

environmental indicators of water saving in households were developed: reduction of air emissions, wastewater and wastes.

The comparison economic and environment cost-benefit analysis show real positive results of water-saving measures implementation in the municipal economy.

Also research results have shown a low activity of society in environmental problems solving. It connects with no sufficient environmental education to orient on sustainable development. Also promotions of environmental friendly living, like ecoliving, are not developed in our country.

However, it is necessary to develop a social activity in environmental problems solving, including resource conservation. The enthusiasm of citizens can be transferred into concrete actions and will increase economic growth while minimizing ecological and environmental harm.

Good economics and good environment must go hand in hand, especially in developing countries, where there is a great potential for improving the efficiency of municipal economy.

HEALTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The-millennia brings changes in all aspects of the social life.

Health, environment and development hazards has changed considerably. New environment and development problems have emerged, some of which appear to threaten the entire ecosystem. While factors associated with the development process and the changing use of technology have resulted in considerable gains to people throughout the world, they have also presented additional threats to people's health.

In industrialized countries, typical health and environmental problems include outdoor air pollution, radon in homes and schools, the "sick building" syndrome, toxic chemicals in drinking-water, non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation and pesticide residues in food. In developing countries, health and environmental problems are often related to poverty and arise largely as a result of such factors as rapid, uncontrolled urbanization and agricultural and land-use practices. In addition to hazards related to pollution, vector-borne environmental diseases may be prevalent as well as health and environmental problems associated with a lack of proper shelter, water and sanitation or poor food hygiene.

Factors affecting the health can be divided in several groups:

- Widespread absolute and relative poverty
- Demographic changes: ageing and the growth of cities

- 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