

MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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This article examines the main trends in the development of the green economy in our country. The study examined the main environmental programs that are used in our country.

Today in the Republic of Belarus various programs of the "greening" ecology measures are implemented and planned for realization. Due to financial support from the EU Delegation and the United Nations Development Program, the project "Assistance in transition of the Republic of Belarus to the green economy" began to be implemented from January 2015 with a total budget of 5 million euros. The project has many partners: the Ministry of Forestry, Housing and Communal Services and the Ministry of Energy under the supervision of the Ministry of Natural Resources; it covers four areas: Minsk, Brest, Grodno and Gomel and will last until December 2017.

The legislative base is also improving. It is expected that in December the Government of the Republic of Belarus will approve the draft of National Action Plan to implement the principles of the "green" economy" in the sectors of the national economy until 2020. The document was prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. Its strategic goal is to formulate a set of measures to implement the principles of the "green" economy in accordance with the main provisions of the socio-economic development program for 2016-2020 adopted at the fifth All Belarusian People's Assembly. It is assumed that the plan will promote the introduction of the principles of the "green" economy in various sectors of the national economy in order to support the increase of the potential of the Belarusian economy, regional development and improvement of the quality of the main components of the environment [1].

Belarusian enterprises are actively mastering innovative environmental technologies. One of the first to follow this path was the Goznak Paper Mill in Borisov where the project funds are modernizing the production of office paper, which is planned to be launched in 2017. According to the management of the enterprise, recycling of waste paper allows not only to avoid massive deforestation, but also brings production to a new economic level. The capacity of the new line will be 50 tons of finished products per day and 4,500 tons per year. This volume is enough to fully satisfy the demand of the Belarusian market in office paper. The ecological effect is obvious: 3.5 tons of wood is needed to produce just one ton of paper, which leads to cutting down about 400 m² of forest. Whereas it is possible to produce up to 750 kg of paper out of one ton of waste paper and protect in such a way about 300 m² of forest plantations. It is estimated that if all the waste paper that is now generated in Belarus could be recycled, it would help preserve about 12 thousand hectares of forests.

In addition to the release of environmental paper, the project actively supports the creation of the only nursery in the republic for artificial breeding of black grouse birds in the National Landscape Reserve "Naliboksky". Annually it is planned to release up to 70 birds in the wild here, and to export birds to the countries of Western Europe. Thus, the task of the nursery is to eventually increase the population of this species in Europe [2].

Another task of the project is to introduce the use of green transport. Therefore, in May, the first tourist electric bus appeared on the territory of the Nesvizh castle and park complex. Perspectives for innovation are associated with the possible creation of a pedestrian zone in the historic part of Nesvizh. A similar thing exists in the Republic of Lithuania in the park of the city of Birzai, where electric vehicles are used. However, unlike the Baltic States, green transport in Belarus is not developing so actively.

Also as part of the project, the technology of exploited green roofs which takes into account the climatic conditions of Belarus will be tested. The pilot initiative involves adapting the best practices. The device of the roof with soil cover and green plantations will appear on the roof of the building of the greenhouse of the Maryinogorsk gymnasium No. 5. The design solutions assume an increase in the thickness of the roof pie, the organization of metal enclosures, a two-level drainage (part of the moisture flows, the actual cover, excessive moisture does not penetrate the soil and drips over the surface) [3].

In total, as a part of the transition of Belarus to the "green" economy, public organizations in the regions are implementing 16 unique initiatives. In 2017, all of them will present their results.

Despite the novelty of such a phenomenon as "green" economy and examples of its successful implementation have already accumulated in the world. Thus, in Valencia, Spain in 2000-2004 a collection of

vegetable oil from restaurants and private houses was organized as part of the ECOBUS project. It served for the production of biofuel, which then supplied 480 buses. As a result, emissions of exhaust gases in the region decreased and the functioning of the sewerage system improved. In France in 2006-2007, the PAMELA project was successfully implemented. It was aimed at the operation and dismantling of aircraft with expired service life. The volume of waste left by aircraft and sent to landfills eventually decreased from 45 to 15%. Moreover, in 2001-2005 in the framework of the S-House project, many houses in Austria were built from recycled building materials, but nevertheless maintained high standards of energy efficiency. No need to go far to see the examples: in Bialystok, Poland there is a successful project called the Opera and Philharmonic Theater of Podlaska [4].

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