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INTELLECTUAL MIGRATION FROM UKRAINE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH: EXPLORING TRENDS

Sustainable economic growth is very closely connected to modern energy and IT technologies, the intellectual and human capital of people and successful educational and scientific projects worldwide. The effective use of these opportunities can bring about sustainable development and progress worldwide.

Intellectual migrants who move from their countries of origin can make a significant contribution to their new country if they can work in worthwhile jobs or to start their businesses. In this way, they can contribute to the sustainable development of their new country and so to worldwide development.

Definition and characteristics of sustainable economic growth. Sustainable economic growth is the necessary process of development of nations and countries via using new technologies and ideas for a more comfortable life of all populations and countries in the world.

The data of the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC), which closed on 31 March 2011, states - 'sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' [1].

The importance of intellectual migration for the sustainable economic growth of countries worldwide. Intellectual migration is important for the sustainable development of countries worldwide. For various reasons, talented and highly skilled intellectuals are sometimes unable to find opportunities to develop their talents, skills, and knowledge in their home countries [2; 3; 4; 5]. These reasons can include the poverty of their homeland, lack of opportunities or a good basis for their development there, wars or other barriers. This means that they can only display and develop their abilities in another country where better conditions exist (for example, IT-specialists from abroad in 'Silicon Valley'). The contribution of intellectual migration to the sustainable development of countries worldwide can be illustrated by some intellectual immigrants (for example, from Ukraine to the USA and Canada) who have already made, and continue to make, significant contributions to the sustainable development of their new countries around the world.

Issues of intellectual migration and sustainable economic growth.

Sometimes highly skilled intellectual immigrants are unable to find opportunities to work productively and effectively for sustainable economic growth in their host countries because they are unable to continue their professional development there or start their own business. These people, therefore, experience human capital depreciation. Previous research on this subject shows, if high-skilled intellectual immigrants are unable to continue to develop in their professions abroad and so resort to working as labor migrants, they lose 1.2% of their existing Human capital each year [6; 7].

Contemporary advantages and disadvantages of intellectual migration. Of course, intellectual migration has its advantages and disadvantages – on one hand, intellectual migration from one country to another can help the development of the host countries of intellectual immigrants by assisting in progress. On the other hand, this movement of workers can weaken the countries of origin of intellectual migrants, which may slow down any progress and reforms and impair the sustainable development of their homeland [8; 9; 10].

Migration policy for current intellectual migration from less developed to more developed countries worldwide needs to be balanced and well-grounded, while not disturbing the sustainable development of countries worldwide.

Conclusions. The paper presents the results of research concerning the contributions of intellectual migration to the sustainable economic growth of countries worldwide. The paper also defined the term ‘sustainable development of countries.’

Besides, in the article, have been explored, analyzed and characterized the importance of intellectual migration for the sustainable economic growth of countries worldwide; issues of intellectual migration and sustainable economic growth; and the contemporary advantages and disadvantages of intellectual migration, etc.

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UDC 349.6:504(4)

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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