

years	1998	1999	2000	2001
L _{ES}	0,54	0,55	0,69	0,87

So, the enterprise "Sumykhimprom" has a dangerous level of Ecological Safety in 1998-2000 years and in 2001 it seems to be an ecological crisis. It's a real picture of existing situation. What should we wait in the future?

Solutions:

- The enterprise has the projects of purifying equipment that can considerable reduce the amount of environmental pollution.
- Besides, there is a magnificent project of changing all the manufacturing technologies to the totally new ecologically pure and safe.

BUT it's very difficult and even impossible to finance the realization of those projects both for the enterprise and for the government. And I think that even the foreign investor will never put in his money in the improvement of our ecological situation, as it's our own problem.

RESOURCE SAVING DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE: ECONOMICAL PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

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Resource saving as the activity directed on natural resources using reduction at the social production, assumes the development of the new technologies providing more full satisfaction of public needs due to smaller quantity of used resources. Thus, resource saving does not limit public needs and assumes their satisfaction by more effective methods. Besides this, resource saving activity promotes the preservation of environmental quality by providing the reduction of used resources and the harmful waste quantity generated per goods unit.

During several decades the resource saving policy has been the integral element of developed countries economical policy. Resource saving technologies introduction allowed the developed countries to achieve significant successes in resources economy: for example, for twenty years (from 1970 to 1990) Denmark has passed from power resources import to self-power supply; now the Great Britain imports only half of energy resources volumes from a level of 1970th years.

The resource saving problems are not less important and actual for Ukraine now. Material and power capacity of country's GDP exceeds the similar parameters of the developed countries in 5-13 times. With regard to the own energy and other natural resources deficit in Ukraine and real scales of environmental contamination as a

result of irrational resources use, these figures give the basis to believe, that resource saving strategy realization for the country is the survival strategy.

Despite of the set of existing brilliant technical decisions in resource saving sphere, their realization in Ukraine is frequently complicated owing to absence of sufficient economic incentives provision of these processes, first of all, from the governmental side. Thus, today the actual problem of a state policy is the economic mechanism formation to stimulate the resource saving. In our opinion, provision of resource saving economic incentives should be carried out on the following directions: 1) the governmental support of domestic resource saving technologies by budgetary financing at all management levels, the preferential taxation of the organizations engaged in resource saving activity; 2) the state protectionism introduction for the domestic resource saving equipment; 3) the introduction of preferential import duties in Ukraine for resource saving technologies and the equipment, which are not have domestic analogues; 4) exemption or reduction of profit tax for the profit part received from realization of production, made with the help of resource saving technologies; 5) certification and standardization resource saving equipment and technologies; 6) improving of resource saving equipment pricing, etc.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

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It is necessary to reconstruct the way of people's life – to save nature and resources - for softening of ecological crisis. The possible ways of such reconstruction are to bring to conformity the conduct of man in an environment, build a new society for the coexistence of nature and man, create the picture of harmonization of relationships with nature. All of these measures are the tasks of ecological education, which development is one of strategic principles of Ukrainian governmental policy.

History of ecological education has the certain stages of development. The first stage consists in the ratified programs of ecological education in educational institutions, forming of basic questions for the decision. The slump of interest to the ecological problems determined the second stage. There is the revival of Ukrainian leading elite interest to the decision of thorny ecological problems on the third stage. The necessity of ecological education methods and facilities perfection by creation of ecologically directed governmental organs is examined.

On a modern stage ecological education distribution at school is its foreground task, as love to nature is necessary to create from childhood. Preparing to the entry at