

ECOLOGICAL TAXATION ON SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT FOR LOCAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this work aims to verify, the contribution of the Ecological VAT for environmental sustainability in the municipality of Guajará-Mirim. This innovative instrument for allocating tax revenue in Brazil was designed to promote the conservation and creation of conservation units, aiming to compensate municipal governments of potential losses in tax revenues when the imposition of these areas. The choice of the Municipality of Guajará-Mirim for this research due to the fact that 91% of its territory is covered by protected areas, so the county rondonian that receives more transfer of the Ecological VAT. This work comes from an exploratory and descriptive which was developed using existing secondary data on official documents from government agencies, and primary data obtained through interviews with representatives of the municipal administration of the city under study. The processing of these data was made through the technique of content analysis. The research points out that benefits that protected areas generate for the city of Guajará-Mirim from the perspective of the Ecological ICMS, consists, mainly, in the significant increase of municipal revenue, although this is not contributing significantly to is environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Public management. Ecological ICMS. Local taxation. Sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

The notion of sustainable development occupies a central position within the environmental movement of this publication, in 1987, the Report of the World Commission on Environment of the United Nations, entitled "Our Common Future". The report stated that sustainable is the development that meets our present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their (NUSDEO, 2005. P.144).

The discussions involved in the report "Our Common Future", was based on the idea of reconciling environmental protection and economic development issue, famously overcoming the precarious living conditions of the population of third world countries and the need to allow these States to seeking an increase of their national economies, with the preservation of natural resources necessary for the survival of future generations (NUSDEO, 2005, p, 145).

Due to speed with what is happening to degradation in the environment, it becomes increasingly urgent to incorporate their protection in public policy, creating a close link between environment and economy. Brazil, in addition to regulatory mechanisms of our legislation is going towards the creation and implementation of economic mechanisms to support the management of natural resources. The phenomenon of decentralization that has taken place in recent years, demand greater participation of municipalities in the conduct of public policy, pressing local managers to adopt innovative ways of administration, able to contribute to the promotion of development with social equity, environmental sustainability .

The instrumentalization of this policy has occurred from the rearrangement in the distribution of tax revenues collected by states with the tax on circulation of goods and the provision of interstate, intercity transport and communication services - ICMS, which is now possible in many municipalities by through the creation and implementation of the Ecological ICMS. The policy of the Ecological ICMS is a positive intervention. It is characterized as a factor of no coercive regulation, in the form of subsidy, and intergovernmental fiscal stimulus. Aims to achieve a purpose of preserving, combined with fiscal justice, without creating a new tax, not presenting, thus, any burden to the state or even increases the tax burden for the taxpayer (SCAFF & TUPIASSU 2005 , p.735).

According Jatoba (2003), the objectives of the Ecological ICMS is encouraging the adoption of projects by municipalities that conserve the environment and promote sustainable development and create a compensatory mechanism for municipalities whose tax base has been reduced because it can not allocate areas conservation of productive activities. Payments coming from the Ecological ICMS are meant for the local governments, instead of having as destination the landowners and, in addition, these resources can not be linked to environmental expenses and any other expense. What states are seeking to do is to create mechanisms for municipalities to invest resources on the Ecological ICMS environment. The research is justified insofar as it contributes to the advancement of discussions on sustainable development in the State of Rondônia, precisely in the city of Guajará-Mirim where he owns a large area of environmental protection, which contributes to the reduction of environmental degradation, creating legal institutional frameworks to strengthen the various dimensions of sustainability.

In practical terms, the results can best promote the role of public managers, in order to achieve greater efficiency and impact of public expenditures generating an attempt to improve the tools and techniques for decision making and for future evaluations of public policies. This work is divided into five (5) parts besides this introduction. The first part presents a discussion of the theoretical and conceptual foundations of sustainable development; Ecological ICMS and the Brazilian states that have already implemented in their legislation. The second part, the characterization of the state of Rondônia and the municipality under study; the third part of the implementation of the methodology used; the fourth part of the survey results and last are woven final comments about the research, presented the findings and recommendations deemed to continuing studies within the theme.

Theoretical and conceptual foundations of sustainable development

The term "development", for long, been inextricably linked to the idea of economic growth. Singer (1977) presents the current scholars who defend or recognize the difference between economic growth and development. Therefore, growth is seen as a process of quantitative expansion, more commonly observable in relatively stable systems of industrialized countries, while development is a process of qualitative transformation of the economic systems of developing countries. In this perspective, the development would be the process of changing from one system to another, it is necessary to understand the historical reality of the global economy.

Another contribution to the analysis of economic development is attributed to Schumpeter (1988). This author understands the phenomenon of the contemporary development phase through the past development, when it states that historical factor is a vehicle for understanding economic development, however, explains it without using a whole the historical factors. The development according to Schumpeter (1988) is based on widespread changes in the economy, as new goods, new production method, opening markets, new raw materials, new industrial organization. From this perspective, presents the importance of the entrepreneur, innovator, economic agent, which adds new products to market and promote economic development. In this process, the idea of development in the 1950s and 1960s was understood essentially as the need for transformation of agrarian countries and regions based on an industrial base (SILVA, 2005). Therefore, the achievement of economic development from the perspective of linear progress, prevailed in the debate that moment.

According to Sachs (1993), all development planning needs to take into account both the following five dimensions of sustainability: Social - greater equity in income distribution, substantially improving the rights and conditions of the population; Economy - A more efficient allocation and management of resources, with a regular flow of public and private investment, and evaluated macro social terms; Ecological - use of natural resources with minimal damage to systems, limiting consumption of resources, reducing the volume of waste and pollution, voluntary restraint of material consumption by the rich countries, intensification of clean technology research and formulate rules for proper environmental protection; Space - geared to a rural versus urban setting more balanced with a better distribution of human settlements and economic activities; Cultural - focus on processes of cultural change to eco development of a plurality of solutions that respect the specific characteristics of each ecosystem, each culture and each location.

Order to achieve sustainable development is necessary to combine the efforts of the whole society, without excluding any of its segments, discussing important topics such as population explosion, birth control, industrial development, predation and educational policy. Sustainable development should constitute a global goal of all mankind so that you can be reached. People should unite for this cause and together combat environmental problems with imaginative and efficient solutions (Cavalcanti, 1995). Sachs (2000) suggests that the term development is isolated from its potential adjectives, since it has been "sliced" according to the speeches and the interests of various schools of thought. To meet all stakeholders whenever the term would be accompanied by a set of qualities, such as "social-political-economic-cultural-human ...". All together just to clarify that the term "development" is multidimensional. Sachs (2004) argues that, first of all, you need to think globally and act locally, ie, viewing the problems of a global nature and assess the impacts on local processes.

Silva (2005) conceptualizes sustainable development as a process of transformation that occurs smoothly in the spatial, social, environmental, cultural and economic dimensions from the individual to the global. The Society for the author is a complex adaptive system where processing, economic and spatial occur and thus can not analyze the development process partially. States that the changes are irreversible and continuous, increasing society's responsibility towards present and future generations. And according to the same author, a sustainable society can only be feasible if it is the shelter of a mosaic of local models, in which the concept of sustainability to materialize, considering the socio-cultural and ecological specificities of place. No local sustainability, global sustainability is a useless abstraction, an empty and illusory discourse. (SILVA, 2005).

According to Ribeiro (2005), local development emerges as a new locus of hope to enter modernity and overcome economic stagnation, replacing concepts and promises of an extensive, inclusive economic development and homogenized. Thus the appreciation of local features certain changes in forms of political organization and adjustments in public administration. As Ribeiro (2005) development models that ignore local realities were responsible for the destruction of knowledge, by forced displacement of populations and the rapid depletion of natural resources. For this author, the dispute over the concept of local development is best understood from the fields of historicity, allowing for better understanding of processing capacity brought by acting in local development projects today.

Sustainability is a complex concept and has different approaches, but all is the concept of intrinsic balance of the biosphere and the well being of humanity. If our current development is not sustainable, it is because we degrade some natural biomes that provided critical environmental services, ie, essential to our well being and that can not be replaced by human capital. The topic is quite broad and should be seen within a broader context, where there is social, economic and environmental aspects, the basic concept of sustainability (DIAS, 2008).

The term "sustainable development" is questioned and studied thoroughly by several authors, given the vagueness of its meaning and the various methods that have been experienced with the intention of measuring both the development, when sustainability (Veiga, 2008). Have to Sachs (2009), one of the pioneers of the subject, says that the concept of development with sustainability implies the idea, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive sustainable economic development. That is, a tripod consisting of three basic dimensions of society. {...} On the other hand, for things to happen, they need to be economically viable. Economic viability is a necessary condition for development. (Sachs, 2009, p.22).

Continued Sachs (2009), stating that the social, ecological and economic dimensions are reachable by the main term development. Social development because its function is to promote the welfare of all. The ecological brings with it a call for solidarity with future generations, since the growth and enrichment of a society should not be prohibitive to the survival or well being of future generations. Economic assumes that economic efficiency is the rational use of resources, and this affects an entire society. Thus we would have social equity, ecological prudence and economic efficiency as pillars for ensuring sustainability. The intersection of these foundations is the balance between all major aspects of human life, and yet brings out the worst conflicts. (Sachs, 2009).

The Ecological ICMS

The tax on goods and the provision of interstate, intercity transport and communication (ICMS) services, is a major source of tax revenue for states and municipalities, representing more than 90% of the revenues of the Brazilian states (Loureiro, 2009) .

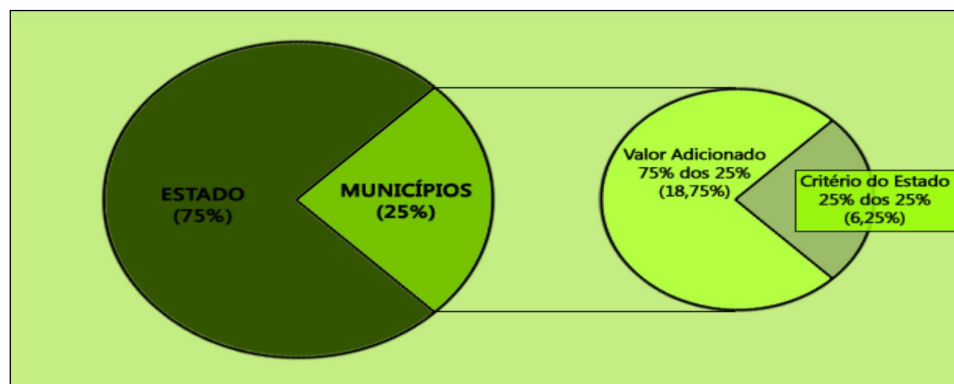
According to John (2004), in Brazil originated from the ICMS sales tax, created by Law 4,265 of December 31, 1922. Through the 1934 Constitution, the tax has to be on sales and consignments, made to merchants both as for producers, including industrial, getting the first free operation of the small producer.

The tax follows undergoing changes to Constitutional Amendment No. 18, dated December 1, 1965, which transforms the sales tax on tax on movement of goods (ICM), burdening the aggregate sales value and not the act of selling itself, since this is cumulative and carries a burden on the taxpayer. In the current Brazilian constitution, are incorporated into the services of interstate and intermunicipal transportation and communication, changing its name to ICMS, with strictly fiscal, intended to provide revenue to the states (John, 2004). It is important to note that the ICMS has five categories of taxes. The first refers to the tax on business operations; the second concerns the tax on intrastate and interstate transport service; the third includes the tax on communication services; the room puts the tax on importation, circulation, distribution or consumption of lubricants and liquid and gaseous fuels and electricity; and lastly, there is the tax on extraction, circulation, distribution and consumption of minerals (CARRAZA, 2002).

The Federal Constitution of 1988, article 158 provides that the collection of ICMS: Seventy-five percent (75%) are at least for the state for their maintenance and investments; Twenty-five percent (25%) are distributed among municipalities. Transforming these 25% are distributed to municipalities by 100%, we have: Seventy-five percent (75%), at least, should be distributed according to an index called Value Added Tax - VAF (difference between the value of the invoices output of products and services and the value of the bills of entry of products services and transactions related to the movement of goods and services in the municipality).

In simple terms, VAF corresponds to each municipality, the average value of goods outlets, plus the value of services rendered, less the value of goods entries in each calendar not; Twenty-five percent (25%) shall be distributed in accordance with criteria set by state law. Vinicius Duarte Ribeiro site Ecological ICMS ICMS represents the distribution as provided in the Federal Constitution.

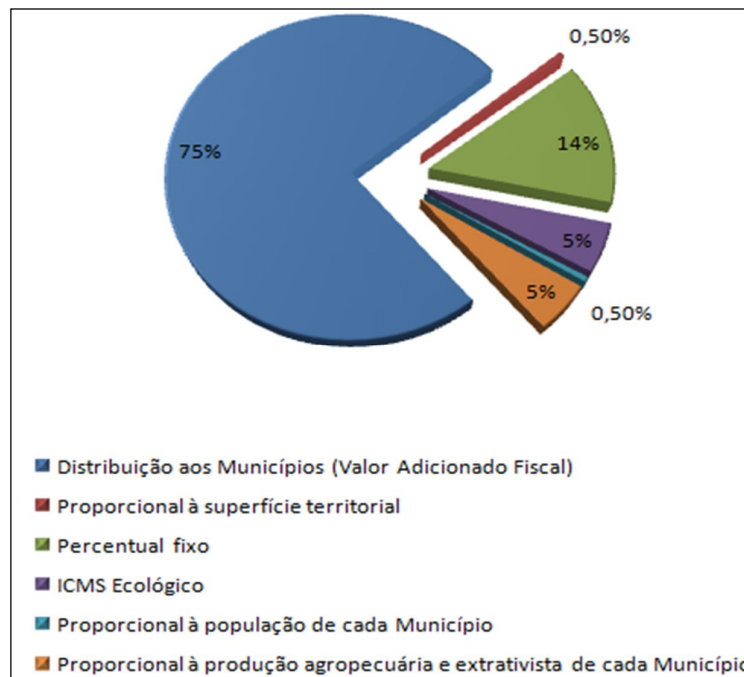
Figure 1: Distribution of ICMS as CF/88 in Brazil.



Source: Ecological ICMS site, 2013.

In the State of Rondônia Decree No. 11908 of 12 December 2005, with the backing of Complementary Law No. 147, of January 15, 1996, which established the Ecological VAT, defines the criteria for distribution of the share of income of the proceeds ICMS belonging to municipalities, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Distribution of ICMS in the State of Rondônia, Brazil.



Source: Compiled by author, 2013.

The ecological ICMS receives two primary functions: the compensatory and supportive (BENSUSAN, 2002). The compensatory function benefits the municipalities that suffer limitations regarding the management of their territories, depending on the existence of protected areas or areas with usage restrictions. These counties generally receive less money when the allocation made by the state, it usually has less generating activities ICMS collection (trade, industry and services). Have a supportive function acts as an incentive to municipalities, arousing interest in creating or expanding conservation areas or other criteria relevant to the Ecological ICMS, including on qualitative aspects. (BENSUSAN, 2002 p.13-20)

From the point of view of Tupiassu (2004), with regard to compliance with the principles of financial informants and national tax system, the adequacy of existing economic instruments, such as the Ecological VAT, without increasing the tax burden that is subjected to the population, is one of the most convenient options for financing environmental policies in the current context.

In the early 1990s, the State of Paraná, followed by other states created legislation to reward municipalities for protected areas and watershed reserves within its boundaries, allocating 5% of ICMS resources to municipalities according to a ranking conservation. The idea was to compensate municipalities with low tax rates by great extent of its territory destined for protected areas. With this economic incentive, municipalities began to increasingly interested in expanding their areas of conservation in order to increase its share in the distribution of resources (Loureiro, 2006).

There are variations from state to state, the VAT percentage to be distributed and the evaluation criteria and allocation, but in common all these programs distribute funds as a means of gratifying that the municipality acts to conserve the environment (Loureiro, 2006). Among the states that have already made the allocation of tax revenues based on environmental factors, identified the election of the following criteria

for distribution of the proceeds of the Ecological ICMS, as consultation with state laws of each state, as Table 1 below.

Therefore, as we can see from the analysis of the frame, beyond the criteria biodiversity (protected areas, indigenous lands, traditional communities, reclamation), adopted by all states, other environmental issues are also contained in legislation such as sample collection, processing and garbage disposal, heritage conservation, conservation of water sources of supply, soil conservation, control of fires.

Table 1 - Criteria used by the states for distribution of the Ecological ICMS

States in Brazil	Criteria for the allocation of tax revenues of VAT based on elements of environmental preservation.
Paraná	5% of the according to the existence of protected areas and restrictions on land use in terms of sources of supply; with the advent of State Decree 2.791/96, we started to also consider the coefficient of biodiversity in the County, and could be suspended or reduced by reason of the transfer practices that harm the environment.
São Paulo	0.5% based on the percentage of the total area, in the state of water reservoirs for the generation of electricity and the area of these reservoirs in the municipalities, existing in the prior year, determined by the Secretary of Energy; 0.5%, due to territorial spaces specially protected existing in each County and State, calculated in proportion to the areas of environmental constraint each. The transfer will be progressive, taking into account the restrictions on use of land for industrial and residential use in each municipality.
Minas Gerais	1% being 50% of the Ecological ICMS (green), whereas the area occupied by protected areas and water, registered and defined by legal instruments (State Forestry Institute), calculating the index of environmental restrictions watershed area; 50% of the Ecological ICMS (brown - sanitation) when filled at least one of the following requirements: Owning treatment or final disposal of solid waste, licensed by the public agency, that meets at least 70% of the local population, or; Owning sewage treatment, licensed by the government body system that meets at least 50% of the city's population.
Rio Grande do Sul	7% of the based on the ratio between the area of the city (by multiplying by three conservation areas and those flooded by dams, except those located in municipalities headquarters of hydroelectric plants) and the area of the state.
Mato Grosso	5% of the ICMS collection for municipalities that have areas in protected areas and indigenous lands; 2% for the municipalities that have sanitary sewer service and garbage collection for most of the population.
Mato Grosso do Sul	5% takes into account the conservation area of each municipality or influenced by sources of supply and indigenous populations. Are also computed the conservation management categories and the coefficient for biodiversity conservation.
Pernambuco	1% share of ICMS distributed entering the municipalities that have protected areas; 5% from 2002, between the municipalities who have composting plants or controlled landfill.
Tocantins	0.5% of the GST to municipalities that prioritize Municipal Environmental Policy; 1.0% of the GST to municipalities that have areas in protected areas and indigenous lands; 0.5% of the GST to municipalities that have control and fighting fires; 0.5% of the GST to municipalities that perform soil conservation; 1.0% of the GST to municipalities that have sanitation and water conservation.
Rondônia	5% of the builds on the protected area of each municipality and the total protected area in the State of Rondônia.
Amapá	Adopted the model of index calculation performed in the State of Paraná.
Acre	5% being for municipalities that have environmental conservation units, areas of interest relevant laws or federal, state or local ordinances, property public or private.
Goiás	5% distributed in proportion to the compliance with the requirements defined in specific, related to the law enforcement, defense, restoration and preservation of the environment.
Rio de Janeiro	2,5% being: 45% of the percentage allocated to municipalities considering the area and effective implementation of conservation of Private Natural and Permanent Preservation Areas equity; 30% of the percentage allocated to municipalities considering the index of environmental quality of water resources; 25% of the percentage allocated to municipalities considering the collection and proper disposal of solid waste.

Source: Compiled by author, based on the Ecological ICMS Site, 2013.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STUDY AREA

The State of Rondônia, with an area of 238.512,8 square kilometers, is the fourth extension in the northern region, representing 6.19% and 2.79% of it's extension of the Country Its origin is linked to the creation of the Federal Territory Guapore by Decree 5.812/1943, dismembered land in the states of Amazonas and Mato Grosso. The Federal Territory Guapore was renamed Federal Territory of Rondônia by Complementary Law No. 2.731/56 and transformed into the State Complementary Law No. 41 as the 23 th unit of Federated Brazil, (& Sergio Buarque, 2003).

The State of Rondônia with 52 municipalities located in the Western Amazon and the BR 364, is the link with the rest of the country, namely: Midwest, South and Southeast. Its economy of recent development, 0.5% of GDP in the last five years, based on an agricultural base that consolidated via colonization and development projects implemented by the Federal Government, which resulted in extensive migration to the state generating environmental conflicts related land tenure and natural resources. (& Sergio Buarque, 2003). In Rondônia, 95% of protected areas were created in the 1990s, a period that precedes government programs for the northern region, including the Planaflo, which had highlighted the environmental component.

According to Choi (2011), the economic history of Rondônia is originally linked to the historical context of the Eastern Amazon. The rubber was undoubtedly a major force for development of the region. Although the idea of building a railroad had been motivated by trade in products linked to the "hinterland drugs" economy, as pointed out by Choi (2011) was the period of the rubber that the Madeira Mamore - EFMM was actually materialized and thus regarded here as the ultimate symbol of economic strength rubber in the region in the future would be the state of Rondônia. However, Malaysia, an Asian country subordinate to Britain, with a more rational system of cultivation for the production of rubber, obtained by native Amazonian seeds, then put the global market for rubber processing, ending the Brazilian this domain segment. The EFMM after frustrating for its construction by the British and North American trials, was finally built in the interstitium 1907-1912. Therefore its conclusion occurred in the last moments of Brazilian field of international rubber market, ending with this, the first economic cycle in the Amazon, because the following year, in 1913, Malaysia now would lead it.

As Choi (2011), the fall in the international rubber market becomes favorable again only the product of the Brazilian Amazon during the Second World War when the Japanese conquered Malaysia, English colony, a fact that prevented international trade. Thus, agreements of Washington bring a new impetus to the region's economy, but not at that level first economic experienced by the rubber boom in the Amazon. Thus, this portion had its regional rondoniense grounded historical context in the rubber economy, which in the view of Cavalcanti (2001), ended up shaping the local culture. Still, as Choi (2011), the EFMM was the great channeler of a process of institutional change that led to the emergence of two major urban centers of the region in this period, which were elevated to municipalities in the same years that mark the beginning and the end of construction of the railroad. Therefore, Porto Velho, capital of Rondonia current, threshold, was founded in 1907 and Guajará-Mirim endpoint in 1912 that by the year 1977, this would be the only political-institutional framework legally established in the region. In this context, the meso-Wood Guapore rondoniense has the largest forest heritage, such as the municipality of Guajará-Mirim who presents with 91% of its territory under the condition of protected areas.

EXPERIMENTAL PART

The research developed adopted the quantitative and qualitative approach, the latter approach has currently been considered by several authors, more suitable for application in the social sciences and as the author (Filippin, 2005), "[...] to be a adequate to understand the nature of a social phenomenon manner. ". The nature, the research is characterized as descriptive and, according to this author (GIL, 1999), such research "[...] have as their primary objective the description of the characteristics of a given population or phenomenon, or else the establishment relationships between variables. ". Regarding technical procedures research is bibliographic and documentary.

The basis of the literature was formed by the documents titled: Local Diagnostics municipality Guajará-Mirim and integrated municipal sanitation plan. These two "reports" contains a series of data from the city under study, considering the perspectives of economic, social and environmental dimensions.

Moreover, even were used as sources for research, official rates according to the indicators of sustainable development, the perspective presented by Ignacy Sachs (2002), ie, a development that is economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally prudent.

The technique used in the research of content analysis was to identify, through thematic analysis and frequency terms, the characteristics that may be associated with regional scene recorded in the analyzed documents.

Results and Discussion

The local municipality Diagnostics Guajará-Mirim, is more complete in terms of information about the health of the city, while bringing relevant information on aspects of education and economic development of the municipality.

Moreover, the integrated municipal sanitation plan brings a more complete context of the social and economic data of the municipality studied, including comparison with other municipalities in the state of Rondônia data.

From the quantitative analysis obtained by applying the technique using keywords, develops a qualitative analysis of these results. The economic dimension was to drive record: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Gini index and income. Have the social dimension we list the following reporting units: health, education, human development index, illiteracy and birth rate. In the environmental dimension, the registration units were sanitation, respiratory and waterborne diseases. In the other categories the research used the same word of the register unit.

The objective was to extract information in the documents in question, as well as sustainable development indices collected from official sources. For both divided comments on proposed dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

Economic dimension on the taxation

By doing a qualitative analysis of the information contained in the document entitled "Diagnosis Local Municipality Guajará-Mirim-RO", referring to economic data Municipality Guajará-Mirim, which describes the local economic base is subsidized by livestock and the area free trade. Activities such as fishing, agriculture and extractive industries in the timber sector, are also part of the economic base of the municipality. Have the informal economy is mainly constituted by independent vendors, pedlars and hawkers in general.

According to the Municipal Development Index FIRJAN 2010 data, Guajar-Mirim presents an index of 0.5679, featuring regular development. And according to the reviews on the site FIRJAN, considering the 52 (fifty-two municipalities) in the State of Rondnia, Guajar-Mirim occupies the 45th place in the state and 4,319 th in the national ranking ranking. The per capita gross domestic product of the city under study, according to data collected by IBGE / SEPLAN 2010 is R \$ 15,611.00. This finding confirms the inadequacy of GDP per capita as an indicator of sustainable development, by not being able to capture all the important aspects of this, demonstrating further that the development of the municipality, in fact is not being done on a sustainable basis, before the lack of harmony between the economic, environmental and social dimensions.

Social dimension of the taxation

Index FIRJAN health data in 2010, Guajar-Mirim presents an index of 0.6022 (moderate development). Position with the state ranking 52 and 5,364 national . In the period 2001-2006, according to a source Datasus, 4,158 incident cases of respiratory, diseases resulting patterns of air quality from the fires in neighboring Bolivia, subsistence agriculture and the burning of garbage were found. Another point worth mentioning the issue of health of the municipality under study are the waterborne diseases. Today everyone recognizes the existence of correlation between the coverage of sanitation services and quality of life and health. Index FIRJAN health data in 2010, Guajar-Mirim presents an index of 0.6022 (moderate development). And according to the FIRJAN site's position in the state ranking is 52 and national 5,364 .

According to the document Diagnostics Location of the municipality of Guajar-Mirim, points out that from the point of view of the educational situation of the municipality, it is observed that a large proportion of people with a few years of study, and what draws the most attention is the issue of illiteracy, as the rate of 14.6% that year was almost three times higher than the amount considered acceptable by international organizations, for values above 5 (five) are considered unacceptable.

According to data from the National Institute for Educational Studies Teixeira - INEP, there is evidence of a lag of education in the city under study, when looking at the percentage of individuals who are taking higher level. Only a small portion of the population attained this level of education, as 3.39% of the population have completed or is in the process of completion of higher education.

In FIRJAN education index, Guajar-Mirim also shows moderate development with 0.6652. Occupying the state ranking to 33 th position in 4143 and first national, according to information from the site FIRJAN. According to the IBGE of 2010, the illiteracy rate of 15 or more years is 8.1%. The report dated 2008, titled "Information of a diagnosis," which highlights the social and economic context, although they may be seen some improvements, still glaring shows the high proportion of poor in the population in general, indicating a large social inequality. In the aspect of equity, the Gini index which measures the concentration or inequality between the richest and the poorest is 0.470 (source IBGE 2010); presenting a low life expectancy of 66.9 years (source IBGE 2010).

According to IBGE (2010), the age pyramid of the city under study, denotes that there is a prevalence based on the number of individuals 0-9 years, which shows that the birth rate remains high. Moreover, the rate of elderly in the population is very expressive, suggesting that life expectancy in the city is still low. According to data from the United Nations Development Program - UNDP, in a comparative indicators of poverty between 1991 and 2000, there was an increase in the intensity of poverty in the municipality: 1991 42.98% in 2000 and 52.48 %.

While applying the methodology of content analysis where the basic documents detected a surprising number of words (382) relevant to the social dimension (health, education, human development index, illiteracy, birth rate), we found that the amounts received by the municipality arising from the Ecological VAT, are very low compared to public spending in basic sectors such as health and education.

There are, of course, also be recognized that the Ecological ICMS the merit of giving the achievement of other conformers economic order principles, namely the reduction of regional and social inequalities, hosted by Article 170, VIII of the Constitution of 1988.

Environmental dimension

Epidemiological studies indicate that waterborne diseases tend to decrease properly sanitized in places where, besides the high coverage of water services, are also collection and treatment of sewage and solid waste systems deployed. In this sense, indicators of sanitation Guajará-Mirim are quite worrying. According to the report entitled "Municipal Sanitation Plan of the Municipality" dated 2012, the sewer system has only 13,400 m, meeting 35% of the urban population, with 839 residential connections, with 615 residential, demonstrating that present poor sanitation , especially in the aspect of sanitation, having also been considerable reduction in the level of care for water supply. According to the Water and Sewerage Company of Rondônia - Caerd in 2010 were billed a volume of 1,014,696 m³.

According to the document, "Diagnosis Local Municipality Guajará-Mirim", in respect of any municipality, it was found that the poor conditions of sanitation, infrastructure and supply and consumption of unsafe water, contributing to the large increase in related to poor living conditions of the residents diseases, as is the case of infectious and parasitic diseases, affecting huge numbers of people, beyond the incidence of viral hepatitis, dengue fever, among other diseases linked to the proliferation of vectors.

The document entitled sanitation in the municipality of Guajará-Mirim plan, dated 2012, highlights the existence of a potential risk of contamination of water wells type "Amazonas", common in the region, which shows the need to formulate an environmental policy groundwater resources guided by the concept of sustainable development. Also according to this document, the high risk that the lack of health provides primarily in the valley bottom and flooded areas contaminated by sewage that significantly increase hospitalizations for waterborne diseases.

Another revealing as regards the percentage of expenditure on environmental management held a total budget of the municipality, as can be seen in Table 12 and Figure 7. Institutional These indicators demonstrate the inadequacy of municipal investments in environmental management and little importance given to this aspect by the municipality. Content analysis based on the documents, under the aspect of environment, sustainable development, local development, conservation unit and Ecological ICMS, we detected low frequency of these reporting units, if any, as is the case of reporting units, development Local and Ecological VAT, suggesting a chronic deficiency in budget planning, management and operation of the municipality funds.

The perception we have to analyze a historical series of five (05) years total share of transfers from the state to the municipality of ICMS Guajará-Mirim, lead us to the following inference: the lack of municipal administrative coordination has generated divergent public policies, so that the funds raised are lost in stocks that overlap or are not directed towards common goals.

CONCLUSION

This study, by means of literature and documents, which aimed to determine the contribution of the Ecological ICMS for environmental sustainability in the municipality of Guajar-Mirim, in State of Rondnia, Brazil. The survey was conducted by adopting the technique of content analysis and using the Atlas.ti software, version 7 for ipad based on documents called, local diagnosis of the municipality of Guajar-Mirim, dated August 2008 and the municipal plan integrated sanitation December 2011. methodology used was adequate for the application of qualitative research approach.

The results showed that the sustainable development of the municipality focus of the study, indicate serious problems in all dimensions, be they in the economic, social and environmental context. It bears a low value of the environmental dimension, since low percentage rates of access to sanitary sewer service and access to domestic waste collection service were recorded. This indicates the lack of infrastructure conditions for the development of human welfare. Also indicating that there was a mismatch between the planning and implementation of the government plan. Multiannual plans were executed without the main focus on social and economic problems of the city.

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