

торые выпускают тару и упаковку, обязательно должны получать гигиенический сертификат, без которого они не могут направлять в торговлю свою продукцию.

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REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA AS AN INDICATOR OF DYNAMICS OF SWITCHING OVER FROM PLANNED TO MARKET ECONOMY

The aim of the work was to investigate the Gross Domestic Product per Capita and inflation rate in former Baltic States in order to characterise the economic success in the transition period of planned to market economy by using data from World Health Organisation.

The sharpest fall was in Latvia, the lowest in Belarus. The lowest values have been obtained at 1993. After 1997 the indicator of Belarus has a sharp increase. Such a sharp increase has not been observed in Ukraine. The lowest values in Ukraine have been observed at 1997. Obviously a delay of economic depression period has been observed at Ukraine. The sharpest increase of the indicator has been observed in Estonia. The indicator at 1999 was even higher as at 1991. In Latvia a maximum economic depression has been observed at 1997. The real gross domestic product has fallen 2.3 times. In Belarus the fall was only 1.6 times. In Ukraine the maximum fall was 2.5 times.

The highest inflation rate has been observed in Ukraine. After 1993 the inflation rate began to drop. In Belarus the maximal inflation rate was lower than in Ukraine, maximal values have been attained at 1994. However at 1999 again a small inflation has been observed. In Baltic States maximal inflation has been observed at 1992. After that the inflation rate started to decrease. At the latest period the inflation rate is even lower than it is EU (not shown here)

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THE CHANGES OF ENVIRONMENT OF MARKETING IN BALTIC STATES, BELARUS AND UKRAINE DURING THE CHANGING PERIOD FROM PLANNED TO MARKET ECONOMY

One of the environment factors is the population. Death may characterise the effect of environment conditions. The aim of the work was to show that the switching over from one economic system (planned economics) to another economic system (market economy) may cause a temporarily increment of mortality. The increment may show how the dangerous such sudden changes may be. Data have been obtained World Health Organisation.

Belarus and Lithuania had the higher values, Latvia and Estonia the lowest ones. After that there was a period of fall life expectancy. In Belarus and Lithuania the drop of life expectancy was much less predominant than in Ukraine and Latvia. One can assume that the depth of economic crisis at the period of switching from planned economy to market economy in Belarus was less predominant than in Latvia.

After that there was a period of increasing the expected life period. It is likely to emphasize that in Latvia the step up period is much steeper than in Belarus

Belarus was less predominant than in Latvia. After that there was a period of increasing the expected life period. It is likely to emphasize that in Latvia the step up period is much steeper than in Belarus

At the period of switching over to market economy a very steep increase of infant mortality has been observed. The highest increase has been observed in Latvia, the lowest in Belarus. In Belarus the decrease of infant mortality was not so fast as in Latvia. The calculated middle values show that in Lithuania and Estonia the average decrease of infant mortality goes faster than in Latvia or Ukraine. Belarus has a middle velocity.

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SWITCHING OVER PERIOD FROM PLANNED TO MARKET ECONOMY CHARACTERISED BY INCREASED DEATH RATES

The aim of the investigation was to characterise the softness or sharpness of the switching over period from planned to market economy by using World Health organisation Data . Death rates of diseases may show the effect of the environment and illustrate the economic and emotional stress situation in the turn-over period.

The death rate from cerebrovascular diseases may give an insight of stress situation at which are subjected inhabitants of states at the period of switching over from planned to free market economy. The lowest values have been observed at Lithuania. At Lithuania have been observed only a slight enhancement at 1993. A slightly higher enhancement has been observed in Estonia .In Latvia, Ukraine and Belarus the enhancement was much higher. At Belarus at the subjected period there has not been observed a return tendency.

In the former Soviet republics the lowest death rates from external causes of injury and poisoning has been observed at 1987. After that a steep increase of death rates have been observed in all republics. The steepest increase till 1994 has been observed in Latvia and Estonia. At Belarus and Ukraine the maximum has been reached at 1995, the fall back period was not so distinct as in Latvia. The calculated straight regression lines through the whole period from 1980 till 2000 show a trend of increase of death rates in all former Soviet republics, the lowest increase is in Lithuania.