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DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY IN UKRAINE AS A DISPLAY OF TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES

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Abstract. *The essence and factors of formation of the Green economy are discovered. The opportunities and prospects of Ukraine relative to Green Economy as a new paradigm of economic growth are defined. The indicators of greening of economic activity are offered. The obstacles to attraction of Ukraine into the European movement of greening of social activities are detected.*

Кононенко О.Ю. *Розвиток зеленої економіки в Україні як прояв трансформаційних процесів. Розкрито сутність і фактори формування „зеленої” економіки. Визначено можливості та перспективи України щодо розвитку „зеленої” економіки, як нової парадигми економічного зростання. Запропоновано показники «озеленення» економічної діяльності. Визначено перешкоди на шляху залучення України до Європейського руху „озеленення” соціальної діяльності.*

Ukraine announced its willingness to join the process of the sustainable development in 1990th. But the analysis of the experience of Ukraine on passing to the sustainable development model, over a period of 1992–2012, has shown a slow pace and low efficiency of this movement. Five years were needed after subscription of Rio Declaration on environment and development to form the National committee of sustainable development of Ukraine. The concept of the sustainable development of Ukraine is not adopted yet, and the complex program to realize on the national level the resolutions approved by Worldwide summit of sustainable development has been adopted in 2003.

Ukraine is outwardly oriented in the sustainable development policy and regional ecologic policy. The main mechanisms and instruments are recommended by UNO (United Nations Organization), EU (European Union), interstate organizations. Pulses for realizing the national policy became the subscription of regular declarations, for example, Frame Convention on protection and sustainable development of Carpathian (signed in 2003 and ratified in 2004 by the law of Ukraine). In 2007 the Strategy to fulfill tasks of Frame Convention on protection and sustainable development of Carpathian has been adopted, but Protocols on sustainable forest management and sustainable tourism have been signed only in 2011. In the same situation are National plan of quotas distribution and the implementation of trading system in Ukraine for air emissions and water pollutions. The World Bank offers 5 million dollars for these purposes and demands appropriate financial accounts and auditing.

It is clear that the shortage of resources (finances – in the first place) cannot be the main reason for a slow transition of Ukraine to sustainable development model. So, in the Declaration of financing and investing into sustainable development (Karlsruhe, 2011) is noted that the changes in public opinion, political sphere, the network of institutions are important conditions to succeed in the sustainable development. It is necessary to achieve a high level of the interaction between all the participants of the transition process to sustainable development model what will stimulate, at the minimum, the acceleration for administrative cycles.

The new stage of ecologization for public activities is to separate from national economics “the green economics” which is aimed to improve the welfare and social equality. At the same time the green economics contributes to minimize risks for the environment and to decrease the ecological deficit. The global new green course is grounded by UNO Program on the environment in 2008. This idea as a clarification of the sustainable development concept met with support from Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Korea and other countries on the national level. The new course distinguishes from the previous course because it does not approve the limitation of resources consumption and of economical growth generally, but on the contrary it approves the stable growth within the scope of new prospective markets: innovations, resource-saving technologies, utilization of wastes, recycling, green tourism, ecological insurance and so on. Leaders of economical growth and exporters of finished products become the leaders in these markets and Ukraine has to move in this direction. Every sector of economics has special purposes and tasks related to the greening, as well as mechanisms to assist in this transformation. On the basis of these indications we propose to mark out three groups of branches (kinds of activity).

The first group named “brown” combines branches: mining industry, preliminary processing of raw materials, coal and gas stations, housing and communal services, transport, water industry. Their ecological-economic characteristics are not satisfactory. It applies to the power efficiency, recycling and utilization of wastes, keeping prescribed limits for dangerous substance emitted to the atmosphere and water pollutions. For these branches the indicators of greening are:

- the decrease of the energy intensity of production;
- the reduction of air emissions and water pollutions of dangerous production;
- the increase of the part of production made with using of innovation technologies.

The second group includes branches and industries which produce ecologically clean production and services. Taking into consideration the natural and social conditions in Ukraine such sectors are green tourism, organic agriculture and alternative energy sources. It is important for our state to define legislatively the priority of these fields and to encourage them.

The stimulation of these sectors favors the greening of economics and allows to enter new markets, to increase the competitiveness of enterprises and economics in whole. The indicators for this group are all the indices of the development of green sector industry:

- the volume of produced goods and rendered services;
- the number of employed workers;
- the cost of main means of production.

The third group includes the spheres of services which are the infrastructure of green economics: science, education, finances, institutional support. The development of mentioned fields creates the necessary environment for the green economics. Developing the infrastructure we have no universal criteria for the greening of education, science, public and business organizations. In the first place is the positive dynamics of the development of respective spheres and the part in the whole number of ecologically oriented projects. In Ukraine there are no legislatively supported criteria to form the green economics but there are quantitatively defined ecological policy purposes the part of which are related to the greening of economic activity and takes place in the Strategy of state ecological policy of Ukraine for the period until 2020. In the table we presented three groups of branches of the green economics, the purposes of state ecological policy and the instruments of mechanism of green economics formation. So, it is seen that not all the branches of green economics are in a zone of attention of the state. In addition, for some branches (green tourism) the definite criteria are absent.

The main reasons for the slow-pace inclusion of Ukraine into the global process of social activity greening are:

- the priority of economic purposes over ecological ones is evident in the directions of budget financing and investments as well as in the activity of state institutions;
- the high level of outward orientation in the ecologic policy of Ukraine and the absence of own purposes, motives and innovation base;
- the low efficiency of the mechanism of the governance in whole;
- the imperfection of mechanisms for the attraction of the general public to the ecological information, and the deficiency of adopted administrative decisions.

**Table 1 – Purposes and mechanisms of the development
of green economics in Ukraine**

Branches of green economics	Purposes of the state ecologic policy in Ukraine	Mechanism of green economics formation
Group I. Brown economics		
Coal and gas stations, transport, housing and communal services, building activity, energy- and material-intensive industries.	- reduction of pollutants in exhausted gases to the levels Euro-4 and Euro-5; - reduction by 15 percent pollutants in discharged substance; - ecologically safe disposal of town wastes on specialized polygons; - increasing by 1.5 times the stocking, utilization and application of wastes as secondary raw materials; - increasing by 50 percent the energy efficiency of production.	Limitations, quotas, standards, fines, state control, investments.
Group II. Producers of ecologically clean production and services		
Organic agriculture, renewable energy, green tourism.	- increasing by 55 percent the amount of renewable and alternative energy sources; - increasing until 7 percent the part of areas with organic farming;	Tax remissions, credits, grants, technical support
Group III. Infrastructure of green economics		
Education, science, financial organizations, trade, public and business structures with ecological orientation, organs of state administration and local self-government.	- elaboration of the program to support public ecological organizations; - elaboration and realization of the Strategy of ecological education; - creation and implementation of the mechanism to provide for the general public the ecological information and the participation in the decision-making; - deployment of the systems of ecological management and reinforcing the state environmental monitoring of tourism and recreation objects.	Elaboration of programs, government financing, exchange of experience, technical support