

جامعة الخرطوم

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يونيو 2008م

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إهداء

الشكر والعرفان

مستخلص الدراسة

Abstract

This study deals with the environmental pollution and the environmental and economic impacts of industrial waste in Sudan by comparing the Experience in that respect with the experience Egyptian in Sudan.

The main aims of this study to know the main factors that pollute the environment beside the economics and environmental value of recycle the industrial waste and how the economic theory contributes the reduction of the pollution.

The researcher used the descriptive, analytical comparative approach to describe environmental and the economic and environmental valuation recycle the industrial waste.

Some of the important results are that the environment is destroyed by humans activates in the world such as the gasses emission which is produce from industries countries that effect to ozone and some problems have done from these effect such as ice melting, temperature rising, sea level rising, more destructive storms, river drained dry, facing water scarcity. Also the important result is that environmental pollution in Sudan came from negative use to agricultural sector, beside industrial pollution from sugar and cement factories.

The researcher recommend to protect and conserve the environment so as to find sustainable resources for next generation. And the countries get ride of the waste in scientific way to reduce the industrial pollution, beside the industrial waste must become raw material for other manufactories specially in Sudan to produce some production such as ethanol from sugar's waste and from other plants in Sudan.

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	7-1
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43-32	:
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244-240	
245	

15		1
18	1992	2
61		3
66		4
81		5
142	2004	6
144	1994-1954	7
157	2005-1999	8
166		9
160		10
175	2006-2003	11
176	2005-2004	12
179	2005-2002	13

180	2000-95	14
184	2000-98	15
191		16
213	2007-97	17
217		18

36		1
39		2
40		3
69		4
95		5
99		6
103		7
104		8
181	2000-95	9
181	2000-99	10
184	2000-98	11

الفصل

الأول

مقدمة عامة وأساسيات البحث

مقدمة :

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الفصل الثاني البيئة والتنمية المستدامة

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SUSTAINABLE Development

Edward Bar Bier

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¹ Fisher A. C . And peterson . The Environment Economics

1931

(Hotelling)

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Hoteeling

Hoteeling

Hoteeling

Duopoly

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Hoteeling

Hoteeling

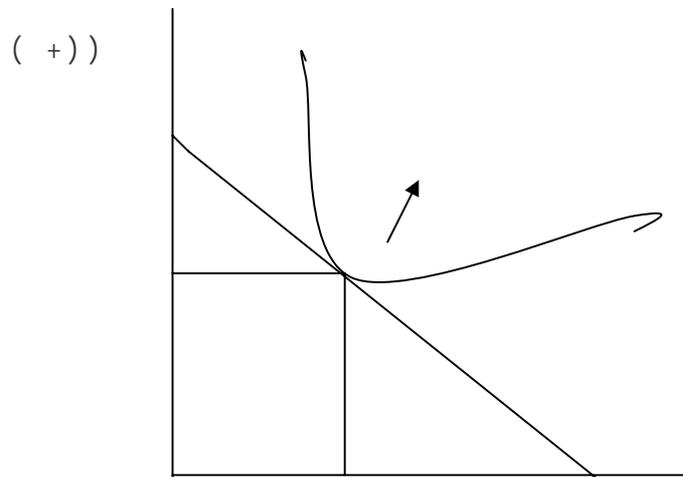
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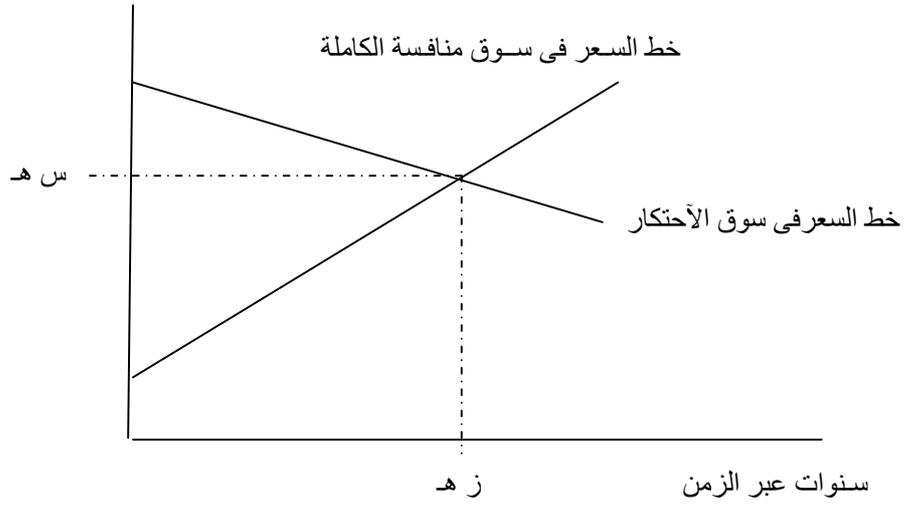
162-155 1996 -

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38

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1

(2)



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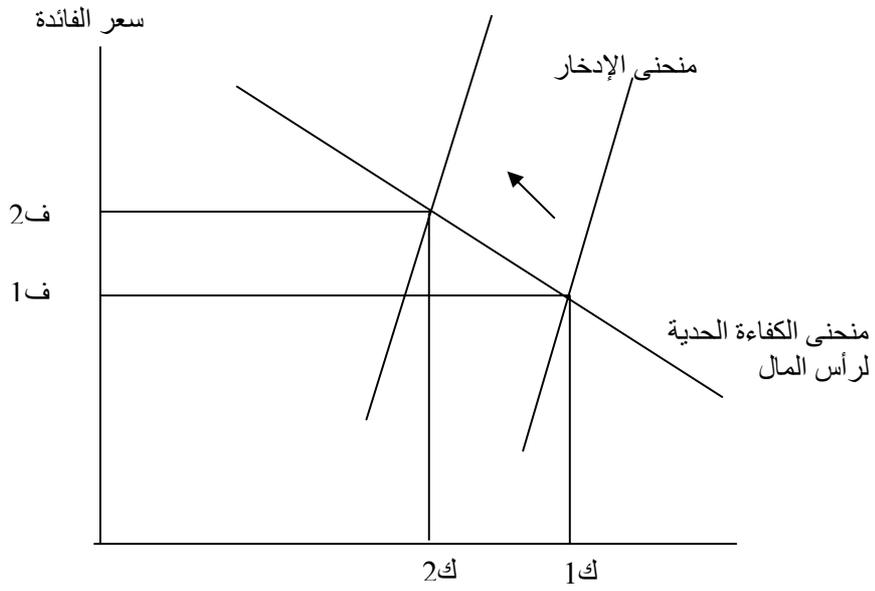
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Market)

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(Social Discount Rate)

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% 30

% 30

%40

16

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70

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الفصل الثالث
المفهوم الاقتصادي للتلوث وأثره
على البيئة والاقتصاد

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ODUM -2

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:Air Pollution /

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	+	+	++	
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(UNECWA)

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90 80 75

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1962

1986

13500

32

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2

8440

290

1992

(4)

220	736	
41	139	
263	879	
1005	2513	
-	-	
158	528	
56	188	
432	1442	
162	295	
14	34	
142	316	
-	-	
52	87	
63	109	
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22	40	
309	563	
200	378	
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270

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13

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(3) / 2000 / / (2000)

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1998/1997

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1995 - 1980

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1600

330

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(196 -53)

(2000

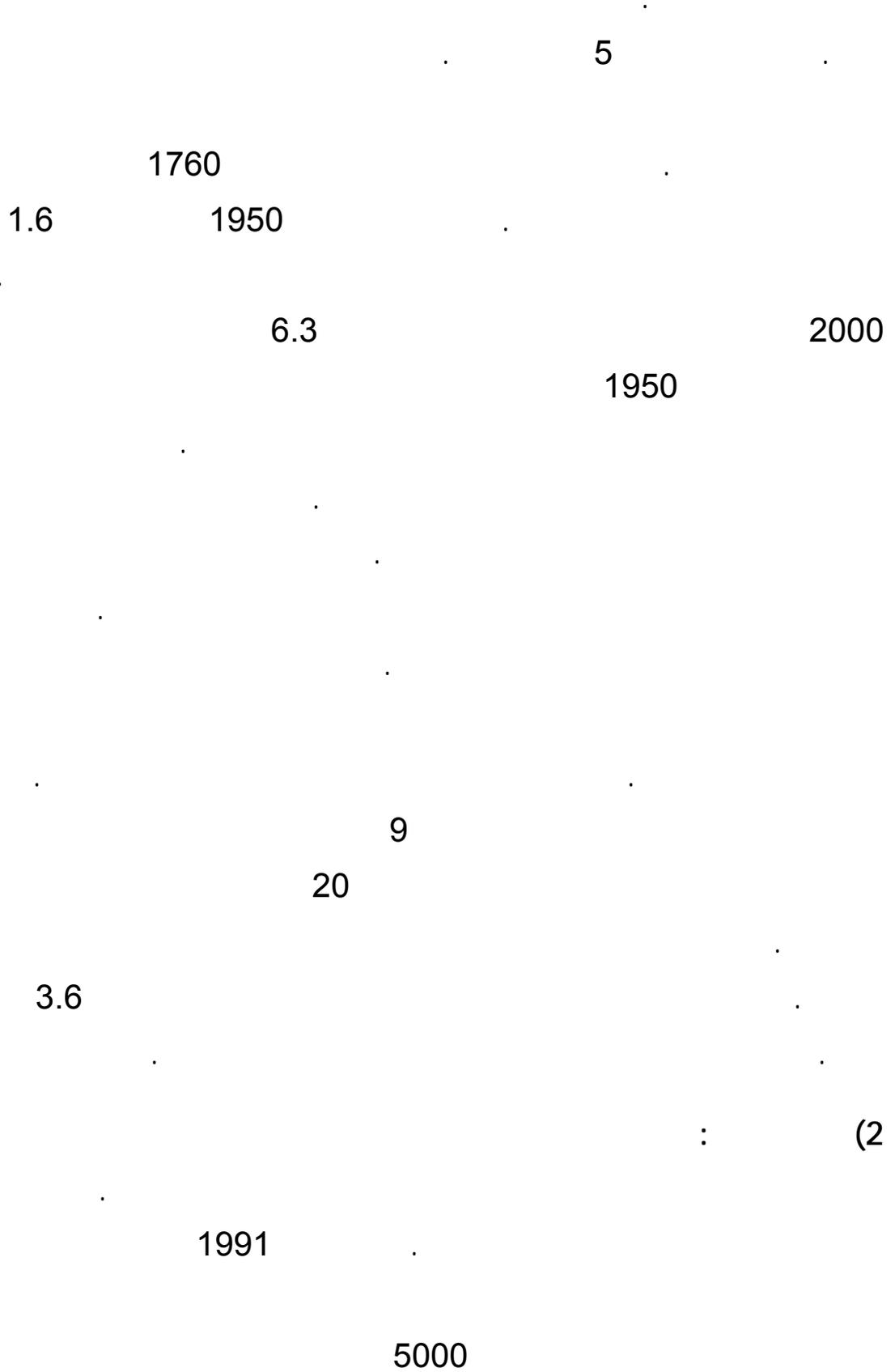
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1999

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Melting of Earth Ice World Watch News Brief :

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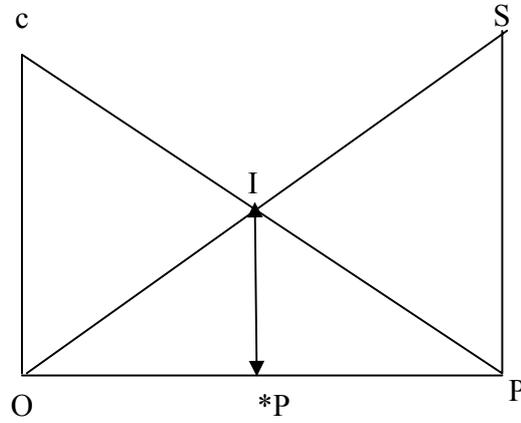
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(5)

M
arginal cost



Pollution

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Zeropollution

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p*

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c . S

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zeropollution

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Optimal Social Level 1

P^*

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¹ Jones , G, And Other , Ecological Economics , Oxford University Press, 1998,Pp.228-229

20

38

36

38

108

34

36

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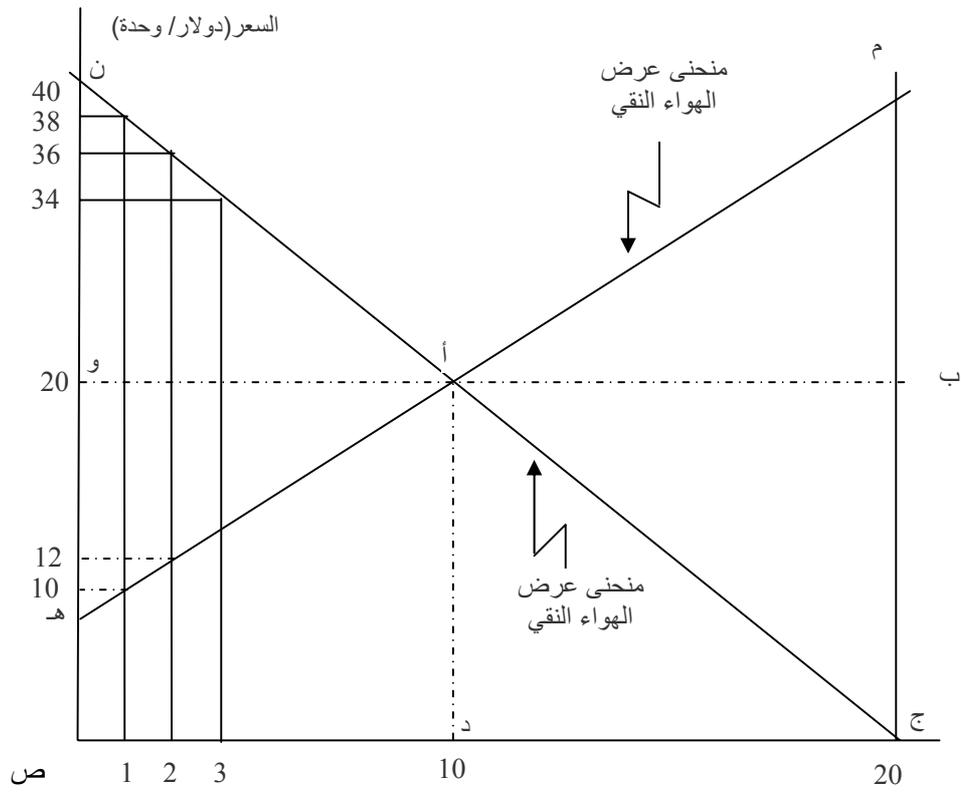
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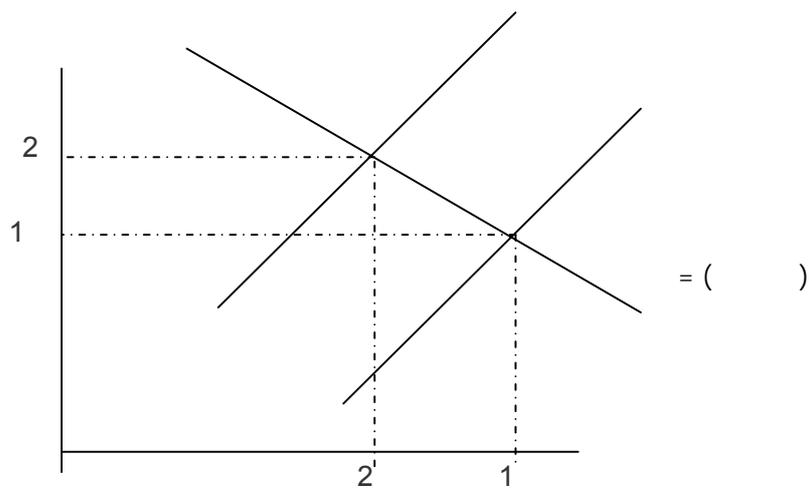
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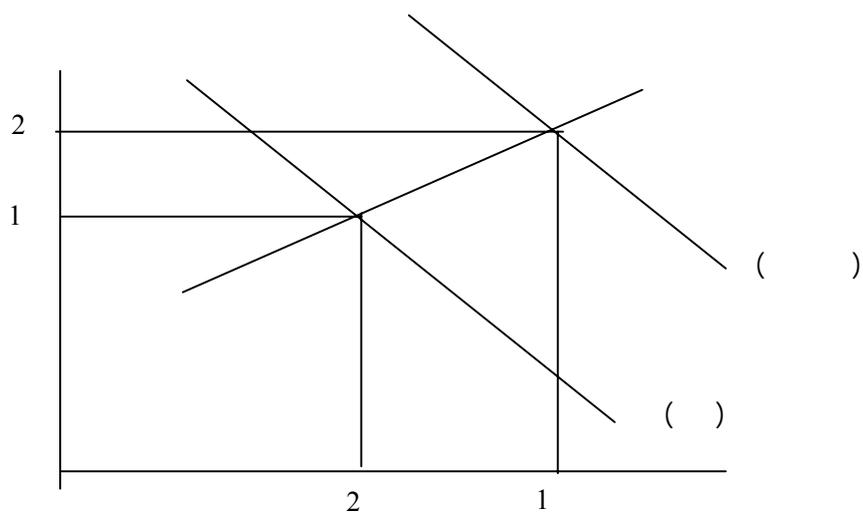
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¹ محمد موسى عثمان (الموارد الاقتصادية من منظور بيئي) مكتبة الزهراء الشرق ، القاهرة ، 1996م ص 50-60

الفصل الرابع
الصناعة في الدول المتقدمة
والنامية

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الفصل الخامس
المخلفات الصناعية واثرها على
البيئة والاقتصاد

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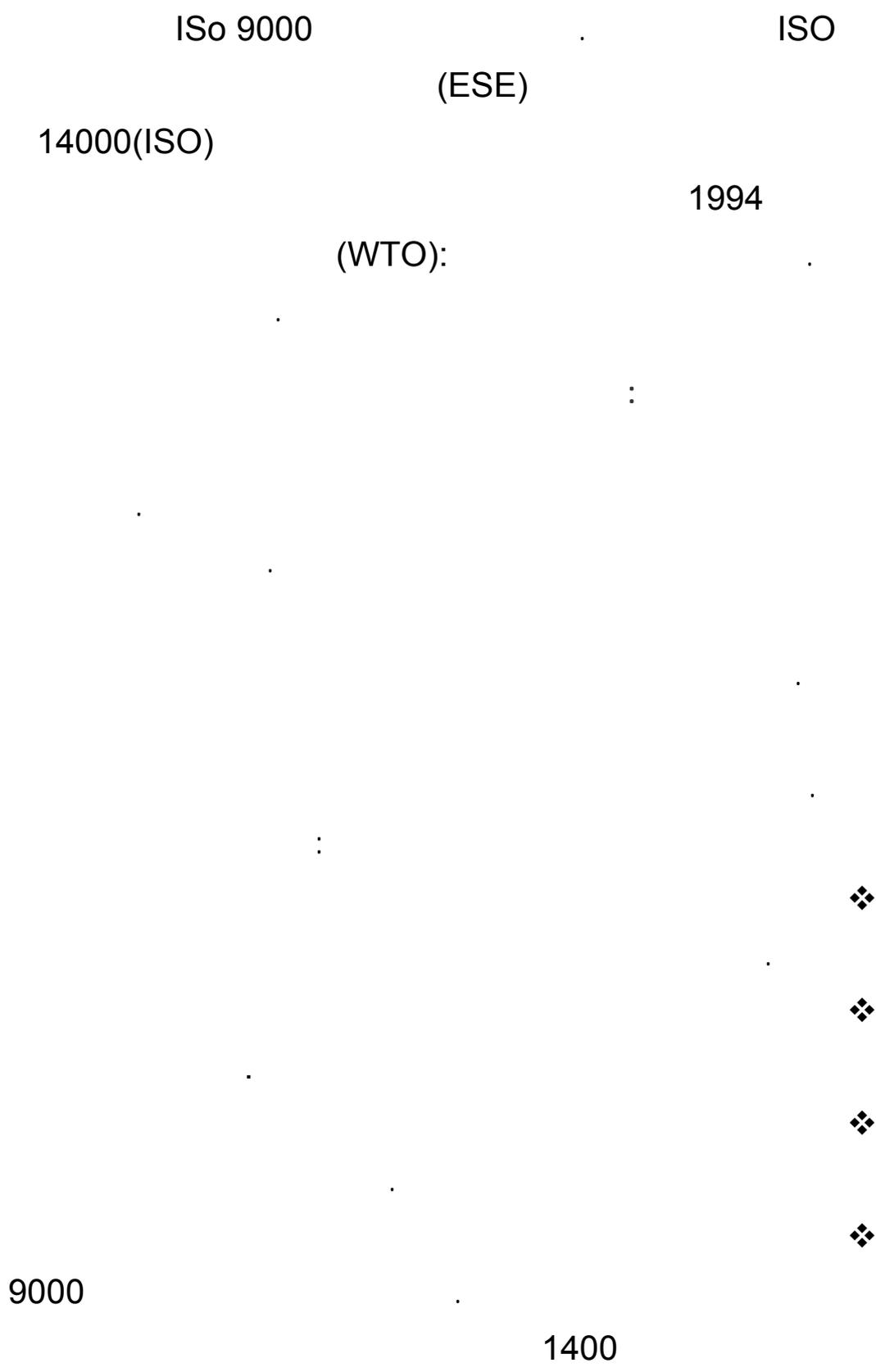
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الفصل السادس
المخلفات الصناعية وأثرها على
البيئة والاقتصاد في مصر

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% 34 2003

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450

21685

(6)

2004

5811	
5203	
3574	
2616	
1873	
1572	
2	
5443	
541	
26635	

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(7)

1994 - 1954

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	1958 31
	1992 93
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	1967 38
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	380 1975
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	134 1967 38
	1980 137
	1981 137
	1982 48
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1957

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1983

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1994

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1994 (4)

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2005 – 1999

(8)

140	1999
150	2000
155	2001
160	2002
165	2003
168	2004
170	2005

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الفصل السابع
البيئة والصناعة
في السودان

(120)

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(9)

30	181	
19.3	115.7	
13	77.6	
14.3	85.5	
13.5	81	
9.6	57.7	
0.3	1.5	
100	600	

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(10)

600	
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220	
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(Endogenous)

(Exogenous)

(Endogenous Factor)
(Comprehensive Programe of Economic Reform)

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2006 - 2003

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10.3	6.6	3.3	7	11.8	7.1	8.2	7.1	7	7.8	8.7	2003
6.1	11.7	12.6	7.1	5.5	7.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.9	6.2	2004
8.	7.3	10.4	13.8	11.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.5	8.3	2005
12.2	11.5	15.7	5.2	13.4	4.3	2.8	1.8	5.1	5.8	4.1	*2006

200

155

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2006

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(12)

2005/2004

2005			2004		
18.405	274.155	292.56	65.8-	306.4	240.6
134.311 -	442.691	308.38	67.1	215	282.1
352.6-	531	179.4	112.2-	347.9	235.7
221 -	410	189	25	274.1	299.1
335-	587	252	44.7-	359.3	314.6
363 -	597	234	26.3-	326.6	300.3
179.59 -	606.01	426.42	16.5-	347.7	331.2
131.7 -	5803	484.6	22-	374.1	352.1
290.3-	582.7	446.8	12.6	350.6	363.2
290.3-	629.1	338.8	92.5	336.5	429
239.7 -	651.3	411.6 -	23.4	322.8	299.4
454.4	898.6	444.1	184-	514.2	330.2
1932.5 -	6756.8	4824.1	297.7-	4075.2	3777.5

1299.455 - :

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%54

(13)

() 2005 - 2004 - 2003- 2002

μ 2005	μ2004	μ2003	μ2002	
751.9	771.1	738.1	701.6	: -
383.5	428.3	402.4	382.7	: (1)
213.1	205.6	201.2	192.9	
22.9	47.9	35.6	20.0	
96.5	123.4	117.3	123.4	
51.0	51.4	48.3	46.4	
368.4	342.7	335.7	318.9	: (2)
368.4	342.7	335.7	318.9	
543.0	440.8	390.0	352.6	: -
597.0	187.5	155.0	139.1	
131.0	142.0	132.7	120.6	
26.0	28.4	26.6	25.3	
81.0	82.9	75.7	67.6	
655.6	521.7	489.2	470.4	: -
275.6	104.0	92.9	89.3	
380.0	417.7	396.3	381.1	
1950.5	1733.6	1.617.3	1.524.6	
6.220.150	4888135.7	4.449.868.3	3.875.438.2	

2004 :

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771.1 2004 .1

19.2 751.9 2005

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.3

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%75

. 2000 %46.4 1999 %49.8
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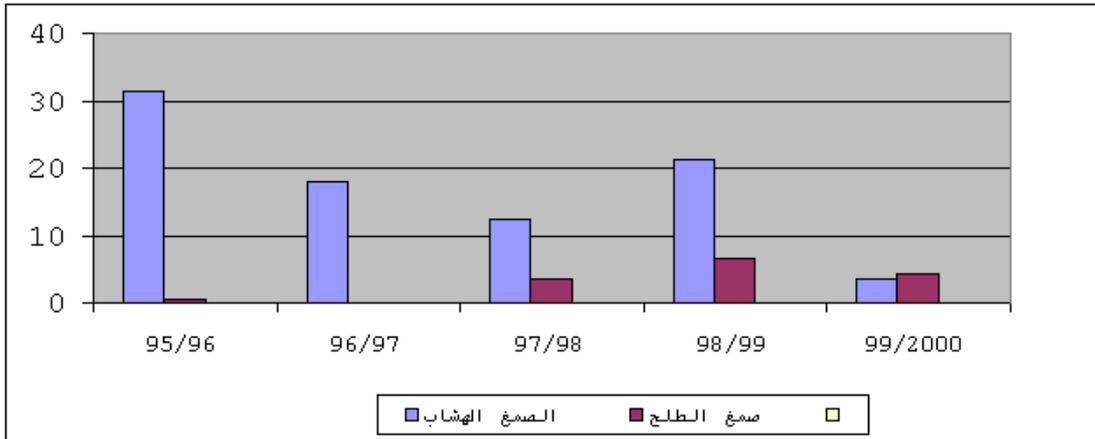
(14)

() 2000-96/95

	96/95	97/96	98/97	99/98	2000/99
	31.3	18.1	12.5	21.2	3.6
	.4	-	3.6	6.7	4.4
	31.7	18.1	16.1	27.9	8.0

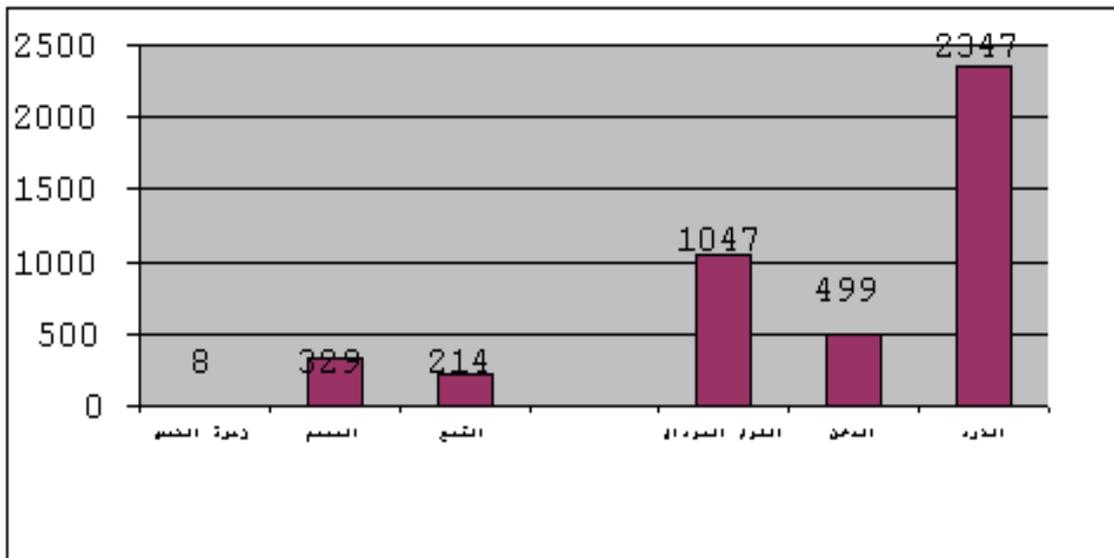
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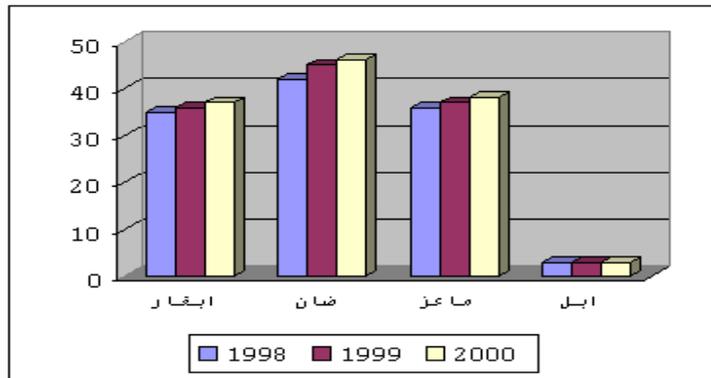
2000-98

	1998	1999	2000
	35	36	37
	42	45	46
	36	37	38
	3	3	3
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(16)

2004	2003	20002	20001	
8	7.9	8.2	8.2	

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الفصل الثامن
دراسة حاله لبعض المخلفات
الصناعية في السودان وأثرها على
البيئة والاقتصاد

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¹ www.kenana.com

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18555	64522.8	734374.74	33.03	21964	2000-99
18550	62205.9	663482.49	31.30	21200	2001-2000
22355	78186.50	802022.68	34.57	23197	2002-2001
25850	85021	928325.54	39.01	23796	2003-2002
28245	78692	893696.09	42.56	21000	2004-2003
25725	72400	835367.83	39.04	21400	2005-2004
31050	80630	894168.52	39.71	22518	2006-2005
28255	92038.50	941281.47	41.20	22848	2007-2006

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الفصل التاسع النتائج-التوصيات - الخاتمة

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Conclusion

The topic of the environmental protection from the industrial pollution has appeared since twenty years ago. Which has one important care from the Arab Countries and the world. The conferences and seminars have done for this. Also the workshops which related to the industrial pollution in the world. The first conference is the environmental management in the industrial world on the 14th – 16th of 1984 at the parliament area of France .

This conference has ended on an agreement between the seventy one countries which participate the conference which was called Frasany Agreement. Other one was called the conference of the earth at Redo Janeiro. And the conference of Monitorial at Canada. the last one which was held in Roama . They have cared about the environmental protection. And they issue taxies to everyone who refuses. And they involved the biggest industrial countries to lessen the resources which produce gasses that destroyed the O₃ .

At the first the United State of America refused those laws and agreements. Hence It was afraid of the destroying of its industrial economic. Because it depends on the industrial sector as the first movement of the economical developing process. That means the lessen of the gasses which produced from the industry, lessen the whole industrial production. This reflects negatively to the developing that lead a great danger of economic.

The capturing of industrial pollution is complexities process. The real problem which is focusing our world now days is how to have laws and disciplines to protect the industrial pollution . There are many complexities which stopped against this problem for the different local reasons such as organization, finance control and many economical. Political and social principles.

On the other side the effect of the industrial waste on the environment in the world is very big. This leads the countries of the world to care of the environmental problems and to get rid of the waste in a scientific way to lessen the industrial

pollution by the side. And to have economical and environmental values by the other side.

The most countries of the world and the under developing countries went towards recycling of the industrial waste. Some of them become important material for manufactory for the countries which had the wastes. And this lessen the use of the new natural resources and none now, them to protect the environmental storing the under developing countries which went towards the recycling waste and took its especially in mines, sugar, paper and the factories of plastic and other industries, those got many economical values, which participate to the fluency of developing. In spite of the environmental light thoughts shouldn't be in good .

The Sudan is one of the under developing countries which hasn't gained a good lich to protect the environment. The studies which was done by UN point and show that Sudan was evaluated in order of the twenty second out of the African countries around the environmental protection that means the destroying of the environment at Sudan produces a big problem. And this needs a sight to protect a good environment for all.

The studies of industrial pollution points that Sudan hasn't a wide shared in emissions gaseous productions in the world. It shared for about 0.1% from the percentage of the gaseous productions in the world. Therefore, the fewer of the vary with the developing countries and some of the under developing countries like Egypt and South Africa. And the other reason is that some of the industries of Sudan has stopped soon, and this lessen the use of the fuel which make gaseous productions directly.

The labouring environment at the factories which is working soon is very bad, comparing with countries like Egypt. The duty of the responsible people who care with scientific aids which are sharing to high degree of environmental light thoughts for Sudanese human. And to capture a good environment to add more qualifications of the production process.

On the sight of the recycling of industrial effecting in all the factories of Sudan except Kinana Sugar Factory and Al-Giad mineral factory. It is our responsibility to imitate the capacities of the countries which had value and the useful of recycling waste to gain more values and useful the economic and the environment for our lovely country.

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