

diseases. This approach is based on use of the multilayered INN trained at the unified data. The offered probabilistic model of evaluation of the work of INN, can be used also in other subject domains (the analysis of chemical indicators of air and the soil).

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THE EU AND RUSSIA INTERACTION IN THE ECOLOGYFIELD

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В настоящее время вопросы охраны природы и защиты окружающей среды приобрели важное социальное значение и для России, и для Европейского союза, для достижения реальных результатов в решении экологических проблем сотрудничество становится не только целесообразным, но и необходимым. В работе представлены этапы развития сотрудничества ЕС и России по экологическим вопросам.

Ключевые слова: *Программа Сотрудничества, сохранение, экологическая задача, охрана окружающей среды.*

Now questions of conservation and environment protection have gained important social value both for Russia, and for the European Union, for achievement of real results in the solution of environmental problems cooperation becomes not only expedient, but also necessary. Development stages of the EU and Russia cooperation on environmental issues are presented in work.

Keywords: *Cooperation Programme, conservation, ecological task, environment protection.*

Russia and the European Union cooperate in the field of environment protection since 1995 when the first joint projects have appeared. Since 2001 the program of bilateral cooperation on environmental issues directed to environment protection and rational use of natural resources is implemented. Cooperation between Russia and the EU is implemented within Dialogue about environment protection in several directions:

- climate change;

- development of environmentally friendly production;
- conservation of biodiversity;
- environmental impact assessment and harmonization ecological politician;
- environmental issues of waters (fresh and sea) [1].

The main directions of the international cooperation of the Russian Federation are declared in "The ecological doctrine of the Russian Federation (2002)" and the Climatic doctrine of the Russian Federation (2009) [2].

From 1995 to 2006 cooperation of the EU and Russia in the sphere of ecology was carried out within the TESIS program. At this time such successful projects as the Program of the European Union for the region of the Baltic Sea in Russia have been realized, the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme is started. It is necessary to allocate such activities as financing of Fund of Nature protection partnership of Northern Measurement, full support of implementation of the Action plan for the Baltic Sea of the Helsinki Commission, creation of the grant program for non-governmental organizations and local authorities of the region of the Baltic Sea [1]. Considering the importance of the region of the Baltic Sea, both for Russia, and for the EU, for strengthening of ecological safety, prosperity and improvement of quality of life of the population of all countries of the region, financing of 10 projects which have undergone competitive selection in which local authorities and non-governmental organizations of the Baltic region have taken part has been carried out.

In 2007–2013 the TESIS program was replaced by the European tool of the neighbourhood and partnership (EISP or ENPI, European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument) within which cooperation between the EU and Russia was carried out on similar conditions, but taking into account new legal base of financing. Since fall of 2007 Russia began to take active part in joint financing of projects according to Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes and the program of Northern Measurement [3].

Within the Northern Measurement program the significant role is assigned to the projects aimed at environmental protection. In 2001 for coordination of efforts on the solution of environmental problems the ecological partnership of Northern measurement (EPNM) which activity covers a zone of Northern measurement – all northwest part of Europe from the Arctic and subarctic belts, including the Barents and White seas, to the southern coast of the Baltic Sea has been created. She includes all countries from the northwest of Russia in the east to Iceland in the West [4].

EPSI is the mechanism which allows to resolve effectively issues of coordination of activity between the countries couples tner, the European Commission, donors and international financial institutions. The fund of support of EPSI works under the auspices of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), gratuitously providing the help for joint financing of the major investments into nature protection projects and projects of nuclear safety in

Sohn of Northern measurement. The organizations performers of the EPSI projects are international financial institutions, which perform management of projects [5].

In addition to the credits for projects on environmental protection of EPSI provides grants which help to provide attraction of additional financial means from local and international sources, thereby, increasing viability and effectiveness of ecological projects. The number of the supported projects steadily grows: from three in 2007 to 29 in 2013 [5].

The amount of funds of fund of support of EPSI makes 347,2 million euros, his sponsors are the European Union, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Great Britain, Finland, France and Sweden [6].

The global purpose of the program is as improvement of ecology of all northern region of Europe which has considerably suffered from the nuclear materials which are stored in the northwest regions of Russia and clarification of the water area of the Baltic Sea by means of creation of modern system of protection against floods of the large cities of the northern region and modernization of their treatment facilities which have become to one of the main reasons for pollution [7].

Within the European Tool of the Neighbourhood and Partnership despite a difficult political situation and exchange of sanctions between Russia and the countries of the European Union documents of five Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes Russia – the EU for 2014–2020 are approved: Karelia, Kolarktik, "Southeast Finland – Russia", Latvia – Russia and Estonia – Russia which have been developed with the leading participation of the Ministry of Economic Development. Documents have included the preliminary list of the projects planned to realization, a considerable part of which in the field of ecology.

It is difficult to overestimate value of nature protection activity, both for Russia, and for the European Union. Considering the geographic location and the close neighbourhood, global character of the environmental problems concerning questions of climate change, loss of biological diversity, pollution of water and air it is impossible to submit the effective solution of ecological tasks out of mutually beneficial cooperation at the international level [1].

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