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“Green Growth Strategy of SMEs
(Small and Medium sized Enterprises)
In the New Silk Road Countries”



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THE INFLUENCE OF ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE QUANTITY OF IMPORT SUPPLYING

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A lot of works are devoted to ecological safety of ecological factors in modern international relations. Basically the material written in international literature has the general character. More particular questions of the problem are treated in numerous monographies on this subject matter.

The influence of ecological factors on the size of import deliveries was examined in the given article.

Ecological safety is the whole set of conditions, measures and actions, providing ecological balance in the environment and not leading to the damages (or to the threats of such damages) to the environment and mankind (Horuzhaja, Kozin, Petrovsky, 2005). It is also a system of guaranteed immunity of of the vital interests of the person, a society, the nature, the world and all mankind from the real or potential dangers created by anthropogenous or natural processes on the environment. The objects of ecological safety are the rights, material and moral needs of the person, natural resources of the environment or material basis of state and economic development.

Problems of quality and safety of import of goods have become aggravated in modern Russia. Many of them do not answer sanitary-epidemiologic and phytosanitary norms, requirements of quality, safety for the life and health of the population.

Under these conditions one of the most important tasks of state policy in ensuring of ecological safety in modern Russia is the development of effective arrangements on protection of national interests against external threats in ecological sphere. The imperative in state policy in this area is the deviation from the primary practice of reaction on already existing external threats of Russia in connection with the ecological situation and orientation to a preventive and prevention of such threats. Russia should have a purposeful and active influence on the development of international relations in the world community to a sustained economic and in ecological sphere in

A lot of international ecological agreements has been concluded during the last few years. In the Marrakeshky agreement on World Trade Organization establishment (on April, 15th, 1994) the scope of activity of this organization was strictly defined and included the questions of the environmental protection connected with international trade. So in the Agreement's preamble, along with ensuring of steady economic growth, the tasks of environmental protection are proclaimed: "Relations in a trade area and economic policy must be put into effect for the purpose of increasing a life standard, ensuring of full employment, considerable and constant growth of level of real incomes and effective demand and also the expansion of production and goods' and services' trade at optimal use of world resources according to the sustainable development's purposes, aspiration to protect and preserve the environment and to expand the possibilities for this using the ways compatible with proper needs and interests on different levels of economic development". In 1994 in the final "Uruguayan" meeting of the trade ministers of the member-countries made decision to put in place a large-scale trade-economic programme within the bounds of WTO. Committee concerning trade and environmental protection (KTOC) was established with this purpose.

Among approximately 200 MEAs, which exist nowadays, about 20 of them provide measures of trade to achieve their goals. This means that the agreement imposes restrictions on trade in certain products in cases where a commercial transaction involves either members of the agreement or not.

Nowadays the Committee of Trade and Environment is opened to all WTO's members and observant countries and develops the activities in two main areas:

- developing a mechanism of making the relationships between the measures relating to trade and environmental measures in order to promote sustainable development in member countries;

- preparing the recommendations for necessary changes in the existing provisions of a multilateral trade system in order to comply with