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The efficiency of the use of complex analytic assessments to determine the level of natural and industrial safety areas of different rank. Analysis of the various authors' approach has revealed

that there is a need to improve both analytical basis of such calculations, and methods of their implementation. During the implementation of this goal has been made a comprehensive assessment of the level of security of the regions of Ukraine, which allowed us to determine the overall level of risk areas and the livelihoods of people, and predetermined conclusions about the importance of using assessment results for the prediction and prevention of emergencies. Among the main causes of a threat in the future we highlight: the persistence of significant scale of the factors of natural hazards and increase the dynamics of socially dangerous diseases, human pressures, complex technical state of production facilities, weak enforcement technology standards and other regions of the groups we identified significant differences in threat due to several reasons, namely the presence of a developed industry and potentially dangerous industries, distribution of natural hazards (geological, meteorological, hydrological), level of medical and biological hazards. Found that the main strategic goal of the state policy in the field of population and territories from emergency situations is to achieve a guaranteed level of security of the individual, society and the state, corresponding to the level of developed countries and the criteria of acceptable risk. For this purpose it is necessary to develop a system of preventive organizational and economic measures that meet the strategy for Ukraine. Justified priority areas of security, based on the results of comprehensive assessments of natural and anthropogenic impact.

Key words: comprehensive assessments, natural and technical safety, emergency situations, forecasting.

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[2–5].

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 • - 3, - 1, - 1, - 6, - 1, - 4,
 (- 2, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1) .
 :
 ;

1.

ij

2.

(ij)

(x_{ij})

$$x_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_{ij} - \alpha_{ij(\min)}}{\alpha_{ij(\max)} - \alpha_{ij(\min)}}, \quad (1)$$

$x_{ij} - ij - j - ;$
 $j - - ;$

(27);

$$\min_j \max_i \dots$$

3.

$$y_{ij} = \sqrt[n]{x_{ij1} \times \dots \times x_{ijn}}, \tag{2}$$

$$\min_{y_{ij}} \dots$$

4.

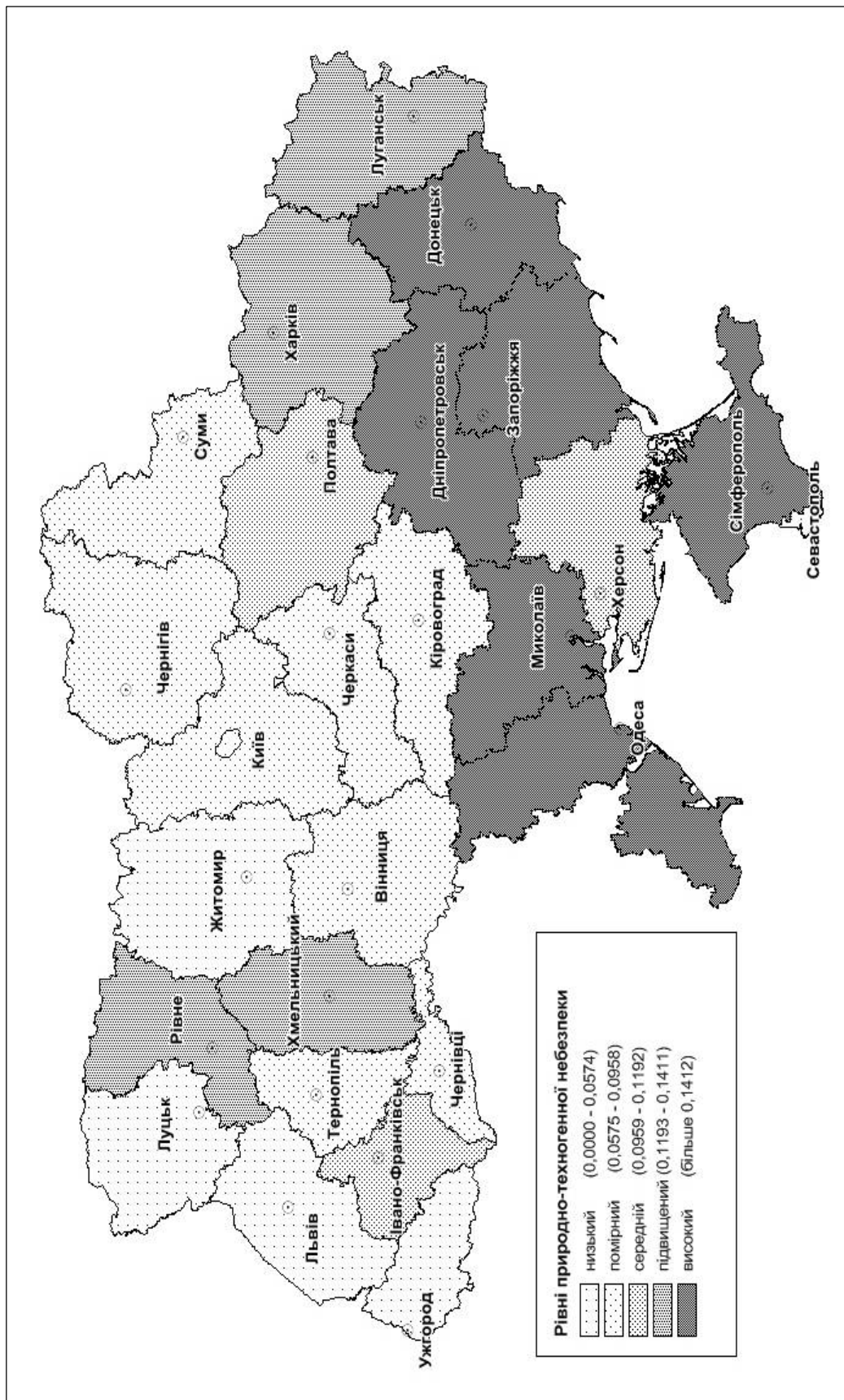
$$= \sqrt[k]{y_{ij1} \times \dots \times y_{ijk}}, \tag{3}$$

5.

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots$$



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The study analyzed the structure of the financial mechanism of water management. Established a financial mechanism of water management based on the combination of two basic methods: public financial management (planning management system, which is based on the administrative-command methods of management of financial flows) and financial security (is to apply a wide range of market economic management of finances such as self-financing (equity, mutual and other forms of capital), loans, external loans, etc.). Determined that the mechanism of financial support water complex underdeveloped in comparison with European countries, resulting in water resources of Ukraine is not capitalized. Proposed priorities of the financial mechanism of water management.

Key words: water resources, management, financial mechanism, rent, capitalization.

[1–4]