

INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KHARKOV REGION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE TRANSITION TO THE GREEN ECONOMY

Many countries, including Ukraine, outlined the transition to a green economy as an urgent practical task. The very concept of such an economy has developed as a mechanism for solving the problems of sustainable development. Given various interpretations of the concept of the “green economy”, its broadest definition was given in a general report of the United Nations Environment Program published in 2011. According to this report, the green economy is an economy that improves the well-being of people and ensures social justice, while significantly reducing the risks of environmental degradation and depletion [1].

At the 40th World Economic Forum in 2010, held in Davos under the slogan *Improve the planet: rethink, redesign, rebuild the world*, a new global course on the green economy was announced as the only way forward [2].

South Korea is the first country to announce the implementation of the green growth concept as a national strategy.

For the country's transition to a green economy, it is necessary to consider the current trends in the impact of industry on the environment, taking into account economic development. The aim of the research was to assess the impact of economic development of Kharkov on the environment in the context of the transition to a green economy.

In Ukraine, after the RIO+20 conference, appropriate organizational measures were not taken to form a managerial mechanism for the transition to a green economy. So far the concept of “green economy” has not been embodied enshrined in legislation. To be certain, a number of strategic documents and acts of law are being passed to create the basis for environmental approaches, but there are no mechanisms that would encourage business to implement them. For example, the law on sorting household waste *de jure* has been in force for two years, but so far there are no conditions that would make collecting recyclables a profitable business. The problem is the lack of specialists involved in green economy issues in various ministries and departments.

In 2018 the Cabinet of Ministers supported the “Low Carbon Development Strategy of Ukraine until 2050”, which was developed in accordance with Ukraine's international obligations in accordance with paragraph 19 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, paragraph 35 of Decision 1 / CP.21 of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as on the implementation of the CMU orders “On approval of the Concept for the implementation of state policy in the field of climate change for the period up to 2030” and “On approval of the Government's priority actions plan for 2018”.

The Inter-Fractional Association of People's Deputies of Ukraine “Green Energy of Changes” presented the main theses of the concept of green development of Ukraine on March 19, 2019.

This strategy should lead Ukraine to a green and circular economy with sustainable organic agriculture by 2030. The strategy has become a kind of roadmap that will allow Ukraine to ensure sustainable green development and solve environmental problems.

The concept of Ukraine's green development strategy until 2030 includes the development of renewable energy, efficient waste management, and environmental protection, which will increase energy efficiency and energy saving and intensify the fight against climate change. Given the agro-industrial direction of development of Ukraine, important attention is paid to the sustainable development of rural communities and organic agriculture [3].

On April 22, 2019, experts presented a volume of recommendations for government bodies and businesses for the implementation of the green economy in Ukraine. To write the analytical report, they used data from scientific institutions and specialized public organizations. The publication contains green growth indices – the data can be used to measure, compare, and analyze the situation in various sectors of the economy.

One of the basic tasks of regional policy is the formation of “growth points” and areas of economic development. At the local, regional level, it involves the revival of economic activity, the creation of new jobs, the growth of competitiveness of regional economic complexes, and the increase in human well-being. The experience of the developed countries confirms the active use of the resource potential of the green economy for the formation of “growth points”, including by:

- introducing innovative technologies in industry, agriculture and in the housing and communal services system (housing and communal services);
- reducing the cost of production, increasing the efficiency of enterprises by involving alternative types of natural resources (including through the development of green energy);
- creating new jobs (which is especially important for stimulating the development of depressed territories);
- ensuring stable domestic demand for environmentally friendly production [4].

Opportunities and difficulties for introducing a green economy in Kharkov are considered by analyzing specific economic processes taking place in the city, namely through the transformation of space (city development), production and consumption, distribution (trade and transport)

and urban ecosystem productivity indicators (ecosystem, social and information services).

Understanding how to make these processes green can have huge social, economic, and environmental consequences for Kharkov and the region.

The main directions in the work to protect the environment is the development and implementation of environmental measures for the consistent comprehensive improvement of the ecological state of the city, reducing the negative environmental impact on the living conditions of the population.

Implementation of measures is being carried out, which are provided for by Kharkov Environmental Protection Program for 2013–2020 pp., The Program for the Treatment of Pets and Regulation of Their Number in Kharkov for 2018–2022 pp. and the Development Program of the system for the management of municipal solid waste in Kharkov for 2015–2026 pp.

The proximity of the location of industrial facilities to the most important sources of drinking water and the concentration of pollution sources in Kharkov and the industrial regions of the region require immediate resolution of environmental issues that have accumulated over the years. Green innovation is the path to environmental protection. Examples of such innovations are the creation of Sharukan regional landscape park in the suburbs of Kharkov and the Slobodskoy National Natural Park, which is part of the eco-industry of green innovations in Krasnokutsky district of the Kharkiv region. These parks must be considered as elements of the recreation area around the city of Kharkov.

An important area affected by the green economy is also the optimization of the territorial structures of the Kharkiv region in order to ensure balanced sustainable development.

The Kharkiv region has huge agricultural potential, which also needs to be taken into account in the tasks of green regulation. Intensive development of agricultural land and the global chemicalization of agriculture have led to critical pollution of the fertile black soil of the region. On the territory of Slobozhanshchina, land development has long exceeded the permissible limit and is approaching 90%. In this area, the experience of introducing a green economy is interesting on the example of the territory of Chistovodovsky Village Council of Izyumsky District of the Kharkov Region, as well as the Biolik LLC company,

which has introduced a type of small-scale farming in Novovodolazhsky District of the Kharkov Region.

There are a lot of opportunities in Kharkov and the region. The green economy means, as a rule, innovative programs for the medium and small business firms, and they need support tools. These may be tax benefits, providing information and the priority of obtaining certain opportunities.

The most promising areas of the green economy system, which are already partially beginning to be implemented in Kharkov and the Kharkov region, are:

- 1) introduction of renewable energy sources;
- 2) improvement of the waste management system;
- 3) improvement of the water resources management system;
- 4) development of “clean” transport;
- 5) organic farming in agriculture;
- 6) energy efficiency in housing and communal services;
- 7) conservation and effective management of ecosystems.

Green innovation in small and medium-sized businesses, as one of the methods of the green economy, is an effective way to environmental-economic protection of the environment.

References

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