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IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6 IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES (AS EXAMPLE OF RIVER ROS')

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Introduction. Goal 6 of the sustainable development is "Clean water and sanitation" ("Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"). The paper considers challenges and obstacles on the way to achieving sustainable use of water resources of the Ros' River.

Materials and methods. Open data on enterprises that cause the greatest damage to the ecological state of the water resources of the Ros' River (the hydropower plants and the sewage treatment plants), their forms of ownership, as well as precedents regarding their violation of Ukrainian environmental legislation and the response of state authorities to this were analyzed.

Results. The enterprises that cause the greatest damage to the water resources of the Ros' River are privately owned. The Stebliv HPP (Fig. 1), is the most harmful HPP for this river. It shuts the river's flow to almost zero, causing maximal eutrophication. The "Bilotserkivvoda" LLC is a private company that holds the sewage treatment facilities of Bila Tserkva city in a concession, and is the biggest polluter of the Ros' River (sewage discharge into the Ros' River is shown on Fig. 2).

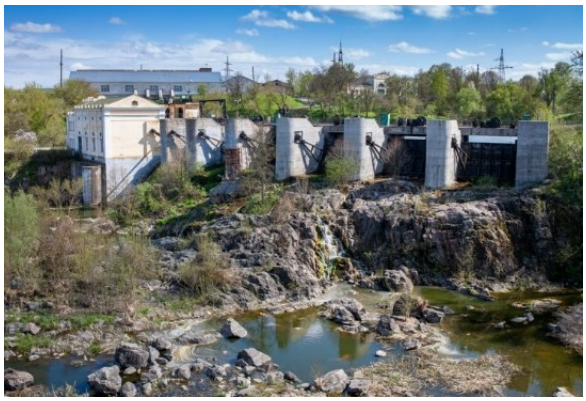

Fig.1. The dam of Stebliv HPP

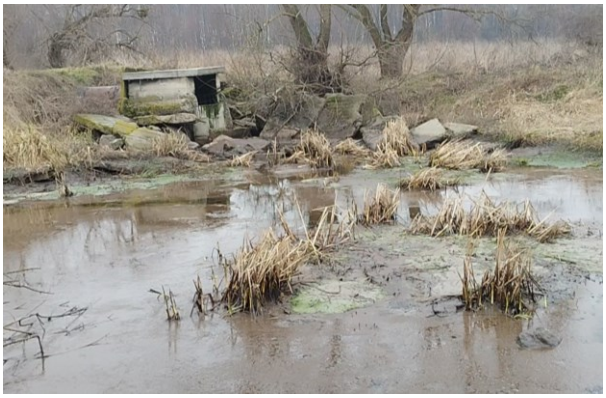

Fig. 2. Sewage discharge of "Bilotserkivvoda" LLC

In Ukrainian legislation there are no effective mechanisms of influence on private business by the state regarding environmental protection. On the contrary, there are a number of legislative incentives for the maximum use (depletion) of these resources. The interests of private business are better protected by law than the natural environment is.

It should be noted that the predominance of business sectors based on the use of natural resources over technological and intellectual sectors based on is characteristic of relatively poor countries ("third world countries", developing countries).

Conclusions. Sustainable development ensures careful use of natural resources, particularly the balance of use and conservation. In turn, business, especially a private one, means the maximum use of resources, up to their depletion. One of the ways to preserve Ukraine's water resources is the reorientation of business from raw material industries to those that consume less use of natural resources (technological industries, *IT*).