

WAYS TO USE WASTE IN RESOURCE SAVING

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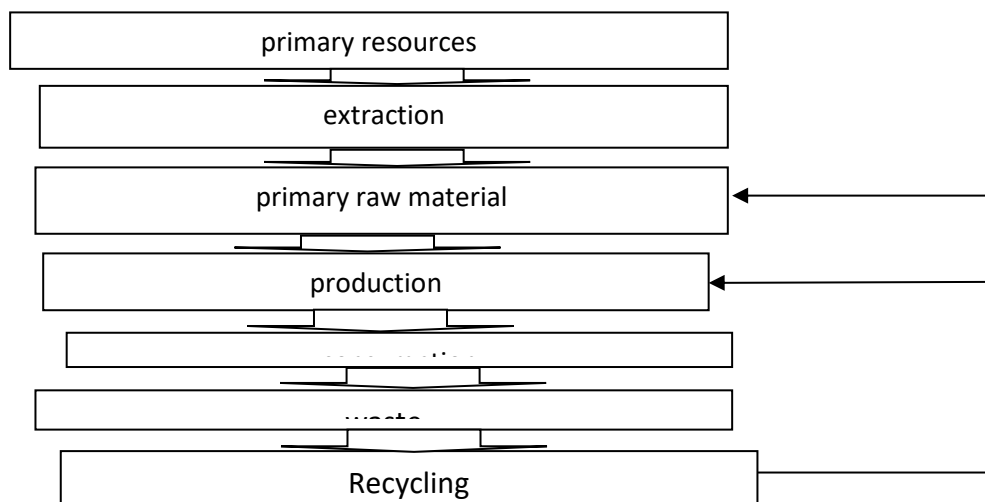
Abstract: *Innovative development of the country's economy is an important factor. In the article, a comparative analysis of resource saving in some developing and transitional economy countries, ways of using waste in resource saving, investment project stages of resource saving, problems of waste generation in different countries is carried out. On the basis of scientific approaches, suggestions and conclusions are given regarding the priority areas of waste utilization*

Keywords: *inovation, innovative activity, innovative products, resource saving, waste, investment, project, technology centers and technology parks.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development became the basis for the adoption of the "Sustainable Development Agenda" by the UN in 2015, which represents the main goals aimed at saving energy and resources, improving environmental conditions and the quality of life of the population. In the period from 2015 to 2030, 17 goals aimed at eliminating poverty and hunger were formed in this international document.

According to the concept of sustainable development, the following cyclic circular cycle model of resource consumption can be proposed.



Scheme 1. The following cyclic circular model of resource consumption

The main resource model of the concept of sustainable development and greening is "production without waste".

"Technology without waste" is based on two ideas:

1. Natural resources are extracted once and the resulting resources should be used to produce as many products as possible.

2. The final products created should be universal and suitable for further processing and use.

The concept of resource conservation as a sustainable development has evolved and led to the following innovative approaches.

- "green" economy;
- "Zero waste";
- circular economy;
- "green" construction;
- extended producer responsibility;
- reverse logistics.

Use the methods, tools and approaches listed above the concept of "green" economy was formed.

"Green" economy is a model that improves the quality of life of the population, reduces the negative impact on the environment, combats climate change, and also leads to the reduction of environmental, natural and resource shortages. In its place, it implies the improvement of saving resources based on the development of new corporate areas.

Methods. Methodologically, special attention should be paid to revealing the nature of saving resources in the context of realizing the benefits of the "green" economy and following its principles, especially the principles of "separation" and "resource efficiency". It should be noted that the principles of "green" economy are realized only if the rate of growth of saving resources exceeds the rate of economic growth. In other words, the rate of reduction of resource intensity (nature intensity, material intensity, environmental intensity) must be higher than the rate of economic development.

The digital economy, which determines the new nature of environmental management and new factors of resource efficiency associated with increasing labor productivity, is determined by the new quality of knowledge embodied in high technologies and adequate production methods. This process is characterized by new trends that determine the innovative type of economy.

Analyzing the statistics of the transition period, it can be seen that the level of material capacity remains high in the following industries.

Table. 1

Distribution of material capacity by industrial sectors, in percent

Elements of working capital	Total industry	Black metallurgy	Mechanical engineering	Energy	Light industry	Food industry
1. total production resources	70,2	65,0	55,3	98,3	90,0	78,8
Including:						

Raw materials and basic materials	46,2	23,8	37,5	-	76,7	52,2
Supporting materials	6,6	11,0	2,3	24,1	5,7	6,1
Fuel	1,7	2,0	0,7	37,4	0,5	1,6

The material capacity of the product is one of the most important general indicators describing the consumption of material resources per unit of product (work, service) in terms of money and in kind.

A material-intensive industry is mining its production cost is only 10% of the world industry. Also, material-intensive industries include ferrous metallurgy with a complete metallurgical cycle (production of cast iron, steel, rolled products), hydrolysis industry (production of food, east, ethyl alcohol, glucose, etc.), pulp and paper industry. In these industries, 2 tons of raw materials are used for 1 ton of products. The consumption of raw materials and materials in the production of mineral fertilizers is high. For example, for the production of 5 million tons of potash fertilizer per ear, the consumption of raw materials is more than 16 million tons.

4.8 million tons per ear in the building materials industry the need for raw materials for a cement plant. It is 8.4 million tons.

Industries that require a lot of water include energy, metallurgy, chemical industry, pulp and paper industry, oil and gas synthesis, irrigated agriculture, communal farms are examples. Thus, for the production of 1 ton of steel, 220-245 m³ of water, 1 ton of paper - 320-389 m³, 1 ton of chemical fiber - 4 thousand m³; A standard unit with a capacity of 1 million kW requires 1 km³ of water per ear.

At least 30% of the water in thermal and nuclear energy back will disappear irrevocably. 1000m³ to produce 1 ton of grain sold on the world market water is needed.

Average (15-30%) of production costs is energy demand can be divided into groups that do and do not require energy (less than 15%).

For energy-intensive types of production aluminum, titanium, magnesium smelting, electrolytic smelting of copper, nickel, ferroalloys and steel, production of viscose silk, synthetic rubber. Such production should preferably be located close to sources of hydroelectric power plants that provide cheap energy.

In our opinion, it is economical to save resources in the system of categories creates a ground for the formation of separate detailed scientific research, its strategies, mechanisms and means of implementation. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to conduct research in the field of saving resources and systematize economic categories. Also, research on the concept of "saving resources" requires conducting scientific research on the formation of effective economic mechanisms for the implementation of goals, tasks, principles, functions, factors, effects, performance indicators, consumers, directions, concepts, strategies.

The universally recognized priority direction of the development of the national economy is the third scenario, which forms the basis of the "Development Strategy of

New Uzbekistan". In this regard, there is a need to strengthen the harmonization of ecological and economic interests of society.

In modern practice, indicators of environmental intensity are used to comprehensively evaluate the state of socio-economic development of the region, and in the economic literature, the following indicators describing the environmental intensity of the region are reflected.

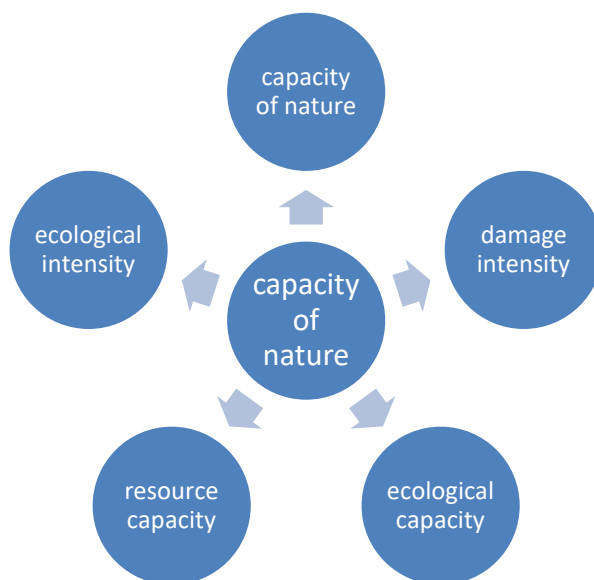


Figure 8. Indicators of ecological intensity of the area

Results and its discussion. The environmental intensity indicator E_s represents the sum of all volumes of pollution in the region during one year in relative prices to the annual gross regional product (GDP) as follows:

$$E_s = \frac{\sum(Q_a + Q_b + Q_o)}{GDP}$$

here Q_a – harmful emissions of the network to the atmosphere, t/year;

Q_b – industrial wastewater containing pollutants, t/year;

Q_o – production waste of the industry, t/year.

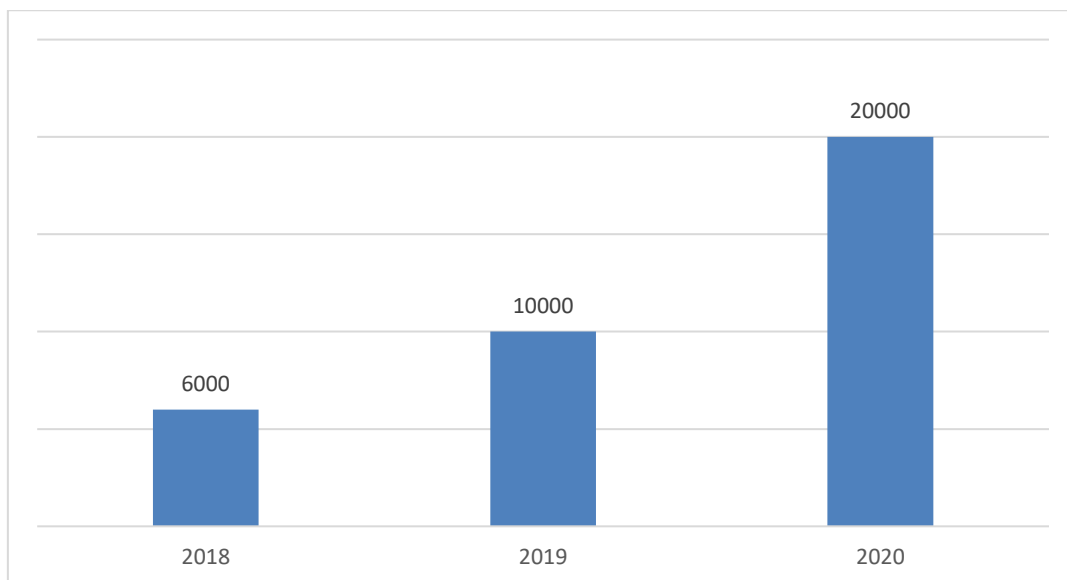
GDP – gross regional product,

Currently, there are 221 waste landfills across the country, their area ranges from 0.5 hectares to 70-80 hectares. Most landfills have a service life of 20-30 years.

In accordance with the approved strategy for implementation of work related to solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is planned to optimize the condition of landfills and leave 59 of them.

According to the experience of the world's leading countries, when household waste landfills are full, gas pipes are installed and recultivated. That is, the soil will be pulled over the waste heaps, trees and plants will be planted and greened, and it will be returned to the state land fund.

Diagram 1. In the world's leading countries, the amount of household waste is thousands of tons.

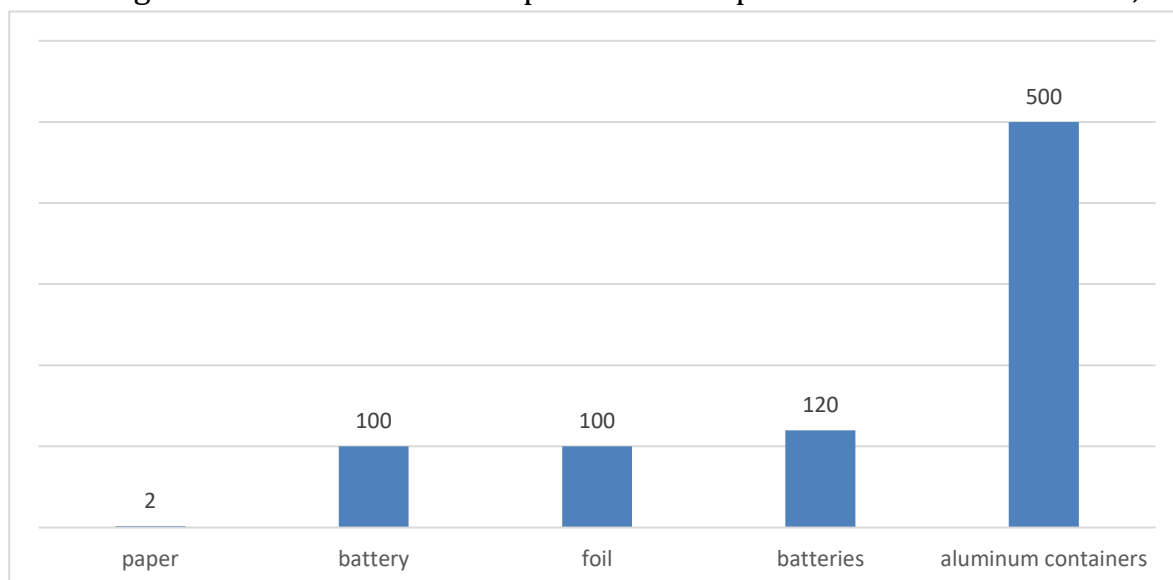


Landfills also contain many of the following types of hazardous waste:

- mercury in batteries;
- phosphor-carbonates in fluorescent lamps;
- toxic chemicals in household solutions;
- paints;
- various chemical coatings used to preserve wood products

In Uzbekistan, only plastic, paper, polyethylene, glass, cardboard are processed. Household waste containing toxic chemicals, batteries are unfortunately not recyclable. They are not even sorted, they are thrown into the landfill with general waste. The period of decomposition of waste leaves behind three generations.

Diagram 2. Decomposition period of waste, years



It should be said that batteries, paints, oil and paint solvents, pesticides, phosphorus-containing elements, fluorescent lamps, etc., are hazardous to human life in recent years. Such waste thrown into the landfill poisons surface and underground water and poses a serious threat to human health.

In developed countries, non-recyclable materials are converted into biogas and bioenergy.

According to D. Maurice, an employee of the San Francisco Institute, every city in the world has more waste metal than a large metal mine.

Today's issue is the effective recycling and utilization of waste metals. Waste recycling reduces the use of electricity and water several times. For example, extracting aluminum from waste instead of bauxite reduces electricity consumption and environmental pollution by 95 percent. Making paper from waste paper not only saves trees from being cut down, but also reduces electricity consumption by three quarters.

That is, half of the water required to produce 1 ton of paper from wood is spent. Also, extending the shelf life of everyday items, using cloth bags instead of cellophane bags, and reducing the use of single-use containers also lead to a reduction in waste. In addition, reducing the energy required to produce new products through recycling helps to prevent the occurrence of the greenhouse effect and acid rain, which are becoming more and more important today.

Today, the issue of waste disposal in Uzbekistan is the Law "On Waste" adopted in 2002 (currently being amended). "Toza hudud" DUK and clusters dealing with the transportation of household waste were established by the President's decision "On measures to fundamentally improve and develop the system of implementation of work related to household waste in 2017-2021", adopted on April 21, 2017. Based on this decision, temporary waste storage points were built and put into operation in settlements. Sanitary cleaning systems were equipped with modern techniques.

It was approved by the decision of the President of Uzbekistan dated 17.04.2019 "2019-2028 strategy for implementation of works related to solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan". According to him:

development of sanitation infrastructure aimed at ensuring full coverage of the population with solid waste collection and removal services;

- creation of an efficient and modern system of solid household waste processing;
- taking measures to reduce the amount of solid household waste sent to landfills, to create modern solid household waste landfills that meet the requirements of sanitary and environmental standards, as well as to close and recultivate existing landfills;
- improvement of price formation and optimization of tariffs in the field of sanitary cleaning;
- use of solid waste management facilities as alternative energy sources.

The document is based on the "polluter pays" principle. In other words, the legal and economic basis has been created, which provides that the expenses for the implementation of works related to waste will be covered by those who generate them.

The strategy is implemented in two stages:

2019–2021. — to improve the legislative framework and mechanisms of economic procedures in the field of work related to solid household waste, to ensure the effective

organization of services for the collection and removal of solid household waste, to develop the material and technical base and infrastructure of sanitary cleaning, to strengthen payment discipline, creation of methodical and information support for the development of the ecological education system in the field of implementation of work related to household waste;

2022–2028. — development of infrastructure for the sorting of solid household waste, optimization of landfills, construction of reloading stations and waste processing facilities, improvement of activities of clusters for integrated implementation of waste-related works, development of their capacity for solid household waste processing.

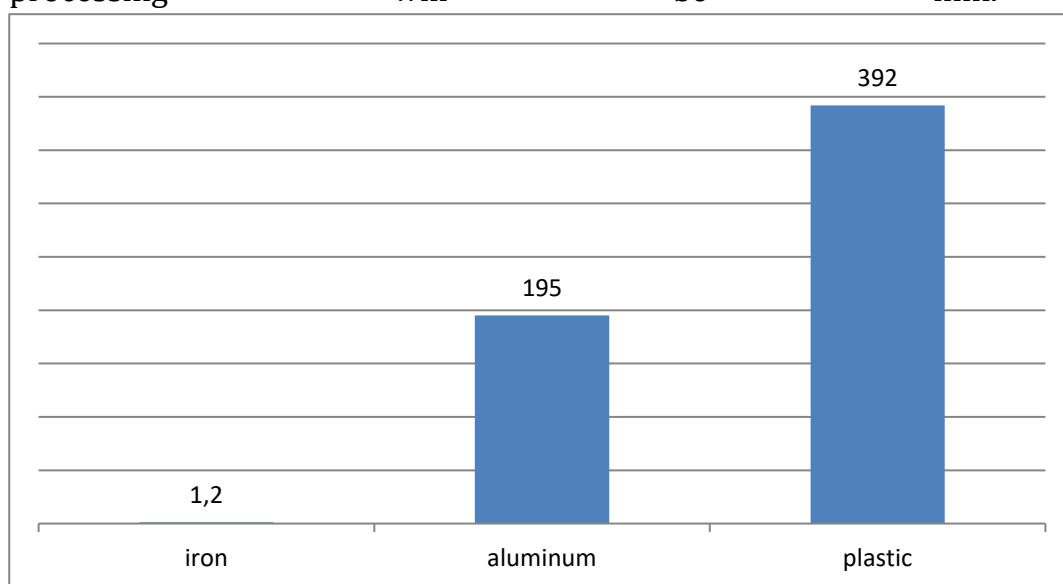
At this stage, it is planned to achieve the following target indicators:

to reach 100% coverage of the population with solid household waste collection and removal services;

- ensuring processing of at least 60% of generated solid household waste;
- increase the volume of processing of specific solid household waste (waste containing mercury, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) up to 25%;
- reducing the amount of solid household waste sent to landfills for burial up to 60%;
- aligning the condition of all landfills with established requirements, complete recultivation of closed landfill lands;
- up to 35% use of alternative energy sources in objects of implementation of works related to solid household waste;
- to provide 100% monitoring of the state of landfills (control over the state of underground (seepage) water and atmospheric air).

According to experts, the active development of e-waste collection and recycling is not only environmentally beneficial, but also economically beneficial.

3- Diagram. By 2050, from the total volume of waste, the products obtained by processing will be mln. Tons



The level of economic and social development is an important condition for effectively solving the issues of saving resources in the region.

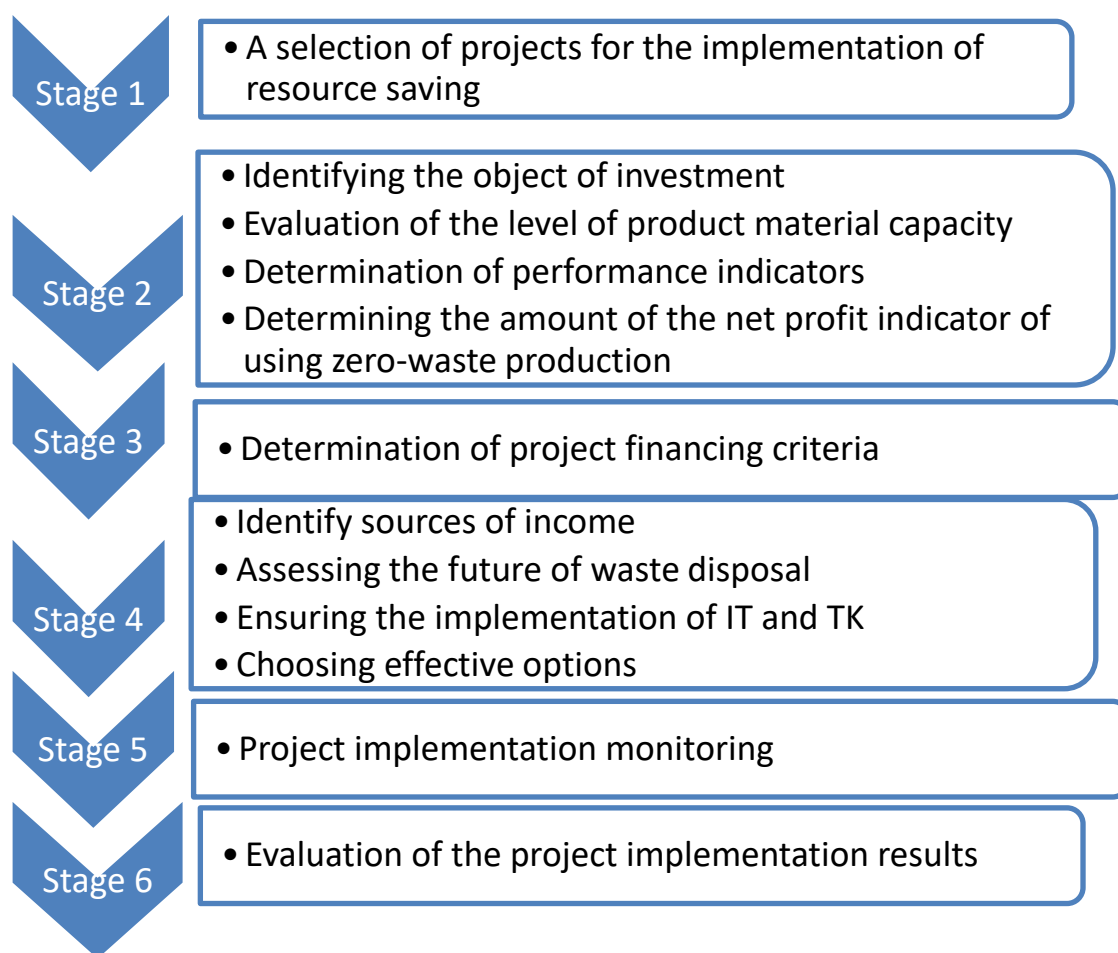
The following options are available for innovation support to save resources in the regional economy



Figure 2. Scheme of innovative provision of resource saving

Thus, the analysis of resource saving in the regional economy shows that currently a large amount of waste is generated and the fees for their disposal, as well as high fees for environmental protection, call for great interest in investment activities by economic entities.

As mentioned above, saving resources includes organizational and economic measures aimed at reducing the use of all types of resources at all levels of the economy. In this regard, the creation of low-waste technologies and resource-efficient projects. organization of investment projects for introduction into production deserves special attention.



4-Drawing. Steps for selecting resource-saving projects.

In this respect, saving resources includes production chains such as the re-engagement of resources that have already been used in production, as well as secondary resources, and therefore they are the most beneficial in economic and environmental terms. For example, "recycling scrap metal and reusing it as a secondary raw material allows to reduce the consumption of primary raw materials, reduce energy consumption and reduce emissions to the environment. 4 tons of bauxite and 700 kg of coke are saved when melting 1 ton of aluminum.

Conclusions. 1. Currently, there is no single conceptual approach to saving resources, in particular, in the field of definition, which leads to inconsistency in legislation and regulatory documents created on the basis of such terms. Different interpretations of the economic categories of resource conservation lead to significant shortcomings in its methodological tools and reduce the efficiency of the resource conservation management mechanism, especially from the point of view of economic stimulation of resource conservation processes. In this regard, it is necessary to systematize economic categories in the field of saving resources.

2. Environmental, economic and social components of resource conservation complement regional development factors, their consideration is an objectively necessary and inevitable condition in the development of an economic entity,

therefore, resource conservation is an integral part of economic development. a regional system cannot function as a system without it.

3. One of the main forms of resource saving management is the regional investment program, in which investment projects on waste disposal and processing implemented within the framework of the strategy for the development of enterprises in the region occupy a central place.

4. The implementation of regional investment programs allows to achieve higher goals than the implementation of investment projects at the enterprise level. In the second case, the main goal is to improve economic indicators (profitability, additional resources for production, etc.); in the implementation of investment programs, in the first place, the goals affecting the interests of the majority of the population and the larger area - improving the condition of the region's ecological and social goals (environment, its subsystems, etc.), etc.

5. The relatively low pace of development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not reflect the real picture of the ecological situation in the region. On the one hand, there is a decrease in emissions to the environment and production waste. On the other hand, the volume of consumer waste, which is technologically more difficult than production waste, is increasing. All this, first of all, leads to an increase in the load on the republic's ecosystem due to the accumulation of consumer waste in the environment.

6. The indicator of environmental intensity is characterized by its extreme unevenness across the territory of the republic, as it reproduces the unevenness of economic development.

7. The level of processing and disposal of all types of waste in the republic lags behind the rate of their formation. This problem is the most urgent in the big cities of the republic.

8. The analysis of the ecological intensity of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan made it possible to determine the quality of saving resources in the region. Any type of resource saving can have a certain quality level from 0 to 1 for a given process quality; as a weighted average of the total, the resource saving quality factor is calculated.

9. The mechanism of saving resources in the region should be built taking into account specific organizational and economic conditions: the place of the region in the whole Russian division (specialization of the region), labor concentration, cooperation, etc. Since these conditions determine the nature and composition of waste and waste generated in the region, they create certain conditions for their disposal.

10. The external environment and internal resource capabilities of the region determine the investment conditions for the implementation of the resource saving program, based on which the parameters of the program are determined, and the stages and sequence of its implementation are based.

11. In 2007-2012, the investment support of the regional resource saving program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for economic activities was improved and a significant reduction of investment costs per ruble was observed. And this saving resources is a sign of increasing efficiency of the measures implemented within the framework of the investment program.

12. When forming the investment support system for saving resources in the regional economic system, based on its existing organizational structure, it is necessary to adapt it to the goals of saving resources. It should include methods of initial verification of investment projects' compliance with their implementation mechanism. The mechanism for managing investment projects should be based on compliance with special rules that allow determining the expected volume of waste reduction, achieving the planned level of economic efficiency, and developing a monitoring system for a comprehensive assessment of the resource. It should include methods of initial verification of investment projects' compliance with their implementation mechanism. The economic basis of resource saving processes is the saved volume of resources, which takes the form of freed financial resources and reflects the saving of socially necessary labor costs. However, a significant part of the results of saving resources, which indirectly affect economic indicators, cannot be expressed in monetary terms, which requires an expanded classification of the consequences of saving resources. Based on a comparative analysis, he determined the directions for the classification of the effects of saving resources, including: the form of external manifestation of the effects; time frame; quantitative measurement capabilities; management levels; types of results; types of resources saved; consumers (recipients) of saving resources; life cycle stages of the resource being saved; effect types.

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