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**RESULTS OF THE FIRST STAGE  
OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM  
"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: UKRAINE"**

Supporting the resolution of the UN General Assembly "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" [1], Ukraine has adopted a corresponding action program defining targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 [2]. According to the results of the implementation of the targets of the first stage of the Sustainable Development Goals Program for 2016–2021, Ukraine achieved progress in fulfilling 15 of the 17 goals and took 36th place in the global ranking [3].

In achieving **Goal 1 "Poverty reduction"** Ukraine has such positive results: the share of people whose daily consumption is below \$5.05 PPP decreased from 2.4% to 1.2%; the share of food expenditures in total household expenditures decreased from 54.6% to 47.1%. However, despite these positive results, a significant part of the Ukrainian population remains poor; the share of the population with an average per capita monetary income below the subsistence minimum exceeded 43% in 2016–2021. Consumer aggregate expenditure of households accounted for an average of 90.8% of aggregate expenditure, and the share of expenditure on recreation and culture services was only 1.6% [4].

In achieving **Goal 3 "Strong health and well-being"**, the results are also modest so far. As a result of unsuccessful reforms and insufficient funding, the number of hospital beds is steadily decreasing, the amount of free medical services to the population is almost reduced to a minimum, and the share of household expenses in the total expenses for health care was about 50%. Due to poverty, almost 70% of patients self-medicate without seeking medical help, about 40% of settlements are not provided with emergency medical services. Ukraine occupies one of the first places in Europe for such socially dangerous diseases as COVID-19, tuberculosis, HIV, cardiovascular, mental. As a result, the average life expectancy in Ukraine in 2021 was 71.6 years (113th in the world) [3].

**Goal 6 "Clean water and proper sanitation"** aims to ensure functioning water supply and sanitation systems that are essential to people's daily lives. 4 out of 12 targets of this goal set for 2020 have been completed. The share of the rural population that has access to centralized water supply

has increased from 25% to 27%. However, according to other indicators, there was no improvement: the quality of drinking water samples that do not meet the standard for microbiological indicators increased from 5.4% to 8.6%; and the share of the rural population with access to centralized drainage systems, although slightly increased, is still only 3.4% [5, pp. 38–41].

Achieving **Goal 8 "Decent work and economic growth"** is crucial for sustainable socio-economic development. In 2016-2021, GDP in actual prices per person averaged UAH 79.8 thousand (approximately PPP in current US dollars 3650), which is 3 times less than the world average, and almost ten times less than in EU countries [6]. The index of average monthly real disposable income per person grew by an average of 3.3% per year and amounted to UAH 6858 in 2021. At the same time, the unemployment rate increased to 9.9% of the total workforce and exceeded the socially dangerous level (7%). In general, according to the global ranking of 2021, Ukraine is in 111th place in terms of the achieving Goal 8.

Progress in achieving **Goal 10 "Reducing inequality"** is a kind of measure of the relationship between economic efficiency and social performance. World experience shows that the lack of justice in the distribution of the results of economic activity has more negative consequences for the sustainable development than an economic recession. Among the indicators measuring the results of Goal 10, progress was made only in increasing average wages and pensions. The Gini coefficient fluctuated between 24–26%, which is much lower than in EU member states. However, according to many researchers, the real Gini coefficient in Ukraine is much higher than the official indicator due to the high level of "shadowing" of the economy and the imperfection of the research methodology of the richest strata of the population. The state must ensure the availability of socially significant services to all citizens: health care (including not only medical services, but also recreation and leisure), a safe environment, clean air and high-quality drinking water, obtaining education and qualifications, employment and security (person and property) etc. [7, p. 154].

In achieving targets of **Goal 11 "Ensuring the openness, safety, vitality and ecological sustainability of cities and settlements"**, positive dynamics took place according to 8 indicators out of 10, including those of social importance: the area of the nature reserve fund increased by 14%, the length of paved roads – by 3%. At the same time, pollution of environmentally protected areas, the sea coast and the Danube, Dniester and Prut rivers was increasing.

The implementation of **Goal 12 "Responsible consumption and production"** covers two key areas that are closely interconnected: reducing

resource intensity of the economy and ensuring environmental safety. It is aimed at reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the environment and use of non-renewable natural resources. This will contribute to the implementation of the most important principle of sustainable development – meeting the needs of the current generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Measures aimed at saving resources, protecting environment, and implement fundamental principles and provisions of the European legislation on waste management into the national legislation enabled to achieve reduction of resource consumption in GDP by component: GDP energy intensity to 5.3%; GDP material intensity to 2.8%; GDP carbon intensity to 16.8%; GDP water intensity to 5.2%. At the same time, there was exhausting use of land, forest and water resources, which causes irreversible losses of natural resources and biological diversity. The area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund is 6.8% of the total area of the country; the area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions – 6.7%.

**Conclusions.** The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals program in Ukraine is aimed at achieving positive changes in the economy, social sphere, environment and improving the standard of living of the population. Having noted certain positive results, we must say that there is a high probability of not fully achieving the set goals by 2025 and 2030. The socio-economic situation in Ukraine even before 2021 has acquired a crisis character, which is intensified by the terrible events of today. After the victorious end of hostilities, as we wish, and the return to peaceful life, to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, we propose to carry out the following measures:

- at the macroeconomic level: to increase the pace of economic development, strengthen the social direction of the economic model and improve the ratio between economic efficiency and social effectiveness;
- strive for social justice in the area of distribution of economic results, overcoming excessive economic inequality, forming a rational model of consumption, reducing wasteful and prestigious over consumption;
- strive for the development and implementation of complex programs for the activation of human development through the provision of accessible social services (educational, medical, cultural, physical culture and health), preservation of a healthy natural environment, compliance with human rights and freedoms;
- to establish a healthy way of life based on traditional values, principles of spirituality and morality, justice, solidarity;
- restore and strengthen the system of tripartite social partnership based on the principles of joint social responsibility of the main subjects of society:

the state, employers' organizations, trade unions and other institutions of civil society.

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