

irreversible changes in the ecosystem. Certainly new enterprises which were created lately use ecologically safe technologies. But what must be done with enterprises, which work on the equipment which dissatisfies ecological norms, and pollute natural environment accordingly. Especially urgent is a problem which occurs at enterprises which went bankrupt. Under conditions of critical financial state of enterprise not much attention is paid to renewal of polluted lands, surface-water and others. Only in Ukraine such enterprises number hundreds, but when the question about the consequences of their activity, more precisely in this case inactivity arises, a situation is not optimistic. In my opinion this question is very important, because if an enterprise is liquidated, it can be called to account for polluted lands. I consider it is necessary to introduce some obligatory payment which enterprise beginning from the first month of activity would contribute to a special fund. The size of payment can be differentiated depending on the type of activity of enterprise, that its environmental impact. And then in the case of crisis at an enterprise, it must use these facilities for renewal of the land.

There is a complicated legislation base in Ukraine, but it appeared to be ineffective in relation to creation of organizationally-economic mechanism of use, protection, concervation and recreation of natural resources. The modern level of payments for the use of natural resources does not provide the adequate compensation of the real losses of society and does not create a sufficient finance base for nature protection activity.

ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBALIZATION

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The processes that we now think of as "globalization" were central to the environmental cause well before the term "globalization" came into its current usage. Global environmental concerns were born out of the recognition that ecological processes do not always respect national boundaries and that environmental problems often have impacts beyond borders; sometimes globally.

Connected to this was the notion that the ability of humans to act and think at a global scale also brings with it a new dimension of global responsibility—not only to planetary resources but also to planetary fair-ness. These links between environment and globalization need to be re-examined and recognized. To ignore these links is to misunderstand the full extent and nature of globalization and to miss out on critical opportunities to address some of the most pressing environmental challenges faced by humanity.

The relationship between the environment and globalization—although often overlooked—is critical to both domains. The environment itself is inherently global, with life-sustaining ecosystems and watersheds frequently crossing national boundaries; air pollution moving across entire continents and oceans; and a single shared atmosphere providing climate protection and shielding us from harsh UV rays. Monitoring and responding to environmental issues frequently provokes a need for coordinated global or regional governance. Moreover, the environment is intrinsically linked to economic development, providing natural resources that fuel growth and ecosystem services that underpin both life and livelihoods. Indeed, at least one author suggests that “the economy is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ecology.” While the importance of the relationship between globalization and the environment is obvious, our understanding of how these twin dynamics interact remains weak. It is important to highlight that not only does globalization impact the environment, but the environment impacts the pace, direction and quality of globalization. At the very least, this happens because environmental resources provide the fuel for economic globalization, but also because our social and policy responses to global environmental challenges constrain and influence the context in which globalization happens. This happens, for example, through the governance structures we establish and through the constellation of stakeholders and stakeholder interests that construct key policy debates. It also happens through the transfer of social norms, aspirations and ideas that criss-cross the globe to formulate extant and emergent social movements, including global environmentalism.

In short, not only are the environment and globalization intrinsically linked, they are so deeply welded together that we simply cannot address the global environmental challenges facing us unless we are able to understand and harness the dynamics of globalization that influence them. By the same token, those who wish to capitalize on the potential of globalization will not be able to do so unless they are able to understand and address the great environmental challenges of our time, which are part of the context within which globalization takes place.

The dominant discourse on globalization has tended to highlight the promise of economic opportunity. On the other hand, there is a parallel global discourse on environmental responsibility. A more nuanced understanding needs to be developed—one that seeks to actualize the global opportunities offered by globalization while fulfilling global ecological responsibilities and advancing equity. Such an understanding would, in fact, make sustainable development a goal of globalization, rather than a victim.

Better global governance is the key to managing both globalization and the global environment. More importantly, it is also the key to managing the relationship between the two. The processes of environment and globalization are sweepingly broad, sometimes overwhelming, but they are not immune to policy influence. Indeed, the processes as we know them have been shaped by the policies that we have—or have not—put in place in the past. Equally, the direction that globalization, the global environment and the interaction of the two will take in the years to come will be shaped by the policy decisions of the future. Governance, therefore, is the key avenue for action by decision-makers today.

RESEARCH OF FALSE BOILING LAYER FUNCTIONING IN VORTICAL GRANULATOR

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The question of granulation process intensification is actually taking into account the tendency of granulation technological charts modernization and creation of new lines with great specific power.