

1.4. Trade liberalization will lead to changes in the composition of a country's economy, causing it to produce more of the goods it makes well or has in abundance, to trade for those it does not (structural effect).

2. Legacy and political linkages

2.1 Environmental standards and process and production methods (PPM). Trade law does not question the right of countries to discriminate based on product-related PPMs. There are rules about the process of discrimination, of course, but the principle of discrimination is accepted. Non-product-related PPMs, on the other hand, make no difference to the commercial or practical substitutability of the products. And WTO law does not allow countries to discriminate among like products, whatever their different environmental impacts.

2.2 Environmental standards and competitiveness. In developed countries a key concern of the environmental community is the prospect of a "race to the bottom," where countries try to lure investment by lowering or not enforcing their environmental standards.

2.3 Ecolabelling. Environmental labels (or ecolabels) and environmental management system certification programs are touted as a possible solution to the problems with PPMs mentioned earlier.

2.4 Subsidies. Subsidies are one of the clearest areas of shared interest for the trade and environment communities. Both oppose so-called perverse subsidies—subsidies that are harmful to the environment and the economy. And there may also be scope for co-operation on allowing new subsidies that benefit the environment without unduly distorting trade.

ESSENTIALS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL - ECONOMIC MECHANISM IN THE FIELD OF SOLID DOMESTIC WASTES (SDW) MANAGEMENT

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During last decade the volume of SDW annually grows by 3-6 %, exceeding the rates of the population's growth. This quantitative growth of SDW is the result of changes in people's way of life, the wide spreading of disposables. Various packing materials make up about 30 % the weight and 50 % of the volume of the wastes, most of which do not decay quickly or do not decay at all.

The problem of ecological danger of SDW concerns all the stages of waste management. As for Odessa this problem refers to the most vital, because the mid-annual volume of SDW in the city makes some 1.5 million m³ and by 2005 it will increase up to 2.4 million m³. For the city located on the Black Sea coast and which

is suppose to serve as the recreational center, the processing of waste products is the important step on a way to sustainable development.

Ukrainian businessmen could find the secondary processing of SDW as very profitable business. In market economy conditions when a major principle of behavior of the subject of economical activity is an economic feasibility, the choice of priorities of a environmental protection policy in the sphere of the waste management at a microlevel should be based upon the realization of directions ensuring additional incomes. These directions should be: recycling; waste products processing into commodity output; waste products selling with the view of subsequent recycling; recycling methods perfection.

Substantiation the expediency of market technologies application as the tools for salving problems, facing the subjects of economic activities in the sphere of the SDW management seems to be actual. The first step in market technologies adaptation to environmental protection activity should become the revealing of specific features of market technologies display in environmental protection sphere (table 1).

The great dill of attention is paid to volume minimization and processing of packing materials. In 1994 the Instruction 94/62/EC of the European Council and the European Parliament, aimed on the coordination of national measures for regulation of packing usage and processing of its waste products has been accepted. The key factors, which determine development the strategy of the modern packing industry, are technical and operating characteristics, economical expediency and compatibility of packing with environment. The basic tendencies in the packing materials market are a decrease in weight, creation of new forms and sizes, and also providing of the simplification of the packing waste products separation and recycling. In this connection it is necessary to consider the strategy of improvement of the organizational - economic mechanism of SDW management for Ukraine, in particular for Prichernomorsky region.

Table 1. Specific displays of market technologies in environmental protection activity

Technology	Specificity
<i>Leasing</i>	Long-term rent of nature protection technical equipment.
<i>Selling</i>	Hire purchase of the nature protection equipment and "green" technologies.
<i>Franchising</i>	"Green" technologies and production's promotion.
<i>Factoring</i>	Transfer of requirements on ecological payments or compensation of damage from environmental contamination to financial structures
<i>Tolling</i>	Usage of another enterprise's waste products of manufacturing as raw material.
<i>Diversification</i>	Development of the new market segments due to the production made of the main manufacture's waste products.