

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

*Anna Shevchenko,
Sumy State University, Ukraine*

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

influence of all external factors), at which system, attaining the state of sustainability, does not pass to other states.

On this basis, tourism will be able to develop only at the rational use of natural resources, during minimization of negative influence on an environment. Taking into account all problems arising up because of development of tourist industry, into which it is necessary to run to the tourists, local habitants, regional authorities, there was the necessity of complex decision of different difficult situations, that implies transition to sustainable development.

Sustainable development of tourism in the end can result in sustainable development of all territory, including conservancy, guard of culture, social and economic development. Primary efforts on introduction of sustainable development must take the negative ecological consequences of tourism to the minimum. In addition, industry of trips and tourism creates workplaces much easier and quick, than any other sector economies, that is exceptionally important for the developing states with a high unemployment rate.

Ecotourism, in same queue, opens possibilities not existing before abilities to a village, is instrumental in maintenance of local handicrafts and handicraft industries wherein industrial development is impossible. Ecotourism are trips in places with relatively untouched nature with a purpose, not violating integrity of ecosystem, to get the picture of natural and in a civilized manner-ethnographic features of this territory, which creates such economic terms, at which conservancy becomes advantageous to the local population.

Thus, tourism can and must develop on principles of conception of sustainable development, but it is necessary to examine it as component part of world economy, which depends on steady development of other industries.

THE REFORM OF UKRAINE'S ENERGY COMPLEX AS A PRECONDITION OF ELIMINATING UKRAINE'S ENERGY DEPENDENCE

*Sergey Shevtsov, Svetlana Shevtsova,
Sumy State University, Ukraine*

Only 16 per cent of Ukraine's gas and 13 per cent of its oil is produced domestically and more than half of Ukraine's imports consist of energy. Most of energy imports originate in Russia. This energy dependence upon Russia and problems to pay for energy deliveries is perceived as a big threat to Ukraine's sovereignty. It is argued that with a reform of the energy economy, energy dependence would be very limited. The level of energy dependence is, among others, dependent upon the levels of domestic energy consumption and production. Energy consumption is very high due to lack of incentives to economize on energy