

- lampa ze słoika lub butelki;
- 4) architekturze wnętrz:
- stół kawowy lub pod telewizor z drewnianych palet;
  - komodę bądź regał na książki ze starych skrzynek;
- 5) architekturze budynków:
- kontener, albo rury przerobione na budynek mieszkalny,
  - stare fabryki przerobione na lofty;
- 6) w branży tekstylnej:
- produkcja toreb, czy worków bokserskich z niepotrzebnych bannerów reklamowych lub plandek samochodowych;
  - przerabianie ubrań, obuwia, dodatków itd.

Wielką zaletą upcyklingu jest to, że można wykonywać go w dowolnym miejscu, często bez użycia specjalistycznego sprzętu, wykorzystując własną kreatywność.

### **References:**

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## **GREEN DEVELOPMENT CHINA: OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS**

China has entered the stage of high-quality development. The main social contradiction has been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and insufficient development. The per capita GDP has reached US \$10000, the urbanization rate has exceeded 60%, and the middle-income group has exceeded 400 million people. The people's requirements for a better life have been continuously improved. Entering a new stage of development, the profound changes in the environment at home and abroad have brought not only a series of new challenges, but also a series of new opportunities.

Green developments – serve the strategic deployment of carbon peak and carbon neutralization, and give full play to the function of financial support for green

development.

On September 22, 2020, President Xi Jinping solemnly declared to the world that in the general debate of the UN General Assembly, China will strive to achieve carbon summit by 2030 and achieve carbon neutralization by 2060. The financial industry must transform in the process of large-scale transformation of the real economy into low-carbon and zero carbon, and build a green financial system with the goal of carbon neutralization.

First, revise the catalogue of green finance. At present, China has three green catalogues: green credit, green bonds and green industry. Among them, only the catalogue of green bond project support excludes "clean coal technology" And other high-carbon projects related to fossil energy. In the future, we should revise the standards of green credit and green industry according to the carbon neutralization goal, establish the definition standards of green fund and green insurance, and ensure that the projects that meet these green standards will not have a significant negative impact on other sustainable development goals.

Second, establish a carbon risk information disclosure system for financial institutions. It is suggested that the financial management department clearly put forward the requirements for environmental and carbon risk information disclosure for financial institutions, including the disclosure requirements for the information of green and brown assets held by financial institutions and the carbon footprint of these assets and main assets.

Third, encourage financial institutions to carry out environmental and carbon risk analysis and strengthen capacity-building. At present, only a few banks in China have carried out environmental and carbon risk analysis. Most large financial institutions have begun to recognize it but do not have the analysis ability. Most small and medium-sized institutions have not been aware of the credit risk, market risk and reputation risk that climate transformation may bring. It is suggested that the financial regulatory authorities Clearly instruct China's financial institutions to carry out forward-looking environmental and carbon risk analysis, including stress test and scenario analysis.

Fourth, strengthen the incentive mechanism for green and low-carbon investment. Consider establishing a large-scale refinancing mechanism to support low-carbon projects; include low-risk green assets into the qualified collateral range of commercial banks' loans from the central bank; include the carbon footprint of bank assets into the assessment and evaluation mechanism of green banks, and integrate the carbon footprint of banks with the use of monetary policy tools of the central bank Link; consider reducing the risk weight of green assets and increasing the risk weight of brown (high carbon) assets on the premise of keeping the overall asset risk weight of the bank unchanged.

China has entered a new stage of development. As China strides forward on the new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, it will continue to absorb the majestic force of moving forward, seize the momentum and forge new brilliant undertakings, and will also continue to make new contributions to world economic recovery and global development.