

OBSTACLES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN UKRAINE

The economic development of each country depends on a number of tasks, the main of which is the creation of conditions for achieving and maintaining sustainable economic growth. The global energy crisis gives impetus to the search for new models of economic growth and alternative sources of energy to achieve sustainable development, balancing the rational consumption of material goods with minimal environmental risks [3].

The European Union took an active part in the development of the concept of sustainable development, and the same concept of green economy appeared in EU documents relatively late. On the eve of the Rio+20 summit in 2012, the European Commission defined the green economy as «the long-term survival of the planet» and «low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy» [1]. The concept and foundations of the «green» economy have influenced discourses and policies in most countries of the world [2], emphasizing various aspects of its mission in socio-economic development.

In accordance with international agreements (such as the Association Agreement with the EU), Ukraine has de facto undertaken to build a green economy. Completing such a task involves not only the implementation of the necessary reforms at the level of the real economy, but also the fundamental restructuring of the financial system. Such a system should not only be ready to increase the impact of non-financial risks, but also ensure the mobilization of the necessary amounts of green finance.

One of the biggest problems today remains the lack of necessary knowledge to implement measures on the way to a green economy and finance. Although Ukraine has already adopted a number of strategic documents and laws that create the foundations for ecological approaches, there is a lack of mechanisms that would stimulate businesses to implement them. The de jure law on the sorting of household waste has been in effect for more than a year, but there are still no conditions that would make recycling a profitable business. The problem is the lack of specialists in various ministries and departments who would deal with issues of the green economy.

The main slogan of the green economy is to move from financing environmental protection to enabling businesses to make money from environmental protection, and society through state and local governments created opportunities for this. The green economy provides the tools for businesses to grow while reducing the use of natural resources and the harmful impact on the environment, while generating profits and creating new jobs.

The main obstacles to the development of the green economy in Ukraine:

- lack of business awareness of available green technologies;

- unjustified expectations regarding such innovations – expectations for an initiative from the state, investors, international organizations, etc.;
- insufficient strategic planning of investments in the green economy, low motivation of entrepreneurs to green their own business.

But the general trend of the introduction of green technologies since 2014 is positive. It is not only about renewable energy, but also other branches of industry – electric transport, agriculture.

References

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ENSURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE

Ukraine's transportation infrastructure includes roads, railways, ports, and airports, which play a crucial role in the country's economy by facilitating the movement of goods and people. However, Ukraine's multimodal transportation system faces several challenges that need to be addressed to ensure its effectiveness. In this study, we will discuss the measures that can be taken to improve the efficiency of Ukraine's multimodal transportation system.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the challenges facing Ukraine's transportation infrastructure and the measures that can be taken to improve its efficiency. The study design involves a review of existing literature on Ukraine's transportation system, including academic articles, government reports, and industry publications. Data on Ukraine's transportation infrastructure and its performance will be gathered from official sources such as the Ukrainian Ministry of Infrastructure, Ukrainian Railways, and the State Aviation Administration of Ukraine. The data gathered from the literature review and official sources will be analyzed to identify the challenges facing Ukraine's transportation system and the measures that can be taken to address them. The analysis will be conducted using a qualitative approach, which involves the interpretation of data based on the researcher's knowledge and experience. The findings of the analysis will be presented in a comprehensive and organized manner to provide a clear understanding of the issues and solutions related to Ukraine's transportation infrastructure.