

- Epidemiological changes: continuing high incidence of infectious diseases, increasing incidence of noncommunicable diseases, injuries and violence
- Global environmental threats to human survival
- New technologies: information and telemedicine services
- Advances in biotechnology
- Partnerships for health between the private and public sectors and civil society
- Globalization of trade, travel and spread of values and ideas.

The problems to be dealt with are often simultaneously global and local. Global economic activities, escalation of travel and trade and the changing use of technology all have significant implications for health and the environment.

ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Pollution and protecting of environment, rational using of natural resources is the most popular problems of nowadays. The underlying causes of these problems are a mix of market and policy failures. There is a strong need to search for solutions which do not only address the symptoms but focus on the underlying causes for this problems. The most effective way to solve these problems is using of economic mechanism.

Economic mechanism can be viewed as mix of economic instruments. Economic instruments is instruments that affect costs and benefits of alternative actions open to economic agents, with the effect of influencing behavior in a way that is favorable to the environment. These instruments try to close the gap between resource scarcity and resource prices by internalizing costs which are external to the producers and consumers. A lot of different economic instruments are available. According to the classification of OECD we have identified five categories of instruments: 1) charges and taxes, 2) deposit refund systems 3) emission trading schemes, 4) financial enforcement incentives and 5) subsidies.

All of them have their advantages and disadvantages and for imposing them a case by case approach is necessary to select the most appropriate one for a given environmental problem. This makes it necessary to look into economic, political, social and cultural effects in order to make sure that these instruments are target oriented and acceptable by the public as well as the target group concerned.

It is also necessary to involve the private sector in the design and implementation of measures to achieve agreements on environmental quality standards. The private sector should be given the opportunity to come up with its own ideas to achieve established environmental objectives. Simply imposing regulations may stifle

industry, whereas a flexible approach is more likely to mobilize sector recommendations and the adaptation of economic instruments.

Furthering the achievement of sustainable development will require an integrated consideration of institutional, economy and industry reform. Economic instruments should play a more important role as part of an integrated bundle of measures. But it is important to expect not too much from the use of economic instruments by themselves if the surroundings do not provide additional assistance from a well defined environmental policy.

INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON HUMAN CONDITION

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As long as people exist their health condition has been formed under influence of natural factors. People were adapting to the environment in the course of evolution. One cannot live without environment as it is connected with the human inner world. From the embryonic stage through the whole life a person is contacting with components of the environment: air, water, soil, food products.

Contaminated environment influences the human's condition in various ways through almost all human's activities. It means that it is unfavourable for people to have any of the components contaminated. Badly affected can be any systems and organs. The atmosphere is of special significance. A person in average inhales 9 kilos of air, drinks approximately 2 litres of water, eats over 1 kilo of food daily. One can live for some time without food but not more than 5 minutes without air. Consequently, a person contacts with harmful substances in the air much more frequently than through water, plants and other components.

Geographic and ecologic features of the environmental contamination are mainly determined by distribution of industries and transport. Contamination causes specific pathology of population.

According to the degree contaminated areas may affect the human's activity we differentiate between relatively clean, moderately contaminated, heavily contaminated, extremely contaminated areas, regions of ecologic disaster and ecologic catastrophes. The region of Chernobyl Atomic Power Plant is contaminated mainly with radiation, other territories with chemicals. In Donbass and industrious cities along the Dnipro river contaminated is atmosphere, in the regions of intensive melioration contaminated are soil and water.

Regions of ecologic disasters and catastrophes are of especially serious concern. These are territories where degradation is seen as irreversible and it is impossible for people to live there. The region of Chernobyl Atomic Power Plant is considered as such.