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LEGAL REGULATION OF WASTE TREATMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio,2012) noted the progress made towards sustainable development.

At the same time, the joint efforts of the international community in the field of waste management, the implementation of new innovative projects in the field of waste management, as well as the maximum involvement of waste in economic circulation as secondary raw materials are required.

After the conference, Belarus National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development – 2030 was developed (NSSD-2030). The Strategy is based on the principles of «green economy».

Definition and characteristics of the Principle of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Directive 2008/98/EC introduces the

«polluter pays principle» and the «extended producer responsibility» principles. Considering the precondition for the emergence of this Directive, the author notes that the governments of several European countries considered it necessary to transfer the organizational and / or financial responsibility for waste management directly to the producer or supplier of products according to the “polluter pays” principle in order to limit the environmental consequences of an ever-increasing amount of waste.

The importance of the use of secondary raw materials. According to the law of the Republic of Belarus, the definition of waste as substances or objects generated in the process of carrying out economic activities, human activities and not having a specific purpose at the place of their formation, or having completely or partially lost their consumer properties.

One of the most important problems in the field of waste management is their use as secondary raw materials.

The experience of the European Union has shown that the organization of separate waste collection can reduce the cost of sorting and to control the flow of pollutants into the environment.

One of the measures aimed at increasing the amount of recoverable secondary raw materials from municipal waste is the creation of waste sorting stations. The creation of sorting stations allows to fully integrate into the existing scheme of collection, removal and disposal of waste from the population, and also makes it possible to completely mechanize the waste separation process, install equipment for preliminary preparation of secondary raw materials for use (washing, crushers, presses, etc.), compact sorted waste to be disposed of.

Analysis of waste management issues for the goal of sustainable economic growth. The main issues in waste treatment are the following: reduction of volumes of waste and prevention of their harmful impact on the environment, the health of citizens, property owned by the state, property of legal entities and individuals, as well as the maximum involvement of waste in civil circulation as secondary raw materials.

Sustainable economic growth is a macro-economic concept. Sustainable economic growth attempts to satisfy the needs of humans without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Wastes can be result directly from production or from consumption. In some cases, wastes are biologically or chemically processed by the environment. The significant point, however, is that the interconnections between environment and economy are far more direct and, arguably, more important in the developing world than they are in developed world.

EU as a global environmental actor. The Author analyses the interactions between the European Union and global environmental politics. Analyzing the system of waste management in the European Union, the author

focuses on its legal instruments, the current «hierarchy of waste management» and the progression of the EU states towards circular economy.

The document, that provides for a general framework of waste management requirements and sets the basic waste management definitions for the EU is Waste Framework Directive. The last edition is Directive 2008/98/EC. It sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery.

The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility".

Conclusions. The paper presents the results of research concerning the law regulation of waste treatment in the Republic of Belarus and in the European Union. An important role in achieving environmental sustainability and assessing how the government manages to solve environmental problems and fulfill its international obligations in the field of environmental protection, in this case in the field of waste treatment, regular monitoring and evaluation is of particular importance.

Besides, in the article, have been explored, analyzed and characterized the importance of sustainable economic growth and the use of secondary raw materials.

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