

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS FRAMEWORK

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One of the reasons of overall environmental pollution is considered to be the imperfection of its quality management system. Thus, the urgent task of today is a search for improving instruments of natural resources management mechanisms, atmospheric air in particular.

Under the conditions of transnational economic relations development, the issues of transboundary pollutants movement become an object of global scientific discussions.

An important event, that had a significant influence on international cooperation development in the sphere of transboundary pollution prevention, there was Stockholm Conference on environmental protection, which was held under the aegis of United Nations Organization. Later, the adoption of Long-Run Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) in 1979 stimulated further cooperation development in the sphere of improvement of air quality management mechanisms within the European area.

The practical realization of LRTAP requirements at cross-country level is related to finding the solutions on complicated interdisciplinary problems, which are as follows: working out the models of transboundary pollutants movement and calculation them on the basis of emission balances «country on a country»; development, concordance and adoption of adequate and effective economic mechanism of the concerted scenarios.

Realization of LRTAP needs scientific systems approach to the solution of such extremely important theoretical tasks, as: formalization and investigation of atmospheric air utility function; aggregation of individual indifference curves within the frames of «air quality - consumption» system; formalization of model for social optimum of air quality and determination of its «shadow» price; research of a category «price of air quality» and its determinative factors; substantiation of effective and adequate ecological and economic air quality management instruments at a state level.

The important theoretical background before improvement air quality management mechanism there is a choice and substantiation of adequate ecological and economic instruments.

Ecological adequacy is usually interpreted as: 1) fitness of ecological and economic instruments for emission standards realization in a certain region; 2) ability to provide of ecological and economic instruments the target level of emission.

Within the system of international economic relations, to which, surely, Long-Run Transboundary Air Pollution belongs, the requirement of adequacy of ecological and economic instruments has substantially more wide contents comparing to the economic relations at individual country level. In international relations the ability to provide of ecological and economic instruments the target level of emission is the obligatory, but not sufficient condition of adequacy. Ecological and economic instruments have to, from one side, answer the principles of international economic and ecological law, and from other - not to object, by its essence, national legal norms. Not almost all of ecological and economic instruments, which are used at national level, can be adapted for the solution of international air quality management tasks.

The signs of adequacy in relation to the tasks of Long-Run Transboundary Air Pollution are owned by those ecological and economic instruments that are built on the principle of "negotiations" and system of controllable trading in emission certificates. However, the first mentioned instrument is undesirable because of substantial failings. As prior the controllable trading in emission certificates is offered.

Theoretically proved, that the price of air quality only depends on the level of income of economic transactor. If the statement given consider to be true, the possible price of emission certificates acquires substantial changes. Then, the decrease in income for the buyer of emission certificates narrows the range of efficiency of operation. For a salesman, opposite, the increase in income extends this range. Thus, the change in income level influences substantially on the view of marginal price of emission certificates.

The analysis showed that one of basic theoretical and methodological problems of forming cross-country relations mechanism in the sphere of Long-Run Transboundary Air Pollution implementation, which needs to be solved.