

There are about 200 international agreements dealing with various environmental issues currently in force. They are called multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

About 20 of these include provisions that can affect trade: for example they ban trade in certain products, or allow countries to restrict trade in certain circumstances. Among them are the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer, the Basel Convention on the trade or transportation of hazardous waste across international borders, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Another of the most known organizations is "Greenpeace", whose purpose is prevention of environment degradation. "Greenpeace" acts against nuclear tests, radiating threat, pollution of the environment by waste industrial products, to protect the animal world, etc. This organization influences public opinion through mass media, under its aegis manifestations and protest actions are carried solutions for concrete ecological problems.

I believe that environment disasters can be avoided if people broaden ecological education and every person understands that the beauty of nature is extremely fragile and people must obey the unwritten laws of nature. Governments must be prepared to take action against pollution. Air pollution could be reduced if plants and factories were made to fit effective filters on chimneys and car exhausts. Green zones around big cities must be protected and extended. Natural resources should be used economically because their stocks are not unlimited.

PUBLIC ECONOMIC CHOICE: POLICY AND DEMOCRACY

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The theory of public choice consists in that economic subjects carrying on political activity (participate in making and realization of state decisions in an economic sphere) use political institutes for achieving the individual aims, and that a clear verge is not between business and policy.

Public decisions are made on the basis of exposure of preferences of citizens. In modern democratic terms it supposes voting by announcement of the point of view every having voice using certain procedure of making public decision a subject (unanimity, simple majority and other)

A public choice is limited around pretenders, each of which offers the package of softwares (for example, one deputy contests with inflation, the other - works out problems of employment, the third - decides problems of foreign policy). An elector is forced to choose one deputy, which position are not fully coincides with his preferences. An elector is forced from many wicked to choose less.

In the conditions of representative democracy the decisions of electors depend on necessary information and stimuluses for practical actions. The electors need time and money for to get the information. The marginal costs of ordinary elector exceed marginal benefits considerably, therefore people have a minimum desire to affect deputy permanently.

Other reasons have those electors which interests are concentrated on certain questions, as, for example, at the producers of certain goods and services (wares of wine-vodkas, sugar, coal, oil). The change of terms of production (adjusting of prices, volume of government purchases, building of new enterprises, change of terms of import or export) for them is a question of life and death.

Therefore such groups with particular interests aim to support permanent connection with representatives of political power. They use for this letter, medium of communication, organize demonstrations and mass meetings, create the special offices and agencies for to put pressure on legislators and officials (up to subornation).

All these methods of influence on the representatives of power with the purpose of acceptance advantageous for the limited group of electors of political decision name lobbying.

In Ukraine the role of lobby is executed by a national economic elite - those, who controls the most meaningful resources in society, occupy strategic positions in large economic organizations

and have possibilities to influence on the process of forming and making state decisions purposefully and regularly.

The factor of forming and increasing of influence of such groups is institutionalization of private property and markets, that provided an accumulation and legitimation of capitals. Influencing of these groups in Ukraine is carried out through the informal channels of relations, social connections, through which happens the exchange of economic capital and possibilities to boss this capital for political support of economic aspirations of representatives of group.

Groups with particular interests will compensate their expenses, if a bill which they defend is accepted. Benefits from passing an act will be realized inside of the group, but costs will be distributed on all society. Concentrate interest of groups wins the interests of majority. The relative influence of these groups is much more than quantity of their voices.

Deputies are also interested in active supporting of influential electors. It multiplies their chances to be reelected on a new term. Lobbying allows to find the sources of financing of election campaign and political activity.

Professional bureaucrats are also interested in lobbying. On their activity depends not only acceptance but also introduction into life of political decisions.

Therefore the elected bodies and executive power must follow certain principles, the sphere of their activity must be strictly limited.

However, taking into account the specific of development of political and economic relations in Ukraine, an economic elite is forced to search a compromise between the market relations and state-administrative pressure, using such methods: forming and using of lobbying-groups in parliament by taking part in the election; subornation of officials; economic, financial mechanisms of pressure on people, who are responsible for political decision; use of the international political and economic influence; the support of public associations, public opinion.

At the beginning of 2000th such economic networks were formed in Ukraine: «Dnepropetrovskaya» (the surroundings of

President L.Kuchma); «Kievskaya» (V.Medvedchyk, G.Surkis); «Donetskaya» (R.Ahmetov, the president of System Capital Management company, V.Yanukovich); «centrally-western» multinuclear network (V.Ucshenko).

In modern terms lobbying activity in Ukraine is not legal in a lawfull relation. It functions in the field of distribution and redistribution of economic resources, property, administrative ways of influence. Such activity restrains the development of markets, enterprises, access to the resources. It is a negative process in the economy of all society.

In everyday legislative life deputies aspire to promote their popularity using the system of logrolling - is a practice of mutual support by a «traffic in votes». Every deputy chooses the most important questions for his electors and aspires to get necessary encouragement from the other deputies. Deputy «buys» the support of his questions, giving in exchange the voice in defence of projects of the colleagues.

The influence of concentrate interests explain a lot of paradoxes of economic policy of the state. For example, a paradox of voting – is a contradiction, that is arose because of voting on the basis of principle of majority does not provide the revealing of actual preferences of society relatively to the economic goods. The reason is in erroneous procedure of voting. In future it can result in such negative effects, as over-producing or underproduction of public goods. Therefore it is necessary to avoid the influence of conjuncture factors, which prevent to approve just and effective bills, when the regulation is developed.

Democracy is not taken only to procedure of voting, the guarantor of democratic decisions must be stable principles of constitution and laws.