

**O. Ya. ZAHORETSKA, L. I. LESYK, V.V.KOZYK,**  
**V. P. ZALUTSKYI (UKRAINE, LVIV)**  
**ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WASTE**  
**MANAGEMENT – PARADOXES AND REALITIES**

*Lviv Polytechnic National University*  
*79013, S. Bandera str., 12, Lviv, Ukraine*

World technological development leads to an increase in the volumes of different wastes. Today, for the world community handling with wastes is one of the most acute economic and environmental problems. In many countries, as well as in Ukraine, the legal framework, economic mechanism, technology of treatment of solid waste do not conform to world standards. The global problem of waste management has a weight in the scientific, organizational, economic, regulatory and applied aspects.

Currently the world community must build a strategy according to the Global Sustainable Development Goals, which were approved at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015. Taking into account the principle of "nobody left out" on the basis of informational, statistical and analytical materials, in Ukraine the SDG national system was also developed and adapted. In accordance with the goals stated in the list 12-15, special attention should be paid to the problem of waste disposal. Today, many alternative ways of solving the utilization of various types of waste are known. The paradox is to match their value and cost. Typically, the technology of recycling, cleaning, etc., which are of value to society, are very expensive. There are countries in cities where water for the population is disinfected with chlorination. However, in Switzerland, France, Germany – it is made with ozonation. This method is one of the safest for human health and nature. Its small distribution is due to high costs, the need of a complex special equipment and professionals who can work with it. Such methods of decontamination increase the consumption of electricity. Countries with a weak, volatile economy can not afford it.

In the world, the traditional model and economy are gradually being revised and the new paradigm of development, based on the concept of a "green" economy, is gaining more and more resonance.

In many countries, the regulatory framework for the recycling and reuse of industrial and household waste is established.

In Ukraine, last year, the Law of Ukraine "On Waste" was signed, in which, from January 1, 2018, Ukraine undertook to sort all rubbish by type of material, and also to divide it into suitable for reuse, for disposal and dangerous. But compliance with the law is maintained by about 20-30% of settlements in Ukraine.

The recycling process has an economic and environmental component. The economic component justifies the possibility of obtaining processed products for use in a low-cost economy (because raw materials are waste). The essence of the environmental component of the recycling process is to reduce the amount of landfills, harmful substances in order to minimize their impact on the ecosystem as a whole. Another paradox is that some countries do not know where to put their waste, and others think where to buy them for further processing.

The next paradox: for developed countries it is more beneficial to "give" used computer equipment to developing countries, since utilization of the equipment is more expensive (for example, in Germany). Yet developing countries, sooner or later, need to utilize it as well. For that reason, the problem only transforms and does not disappear globally.

So how may we deal with various fixed assets that have been expired? At first glance, such a statement is surprising, since fixed assets may not "be expired". But there is a significant amount of fixed assets that may not be utilized simply, such as those that contain radioactive, chemical or explosive substances (or those that are difficult to utilize for other reasons). Therefore, there is a need for durable and expensive maintenance of these products or their expensive utilization. At the current moment, these products are usually not taken into account while pricing, and this negatively affects the effectiveness of investment decisions on the issue. In the context of sustainable development, countries of the world should take into account the most effective way to minimize the negative effects of waste on the ecosystem, namely to make producers who release such goods liable, since today it is mainly the responsibility of consumers or municipal authorities.