

RECYCLING OF WASTES AS THE INTEGRAL PART OF RESOURCE-SAVING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

*Olga Koshman,
Sumy State University, Sumy, Ukraine*

Nowadays Ukraine occupies one of the leading places in the world on environmental pollution. Scientific-and-technological advance, population increase, augmentation of peoples' needs conduces to drastic influence on environment.

Industrial production of Ukraine is characterized by high level of natural resources utilization, where end product in its resource-intensity and environmental pollution 3 times exceeds the world standards. Specific weight of the territory of Ukraine that comprises 2,7%, hazardous emissions into atmosphere comprise 18%, emissions of water wastes into water basin – 12%, disposal and storage of solid and liquid wastes – 19% from the national rates. At the period of industrial growth of the country there was thrown out 14,3 million tons of hazardous substances into atmosphere, including 8,8 million tons from stationary sources, into the water basin there was thrown 4,3 billion m³ of polluted waters, accumulation of solid and liquid wastes comprised 15 billion tons with annual increase 1 billion tons. In 1995 there was considerable fall of commercial industry, but hazardous emissions into atmosphere reduced only to 11 million tons, including stationary resources up to 6 billion tons, and still emission of waste waters even increased up to 4,5 billion m³. Basic contaminants of environment are companies of metallurgy 33%, energetics 30%, coal industry 10%, chemical and petrochemical industry 7%. As we can see, even drastic drop in production volume testifies of low efficiency of nature usage.

Annually production process in Ukraine attracts 1,3-1,4 billion tons of natural resources and minerals, and 800 million tons return as waste products. According to the fixed data in Ukraine 1,3-1,4 billion tons of natural resources and minerals are utilized and only 800 million tons return to the natural environment. Just within a year in the country there were accumulated approximately 40 million m³ wastes, being removed in more than 650 city dumps or destroyed in 4 garbage-disposal plants.

In Ukraine every year approximately 1,5 billion tons of wastes, accumulated as waste products storages, waste banks, dumps. Total volume of accumulated solid wastes comprises more than 20 billion tons that occupy the area of about 120 thousand hectares. Recycling of these wastes is low.

The scale of contamination of environment has already reached in the country its critical levels. Just in 1995 plant facilities created 130 million tons of wastes, only 15% are utilized, and only 0,4% are destroyed. Ecologists think that the basic air contaminants are companies of energetics, metallurgy and transportation.

To make the environment better some time and financial resources needed. Still in the first place it is necessary to provide efficient environmental means of economic and organizational character. It is obligatory to achieve harmony between "society – manufacture – nature". In connection with it ecological and economical optimization of manufacture and territory is a form of reaching stable development for securing environmental safety.

Modern measures, directed on reliability growth of the subjects of management functioning in fuel and energy complex; uppermost it is necessary to use technologies of non-traditional energetics and wastes recycling of household and living origin, that in its turn will reduce anthropogenic load on environment and influence fuel and energy resources deficit.

We believe people should use the concept of social production ecologization. That is, to implement resource saving and ecologically safe technical and environmental processes, ways and methods of rational control for environment and resource potential, owing to that environmental protection is realized. It is necessary to secure process of implementation technological system, management solutions that allow increase efficiency of natural resources use and saving of quality of environment on local, regional and global levels.