

## ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF RESOURCE SAVING TRANSFORMATIONS

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Energy and resource saving technologies development allows essentially reduce the resource intensity of the gross domestic product of Ukraine and now is one of priorities of a modern state policy in our country. Necessity of resource and energy saving activization is dictated by its significant financial, economic, social, ecological advantages which can be achieved by domestic economical agents (tab. 1). At the same time, resource saving transformations of economic system accompany with some negative aspects (tab. 1).

Table 1 – The positive and negative aspects of resource saving transformations of economic system

Positive aspects 1	Negative aspects 2
<b>Economical</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increase of resources productivity, growth of economic benefit per unit of an integrated resource;</li> <li>– reduction of resources' prices owing to downturn of their demand at the constant proposition;</li> <li>– improvement of the basic macroeconomic parameters of development of the country, economic growth;</li> <li>– increase of investments in the future business cycles due to resources' preservation in existing cycles;</li> <li>– increase of domestic production's competitiveness;</li> <li>– export - import structure improvement;</li> <li>– economy restructuring;</li> <li>– growth of employment level in sphere of services and information sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– growth of unemployment in obtaining and processing branches;</li> <li>– additional expenses for retraining, improvement of professional skill of workers, their employment;</li> <li>– probable growth of a share of non-renewable resources involved in processes of manufacture and consumption;</li> <li>– the accelerated moral depreciation of production owing to intensive introduction of innovative resource saving technologies, the necessity of often production replacement;</li> <li>– growth of expenses for creation and use of new generations of resource saving technologies, caused by their science linkage, labour inputs increase, exhaustion of resource saving potential</li> </ul>
<b>Ecological</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– reduction of environmental contamination owing to resource saving measures realization at stages of:</li> <li>– manufacture (reproduction) of a resource;</li> <li>– manufacture (reproduction) of initial resources which are used for manufacture (reproduction) of the saved resource;</li> <li>– conditional recycling (disposal) of waste products of the saved resource;</li> <li>– manufacture of the fixed capital, which are necessary for conditional manufacture (reproduction) of the saved resource;</li> <li>– conditional transportation and storage of the saved resource;</li> <li>– conditional manufacture, transportation and storage of the saved resource, owing to possible occurrence of extreme situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increase of environmental pollution in connection with the growth of resources' volumes, involved in manufacture, as a result of their price reduction;</li> <li>– the increased environmental pollution as a result of manufacture and operation of new types of resources which are highly toxic substances sometimes;</li> <li>– growth of levels of anthropogenic and man-caused loadings on environment owing to population growth</li> </ul>
Continuation of tab. 1	
1	2
<b>Social</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– growth of population welfare due to resources' prices reduction;</li> <li>– decrease in population morbidity owing to the improvement of an ecological situation, environmental contamination levels reduction;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– population growth due to improvement of resource and food base;</li> <li>– difficulties of psychological adaptation to a new trade, especially for persons of a pension age, owing to economy restructuring;</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increase of a creative component of work, wide opportunities for professional skill improvement, self-improvement;</li> <li>– reduction of heavy and monotonous work share, improvement of work conditions, increase of skilled work share;</li> <li>– decrease in an industrial traumatism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increase of psychological disorder of separate workers, necessity of constant increase of workers' qualifying level;</li> <li>– stratification of the population due to various ability of people to acquire knowledge and to use them in practical activities</li> </ul>
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Presence of these aspects demands acceptance of the regulating measures, capable to smooth or prevent undesirable consequences of public transformations at various levels of managing. In particular, as such measures it is necessary to name updating of state and regional ecological and economical policy, directed on regulation of processes of manufacture and consumption, stimulation of transition to the new society paradigms, eco-oriented life styles. Besides this, social policy should be also corrected in order to provide social protection, retraining and the subsequent employment of the workers, discharged due to resource saving projects realization in various spheres of economical production, the educational programs directed on formation of new system of values, psychological adaptation of the population to social paradigm change.

Despite of the specified negative social, ecological and economical aspects of resource saving transformations, world experience testifies, that the sum of positive effects of such structural transformations, first of all, ecological and economical, exceeds the sum of their negative consequences. Thus, it is confirming the expediency of transition of Ukraine to the sustainable development model, based on resource saving technologies.