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DISTRIBUTION AND REDISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCE RENT: OPPORTUNITIES OF NATIONAL RENTAL FUND

The article substantiates the necessity of national rental fund creating and the possibility of its use as an instrument of distribution and redistribution of natural resource rent in the national economy has been studied. The concepts of redistribution of natural resource rent with the use of special storage and redistribution (national rent) funds tools have been determined. It is stressed that the general methodology and system of levers and distribution and redistribution tools of natural resource rent in the national economy is not coherent and does not provide the improvement of living standards and efficient use of essential component of national wealth – natural resources. Noted, that it is expedient to adhere to the established principles of the Fund organization and its management, to ensure implementation of socially important functions of the fund in the process of national rental fund creating.

Key words: distribution and redistribution of income, natural resource rent, national rental fund.

Formulation of the problem. One of the most important unsolved problems of modern Ukrainian society remains low living standards and deepening the differentiation of its incomes. The sharp social stratification of society and poverty of its large part are caused by several factors, including unfair appropriation of profit from use of natural resources by a limited group of persons. According to the World Bank, share of natural capital (land, minerals, biological resources) in the structure of the national wealth of Ukraine is 23.5%¹. In the world's leading economies an important role in the distribution and redistribution of derived income from the use of natural resources (natural resource rents) national rental funds play. Unfortunately, the general methodology and system of levers and distribution and redistribution tools of natural resource rent in Ukraine is not coherent and does not provide the improvement of living standards and efficient use of essential component of national wealth – natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to find effective mechanisms of distribution and redistribution of natural resource rent, providing not only economic but social development too.

Analysis of recent research and publications. There are several concepts of redistribution of natural resource rent using a special storage and redistribution (national rent) funds tools. First of all should be noted the concept of national property and social dividend of D. Lvov² and the concept of civil property and civil dividend of Yu. Razovskii³. According to the concept of D. Lvov: natural resources is an important part of national public property; source of income from the use of property - rent payments; every citizen has property rights and is entitled to income from the use of national assets; distribution and subsequent use of income (rent) are provided through social

1 The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium (2011). *The World Bank. Washington, DC.*

<<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ENVIRONMENT/Resources/ChangingWealthNations.pdf>> (2016, December, 18).

2 Львов, Д.С. (2004). *Вернуть народу ренту*. Москва: Издательство Эксмо, Издательство Алгоритм.

3 Разовский, Ю.В., Макаркин, Ю.Н., Горенкова, Е.Ю. (2013). *Минерально-сырьевой капитал*. Москва: ИПО У Никитских ворот.

security fund. The central element of national property system is the concept of a social dividend, which is based on the orientation of mechanism of natural rent spending on institutions that provide social guarantee of the minimum living standards and quality of life defined by objective possibilities, through which the mobilization of appropriate resources for address key challenges provides with the long term perspective. Social dividend is the sum of rental income generated after payment for services of all other factors of production. This is the net income of society, which goes to fund social security and can be distributed in equal shares among all its members.

According to the concept of Yu. Razovskii, providing every citizen with income from natural rent in the form of civil dividends (Civil rent) is possible on the basis of civil ownership of natural resources, which has a number of distinctive features¹: public ownership (resources belong to all citizens equally in right of birth or citizenship); paid use (rent paid by all companies and organizations that exploit natural resources, both private corporations and governmental); government or other public order (licensing of natural resources, assessment of projects, monitoring for natural resources, determining the rent, its concentration and guidance to civil rental fund are provided by public or community organizations); private appropriation of rent (legislative equitable distribution of resources of all kinds rent in equal shares who are the owners of natural resources). Natural rent can be shared among citizens in natural form within the rules of free use². Within this concept of natural rent (benefits, created by nature and used by man) in terms of money takes the form of civil dividends (Civil rent). Civic dividend is share of every citizen in the form of all absolute and part of differential rent. The resources obtained from the use of natural rent in the form of proceeds from the sale of rights (licenses) for Nature, income from the sale of stocks and rent for the use of natural resources, that exceeds the norm of free use, should be directed to civil dividends fund. Personal payments (equal size individual payments only on the basis of citizenship – civil dividends) from the fund must provide a guarantee of a distinct biological preservation and continuation of life to each citizen³.

The issue of national social / civil dividends fund creation on the basis of the mentioned concepts was explored by A. Sukhina, B. Matiukha, M. Movchan. The problem of rent in aspect of the state activity on creation of conditions for the welfare of all the people was analyzed by G. Zadorozhnyi and A. Katsuba. In their opinion, the system (fund) of national property (which allows to use effectively national wealth, especially basic resources, on which livelihoods of people in the country and its social formations are based) should become the real basis for revival of the Ukrainian nation⁴.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the necessity of creation and studying of use of national rental fund as a tool of distribution and redistribution of natural resource rent in the national economy.

Results. Unlike Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan have repeatedly discussed the proposal to start the legal practice of distribution of natural rent as dividends.

In 2001, Russian scientists have formulated the concept of the Federal Law "On procedure of regulation of income generated in the use of natural resources"⁵. The purpose of the bill was to establish order in which every citizen of the Russian Federation was able to control the receipt and use of rents from industrial, commercial or other use of natural resources, using the right of choice

1 Разовский, Ю.В. (2013). Управление сверхприбылью от использования минерально-сырьевого капитала. *Вестник Московского гуманитарного университета*, 2, 170-176.

2 Разовский, Ю.В. (2011). *Рента*. Москва: Мирознание. <<http://www.razovskiy.com/node/193>> (2016, October, 20).

3 Разовский, Ю.В., Матюха, В.В., Сухина, Е.Н., Мовчан, Н.Т. (2011). Развитие институтов недропользования России и Украины. *Известия вузов. Горный журнал*, 2, 44-50.

4 Задорожный, Г.В., Кацуба, А.В. (2013) *Глобализирующееся знание хозяйство: проблемы ренты и квазиренты*. Монография. Харьков: Точка, 200.

5 Разовский, Ю., Макаркин, Ю. (2011, ноябрь). О порядке регулирования природной ренты. *Бурение и Нефть журнал про газ и нефть*. <<http://burneft.ru/archive/issues/201111/12>> (2016, November, 10).

and powers of deputies of representative bodies of Russia. Despite the positive feedback from deputies, scientists and experts, the bill was not considered because of resistance of uninterested structures. In 2003, for consideration by the State Duma was introduced Draft Law¹, which included the establishment of state extra-budgetary fund for certain rights. It was planned that the fund will accumulate 80% of the rent of natural resources and through registered personal accounts will regularly distribute them according to the principle of equality between all citizens of Russia and in the future – invest some of that money directly into the economy. The source of fund formation at the beginning must become rent as a profit from the exploitation of mineral resources (hydrocarbons, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, precious metals), and later - and other natural resources (forest fund, water and biological resources, and others.). It was noted that the part of funds allocated to investment may not exceed 30% of the total fund. Investment sources considered first as increasing bank credit (due to constant fund of funds in credit institutions), and in the future – in the form of transfer of the fund directly in asset management to investment companies. Removing rent was planned through quality restructuring of the tax system by making appropriate changes to tax legislation. It was not just about rent payments. The authors of the bill stated: income distribution of natural resources among the population will actually reduce the tax burden on manufacturing industries, VAT, social payments. However, at the conclusion of the project noted that taxes and other charges for the use of natural resources is one of the main sources of budget incomes, funds are allocated for the funding of the tasks and functions of the state, including social character (pensions, benefits, wages of public sector employees, public investment in life-support systems and public healthcare). It is noted that the adoption of such a law would reduce opportunities to send additional state incomes from natural resources, the realization of socio-economic development and social support to low-income citizens. Thus, the proposal of solution the same issues, but by isolating and reducing and eventually elimination of corrupt component in the form of rent payments from the state budget distributive system was rejected.

Similar reasons for rejection of the sharing of oil rent among citizens were sounded and in Kazakhstan: first, possible growth of inflation and strengthening the national currency will result in reduction of competitiveness of domestic producers expect a reorientation of demand for imported products and the sharp rise in prices for domestic goods, especially housing, utilities, health care; secondly, the possible lack of funds and inadequate social obligations the state where a sharp decline in oil prices. The presence of the National Fund (undistributed among citizens) promotes fiscal stability of Kazakhstan².

It should be noted that today in Kazakhstan and Russia funds for savings that are linked to natural resource rents still exist: "National Fund" (Kazakhstan, established in 2001) and "National Welfare Fund" (Russia, established in 2008). But for the redistribution of natural rent among citizens these funds are not used.

One of the latest attempts to introduce natural rent redistribution among population is considered an entering of another bill to the State Duma in September 2016. The project, which gives citizens the right to get a part of federal incomes from mining, has been dubbed the "thirteenth salary"³. Initial annual payments will have same similarity. This legislative initiative

1 *Проект Федерального закона о правах граждан России на доходы от использования природных ресурсов Российской Федерации.*

<<http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&base=PRJ&n=19697#0>> (2016, October, 15).

2 *Указ о Концепции формирования и использования средств Национального фонда Республики Казахстан на среднесрочную перспективу 2005* (Президент Республики Казахстан).

<https://tengrinews.kz/zakon/prezident_respubliki_kazahstan/finansyi/id-U050001641_/#z70> (2016, September, 22).

3 *В Государственную Думу внесли проект о праве россиян на доходы от добычи полезных ископаемых.* <<https://ria.ru/economy/20160914/1476887439.html>> (2016, сентябрь, 22).

can also be called "labor" because the right to get their share of income will have not all Russian citizens, but only those who: have a work experience of at least nine months of the fiscal year and did not get unemployment benefits in this time; were registered in the employment service, but received no help; retirees who have at least five years of seniority. According to the authors, the bill, firstly, helps to avoid strengthening of such negative social phenomena as parasitism, and secondly, to encourage citizens to registration of labor relations in accordance with the law and helps to reduce the shadow economy. The project provides that the amount that is distributed will vary by year, the first financial year – 20% of income from natural resources in the country, and each next year – two per cent more than in the previous year. Shares of persons which are not used are not accumulated, not allocated to others, and must be transferred to the federal budget. Transfer of funds is planned to the personal accounts in the Sberbank of the Russian Federation. Despite some disadvantages, the approval of the project for the first time in legislative practice of Russia would regulate relations on creating of system of direct public access to income from natural resources.

It is predictable that if Russia and Kazakhstan – countries that are world exporters of mineral resources, refuse to accept the dividend program and redistribution of natural rent in favor of the country population, arguing their actions by lack of funds in the budget, Ukraine as energy-dependent state that imports a large volume of hydrocarbons, and certainly is not able to create any national rental fund.

However, according to the State Service of Geology and mineral resources, Ukraine is among the countries that have rich and diverse minerals. In the depths of Ukraine found nearly 20 thousand fields of natural resources and 117 deposits of minerals, including 8172 deposits which have 94 kinds of minerals and have commercial value and accounted by State reserves balance¹.

Ukraine ranks first in the world in proven reserves of manganese ores; is among the leading countries of the world in resources and reserves of zirconium, titanium (monopoly producer in the CIS of titanium concentrates), uranium (in the top ten countries in the world and top in Europe, it is now opened and explored 21 deposits of uranium)².

The first position in the European space Ukraine takes on proven reserves of coal, iron ore, kaolin, graphite, potassium sulphate and sodium salts, facing and decorative stones. Among the CIS states Ukraine occupies the first place in reserves of manganese ore and germanium, the second – coal, in reserves of iron ore, a number of rare metals. According to the metal assessment of resource base of rare metals, Ukraine ranks second in the CIS. One of the first places in Europe and the CIS is provided to Ukraine by large reserves, high diversity and medical properties of mineral water.

In the depths of Ukraine were revealed deposits and displays of almost all kinds of metallic and non-metallic minerals (Tabl. 1). To the industrial development is attracted from 40 to 100 percent of proven mineral reserves, on the basis of which is more than two thousand mining and processing enterprises work³.

1 Стан мінерально-сировинної бази України. *Офіційний сайт Державної служби геології та надр України*. <<http://www.geo.gov.ua/storinka/stan-mineralno-syrovynnoyi-bazy-ukrayiny>> (2017, January, 10).

2 Василенко, А.П. (2014). Мінерально-сировинна база України. Стаття 2. Стан мінерально-сировинної бази металічних корисних копалин України та основні напрями геологорозвідувальних робіт. *Мінеральні ресурси України*, 3, 3-7.

3 Стан мінерально-сировинної бази України. *Офіційний сайт Державної служби геології та надр України*. <<http://www.geo.gov.ua/storinka/stan-mineralno-syrovynnoyi-bazy-ukrayiny>> (2017, January, 10).

Table 1

Types of raw materials according to the industrial and economic importance of mineral resources of Ukraine Україн¹

<i>Category A.</i> Types of mineral raw materials which are mined intensively, characterized by significant proven reserves of minerals and components and are exported or can be considered as such with the purpose of providing in a short term of foreign exchange earnings and revenue to the state budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel and energy resources: gas, oil, condensate, coal, uranium 2. Metal Minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Ferrous metals: iron ore, manganese ore 2.2 Nonferrous and alloying: titanium
<i>Category B.</i> Types of mineral raw materials produced in limited quantities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Non-metallic minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Nonmetallic raw materials for metallurgy: – 3.2 Raw materials for mining and chemical complex and agriculture: native sulfur, potassium salt 3.3 Other non-metallic minerals, primary kaolin and gaize, limestone for sugar industry, rock debris materials
<i>Category B.</i> Types of minerals deposits of which are available, proven reserves, but the raw materials are produced in limited quantities or not produced at all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel and energy resources: methane of coal deposits 2. Metal minerals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Ferrous metals: – 2.2 Nonferrous and alloying: aluminum, nickel and cobalt 2.3 Rare and rare earth metals: lithium, rare earth and yttrium 2.4 Precious metals and diamonds: gold and silver 3. Non-metallic minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 nonmetallic raw materials for metallurgy: flux limestone and dolomite, bentonite clay 3.2 Raw materials for mining and chemical complex and agriculture: - 3.3 Other non-metallic minerals, barite, graphite
<i>Category D.</i> Types of minerals deposits of which currently in Ukraine are not developed and not well studied, but may in the future become important for the economy of the state, taking into account the needs of other industries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel and energy resources: high clayed raw materials, shale gas 2. Metal minerals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Ferrous metals: chromium ores 2.2 Nonferrous and alloying: copper, lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, molybdenum 2.3 Rare and rare-earth metals, tantalum and niobium, zirconium and hafnium, scandium, trace elements - rhenium 2.4. Precious metals and diamonds, platinum, diamonds 3. Non-metallic minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Nonmetallic raw materials for metallurgy: fluorspar, bentonite clay, heat-resistant raw materials, magnesite, high clayed raw materials 3.2 Raw materials for the mining and chemical complex and agriculture: apatite, phosphates 3.3 Other non-metallic minerals, semiprecious raw materials, gluconate, quartzite and quartz sand for metallurgy and glass production, feldspar, manmade materials

However, consumption of significant amounts of oil and natural gas (fifth in the world in terms of gas consumption after the USA, Russia, Germany and the UK) and insufficient domestic

¹ Закон про затвердження Загальнодержавної програми розвитку мінерально-сировинної бази України на період до 2030 року 2011 (Верховна Рада України). Офіційний сайт Верховної Ради України. <<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3268-17>> (2016, грудень, 15).

production that covers domestic oil consumption by 10-12% and gas – to 20-25%, forcing Ukraine to import these raw materials in large volumes (on the import of gas state ranks third in the world after the USA and Germany), which negatively affects the socio-economic development of the country¹.

The only fossil hydrocarbon feedstock is coal (in the fuel-energy balance it is a leader), whose reserves can provide the needs of industry and energy of Ukraine in the next 200-500 years. If the structure of world fossil hydrocarbon feedstock coal is 67%, oil – 18% and gas – 15%, in Ukraine respectively 94.5%, 2% and 3.6%. Resources of coal in Ukraine to a depth of 1500 meters up 117.2 billion tons, of which 45.8 billion tons are explored balance reserves, among which 32.1 billion tons – power coal and 13.7 billion tons – coke coal².

Specialists of the Institute of Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the total value of the natural wealth of Ukraine is determined in the amount of 1.06 trillion UAH. In resource structure land capital is 44.7% of the total value of natural wealth, mineral - respectively 24.8%, timber – 7.9%, water – 6.4%³. That is the main resource is land capital, mineral resource takes a leading role in forming the productive capacity of the state, water and forests – have a significant structure forming and secondary importance for the national economy.

However, not all natural resources are wealth. It is essential that resources be ready for immediate use in commercial circulation and capitalized, that was the object of applying human activity and create added value. Ukraine is among the countries with middle level of natural resources (natural wealth of the world is about 44.6 trillion dollars USA), but with relatively reduced rates of natural wealth due to low level of capitalization of natural resources. Their incomplete capitalization is the main reason for the existence of poor countries with large quantity of natural and human resources. Indicators of natural wealth per capita in 2012 were 2,922 dollars USA (exchange rate 8.0 UAH / USD USA), which is 2.17 times less than the world. However, the natural wealth of Ukraine in terms of value equal to one tenth of the gold reserves of the world in general. The whole world gold reserves in 2014, according to US researchers, estimated at 30 thousand tons. Then 1.06 trillion UAH worth more than 3.0 thousand tons of gold at market prices (1 ton of gold is about 33 million dollars USA)⁴.

Thus, the natural wealth is enormous potential of direct use in production and the formation, distribution and redistribution of rental income in the system of national economy to their final use by the country's population. The limited land and natural reserves of raw materials is one of the conditions of rent, acquires a new meaning in terms of new objects for rental tax. We know that in today's world, number of natural factors and resources are increasing, bringing rents. Scientific and technical progress contributes to the opening of new fields, the emergence of technological capabilities for developing of resources that have not previously been used, to the using of mineral

1 Стан мінерально-сировинної бази України. *Офіційний сайт Державної служби геології та надр України*. <<http://www.geo.gov.ua/storinka/stan-mineralno-syrovynnoyi-bazy-ukrayiny>> (2017, January, 10).

2 Калько, А.Д. (2011). Про мінерально-сировинну безпеку як складову національної безпеки. *Наукові записки, 1*.

<http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/old_jrn/Soc_Gum/NZTNPU/geogr/2011_1/6/003Kalko.pdf> (2016, November, 20).

3 Хвесик, М., Бистряков, І., Клиновий, Д. (2016). Природне багатство України: загальнопорівняльна характеристика. *Український журнал Економіст*. <<http://uaekonom.merkel.org.ua/12920prirodnebagatstvoukrayinizagalnoporvnyalnaharakteristika>. Html> (2016, September, 11).

4 Хвесик, М., Бистряков, І., Клиновий, Д. (2016). Природне багатство України: загальнопорівняльна характеристика. *Український журнал Економіст*. <<http://uaekonom.merkel.org.ua/12920prirodnebagatstvoukrayinizagalnoporvnyalnaharakteristika>. Html> (2016, September, 11).

resources and products as a result of mining and processing, as a secondary raw material¹. Western countries, having exhausted rents from natural raw products, move to filling the budget at the expense of rent extraction from unconventional resources. For example, ranges of radio waves for mobile phones, allowing access the Internet. In 2000 in Germany from selling the right to use these bands were obtained budget revenues in the calculation of 615 euros per capita, and the UK – 630 euros. United Kingdom, India and other countries are considering the possibility of obtaining rental income from use of land alienation along the railroad with their servitudes with a view to laying telecommunication cable. Updating bands of British channels for laying fiber-optic cables will give an annual rental income of 6.7 million pounds a year².

Rental income for the use of radio frequency resource also for many years replenishes the state budget of Ukraine. The project of Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017" provides an increase in rent for certain ranges (which are promising for the development of 4G mobile communications) at 488 times – from 41 UAH to 20 thousand UAH for every 1 MHz frequency band for a month³.

This indicates that more resources are recognized as rent forming, an increase in rental income is observed, and thus opportunities of the creation and operation of funds, which are sources of rent, are expanding and increasing.

Revenues from natural resources in the form of rent payments come to the state budget, where they dissolve among other taxes and fees. In the current system of income distribution is quite impossible to trace exactly where the funds are sent and what they are used for. The state budget is the largest source of corrupt part of the country because of the complex and intricate system of redistribution and cost accounting. Judging by the electronic declarations of politicians and officials, the sources of their income is mostly what should belong to the people - the natural rent, which by means of shady schemes transformed into a political and status rents, settling in the pockets of the elite. Total revenues of a declaration of People's Deputies are 1324.37 million dollars USA, 177.48 million euro, 390.17 million UAH, 0.33 Swiss francs, of which 68.5% is cash⁴. With the political will of the ruling elite share of income from natural rent should be redistributed and is aimed at solving urgent social and economic problems of the country and its citizens.

A total rental income per one person, as in 2015, is approximately 1334 UAH. Rent and charges for the use of other natural resources in the consolidated budget of Ukraine in 2015 amounted to 41958.19 million UAH, payment for land (which from 2015 is not a separate tax revenues, and transferred to property tax) – 14873.43 million UAH, in the amount is equal to 56789.62 million UAH. The population of Ukraine in 2015 was 42590.9 thousand of permanent residents (excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea and in Sevastopol). Rent for use of mineral resources, which in 2015 amounted to 38008.28 million UAH, per capita is about 892 UAH⁵. If the deduction of 80% of rent for use of mineral

1 Жикаляк, Н.В. (2013). Рента в горной промышленности: виды и причины образования. *Економічний вісник Донбасу*, 3 (33), 180-185.

2 Демина, М.П. (2012). К проблеме рентных отношений в условиях глобализации экономики. *Известия Иркутской государственной экономической академии (Байкальский государственный университет экономики и права)*, 4. <<http://eizvestia.isea.ru.isea.ru>> (2016, November, 22).

3 Пояснювальна записка до проекту Закону України «Про Державний бюджет України на 2017 рік» (Верховна Рада України). *Офіційний сайт Верховної Ради України*. <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=60032> (2016, November, 10).

4 Гуржий, Е. (2016). Е-декларации: у чиновников и депутатов миллиарды под матрасами. <<http://kp.ua/politics/555827-e-deklaratsyy-u-chynovnykov-y-deputatov-myllyardy-pod-matrasamy>> (2016, November, 10).

5 Розраховано за: *Річний звіт про виконання Державного бюджету України за 2015 рік*. <<http://www.treasury.gov.ua/main/uk/doccatalog/list?currDir=311513>>; *Офіційний сайт Державної служби статистики України*. <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2016/ds/kn/kn_u/kn1016_u.html> (2017, January, 10).

resources to the national ret fund and rental redistribution to every citizen of the country, to nominal personal account can be sent to about 714 UAH annually. Projected revenues amount of rent and payment for the use of other natural resources to the state budget in 2017 is 52113.9 million UAH, and rent for use of mineral resources, such as mining minerals of national importance – 44303.3 million UAH¹. That is rental income in terms of 1 capita (citizen of the country) will increase.

Of course, given sum of money has insignificant size and many might say that we should not disperse the funds among the multimillion population. But these funds can be directed at solving problems in health, education, science and others. For example, the government allocated to health just 2.7% of GDP in the EU and WHO recommendations – at least 5%. Expenditures for the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017 are provided in the amount of 62019.68 million UAH (when needed 140-160 billion UAH) 1461 UAH – per person. Including the funds provided for: leadership and management in the health sector (58.18 million UAH); research, scientific and scientific-technical development, training and retraining of scientific personnel in health care field and so on (108.8 million UAH); training and retraining of medical and pharmaceutical, scientific and teaching staff by universities of all levels of accreditation in health care field (3947.62 million UAH); functioning of the National Scientific Medical Library, preservation and promotion of the history of medicine (24.56 million UAH) and others that are not directly related to the treatment process². Therefore, the amount of funds allocated for the provision of medical care to population will be only 210 UAH (state tariff, which is provided for annual maintenance per patient). According to new approaches to the use of budget money of Concept reform financing of health care system of Ukraine 2016, they should be directed to specific services for a particular patient. However, these costs are too little. The citizens of society who need medical care will further use the funds that are formed as a national dividend. The principle of health reform "money follows the patient"³ corresponds to the first phase of the concept of national dividends.

Natural rent that is withdrawn and directed to the state budget in the form of rent, may be the sum of an order of magnitude greater, provide transparency of these processes and eliminate shady schemes. For example, during 9 months of 2016 "Naftogaz" received a net profit of 25.5 billion UAH, which at 78% was achieved by profit from gas transit⁴. Compared to the same period of last year, the profit of "Naftogaz" has grown more than 100 times, that starting from 2016 made the company a donor of state budget, not the budget recipient of aid. We remind that the value of the rental income associated with the overall production costs and normal profit that leaves the company in its disposal. Thus, the increase in wages of employees in 2016 almost doubled – 505.65 million UAH against 283.5 million UAH in 2015 with the same number of persons – 645 cannot be considered objective and one that significantly reduces the rent payments. Average monthly costs per employee of NAC, which in 2016 rose to 61.24 thousand UAH against 36.63 thousand UAH last year, not consistent with the average wage in the field and the country. Members of the Board of "Naftogaz" (4 persons) for the year will receive an additional sum of 46.6 million UAH. By such tenfold increase "Naftogaz" explains the need to bring labor costs of

1 Пояснювальна записка до проекту Закону України «Про Державний бюджет України на 2017 рік» (Верховна Рада України). Офіційний сайт Верховної Ради України.

<http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=60032> (2016, November, 10).

2 Пояснювальна записка до проекту Закону України «Про Державний бюджет України на 2017 рік» (Верховна Рада України). Офіційний сайт Верховної Ради України.

<http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=60032> (2016, November, 10).

3 Концепція реформи фінансування системи охорони здоров'я України, підготовлена робочою групою з питань реформи фінансування охорони здоров'я при МОЗ України.

<http://moz.gov.ua/docfiles/pre_20160205_0_dod.pdf>.

4 Прибыль Нафтогаза выросла более чем в 100 раз. <<http://biz.liga.net/ekonomika/tek/novosti/3565671-naftogaz-v-2016-godu-poluchil-25-5-mlrd-grn-chistoy-pribyli.htm>> (2017, January, 10).

the board of virtually its average wage management of similar companies in other countries, including Austria, Poland, Romania, Russia and Hungary. But it does not take into account the effectiveness of employees at all levels of "Naftogaz Ukraine" and the fact that that the average wage in these countries are several times higher than in Ukraine¹.

Conclusions. As the developing of economy and improving the mechanisms of distribution and redistribution of natural rent, payment of national dividends will invariably grow. Expansion of dividend program is possible by expanding the sources of filling of national rental fund - from rent payments for subsoil use to pay for the use of other natural resources, and in the future it can be also engage quasi-rent income.

Establishing of a national rental fund – is the way of society unity by giving it the status of economic rights corresponding to the realities of today. In the process of creating targeted off-budget extra-national rental Fund of Ukraine can be used advanced world experience of formation and development of such funds, in particular the principles of operation and management performed by them socially important functions (investment, savings, anti-inflation, social) order of formation and use of funds.

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¹ Оголений король: скільки і на чому заробляє «Нафтогаз» відповідно до фінплану - 2016. <<http://forbes.net.ua/ua/nation/1425237-ogolenij-korol-skilki-i-na-chomu-zaroblyae-naftogaz-vidpovidno-do-finplanu-2016>> (2017, January, 10).

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