

The decision of ecological problems on a global scale is impossible without the change of public opinion. Now public puts a human in charge of the Word and doesn't take into account the interests of the surrounding nature.

Decisions of ecological problems will mostly depend on acceptance and understanding of their importance among the people. Even under the condition of high efficiency and effectiveness of the state in the field of ecology, it is impossible to control all on the Earth. If the majority of the population don't respect and support ecology as a science, than it cannot execute its main function – to provide the normal existence of the nature in the harmony with the people. The optimum ecological policy is one, which provides a clever and fair way of the attraction of the necessary support of the population. As such system is clear and fair, then it should be held in respect of the population. If it is so, then such system will have good chances for the maintaining the necessary level of ecological balance. And, on the contrary if people don't respect the ecology and environment, then it is impossible to provide its necessary support.

Let's imagine, that the most part of the population of the Earth has realized all the importance of the ecological and environmental problems and has decided to struggle for a non-polluting condition of the Earth. Then each person will aspire to use only non-polluted products. It will compel producers to make only such products; they will be interested in taking into account the ecological factor in production of the goods and services. Then people will be interested to live in the non-polluted industrial cities, and will search for less-polluted cities. It will stimulate pure cities to growth and develop.

So, if people are interested in ecology, then both the industry and science will be compelled to take care about the ecology. So the main task is to build ecologically focused society, the major aim of which is to the save our nature.

UKRAINE–NATO CO-OPERATION: ECOLOGY AND LAW

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1. The relations between Ukraine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have been developing in the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (NACC until 30 May 1997), the multilateral forum for consultations and co-operation on political and security-related issues, more individualised partnership in the field of defence, military co-operation and peacekeeping operations - the Partnership for Peace Program (PfP) (carried out under the EAPC auspices since May 1997), as well as Ukraine-NATO distinctive partnership under 19+1 formula (16+1 formula until mid 1998), formalised in the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO. These relations are determined by the necessity to establish constructive co-operation with NATO as a leading structure,

which tends and has prospects to become the centre of a new all-European security system, particularly in the context of ecological security and ecology as a whole.

2. Ukraine determines its national interests concerning NATO with regard to the Organisation's role in maintenance of stability and security, namely the elaboration of approaches to the problems of disarmament, arms control and prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – which are of ecological character.

3. There are a number of scientific and environmental programs carried out under the aegis of NATO in which Ukrainian scientists take an active part. The Scientific Program of NATO, co-ordinated through NATO Science Committee, is a highly efficient tool for promotion of international co-operation in scientific research for ecological purposes. The Program provides for intensification of contacts of Ukrainian scientists with their foreign colleagues (visits, probation, seminars and conferences) and strengthening of their scientific potential.

4. Ukrainian scientists have been participating in realisation of a number of environmental protection projects under the aegis of a NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. A number of such projects and seminars were dedicated to the issues of ecological protection of the Black Sea, environmental protection during military exercises etc.

5. The Ukraine-NATO Joint Working Group On Science and Environmental Protection was set up in 2000 for the purpose of establishing co-ordination and increasing efficiency of participation of Ukrainian representatives in scientific and ecological programs of NATO. The said Working Group held its meetings regularly (first meeting was in Brussels in October 2000, the second one came off in Kyiv in April 2001).

EXTRACURRICULAR ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN KHARKOV HUMANITARIAN UNIVERSITY "PEOPLE'S UKRAINIAN ACADEMY"

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The ecological education is defined as an aimed process of education for the personality interests, the society and the state and it reposes the increase of country population ecological culture level by effective preparation of the citizens with high level of ecological knowledge, ecological consciousness and culture on the basis of new criteria of the estimation of the relation of human society and nature. The basic purpose of ecological education is the formation of complete ecological knowledge and thinking necessary for the acceptance of the ecologically reasonable economic decisions at such levels as: the person, family, enterprise, branch, region, country as a whole.