

**Міністерство освіти і науки України**  
**Навчально-науковий інститут фінансів, економіки, управління та права**  
**Національного університету «Полтавська політехніка імені Юрія Кондратюка»**  
**(Україна)**

**Варненський вільний університет Чорноризця Храбра (Болгарія)**

**Гентський університет (Бельгія)**

**Сучавський університет ім. Стефана чел Маре (Румунія)**

**Міжнародний науково-освітній та навчальний центр (Естонія)**

**Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка (Україна)**

**Харківський національний університет імені В. Н. Каразіна (Україна)**

**Київський національний університет будівництва і архітектури (Україна)**

**Сумський державний університет (Україна)**

**Сумський національний аграрний університет (Україна)**

**Національний університет «Запорізька політехніка» (Україна)**

**Державна установа**

**«Інститут економіки та прогнозування НАН України» (Україна)**

**Державна установа**

**«Інститут демографії та проблем якості життя НАН України» (Україна)**

**Державна податкова інспекція у м. Полтава Головного управління Державної**

**податкової служби у Полтавській області (Україна)**

**Полтавське територіальне відділення Всеукраїнської професійної громадської**

**організації «Спілка аудиторів України» (Україна)**

**Торгово-промислова палата України (Україна)**

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**ПОЛТАВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА**  
**ІМЕНІ ЮРІЯ КОНДРАТЮКА**



**ЗБІРНИК**

**II Міжнародної науково-практичної Інтернет-конференції**  
**«СТАЛИЙ РОЗВИТОК: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ЗАГРОЗИ В**  
**УМОВАХ СУЧАСНИХ РЕАЛІЙ»**



**With the support of the**  
**Erasmus+ Programme**  
**of the European Union**

**06 червня 2024 року**

**ПОЛТАВА**

Kseniia Chichulina,  
PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,  
*National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic», Poltava*  
Besik Bauchadze, PhD, Academic Doctor of Business Management,  
*Shota Rustaveli Batumi State University, Georgia*

## **THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN UKRAINE**

On June 23, 2022, Ukraine received the long-awaited status of an EU candidate. A difficult stage lasting more than two decades: The Orange Revolution (November-December 2004), the Revolution of Dignity (November 2013-February 2014).

On February 01, 2023, the European Commission published an analytical report to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council and the Opinion of the European Commission on Ukraine's application for membership in the European Union of June 17, 2022 (the "Report").

This Report provides an overview of the situation as of July 2022 and aims to outline:

- first, the main recommendations for working on the clusters of social, political, and economic life of Ukraine identified by the EU in order to harmonize them with the EU acquis (the term "cluster" comes from the English word "cluster", which means "bunch, swarm, cluster". Clusters are a group of related areas that are interdependent and complementary);

- second, critical issues that Ukraine needs to work on as a priority (e.g., institutional issues), as the latter are a threat/obstacle to the successful harmonization of national legislation with the EU acquis and, accordingly, Ukraine's progress towards the next stages of EU membership.

Ukraine demonstrates an initial level of preparation, so the European community suggests the following steps to improve the rating:

- eliminating significant shortcomings in labor legislation;
- harmonization with the EU acquis on occupational health and safety, which is limited at the time of the Report preparation;
- regulating unofficial employment and wage arrears; improving social dialogue (provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Social Dialogue in Ukraine" and their implementation);
- harmonization with EU legislation on gender equality;
- further harmonization with EU legislation on non-discrimination in employment and improving the system of labor inspections.

Under the UN Joint Financing Facility for the SDGs in Ukraine, new solutions were developed to attract public and private funding, and to ensure more efficient use of available resources in line with the priorities set by the Government of Ukraine. The joint program, which provided funding of almost USD 1 million and lasted until July 2017, was implemented. The joint program, which provided almost USD 1 million in funding and ran until July 2022, involved close cooperation with the Office of the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers and line ministries to optimize resource allocation and identify new sources of funding.

The Sustainable Development Strategy of Ukraine until 2030 is focused on the vectors defined in the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020":

- 1) development vector - ensuring sustainable development of the country, implementing structural reforms, ensuring economic growth in an environmentally sustainable manner, creating favorable conditions for doing business;
- 2) security vector – ensuring the security of the state, business and citizens, protection of investments and private property, peace and border protection, fair and impartial justice, immediate cleansing of the government at all levels and implementation of effective anti-corruption mechanisms.

The Sustainable Development Strategy of Ukraine until 2030 is focused on the vectors defined in the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020":

- 1) vector of responsibility - ensuring guarantees for every citizen, regardless of race, color,

- political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics, to have access to high-quality education, healthcare and other services in the public and private sectors;
- 2) the vector of pride - ensuring mutual respect and tolerance in society, pride in one's own country, its history, culture, science, and sports.

The strategic vision of Ukraine's sustainable development is based on ensuring national interests and fulfilling Ukraine's international commitments to transition to sustainable development. Such development involves overcoming imbalances in the economic, social and environmental spheres; transformation of economic activity, transition to the principles of a "green economy" building a peaceful and secure, socially cohesive society with good governance and inclusive institutions; ensuring partnerships between state authorities, local governments, business, science, education and civil society organizations; full employment of the population; high level of science, education and healthcare; maintaining the environment in a proper condition that will ensure the quality of life and well-being of present and future generations; decentralization and implementation of a regional policy that provides for a harmonious combination of national and regional interests; preservation of national cultural values and traditions.

Guiding principles of the strategy:

- protection of human rights;
- Rule of law;
- good governance;
- participation of the public;
- participation of business representatives and their partners;
- Integration of politics and governance;
- Solidarity within and between generations;
- Using the best available knowledge;
- Precautionary principle.

Apply environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment procedures; The principle of "user pays". Oblige users of any natural resources to pay in full for their use and subsequent restoration; Polluter pays principle. To oblige polluters to pay for the damage they cause to human health and the environment in accordance with the actual costs of compensation for the damage incurred by society.

On March 24, 2023, the Annual Report on the Implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (hereinafter - the Annual Report) was published, which states that Ukraine has already fulfilled 72% of the obligations under the Association Agreement. In 2022, the overall progress in the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine increased by 9%, which means that we can talk about an overall positive trend. However, it should be noted that in the area of "Social Policy and Labor Relations" the overall progress in fulfilling the requirements is only 54%, which is one of the lowest among other areas, and in the area of "Justice, Freedom, Security and Human Rights" - 91%, which is one of the highest indicators.

## References

1. The Sustainable Development Goals [online], Available at:<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> (2018).
2. Volodymyr Ustymenko, Olena Zeldina (2019). EU Investment Policy as the Basis for Sustainable Development: Implementation Prospects in Ukraine. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2019.v8n1p40>
3. Olena Kuzmak, Oleh Kuzmak and Borys Pohrishchuk (2021). Sustainable development: trends and realities of Ukraine. International Conference on Sustainable, Circular Management and Environmental Engineering (ISCMEE 2021). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202125501035>
4. Коломієць С.В. Категорія синергетики в економічних дослідженнях: нелінійність соціально-економічних систем. Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Економіка і управління. Том 31 (70). № 3, 2020. С. 191–197.