

One area not addressed in the report is the expense involved in averting human health disasters due to climate change. "We can probably adapt to most of these issues, but we do not know how much it will cost us," said Patz.

As you see, there are many factors which influence on changing, and how many problems they bring.

Now the population of Earth must think and try to change its policy of life to more careful attitude to the nature, it'll help to length our life on our Earth.

## THE PRACTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LEVEL OF ENTERPRISE'S ECOLOGICAL SAFETY

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The most interesting thing in every science is the practical side of theoretical topics. That's why I decided to account one of the Economic Safety components – Ecological. As a vivid example I take JSC "Sumykhimprom", that is the main cause of ecological danger in our region.

First of all we should distinguish factors that influence the environment. In our situation it will be accumulation of waste materials, air and water pollution. The level of Ecological Safety of enterprise can be accounted as an average of these factors:

$$L_{ES} = \frac{1}{3} \left( k_m \frac{S_m}{S} + k_w \frac{Z_w}{Z_{mw}} + k_a \frac{Z_a}{Z_{ma}} \right),$$

$S$  – total area occupied by enterprise;  $S_m$  – territory occupied by waste materials;  $Z_w, Z_a$  – real concentration of polluted substances in the water and air;  $Z_{mw}, Z_{ma}$  – marginal concentration of polluted substances in the water and air;  $k_m$  – coefficient that reflects the danger level of waste materials;  $k_w, k_a$  – coefficient that reflects the danger level of polluted substances in the water and air.

The level of Ecological Safety can be classified:

$L_{ES} = 0$  – absolute ecological safety;

$L_{ES} \leq 0,25$  – normal ecological safety;

$0,25 < L_{ES} \leq 0,50$  – unstable ecological state;

$0,50 < L_{ES} \leq 0,75$  – dangerous level of ecological safety;

$L_{ES} > 0,75$  – ecological crisis.

According to the information that I took from "Sumykhimprom" Ecological department and after some calculations, we have such a result about the dynamic of ecological safety changing in 1998-2001:

years	1998	1999	2000	2001
L <sub>ES</sub>	0,54	0,55	0,69	0,87

So, the enterprise "Sumykhimprom" has a dangerous level of Ecological Safety in 1998-2000 years and in 2001 it seems to be an ecological crisis. It's a real picture of existing situation. What should we wait in the future?

Solutions:

- The enterprise has the projects of purifying equipment that can considerable reduce the amount of environmental pollution.
- Besides, there is a magnificent project of changing all the manufacturing technologies to the totally new ecologically pure and safe.

BUT it's very difficult and even impossible to finance the realization of those projects both for the enterprise and for the government. And I think that even the foreign investor will never put in his money in the improvement of our ecological situation, as it's our own problem.

## **RESOURCE SAVING DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE: ECONOMICAL PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES**

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Resource saving as the activity directed on natural resources using reduction at the social production, assumes the development of the new technologies providing more full satisfaction of public needs due to smaller quantity of used resources. Thus, resource saving does not limit public needs and assumes their satisfaction by more effective methods. Besides this, resource saving activity promotes the preservation of environmental quality by providing the reduction of used resources and the harmful waste quantity generated per goods unit.

During several decades the resource saving policy has been the integral element of developed countries economical policy. Resource saving technologies introduction allowed the developed countries to achieve significant successes in resources economy: for example, for twenty years (from 1970 to 1990) Denmark has passed from power resources import to self-power supply; now the Great Britain imports only half of energy resources volumes from a level of 1970th years.

The resource saving problems are not less important and actual for Ukraine now. Material and power capacity of country's GDP exceeds the similar parameters of the developed countries in 5-13 times. With regard to the own energy and other natural resources deficit in Ukraine and real scales of environmental contamination as a