

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF UKRAINE'S TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The term sustainability is linked with the nexus of economic development, environmental quality, and social equity. This term was evolved in 1972, when the world community first acknowledged the link between quality of life and environmental quality at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. However, in 1987 sustainable development was defined as “development that can meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. This called for the need for integrated decision making which may be capable of balancing the economic and social needs of the people with the regenerative capacity of the natural environment [1].

The transition to sustainable development can be described as a process of changing the value orientations of the entire population. Values such as tolerance, freedom, solidarity, respect for nature, and shared responsibility are internationally recognized values of development and fundamental in the context of sustainable development. At the national level, sustainable development goals are formed on the basis of economic, political, social, environmental and cultural values that are inherent in Ukrainian society. Such goals determine the focus of the sustainable development strategy on the care for the common good and the protection of Ukraine's national interests.

As noted in most studies of sustainable development, the systemic basis of the socio-economic problems of Ukraine is the lack of balance between aggregate demand and the national ability to satisfy it through domestic production of goods and services. Improper use of human and natural resources is one of the main factors in the unsatisfactory state of the industrial and financial complex of our country. The natural environment as the material basis of the economic system provides general conditions for the production process and determines the spatial distribution of the factors of production of people, capital, and the results of their interaction. The uneven distribution of the natural resource potential, as well as its qualitative and

structural characteristics, has a direct impact on the socio-economic development of a particular region and the country as a whole [2].

At the beginning of the XXI century, Ukraine ranks one of the first places in the world in terms of consumption of energy, water and other resources per unit of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), the volume of industrial waste per capita exceeds the same indicators in many countries of the world. At the same time, it has significant and diverse natural resources that have been subjected to large-scale extensive exploitation over a long historical period. As a result, resources are largely depleted and degraded and require careful treatment and thrifty use. This is especially true for land, water and forest resources [3].

If the use of non-renewable natural capital does not ensure the formation of other forms of wealth, but is directed only to consumption, then a situation of its complete depletion without the formation of alternative assets capable of generating income is possible. Poor governance and ineffective specification of property rights can lead to depletion of the renewable portion of natural capital [2].

The main goal of sustainable development of Ukraine is to stop the degradation of natural ecosystems and to ensure a high level and quality of life for the current and future generations of the inhabitants of Ukraine through the introduction of a new economic model based on balanced environmental management. Achievement of this goal meets the ideological values and cultural traditions of the Ukrainian people, as well as the international obligations of Ukraine.

Ukraine's transition to a sustainable development strategy can be carried out by achieving certain goals, which were caused by an analysis of existing problems in the development of Ukraine, as well as its international obligations.

The first goal, the achievement of which will help to carry out the transition of Ukraine to sustainable development, is the end of environmental degradation and the transition to a balanced use of natural resources. Achieving this goal is possible by preventing anthropogenic degradation and preserving the integrity of natural ecosystems and maintaining their ecosystem functions, as well as the development of the national eco-network of Ukraine. In the field of reducing the level of environmental pollution with waste and emissions, it is possible to fulfill such tasks as reducing the volume of emissions into the atmosphere of pollutants, discharges into water, reducing the volume of formation of industrial and household waste by introducing resource-saving and non-waste technologies; minimization and maintenance of ozone-depleting emissions and greenhouse gases at a level consistent with international norms and quotas; creation of an integrated waste management system based on the use of new technologies for recycling, neutralization, reuse and safe storage of waste. Options for solving problems in the field of using the mineral resource base can be: planning the development of the mining industry based on long-term forecasting of the state of the mineral resource base, improving technologies for the extraction of minerals and their processing, creating cadasters of natural resources; introduction of low-waste resource-saving technologies for the extraction of raw materials; search for new deposits of minerals based on the principles of ecological and economic feasibility of their development and the priority use of man-made deposits and production wastes; improvement of licensing

mechanisms and payment for the use of subsoil, the system of property rights for mineral resources.

The next important goal is social, namely: improving the quality of life of the population of Ukraine. The priority tasks that must be fulfilled to achieve sustainable development of Ukraine are the next: development and implementation of a strategy for protecting human health from the influence of negative environmental factors with a clear regulation of the entry into the environment of substances and energy harmful to health; development and implementation of a strategy for ensuring personal development of a person; development and implementation of medical and social measures to preserve the somatic and psychophysiological health of the population, prevent epidemics and environmentally related diseases; providing free basic medical services for all segments of the population; ensuring high employment of the population, labor productivity and decent wages; ensuring public safety, blocking the factors of the emergence of crime, terrorism, manifestations of vandalism, unrest on a religious and ethnic basis; implementation of measures to limit extensive industrial development, as well as greening the production of sub regional settlement systems; preservation and enhancement of the recreational qualities of resort areas, as well as areas of recreation and tourism; maintaining such a natural and social state that excludes natural and man-made emergencies, accidents and disasters with severe social and environmental consequences.

Another of the most important goals of achieving sustainable development of our state is the protection of the national interests of Ukraine in the process of globalization. In order to protect national interests, Ukraine should introduce systems for a comprehensive assessment of the benefits and risks for sustainable development when preparing new commitments of an international nature; ensure that a mandatory strategic environmental assessment is carried out in the event of attracting foreign investment and in the process of Ukraine's integration into the world economy; ensure the export of goods and services in the production of which Ukraine has a competitive advantage; promote the export of processed products rather than raw materials; to intensify the development of competitive sectors in international cooperation [3].

At the moment, there is a full-fledged document in Ukraine called the Law of Ukraine on the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ukraine until 2030 [4]. This document contains clearly defined goals and objectives that must be met for a gradual transition of the state to sustainable development. So, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2018 identified the main national strategic goals for sustainable development:

1. Promoting inclusive balanced economic growth and resilient infrastructure.
 - promote long-term inclusive balanced economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
 - create a sustainable infrastructure; promote inclusive energy efficiency and innovative industrial development.
2. Ensuring sustainable sectoral and regional development.
 - contribute to the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex;

- provide access to cost-effective, reliable, low-carbon energy sources for all and increase energy efficiency;
 - ensure sustainable development of regions based on the preservation of national cultural values and traditions.
3. Overcoming poverty and reducing inequality, including gender inequality.
 4. Ensuring public health, well-being and quality education in safe and sustainable settlements.
 - to provide inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
 - make cities and towns inclusive, safe, sustainable and balanced.
 5. Ensuring the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, balanced natural resource management and strengthening responses to climate change.
 6. Conserve terrestrial and marine ecosystems and promote balanced use of their resources.
 7. Ensuring security and access to justice, building accountable and inclusive institutions [4].

So, the strategy for sustainable development of Ukraine by 2030 is mainly focused on the vector of development, the vector of security and the vector of responsibility. And the cardinal changes associated with the “Dignity Revolution” and the course towards European integration make it possible to build a new Ukraine on the principles of sustainable development, the rule of law, the protection of human rights, democracy, solidarity, and good governance.

Literature:

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