Хлор, який використовується для знезараження води має не менший згубний вплив ніж хворобовтворні організми, так як є сильною отрутою. В XXI ст. вчені були відкриті альтернативи хлору для знезараження води, одними з яких найпоширенішими стали багатоступінчасті фільтри для очищення води побутового призначення, а також метод озонування води.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

The main law of a Native American people is «To design something, we have to consider the impact of this action on seven future generations» [7]. Now this law is very important in terms of ecology, especially in terms of environmental management. For humanity is ever aware of the lack of natural resources in the near future and is seriously ponder over the question «What will we do when all resources will be on the verge of exhaustion and how to save it?».

The definition of «Nature» – a set of different possible forms of exploitation of natural resources and measures for its preservation.

The increase of material production, improvement of the productive forces, deteriorating health, and the growth rate of pollution and at the same time the simultaneous depletion of resources – all contributed to the formation of a new field of science known as environmental economics [1, p. 29]. It examines the most effective methods of human impact at nature to maintain balance and cycle of matter in nature. The costs associated with maintaining this balance, used to preserve the most favorable conditions for the reproduction of material wealth as now and in the future. There are always contradictions between the growing needs of people and the biosphere disabilities in the development of society. Because the environment performs such vital functions as providing people with natural services (recreation, tourism, and aesthetic pleasure), natural resources, waste and pollution absorption, you should know the economic value and the price of the damage caused to nature and man-made pollution impacts.
Currently, it is considered that all natural resources are exhaustible, and differs only in the time of their exhaustion. Conventionally it is considered inexhaustible wind energy, solar, seas and oceans, geothermal. Natural resources are divided into recovery, restoration and irreplaceable part. Partial reduction includes water, forests, some species of flora and fauna, soil.

After the huge economic losses from improper management, it became clear that the principles of nature are different if we want to survive. «Pollution – is primarily an economic issue, which should determine the economic terms» – American economist Raffi said [4].

That’s why, environmental and economic interests face, and, unfortunately, most of the latter win, deforestation is more common than their using for recreation, development of tourism is preferred over the preservation of rare landscape or sea, and the sea for oil – over preserving marine ecosystems and so on. Today the price of natural goods and services are either not defined or underestimated.

The main objectives of Environmental Economics [2, p. 52-53]:
• Calculation of damages which was caused to the economy, industry, enterprise, area, separate private economy or a particular person because of the irrational nature, violations of laws, rules or regulations for Conservation of Nature;
• Determining the amount of expenses necessary to eliminate negative effects of anthropogenic impacts at the environment;
• Assessment of costs of protection and restoration of nature, choose the best options for environmental protection and natural resources;
• Development of economic management of environmental work and ways to stimulate the environmental protection and the greening production.

It is necessary that environmental economics will gradually pass into the economy nature conservation.

It is necessary to have the price of land, natural water, soil, air, minerals, forests, flora and fauna, and recreational facilities. In other words, it is necessary that natural resources have the economic assessment. This pollution tax must be high enough to protect the environment.

In Ukraine, as in other states, forming a system of economic regulation of environmental activities began:
• The payments for natural resources and environmental pollution were introduced;
• The environmental funds and banks were established;
• It started the environmental licenses and quotas trade, and so on.

The Nature can be rational and irrational.

The rational nature is a highly effective, environmentally beneficial economic activity which does not change natural resources. It aims to ensure the conditions of human existence and stable reception of wealth [3, p. 97].

The irrational nature loses its ability to reproduce and self-clean and it self-disturbs equilibrium Biosystems, limits material resources, deteriorates recreational, wellness and health conditions, aesthetic characteristics of the landscape, living conditions in general.

The environmental activities are not only economic benefit (cost savings to treat patients and social security, increased productivity, etc.), but also social – to improve the mood of people, reducing their migration, conflicts, crime and so on.

Ukraine has to control nature [5, p. 21]. It’s a shame, but our young country has the economic crisis, hyperinflation, common crime, the problem of shortages of radical environmental rehabilitation constantly postponed, the problem of environmental management is not solved, and the number of accidents increases.
What can we do to improve the situation of environmental management in Ukraine? For example, there are the billions of tons of scrap metal in Ukraine. This is enough to ensure the work of the steel industry for decades (in Germany about 75% of steel are produced from scrap). If Ukraine uses the gas instead of oil in vehicles, it will save about 10 million tons of fuel (for example, about 20 million tons of oil) and significantly reduce air pollution.

Thus, Ukraine has a diverse natural resource potential. But now the land, water and forest resources require a cautious attitude. That’s why today we must also recognize the need to maintain decent living conditions for future generations.

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