

Because the level of pollution in Ukraine has dropped sharply in the last several years, mostly due to the near total collapse of economic structures for much of the 1990s, Ukraine has dropped below its allocated pollutant levels as agreed upon in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The Supreme Rada of Ukraine has ratified the Kyoto protocol, which means Ukraine agrees to restrict its level of pollution, the level of carbon gases in particular.

Today, by selling its unused quotas for greenhouse gas emissions Ukraine can earn from an estimated \$700 million to \$3 billion every year in 2008-2010. Ukraine is a country that currently has many unused quota-shares. Since 1990, greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by a factor of two. The reason for such a dramatic change lies in a sharp drop in GDP - and especially in industrial production - over the last decade. This should guarantee Ukraine an ample stockpile of unused and salable greenhouse gas quotas when that mechanism is activated.

Another flexibility mechanism that Kyiv may be able to utilize for financial advantage is called "joint implementation." This mechanism allows investors to develop a project in which they find an enterprise where a reduction of greenhouse gas levels could be achieved in the cheapest way. Investors could finance such a project and then sell the level of the emissions that were reduced if they fell below the allowable emission level.

For Ukraine it is one of the rare cases in which the extreme energy inefficiency of its industry became a benefit, attracting foreign "climate" investments.

Western companies are already looking for opportunities in Ukraine. Ruhrgas (Germany) and Ukrtransgaz (Ukraine) have developed a joint project to optimize the work of the Ukrainian gas transit system, which could cut carbon dioxide emissions by 350,000 tons annually and cost the German firm approximately 15 million euros.

In return for the investment, the Ukrainian side would have to provide the German firm with emissions certificates for achieved greenhouse gas reductions.

A number of firms have already started their own greenhouse gas emissions reduction programs, their projects to reduce emissions will continue and a greenhouse gas emissions market should soon take off the European Union, Japan and Ukraine develop potent national programs.

## **ECOLOGICALLY FOCUSED SOCIETY**

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XX century has brought to humanity many blessings, connected with the rapid development of the scientific and technical progress. But at the same time it has put a life on the Earth on a side of ecological accident. Nowadays there are a lot of ecological problems, in decision of which different state and not state organizations are engaged.

The decision of ecological problems on a global scale is impossible without the change of public opinion. Now public puts a human in charge of the Word and doesn't take into account the interests of the surrounding nature.

Decisions of ecological problems will mostly depend on acceptance and understanding of their importance among the people. Even under the condition of high efficiency and effectiveness of the state in the field of ecology, it is impossible to control all on the Earth. If the majority of the population don't respect and support ecology as a science, than it cannot execute its main function – to provide the normal existence of the nature in the harmony with the people. The optimum ecological policy is one, which provides a clever and fair way of the attraction of the necessary support of the population. As such system is clear and fair, then it should be held in respect of the population. If it is so, then such system will have good chances for the maintaining the necessary level of ecological balance. And, on the contrary if people don't respect the ecology and environment, then it is impossible to provide its necessary support.

Let's imagine, that the most part of the population of the Earth has realized all the importance of the ecological and environmental problems and has decided to struggle for a non-polluting condition of the Earth. Then each person will aspire to use only non-polluted products. It will compel producers to make only such products; they will be interested in taking into account the ecological factor in production of the goods and services. Then people will be interested to live in the non-polluted industrial cities, and will search for less-polluted cities. It will stimulate pure cities to growth and develop.

So, if people are interested in ecology, then both the industry and science will be compelled to take care about the ecology. So the main task is to build ecologically focused society, the major aim of which is to the save our nature.

## **UKRAINE–NATO CO-OPERATION: ECOLOGY AND LAW**

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1. The relations between Ukraine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have been developing in the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (NACC until 30 May 1997), the multilateral forum for consultations and co-operation on political and security-related issues, more individualised partnership in the field of defence, military co-operation and peacekeeping operations - the Partnership for Peace Program (PfP) (carried out under the EAPC auspices since May 1997), as well as Ukraine-NATO distinctive partnership under 19+1 formula (16+1 formula until mid 1998), formalised in the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO. These relations are determined by the necessity to establish constructive co-operation with NATO as a leading structure,