

# Current architecture of state environmental governance: challenges, needs, solutions

*Kyiv, 07.04.2025*

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# Overview of the current situation with the state environmental governance

Post-Soviet state system of environmental governance:

- lack of cross-sectoral integration of environmental principles and criteria in all sectors of economy;
- traditionally low priority of the sector of environmental protection;
- non-compliance with the principles of public administration and overlap of the functions of policy development and policy implementation

The Strategy for Reformation of Public Administration in Ukraine for 2022-2025 envisages separate of the functions of policy development and policy implementation



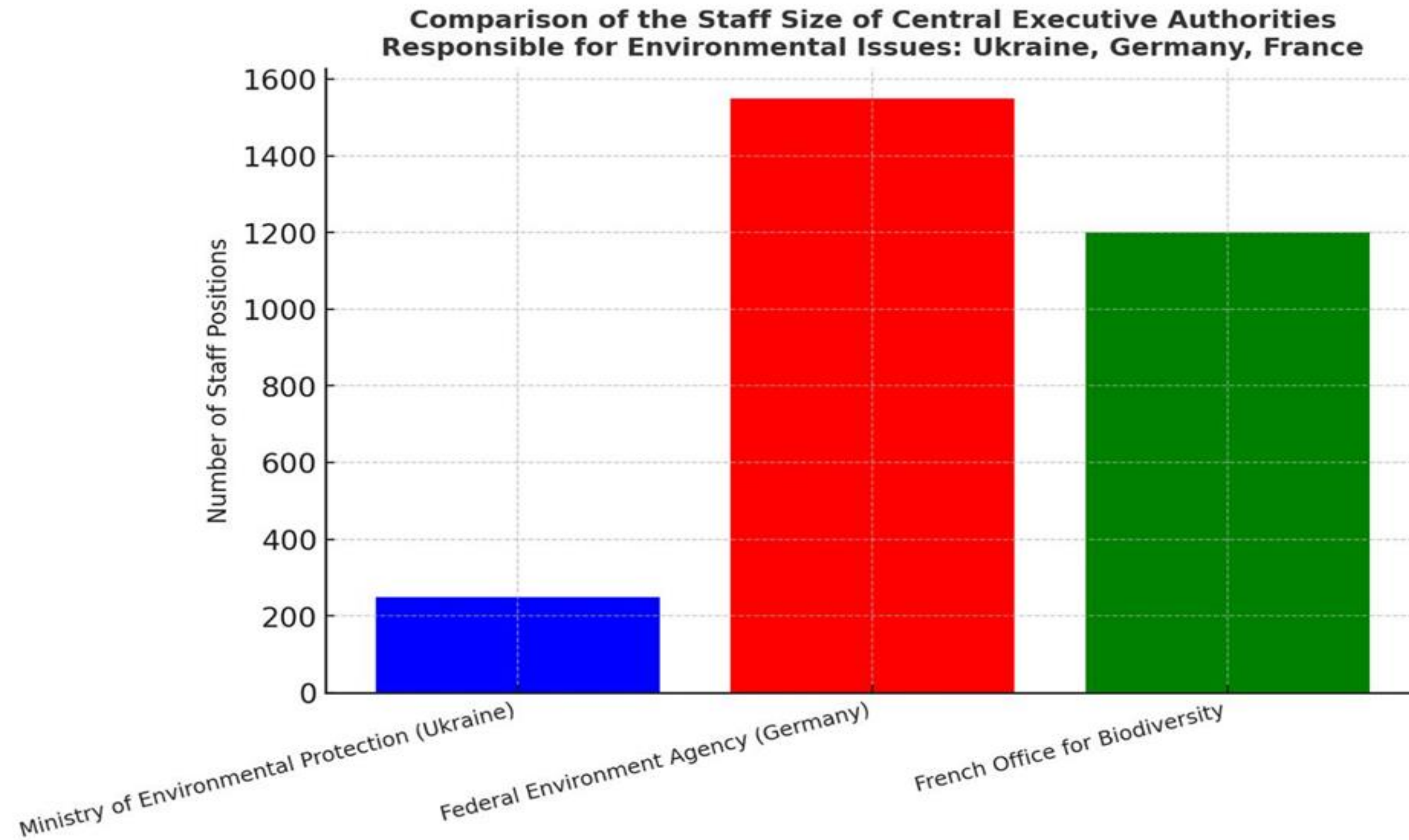
## Overview of the current situation with the state environmental governance

1. Limited possibilities of the current system of governance, control and supervision
2. Lack of highly qualified professionals for effective management
3. Imperfection, fragmentation or absence of modern effective elements of management: monitoring, control, legal liability for environmental degradation and violation of environmental legislation, which would be adequate to the damage caused, accountability, publicity, public participation in the process of environmental decision-making.
4. Fragmentation and chaotic nature of strategic planning and the system of public reporting on environmental policy development and implementation.



## Staff and institutional potential is the key to the reforms and green recovery

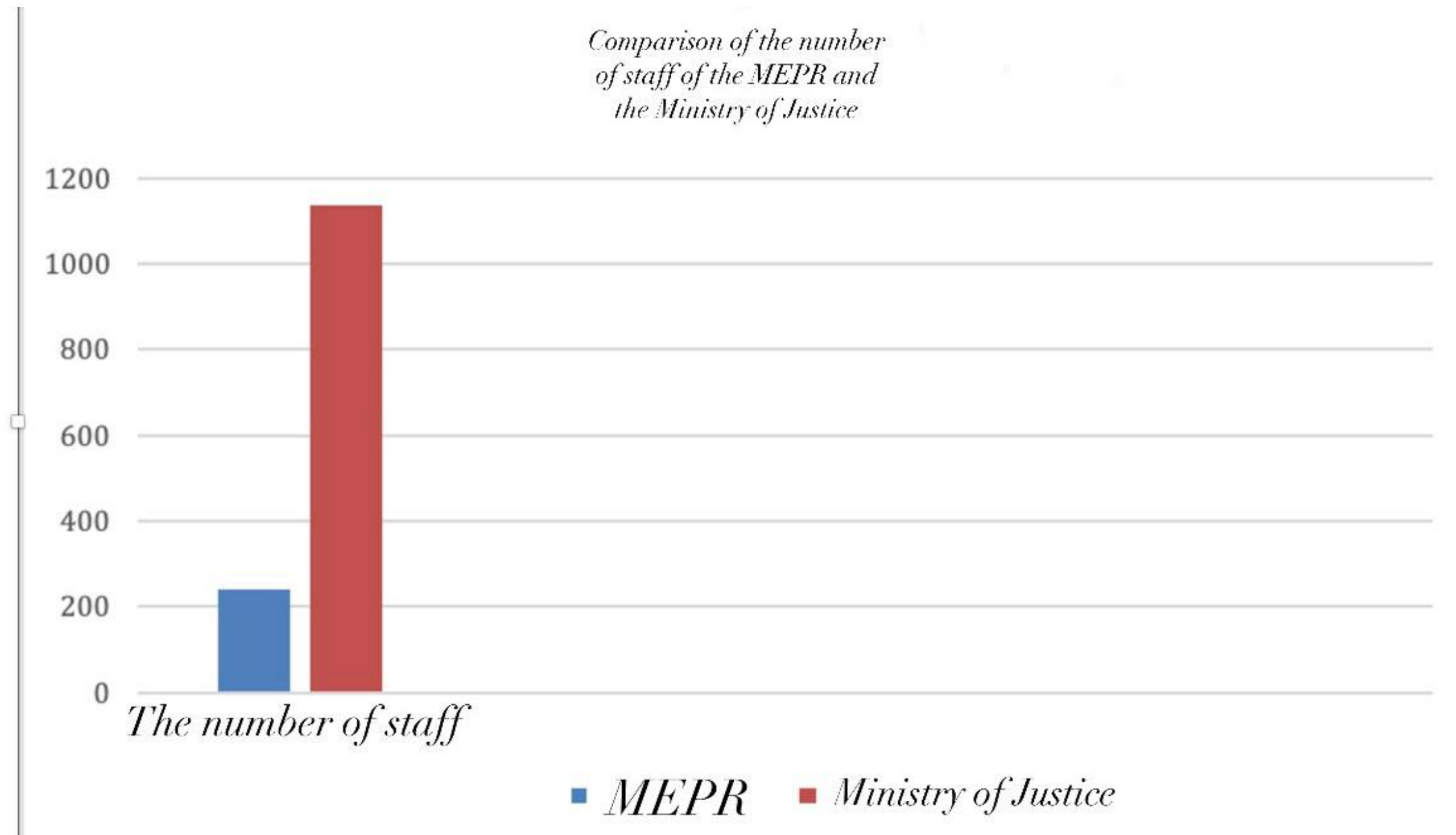
- The French Biodiversity Agency: more than 1200 employees
- The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation: about 1600 employees



The number of employees in departments of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine

No	Name of department	Number of employees
1.	Department for industrial pollution prevention and climate policy	24
2.	Department of digital transformation, online public services and waste management	22
3.	Department of European integration, international cooperation and circular economy	21
4.	Department of environmental assessment	20
5.	Department for nature protection fund and biodiversity	17
6.	Department of economics, finances and accounting	17
7.	Legal department	17

## Comparison of the number of employees in the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Justice





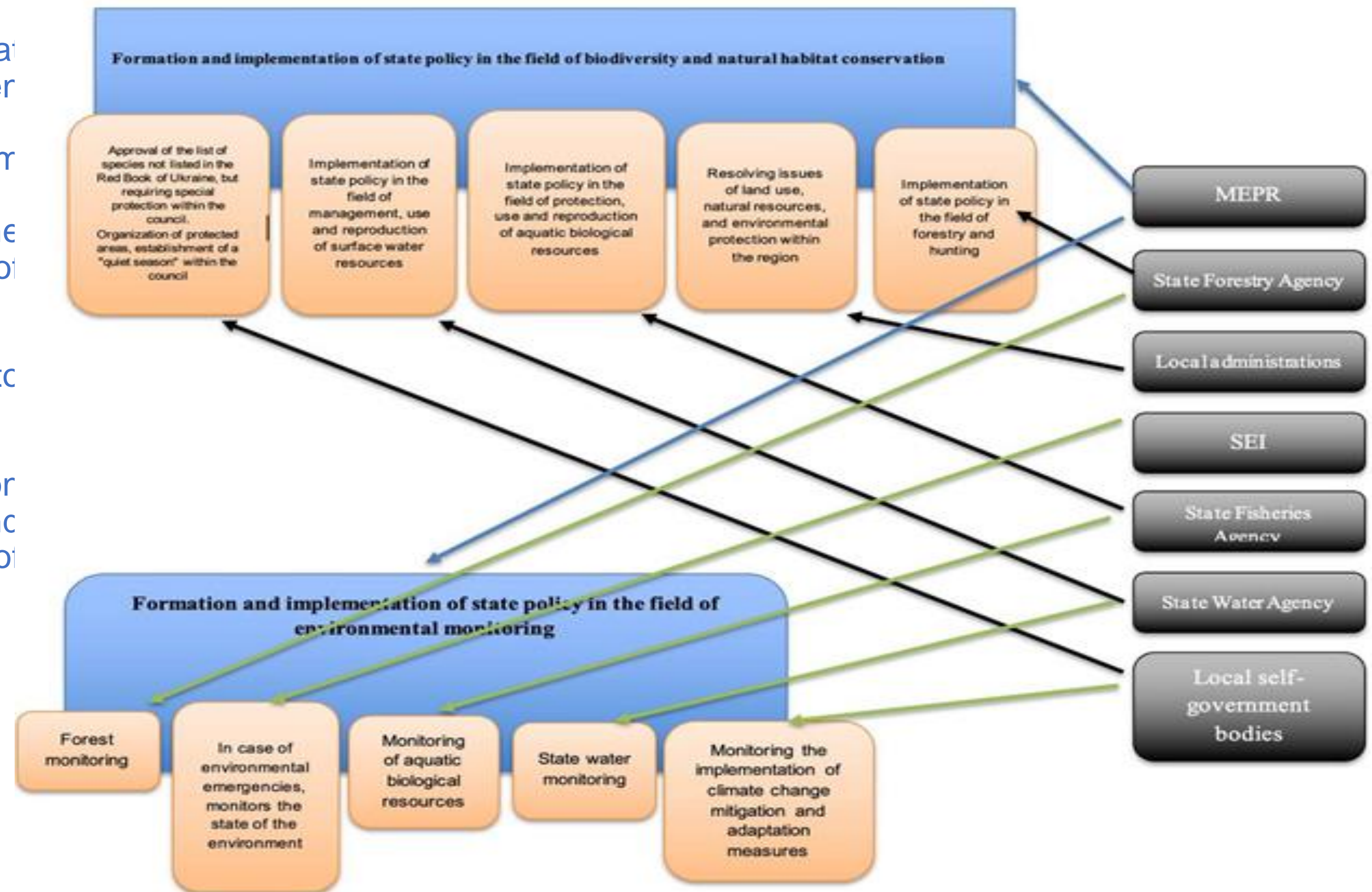
# Funding of some central government agencies

No	Name of the authority	Funding envisaged by the law of Ukraine “On State Budget of Ukraine in 2024” in millions of UAH
1.	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine	8,9
2..	The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	18,8
3.	The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine	10, 5
4.	The Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine	9,6
5.	The State Service on Food Safety and Consumer Protection	7,4



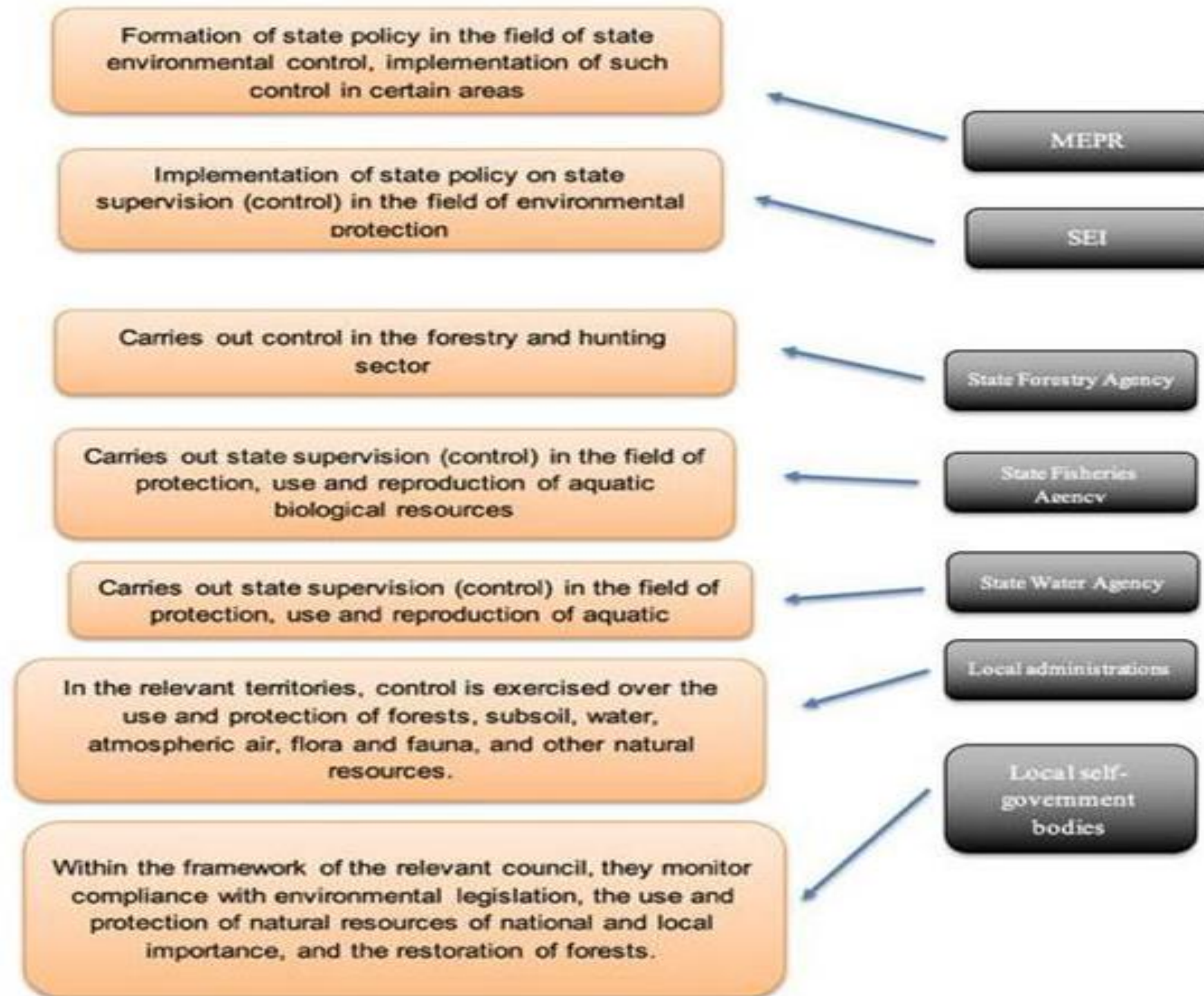
*Overlap of functions among various subjects of the governance system (including on various levels)  
preservation of flora and fauna species and habitats*

In Ukraine, at least several government agencies perform overlapping functions in the area of biodiversity conservation, which leads to excessive administrative pressure on business and inconsistency of regulatory requirements.





## Distribution of environmental control functions among government agencies



## Solutions:

Ukraine has chosen the way of reforms and green recovery based on the reforms. This leads us steadily to the increased role of ecosphere, which requires the following:

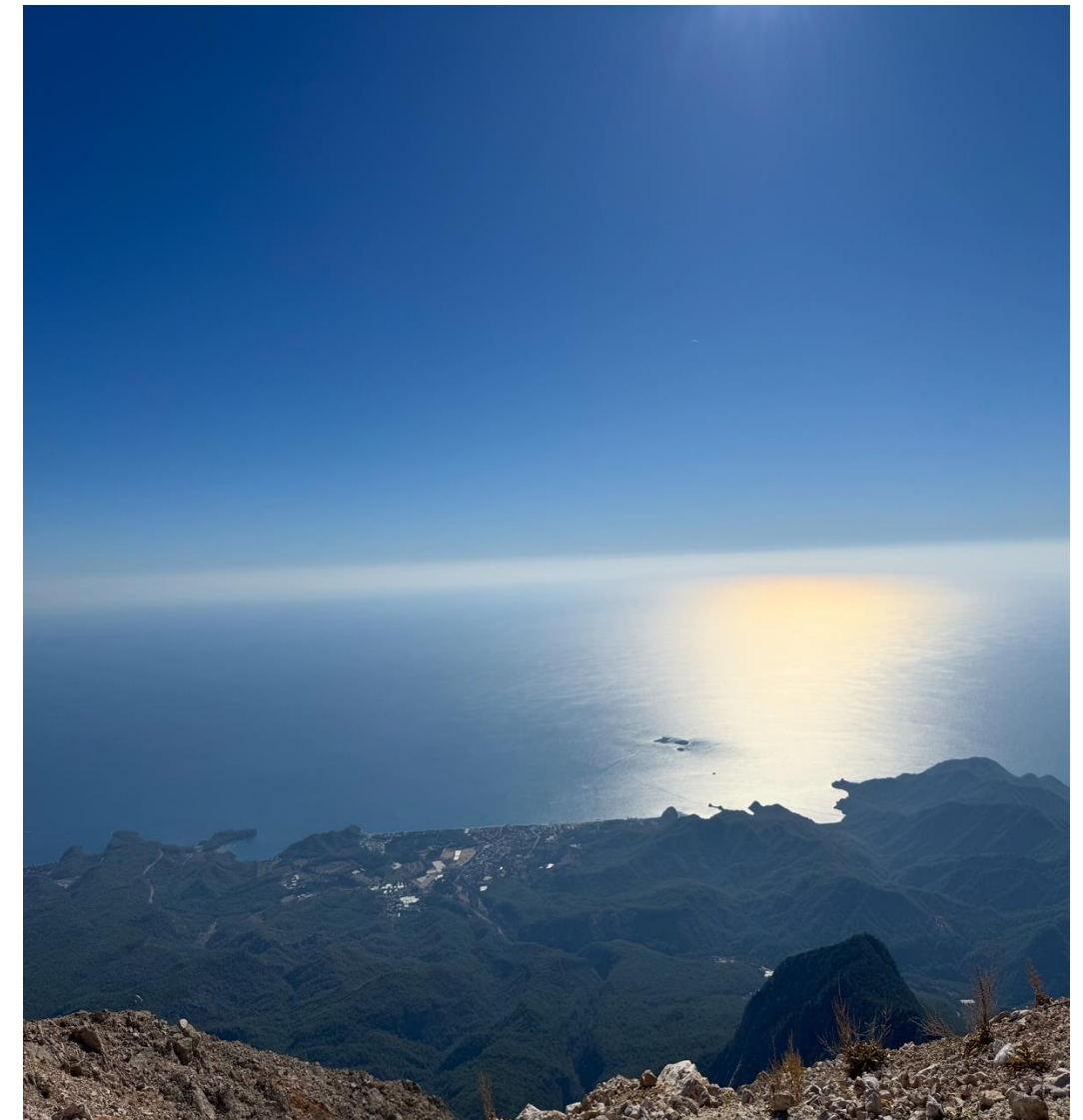
1. Enshrining environmental principles on the legislative level.
2. Implementation of institutional reforms without postponing them till the post-war period and construction of a modern architecture of environmental governance.
3. Good quality implementation of horizontal instruments of environmental protection and inadmissibility of new exemptions to EIA and SEA procedures, prevention of adoption of experimental resolutions that deteriorate already implemented elements of the European legislation.
4. Introduction of the system of public reporting on environmental policy development and implementation.





## Persistence, stability and harmony with nature is a pre-requisite of the state of gratitude

This approach will help us build the state of gratitude based on the principles of persistence, stability and harmony. A person in such a state will be able to be successful, healthy, wealthy and happy not only thanks to rebuilt infrastructure but also thanks to safe and healthy environment. Stability and harmony with nature will ensure a balance among economic development, solution of social issues and environmental protection.





Thank you for your attention!