

is in a position to make lasting contributions to the development of nuclear technology, nuclear policy and world nuclear security.

Priorities for future legislation are the following:

- to draft and introduce a detailed regulatory frame work which facilitates the implementation of broadly-worded legislation;
- to draft and introduce new laws, specifically On Dangerous Waste, On the Control over the Trans-Border Transfer of Dangerous Waste and its Disposal, On Ecological Safety, On the National Ecological Fund, and a number of other laws; to harmonize national legislation with European laws.

GLOBALIZATION PROGRESS OR THREAT

*Larisa Lorinezi,
Romania*

On the topic of Globalization I have written my License Thesis entitled: 'Globalization: Progress or a Threat', as well as several course and conference papers that deal with the impact of Globalization on Higher Education, Culture, Economy, etc., I have attended numerous international conferences on issues related to this field and was part of the organizing team for the World Youth Summit on Globalization in Brussels.

My license thesis represents a research on the global aspects of Globalization, positive and negative aspects, actors involved and the impact that Globalization has on the development of democracies, on the global political, economical and social arena, on culture and nations.

Globalisation creates unprecedented new opportunities and risks. If the poorest countries can be drawn into the global economy and get increasing access to modern knowledge and technology, it could lead to a rapid reduction in global poverty – as well as bringing new trade and investment opportunities for all. But if this is not done, the poorest countries will become more marginalised, and suffering and division will grow. And we all are affected by the consequences.

The issue of Globalisation is a concern for the world leaders and there is an unprecedented consensus – across the UN system, the IMF and World Bank, most Regional Development Banks, leaders of developing countries, the G8 and the OECD – regarding the achievement of the International Development Targets.

The International Development Targets are:

- A reduction by one half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.
- Universal primary education in all countries by 2015.

- Demonstrated progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.
- A reduction by two-thirds in the mortality rates for infants and children under age 5 and a reduction by three-fourths in maternal mortality – all by 2015.
- Access through the primary HealthCare system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible, and no later than the year 2015.

The implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in all countries by 2005, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF CITY BUDGET OBJECTS ENERGY CONSUMPTION MANAGEMENT PROJECT FUNCTIONING

*Viktoriya Loza,
Sumy State University, Ukraine*

Without energy management system the President Decree N662/99 from June 16, 1999 “About activities directed to energy consumption reduction by budget organizations and State enterprises” won’t be fulfilled. Without reliable control system it’s impossible to implement the energy management system.

Energy consumption management starts from project energy investigations, which have to be provided by highly skilled specialists-professionals equipped with energy diagnostic equipment. During the process of previous energy investigations, we have come to the conclusion about the necessity and importance of energy management implementation on locations. Without energy management system it’s impossible to talk about the optimization of energy resources consumption and about implementation of any energy saving activities. Energy Management coordinates and increases the efficiency of the technical functions of an installation. Energy management conditionally consists of the following components: 1) trained, prepared personnel – object energy manager; 2) control of energy resources consumption system; 3) system of energy consumption analysis and implementation of energy saving activities. The main goal of energy management on preliminary stage is creation of schedule (balance) of energy consumption, optimization of energy consumption taking in account existing energy supply systems. Then, the energy management system has to be treated as a cycle that consists of the following stages: The first stage – energy consumption control with the help of control system; registration of the energy consumption line. The second stage – analysis of actual energy consumption. The third stage – preparation of activities for energy consumption reduction and expenditures for energy resources. The activities have to