

ECOLOGISTICS AS A DECISION OF WASTE PROBLEM

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The ecological problem has appeared not only in our country, but also all over the world.

Highly developed countries began to look for the decisions of this problem much earlier than Ukraine, that's why they have succeeded greatly.

The reasons why these processes have been slowed down in Ukraine are as follows:

1. The transition period of the economy.
2. Instability in development of all spheres of life.
3. Emphasizing economical problems at the expense of ecology.
4. Widely spread corruption.
5. Illegal aspects of ecological business.

As Ukraine is integrating into European Alliance it dictates Ukraine should decide economical problems more active.

Close connection between two sciences as economics and ecology is quite obvious now.

6. Decreasing natural resources involves: rise in goods prices → decrease of demand for costly goods → substitution them with cheap goods → income losses for producers → economical damage for country.
7. Ecological catastrophes and cataclysm → huge resources to restore and indemnification → huge material losses of economy.
8. Prevention of catastrophe → material expenses for decreasing subsequent damage.
9. Ecological management, ecobusiness → improving environment and economy, moral and physical recovery of nation.

Ecological logistics, as new scientific economical activity, deals with ecological management.

Reverse logistics acts within the enterprise as the part of ecological logistics. In many aspects they can cross. It deals with one of the most important tasks: organization of management ever increasing mass of wastes as a result of production and consumption sphere and their different kinds and modifications.

Waste problem is ecological one and requires economical control, as in order to minimize amount of the waste or to bring them to not (unfortunately that is practically impossible), there is a need wasteless technologies, diagnostics of existent types of wastes and taking decisions on further treatment with them. All these involves great material expenses for both enterprises and state.

Reverse logistics deals with the following functions:

10. Planning of disposition of movable stations for taking wastes from people.
11. Prognoses of waste amount to be processed at the enterprises dealing with them, thorough analyses of situation at goods and service market. Determination of amount and kind of wastes, prognoses of enterprises dealing with this problem, energy.
12. Formation and coordination of connections on all stages of back material flows.
13. Investigation and determination of territory of enterprises dealing with different waste processing beginning from the barial places and finishing enterprises processing the waste.
14. Working out and interdiction of new techniques of gathering wastes from both people and enterprises.
15. Choosing the best ways of waste transporting and packing.
16. Working out the rood of the waste of producer to enterprise processing them and than in shape of new production back to consumer.
17. Working out basic norms for constructing new enterprises and waste grounds, and control of fulfilling these norms.
18. Working out new technologies to process and production of new equipment for transportation and loading/unloading.

All these functions are aimed to optimize processing and reduce expenses and income increasing for enterprises processing wastes, which is encouragement in waste and back material flows management, which in turns should effect introduction of these technologies and ability to control ecological situation.

Conceptions of reverse logistics:

19. The important concept that is used in reverse logistics is Back Supply Chain Management. BSCM involves the following processes: gathering, assortment, transportation, processing, barial and information supply, financing, investments, low regulation and control of norm in the ecological sphere and dealing with wastes.

20. Involvement of different sections of the population:

- Managerial staff;
- Specialists and technologists;
- The unemployed, tremps;
- Pensioners.

21. Separate waste gathering at home:

- The system of containers, designed for each kind of waste;
- Separate utilization;
- Control of garbage remove and fines for failure to carry out these rules (population, workers involved in processing, workers involved in transporting ...)

Low base for ecological logistics:

22. International acts and agreements;

23. Lows and codes of Ukraine;

24. control.

Analyze of activity.

Prospect of development and maximum possible effect of development ecologistics.