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ФИНАНСОВОЕ ВЫРАВНИВАНИЕ В УКРАИНЕ: НЕОБХОДИМО ЛИ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ?

В статье показано, что существующие в Украине экономические и социальные отличия между территориями требуют использования инструментов финансового выравнивания. Исследование показывает, что использование формульного подхода к финансовому выравниванию привело к практически полному выравниванию отличий в совокупных доходах и расходах на субнациональном уровне. Представленные в статье результаты дают основания для пересмотра текущей процедуры финансового выравнивания в направлении включения в формулу распределения трансфертов выравнивания финансовых стимулов для местных правительств.

Ключевые слова: финансовое выравнивание, межбюджетные трансферты, государственные финансы.

Bulletin of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Economics, 2015; 1(166): 51-56

JEL F64

UDK 332

DOI: dx.doi.org/ 10.17721/1728-2667.2015/166-1/6

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GLOBAL WARMING BETWEEN SCIENCE AND POLITICS

During the last three decades, the scientific theory of global warming has become a political ideology. Significant political components are found both in the premises and (especially) in the consequences. But witnessed also at least a decade of negationism: global warming research programs are questionable regarding methodology and the ethics of research. Face to all contestations, "Global warming theory" has already become "Global climate change theory". It is true that global warming ideology preparing a global governing over a strictly limited number of people?

Keywords. Global warming, Global Climate Change, Theory, Ideology, Politics, Policies.

Introduction

In the past three decades, the "global warming" scientific theory, amassing socio-political significations of the most diverse, appears to us as a solid political ideology, which proposes the thesis of a defensibly created company in order to prevent/combat the worst threat to the global society: Earth global warming in all its physical components, up to serious life impairment. Of course, skeptics contribute massively to the political structure of the global warming (under their siege, already renamed widely in "the theory of global climate change").

In this context, our research tries to answer several key questions: does the scientific theory of "global warming" contain errors of measurement and interpretation?; If so, are these intentional?; who uses the possible falsification of scientific data?; which are the global projects that favor this theory, and who are the beneficiaries of the social/political patterns that it proposes?

"Global climate change" in scientific research. Scientific book and research program

The number of scientific books that promote global warming thesis (in recent years, under the label of "global climate change") is impressive and huge in relation to those expressing reservations or flatly denies global warming. The phenomenon seems growing exponentially, being impossible to quantify. We can the most to infer an order of magnitude and a vague numerical ratio between supporters of global warming and the work of sceptics. Assuming this imperfect proceeding by analyzing a website among the most used [2], we can count 162 "popular books" on the subject of global warming – among which not more than ten express their reservation and denial. All are books in English that appeared after the year 2000 – but more than three-fourths were offered to the market after 2005.¹⁹

But the book – even scientific – is not intended primarily for researchers and other categories of experts on the issue of global climate. Of course, most beneficiaries are of

the informed public or information-hungry – teachers, students, journalists, non-governmental activists, officials of all levels, with the passion of various readings. Maybe a few tens of individuals to read a book with the wizard's eye, able to formulate specialized appraisals and to use further the scientific results in their own research.

Experts systematically exceed the scientific book, their mandatory reading being scientific research programs and projects of their own or of others. These projects are worked, appreciated and capitalized, running in a world far narrower numerically, and incomparably more valuable from the scientific point of view. Through research programmes and projects, science is advancing more than by book.

Here, however, a fracture occurs that is extremely dangerous both for science, for implementers of policies and for the general public. The last two categories do not have sufficient instruments to deal with error and falsehood sold in the project-based research. Then politicians formulate and implement policies incorrectly, and the public ungroundedly supports or opposes to these policies. Perhaps no other contemporary field of science is more exposed to (and used!) to this risk than that of "global climate change".

Speaking of research programmes, the relevance of the number is minimal. The "market" is dominated by a few intense publicity programmes, generously financed, which engages in multidisciplinary teams some of the most prestigious and most active researchers in climatology, biology, geology, economics etc. The results of these researches are automatically transferred to the mandatory reference for global policies, for opening new directions of research – but also the favorite target for sceptics.

The most important organizations of climate research are, invariably, advocated by the theory of global warming. They receive huge funding, as demonstrated by a balance sheet of the year 2010, corroborating revenues with media impact during 2012-2013 [24]:

¹⁹ Of course, this exercise is burdened by the lack of books in languages other than English, and does not consider quantitative factors such as number of pages, format, number of copies, number of copies sold – all combined could provide a clearer and more nuanced in our problem

Table 1. The most important organizations of climate research – a balance sheet of the year 2010 corroborating revenues with media impact during 2012-2013

501C3 Name	2010 Income	Net Assets	Mentions in Major World News Publications[6]
Sierra Club	\$97,757,678	\$52,209,573	726
World Wildlife Fund	\$267,993,426	\$182,067,246	993
Friends of the Earth	\$5,495,897	\$3,407,984	1,831
United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	NA	NA	697
United Nations Environmental Program	NA	NA	115
United Nations Foundation	\$197,737,803	\$231,213,165	101
Nature Conservancy Inc.	\$997,037,663	\$5,180,558,726	242
Greenpeace Inc.	\$27,465,948	\$824,056	2,879
Climate Works Foundation	\$83,026,313	\$215,248,816	1
World Resources Institute	\$50,079,176	\$59,901,847	125
Center for Biological Diversity	\$7,181,472	\$10,734,072	115
Defenders of Wildlife	\$30,229,512	\$23,839,354	35
International Institute for Environment and Development	\$30,335,978	\$5,121,919	1
Natural Resources Defense Council	\$97,957,964	\$197,413,060	484
National Council for Science and the Environment	\$3,526,925	\$562,386	8
Global Green USA	\$4,633,587	\$4,372,965	8
Pew Center on Global Climate Change	\$6,424,365	\$4,666,874	2
Institute for Sustainable Communities	\$15,007,337	\$6,207,761	0
Sustainable Markets Foundation	\$4,347,579	\$1,660,940	0
US Climate Action Network	\$2,414,999	\$1,067,116	1
350 Org	\$3,013,995	\$2,250,300	109
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education	\$2,362,495	\$736,159	0
The Alliance for Climate Protection	\$19,150,215	\$12,052,979	5
Climate Solutions	\$2,642,682	\$907,901	29
Alliance for Climate Education	\$2,749,291	\$369,251	2
Climate Central Inc.	\$3,273,478	-\$808,414	49
Climate Group Inc.	\$2,746,784	\$465,685	0

Source: Tracy James F., CO2 and the Ideology of Climate Change: The Forces Behind "Carbon-Centric Environmentalism", [Online], Global Research", 2013, November 12, <http://www.globalresearch.ca/co2-and-the-ideology-of-climate-change-the-forces-behind-carbon-centric-environmentalism/5342471>

The supreme authority in synthesizing and disseminating research on global climate change is informally but definitely, the programme entitled "Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change" (IPCC), set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme[31]. The IPCC publishes reports on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [34].

From scientific research to policies²⁰

So far, in an invariable way, only the scientific conclusions that converge to the affirmation of the imminence of global warming have led to policy proposals. Those skeptical or sceptic were ignored or dealt with by politicians with a well-coordinated segment of non-governmental organizations, taken by a press with authority in the scientific world or on the public at large.

It is interesting and debatable that those policies were undertaken directly by the global political bodies. It is a process organized from the top down, through debates in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in which the contribution of member countries is extremely uneven and limited.

In fact, both before and after the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol [27], the process of policy-making in the field of climate change – simplifying to the maximum – means taking the conclusions of scientific programmes agreed by the IPCC and their transformation into global, regional, or even national policies for the limitation of the

effects of global warming. National expertise does not exist in this discussion – just that sometimes the examples (relevant or not) are extracted by the organizations approved by the IPCC in the national field.

In these circumstances, it was just a matter of time until the national interests had to deal. Disputes have been intense on the occasion of the fifteenth Conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Copenhagen in December 2009 [35]. The failure of global policies is evident from the fact that the Copenhagen Agreement against global warming (intended to replace the Kyoto Protocol) was negotiated and signed by only 30 States of the 193 participants (European Union countries, plus China, the US, India, South Africa, and Brazil).

The agreement provides for a 2% global limit and the creation of a fund for the most vulnerable countries to global warming worth 30 billion dollars (available in the period during 2010-2012), which will grow to 100 billion dollars (2020). The sources are not specified, so the target is up to the some donor countries.

Main conflicts were carried out between developed and poor countries (the latter assuming that the developed states should impose additional pollution limits and pay more), but also between the Eastern and Western European Union (the de-industrialized East after the fall of communism pollute less, and considers it appropriate to pay less). The representatives of the emerging economies (China, India and Brazil) have declared themselves dissatisfied with the tendency of states that have reached the limits of development to make pay those who now have the overriding need to use fossil fuels [19].

²⁰ In our research, policy = administrative measures adopted by international organizations and states; politics = policy formulation and implementation in the interest of group

Therefore, once established the international standards, national states have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and switched to the specific application of policies. In the case of Romania, the former Ministry of Environment became the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change [25], and the main area of activity (of the 17!) is "Climate Change" – the other 16 being invariably determined or influenced by global warming assumption [26]. The basic document of the policy orientation of the work of the Ministry is the National Strategy on Climate Change, a document promoted by the Government Decision No. 529/2013 and published in the Official Gazette of July 2013 [27]. The entire fabric of policies established by the Strategy is justified by "subsequent scientific reports" of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [27, 3].

But what if "further scientific reports" favorable for the global warming thesis are inaccurate or falsified? And what do we do with those scientific reports that prove the opposite? [22]

What value does thus bulky document retain (73 pages), with regulatory force, setting out concrete measures for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in all sectors of socio-economic activity? What value do emergency measures, institutional cooperation, public awareness campaigns have?

From policies to politics. A few essential questions

The policies proposed (some would say forced) by the United Nations Organizations and implemented by specific rules by the national states seem encumbered by group interests, which are inserted in the premises of scientific research, during the research approach, as well as in the implementation of policies arising (appropriately or not?) from research results. Some questions are essential:

1. *Research projects concluding global warming, present deficiencies of methodology which would put into question the results?*

The answer to this question is not simple. In order to have certainties, it takes the reconstitution of the project, in the charge of a team of independent researchers to work with the same databases and then with alternate databases, with funding from sources other than in the initial project (who can guarantee that new contributors are disinterested of a certain result?). The full resumption of a research has not been done so far.

The question marks remain to be launched by independent researchers (exceptionally research teams) who are interested in one or the other of the aspects of the original project methodology. Typically, alarm signals start from the enormity and monstrosity of premises or conclusions. Here are some examples.

The report published in September 2013 by the United Nations Organizations warns on the continuous climate warming trend, and believes that human activity is responsible for 95% of it. But, working on the databases of the World Meteorological Organization, Professor Rowan Sutton from Reading University shows that in the last 10-15 years, the warming trend has stalled. The same conclusion is formulated by Stephen Belcher, manager at the Met Office Hadley Centre, stating that such pauses in the process of global warming occur once or twice in a century.

In a desperate attempt to rescue the theory of global warming, a number of researchers claim that a large amount of heat produced in the meantime is absorbed by the oceans [11]. But oceans do not heat – on the contrary. Were it is that El Niño has warmed the Pacific Ocean waters twice after 1998, while the opposite phenomenon – La Niña has cooled the Pacific four times during the same period [12].

On these data have the experts been working in numeric predictions, such as J. Scott Armstrong – expert in long-term forecasts, professor at the University of Pennsylvania of Wharton, co-founder of the "Journal of Forecasting" and "International Journal of Forecasting" [30]. His conclusion, after forecasting methodologies applied to the United Nations Report, in order to outline the trend of global warming: "Nobody knows". It is impossible to predict. In some regions it cools down, in others it heats up. That's all" [20].

This kind of debates shall be maintained within the limits of honest scientific dialogue, meant to correct unintentional errors caused by the choice of input data, the logic of the process of investigation, the partial or poor interpretation of results.

2. *But what if some errors in drafting the global warming thesis and human errors as main cause are intentional? What if the data is mystified, to serve the predetermined conclusion that man is causing global warming?*

Unfortunately, information to this extent gathers into a vertiginous rhythm. Here are some examples.

The U.N.O. report of 2007 has been ridiculed on the subject of forecasting the disappearance of the glaciers of the Himalayas until the year 2035. The thesis was done by taking a single the conclusions of one article (no scientific study!) published in 1999 in the magazine "New Scientist" by Robert Muir-Wood (head of the London-based consultancy firm "Risk Management Solutions"). Starting from this thesis, the Chairman of the IPCC Rajendra Pachauri has obtained grants of over 3 million euro for the Energy and Resources Institute in New Delhi. Following the protests of independent experts, the forecast has been withdrawn. Including "New Scientist" has urgently demanded the departure of the head of the IPCC Rajendra Pachauri [23]²¹.

The draft report of the United Nations in 2013, under the signature of more than one hundred climate experts, announce that the planet's temperature did not increase in the last 15 years. Presented to the political decision-makers before publication, the draft has caused "concern" in political circles in Belgium, Germany, Hungary and the United States of America. Expert delegations of those States have been working to maintain the sentence intact. The Germans demanded the deletion of the previous paragraph relating to the attenuation of the increase in global temperature and centering the analysis on decades and centuries – in order to mask the recent development. Hungarians have attracted the attention that the report will offer arguments to skeptics the theory of global warming. Belgians have suggested to be abandoned in 1998 as the peak of the temperature curve, and to adopt the reference of the year 1999 or even 2000; all of a sudden warming can be justified. And the Americans have suggested that the heating pause should be explained by the fact that the oceans have absorbed the excess heat, themselves raising their temperature. These concerned interventions of national delegations have been revealed by the "Associated Press", making the report findings honesty delusional [10].

There are examples of distortion of the results of a gentle scientific research in addition to tracking rugged and systematic counterfeit, as shown to us by the "Climategate" [1; 14; 9] business. The scandal began in November 2009, when a hacker accessed the databases (emails and documents) of the Climate Change Research Centre of the University of East England – one of the most influential institutions that formulate and promote the theory of global warm-

²¹ "New Scientist": "Pachauri has spent much effort defending what can not be defended, particularly when developed last IPCC report containing serious errors"

ing, in which Phil Jones (important member of the IPCC) and Michael Mann. Stolen information were posted on a Russian website, revealing among other things:

- Data shows that the global temperature has not increased in the last decade, and explanations cannot be formulated. In these circumstances, the data must be omitted or manipulated.
- Phil Jones and Michael Mann have operated maneuvers in order to block articles arguing the contrary to global warming, so as not to appear in peer-reviewed journals. On the other hand, they accuse these authors that they are not accepted in recognized magazines.
- Supporters of the opposing thesis were obstructed in the evolution of academic career. Lists were drafted of those experts who were not "predictable", with a view to their decredibilization on blogs and social networking.
- Unsuitable databases were destroyed or hidden; Phil Jones refused systematically to provide these data bases, which "got lost". The answer is not only unacceptable in terms of professional ethics, but also bearing in mind that the projects were financed from public sources.
- The computer program used by the CRU is inadequate and produces countless errors. But leading to agreeable results, that has not been claimed and corrected.

Damage brought to the reliability of scientific approach, to research organizations and to the theory of global warming through "Climategate" are huge.

3. If not human activity, what is causing global warming?

Partial responses were a compelling alternative image to the Earth's warming.

Data collected by NASA since 2005, studying the "frozen zone" near the South Pole (which has decreased for three consecutive summers) proves that Mars is undergoing a process of heating. The comparative processing of such data at the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory in St. Petersburg show that both Earth and Mars are affected by solar cycles, and we are in a period of increased radiation sent by the Sun to the planets of its system [21].

Significant events happen also on Jupiter, as recorded by the Hubble Space Telescope. The storm areas known for over a hundred years agglomerate starting with 1998-2000, creating huge areas damaged by storm. In this context, the maximum heat area migrates from the equator to the South Pole. The equatorial area becomes warmer, and the South Pole begins to heat up [13].

In the same time, we have evidence about warming of the far-away Pluto. This is how it shows the systematic increase of atmospheric pressure for 14 years, according to the measurements made by a consortium composed of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams College, the University of Hawaii, Lowell Observatory, and Cornell University [16].

The trend of warming of the planets in the system under the action of the Sun is demonstrated also regarding the Earth. The reference is the article published by Robert Calahan from Godard Space Center of NASA in "Daily Tech", under the title of NASA Study Acknowledges Solar Cycle, Not Man, Responsible for Past Warming [7]. It challenges the designation of the year 1998 as the hottest in the history of the planet, demonstrating that the year 1934 owns the record of positive temperature. The average temperature of the Earth increases and decreases in the context of solar cycles – and the growth trend is not linear.

The fact that the solar cycles seem off-balance compared to the conclusions of the previous measurements, brings another explanatory power regarding the tendency to stop global warming. If 1998 appears to have been the peak of a solar cycle (calculated at an average of 11 years) that brought a maximum of radiation over the planets in the solar system, in 2013 the scientists found a non-forecasted

weakening of solar activity. Instead of a massive solar flare, you can barely see a few solar eruptions. In these circumstances, Richard Harison – the head of the Department of Space Physics at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in the United Kingdom, as well as Lucie Green, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory of University College London or Mike Lockwood, professor of space physics at the University of Reading, draw the attention to the danger of a cooling down up to a new ice age [8].

In front of the results of these investigations, the thesis of human activity as the main cause of global warming (in the ratio of 95% according to the most recent report of the United Nations Organization) cannot resist. There are cosmic causes that are related to solar activity (measured enough) or superior to solar activity (yet impossible to measure).

4. *What is the actual ratio between the number of scientists who believe that the global warming theory is invalid, and those who deny it? Is it relevant to the scientific debate?*

A partial response comes on the initiative of the Professor of chemistry at the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, Arthur B. Robinson, who has launched a joint petitioning project for American scientists who oppose the fundamentals of scientific articles which consider man as a cause of global warming published in peer-review journals. The number of signatures exceed 31.000 [29]!

Beyond the expression of the opinion in an informal framework, the researchers disputing the theory of global warming begin to constitute in organizations with offices, staff, programs and own projects. We have the example of the International Climate Science Coalition, which launched in 2008 *The Manhattan Declaration on Climate Change. "Global warming" is not a global crisis* [3]. In August 2014, the number of supporters was 114 (present at the founding conference in New York in March 2008 [4]) to which other 671 experts were later added [5].

By comparison, the number of experts consulted by the United Nations for the publication of the report of the IPCC in 2013 is 250 [22]. It seems like a clear numeric disproportion in favor of skeptics, who do not have access and visibility through major publishers, through databases of prestigious magazines, or even in large-circulation daily newspapers. They cannot show the same force to the public by their results compared with the supporters of global warming theory.

Which are the groups that promote the project "Global Climate Change" and what are they after?

The central figure of the campaign in favor of the idea of global warming is former Vice President of America Al Gore, who founds his public presence on the non-profit organization "The Climate Reality Project" [32]. It was established in 2006 in Nashville – Tennessee. The main activity at the beginning of the organization was preparing as many hosts for the documentary film "An Inconvenient Truth". In 2007, subsidiaries of "The Climate Reality Project" have been set up abroad (United Kingdom, Australia, Spain, India, China, Canada, Indonesia, and Mexico). The entire system was unified in 2010 with the "Alliance for Climate Protection". Since then, the current name of the organization dates back.

The central site of the Organization has minimal scientific relevance. The texts, very few, promote undemonstrated sentences – as well as the introductory sentences relating to the Mission: "Today, we know that climate disruption is the greatest challenge that humanity has ever faced. And we know that carbon pollution is to blame." [33]

As regards the scientific value of the documentary "An Inconvenient Truth", critics are numerous, and they were not answered. Here's the summary of the errors identified by Christopher Monckton, published on the website Science & Public Policy Institute [15] (each one being demonstrated with scientific data, illustrated by tables, graphs and photographs):

Table 2. 35 Errors in the Documentary "An Inconvenient Truth"

ERROR 1	Sea level "rising 6 m"
ERROR 2	Pacific islands "drowning"
ERROR 3	Thermohaline circulation "stopping"
ERROR 4	CO ₂ "driving temperature"
ERROR 5	Snows of Kilimanjaro "melting"
ERROR 6	Lake Chad "drying up"
ERROR 7	Hurricane Katrina "man made"
ERROR 8	Polar bear "dying"
ERROR 9	Coral reefs "bleaching"
ERROR 10	100 ppmv of CO ₂ "melting mile-thick ice"
ERROR 11	Hurricane Caterina "manmade"
ERROR 12	Japanese typhoons "a new record"
ERROR 13	Hurricanes "getting stronger"
ERROR 14	Big storm insurances losses "increasing"
ERROR 15	Mumbai "flooding"
ERROR 16	Severe tornadoes "more frequent"
ERROR 17	The sun "heats the Arctic ocean"
ERROR 18	Arctic "warming fastest"
ERROR 19	Greenland ice sheet "unstable"
ERROR 20	Himalayan glacial melt waters "failing"
ERROR 21	Peruvian glaciers "disappearing"
ERROR 22	Mountain glaciers worldwide "disappearing"
ERROR 23	Sahara desert "drying"
ERROR 24	West Antarctic ice sheet "unstable"
ERROR 25	Antarctic Peninsula ice shelves "breaking up"
ERROR 26	Larsen B Ice Shelf "broke up because of 'global warming'"
ERROR 27	Mosquitoes "climbing to higher altitudes"
ERROR 28	Many tropical diseases spread through 'global warming'"
ERROR 29	West Nile virus in the US spread through 'global warming'"
ERROR 30	Carbon dioxide is "pollution"
ERROR 31	The European heat wave of 2003 "killed 35,000"
ERROR 32	Pied flycatchers "cannot feed their young"
ERROR 33	Gore's bogus pictures and film footage
ERROR 34	The Thames Barrier "closing more frequently"
ERROR 35	"No fact...in dispute by anybody."

Source: Monckton Christopher, 35 Inconvenient Truths. The errors in Al Gore's movie, [Online], "Science & Public Policy Institute", http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/press_releases/monckton-response-to-gore-errors.pdf

On the other hand, the documentary "An Inconvenient Truth" has received the reply in the same register, through the documentary "The Great Global Warming Swindle" [17].

Al Gore's Organization functioned as an engine for thousands of other non-governmental organizations, political parties, universities and institutes of the national academies, international organizations and states. Its paradigm was taken, justified, fathomed, supplemented with case studies of regional and local level. At present, it predominates the public consciousness, and has a considerable advantage over skeptics in the scientific circles (less in terms of the number of experts positioned in the two camps!).

What motivates the proponents of the theory of global warming?

First, we cannot deny a sincere eco-concern. Cohorts of organizations, media editorial offices, and parties are afraid for the future of the planet and of human generations to come. The truth of the arguments on which it is based remains in question.

Secondly, various international or private structures that would manage the carbon certificate market – which represent the context of colossal and facile economic advantages.

Last (but not least?) the followers of global governance have found in the issue of global warming the perfect tool for their implementation. Very simple logic, in fact, is missed by the overwhelming majority of the public. Global warming cannot be solved with national legislation; it takes a global law. Those who violate the law must be identified and researched by a global police force, to be then judged by a global justice. Here it is then, the core of the future global government.

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Надішла до редколегії 01.09.14

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ГЛОБАЛЬНЕ ПОТЕПЛІННЯ МІЖ НАУКОЮ І ПОЛІТИКОЮ

Протягом останніх трьох десятиліть, наукова теорія глобального потепління стала політичною ідеологією. Значні політичні компоненти можна побачити як в передумовах, і (особливо) в наслідках. Але спостерігається вже принаймні десятиліття і негати-візм: науково-дослідні програми глобального потепління сумнівні щодо методології та етики досліджень. Як виклик до всіх тенденцій "теорія глобального потепління" вже стала "теорією глобальної зміни клімату". Чи правда, що глобальне потепління це ідеологія підготовки глобального керівництва над суворо лімітованою кількістю людей?

Ключові слова. Глобальне потепління, глобальна зміна клімату, теорія, ідеологія, політика.

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ГЛОБАЛЬНОЕ ПОТЕПЛЕНИЕ МЕЖДУ НАУКОЙ И ПОЛИТИКОЙ

В течение последних трех десятилетий, научная теория глобального потепления стала политической идеологией. Значительные политические компоненты можно увидеть как в предпосылках, и (особенно) в последствиях. Но наблюдается уже по крайней мере десятилетие и негати-визм: научно-исследовательские программы глобального потепления сомнительные по методологии и этике исследований. Как вызов всем тенденциям "теория глобального потепления" уже стала "теорией глобального изменения климата". Правда ли, что глобальное потепление это идеология подготовки глобального руководства над строго лимитированным количеством людей?

Ключевые слова. Глобальное потепление, глобальное изменение климата, теория, идеология, политика.

Bulletin of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Economics, 2015; 1(166): 56-59

UDK 31-004.9

JEL L86, N70

DOI: dx.doi.org/10.17721/1728-2667.2015/166-117

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ESTIMATION OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA COLLECTION EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY COMPLEX

The paper highlights shortcomings of current information system of energy statistics in Ukraine. The study describes the mechanism of automated statistical data collection in energy complex and estimates introduction efficiency of such system. Developed information system of energy statistics makes it possible to form the statistical report by different profiles in energy.

Keywords: State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine; energy complex.

Introduction. Information system of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine, particularly energy statistics can be characterized as not fully automated. That is

why it is important to create and implement the mechanism for statistical data which come from respondents