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## **GREEN ECONOMY AS A DRIVER OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE OF UKRAINIAN CITIES**

The green economy is gradually becoming one of the key factors in rethinking urban development, in particular in terms of organizing the transport infrastructure of Ukrainian cities. Modern urban spaces face accumulated problems: overloading of the road network, high levels of harmful emissions, deterioration of public transport and insufficient integration of various types of urban mobility. In these conditions, the need to transition to more environmentally balanced transportation models becomes not only a matter of modernization, but also a strategic necessity [1, 2].

The concept of a green economy sets a fundamentally different logic for the development of the transport system, in which the priority is not the expansion of the automobile infrastructure, but the reduction of its environmental load and increasing the efficiency of resource use. This is a gradual change in the model of urban mobility, where public transport, electric transport, bicycle and pedestrian routes begin to play a key role. Such a transformation allows not only to reduce the level of air pollution, but also to optimize the spatial organization of the city.

One of the most noticeable areas of influence of the green economy is the electrification of transport. The introduction of electric buses, the development of new generation tram and trolleybus systems, the spread of electric vehicles are changing the structure of urban transport and reducing dependence on fossil fuels. At the same time, the effectiveness of such changes directly depends on the development of

infrastructure, namely, the network of charging stations, the modernization of energy systems and the integration of transport planning with the energy policy of the city [2].

An equally important component is the reorientation of transport planning towards the principles of sustainability. This means moving away from fragmented solutions in favor of an integrated approach, where transport is considered as an element of the urban ecosystem. Reducing the role of private transport in central areas, the development of transport and interchange hubs, the introduction of “smart” traffic management systems are forming a new architecture of urban mobility.

Digital technologies are an important tool for implementing the principles of the green economy in the transport sector. Intelligent transport systems, digital transport management platforms, big data analytics allow for route optimization, congestion reduction, and travel time reduction [1]. As a result, not only does the efficiency of the transport system increase, but its environmental footprint also decreases.

The institutional and financial environment also plays an important role in the transformation. The transition to a green transport model requires significant investments, which can be provided through state development programs, international financial support, and public-private partnership mechanisms. At the same time, consistent municipal policies aimed at prioritizing environmental solutions in urban planning are crucial.

The social dimension of this transformation is manifested in improving the quality of urban life. Reducing noise and air pollution, improving the accessibility of public transport, and creating a safe and comfortable urban space contribute to changing the behavioral patterns of the population and forming a culture of sustainable mobility.

Thus, the green economy acts as a systemic driver of the transformation of the transport infrastructure of Ukrainian cities, setting new principles for its development. It combines environmental, economic and social guidelines, forming the basis for the transition to a more balanced and effective model of urban mobility, focused on long-term sustainability and quality of life of the population.

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