

INTERNATIONAL OF LEGAL STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF GUARD OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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In the article the modern are analyzed internationally are legal acts and legislation of separate countries of the world in the field of guard of natural environment and democratic legal standards are found out in this sphere

Guard of natural environment, international conventions, United States of America, country of Western Europe.

The aim of the paper is the analysis of contemporary international legal instruments and legislation of separate countries in the field of environmental protection and clarification of democratic legal standards in this area.

Every year the number of the earth's resources is tirelessly decreasing while the needs of humanity are growing rapidly. At the same time negative anthropogenic pressure on nature is growing, inland waters, the sea and the forest area are becoming more and more contaminated, mineral and biological resources are being depleted. This implies a mutual objective need of production activities in any country of the resource requirements and environmental safety of its existence, but also the needs of future generations in the life recourses. Rapidly, effectively unregulated growth of productive forces, including population, results in negative effects of human activities.

This situation has forced humanity to take effective measures for the prevention, control and storage of various objects under the control of different objects of the environment. In this regard in early 60(XX century) a process of revitalization of efforts of the international community in the field of international legal protection of the environment and natural resources began.

Attention must be drawn to the fact that in developed countries, there is a clear mechanism for implementation of environmental legislation - its legal and environmental aspects. The legislation of most countries imposes liability of owners of potentially dangerous objects and the need for damages to persons injured by accidents or disasters caused pollution of land, air and water.

In addition, the adoption of each conservation law is associated with the state budget appropriation for environmental protection.

In most developed countries national standards of governing environmental audit have been adopted. All companies in Germany fulfill mandatory environmental audit. In June 1999 the basic principles and provisions of environmental accounting in the European Union were adopted and they came into force in April 1995.

Thus, in order to prevent environmental disaster on a global scale in the future, humanity must take steps to preserve the stability of the biosphere today. The main objective is to form a single planet in an environmentally sound business and economic space that will be the basis for sustainable and balanced socio-economic development of all countries.

However, to achieve these goals is needed: firstly, every state should provide deep structural, technical, technological and of organizational changes in social production and radical restructuring of macroeconomic policy, improve foreign relations, the implementation of measures in the future in the field of capital movements of currency, human resources, optimizing the balance of investment, savings, taking into account of global

eco-economic factors. Secondly, more coordinated international scientific, technical and economic cooperation, based on the integration of efforts, resources and capabilities to successfully solve resource and environmental problems.