

But developing countries have steadily increased their share. Brasil, Indonesia, and Malaysia are among the top 10 forest products exporters. But these 3 countries alone accounted for some 40% of global forest loss during the 1980s and 36% of the forest loss in the first half of the 1990s.

Today all over the world it's tried to make so-called nontariff barriers to timber trade by number of important forest protection policies.

NUCLEAR SAFETY AND THE HUMAN BEING

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Guaranteeing nuclear safety requires a consistent and progressive national nuclear policy. For Ukrainian politicians it is important to draw from the varied experiences of such states as Russia, the USA, Germany and France. First of all the catastrophic aftermath of the Chernobyl accident must be properly dealt with, including the provision of treatment for Chernobyl victims, implementation of measures to prevent the spread of radiation (such as reconstruction of the Chernobyl sarcophagus and permanently shutting down certain reactors), and careful monitoring of environmental quality in surrounding areas. In addition, Ukraine must participate fully in international nuclear safety arrangements and resolve employment and training issues for nuclear power engineers

Chernobyl nuclear power station (NPS) has been completely covered the year before. It has happened after the explosion. Some people wonder if it was an economically based solution or just an action of the politicians. I will try to explain.

On the one side Chernobyl NPS was the enterprise of Ukraine's international status, and formed an important part of national consciousness. NPS are considered to be the safest for the environment. Nuclear power stations don't produce the wastes. But the resources must be kept somewhere after having been used. One more thing now more then 5 thousand people are out of work and without means of subsistence.

But on the other side one mistake costs more then 1 million kWh a year. Western and Ukrainian scientists have estimated that the Chernobyl catastrophe caused worldwide damage amounting to over one trillion (one million million) US dollars, out of which two hundred

billion dollars were suffered by Ukraine. This estimation includes valuation of loss of life, the economic impacts of damaged health, and the costs of agricultural and industrial areas becoming unusable. It is clear that reimbursement of these costs is not feasible. What is at stake is simply the scope and character of a partial and very restricted reimbursement. So I think that the covering of NPS was an economically based solution.

Assessments of the environmental safety of nuclear power engineering generally (i.e., as a method of producing electricity) is evaluated by different countries in different ways. France and the USA are among the optimists. Germany is the most cynical among the nuclear powers, having decided to close its nuclear power stations by 2015.

For Ukraine, Germany's decision will increase criticisms of Ukraine's nuclear policy, though at the same it will open up new opportunities to market power in Germany and Western Europe.

Concurrently as nuclear policy in Ukraine is reviewed, Ukraine's power sector needs to be reconstructed along lines that will permit participation in the European energy system CENTREL. In addition to structural changes, realizing such a plan will require personnel changes in the administration of Ukraine's power sector.

By continuing to purchase gas from Russia, Ukraine will be able to maintain the Russian gas pipeline which supplies Europe on its territory, thereby ensuring the receipt of transit fees which would otherwise be lost to Belarus upon completion of the pipeline there. It is, in contrast, Europe which will increase its energy dependence on Russia, since Germany will lose half of its domestic energy supplies by 2015.

Ukraine takes an active part in the world nuclear security system. It has signed and acceded to all the main UN International Agreements on guaranteeing non-proliferation and non-possession of nuclear weapons and has not violated their provisions.

Ukraine may make a significant contribution by assisting international criminal investigations and shutting down transportation routes for illegal shipments. Ukraine is in a position to make lasting contributions to the development of nuclear technology, nuclear policy and world nuclear security.