



Defence of environment is in
Ukraine

Ecological policy

- Present ecological situation in Ukraine it is possible to describe as a crisis, that formed during the protracted period. To the economy of Ukraine inherent high specific gravity of resursomistkikh and power-hungry technologies. A low level over of ecological consciousness of society was brought to considerable degradation of environment of Ukraine, surplus contamination of superficial and underground waters, air and earths, diminishing of birth-rate and increase of death rate, and it threatens an extinction and biologically genetic by degradation of Ukrainian people

Industry

By main reasons which resulted in the threatening state of environment is: it is ramshackle technology of production and equipment; it is a high level of concentration of industrial ob"ektiv; it is an unfavorable pattern of industrial production with a high concentration ecologically of dangerous productions; it is absence of the proper nature protection systems; it is absence of due of legal and economic mechanisms; it is absence of the proper control after the guard of environment.

Energy and enterprises of nuclear industry

- Among industrial ob"ektiv one of basic zabrudnyuvachiv of atmospheric air there are enterprises of teploenergetiki. In industry of ecology two major problems prevail in thermal energy: contamination of atmosphere of air contamination of earths. Nuclear energy in Ukraine is used in all industries of national economy. The main places of accumulation of radio-active wastes are the atomic stations - Chernobil'ska AES. In six areas of Ukraine the regional enterprises of UKRDO "Radon" are located from processing and storages of radio-active wastes. Ukraine belongs to the countries with the very developed use of sources of ionizing radiation.

Agriculture

- Agriculture of Ukraine is the most labour intensive industry which has mighty naturally resource potential. Over 10,9 milliards of kub.m of water are annually used in an agricultural production. If Ukraine in Europe occupies 5,7% territories, it agricultural lands - 18,9%, and plough-land - 26,9 %. Principal reasons of low return of the landed potential in Ukraine are bezgospodarske attitudes toward earth, imperfect technique and technology of till of earth, general failure to observe of crop rotations and other. The high-quality state of the landed fund gets worse. Use in great numbers of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, complicates an ecological situation in Ukraine.

Transport

- Considerable zabrudnyuvachem of environment is a transport industry, considerable harm an environment inflict exhaust gases of cars, palivno-mastil'ni materials, pair of harmful matters. Through the large volumes of the use combustible a motor transport is contaminated by an environment by toxic components: 25% - by salts of lead; 50% - by the oxide of carbon. Basic zabrudnyuvachi of railway transport is exhaust gases of diesel engines, phenol, aerosols, garbage. A marine transport is contaminated by a sea by wastes of feed, garbage, by oil.

Industrial wastes

- Long-term power raw material specialization put Ukraine in the number of countries with the most high absolute volumes of formation of wastes. Insufficient norms of administrative and criminal responsibility are for violation of rules of collection, storage, transporting of industrial wastes. Existing the level of utilization of wastes of the second resources does not influence on the improvement of the state of environment.

Water resources and ekosistemi

- Basic sources of fresh water on territory of Ukraine are flows of the rivers of Dnepr, Dnestr, Pd. To Bugu, Siverskogo Dincy, Danube. With the purpose of providing of population and national economy by the necessary amount of water in Ukraine from 1087 storage pools are built. For ekosistem of water ob"ektiv Ukraine peculiar elements of ecological and metabolic regress. Naftoprodukti, phenols, heavy metals belong to the basic contaminants. Principal reasons of contamination of waters of Ukraine is: it is an upcast of unrefined and not sufficiently cleared komunal'no-pobutovikh and industrial flow waters in hydrogens of ob"ekti; it is a receipt to water ob"ektiv of contaminants; it is erosion of soils on a water intake area. Considerable harm ekosistemi of Dnepr next to annual contamination of pool by organic matters, inflicts contamination biogenic matters. The ecological making healthy of pool of Dnepr is one of major priorities of public policy in industry of guard and recreation of water resources.

Conservancy is on state and intergovernmental levels

- To the main constituents of mechanism of realization of public ecological policy belong: it is a state instituciyna infrastructure of leadthrough of nature protection policy; - legislatively legal mechanism of adjusting of production activity of legal and physical entities in relation to a guard; it is an economic mechanism of priroдокoristuvannya and nature protection activity. Contamination of soil, air, water, which form the biosphere of our planet of all for a few decades attained such scales, that it is quite often possible to meet sufficiently pessimistic prognoses are in relation to future humanity in connection with degradation of environment. As early as 1969 it was marked in the appendix of the Secretary general of UNO Economic and social advice, that "in history of humanity there is a crisis of world scale, which threatens in an identical measure both developed and undeveloped countries, is a crisis of environment which surrounds a man". Becomes obvious, that at development of existent tendencies of life in future will be put under a threat. The practically entire countries of the world in one or another measure already ran into the problem of environment and it is tried to decide it at national level. However much not a single country, what effective measures it did not accept in this direction, can not feel out of harm's way, while the decided question of defence will not be a satisfactory rank environments of those districts, which are in the general use of entire countries and people. The problems of guard of environment are not limited to the scopes of separate countries or whether regions - they purchased global character. The necessity of their decision for a zagal'noplanetarnomu scale assumes ob"ednannya efforts of international concord, development of international cooperation with the purpose of guard of environment. In this connection the question of defence of environment looks actual through mediation of international law, so-called international ecological law.

- In an international ecological law every decade there are new concepts and new institutes, which are instrumental in appearance in the Ukrainian ecolaw of specific lines, incident to both national and international, ecolaw, are formed. However from it swims out, that an international ecological law left off to be the independent legal system which engulfs legal zv"yazki people, organizations and the states, which to a great extent differ from the ecolaw of the separate states both on an object and method of the legal adjusting and on sources, and also for sub"ektakh of these relations. In our time defence of environment is pulled out on the first plan. Consequences of insufficient attention to the problem can be catastrophic. The question is not only about prosperity of humanity, and about his survival. Especially anxious is that degradation of natural environment can appear irreversible. Contamination of waters harms and fish supplies zdorov"yu man. Degradation of sil'gospugid' resulted in a drought and erosion of soils in many districts. From here malnutrition, hunger, illnesses. Contamination of air inflicts more perceptible loss of zdorov"yu people. Mass elimination of the forests negatively affects climate and abbreviates bioriznomanitnist', gene pool. The serious threat of zdorov"yu is exhaustion of ozone layer which protects Suns from harmful radiations. To the catastrophic changes in the climate of Earth conducts a "hotbed effect", that global rise in temperature as a result of growings extrass of carbon dioxide in an atmosphere. The inefficient use of mineral and living resources conduces to their exhaustion, that again puts the problem of survival of humanity. Finally, failures on enterprises, zv"yazanikh with radio-active and poisonous matters, not to mention about examinations of nuclear weapon, cause the enormous loss of zdorov"yu people and to nature. It is enough to reminisce failure on Chernobil'skiy AES and at the American chemical plant in Indium. Large loss an environment bring the armed conflicts, to what experience of wars testifies in V"etnami, Kampuchea, in the Persian bay, Yugoslavia, to Iraq and ect. Therefore legal defence of natural environment is guilty to become the element of policy of any state. As national parts of environment form the unique global system, defence of it must become one of primary objectives of international cooperation and by the component element of conception of international safety. In resolution in 1981 General Assembly of UNO specified the value of the world for conservancy and marked reverse dependence - the maintainance of nature is brought in by a contribution to strengthening of the world, providing the correct use of natural resources. Presently exist and operate more 200 bilateral and multilateral agreements and agreements in the area of guard of environment. However in swingeing majority they set zobov"yazannya the states on a guard those or other ob"ektiv nature, that formulate primary (material) norms, that, as a rule, does not fix the legal consequences of their violation. It zv"yazano with that in accordance with the general theory of international law for an origin of responsibility of the states sufficiently fact of violation of international zobov"yazannya.