

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Sumy State University
Economic Research Centre
Youth NGO "ECO"**

10th International Student Conference

***"Economics for Ecology"
ISCS'2004***

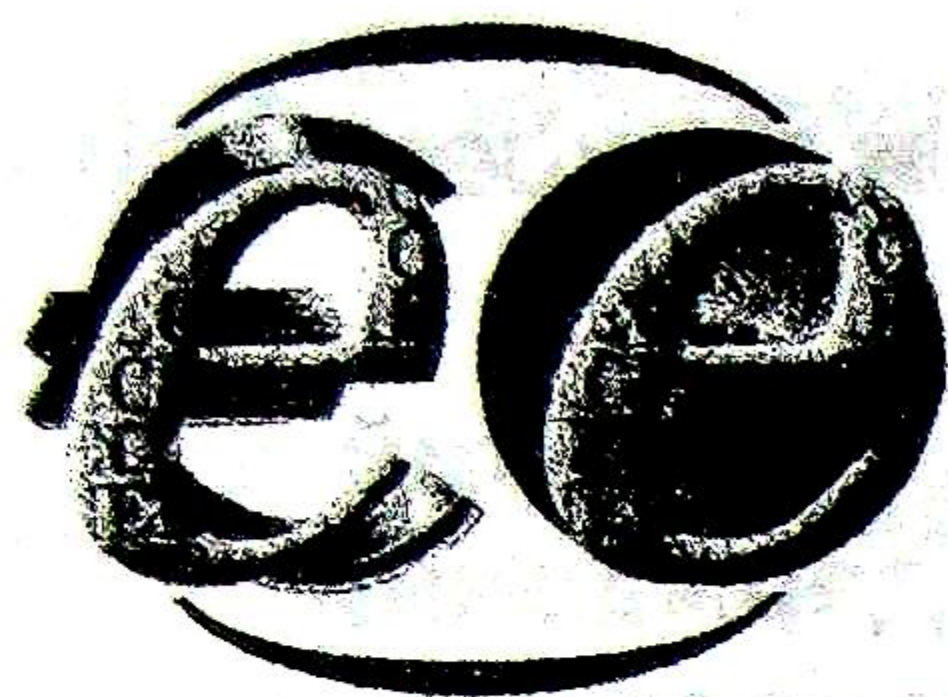
***Sumy, Ukraine,
May 5-9, 2004***



**X Міжнародна студентська
конференція**

"Економіка для екології"

***м. Суми, Україна,
5-9 травня 2004 р.***



10th INTERNATIONAL STUDENT
CONFERENCE
"ECONOMICS FOR ECOLOGY"
(ISCS'2004)

May 5-9, 2004, Sumy, Ukraine

**The conference
organizers:**

Sumy State University
Economic Research Centre
Sumy Regional Youth NGO "ECO"

The official sponsors:

JSC "Sumykhimprom"
Sumy Regional Public Organization "Centre of the
Social-Humanitarian Development "Ridnyy Kray"
NPO "Eco-Product"
JSC "UkrRosMetal"
Sumy State University
Centre of the Innovation-Investment Development
"Eckopolyus"

Support:

Grigoriy Dashutin, Ukrainian Parliament Deputy

**The topics of the
conference:**

theoretical problems, case studies, methodology, co-
operation examples, environmental education, NGO
activities and so on.

**The conference is
directed to:**

students, young researchers, representatives of youth
organisations and NGOs.

Conference languages:

the official conference language is English

Conference place:

Sumy State University

Please contact Organising Committee for information:

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2) positive result of production scale which leads to cost price decreasing while the volume of production is increasing.

Corporations' advantage can be clearly observed in the sphere of information: total level and quality of information software are essentially higher than one in a separate enterprise. The trends of technical advance are foreseen more exactly, researches about new product creation are provided on-line and in time, works referred to higher the quality of output are realized in the most complete way.

Corporate advantages in the information sphere becomes so important as lately technology has been the main driver of globalisation. The most pressing moral, political and economic issue of our time – poverty – can be solved in part. The advances achieved in computing and telecommunications in the West offer enormous scope for raising living standarts in the third world. New technologies promise not just big improvements in local efficiency, but also the further and potentially bigger gains which are not only the profits of corporations but productive employment and higher incomes for the world's poor. The gains flow from an infinitely denser network of connections, electronic and otherwise, with the developed countries.

In Ukraine, however, the influence of the factors that promote no progress and effective proceeding of corporatemaking process such as insufficient development of the market infrastructure, low level of the stock market development, imperfections in legislative base, low management, limited investment resources.

CONCERNING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL POLICY

*Vladimir Martynenko,
Kharkiv Regional Institute NASG
under the President of Ukraine*

In the recent years a considerable worsening of the condition of the environment started influencing the living conditions of the population, limiting the possibilities of social and economic development of huge industrial areas and cities of Ukraine. In this situation of transformation of ecological system there occurs the need to develop new state ecological policy on different levels of control: national, regional and local.

But the experience proves that the regional level of control over environmental protection turns out to be the most active one. Basically on this level the ecological problems of society are formed and here there appears the requirements for ecologization of industry and rational usage of the natural resources.

Therefore, the control over environment protection should be realized by the local administration grounding on the principles conditioned by the state regional ecological policy.

The organization of cooperation between the local administration and nature users in the region based on the real price of all the resources should become the major link in the realization of the ecological policy. Within this more attention should be paid to the formation of the ecological infrastructure of every region. This infrastructure should determine the interdependent unity of the elements, which regulate the dynamic balance between the environment, rational usage, renewal of the natural resources and activities of population in region.

Taking into consideration the real ecological situation in region, we suggest the following ways of improving it:

- to use more effectively the economic instruments of improving the condition and protection of environment on all hierarchical levels;
- to reform the institutional basis for the environmental protection and control over the natural resources;
- to introduce constantly the policy of waste prevention and revitalization of environment in the whole state as well as in separate regions;
- to develop and realize national, regional, local and sector plans of the environmental protection.

ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS AS THE ECONOMICS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*Olena Maslyukivska,
National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine*

The physical linkage between economics and the environment is an important aspect of sustainable development. Current and future needs can only be fulfilled within relatively hard (bio)physical constraints. However, the contemporary dominant mainstream economic theory gives limited attention to the dependency of economic activity on physical factors. The rate at which natural capital can provide resources and energy to meet human needs depends, apart from human knowledge and state of technology, on physical constraints and therefore requires a physical analysis. In this context it is a logical first step to carry out a physical analysis before attempting to satisfy economic wants.

Resource economics and environmental economics traditionally taught at the universities are both subfields of neoclassical economics. They do not consider scale an issue, have no concept of resource throughput, and are focused on efficiency of allocation. Rather they deal with efficiency of allocation of labor and capital devoted to extractive industries, concepts of internalizing externalities by Pigouvian taxes or Coasian property rights, which are certainly useful and policy relevant, but their aim is allocative efficiency via right prices, not sustainable scale.