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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF INVESTING IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy has become increasingly recognized as a critical component in addressing the environmental problems facing mankind, particularly with regards to climate change. The continued reliance on fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy is one of the primary contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and the degradation of our planet's environment. Renewable energy offers a solution to these problems by providing a clean and sustainable source of energy that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help mitigate the impacts of climate change [1].

The burning of fossil fuels for energy production is a major source of air pollution, causing health problems and environmental damage. Renewable energy sources produce no air pollution and thus can play a critical role in reducing air pollution and improving air quality.

The production of energy from traditional sources, such as coal and natural gas, often requires significant amounts of water, exacerbating water scarcity issues in many regions of the world. Renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and geothermal, on the other hand, require minimal amounts of water and thus can help address water scarcity issues.

The extraction and transportation of fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy can lead to the degradation of ecosystems, including the loss of biodiversity. Renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, can be deployed in a decentralized manner, reducing the impact on ecosystems and promoting biodiversity conservation.

Renewable energy sources have the potential to provide access to energy in remote and rural areas, where access to traditional sources of energy is limited. This can have significant social and economic benefits, as access to energy is critical for economic development and improving the standard of living.

Investing in renewable energy has become a crucial and pressing issue in recent years, given the growing concerns about the impacts of climate change and the need for a transition to more sustainable and environmentally friendly sources of energy. However, despite the significant potential of renewable energy sources, investing in

these technologies remains a complex and challenging task, facing numerous obstacles and problems.

Renewable energy technologies, such as wind and solar power, are still in their early stages of development and often require substantial technical improvements to become more efficient and cost-competitive with traditional sources of energy [2]. This includes the need for advancements in energy storage and grid integration, as well as the development of new technologies to maximize energy yields from renewable sources.

Investing in renewable energy projects involves a significant degree of financial risk, given the uncertainty surrounding the regulatory environment, market conditions, and technological developments. This can make it difficult for investors to secure the financing they need to undertake renewable energy projects, particularly in developing countries where investment conditions are often less favorable.

The renewable energy market is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, with fluctuations in energy prices, changes in government policies, and regulatory frameworks that can significantly impact investment decisions. For example, government subsidies and incentives play a key role in encouraging investment in renewable energy, but their levels and duration can be unpredictable and subject to change.

Despite the rapid growth of renewable energy in recent years, fossil fuels still dominate the global energy mix and are often cheaper and more readily available than renewables. This makes it difficult for renewable energy sources to compete on cost and reliability, particularly in developing countries where access to energy is limited.

Many renewable energy technologies require significant investments in new infrastructure, such as grid upgrades, transmission lines, and energy storage systems, to effectively integrate with existing energy systems and meet the growing demand for clean energy. The lack of infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, can significantly limit the potential for renewable energy growth and investment [3].

In conclusion, investing in renewable energy is a complex and challenging task, facing numerous obstacles and problems that can impact the growth and development of this industry. Overcoming these challenges will require a coordinated effort from governments, industry stakeholders, and investors to promote the development of

new technologies, improve regulatory conditions, and create a favorable investment climate for renewable energy.

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ФАКТОРИ ТА ПЕРЕДУМОВИ РОЗВИТКУ

СВІТОВОГО АРТ-РИНКУ

Сучасний арт-ринок є доволі складним феноменом, який ще не досить детально досліджувався культурологами та іншими науковцями. Арт-ринок – це соціально-економічний та культурно-історичний механізм, що являє собою систему товарного обігу творів мистецтва [1]. Зараз дослідники заявляють про те, що ринок образотворчого мистецтва є невід’ємною частиною світової торгівлі.

Формування художнього ринку почалось у середині XIX ст., коли митці перейшли від системи замовлень до вільного акту купівлі-продажу. Переломний момент стався у 1997 році, коли на торгах Sotheby’s витвір П. Пікассо «Мрія» продали за 49 млн. дол. США. Вирішальну роль на ринку тоді відігравали великі промисловці та інші заможні люди, які ставали колекціонерами картин.

У XXI ст. розпочалася цифрова трансформація арт-ринку, що супроводжувалася впровадженням сучасних технологій в усіх сферах арт-ринку. Таким чином найбільшими колекціонерами стали ІТ-мільйонери, які розглядали мистецтво в першу чергу як хороший інвестиційний капітал [2].

Світовий арт-ринок – це складна та багатоаспектна система, яка залежить від багатьох факторів та передумов. Основні фактори та передумови розвитку