

The psychological factor is that for officials on the local level it is more difficult to ignore problem situation than to the officials 'far there';

And at last local government according to legislation has wide strategic responsibilities in socio-environmental sphere such as urban development, land use, construction, water supply and discharge, road and transport management, fire safety, cleaning of public area, elementary education, health care, waste management etc. Therefore sustainability of local governance is nearly a guaranty of region's sustainability.

As for specific instruments of SD implementation on the local level we can borrow 2 from international or foreign practice: strategic environment assessment (SEA) and local Agenda-21 (LA-21). SEA is assessment of policies, plans and programs according to their potential influence on the environment, including the social one. And LA-21 is the policy plan of local government that incorporates social, economic and environmental interests and aims.

Due to the reasons and potentials listed above development local governance and its sustainability is a substantial contribution to increasing sustainability itself.

## JOINT IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS. UKRAINIAN WAY

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Kyoto protocol was accepted in maintenance of Sustainable Development conception. But after set hand on a document many problems on international and local levels were appeared. One of the most dangerous problems is lack of importance understanding and economical priorities. The main contra is unprofitable of conception for developed states. Emission sales use for control by greenhouses effect gases pollution. There are few interesting moment of using, for example, the method was developed in The United States of America, but now USA does not speak in support of the protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted by the third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 3) on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto. Protocol establishes a legally binding obligation on Annex I countries (subject to entry into force) to reduce emissions for six greenhouse gases (GHGs) in total by about 5.0% below 1990 levels by the years 2008-2012 (Article 3).

**Joint Implementation** is the avoidance or reduction of GHG emissions by one party (investor country and/or company) on the territory of another (host country) and getting credit for it at home (in the investor country). Both parties are Annex I countries.

Examples of JI Project Ideas for Avoiding GHG Emissions for Ukraine: energy efficient light bulbs, high energy efficient electric motors and processes, less carbon

intensive fuel, co-generation of electricity and heat, renewable energy technologies, cleaner coal technology, methane capture/use, reforestation or afforestation.

Joint Implementation is a very flexible instrument and does not address such difficult distributional issues like taxes or tradable permits do. However, it does have to deal with the allocation of emission control responsibilities. It also does not depend on the existence of a global agreement; only the domestic incentives are a necessary condition. Private firms, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and individuals can take part in Joint Implementation projects if there are sufficient incentives.

Besides reaching an emission target at minimum cost, JI has the following goals: reaching a broad country participation in emission reduction to counter the leakage problem and raise the potential for efficient climate policy; furthering transfer of technology to developing countries by setting incentives for both sides; funding projects in sustainable energy and land use that currently lack funds; furthering the development targets of the host countries.

Sectors directly concerned by the Kyoto Protocol (Janssen, 1998): energy production, transportation and consumption, electricity production and consumption, co-generation, transportation, cement production, industrial processes, waste management, forestry, agriculture.

So, Joint Implementation mechanism gives an opportunity for Ukraine to attract investments and develop their societies and economies according to their priorities and along a more sustainable path.

## **TOURISM WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CONCEPTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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Conception of sustainable development presently got wide distribution. Practically principles of this conception are certain in all spheres of vital functions of society, in particular, in the field of international tourism which the last years began to act noticeable part in a world economy. Absence of synonymous interpretation of the concept sustainable development and applications of it in tourism strengthens actuality of researches in this field.

The concept of sustainability, which appears in transition of the system (natural, antropogenic) from one state in other, is characterized by ability of the system to save certain properties during time and resist to external influences without the change of these properties, or adapt to them. Sustainable development supposes no change of such states, and creation and planning of such terms (taking into account