

regional and national character. e.g. motivations of German people are: relaxation without stress, out of everyday life's problems, refilling with energy, etc.

The influence of tourism on local population might be either positive or negative.

Positive aspects:

• Adding work places, increasing revenues and subsequently, elevation of life level, enhancing cash flow in regions and attracting investments, urbanization process activation, development of civil services, infrastructure, cultural organizations;

- Activation of Social-Cultural Processes;
- Development of folk art, traditions, hardworking;
- Increasing demand of local agricultural product;
- Reconstruction and protection of national cultural monuments.

All above mentioned factors makes region more attractive.

Negative aspects are the following:

• Polarization and Commercializing of separate groups of population's interests.;

• Increasing regional prices, export of money flow to abroad and social and ecological problems;

• Deviation from the social behavior standards (alcoholism, prostitution, family «erosion»)

- Confrontation between population and tourists

The positive and negative influence of tourism on local population is revealed differently – on national, local and individual level). the large number of negative aspects might be avoided by complex planning and modern management of these processes, especially by determining of effective directions criteria.

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Ampofo Patrick KURANCHIE

Ternopil National Economic University

Supervisor: Ph.D., Assistant Professor **Roman Y. ZVARYCH**

ECOLOGICAL BARRIERS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' GROWTH

Over 6 billion people are alive today, but the wealthy parts of the world contain no more than 20 percent of the world's population. Many of the rest struggle for subsistence. Many exist on a level at or below that endured by peasants in ancient

Egypt or Babylon. The richest countries with the highest per capita incomes are referred to by the United Nations as developed countries. These include the United States, Canada, most of the countries of Western Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and a few others. The poorer states are referred to by the UN as the developing countries and include a diverse set of nations. Geographical regions for developing economies are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Western Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Accordingly, countries have been grouped as high-income, upper middle income, low-income income and lower middle. To maintain compatibility with similar classifications used elsewhere, the threshold levels of GNI per capita are those established by the World Bank. Countries with less than \$1,035 GNI per capita are classified as low-income countries, those with between \$1,036 and \$4,085 as lower middle-income countries.

The future of most developing countries has been in limbo over the years due to a slow pace of economic growth which could be as a result of some ignorant actions taken by the populace. Hence, there has been a continual decrease in the outputs their economies produce over a period of time. These could be ascribed to some of the ecological barriers which are yet to be enumerated below. Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the process of economic development of a country. However, in the course of desiring to achieve the afore-enumerated contributions, the inhabitants of most developing countries do not put in place any reciprocal measures to replenish whatsoever defaults that may transpire. When trees are killed to produce goods or heat, they release the carbon that is normally stored for photosynthesis. This process releases nearly a billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere per year. Worldwide, the output of greenhouse gases is a source of grave concern: From the time the Industrial Revolution began to the year 2009, atmospheric CO₂ levels have increased almost 38 percent according to NASA, and most of that increase has been in the past 50 years. Because of global warming, 2014 was the warmest year on record and 10 of the hottest years have all come after 1998. Temperatures over West Africa have increased over the last 50 years, in line with an increase in global temperatures.

Fossil fuels and global warming are closely associated with each other. This is because the phenomena of global warming are triggered mainly due to excessive use of fossil fuels. Coal, oil and natural gas are the three different forms of fossil fuels that are widely used. They are formed by the process of anaerobic decomposition of organic matter under the surface of the earth for millions of years. Large-scale use of fossil fuels started since the Industrial Revolution. Today, these are the most widely used sources of energy available for the use of both personal as well as commercial purposes. Petroleum is used to fuel our vehicles, while coal and natural gas are used to produce electricity for our homes and offices. Taking a developing continent like Africa into consideration, South Africa and Zimbabwe are the only two African countries recognised by the IEA as having proven coal reserves; Nigeria is also

believed to have abundant coal reserves left unexploited in the coal industry. Coal, oil and natural gas While global coal consumption did decline by 1% in 2015, the world set new consumption records for petroleum and natural gas. The net impact was a total increase in the world's fossil fuel consumption of about 0.6%. That may not seem like much, but the net increase in fossil fuel consumption the equivalent of 127 million metric tons of petroleum was 2.6 times the overall increase in the consumption of renewables (48 million metric tons of oil equivalent). Global carbon dioxide emissions once again set a new all-time record high. Carbon dioxide emissions in 2015 were 36 million metric tons higher than in 2014 and marked the 6th straight year a new record high has been set. But perhaps the silver lining is that 2015 marked the 2nd straight year that the *increase* was smaller than the year before. Carbon dioxide emissions in 2013 were 505 million tons higher than in 2012, but then 2014 and 2015 respectively saw increases of 224 million metric tons and 36 million metric tons. We've all paid a utility bill or purchased gasoline.

Science now suggests that the impacts of global warming are likely to be more severe and to inflict greater damage at smaller temperature changes than previously thought. Recent research, for example, suggests that sea-level rise resulting from global warming will be greater than estimated by the IPCC in 2007, with estimated rise of 30 to 75 inches (75 to 190 centimeters) between 1990 and 2100. Therefore, it would be prudent to hammer on comprehensive agreements or policies that will address global warming to the effective «veto» of nations, regions or states that benefit economically from the fossil fuel status quo. In this vein, vast resources have to be devoted to winning comprehensive energy and climate legislation at all levels, and for good reason comprehensive federal legislation will be necessary to produce the emission reductions needed to put the world on track to prevent the worst impacts of global warming to help provide a conducive atmosphere which would in turn strengthen the economic pillars of developing countries.

УДК 339.982

Davies Commetey ASHONG
Ternopil National Economic University
Supervisor: Ph.D., Assistant Professor **Roman Y. ZVARYCH**

EXPLOITATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS A NEGATIVE EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization in the world of business is the process of intertwining markets all around the world by means of businesses extending their influence and operation on a global scale driving cross-border trade and investment. The act of globalization brings about a wealth of benefits to both guest and host countries worldwide. This includes but not extensively «employment, education, product quality, cheaper prices, improved communication, transportation, and economic growth through free