



FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC STABILITY IN HOST COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Relevance The relevance of the study is driven by the fact that the large-scale internal displacement of the population due to hostilities has coincided with the critical necessity for the state's energy transformation, which actualizes the need to develop entrepreneurial competence, particularly among IDPs, as a strategic tool for simultaneously ensuring their economic self-sufficiency and stabilizing the economic activity of host communities; traditional approaches to the economic integration of this category of the population practically do not take into account their entrepreneurial potential, therefore, the study of the motivational structure of IDPs, the specifics of entrepreneurial competence, and the mechanisms of their activity's impact on host communities will allow for creating a foundation for a business support system that synchronizes social integration with the strategic tasks of ensuring the state's energy independence.

Purpose: to define the specifics of entrepreneurial competence of internally displaced persons in the renewable energy sector, characterize the system of incentives and barriers to their entrepreneurial activity, and justify the impact of IDPs' entrepreneurial activity on economic stability, energy security, and social cohesion of host communities.

Methods: analysis of statistical data and reports from international organizations – to determine the demographic, educational, and professional characteristics of internally displaced persons, identifying the scale of unemployment and social problems of the displaced; analysis of scientific publications and regulatory documents – to clarify the state of research on the specificities of renewable energy development in Ukraine and the economic integration of a specific category of the population; synthesis and generalization – to establish a holistic view of the system of incentives and barriers to entrepreneurial activity and define the specific characteristics of entrepreneurial competence in renewable energy; comparative analysis – to identify the advantages of entrepreneurship over wage labor as a mechanism for the economic integration of displaced persons and to characterize the multiple channels of impact of IDP entrepreneurial activity on the economy of host communities; system approach – to justify the comprehensive nature of forming entrepreneurial competence.

Results: a significant potential for entrepreneurship development among internally displaced persons has been identified, the majority of whom are of working age; the limitations of traditional approaches to IDP economic integration, which do not consider the possibilities of their realization in renewable energy, have been highlighted; the specific features of entrepreneurial competence in the industry, which combines technological, regulatory, and environmental knowledge with business planning and financial management skills, have been determined; the system of incentives and obstacles to starting one's own business by displaced persons has been characterized; the multidimensional impact of IDP business activity on economic stability, energy security, and social cohesion of territories through the creation of enterprises, infrastructure development, technology transfer, and increasing the investment attractiveness of communities has been substantiated.

Conclusion: the formation of entrepreneurial competence of internally displaced persons in the renewable energy sector is one of the strategic directions for the comprehensive transformation of the economy of host communities, as it

synchronizes the resolution of humanitarian tasks of social integration with the achievement of energy transition goals and the economic stability of territories. The study revealed a significant unrealized potential of working-age IDPs for entrepreneurship development in the renewable energy sector, which is characterized by accessibility for entry at the small business level and the possibility of staged deployment of activities. The motivational structure of IDPs is characterized by the interaction of powerful incentives – the need for economic self-sufficiency, the desire to regain control over life, and the wish to integrate into communities – and systemic barriers: lack of seed capital, absence of entrepreneurial experience, and chronic stress. The entrepreneurial activity of displaced persons can catalyze positive changes in the economy of host communities through the creation of new jobs, the development of energy infrastructure, technology transfer, reduction of energy losses, mitigation of social tension, and increasing the investment attractiveness of territories. The realization of this potential requires not fragmentary educational measures but complex systemic support that combines competence formation with psychological support, financial mechanisms, and social integration tools through the coordination of efforts by state institutions, international partners, and the public sector.

Keywords: *internally displaced persons, entrepreneurial competence, renewable energy, vocational education, economic integration, host communities, socio-economic stability, energy transition, self-employment.*

Introduction. Military operations have caused a profound transformation of the state's economic landscape: the large-scale destruction of production capacities, critical infrastructure, and logistical networks has led to a systemic deformation of the labor market (Ustymenko & Dzhabrailov, 2020). As a result of the destruction of industrial complexes and energy facilities, there has been a sharp reduction in employment, which continues to be accompanied by a rapid increase in unemployment and a significant drop in gross domestic product (Zakatnov, 2023). At the same time, the full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine has triggered internal displacement processes unprecedented in scale, which has fundamentally changed the socio-economic structure of Ukrainian society.

According to statistical data from the State Enterprise "Information and Computing Center of the Ministry of Social Policy, Family, and Unity of Ukraine," as of October 14, 2025, there are 4,583,568 registered internally displaced persons (hereinafter – IDPs) in Ukraine, of whom the most capable age groups include: 21-30 years – 422,264 persons; 31-40 years – 312,023 persons; 41-50 years – 589,102 persons; 51-60 years – 481,745 persons.

The specified analysis allows for the identification of critical parameters of the target audience for programs focused on developing entrepreneurial competence in the field of renewable energy. The demographic structure of registered IDPs confirms the dominance of the working-age population: the share of persons aged 21-60 accounts for approximately 39.4% of the total number. Special

attention should be paid to the 21-40 age group, which demonstrates the highest adaptive capacity, openness to acquiring new professional competencies, and potential for long-term entrepreneurial activity. At the same time, the 41-60 age category possesses significant professional experience, established labor skills, and, most importantly, experience in managing and organizing production processes, which can be converted into entrepreneurial competencies (SE "Information and Computing Center of the Ministry of Social Policy, Family, and Unity of Ukraine", 2025).

According to a study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), financial support is the most urgent need for IDPs due to prolonged displacement and the depletion of their own resources. Forced displacement during the period of full-scale war has created serious risks regarding employment. The IOM study indicates that across the country, only 40% of IDPs, including 4% of self-employed individuals, have jobs. At the same time, 18% of IDP respondents and 26% of forced migrants who returned home felt tension in their relationships with host communities, which can be considered one of the factors prompting their return. The main reason for this was unequal access to monetary and non-monetary assistance. Furthermore, a quarter of IDPs (25%) reported experiencing inappropriate behavior from local communities, and one in five respondents reported cases of discriminatory or unfair treatment toward them and their family members due to their status as forced migrants (National Institute for Strategic Studies, 2023).

This phenomenon has created a complex of interconnected challenges for both the IDPs themselves and the host communities, which have faced the need to ensure social integration, employment, and economic stabilization for large groups of the population under conditions of limited resources and ongoing military actions.

Sources. A comprehensive analysis of the scientific source base regarding the problem of economic integration of internally displaced persons and the development of entrepreneurship in the renewable energy sector allows for the determination of conceptual foundations and existing scientific approaches that outline the current state of the problem and identify certain gaps requiring further research.

The content of scientific publications indicates that the problem of economic integration of IDPs is considered by researchers primarily in the context of social adaptation, psychological support, and the provision of basic needs. Despite the fact that internally displaced persons constitute one of the most vulnerable social groups, they are represented mainly by the working-age adult population with varying levels of education and professional qualifications, which necessitates their urgent need for employment opportunities and the provision of basic living needs for their families.

The fundamental basis for understanding the researched issues is found in scientific works dedicated to the analysis of the entrepreneurial potential of IDPs and the mechanisms of their economic integration (Pankova, Shastun & Kasperovych, 2021; Prykhodko, Ihnatyshyn, & Prykhodko, 2024), which justify the need to rethink traditional approaches to the economic rehabilitation of displaced persons, proving that the purposeful development of entrepreneurial competence through the stimulation of starting one's own business can become an optimal way to ensure employment and the socio-economic reintegration of displaced persons. This conceptual position is fundamentally important as it shifts the discussion from a model of passive receipt of social assistance to a model of active development of one's own business.

At the same time, the realization of the entrepreneurial potential of IDPs requires the identification of promising sectors for their economic activity, which necessitates a turn toward research in

the renewable energy sector. State policy and strategic priorities for the development of this industry are viewed by scholars as the basis for creating a favorable environment for entrepreneurial activity. Through state development policy, renewable energy in Ukraine is defined as one of the priorities of the energy sector (Koroliuk & Zvierievych, 2024; Myloslavskyi, 2024; Fedorchuk & Feofanov, 2024). The development of renewable energy is seen as a factor in ensuring the sustainable development of communities within the context of the European Green Deal, which creates a methodological basis for understanding the possibilities of integrating the entrepreneurial activity of IDPs into the state's strategic goals for energy transition (Bashynska, 2025). Thus, renewable energy emerges not only as a promising economic sector but also as a field that aligns organically with global trends in sustainable development.

However, the strategic potential of the industry itself does not guarantee its accessibility for entrepreneurs among IDPs, which highlights the need for an analysis of the organizational and economic characteristics of entrepreneurship in renewable energy. Determining the specifics of the functioning of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) entities in this field, the characteristics of the regulatory environment and business conditions (Kuzmina, 2019), revealing the organizational and economic state of entrepreneurial structures in renewable energy, and characterizing current challenges and development prospects (Petrukhnov, 2025) are critically important, as they allow for an understanding of the barriers and opportunities for IDPs to enter the industry, including the feasibility of starting activities at the level of small business with the possibility of phased business expansion.

At the same time, issues regarding the formation of entrepreneurial competencies of IDPs as a mechanism for their economic self-sufficiency and active participation in the economic development of host communities remain insufficiently explored. This problem acquires particular relevance in the context of Ukraine's strategic development priorities, specifically the transformation of the energy sector, where the purposeful development of entrepreneurial competence through the stimulation of starting one's own business can become an optimal way to ensure

employment, self-sufficiency, and the socio-economic reintegration of displaced persons.

The purpose of the article is to determine the specifics of the entrepreneurial competence of internally displaced persons in the renewable energy sector, to characterize the system of incentives and barriers to their entrepreneurial activity, and to justify the impact of IDP entrepreneurial activity on economic stability, energy security, and social cohesion in host communities.

Research methods: analysis of statistical data and reports from international organizations – to determine the demographic, educational, and professional characteristics of internally displaced persons, and to identify the scale of unemployment and social problems of migrants; analysis of scientific publications and regulatory documents – to clarify the state of research regarding the development of renewable energy in Ukraine and the economic integration of a specific category of the population; synthesis and generalization – to establish a holistic view of the system of incentives and barriers to entrepreneurial activity and to define the specific characteristics of entrepreneurial competence in renewable energy; comparative analysis – to identify the advantages of entrepreneurship over wage labor as a mechanism for the economic integration of migrants and to characterize the multiple channels of influence of IDP entrepreneurial activity on the economy of host communities; a systems approach – to justify the complex nature of entrepreneurial competence formation.

Results and discussion. The renewable energy sector possesses unique potential for implementing the task of forming entrepreneurial skills. Ukraine's solar and wind energy potential is 150 times higher than the current demand for electricity, and using just 1% of suitable land for the placement of relevant power plants is capable of fully meeting the state's internal energy needs and creating opportunities for energy export to European Union countries. The development of the industry involves the creation of approximately 20,000 new jobs by 2030 with the prospect of long-term employment, which opens significant opportunities for the economic integration of IDPs into host communities (Enefcities, 2024). The realization of this economic potential requires not only the modernization of energy infrastructure but also the development of

human resources for the industry through the training of specialists with entrepreneurial competencies capable of initiating and developing their own projects in the field of renewable energy.

Analysis of the development of renewable energy in Ukraine during the full-scale war reveals a contradictory situation: on the one hand, military actions destroy energy infrastructure, while on the other, these very circumstances accelerate the transition to new energy models. Local communities play a key role in these changes, actively implementing green energy solutions into their reconstruction plans. In parallel, international sanctions against Russia have prompted European Union countries to revise their energy strategies and rapidly abandon fossil fuels (Bashynska, 2025).

Entrepreneurial competence in the modern sense entails not only the ability to create and manage one's own business but also a complex set of skills, knowledge, and attitudes that ensure innovation, initiative, risk readiness, and the ability to transform ideas into value. In the context of renewable energy, this competence acquires specific characteristics related to understanding the technological, environmental, economic, and regulatory aspects of the industry. The formation of such competence in IDPs can become a powerful catalyst not only for their personal economic stabilization but also for the comprehensive development of host communities through the creation of new enterprises, jobs, the implementation of innovative energy-saving technologies, and the attraction of investments (Koroliuk & Zvierievych, 2024). The vocational education system plays a key role in solving the outlined problem, as institutions possess the necessary potential to organize flexible, practice-oriented training and retraining programs for specialists that combine technical knowledge in the field of renewable energy with entrepreneurial skills.

The implementation of measures for the social integration of IDPs in the territorial communities of Ukraine where they reside, and the active work of the State Employment Service to promote the employment of displaced persons, should specifically include job matching, vocational guidance services, training vouchers, micro-grants for starting one's own business, and compensation for employers for hiring this category of citizens. Support for the self-employment of forced migrants requires

improvement, including simplifying access to micro-loans for starting a business, as well as special grants, for which it would be desirable to involve tools related to Ukraine's accession to the EU, namely the structural and special funds of the European Union (Report on Internal Displacement, 2024). These and other measures should be targeted and take into account the needs of each individual and family. To develop, refine, and correct forms of assistance, it is necessary to implement constant monitoring of the situation, clear registration of IDPs, and a study of their socio-demographic and professional-qualification profile, which is particularly important for solving specific problems at the local level. In the context of Ukraine's strategic development priorities and the energy transition, the involvement of IDPs in entrepreneurial activities in the field of renewable energy takes on special significance. An analysis of the socio-economic nature of this vulnerable category of the population leads to the conclusion that, despite objective challenges and limitations, this category possesses significant potential for entrepreneurial activity in the renewable energy sector, provided there is targeted support through the formation of appropriate competencies, access to financial resources, and the creation of a favorable institutional environment (International Organization for Migration, 2024).

The motivation of internally displaced persons for entrepreneurial activity in the field of renewable energy is complex in nature, combining economic, psychological, and social factors. Primarily, for a significant portion of IDPs, entrepreneurship becomes a response to the acute necessity of providing a livelihood in conditions of limited access to traditional employment. At the same time, the renewable energy sector offers much more than just an earning opportunity. This industry is perceived as a sphere of the future, opening prospects for long-term development and aligning with global trends of sustainable development (Marushevskiy, 2017).

The psychological dimension of motivation is no less important. Owning a business allows IDPs to regain a sense of control over their own lives, which is critically important for people who have experienced the trauma of forced displacement (Sviderskyi, 2025). Unlike wage labor, where displaced persons often face biased attitudes and

limited development opportunities, entrepreneurship provides independence in decision-making and a direct link between effort and results. Entrepreneurial activity also contributes to the social integration of IDPs in host communities. By creating jobs and developing energy infrastructure, displaced persons are transformed from recipients of aid into active participants in local economic life. This is especially true for small enterprises in the field of renewable energy, which directly improve the lives of local residents by reducing household energy costs.

A favorable factor is the relative regulation of entry into the renewable energy industry at the small business level. The initiation of activities can take place in stages: from energy efficiency consulting services with minimal initial investment to the installation and maintenance of equipment requiring technical skills that can be acquired through short-term educational programs. This phasing makes the sector attractive to IDPs with limited financial resources. Additionally, state policy and international support through grant programs, specialized credit products, and educational initiatives create a favorable environment that reduces risks and increases readiness to start a business in priority sectors (Kuzmina, 2019). IDPs have the potential to become not only objects of social assistance but also active agents of change in host communities. They often possess professional competencies that are lacking in local communities, as a significant portion of them come from the industrially developed regions of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, where they worked as engineering and technical specialists with basic knowledge in the fields of electrical engineering and power engineering. These competencies can be transformed into specialized skills for the renewable energy sector through retraining programs, ensuring the transfer of knowledge to communities where such specialists were previously absent.

At the same time, there are deterring factors: chronic stress resulting from prolonged exposure to uncertainty, a lack of seed capital and entrepreneurial experience, fear of failure, undeveloped social ties in the new location, and fear of bureaucratic procedures (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], 2022). Therefore, the effective formation of IDP entrepreneurial competence must take into account the full complexity of the motivational structure, strengthening positive incentives by

demonstrating real prospects and ensuring access to resources, while simultaneously working to overcome barriers through psychological support and the reduction of administrative obstacles (Pankova, Shastun, & Kasperovych, 2021).

At the same time, the realization of the entrepreneurial potential of IDPs in the renewable energy sector requires systemic changes at the level of regional economic policy. A key task for local self-government bodies and regional administrations should be the creation of a favorable investment climate through targeted stimulation of entrepreneurial activity in priority sectors, particularly renewable energy (Seriohina & Bezdiatko, 2024). Identifying such priority areas of business development and providing them with primary support from local authorities will allow the concentration of limited resources on promising sectors of the economy (Pysanko, Romaniuk, Pavlov, & Pavlova, 2021). An important tool for such support is the development of modern institutional infrastructure in partnership with European Union member states: the creation of scientific, technological, and industrial parks, the formation of innovative production clusters, and the development of cross-border industrial zones. Closely related to the task of economic development is the creation of conditions for long-term employment and housing for internally displaced persons who cannot return to their homes due to infrastructure destruction or security threats. The integration of IDPs through entrepreneurship in renewable energy offers a comprehensive solution to this problem, simultaneously ensuring the economic self-sufficiency of displaced persons and contributing to the energy transformation of host communities. The formation of a new energy development paradigm in Ukraine, which began with joining the common EU energy system, creates a favorable context for such integration. Renewable energy has been identified as one of the priorities for the energy sector's development, opening opportunities to attract additional investment in the development of a network of solar and wind power plants and the modernization of power generation and transmission infrastructure. It is in this dynamically growing sector that entrepreneurs from among IDPs, armed with the appropriate competencies, can realize their potential while simultaneously contributing to the strategic

goals of energy independence and the sustainable development of Ukraine (Melnyk, 2022).

Entrepreneurial activity of IDPs in the renewable energy sector generates a complex of interconnected economic effects that directly impact the financial stability and development of host communities. The establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises is accompanied by the formation of demand for labor of various qualifications. International experience shows that one job in the renewable energy sector creates an additional 1.8 to 2.8 indirect jobs in related industries through the effect of economic expansion. This effect is reinforced by the fact that displaced persons often prefer to hire other IDPs, which contributes to their economic integration. Employment in this industry is characterized by stability and opportunities for professional development, which is especially important for communities with an outflow of the working-age population (Humeniuk & Novak, 2020). At the same time, it is fundamentally important to transform IDPs from net consumers of budget resources into their generators, which is further accompanied by savings on social support for unemployed displaced persons.

Local infrastructure development occurs through direct investment in energy facilities and the formation of an ecosystem of related services. IDP enterprises can create physical infrastructure for distributed generation, which enhances the community's energy security and reduces dependence on centralized grids. This becomes critically important in the context of military threats. Simultaneously, the development of a service network—maintenance, supply of components, and energy efficiency consulting—creates the prerequisites for further industry scaling and the formation of local renewable energy clusters. The attraction of investments into the local economy can occur through international donor organizations and development funds that prioritize projects combining support for IDPs with renewable energy development. Grant funds and soft loans should be transformed into investments through equipment procurement, facility rentals, and payment for local contractors' services. Successful cases will form a positive investment image for the community and stimulate the influx of private investment.

Entrepreneurial activity of IDPs touches upon fundamental aspects of social cohesion and the quality of social capital in host communities. The status of an entrepreneur cardinally changes their social position: from a passive recipient of aid, the individual is transformed into an active economic agent who creates jobs and contributes to local infrastructure development. This transformation is accompanied by a shift in the perception of displaced persons by the local population—from an object of sympathy to a full-fledged member of the economic community. Activities in renewable energy are associated with progressiveness and environmental awareness, which enhances the social prestige of entrepreneurs. The integration process also has a practical dimension: interaction with local authorities, suppliers, and clients forms a dense network of social and economic ties. Research on the social integration of migrants indicates that entrepreneurs integrate faster and more fully compared to salaried employees due to a wider and more functionally diverse social network (Levytska, 2024). Entrepreneurship objectively requires investment in long-term relationships and creates economic incentives for rooting within the community.

The impact of displaced persons' entrepreneurial activity on the energy profile and innovation potential of host communities is the most promising aspect of the aforementioned issues. IDP entrepreneurs may demonstrate a higher openness to innovation, as they are not burdened by investments in outdated technologies and established business models. Starting their activities, they will strive to master the most modern technological solutions that allow them to compete through technological superiority. At the same time, the limitation of financial resources will stimulate the search for cost-effective innovative solutions adapted to local conditions.

The spectrum of technologies can cover both relatively established solutions (photovoltaic solar panels, solar collectors, heat pumps) and more innovative ones: hybrid generation systems with energy storage, smart energy management systems, solutions for the interaction of distributed sources with the centralized grid, and biomass utilization technologies. Moreover, implementation will take place not as experimental pilots, but as commercial

solutions for real clients, ensuring economic viability and scalability potential. IDP entrepreneurs, having experience in interacting with international organizations, act as a channel for the transfer of technological knowledge from leading countries in renewable energy. Simultaneously, they perform the localization of solutions, taking into account the specifics of climatic conditions, the regulatory environment, and the purchasing power of the population. Thus, IDP enterprises can create physical infrastructure for distributed generation and provide comprehensive support: consulting on the optimal system size, processing documents for connection, and equipment maintenance. Such support is critically important for mass implementation, as technological and administrative barriers often prove insurmountable for individual households (Petrukhov, 2025).

The development of distributed generation increases energy security by reducing dependence on centralized grids, which are vulnerable to attacks during wartime. Energy costs for households and small businesses are reduced. Consequently, a culture of active energy management will be formed, where consumers become conscious of their energy consumption and optimization opportunities. Prerequisites will be created for the formation of energy cooperatives that will jointly invest in energy facilities.

Energy autonomy should be understood not as complete isolation from the national system, but as the community's ability to provide for critical energy needs with its own sources in crisis situations. To achieve it, a combination of a diversified portfolio of generation sources, energy storage systems, intelligent demand management systems, and energy-efficient infrastructure is necessary. IDP enterprises can be involved in creating all these elements (Koroliuk, & Zvierievych, 2024).

Energy autonomy has not only a technical but also a socio-political dimension. A community that possesses its own energy resources and competencies for their management acquires greater agency in relations with central authorities and large energy companies. Energy autonomy becomes the basis for broader economic autonomy and self-sufficiency. Therefore, the impact of IDP entrepreneurial activity on energy transformation is complex and manifests through technological modernization, structural

changes in the organization of the energy sector, increased energy security, and the formation of a new culture of relations with energy. These changes are long-term in nature and can determine the development trajectory of communities for decades to come.

Conclusions. Based on the conducted research, the problem of forming the entrepreneurial competence of internally displaced persons in renewable energy as a factor of economic stability for host communities allows for the assertion that the current situation in Ukraine has created unprecedented challenges for the socio-economic integration of the displaced population, which simultaneously open opportunities for the structural transformation of the economy through the development of the entrepreneurial potential of vulnerable categories. The scale of internal displacement of a significant part of the citizenry, of which nearly 40% are of working age, has necessitated a rethinking of traditional approaches to the economic rehabilitation of IDPs. Existing employment mechanisms signal the need for a strategic rethinking of active policies for the development of entrepreneurial potential.

The renewable energy sector possesses unique characteristics for the realization of this strategic shift. Particularly important is the possibility of phased escalation of entrepreneurial activity—from consulting services with minimal investment to technologically complex projects. The industry organically fits into the strategic priorities of Ukraine's energy independence and the global trend of decarbonization, which guarantees the long-term viability of entrepreneurial initiatives.

Entrepreneurial competence in the field of renewable energy is integrative in nature, requiring a synthesis of technological knowledge about the functioning of energy generation systems, an understanding of the specifics of the energy market's regulatory environment, and mastery of energy audit

methodologies along with classic entrepreneurial competencies of business planning and financial management.

The motivational dimensions of IDPs are characterized by a complex interaction of powerful stimuli—the acute need for a livelihood, the desire to regain control over their own lives, and the wish to integrate into host communities—and systemic barriers: a critical lack of start-up capital, a lack of entrepreneurial experience, chronic stress, and actual experiences of discrimination. This means that the successful activation of the entrepreneurial potential of IDPs requires not fragmentary educational interventions, but a comprehensive support system that combines competence training with psychological support, financial mechanisms, and social integration tools (Rumyk, 2024).

The formation of IDP entrepreneurial competence in renewable energy is capable of catalyzing systemic positive changes in the economy of host communities through multiple channels of influence: direct creation of enterprises and jobs, variety in the development paths of the local economy, reduction of energy costs, transfer of knowledge and technologies, reduction of social tension, and increasing the investment attractiveness of territories.

Thus, the formation of entrepreneurial competence of internally displaced persons in the renewable energy sector is a strategic tool for the comprehensive transformation of host communities' economies, synchronizing the resolution of humanitarian tasks of social integration with the achievement of energy transition goals, sustainable development, and the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. The realization of this potential requires systemic changes in professional education and the coordination of efforts by state institutions, international donors, and civil society in creating a comprehensive ecosystem to support IDP entrepreneurship.

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ФОРМУВАННЯ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦЬКОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ ВНУТРІШНЬО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ОСІБ У ВІДНОВЛЮВАЛЬНІЙ ЕНЕРГЕТИЦІ ЯК ЧИННИК ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ СТАБІЛЬНОСТІ ПРИЙМАЮЧИХ ГРОМАД

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Реферат:

Актуальність дослідження зумовлюється тим, що масштабне внутрішнє переміщення населення внаслідок бойових дій збіглося з критичною необхідністю енергетичної трансформації держави, що актуалізує потребу формування підприємницької компетентності зокрема й ВПО як стратегічного інструменту одночасного забезпечення їхньої економічної самодостатності та стабілізації економічної активності приймаючих громад; традиційні підходи до економічної інтеграції зазначеної категорії населення практично не враховують їхній підприємницький потенціал, тому дослідження мотиваційної структури ВПО, специфіки підприємницької компетентності й механізмів впливу їхньої активності на приймаючі громади дозволить створити підґрунтя для системи підтримки підприємництва, що синхронізує соціальну інтеграцію зі стратегічними завданнями забезпечення енергетичної незалежності держави.

Мета: визначення специфіки підприємницької компетентності внутрішньо переміщених осіб в секторі відновлювальної енергетики, характеристика системи стимулів і бар'єрів їхньої підприємницької діяльності, а також обґрунтування впливу підприємницької активності ВПО на економічну стабільність, енергетичну безпеку й соціальну згуртованість приймаючих громад.

Методи: аналіз статистичних даних і звітів міжнародних організацій – для визначення демографічних, освітніх і професійних характеристик внутрішньо переміщених осіб, виявлення масштабів безробіття й соціальних проблем переселенців; аналіз наукових публікацій і нормативно-правових документів – для з'ясування стану дослідження проблеми особливостей розвитку відновлювальної енергетики в Україні та економічної інтеграції окремої категорії населення; синтез та узагальнення – для встановлення цілісного уявлення про систему стимулів і бар'єрів до підприємницької діяльності, визначення специфічних характеристик підприємницької компетентності у відновлювальній енергетиці; порівняльний аналіз – для виявлення переваг підприємництва над найманою працею як механізму економічної інтеграції переселенців і характеристики множинних каналів впливу підприємницької активності ВПО на економіку приймаючих громад; системний підхід – для обґрунтування комплексного характеру формування підприємницької компетентності.

Результати: виявлено значний потенціал для розвитку підприємництва серед внутрішньо переміщених осіб, більшість з яких належать до осіб працездатного віку; висвітлено обмеженість традиційних підходів до економічної інтеграції ВПО, які не враховують можливості їхньої реалізації у відновлювальній енергетиці; визначено особливості підприємницької компетентності в галузі, що поєднує технологічні, регуляторні й екологічні знання з навичками планування бізнесу й управління фінансами; охарактеризовано систему стимулів і перешкод до започаткування власної справи переселенцями; обґрунтовано багатоаспектний вплив бізнес-активності ВПО на економічну стабільність, енергетичну безпеку й соціальну згуртованість територій через створення підприємств, розбудову інфраструктури, передачу технологій і підвищення інвестиційної привабливості громад.

Висновок: формування підприємницької компетентності внутрішньо переміщених осіб у секторі відновлювальної енергетики є одним із стратегічних напрямків комплексної трансформації економіки приймаючих громад, оскільки синхронізує вирішення гуманітарних завдань соціальної інтеграції з досягненням цілей енергетичного переходу й економічної стабільності територій. Дослідження виявило значний нереалізований потенціал ВПО працездатного віку для розвитку підприємництва у галузі відновлювальної енергетики, яка характеризується доступністю входження на рівні малого бізнесу й можливістю поетапного

розгортання діяльності. Мотиваційна структура ВПО характеризується взаємодією потужних стимулів – потреби в економічній самодостатності, прагнення відновити контроль над життям і бажання інтегруватися у громади – і системних бар'єрів: браку стартового капіталу, відсутності підприємницького досвіду, хронічного стресу. Підприємницька активність переселенців може активізувати позитивні зміни в економіці приймаючих громад через створення нових робочих місць, розбудову енергетичної інфраструктури, передачу технологій, зниження енергетичних втрат, послаблення соціальної напруги й підвищення інвестиційної привабливості територій. Реалізація цього потенціалу вимагає не фрагментарних освітніх заходів, а комплексної системної підтримки, що поєднує формування компетентностей із психологічним супроводом, фінансовими механізмами й інструментами соціальної інтеграції через координацію зусиль державних інституцій, міжнародних партнерів і громадського сектору.

Ключові слова: *внутрішньо переміщені особи, підприємницька компетентність, відновлювальна енергетика, професійна освіта, економічна інтеграція, приймаючі громади, соціально-економічна стабільність, енергетичний перехід, самозайнятість.*

Manuscript received 29.05.2025
Accepted for publication after peer review 07.10.2025
Published 06.11.2025