

EVALUATING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS

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This chapter sets out the range of costs and benefits which may be relevant in evaluating environmental policy instruments.

A central issue in evaluating the effects of environmental market mechanisms is their environmental impact. Environmental effectiveness is a key issue in evaluating all environmental policy measures and may be considered at a number of levels: the impact on polluting emissions, the impact of reduced emissions on environmental damage and the economic value of reduced damage to the environment.

The administration and compliance costs of market-based and regulatory environmental policy instruments will be an important consideration in evaluating the relative merits of different policy approaches. From the point of view of the economy as a whole, such costs are a dead-weight cost of the system, in the sense that they absorb potentially-productive resources; other things being equal, environmental policy measures with lower administration and compliance costs are to be preferred.

Some environmental market mechanisms, including user charges, environmental taxes, and certain types of tradable permits, may generate government revenue. In some cases, the revenue generated may be the primary purpose of introducing the measure, in the case of the market mechanisms the revenue may constitute a second source of benefits from their user, over and above their environmental impact.

Wider economic effects is the range of economic costs and benefits associated with different environmental instruments apart from the direct abatement costs, administration and compliance costs, and the costs of changes in tax revenues. They include potential effects on the price level and the rate of inflation, competitiveness, trade patterns, employment, income distribution, economic growth, the rate of innovation. These costs include some which are likely to be predominantly short-term costs of adjustment, and others which may be more durable, or experience over a longer time horizon. Some of the wider economic effects may lead to policy changes which may in turn affect the effectiveness of economic instruments.

Economic instruments are likely to be more effective at stimulating innovation in pollution-abatement technologies than regulations which merely require a given level of compliance. Measuring this innovation effect is likely to be difficult, although some light may be shed by surveying the views of the relevant decision-makers in industry.

Assessing effectiveness of policy instruments in terms of environmental quality should allow for side-effects in other environmental media. The possible

transfers of pollutants from one medium to another must be considered explicitly when contemplating use of economic instruments.

Environmental policy instruments do not operate in a national vacuum. As much as domestic instruments may not lead to intended effects as a consequence of foreign influences, national instruments may have international effects. Foreign or international environmental policy is one of the many possible, influential factors relevant in evaluating national policy instruments.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE ON A FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF SIGHT BODY (EYES)

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One of the huge problems nowadays is an environmental condition. This question is especially actually in our country, in Ukraine, which great territory part has suffered from ChAES catastrophe.

Environmental influence on a Ukrainian population health (in particular on sight body) represents a special interest. It is known, that among inhabitants of ecologically suffered regions with a high level of environmental pollution by chemically harmful substances, with the raised radiation level sight body disease meet in 6,7 times more often. Ecologically unsafe emissions of the large enterprises, radioactive waste products influence negatively on an immune system condition, weakening her, promoting latent viruses activation, occurrence persistirent virus infection, in particular simple herpes virus activation. Often ophtalmoherpes relapses, which can be observed on environmentally polluted areas results in 25,6 % of cases in sight changes and physical inability. Besides among a population sight body pathology one can meet: the syndrome of a dry eye, conuktivites, a cataract (in 4,2 times more often), a primary glaucoma (in 2,3paza more often), a peripheral retina degeneration (in 2,3 times more often).

So, it is possible to make conclusion, that normal full sight body functioning directly depends from ecological conditions of an environment. And the environmental problems that we have in Ukraine require the operational active policy to improve eco-balance and health conditions.