

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DUE LEVEL
OF ENVIRONMENT.
ARE THEY INCOMPATIBLE?
(THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON
THE ENVIRONMENT)**

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There are several points of view about development of economics and its influence on ecology. Some people think that economics helps ecology to improve its natural resources, to increase the correlation between developing prosperity of people without abatement ecological level(state) of life on the Earth; but considerable number of citizens in the world think that development of economics and due level of environment are incompatible.

The last few years have been the worst period on record for environmental disasters and experts are predicting far worse to come.

Here is how to become a disaster statistic. Move to a shanty town on an unstable hillside near a tropic coast. Crowd together as more and more people arrive. Wait for the world to get a little warmer. More evaporation means more rain, which means the slopes will get progressively more waterlogged.

In the last decade, floods, droughts, windstorms, earthquakes, avalanches, volcanic eruptions and forests fires have become increasing common. There has been disastrous flooding in Asia, Africa, Central and South America and Oceania.

Even prosperous Europe has suffered and large areas of France, Britain and Germany have all been under water.

Storms have been getting worse everywhere too, with a growing number of hurricanes hitting the US, the Caribbean and Central America.

Drought has affected large areas of Sub-Saharan Africa for years and many other zones are becoming drier. A number of nations have already been in armed conflict over water, and drought in the West of the US has resulted in enormous forest fires.

So why is nature beginning to turn on us? One answer is overpopulation.

The population of the world is growing at the rate of 10000 people an hour, 240000 every day, nearly 90 million a year, with most of the growth in the developing world. People in agricultural areas, unemployed and sometimes undernourished, move to the cities, and then set up homes on poor soil, crowded into substandard buildings. This has mainly been caused by the mismanagement of the world's resources: carbon emissions from rich countries; the activities of the big multinational companies; the deforestation of the world's forests. As a result, a hotter ocean breeds fiercer cyclones and hurricanes. Atlantic hurricanes, for instance, are 40% more intense now than they were 30 years ago.

Volcanoes and earthquakes are even more dangerous than in the past as around half the world's population now lives in cities. An ever greater number live at risk, in some degree, from earthquakes which have taken a toll of more than 1,6 million lives in the last hundred years. All the betting from the disaster professionals is that things will get worse.

Scientists warned that this would mean more pollution and a greater risk of disaster across the globe.

The globe problem of the development economics with its dreadful influence on environment is reducing emissions of carbon-based gases. The European Union agreed to cut emissions by 8%, Japan 6% and the USA 7%. Britain is one of the countries to have reduced its emissions, but critics asked if this was due to government policy or the decline in the coal industry. The EU reminded the USA (the world's biggest polluter producing 24% of the world's emissions) that it had not met its targets. The USA firmly denied it was making excuses and asked why the targets were so unrealistic. Some government ministers reluctantly admitted that they may need to cut global emissions by up to 60% in the long-term. However, many developing countries have refused to sign any pollution agreements. They say it would harm their economic growth and insist that the developed countries lead the way and show it is possible to break the link between economic growth and rising

emissions. But as the life shows that as more our general world economies increase as our nature lost more "valuable" natural resources such as, for instance, clean water and fresh air, beautiful wood, a lot of magnificent plants and rare animals. There is a very important and actual principles of ecodevelopment: think globally – do locally. This means that every person on the globe must think about all people in the world, about his/her children's life, future generation and does things according these thoughts.

THE PERSPECTIVES OF FORMING ECOLOGICAL GOODS MARKET IN SUMY REGION

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By forming ecological market it is possible to remove the contradictions between economic growth and preserving (improving) the quality of environment effectively. Traditionally factory and domestic waste disposal plants, low-waste, energy-saving and raw-materials-saving technology, ecologically pure foodstuffs are considered among ecological goods. But besides that there are another goods which can be considered among ecological goods, i.e. those ones which favour to minimise eco-destructive influence upon environment during their production and consumption. Let's regard some examples confirming the expediency of regional commodity producers' orientation toward ecological goods.

Ecological packing material (corrugated board). In Ukraine the rates of growth of packing corrugated board production has increased recently. From the point of view of ecology the tendency towards the development of packing corrugated board production can be explained by the possibility of its utilisation and recycling with the purpose of recovered materials reuse for production of corrugated board and toilet paper.

At present Sumy enterprise "Sumpak" (founded in 1998) produces packing corrugated board. Such packing is required by many commodity producers of Sumy, Kharkov, Poltava regions as well as of some other regions of Ukraine. Real consumers of such packing