

## ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL SAFETY

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Every state for highest good attends to trend assurances their own safeties and sovereignties. Yet until quite lately the factor have has an influence on safety first at all was military power. Today being of service military power can not be unpunished, because even the states with the most modern armaments cannot use it without any regards of consequence such uses, which one will be exposure of their own country on retaliation. Except the military factor one should take under attention row additional, such as: economic, technological, financial, ecological whether of modern centres of information. All states taking under attention these factors shapes their own policies of safety, understood as elements entire policies of state of relating connected undertakings with creation and with utilization of defensive potential in aim target of prevention and counteractions of different kind to threats. The state safety is changing in degree and proportions answering to changes, which are reaching in international environment. From state safety and sum of safety every and all states – international members of community creates bases of safety international. His foundations is a team circumstances, of norms, rules, conductions and an international mechanisms assuring to states smaller or greater feeling do not threatened of existence, survivals and free development.

The main principle of the problem is existence and survival of civilization. His solution demand first of all maintenances of ecological safety, understood as a diminution to minimum threats of health and lives a humans in continuous process and permanent activities aiming to successes quiet, not disturbed and healthy of human existence and all of ekosystem elements. At defining ecological safeties are separated two trends. First - „negative”, shows points on ecological threats and manners their avoidances. Second – „positive”, does not appeal to necessities of avoidance of threats, but underlines need undertaking of affirmative activities, in aim of formation desirable from point of human view business and state of natural environment.

The second meaning of ecological safety ecological, founds undertaking by international community various, of complex activities in figure of formation of development strategy, influences on social consciousness and formations of adaptation in sphere of international cooperation. This while will imply necessity of connection of activities in sphere of policy and in sphere of protection of natural environment, in ecological policy and initiating of undertakings in total scale, in aim of creation of international ecological system safeties. Irrevocable in relationship from this co-ordination of activities in frames of bilateral and regional cooperation, will demand previous qualifications of hierarchy threats and charges of environment, in short time -limits, average and longlashing. Process of strengthening international

ecological safeties ecological should obtain permanent legal frames in figure of rules and of ecological norms, on the ground which states will unroll cooperation.

## ECONOMIC MECHANISMS IN ECOLOGY

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During the XX - XI scientific – technical revolution entailed huge growth of material and spiritual possibilities of humanity – both creative and destructive. Presently world public spares considerable attention to the sharp ecological problems. The interest to these problem is caused foremost by the anxieties about safety and survival of humanity and all the living on Earth.

The reasons of crisis ecological position of Ukraine are mainly economic factors, namely:

- • structural deformation of economy with prevailing of material -- extractive production;
- • extensive development of agricultural production which is not able to provide the population of the state in an enough body by ecologically safe food products;
- • almost absent effectively operating administratively–economic mechanisms of protection of environment, low moral level of society.

Economic mechanisms are the effective method of adjusting of nature protection activity, they can be grouped in two groups : mechanisms of reimbursement of losses and mechanisms of prevention of them. *The mechanisms of reimbursement of losses* which arise up at catastrophes and are to provide conducting of estimation of losses, necessity in compensative resources and compensation of charges. Thus it costs to distinguish two forms of loss is inflicted and recovered. The system of insurance is the important way of indemnifications. *Now about the mechanisms of prevention of losses.* These mechanisms are to provide: legal and economic defense of activity of prevention of losses; legal and economic responsibility for the increase of size of risk; personal interest of subjects of management in prevention of risk. This mechanism has the measures of both economic and administrative character. Its constituents can be grouped in five groups.

*The first group* of mechanisms is related to the change of structure of national economy in behalf of industries which satisfied the needs of man at considerable reduction of share of military – industrial complex. *The second group* consists of mechanisms which are to be instrumental in the decline of accidents. *The third group* of mechanisms requires replacement and improvement of technical base, renewal of equipment, introduction of new technologies and informative systems. *A fourth group* is to extend the market of skilled labour force and reorganize the