

finances. It's unsurprising then that it's getting more and more popular all over the world.

BARNYARD MANURE UTILIZATION RESOURCES

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The imperfection of the use of big stock-raising complexes' manure on the whole territory of Belarus creates the threat of the ecological catastrophe. To times diluted, raw and unfit for fertilization manure, containing seed of the weeds is applied to the fields. Thus the diluted manure becomes not a fertilizer but ecological dangerous factor created by man.

Actually existing blow down-system of the manure removing while keeping cattle on the slotted floors, has a main disadvantage - settling and fractions separation of the manure in collecting canals. After the gates having been opened a hard part of the manure stays on the canals bottom which is removed by the sheet of water given by machines of the MGT or RGT type. It is convenient and economically for solving and economically profitable to use a homogenizer. The homogenizer presents a mixing tool which is driven by electric engine (5,5 kVt).

Using given technologies will allow to reduce economic expenses that will occur in the process of improvement of manure removal system and while building storages up to six times. It will also give the possibility to reduce the negative influence of manure flows due to the reduction of water expenditure wasted on removal of agricultural wastes.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION IN UKRAINE

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Every citizen in democratic society has some essential environmental, political and social rights. The state itself must guarantee the implementation of these rights through developing procedures, setting institutional framework and providing control. One of the most important rights is the right on access to environmental

information. No doubt, that accessible information concerning environment, is one of the most valuable and significant in democracy.

Process of democratization of the society needs the transparency of decision-making and public participation in it.

Very often public notice the defects of the projects, offers the alternative variants of its implementation that give the opportunity to avoid the harm of the project and to soften the negative influence on the environment.

The Constitution (Article 50) and the Law on Environmental protection (Article 9) also declare citizen's right on access to environmental information. Thus, we can see that Ukrainian legislative base is substantial and gives legal to public in accessing environmental information, participation in decision-making on environmental problems, access to justice and opportunities to sue authorities if this information was not given (the latest is set by Article 47 of the Law on Information). Ukrainian parliament has accepted laws that deal with environmental information and has ratified The Aarhus Convention (7.06.1999). Public was pleased with the acceptance of the Convention and coming into implementation of it. One of the next steps is to realize it in practice. The process of the working out negotiations, signing and ratification of the Aarhus Convention was an example of drawing of public into the admission of vitally important political decision on the highest international level.

For public the environmental information is important because every person can identify and evaluate the risk possible for his/her health and environment by determination of the sources and the amounts of the potentially dangerous emissions, their transitions and other processes. People will also be able to choose the work taking into account its danger.

Journals and papers being the most important sources of Mass Media very often turn their attention to the problems of environmental information. We can easily find many projects that are proposed by public environmental organizations that are to raise public's awareness. People should know about their ability to participate in decision-making, access to justice and opportunities to sue authorities.

OZONE HOLES

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In May 1985, a team of British scientists stunned the world with an article in Nature magazine that reported a remarkable 40-percent loss of stratospheric ozone over Antarctica between September and October, 1984. Despite extensive research on the subject, no such precipitous decline had been predicted by the atmospheric models the scientists, relied on. The ozone losses were so unexpected that the