

RECYCLING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Tetyana Goncharova
Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine

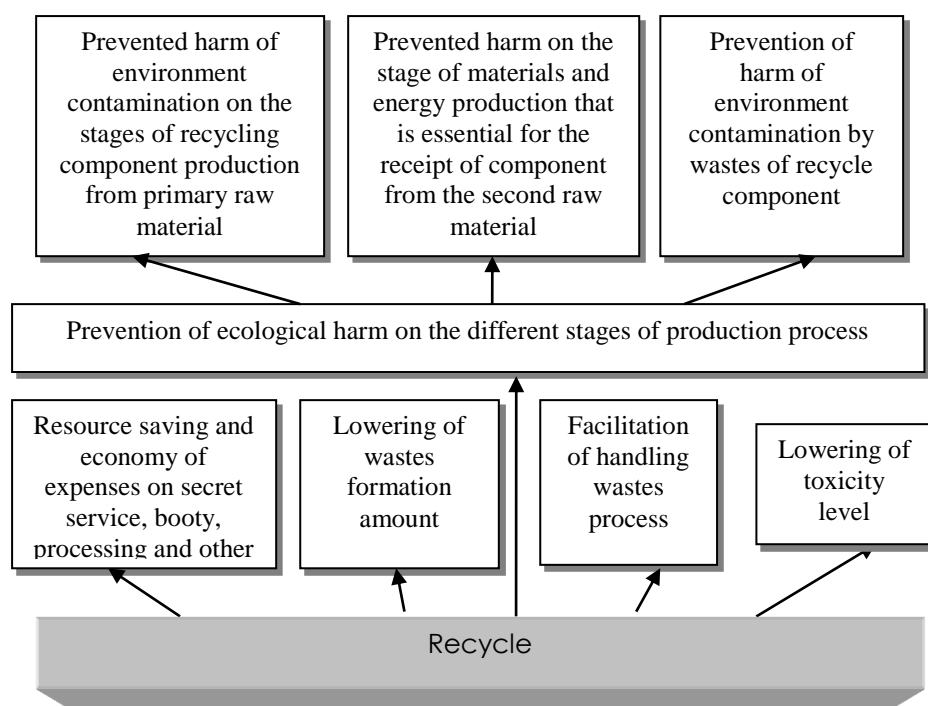
Switching of economy to the market economy is related to creation and realization of order of resource saving in all links of economic mechanism. It is one of primary objectives and features of transitional period. The policy of resource saving must engulf all of branch structures and all of the tools of territorial-economic complex. Important line of work in policy of saving resources is drawing secondary resources in turnover. Their stake in production consumption is small yet, although certain experience is accumulated in separate countries.

The problem of resource saving of natural resources has many-sided character. Resource saving, in the context of rationalization of nature management and ecologisation of production, while being the major factor of his reduction of prices, provides diminishing of specific expense of natural matter calculating on unit of the finished good and reduction of the negative loadings on an environment.

In its part, limitness of traditional natural resources, increasing necessity in them and providing of normal natural terms for reproduction and keeping ecological balance stimulates the processes of perfection of technologies by more complete utilization of primary raw material and not used before wastes. Essentially, nature-savings and making healthy of natural environment is two sides of single process of achieving ecological-economic balance and functioning of national economy complex.

In the industrially developed countries conception of unity of resource-saving and resource-efficiency, the improvements of quality of environment and economic progress have found practical realization at all levels of management. Thus, the guard of natural environment must be estimated as an important economic task of enterprise, and nature-savings activity assists prosperity of business and gives a positive result for an economy on the whole.

The consumption of new resources can be reduced by repeated engaging got wastes as raw material in the process of production. Energy is thus saved, because power expenses at recycling, as a rule, is lower than by engaging new resources in the process of production. The substantial enough effect of energy saving turns out as a result. Besides important nuance of recycling is its positive affecting on ecological situation by the lowering of contamination on an environment up to its complete removal.



Recycling of natural resources

Organization of recycling of resources is an extraordinarily important problem. The effects of recycling to a full degree become obvious only from positions of pertaining to national economy approach, when not only narrow departmental interests are taken into account but also all aspects of economic results, including contiguous subdivisions of economy.

In the process of recycling the far of financial and power resources is saved, both replaced by recycling wastes and those which would need for the production of this resource from primary natural resources. A great deal of labour resources and cash facilities is released at the same time.

Recycling allows to get a number of ecological effects related to the lowering of economic harm on the different stages of production process (see chart).

Consequently, the active use in the national economy of the second resources will provide expansion of source of raw materials and also saving and rational use of natural resources.