

International cooperation on environmental protection
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In the international cooperation on environmental protection, our nation is of significant places. As a member of the UN, sovereign Ukraine is a party to 18 international agreements on environmental issues, participating in 20 international conventions and more than 10 bilateral agreements, is the international obligations of protecting the environment. Ukrainian state with the first days of independence is actively cooperating in international environmental activities and implementation of environmental programs and projects. Yes, according to the Law «On the natural-reserved fund of Ukraine» from 26 November 1993 issued a Presidential Decree «On biosphere reserves», which approved a list of biosphere reserves in Ukraine, which included the Bureau of International Coordinating Council of the UNESCO «Man and the Biosphere» the international network of biosphere reserves. As of November 1993 these reserves were three: Kherson (Kherson region), the Black Sea, and Carpathian. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine to prepare the materials necessary to sign agreements with Poland and the Slovak Republic on the establishment of an international biosphere reserve «Eastern Carpathians».

International cooperation in environmental protection is of great importance in – foreign policy of Ukraine. Ukraine has signed 44 bilateral international agreements and treaties, especially with neighboring Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Slovakia and Poland. Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in environmental protection signed with Austria and Finland. Agreement on cooperation in environmental protection reached the Government with the Government of Israel, on cooperation in nuclear safety and radiation protection - from the governments of Finland, Austria and Russia.

International cooperation in nuclear and radiation safety of Ukraine carried out with the IAEA and the European Union in the framework of the TASIC, as well as on a bilateral basis - the U.S., Germany, Canada, Sweden and Japan.

Ukraine signed a memorandum of cooperation of Ukraine and the Government of Canada Climate Change and the Protocol on cooperation on climate change with the Netherlands and began implementing three joint projects.

Ukraine is a sovereign party to 26 multilateral treaties and 3 protocols for the protection of environment. Ukraine is a member of international organizations whose activities are related to solving global and regional issues, environmental protection (UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and others).. Ukraine actively participates in the activities of the European Economic Commission, especially its Committee on Environmental Policy.

Since 1995 Ukraine, as is known, is a member of the Council of Europe - one of the most influential organizations in the activities of Environmental issues are of great importance. The entry of Ukraine into European political and economic structures is one of the priorities of Ukrainian foreign policy at the present stage. Program of international cooperation with the EU in the field of environmental protection includes the harmonization of national legislation with EU legislation and, in particular, approaches to the creation of national environmental standards, introduction of clean technologies, resources and safe of energy, harmonization of analytical measurement and assessment of the environment.

Ukraine was an active member of the Summit of Heads of State and Government in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and Johannesburg (2002), signed the adopted program documents there and implements them at the national level.

An important event that stimulated the development of international environmental law at European level was the adoption of the Program for Environmental Protection for Central and Eastern European Conference of Ministers of the Environment (Lucerne, Switzerland, 28-30 April 1993). These conferences have become traditional. They occurred in 1995 in Sofia (Bulgaria) in 1998 - in Aarhus (Denmark). In 2003 he worked in Kiev Conference «Environment for Europe», which reflects the high international authority of Ukraine in the field of environmental protection.

Ukraine as a member of the UN is a sovereign party to many international environmental agreements and with other countries still working on the task of salvation of our planet from ecological disaster.

World Bank and its constituent Institute of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to the financing of environmental activities in 1969 then was a special department of the Environment. Since then, the Bank played an important role in this area, and by the mid 1990's he had already financed – many projects that have environmental component of the purely environmental objectives: reforestation, water management, combating pollution.

Great organization, which is the World Bank, originally established to ensure economic growth, logically came to the environment at the level of regional and global aspect was one of the priorities of its activities. At the top level, the formation of investment policies IBRD determines the priority problems in environmental protection. These include: destruction of natural habitat, land degradation, resource degradation and depletion of fresh water, urban, industrial and agricultural pollution, global problems (reduction of biological diversity of species, depletion of the ozone layer, other changes in the atmosphere, which create conditions for global warming etc.).

Ukraine's integration in the global economy can hope that it gets in space activities IBRD. In this regard, improvement of technology requires the allocation of funds for specific projects. By themselves the priorities formulated quite abstract and form a pyramid top. Each priority corresponds to a set of problems. This stage is called the choice of identifying priority issues.

At the next stage are direct and adverse causes that generate the problems discussed. Then consider possible directions for intervention and the general problem of investment. At the final stage of the analysis are the norm and source of financial assistance.

Specific examples of the most important programs: management of environment protection and use of natural resources in the Philippines, the Mediterranean region conservation, protection of tropical forests and others. Environmental orientation one way or another affect each project, funded by the bank. Before providing funds, IBRD must evaluating adverse environmental impact on each project. It is necessary decisions on the projects and their results affected the decision of the bank. In the near future will probably IBRD and our market

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