

with respect to members of the local community) interests and preferences more fully ¹.

Despite the fact that the subject of environment remains under the jurisdiction of provincial governments, the territorial community is responsible for assisting the provincial authorities in the implementation of environmental laws and regulations. From this approach standpoint, there is an objective need for additional research on the financing of public goods production aimed at increasing and implementing the environmental programs, which in its turn contributes to the country's welfare development in the field of environmental protection, strengthening the financial base of local budgets (Figure 1).

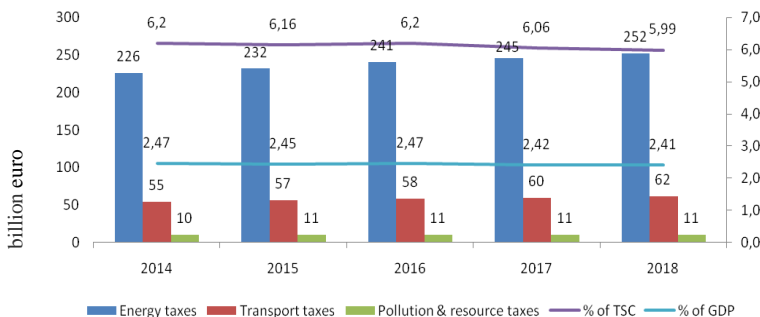


Figure 1 - Variation of the main revenue groups of resource and ecological taxation in welfare states, 2014-2018

* Source: Compiled by the author based on²

The data above show that during the analyzed period the environmental tax revenue by type in terms of GDP shows an reduced (from 2,47 % to 2,41 %, respectively). By contrast, the energy taxes has been increase from 226 to 252 billion euro respectively, transport taxes has been increase from 55 to 62 billion euro respectively, taxes on Pollution and Resources has been increase from 10 to 11 billion euro respectively. This can be explained by the fact that the environmental taxation system was not aimed at fulfilling the fiscal function and had little effect on the tendencies in revenues from environmental payments in the structure of the consolidated budget income. And that way, the knowledge of the welfare states regarding environmental taxation may be useful for Ukraine as well.

The share of environmental taxes in the budget income structure of welfare states for 2014-2018 is given in Table 2.

In general, for 2014-2018 the share of such taxes in the welfare state's income structure has an reduced from 6.36% in 2014 to 6.12% in 2018. The share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues also varied considerably in all welfare states. Thus, Latvia (10.88%), Bulgaria (9,82%), Greece (9,49%) belong to the states with the largest share of these taxes in the structure of budget income in 2018. Luxembourg has the lowest revenues (4,36%) and Iceland (3,45%) just the same. Coefficients data in

¹ Tiebout C. An Economic Theory of Fiscal Decentralization. *Public Finances: Needs, Sources and Utilization*. Princeton, New Jersey, 1961. P. 79-96.

² Environmental tax statistics. URL: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/>