

## THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF PERFECTION OF LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT AN ECOLOGICAL FACTOR

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All in a greater degree before modern society gets up problem of necessity of translation of economy in an ecological direction, that, in final analysis, conduces to inevitability of transformation of production to the “human - nature” system.

The necessity of estimation of influence of public production on surrounding a natural environment and its components conduces to enhancement of methods of conduct of economic activity, analysis of its efficiency and approaches of the management, in particular, by the logistic systems.

Thus, the traditional tasks of logistic, associated with engineering output of the set quality and its delivery to the customer, are complemented by the requirement of minimization of ecodestructive influence on the surrounding environment and health of human.

The traditional objects of logistical research acquire new ecological character traits.

It visualizes in the deep analysis of the financial streams associated with compensation or prevention of ecodestructive influence of economic activity on the surrounding environment, and adjustment of the reached economic results (creation of «green» national accounts, estimation of costs of nature protection measures and benefits from their introduction and other.).

Transformation of informative streams, in same queue, is related to appearance of requirements of ecological legislation, standards and norms and necessity of information of society about the status of environment and its changes.

The traditional chart of forming and analysis of material streams also suffers the certain changes in connection with the necessity of recirculation and utilization of wastes (introduction of low-emission and zero-emission technologies of production).

During transformation of logistics taking into account an ecological factor it is possible to talk about the necessity of selection of ecological logistic subsystem as an independent unit, which is closely associated with traditional logistics: supply, production, sale, ware-house, transport.

Utilization of wastes is the basic function of the given subsystem, but at the same time, the indicated intercommunication stipulates the possibility of transference of the given problem in other levels, for example:

- at the level of supply subsystem – reduction of wastes as reserve of production of additional volume of products;
- at the level of production subsystem – processing and (or) realization of wastes, etc.

Along with the indicated intercommunication, there are certain contradictions between ecological and other logistic subsystems.

First of all, they visualize in distributing of facilities: traditionally economic interest of basic economic link is the criterion of distributing, during the selection of facilities on development of ecological subsystem follow social principles.

It is possible to put an ecological constituent at one row with other subsystems using of government control economic and organizational instruments.

On the whole, the inclusion of ecological factor in the traditional questions examined logistic will allow forming the effective explained approach of the management with the purpose of decline of costs of production and harm caused to the environment.

There are such principal directions of realization of the given approach:

- development and deployment of methods of synthesis economically optimal nature-conservative measures;

- development and deployment of methods of the optimal scheduling and agency of inventory holdings and needs of goods and raw materials for making production;
- regular execution of accurate analysis of impact of flow process and all of components of logistic circuitry to the natural environment;
- usage of alternative technologies and systems, which allow to multiply the degree of treatment of raw material, lower or fully remove the emissions and wastes injuring natural environment;
- assurance of operational dependability and safety of manufacturing equipment to prevention emergency and related to them emission to the natural environment;
- decreasing of consumption of dangerous and adverse raw material components, partly or completely exchange them to the innocuous, etc.

