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Editor-in-Chief Prof., Dr. Karitseva Oleksandra, Head of the Department of Economics, Entrepreneurship and Business Administration, Sumy State University

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IMPLEMENTATION OF EU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

*Inna Miniailenko, PhD, As. Prof.,
Omelian Shchur-Dunets, student
National University «Yuri Kondratyuk
Poltava Polytechnic», Ukraine*

In September 2015, within the framework of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Summit on Sustainable Development was held in New York and the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, at which new development guidelines were approved. The final document of the Summit "Transforming our world: the agenda in the field of sustainable development until 2030" approved 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 tasks. Ukraine, like other UN member states, has joined the global process of ensuring sustainable development. In order to establish the strategic framework of the national development of Ukraine for the period until 2030, based on the principle of "leaving no one behind", an inclusive process of adaptation of the Central Development Strategy was launched (DU et al., 2021).

In order to ensure the national interests of Ukraine with regard to the sustainable development of the economy, civil society and the state in order to achieve an increase in the level and quality of life of the population, the observance of the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Goals of the Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030" was adopted (National Report SDG: Ukraine et al., 2021). The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is of great importance for Ukraine, as it allows achieving noticeable results in priority areas - people's health and well-being, peace and security, the future of children, economic development, social protection and justice, a stable state, community development and other.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all people around the world. The 17 Goals are a development of the success of the Millennium Development Goals; moreover, among other priorities, they also cover new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice. The goals are interrelated - the key to success in one of them is solving issues that are generally related to the others. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include 169 targets, aim to address the causes of poverty and meet the universal need for development that exists for all people.

The goals cover three aspects of sustainable development: economic growth, social integration and environmental protection. The Global Goals cover many areas, with ambitions to tackle inequality, promote economic growth, create decent jobs, cities and towns, industrialisation, oceans, ecosystems, energy, climate change, sustainable consumption and production, peace and justice. They are universal and apply to all countries. A key feature of the SDGs is their clear focus on implementation pathways, namely the mobilization of financial resources, capacity building and use of technology, as well as giving a key role to information and institutions.

The Government of Ukraine has repeatedly presented the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine", which defines the basic indicators for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report presented the results of adaptation of 17 global SDGs taking into account the specifics of national development. In Ukraine, in the process of defining the Goals of sustainable development, relevant tasks and long-term indicators, global development guidelines, principles of sustainable development and public opinion regarding the vision of future development were taken into account. The goals of sustainable development in Ukraine constitute a new system of coordinated management measures in economic, social and ecological (nature protection) dimensions, aimed at the formation of social relations on the basis of trust, solidarity, equality of generations, and a safe environment.

Implementation of the SDGs should ensure the integration of efforts towards economic growth, striving for social justice and rational use of nature, which requires deep socio-economic transformations in Ukraine and new approaches to global partnership opportunities.

World experience shows that social progress largely depends on maintaining a balance between the goals of supporting economic growth, business competitiveness, ensuring environmental safety and reducing social inequality. In order to achieve long-term goals, it is necessary to consistently perform defined short- and medium-term tasks. The prerequisites for achieving all development goals without exception are quality management, eradication of corruption, and public support. Accordingly, proper management, honest and transparent government, public participation in decision-making and monitoring of their implementation should be taken into account when formulating strategic goals. We will determine by which SDGs Ukraine and regions are approaching the target indicator.

Ukraine has made the most progress in goal 11 "Sustainable development of cities and communities". Currently, progress towards this goal can be measured by 5 indicators at the national level. Out of 5 indicators, 3 reached the target benchmark. These are "the share of regions that have approved and are implementing regional strategies developed with the participation of the public",

"the number of monuments included in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine", "the level of implementation of local automated systems of centralized notification of the population". The indicator of "number of objects of cultural and natural heritage included in UNESCO" remains unchanged for 5 years, and "areas of nature reserve fund of national importance" is only on the way to the goal. In second place in terms of progress is Goal 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions". Currently, progress towards this goal can only be measured in three of the 24 indicators for which the government has set a benchmark. These are "financial support of regional programs to combat human trafficking", "number of criminal proceedings regarding confiscated weapons" and "level of citizens' trust in the court". The values of all these indicators in 2019 came close to the target benchmarks (although in 2020, the indicators of trust in the court deteriorated again). Administrators do not calculate or disseminate the necessary data to assess progress toward this goal across regions.

Note that the war on the territory of our country made adjustments not only in our lives, but also in the ways of achieving goals. Goal number 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions" is under threat, but despite all the circumstances that have developed in our country, we are confidently taking steps towards its achievement. After the victory, Ukraine will appear before the world as a powerful, peaceful country. In third place in terms of progress is Goal 2 - "Overcoming hunger, development of agriculture".

Note that the achievement of the goals of sustainable development must be based on the criteria of reasonable specialization, because it allows taking into account local factors and distinguishing the strengths, competitive advantages and the level of the country's possible potential. Smart specialization strategies are integrated programs of economic transformation, developed taking into account local conditions. The ambitious goals of smart specialization are: Employment, Innovation, Education, Social integration and climate, Energy. All these aspects are supported by the development of national and regional research and innovation strategies for smart specialization (RIS3) which are aimed at: More targeted mobilization and support of structural funds. A strategic and comprehensive approach to promote smart growth and the spread of economic knowledge throughout Europe (Lajko OI, Kapitanets' SV and Chekhovych ZV et al., 2018).

The main steps for the development of national / regional RIS3: Analysis of the national / regional context and potential for innovation Establishment of a reliable and inclusive governance structure Development of a common vision for the future of the country / region Selection of a limited number of national / regional development priorities Creation of an appropriate mix of policies Integration of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. These steps will allow our country to achieve the goals of sustainable development as quickly as possible, and most importantly, better quality, and become a developed European country. Now

let's look at examples of smart specialization in developed countries: Bavaria is one of the largest economies in Europe and only 20 countries in the world have a higher GDP. Some major companies have located their headquarters in Bavaria including BMW, Siemens, Rohde & Schwarz, Audi, Munich Re, Allianz, Infineon, MAN, WackerChemie, Puma, Adidas, and Ruf.

Compared to EU member states, Bavaria ranks 7th-8th in terms of absolute economic power. The specific weight of the export of industrial products is very high - about 50%, the level of self-employment - 12%, according to the number of patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants, Bavaria is the second in Germany. Bavaria is one of the most knowledge-intensive places in the world, with a wide range of university and non-university research institutes and a highly developed technology transfer infrastructure. So, summing up, we note that the transition to the principles of sustainable development requires deep structural changes in management and new methods of work in various areas of economic, social and political life. The implementation of the principles of sustainable development requires the formation of a strategic vision of development directions based on a new philosophy of thinking and new aspects of political activity. The sustainable development management system should be based on the model of public governance, which involves the constructive interaction of state, public and private structures. And the experience of developed countries will help our state to achieve the goals of sustainable development as soon as possible, taking into account the criteria of reasonable specialization.

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