

## THE PROBLEM OF RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

**Maxim Shkut**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Relevance of the topic due to the fact, that of the stored natural and rational use of the resources at the present stage is the most important task of mankind. Natural resources are a set of objects and systems of living and inanimate nature, components of the natural environment that surround a person and which are used in the process of social production to meet the material and cultural needs of a person and society without disturbing the balance of the biosphere. In turn, the integrity and stability of the biosphere depends on the type and power of anthropogenic impact.

The purpose of the study is to assess the natural resources of the Republic of Belarus, as well as to analyze and propose comprehensive measures for their protection and rational use [1, p. 13].

**Material and methods.** At the present stage, the Republic of Belarus is looking for and implementing new ways of development in the field of environmental protection. Failure to comply with environmental protection measures has negative consequences in the form of various natural disasters. Therefore, in the Republic of Belarus, first of all, environmental legislation is being developed. In recent years, the country has created a regulatory and legal framework for regulation in the field of environmental protection and ecological safety. Laws have been adopted: "On Environmental Protection" (2002); "On Waste" (2000); "On the protection and use of wildlife" (1996); "On the protection of atmospheric air" (1997); "On the tax for the use of natural resources" (2002); and a number of others, as well as codes: "On Subsoil" (1997); Forest Code (2000); "Water Code" (1998); "On the Earth" (1999) [2, p. 23].

To ensure the sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive measures for the rational use of all components of the biosphere to preserve intact biological diversity. For greater research efficiency, the following methods were used: observation, analysis, description and generalization of the material obtained in the process of searching and collecting material.

**Findings and their discussion.** The main natural resources of the Republic of Belarus: land, water, forest, mineral, flora and fauna, which are part of the national heritage of the country, a source of creation of material goods and services.

Natural potential determines the socio-economic potential, health and life expectancy of the population. Natural resources are those objects that are subject to restoration and reproduction [3, p. 18]. Consider the bowels of the Republic

of Belarus. There are more than four thousand mineral deposits in the country. The currently explored reserves of mineral resources make it possible to fully meet the country's needs for potash and sodium chloride, lime and cement raw materials, building materials, ceramic and refractory clays, building stone, fresh and mineral groundwater.

Mineral resources of the Republic of Belarus are presented in the form of more than thirty types. Fuel and energy resources include: oil, peat, brown coal and oil shale. Belarusian oil lies in the south of the country. The main oil and gas territory is Pripyat Polesie. The deep occurrence of this resource complicates its extraction. Peat is ubiquitous. In terms of peat reserves, Belarus ranks second in the CIS, second only to Russia. The explored reserves of oil shale and brown coal are not used at present.

Assessing the totality of energy resources, we can say, that they can not fully meet the needs of the Republic of Belarus. The main "gold mine" is the presence of deposits of rock and potash salts, which are exported to many countries of the world. Also, the Republic of Belarus is rich in carbonate raw materials, sapropels, clays, sands and mineral waters. The introduction of new approaches to the development of natural resources (iron ore, gold, brown coal, oil shale), which were not previously given due attention, will change the economic situation in the state. It should be borne in mind the limiting influence of the environmental factor on the use of a number of resources primarily in the south-east of the country [4, p. 14].

The natural resource potential of the Republic of Belarus changes in the process of nature management, which is due to the depletion of some types of natural resources due to their exhaustion and irrational use.

**Conclusion.** Thus, at present, there is a problem of the depletion of natural resources, due to their irrational use.

Rational use of natural resources presupposes reasonable development, their protection, prevention of possible harmful consequences of human activity, maintenance and improvement of productivity and attractiveness of natural complexes and individual natural objects.

In connection with this very acute problem involving new kinds of natural resources in the national economy and various events, aimed at the protection and rational use of the country's national wealth.

1. Avchinnikov A.B., Zhuk E.Yu. Environmental Safety. Minsk: Information and Computing Center of the Ministry of Finance, 2017. 42 p.

2. Vasilenok G. A. Economic problems of resource conservation and rational use of natural resources in a transformational economy

[ Electronic resource ] - Access date: 31.10.2020.

3. Ostrikoval O.M. Use of natural resources and nature protection Gomel: GSU im. F. Skaryna, 2015. 16.

4. Rational use of natural resources and preservation of the environment for future generations. [ Electronic resource ] - Date of access: 31.10.2020.