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Ecological Development of Logistics

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Without a healthy environment, there can be neither a healthy society, nor socially active citizens. Unfortunately, at present, in Belarus, the ecological situation characterizing the progressive degradation of the natural environment, and the deterioration of the nation health indicates that the country does not provide environmental security, which forms part (along with state, military, personal) national security. The ecological situation is aggravated by the fact that the country is undergoing a change in socio-economic relations.

Environmental problems have become one of the most urgent problems of modern society. There are many types of pollution. It may be air pollution, light pollution, littering noise pollution, water pollution and so on. Road transport is the most aggressive in comparison with other modes of transport. It is a powerful result of its chemical, noise and mechanical effects. The number of cities in which allowable pollution indicators are exceeded 50%. The level of harmful effects of vehicles on the environment is increasing rapidly. So, if in the beginning of the 70s hygienists determined the percentage of pollution released into the atmosphere by automobile transport to be 13% on average, now it has reached 50% and continues to grow. The share of motor vehicles in the total volume of pollution is much higher and reaches 70%.

Car exhausts spread on the city streets along the roads, having a harmful effect on pedestrians, residents of nearby houses and vegetation. In Delhi, the level of air pollution after

the festival of lights exceeded the norm by 15 times. And scientists from the European Environmental Agency (EEA) in Copenhagen estimated that more than 500 thousand Europeans die prematurely every year due to environmental problems [1].

This problem is significant not only for the public, but also for businesses. No exception is the direction of management and logistics. Logistics is a fairly young science, which has generated a lot of controversy in the scientific community on the definition of its conceptual device. The need to rethink approaches to the implementation of logistics functions under the pressure of the imperative of the environment and increase the social responsibility of business structures determines the relevance of studying the directions of transformation of logistics. The main issues of logistics are: "what to buy" "where to buy" "how much to buy" "on what terms to buy." But modern logistics is expanding its horizons, setting itself other, no less significant problems of the environmental situation in the world. This is due to the fact that 60% of air pollution is caused by vehicles, which, in turn, are the main material base for production links between sections of the logistics chain. Logistics as a way to reduce the environmental burden on the environment aimed at solving the following tasks: to establish the collection of production waste with further targeted use; use in the production of environmentally friendly clean and safe materials and raw materials; use in the production cycle natural energy to minimize environmental pollution (energy sun, water, wind, use of climatic features of the region); apply new technologies for the use of secondary raw materials suitable for production activity of the enterprise. However, it is necessary to recognize the fact that in current negative impact of logs- the result of creative efforts is that: infrastructure is accompanied by mass felling forest plantations, damage to the soil layer, violation of groundwater ecosystems; application of outdated methods of

organization- optimization of production processes contributes to pollution of air, water and soil by harmful substances- cast; - use of vehicles that do not meet the requirements of meeting modern requirements, providing noise and vibration effects, etc. Consequently, the reduction of environmental- loading on the environment is only possible through the greening of all its functional areas. In the mid-90s of the XX century, a new direction in management emerged — environmental management. It was based on previous research in the field of nature protection and focused on the development of management and economic aspects of environmental activities in the context of increasing environmental pollution and the upcoming depletion of many types of natural resources.

Environmental management is the management of the development of nature and society, as well as modern production, based on maintaining a stable balance of environmental systems, rational use of natural resources and reducing environmental pollution. In transport, environmental management contributes to the rational use of natural resources, reducing pollution of the atmosphere, water bodies, soil; reducing the harmful effects of noise, vibrations, radiation and other physical and chemical factors, and organizing waste disposal activities that occur in transport processes. Environmental management solves the problem of minimizing damage to natural processes of absorption, regeneration, regulation and preservation of an environmentally safe level of impact on the environment.

The purpose of environmental management is to ensure the effectiveness of activities in the rational use of natural resources and the minimum possible pollution of the environment.

Environmental safety is a condition in which there is no threat of damage to the natural environment and public health. At the same time, the protection of vital processes is provided

not only for the individual, but also for the entire society from threats created by anthropogenic or natural impact on the environment.

If environmental safety requirements are not met, there is an environmental hazard, i.e. a situation whose development may lead to undesirable events that cause deviations from the normal or average level of the environment, as well as public health. The causes of environmental hazards may be natural (natural disasters) or man-made (increased pollution, accidents).

Improving environmental safety in transport depends on environmental optimization, greening and environmental friendliness. Thus, taking into account environmental standards for this requires changing traditional approaches in to the management of the logistic activity, reorienting the enterprise at the application without safe from the point of view of the environment logs-technology, giving way to green law logistics [2].

References:

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