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**9) EUROPEAN WASTE DISPOSAL EXPERIENCE AS A NECESSARY INNOVATION IN WASTE
MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE**

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Abstract

The problem of proper waste management is one of the most important environmental, economic and social problems that stands in the way of the proper development of society at local and national level. According to the current Ukrainian legislation, waste disposal is the use of waste as secondary material or energy resources. It is well known that the accumulation of hazardous waste leads to a gradual change in the quality composition of soils, which usually affects their fertility. One of the key tasks in the field of waste management is, first of all, to reduce the area of contaminated land. The European Union has recognized that it is very important to create favorable opportunities for the development of the local economy. Such goals can be achieved by strengthening the relationship between the circular economy and the climate, agriculture, industry, which will undoubtedly benefit the environment, reduce emissions, and reduce greenhouse gases. Unfortunately, Ukraine is still lagging behind the developed countries of Europe in the experience of waste management. In the Ukrainian legislation it is necessary to consolidate the rules that oblige citizens and institutions to sort waste properly. It is important to implement provisions that prioritize waste treatment over disposal. Research findings confirm the possibility of solving waste through recycling. We are convinced that separate waste collection is the first step in solving the problem of chaotic accumulation at landfills in Ukraine. Therefore, both state financial incentives are needed to implement the appropriate technologies and to develop a system of responsibility for waste management.

Key words: a waste management, environmental management, garbage collection, health care, EU standards, local communities

Introduction

The problem of waste management in modern conditions appear as a global problem. Regardless of the level of development of the legal system, countries are trying to improve their recycling system waste and improve current technology on implementation of environmental protection. So, creating a waste management infrastructure is a national task. There are several problems in this area: inaccuracies in legislation or misapplication of rules, as well as delays in the implementation of relevant EU standards. All this causes a rather problematic situation, especially in the field of household waste management and regulatory uncertainty, which in turn significantly undermines investor confidence (A Municipal Waste Strategy for Ukraine). After the signing of the Association Agreement with the European Union, several articles have emerged that enhance further cooperation in this area, focusing on preserving, protecting, improving and restoring the quality of the environment and better health care (Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part). Cooperation is quite real since the content of the Agreement provides for environmental management and related issues such as education and training, access to environmental information and decision-making processes.

Material and Methods

We investigated the problem of proper waste management using different cognition methods such as:

- comparative legal method, which made it possible to carry out a comparative analysis of certain provisions of normative-legal acts of Ukraine and some other foreign countries governing public relations in the field of solid waste management;
- system-functional, which helped to explore the legal means of improving the efficiency of activities for the proper disposal of garbage;
- prognostic, which made it possible to predict a certain tendency of development and improvement of this sphere

Conclusions and Outlook

In Europe 10% of garbage goes to landfills, the remaining 90% is allowed back into production. In Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, France, Italy, solid waste is used as secondary raw material. According to various sources, this indicator varies by about 15% in Ukraine. Thus, the difference between Ukraine and Europe does not relate to the amount of household waste, but rather to the lack of adequate means of waste management, in particular the separate collection of waste and its proper treatment. The experience of the leading countries of the world testifies to the economic and environmental feasibility of a legal obligation to use wastes in commercial circulation, to ensure the disposal of production and packaging waste produced by the enterprise, etc. Therefore, we are convinced that one of the possible ways of solving the problem of sustainable increase in the amount of waste, both production and consumption, is proper recycling. After 2018, Ukraine has committed to sorting all trash by type of material and dividing it into reusable, recyclable and hazardous materials. Article 32 of the Law on Waste of Ukraine (Zakon Ukrainy № 187/98-VR 1998) corresponds to two EU Directives 1999/31 (Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste) and 2008/98 (Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council), which regulate waste management in European countries, define the sequence of actions that must be done with waste and set a strategic goal - reducing the amount of waste coming to landfills.

According to the European standards, the recyclable waste should be sent to the appropriate companies, the safe waste should be disposed of in the solid waste landfill and the hazardous waste should be neutralized in a properly and clearly defined manner. It should be noted that biodegradable waste should not be landfilled (Directive 1999/3 (Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste)). Unfortunately, the current Law on Waste in Ukraine does not have a list and sequence of waste operations, so it needs to be updated and refined in accordance with European standards for waste management. Therefore, the waste management system in Ukraine needs to be significantly improved to meet European standards. Despite the fact that within the framework of the Association Agreement (Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.), we must be guided by the latest changes and trends of European legislation, taking into account their real possibilities.

Results and Discussion

In the Ukrainian legislation it is necessary to consolidate the rules that oblige citizens and institutions to sort waste properly. Use of various modern waste treatment systems allows you to effectively solve the problem of large accumulation by-products of production due to their disposal with minimal the number of third-party effects.

It is important to implement provisions that prioritize waste treatment over disposal. Research findings confirm the possibility of solving waste through recycling. Before the regional plans come into force, we suggest that local communities focus on reaching the public with waste disposal services, as well as the gradual introduction of separate garbage collection. This is the first and necessary step towards the introduction of a proper European system. We are convinced that separate waste collection is the first step in solving the problem of chaotic accumulation at landfills in Ukraine. Proper planning and active involvement with other local communities is also required, we need outreach work with people who often don't want to live in a new way.

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