of the arable land is privately owned. The average rural surface area per family is 3 ha. Around 35% of the forest is privately owned and the rest state-owned. The nature of the soils varies depending on their creation genesis, pedologic, physical and chemical characteristics. Types of soil mainly found in Kosovo are humus, silicate humus, grey acidic soil, red soil, alluvial, diluvia, and blocky soil. This makes much of the land suitable for agricultural production. Environmental Pressures

The main factors damaging soil quality in Kosovo:

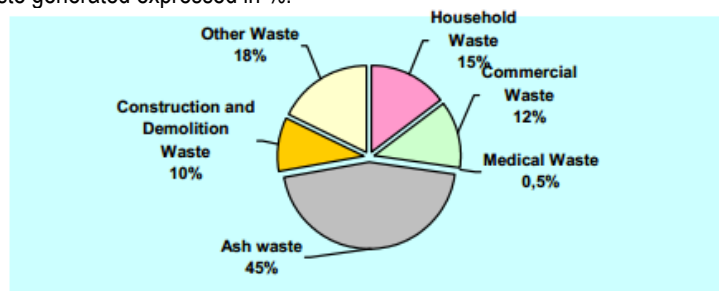
- Settlements (illegal and unplanned constructions)
- Industry (industrial waste, surface mining)
- Mines left from last war in Kosovo
- Household waste and landfills
- Erosion
- Uncontrolled gravel extraction

The present waste management system in Kosovo does not record data on waste generation, collection, treatment, recovery and disposal in a comprehensive and structured way. Although about 90% of the urban population is covered by waste collection system, it is of uniformly poor standard because of a lack of equipment and disposal facilities. Rural areas are covered by less then 10%. Fees for waste collection is about 3 €/per household, but the payment of bills is very low (30 -40 %). At July 1999 there were no operational solid waste disposal systems in Kosovo. Generation of domestic waste, based on the recent data, is approximately 2kg/per capita/day²⁰. According to the recent Report on waste the following types and amount of waste are being generated :

TABLE 1: Types and Amounts of Waste being generated in Kosovo

Type of waste	Average day/kg/capita	Annual/ kg/capita	Annual amount/tonnes
Domestic waste	0.277	101	232,541
Commercial waste	0.250	91.25	209,875
Medical waste	0.0024	0.876	2,014.5
Ash and slush waste	0.907	331	761,426.5
Demolition/construction waste	0.200	73	167,900
Other (package, plastic, rubber, pesticides, electronics, wood etc.)	0.360	131.4	302,220
Total	2.0	729	1,675,977

FIGURE 1: Types of waste generated expressed in %.



Kosovo falls into the group of most polluted territories in the Europe from many aspects. Private sector of production activities has started to develop during the last decade, but without sound concept and vision. This problem is especially obvious in Trepça and Obiliq when the mines started operation in 1962. Similar problems can be found also in places like Ajvalija, Kishnica, Artanë, Klina, Hani i Elezit and other surface mining mainly located in arable land which is now covered with ash. The physical production amplitude has decreased considerably in last years, and the majority of these industries stopped operating. Thus the level of pollution is lower, but problems are still present. It is difficult to define the polluting effects of industry and mining in Kosovo because data is not available¹. Sites with lead and zinc in Kosovo are mainly concentrated in the Trepça strip, such as: Stan Tërg (with sources in Melenica and Zijaça), Kishnicë, Artanë (Novo Brdo) and Leposaviq.

TABLE 2: Estimation of Mineral Resources available

Source location	Category	Quantity (t)	Content Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
Stantërg	A+B+C1	23,968,312	3.45	2.36	74
	C2	5,200,000	3.40	2.23	81
Melenica	A+B+C1	915,000	10.37	11.25	84
Zijaça	B+C1	4,273,000	2.58	1.11	19
Kishnica e Artana	A+B+C1	13,274,165	5.27	4.48	78
	C2	5,400,000	4.38	3.53	-
Kopaunik Leposaviq	A+B+C1	3,690,333	5.88	4.04	89
	C2	1,531,500	5.48	4.61	65
Total	A+B+C1	46,120,810	4.23	3.15	70
	C2	12,131,500	4.10	3.11	-

There is interest for exploitation 47,000,000 tonnes of reserves, consisting of 25% lead, 5% zinc, and 45 gr/t silver, in the location of Çuka e Batllavës. Except for the two widely recognised locations with Ni and Co in Çikatovo⁴ and Magure, it is known that in Kosovo exist several other locations rich with minerals. The two main sources were explored in depth and 20 million tonnes of reserves were confirmed: Ni 1.31% and Co 0.07%.

After numerous years of mineral exploitation in these mines, it was calculated that 11 million tonnes of minerals are still available, and would be sufficient for a decade of exploitation. Geological conditions are suitable for discovering new reserves.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of the above on funding care environment in Kosovo, we can conclude that:

- In today's circumstances, when the development and protection Environmental opponents, the need for protection environment is imperative for every community, and even our society as a whole. Thus, the acceleration of socioeconomic development of our application requires very pure production-technological system, which will power, if not totally prevented, then at least minimize contamination of the working and living environment.

Of course, for all that are needed and substantial investments, which are de facto lack of almost each economically undeveloped country and in our

Kosovo. Obviously, the establishment of effective protection environment in our country, because of the above this problem, the long-term nature.

- policies to protect the environment as an integral part of the overall social policy, has in our country to set "new rules" in order to Our entire economic system involved in inevitable process of transition to sustainable forms development and efficient ways of doing business. This means that environmental issues have become in our country subject to making all state institutions, companies and people.

- There is an increasing need for coordinated human activity with the aim of finding effective responses to environmental problems, which are present on both the local and the global Plan. The only way one can establish operation of an environmentally sustainable economy, a stable economic growth, sustainable development and conservation healthy environment. The sustainable economic development, economic, social and political life, above all, the company is relevant factor in preserving the environment.

- The cost of financing environmental protection very high, and is therefore essential that before provide additional funds for contamination of the environment. It is also a key problem in every country, and especially the in economically underdeveloped countries, where this particular issue today the current.

¹ REC REVIEW, Kosovo, 2011:14, Pristina

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