Das solare Ressourcen-Potenzial hat drei gemeinsame Merkmale, die konträr zu den entscheidenden M?rkmalen der fossilen Ressourcen sind. Erstens: Solare Ressourcen sind unerschöpflich, solange das Sonnenenergiesystem existiert, also für die gesamte weitere Erdgeschichte von noch etwa fühf Milliarden Jahren. Zweitens:Bei der Umwandlung zu Sekundärenergie und Sekundärmaterialien (Wärme, Treibstoffe, Elektrizität) entstehen keine Emissionen und damit die globale Umwelt nicht gefährdene Emissionen. Drittens: Solare Ressoursen sind ganz oder teilweise überall verfügbar und müssen dezentral und regional gefördert werden.

Die solare Weltwirtschaft wird Ressourcenkonzentration und Kapitalkonzentration technisch unmöglich machen. Wegen der Unerschöpflichkeit der solaren Ressourcen kann sich schliesslich die Möglichkeit eines dauernhaften Zivilisationsmodells entfalten. Weil die Sonne nicht rrivatisierbar ist, kann niemand die Grundlagen dieses Zivilisationsmodells gefährden.

Die Orientirung auf die solare Weltwirtschaft verlangt eine zweite industrielle Revolution, die wiederum eine energetische sein muss. Ökologische Wirtschaftsweise ist ohne eine solare Ressourcenbasis nicht zu erreichen.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT (УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ И ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА)

Modern region on all sublevels at any geographical location on the planet is an open material-intellectual system with a high rate of self-organizing. Social, technological and cultural system components have an anthropocentrical vector of development. The environment, however, is not supposed to be an equal partner of the social-environment interaction but a means of obtaining welfare for "present and future generations". The transition to regional ecopolice development is possible through the creation and implementation of the model of an eco-social-technopolicy regional system. The most important statements should focus on nature *learning*.

Sustainability has to do with people, nature and the interactions between them.

Sustainability policies cannot be successful if sustainability is broken down into separate compartments such as environmental, social and economic sustainability. It is important to acknowledge the necessity of a systemic view on environmental conflicts and to consider alternative ways to cope with the systematic uncertainties inherent to almost all human-environment conflicts.

The regulations contained in environmental policy are based on safe-minimum-standards (SMS) or critical loads. These assume that a certain amount of pollution can be emitted without harm to human health and environment. Scientifically, however, it is impossible to say with certainty how much of a pollutant a human, a plant, an animal or an ecosystem can survive and for how long. It is quite conceivable for industry to meet the SMS, whereas the total emissions in a particular place may exceed the *carrying capacity* of the location or region.

In contemporary society, it is necessary to create a well thought-out system of natural resources *ownership*. On the whole, the ownership policy consists of two components: a) complex instructions determining the rights and duties of an owner and b) rules concerning ownership and the limit within which these rights and duties are realized. Five main types of legal ownership regimes are: private property, social property, state property, co-property, property with free access. The effective regimes of ownership must be clearly formulated within the context of the specific environment and efficiently implemented.

From the whole complex of mechanisms for ensuring the realization of ecological purposes, *trade* occupies a key position. The basic ecological functions of trade in environmental management include restrictive function, regulating function, distributive function, compensatory function, incentive function, supporting function, information function.

Without acceptance of protective measures, trade promotes economic growth over the limits of sustainable biosphere. Trade restrictions are necessary to encourage environmental protection on an international scale, especially for solving global environmental problems.

В работе дана краткая характеристика концепций устойчивого развития, рассмотрены варианты решения проблемы оптимизации использования невозобновляемых природных ресурсов, а также роль государства в этих процессах. Уделено внимание проблеме собственности на природные ресурсы. Охарактеризована роль международной торговли в экологическом менеджменте, ее место как эффективного инструмента воздействия на контрагентов рынка с целью защиты.