

Kh. Talakh, Senior student
G. Kireitseva, PhD in Ec., As. Prof., research advisor
S. Sukhovetska, Senior lecturer, language advisor
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY SUPPORT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE

As the modern legal state, Ukraine has chosen the best normative direction for the development of the modern waste management industry, taking into account the experience of other states, including EU member countries, by introducing modern Ukrainian legislation and adaptation acts.

In 2017, the Government of Ukraine approved the National Waste Management Strategy in Ukraine until 2030, which aims, in particular, to introduce the principles of the circular economy. The volume of waste generation continues to grow, and the practical implementation of legal requirements is rather slow, some issues remain unresolved, and full-fledged statistical accounting of waste is not conducted.

Thus, in 2020 the total amount of waste accumulation was 15635.3 million tons, 462.4 million tons of waste were generated: 100.5 million tons were disposed of, 276 million tons were sent for storage, 1-1.1 million tons were incinerated. In 2019, 94% of household waste in Ukraine was disposed in landfills. Among them, only 19 are equipped with degassing units. Such units are an important component of the safe operation of landfills. If degassing does not occur, methane (30-60% of household waste biogas) can cause fires and landslides.

It is proved that the application of international law and positive international experience will make it possible to successfully implement waste management projects and programs and to form effective approaches to their management. Directive 2008/98 / EU provides for: emphasis on maximum reuse of waste, resource conservation, replacement of primary natural resources (mining) with secondary ones; introduction into legislation and implementation of a five-stage hierarchy of waste; regulation of assigning waste to the category of hazardous, development of the List of waste, waste classification; introduction of expanded producer responsibility; planning waste management and Prevention of its formation; maintenance of public registers of business entities in the field of waste management. According to the waste hierarchy (Fig.1), the first, most desirable way to manage waste is to prevent or reduce its formation. If this is not fully possible (and this is how it often happens), the second level of the hierarchy should be applied - reuse (which is advisable, for example, for glass products) or recycling (recycling into new products, which is advisable for products made of plastic, paper, metal; the level of recycling, for example, paper in Switzerland in 2019 reached 82%). What remains after reuse and recycling falls into the third, least desirable level of the hierarchy - burial in environmentally friendly sanitary landfills. Such remains can also be used for energy production (for example, incineration). But the era of burial is coming to an end. In Switzerland, for example, since 2000, the disposal of waste in landfills has been stopped. Waste that has not entered the reuse or recycling cycle must be incinerated. The only exception is inert waste, such as construction waste. Encouragement to implement the first three stages of the waste

A significant part of these levels of the waste management hierarchy is reflected in national legislation. Law of Ukraine "On Waste" (No. 187/98-BP of 5.03.1998). Thus, Article 5" basic principles and directions of state policy in the field of waste management " contains the following principles: minimizing the generation of waste and reducing its danger; promoting the maximum possible disposal of waste by direct reuse or alternative use of resource-valuable waste; ensuring safe disposal of non-recyclable waste by developing appropriate technologies, environmentally friendly methods and means of waste management. In turn, the National Waste Management Strategy adopted in 2017 and the National Waste Management Plan until 2030 set ambitious goals for the country. For example, the municipal waste disposal rate should decrease from 94% to 35% by 2030. That is, in 13 years, Ukraine needs to go through a path that other countries took almost twice as long to complete.

Therefore, to achieve the indicators defined in the National Waste Management Strategy and the National Waste Management Plan, effective joint work of all stakeholders is necessary: central and local authorities, businesses, the population, international partners and volunteers. The solution to the problem of waste management should be carried out at the state level, first of all, through effective legislative regulation, which should take into account the national characteristics of the population and the positive experience of European legislation. This situation should be corrected by the law "On Waste Management" 2207-1D, which has already passed the first reading in the Verkhovna Rada. It provides for the consolidation of the principles and regulations of European legislation in the field of waste management, in particular, the introduction of hierarchy principles in waste management. It is also necessary to review СанПіН (sanitary rules and regulations) 2.2.7. 029-99 and the state waste classifier DC - 005-96, develop a National waste list in accordance with European standards, review the forms of statistical observations of waste and develop a new regulatory framework for environmental tax.