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“GREEN” ECONOMY – A STRATEGIC VECTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

Among the priorities of the sustainable socio-economic development of Ukraine arises the need for ecologically balanced functioning of the economy. It is known that Ukraine is in a state of protracted ecological and economic crisis. The solution in this situation is a combination of policies for economic stabilization and growth with appropriate environmental measures.

Ukraine faced the inevitable choice: either to continue the path of depletion and pollution of natural resources, or to choose a new vector of development that would meet our current needs and would not come into conflict with the interests of our descendants.

“Green” economy is a practical mechanism for implementing the sustainable development strategy, which includes: reducing the negative impact on the environment through the formation of new “green” industries and “greening” of existing ones; fair distribution of natural resources between nations and generations; transformation of the system of economic accounting and taxes, taking into account the value of natural capital.

The analysis shows that for several decades the “green” economy is mainly seen as a set of technolog-

ical innovations that reduce negative impacts on the environment.

Today, UNEP researchers define ten sectors for the “greening” of economy, namely agriculture, environmentally friendly construction, industry, energy, fisheries, forestry, tourism, transport, waste management and water resources management, investing 2% of global GDP.

“Greening” of agriculture in Ukraine, first of all farms of small proprietors, will contribute to poverty reduction, growth of investment in natural capital, on which the poor depend.

The restructuring of the economy of Ukraine in the direction of “greening” and stabilization becomes necessary due to significant amounts of its resource-intensiveness, significant environmental pollution, as well as international legal acts.

Progress towards sustainable development largely depends on maintaining a balance between very conflicting objectives of sustaining economic growth, business competitiveness, environmental security and the reduction of social inequality. Ukraine, like other countries, is experiencing the consequences of inefficient use and depletion

of natural resources, pollution of the territory, faces the problem of technological modernization at the expense of environmentally sound technologies and eco-innovation.

Extensive development of the economy in recent decades, which occurred without appropriate corrections with respect to global trends and global situation, the lack of a unified strategy of development

and orientation to the modern economic model, deformed structure of production and consumption imbalances in foreign trade in goods and services, outdated methods of state regulation and other objective and subjective factors led to the formation of inefficient from the perspective of resource utilization, cost economy in Ukraine, development of which harms the environment.