

SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SZCZECIN DEPARTMENT
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF SZCZECIN
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION OF FOOD ECONOMY

MODELLING OF ECONOMY IN SPECIALLY PROTECTED REGIONS

*Proceedings of the international conference
held on 9-11 june 1994 in Drawno, Poland*

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ECONOMICAL PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN SZCZECIN REGION

Danuta Markiewska-Krawiec
Agricultural University of Szczecin

Szczecin region fulfils a tourist and rest role for about 3 million Poles.

An increasing care about the maintenance of good quality of natural environment and cessation of its further degradation in Szczecin region prompted a creation in 1989 the Provincial Fund for Environment Protection and Water Conservation. Financial means of the Fund are allocated for supporting investments related to protection of natural environment and conservation of water. The Fund is made up from charges contributed by economical and communal units for air pollution, sewage disposal, water uptake, storage of wastes, and fines due to breaking regulations concerning the environment protection.

The investments have been divided according to the following categories:

1. Water protection. These are the devices for refining industrial and communal sewages, precipitation waters, mine waters, etc.
2. Air pollution. These are the installations and equipment which ensure decrease in either amount or concentration of emitted pollution.
3. Earth surface protection. These are the methods of economical utilization of wastes, neutralization of wastes, arrangement of storage yards, reclamation of storage yards.
4. Nature and landscape protection. These are ventures concerning creation and functioning of areas of special natural values (landscape parks, natural reserves, preservation of rare species of animals).
5. Water conservation. This includes construction of water intakes, construction of storage reservoirs, construction of levees, construction of pumping stations in depression areas.

In Szczecin region, after the Environment Protection Fund had been established, the contributions to the Fund were equal to 91%, 56% and 86% of total charges and fines administered in the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively.

Detailed receipts for the environmental protection due to charges and fines, related to their total administered amount, are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Realization of receipts on the environment protection in relation to charges and fines administered (in [%])

	Activities	Year						
		1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1.	For water intakes	98	98	96	100	99	31	57
2.	For sewage disposal	87	97	85	102	71	58	65
3.	For air pollution	102	99	99	99	90	69	99

Source: Environment Protection 1993, Provincial Statistical Office, Szczecin 1993.

In the years 1990-1992 the means from the Fund were allocated in the following manner: construction and modernization of sewage treatment plants - 72%, air pollution - 4%, earth surface protection - 5%, and the protection of nature and landscape - 0.5% of the total expenditures. The remaining part of the receipts was assigned for research activities and implementation of new techniques and technologies in sectors of environmental protection, regulation of rivers, help in water supply of rural agglomerations.

It follows from the above-cited data that the lowest efficiency in charges collection for needs of the Environment Protection Fund takes place in the water and sewage economics. The greatest care of the regional authorities is paid to development of investments related to the water conservation, which allows to maintain the region as a place of summer tourist rest.

The lowest expenditures are assigned to nature and landscape protection. It is an alarming situation, which requires an

immediate improvement in consideration of existing in the region national and landscape parks and planned Polish-German natural reserve at the estuary of the River Odra.

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