

sulphides, fluorides, tenzides and oils. This complex sludge is considered to be hazardous waste, but on the other hand it is a valuable source of various metals like copper, zinc, nickel, cadmium, gold, silver etc. The amount of metals present in the sludge depends on with galvanising technology applied and on the surface area of the sludge. Total volume of the sludge depends on the composition of the galvanising baths, on wastewater concentration and on type of reagents used. Stabilizing technologies provide an environmentally friendly solution, but without exploitation of the secondary raw materials potential. The purpose of the stabilisation process is the immobilisation of contaminants in the solid matrix of stabilised material. Hydrometallurgical method for treating galvanic sludge is based on leaching in acid or alkaline solutions followed by selective separation of metals from these solutions by means of solvent extraction methods, electrochemical methods as well as by appropriate precipitation processes. Biohydrometallurgical recovery of non-ferrous metals is based on utilisation of bacteria in bioleaching process.

The problem of galvanic sludge treatment is very actual and there is a tendency to find the most effective method for treating and utilising each valuable component from it.

PROBLEMS OF MARKET FOR INFORMATIONAL GOODS

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Information goods.- anything, that can be digitized—a book, a movie, a record, a telephone conversation.

Information has three main properties that would seem to cause difficulties for market transactions:

- Experience good.
- Returns to scale.
- Public goods.

“Length”, “height”, “breadth” – are the main characteristics of intellectual property protection. Managing this three parameters government control the situation in the informational property protection.

Intellectual property law assigns default property rights to users, but licenses and other forms of contract can specify other terms and conditions. This contracting choice poses an interesting tradeoff: more liberal terms and conditions will generally increase the value a particular information good to its potential users, but it will also decrease the quantity sold.

Simply specifying terms and conditions or intellectual property laws does not ensure that they will be enforced. Illicit copying is a perennial problem.

The trend shows that the lower the per capita income, the higher the incidence of illegal copies. This should not be surprising. Lesser developed countries have little to lose if they pirate software and have neither the resources nor the inclination to invest in enforcement. As countries become richer, their desire for local content increases. But as they get more and more local content produced, the necessity of intellectual property protection becomes more and more apparent.

Wealth of information creates a poverty of attention. It's mean that today there is a problem: to choose necessary information in short period of time, working with several digital information's sources.

ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMY INTERACTION WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMY SYSTEM

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Nowadays, the environmental problems are the most important problems in the world. Current forms of environmental arrangement and management do not provide connection between economy and environmental aims. Majority of the works devoted to environment aren't beyond ecological problems. We can solve them only by use complex analysis of all economical and environmental processes. It will give opportunity not to make programs for removing injury only, but also to manage the process of damaging. Using complex analysis principles to co-ordinate economy growth with environmental