

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

requirements is necessary to gain economy development and environment conservation.

We should take into account environmental and economy interactions and investigate the environmental-economy system. This system consists of environment and economy subsystems and has some specific attributes. The environment system consists of sentient beings and habitats. The economy system is an organized totality of production forces which transforms material-energy flows of natural and production resources into flows of commodities and means. Thus, part of material elements of environment is used as resources for economy system. There is partial transformation of these resources into commodities, and besides, there is also an irreversible substitution of commodities. As a result, there is a permanent back material-energy flow from economy to environment system. Connection of material-energy flows of social-productive domain and environments puts forward definite requirements to speeds at which turn of matters and energy within two part of environmental-economy system take place.

The concept of environmental-economy balance suggests a basically new arrangement of environment management. The base of environment management should be efficient when relevant information about state and dynamics of all components of the environmental-economy system and about interactions between them is used.

## **BUSINESS FINANCING STRATEGIES OF RECYCLING COMPANIES**

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New and expanding recycling, reuse and composting companies need capital to grow. New facilities, equipment, product development and marketing campaigns all often demand more funds than are available internally to the business.

The most basic distinction between financing sources is between debt and equity. Debt financing is essentially borrowing money for a fee. Typically, regular payments are required and