

THE ANALYSIS OF THE EU REGIONAL APPROACHES TO SOLVING THE ECOLOGICAL SAFETY PROBLEMS

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Purpose. To select the best European Union environmental protection practices for further spreading on the territory of Ukraine. **Methodology.** Applying the systematic and comparative methods provide the opportunity to research thoroughly the ways of distributing the best ecologically centered practice in Ukraine and the historical stages of forming the international ecological politics of the European Union countries. **Results.** We have singled out four regions of the EU characterized by the conceptual unity of environmental safety problems. We have described the main problems of EU member states in the field of environmental protection and methods for their solving. We have identified the regional features of implementing the European strategy for environmental safety. We have given the analysis of the degree of efficiency and innovativeness of socio-legal, economical, technological mechanisms of protecting the environment and rational nature management. We have designated the role of the European environmental agency, the European Economic Commission and other international organizations in protecting natural sites and reducing the anthropogenic impact on the environment. **Originality.** For the first time, we have outlined the main directions that should be implemented in the environmental legislation of Ukraine to adapt to the European norms established in the environmental directives and legal acts of the EU. **Practical value.** We have outlined the priorities of Ukraine's participation in cooperation with the EU on the environmental protection. *References 7, tables 0, figures 0.*

Key words: ecological safety, the EU ecological policy, environmental protection.

АНАЛІЗ РЕГІОНАЛЬНИХ ПІДХОДІВ ЄС ДО ВИРІШЕННЯ ПРОБЛЕМ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

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Розглянуто історичні етапи формування міжнародної екополітики країн Європейського Союзу. Позначені ключові історичні моменти, що дозволили виділити екологічний пріоритет із загального числа соціально-економічних проблем. Визначено чотири регіони ЄС, які характеризуються концептуальною єдністю екологічної політики. Описано основні проблеми країн-членів ЄС в галузі охорони навколишнього природного середовища та методи їх вирішення. Визначені регіональні особливості реалізації Європейської стратегії екологічної безпеки. Наведено аналіз ступеня ефективності та інноваційності соціально-правових, економічних, технологічних механізмів захисту навколишнього природного середовища та раціонального природокористування. Визначена роль європейського природоохоронного агентства, європейської економічної комісії та інших міжнародних організацій у справі охорони природних об'єктів і зниженні антропогенного впливу на навколишнє середовище. Виділено основні напрямки, які мають бути реалізовані в природоохоронному законодавстві України для адаптації до європейських норм, встановлених в природоохоронних директивах і правових актах ЄС. Наведено пріоритети участі України у співпраці з ЄС з питань охорони навколишнього природного середовища.

Ключові слова: екологічна безпека, екополітика ЄС, захист навколишнього природного середовища.

PROBLEM STATEMENT. The stable development of the scientific and technological progress creates the conditions for the development of the global environmental crisis. We can already feel its rapid approach: food quality and demographic problems, desertification, deforestation, greenhouse effect, ozone screen destruction, natural resources and especially drinking water deficit, ocean and freshwater pollution, biodiversity reduction, acid rains etc. Human existence is in danger of self-destruction and today the global ecological crisis liquidation is the most important task of mankind. Under these conditions the problem of environmental protection comes to the forefront, it's one of the global challenges which is directly related to its survival.

Environmental protection is the state and condition of the environment at which the ecological balance and

the guaranteed protection of the environment, the biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, space sphere, flora and fauna species composition, natural resources, health and livelihoods preservation are provided.

European countries have one of the best experiences of solving environmental problems and providing environmental safety. At present the environmental policy of the European Union has formed distinct approaches to solving environmental problems which, in its turn, promoted establishing the EU as a powerful entity in the international environmental policy. Ukraine is a part of Europe and it should take into account the extensive experience of the European Union in ensuring environmental safety.

Purpose of work. The researches of the Environmental security in the European Union countries will allow to

select the best European practice for further spreading on the territory of Ukraine. The European experience complete studying will provide an opportunity to distribute the best ecocentric practice in Ukraine in European integration processes.

EXPERIMENTAL PART AND RESULTS OBTAINED. According to S. Dorohuntsov's view, the history of the international environmental policy of the European countries began over 100 years ago, when in 1875 Austria-Hungary and Italy adopted the Declaration on the Protection of Birds [3]. However, studies of V. Wallace prove, the focused environmental policy in European countries started only in the 1970s, when the apparent consequences of rapid degradation of the environment appeared [4]. At that time, scientists from around the world came to a consensus that it was harmful human activities, and perhaps inevitable consequences for our planet and there is the need to start saving action of national and global levels.

Forming the legal protection of the environment in the European Union was certainly influenced by published in 1969 The Report by W. Tanta on "Man and his environment"; Rome Club member's report, D. Meddouz's "Limits to Growth" (1972) and the Declaration of the Stockholm Conference (1972) [5]. After the publication of these materials there was vast social and political resonance around the world, particularly as widely discussed in the scientific community and in the parliaments of many European countries.

At the same time, almost all the EU countries and beyond it began to develop standards of quality living environment. The public realized that humanity had common global environmental problems, without which no sustainable development is impossible in any state. Since then European countries signed a number protecting resources conventions and treaties concerning saving of the environment.

Nowadays the EU is a basic platform for addressing global challenges facing humanity, including the establishment of legal principles, common environmental strategy and the development of common European principles and national systems of legislation on environmental protection and establishing and implementing environmental standards of production.

The Ukrainian and foreign experts who studied the history and various aspects of European ecological policy solars such as O. Vyshnyakov, N. Musys, A. Tymoshenko, N. Malysheva, M. Mykiyevych, A. Miroshnychenko, G. Wallace, S. Kashkin, M. Andersen, G. Davies, T. Gehring, D. Shelton, J. Peel etc. Legal issues of environmental legislation in the central European countries were investigated in the works of P. Kalinichenko, I. Kravchuk, L. Lavrijsen and others.

European environmental policy in the context of global sustainable development strategy was researched by P. Buriak, V. Lozo, U. Thant, M. Wahlstrom.

Despite the large number of publications presenting the analysis of environmental activities of the EU, not enough attention is paid to studying the structure, hierarchy, mechanisms and instruments for the implementation of environmental policy of the EU according to its regions. Given the fact that each region, each EU country has its own characteristics and ways of imple-

menting, environmental legislation should be analyzed as for the best experience and practice to develop their own environmental strategy aimed at Ukraine's using the best European practices.

The paper has the following objectives: to analyze the environmental problems of the EU and merge them by region, identify the best practices of the European countries to solve the problem of industrial and municipal pollution, identify possible ways to use the European experience in Ukraine; study the EU state of law in the field of environment; identify the stages of its development; to determine the state of the environmental standards of production.

Modern EU environmental policy is a set of actions and measures aimed at ensuring the environmental needs of the population of participating countries, supporting environmental safety and rational use, protecting and restoring natural resources. EU environmental policy is a significant part of the international environmental policy.

Nowadays in the EU we can distinguish four major regions, different in environmental policy they pursue.

The first region is the European South (Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Croatia). Regional environmental problems are caused mainly by agricultural focus of the region and tourist infrastructure: soil erosion, exhaust air pollution, water pollution especially in coastal areas. Within the last decade these countries have been advanced in terms of turning manufacture into eco-friendly production. They have already reached the level of economic development that allows to finance and implement not only local measures for environmental protection of the most polluted areas, but also to shape long-term national environmental policy.

Italy. The biggest problem in Italy was associated with waste recycling. For a long time in the country there even existed "garbage mafia" which monopolized garbage collection, but took no effort to recycle it or perform waste disposal. Eventually the European Court fined Italy for 20 million Euros due to a standard discrepancy as far as waste collection and recycling is concerned. This event led to the introduction of more severe norms in the area of recycling and waste processing.

Today you can see the positive consequences of this event: across the country garbage sorting takes place. There are big containers for different types of garbage placed in the streets: glass, plastic, paper, metal, organic waste and other trash. Even the holes in these containers are of various forms so that you won't throw a glass bottle to scrap paper. One receives a penalty of 300 Euros for a cigarette butt thrown in the wrong place. A chewing gum spit out on the ground or a check thrown on the floor is eligible for 30–150 Euros fine. Since September 1, 2011 Italy introduced a law banning the use of ordinary plastic bags. Their replacement is made of bioplastic. Today, this Italian example is recognized as exemplary across the EU. Much attention is paid to the issue of smog occurrence. Some regulations at both the State and local level contain statements that provide benefits for producers and customers of electric vehicles, including compensation payments of up to 40% of the vehicle cost. The country occupies the second place in Europe in terms of organic food production. In the forest policy legal instruments that restrict the destructive activ-

ities in the forest areas are applied. In the forests of Italy both wood and non-wood vegetation is protected.

It is important to mention that Italy is the only country in G7 that refused to construct nuclear power plants. Among EU countries, Spain and Italy have the most advanced technologies of waste recycling. Today 77% of its population practice separate waste collection.

Portugal. Today Portugal is considered to be a modern, technologically advanced and environmentally friendly European country which pays great attention to the preservation of the environment. Portugal has the cleanest beaches in the world (90%), which rank among top 3 in Europe. Portugal is an agricultural country, so it has no dangerous chemical plants and is famous for its environmentally friendly products. Recently, Portugal has exercised a bold experiment. For more than 4 days, during 107 hours – from May 7 to May 11, 2016 all energy the country required was produced by the solar, wind and hydro power plants, without coal and gas power plants. Today the country is the world leader in the development of alternative energy sources – up to 45% of energy consumed is provided by the tides, wind, etc. An effective approach of Portugal to the natural climatic conditions of the country is a great example for other countries seeking to improve their image.

In general, one can point out that today the economy of Portugal, Italy, Spain, Croatia is experiencing significant shifts, focused on qualitative growth and efficient use of natural resources.

The second region is the eastern part of the EU (Poland, Hungary, Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia). This region is characterized by the increased levels of industrial pollution. Heavy industry - coal mining, steel and chemical industry – has made a devastating effect on the state of water, air and soil in these countries.

In terms of reducing the negative consequences of inappropriate attitude to the environment, the process of Eastern European countries integration to the European Union has become a driving force on the way to solving the most serious environmental problems inherited from the past. During the last ten - fifteen years the situation has greatly improved due to the coordinated efforts of the states and the significant financial support of the European Union. In particular, in 1991, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary and Romania organized a joint company to improve the situation in the region with the financial support of the European Union. Today an effective way to finance environmentalism in the eastern EU countries is to implement "green debt exchange". It means that a part of the external debt of the State is cancelled due to environmental policy costs in national currency.

Poland. In general, Poland today is a good example for Ukraine in terms of efficient use of economic instruments in environmental policy. Poland adheres to the main priority of environmental policy by environmental forethought and level-headedness. The market regulators of environmentalism in Poland include:

1. Environmental tax.
2. Tax credits and subsidies.

3. Concessional loans.

4. Payments for environmental pollution.

5. The reform of the pricing.

In Poland, the amount of the penalty for emission of polluting substances in the air is 10 times higher than normalized pollution fee.

Czech Republic. A few decades ago, the Czech Republic and Prague could not be proud of their environmental state. As soon as the Czech Republic intended to enter the European Union it had to apply strict environmental regulations for the improvement of its nature. In 2008, several American universities conducted an ecological survey of 133 countries for world ecological Forum in Davos. The Czech Republic ranked 4 after New Zealand, Sweden and Finland. Tap water in the Czech Republic is one of the best in Europe. In the Czech Republic containers for different types of waste are placed everywhere and the Czechs meticulously sort their garbage.

If it is difficult to use electricity the Czechs try to switch to other fuels – they put solar panels, use stoves or use briquettes to heat. The Czech Republic now is a clean country. Its inhabitants value purity much. Due to significant investment into refinery technologies in the Eastern regions of the EU, acid rains became practically non-existent; salmons reappeared in rivers and air quality indicators which are on constant monitoring level with Western Europe. Despite these measures in a number of regions several more years will be needed to make them come in line with modern standards of the EU, and not only because that requires great investments. For example, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia need to reduce the number of urban landfills and develop mechanisms for recycling. They also need to develop a system of classification of regions according to the degree of pollution in order to implement more effective measures for their rehabilitation.

The third region is the Northern part of the EU (Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden), which differs by the most harmonious development and rational use of natural resources.

In general, Northern Europe does not feel so great anthropogenic pressure, as other European countries. In addressing environmental problems these countries rely on traditionally eco-friendly worldview of their population. Sociological studies show that about 90% of Danes, Swedes and Norwegians consider the question of environment protection one of the most urgent and important socio-political issue of the State, which must be addressed jointly by the society. These countries most actively use alternative sources of energy, strictly guard the biodiversity of nature and introduce new technologies of waste recycling.

Among the countries of that region the most problematic are the Baltic States, who have inherited hundreds of thousands of tons of toxic chemicals, in particularly jet fuel and outdated explosives that were dumped on the land and in coastal and internal waters of the army of the USSR. Governments have allocated huge funds to restore the damaged soil layers and polluted ponds, because they understood that the problem can only be solved by using a European approach and strict rules and requirements.

To solve environmental problems in these countries the legislative framework on environmental protection is constantly improving (e.g., Danish standards in the sphere of ecology are much stricter than average European) that force entrepreneurs in the shortest possible time to adapt to the new requirements. An active introduction of new, environmentally friendly technologies and production processes is ongoing and further research and development in this field is taking place.

Finland. Finland constantly occupies the world's leading positions according to its environmental state. The territory of the country by almost 70 % is covered by forests (one of the highest in the world) and has about 188,000 lakes. The majority of lakes, rivers and coastal waters are in good or even in excellent condition. Even tap water in Finland is acknowledged as the purest in the world by the UNO Committee of the water resources.

A pioneer in the use of clean technology is Lahti city in southern Finland, where the domestic waste produced by its 100,000-population and local industry waste is collected and processed into solid fuels used for energy production in a specialized power station.

In general, waste management in Finland is an important sector of clean technologies development. Condominiums are required to have their own containers for different types of garbage. The percentage of recycled bottles and cans is at the highest international level. The stores are equipped with machines for bottles. 98 % of all glass and plastic bottles and 90 % of cans in Finland are recycled.

In specialized offices the collection of old clothes is organized - some of it is sent to the poor people of the country. In certain spring days the municipalities perform campaigns, during which you can evacuate the toxic waste for free. The quality and safety of food in Finland is also higher than in most EU countries. To confirm that the packaging has specially designed signs.

Sweden. Sweden is an undoubted leader in the field of waste management among other European countries. The program of processing waste into electricity and energy for heating in Sweden gained such momentum that only 4 % of trash is sent to the landfills of the country (38% average across Europe). The rest is either processed or sent to incinerators.

Incineration heats water for residential and administrative buildings (providing 20% of central heating in Sweden). In addition, part of the received energy is used to produce electricity, which supplies about a quarter of a million houses.

Some time ago officials from the organization of collecting and recycling waste have realized that the country does not produce enough trash to ensure their own energy needs. To solve the problem, experts have organized waste import from other countries. Now Sweden will annually import 800 thousand tons of garbage from neighboring Norway. It is more expensive for Norway to burn their waste than to redirect it to Sweden and extra pay for recycling. The effectiveness of the system of environmental protection in the northern region is largely ensured by a serious attitude to environmental issues demonstrated by government

officials, business leaders and the majority of the population.

The fourth region is the Central and North-Western part of the EU (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom). This part is characterized by high industrial potential, which is responsible for a number of environmental problems.

The largest industrial giants of the region - the United Kingdom and Germany - have been at the center of international environmental conflict for a long time. They were responsible for the trans border contamination of territories. As estimates by scholars, 70-90% of the total amount of contamination fell onto the Nordic states.

Today Germany and Britain close the last coal mines and the industry switches to renewable energy. France gradually tries to cut the percentage of energy obtained from nuclear power plants. It introduces wind generators, solar panels and biogas installation.

Germany. The leader among the EU countries in the field of innovative technologies of environmental protection is Germany. More than 7 million Germans directly or indirectly work in the sphere of environmental protection. Germany like any other country has to make an extraordinary effort to make at least minimal shifts to improve the ecological situation.

In recent years the main focus in environmental protection has been made in the gradual abandonment of the use of nuclear energy, reducing carbon emissions, the development of a closed cycle production.

Germany is an active participant of the Kyoto Protocol. A system of household waste sorting is wide-spread. Appropriate containers ("white glass", "dark glass", "paper, cardboard", "other waste") is not only installed in public places, bus stations, public facilities, entertainment complexes, but also is actively introduced by the Germans in their own houses.

According to the law a manufacturer or owner is responsible for waste recycling. In practice the "dual system" is introduced, when the recycling of the used packaging materials is taken place.

Germany has more than 6,000 landscape reserves and 5,000 nature reserves.

United Kingdom. Today, the United Kingdom is a country that actively develops national legislation in the field of environmental protection, including the preservation of air purity and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Although the climate of the UK does not allow to fully use solar energy, British companies offer other interesting ecological projects concerning natural resources use. For instance, Walney Wind Farm is the biggest marine wind power plant in the world. Wind farm is capable of providing electricity for 320,000 households.

One of the interesting initiatives is the cooperation of London Government with British Airways. London rubbish will now be converted into biofuel. Two parallel programs - the project of reducing landfills that surround London and the project of half reducing carbon emissions on all cycles of British Airways functioning up to 2050 have now merged. The airline signed a contract with the Mayor's Office concerning garbage disposal. It is planned to launch the plant for rubbish processing into biofuels.

By the end of 2017, the country should have embodied the idea of the road of the future, which will have a special strip that recharges the batteries of electric cars on the motion.

Thanks to the active position of the Government, businesses and citizens in 2015 UK managed to rank 6 out of 58 developed economies in Climate Change Performance rating that reflects the development of environmental policy.

France. The main environmental regulatory act is Ecological Codex of France 2000, which proclaims that the duty of every citizen, every public and private organization is to protect the natural environment.

The agricultural laws of France allow the Minister of agriculture to periodically inspect agricultural enterprises. When identifying the facts of misuse of land and farming the Minister can establish supervision over farming, and in some cases stop the rent, replace the tenant, change the purpose of the land section.

It is also necessary to pay great attention to the problem of waste management. Every day nearly 300 incineration units eliminate on average 30 thousand tons of waste throughout France. The largest of these units obtain energy through burning garbage by thermal and electric energy. Waste sorting becomes the priority in the households. The best results in France are achieved in recycling of plastic and glass (up to 61%). In France it is possible to impose criminal sanctions for environmental crimes to physical and legal persons. Every year the State invests 7 billion Euros in environmental protection.

Gradually, the countries of Western and Central Europe occupy leading positions on the world market of "green" technologies. The principle of "pipe end technology", i.e. compensation caused during the manufacturing process post facto is changing to the principle of preventive care.

On the basis of the shared EU model of sustainable development these countries are developing their policy according to the following main areas: agricultural policy (protection of soils and landscapes), forest policy, water policy, the maintenance of biological diversity, the development of ecologically harmless transport system, the development of safe renewable energy.

Numerous measures for the protection of the environment that the States of Central and Western regions of the EU are implementing, coupled with the growing level of ecological consciousness of the population resulted in the fact that over the past decade, the environmental condition in these regions was greatly improved.

Thanks to the active participation of the Central and North-Western European countries in the last 20 years a significant improvement in the environmental protection throughout the EU was achieved.

According to the data of Environmental policy and law center at Yale University, which calculates the index of environmental efficiency, EU countries are included to the list of countries with a high status on ecology and natural resources management. The index measures 19 indicators in 9 categories that reflect different aspects of the environmental states and the viability of its ecological systems, maintenance of biodi-

versity, combating climate change, population health, the effectiveness of state policy in the field of ecology. In compiling the ranking the quality of water and air, the impact of the environment on human health, the emission of greenhouse gases and deforestation were taken into account.

Among 180 countries who participated in 2016 ecological evaluation, 28 EU countries ranked among the first 50 [7].

The European community understands that common efforts of all EU countries are required to reduce techno impacts. Only coordinated environmental policy of European countries, public participation in this process is a powerful way to protect the environment and the safety of people.

To solve environmental problems within one European environmental space since 1994 operates a regional environmental organization - the European Environment Agency (EEA), which is aimed at performing accurate examination to assess the extent of environmental hazards to the development of environmental legislation and the creation of conditions for the implementation of programs in the field of environmental protection.

Today, a significant role in environmental policy of EU environmental policy plays European Economic Commission (EEC) Ecological Policy Committee of the United Nations, which has broad range of tasks for today:

- Developing and implementing European programs on environmental protection and environmental safety;
- Developing laws;
- Regular monitoring of the environment;
- A strategic environmental assessment.

UNECE helps to observe carefully that does not harm the environment, environmental policy, plans, programs or laws signed by individual states. This tool helps to make decisions at the highest level of environmental factor, and gives the same importance to the social or economic factors. UNECE is the author of numerous pan-European charters and environmental programs. For example, "Environment for Europe" Program is based on the idea of European continent international cooperation at the level of environmental protection. The program is a broad strategy of joint actions of local, national and international institutions to address environmental problems in the European region.

But it should be noted that none country of the EU is unable to completely solve their own environmental problems. They need clearly coordinated actions not only from the EU countries, but also from the whole world, and their coordination established on the international legal basis. Addressing a number of environmental problems is possible only on the basis of international cooperation, implemented on a multilateral basis. The forms of such cooperation is the organization of scientific and practical meetings, creation of international commissions and organizations; concluding formal agreements and contracts, which coordinate joint efforts to protect nature and activities of international non-governmental organizations and political parties ("green" and "environmentalists").

The main purpose of international environmental cooperation of the EU with the other countries is to develop a system of global environmental security which is based on:

- 1) adopting common regulations as a major source of international environmental law.
- 2) recognizing international objects of environmental protection,
- 3) joint coordinating the activities of international environmental organizations.

Among the international treaties that govern international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, primary attention is focused on the general political agreement, where certain sections or articles are devoted to environmental issues.

Except general political treaties, there are a number of international treaties, specifically aimed at protecting the environment. According to a UNEP there exists more than thousands of global and regional agreements and about four thousand bilateral agreements concerning environmental protection. Depending on the content of these agreements can be divided into two groups: complex and resource agreements.

Complex agreements aimed at protecting the environment as a whole; resource agreements - at protecting certain types of natural objects.

The important mechanism for the formation of an international legal framework in the field of environment are international conferences, and as a rule, they mostly have a recommendatory nature, some of them are mandatory.

Another mechanism is the recognition of the international cooperation and joint efforts aimed at the conserving and protecting objects of the environment, which are: air, space, oceans, Antarctica, rivers, fauna, and flora.

The third element of international environmental policy is a joint activity of various international specialized both government and non-government organizations.

The bulk of intergovernmental work is aimed at coordinating international cooperation in the field of environment, which now is under the auspices of the UN within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank group, the United Nations Forum on forests.

Without prejudicing the role and the importance of international government organizations in preserving the environment and environmental management, it must be also emphasized particularly important role of international non-governmental organizations and associations. And only NGOs have the greatest potential and opportunities for joint efforts of the international community, groups and entities to achieve their common goals.

Today, according to various sources, there operates 500 international non-government organizations involved in environmental activities. Among them are:

- IUNP (International Union on Nature Preservation);
- Greenpeace (Green World);

- RC (Rome Club);
- Environmental Law World Alliance etc.

There are some non-financial funds and social movements that advocate for environmental protection, such as the world famous wildlife fund, and "For mankind survival and development" fund etc.

Summarizing the activities of international environmental organizations, it should be noted that their decisions have no legal value, are advisory in nature, although it may affect the creation of international law.

In its turn, the European Union operates on the basis of the Agreements made and signed by the Member Countries grounding on the international laws. Consequently, the EU taking individual decisions of international organizations enshrined in international law and give prescriptive meaning for this solution.

It should be noted that Ukraine is an active member of the majority of international environmental organizations, participating in signing international agreements and declarations, holding ratification, implementation of international law, but still legal system and legal relations in the sphere of environmental protection is imperfect.

For implementing a new environmental policy a system of a developed environmental legislation should be created and adapted to the EU legislation.

Therefore, the main areas that need to be implemented in environmental legislation of Ukraine, which is established in environmental directives and legal acts of the EU, are as follows [6]:

1. Horizontal (branch) legislation (assessment of effects on the environment, environmental information).
2. Air quality (emissions of stationary and mobile sources, air quality standards, production control, ozone, sale and dangerous chemicals usage).
3. Waste (waste recycling and disposal, special waste (oil waste, packing materials, batteries, activated sludge, used lubricating oils, batteries), hazardous waste (transportation, export, import)).
4. Water quality (urban wastewater (domestic and industrial), water policy, water surface (water for swimming and fishing), ground water, drinking water).
5. Wildlife (natural habitats of wild flora and fauna (birds, protecting forests from atmospheric pollution and fires), species trade of wild plants and animals).
6. Control of industrial pollution, control the risk of accidents (integrated prevention emissions, discharges and waste, industrial risks control, environmental safety, environmental management and the system of management and audit (eco-label)).
7. Chemicals and genetically modified organisms (testing chemicals and the notification of chemical substances (classification, packaging, labeling), the use of genetically modified organisms, products control (asbestos, detergents), transport, hazardous substances export or import).
8. Noise level (vehicles, machinery, tools, equipment and construction machinery).
9. Nuclear safety and radiation protection (safety standards (personnel and public health) transportation of radioactive materials and waste, food control).

CONCLUSIONS. Thus, the priorities of Ukraine's participation in the EU cooperation on environmental protection are:

- Ukraine's entering into the global environmental legal space;
- implementing modern, harmonized with the international, environmental policy and system of standards and regulations;
- technical assisting in the environmental protection field, nuclear safety and natural resources;
- solving the problems associated with the Chernobyl accident consequence;
- introducing economic instruments for environmental management;
- training personnel, informing in the environmental protection field.

It is clear that the approximation process of Ukraine to the EU requirements is not an easy task. Despite the development of an adaptation mechanism, defining its main stages and methods, there are still a number of problems which are clearly defined in using terms, their correct translation and the lack of a sufficient number of specialists in European law etc.

Thus, the goal of the environmental policy in Ukraine at present should make a balance between human requests, nature possibilities and production technologies based on the European experience, through the planned forming environmental quality, which would ensure the possibility of stable development of the society.

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АНАЛИЗ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПОДХОДОВ ЕС К РЕШЕНИЮ ПРОБЛЕМ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Рассмотрены исторические этапы формирования международной экополитики стран Европейского Союза. Обозначены ключевые исторические моменты, позволившие выделить экологический приоритет из общего числа социально-экономических проблем. Определены четыре региона ЕС, характеризующиеся концептуальным единством экологической политики. Описаны основные проблемы стран-членов ЕС в области охраны окружающей природной среды и методы их решения. Обозначены региональные особенности реализации Европейской стратегии экологической безопасности. Приведен анализ степени эффективности и инновационности социально-правовых, экономических, технологических механизмов защиты окружающей природной среды и рационального природопользования. Обозначена роль европейского природоохранного агентства, европейской экономической комиссии и других международных организаций в деле охраны природных объектов и снижении антропогенного воздействия на окружающую среду. Выделены основные направления, которые должны быть реализованы в природоохранном законодательстве Украины для адаптации к европейским нормам, установленным в природоохранных директивах и правовых актах ЕС. Приведены приоритеты участия Украины в сотрудничестве с ЕС по вопросам охраны окружающей природной среды.

Ключевые слова: экологическая безопасность, экополитика ЕС, защита окружающей природной среды.