

### **METHODOLOGICAL APPARATUS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

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The development of society in the twenty-first century has faced the latest challenges of economic, social and environmental nature. Thus, within the destructive events of an economic nature, the greatest force is the financial crises, which, of course, are complex and affect all spheres of management and life in the country, but the main shocks are in the economy. One of the most significant social challenges of society in the twenty-first century is inequality of income and radically different levels of access to tangible and intangible benefits. In turn, environmental challenges in the recent history of society cause a significant level of environmental pollution and a high level of depletion of natural resources.

Under such conditions, the formation of an innovative worldview becomes relevant, which would include the coordination of development goals and priorities in all spheres of activity of economic entities and the population. Among the existing concepts and programs of global human development, in our opinion, the best way to achieve these results is the concept of sustainable development. This concept is based on the need for harmonious coordination of economic, social and environmental components in order to achieve a balance between meeting the existing needs of the currently developed society, as well as the parallel formation of a system to protect the interests of future generations [6, 12].

Thus, the study of possible ways to ensure sustainable development of the state becomes relevant. Within the existing trends of Ukraine's formation and certain trajectories of its further development, the most effective means of comprehensively achieving the goals of the concept of sustainable development is the activation of the domestic agricultural sector.

In the twenty-first century, the agrar sector of Ukraine is the trigger that is able to balance the economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development of the state and ensure its further progressive development.

Thus, the scientific search for the place, role and importance of the agricultural sector of the economy in ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine, it is proposed to carry out in the following sequence:

- 1) definition of the object of research, namely the selection of the essence of the category "agricultural sector" and its delimitation with other concepts of "agro-industrial complex", "agricultural sector" and "agriculture";

- 2) study of different approaches to the definition of "sustainable development of the agricultural sector" and the formation of the author's definition;

- 3) analysis of the prerequisites for sustainable development of the agricultural sector;

4) identification of factors for the formation of sustainable development of the agricultural sector;

5) establishing priorities for sustainable development of the agricultural sector;

6) assessment of trends in sustainable development of the agricultural sector.

Thus, starting with the distinction between the categories "agricultural sector", "agro-industrial complex", "agricultural sector" and "agriculture", we note that in the modern scientific literature there are numerous studies on this issue. Scientists adhere to a single established point of view within the gradation of these concepts by volume, ie which of the concepts is pain wide and which is narrower. Thus, the narrowest concept is agriculture, a broader agro-industrial complex, an even broader agro-industrial sector and the most complex agro-industrial sector. Therefore, in order to confirm this interpretation and identify the object of study, we will consider the existing approaches to the interpretation of each of these concepts.

Considering the approaches to the definition of the category of "agriculture", we note that in the narrow sense - these are all businesses in the country that are engaged in the production of crop and livestock products. In a broad sense, agriculture is the leading branch of production, which combines the cultivation of crops and animal husbandry, which provides raw materials to the industry and the formation of food stocks [8].

Turning to the analysis of the category "agro-industrial complex", we note that its interpretation is reduced to a list of types of industries that should solve problems related to the provision of food to society. Therefore, it is fair to say that the "agro-industrial complex" should be considered as a form of unification of agricultural and related industries, which operates on the legal basis of integration relations, as well as provide production, processing, transportation, storage and delivery mass consumer of products. [11, 14].

Examining the specific groups of industries that make up the agro-industrial complex, we note that most distinguish three main areas (links):

1) the first - industries that provide the agro-industrial complex with the means of material and technical production. Such industries include the following areas in specific economic activities: production of agricultural and other machinery in mechanical engineering; production of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and other plant and animal protection products in the chemical industry;

2) the second - includes one sector of the economy - agriculture;

3) third - industries that allow processing of agricultural products (sugar, dairy and others), its further storage (warehousing, elevator, etc.) and transportation, as well as the final sale (wholesale and retail trade) to consumers [4, 7].

Thus, the agro-industrial complex can be considered as an economic category used to generalize the sectors of the economy that form the food security of the country. At the same time, all branches of the agro-industrial complex are in the "fairway" of agriculture, as the development of this sector of the economy determines both the level of technical means needed to manufacture the product and the level of accompanying services to ensure quality storage, transportation and sales of manufactured products [10].

Defining the essence of the "agricultural sector", we note that given the topic of our study, we consider it both in a broad and in a narrow sense. Thus, in the narrow sense, the "agricultural sector" is the second and third link of the agro-industrial complex, ie all economic entities that produce and process agricultural products, as well as service these processes (storage, transportation, sale of agricultural products, etc.) [ 12]. In a broad sense, the agricultural sector of the economy is an integrated, multilevel and continuously functioning system of providing the population with food products through agricultural production, its further primary and secondary processing, organizing timely availability of agricultural products to consumers and intensifying state agricultural policy. In addition, the functioning of the elements of this system should be clearly regulated by regulations that would ensure transparency of all subjects of agricultural relations and clearly define the conditions of their functioning.

Examining the following definition of the theoretical basis of the dissertation, we note that the agricultural sector is defined as the agricultural sector of the economy, which is closely interconnected, deeply influences and ensures the development of social infrastructure in rural areas. That is, the agricultural sector includes all the processes of management in rural areas, as well as their social security, which is implemented within the state agricultural policy of the country from regional to international level [13].

Summarizing the above study, it is fair to say that the basic concept that is central to all categories of dissertation is agriculture. It is this category that forms the agricultural sector of the economy, including the processing industry and industries that further provide the processes of transportation, storage and sale of agricultural products. In turn, the agricultural sector is formed by combining the agricultural sector of the economy and social infrastructure of rural areas. At the same time, the agricultural complex, in our opinion, is a category of another level, which summarizes all sectors of the economy, which both directly and indirectly ensure the production and sale of agricultural products, while ensuring food security.

Thus, having determined the essence and significance of the agricultural sector of the economy, the hypothesis was confirmed that sustainable development of the state is impossible without sustainable development of the agricultural sector. That is why the continuation of theoretical research of the dissertation is focused on determining the substantive aspects of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy. Thus, first of all, we will group the existing approaches to the interpretation of "sustainable development of agriculture", "sustainable development of agricultural enterprises" and "sustainable development of the agricultural sector" using Table 1.

## Sustainable Development Policy: EU Countries Experience

Table 1. Approaches to the interpretation of the categories "sustainable development of agriculture", "sustainable development of agricultural enterprises" and "sustainable development of the agricultural sector"

Author	The essence of the concept
Varchenko O.M, Danilenko A.S	Sustainable development of agricultural production is the ability of an economic entity to dynamically maintain proportions in the organization of activities focused on innovation development; increase social and economic efficiency; constantly increase the pace of development, carrying out expanded reproduction, the purpose of which is to provide the population with quality food, food security of the state without harming the environment
Yushkevich O.	Sustainable development of an agricultural enterprise is characterized by the following features: the use of resource-saving technologies that minimize the harmful effects of production and economic activities on the environment; establishing the optimal balance between produced and consumed resources of the enterprise; ensuring social security of the company's staff; ensuring accountability and implementation of all obligations assumed by the company
Klochan V.	Sustainable development of agricultural production is a system of providing ecologically clean and safe food for the population, sufficient to fully meet the needs of people
Tchaikovsky I.	Sustainable development of the agricultural sector is a process of optimizing the level of agricultural production, maintaining and restoring quality parameters of the agricultural environment and improving the social status of the rural population while strengthening the food and environmental security of the state
Popov O.	Sustainable development of the agricultural sector is a system that focuses on the interests and potential of man, society and society in nature as a whole and significant variables that are accompanied by increased environmental and economic efficiency. At the same time, socio-economic progress and environmental sustainability are becoming key elements in achieving rational sustainable development models.
Yarmolenko Y.	Sustainable development of the agricultural sector - self-sustaining development of enterprises in the industry with stable growth rates, which meets the needs of the population in food, strengthening the country's export potential and creating favorable living conditions for future generations.

Complete by [3, 4, 11, 12,13, 14]

Summarizing the existing developments in the scientific field of sustainable development of the agricultural sector and its components, we note that all scientists emphasize that this category is defined as an integrated system of production practices of crop and livestock, which has additional characteristics in the long run:

- satisfy society with food;
- reduce the level of environmental pollution and improve the quality of natural resources on which agricultural production depends;
- ensure the most efficient use of non-renewable and domestic resources;
- maintain the economic viability of agricultural production;
- improve the quality of life for agricultural producers and society as a whole [50].

At the same time, ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and its components is impossible without appropriate support for education, innovation, and financial and environmental literacy of the population.

Thus, it is fair to note that the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and its components is aimed at intensifying the growth of renewable economic potential of the state and preserving its environment, as well as meeting the social needs of communities and solving social security problems [9].

Turning to the author's definition of "sustainable development of the agricultural sector", we note that, in our opinion, at the heart of this concept should be the definition of "food security", as it summarizes the goal of sustainable development and further role of the agricultural sector in sustainable economic development. So, let's also consider this category in more detail. There are currently several approaches to understanding and evaluating the concept of food security, but the most comprehensive and common is the definition developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which defines food security in terms of three perspectives, namely : availability (availability) of food; access to food; food use (food stability option also appears in recent publications).

The availability of food in a country (region), region or locally means that the food is physically present because it was grown, produced, imported and / or transported to a certain area. Food is available if it can be found in markets or shops, it is produced on local farms or grown by households, or comes as part of food aid, etc. [16].

Food access characterizes the ability of people to actually get food available in a certain area. As a rule, the population has access to food through a combination of home production, stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, loans or food aid. The level of access to food can be considered adequate when the population has sufficient financial resources needed to obtain a set of food products that can meet the necessary human energy needs. Access to food largely depends on a number of exogenous and endogenous factors [17].

Food utilization characterizes the efficiency of food use and depends on the quality of food, the way they are prepared and stored, knowledge of nutrition, as well as the state of health of the person consuming them (some diseases do not allow maximum absorption of nutrients and require increased their consumption). Efficiency of food consumption is often reduced due to endemic diseases, non-compliance with sanitary norms, lack of proper knowledge in the field of proper nutrition, as well as

cultural taboos that affect access to nutritious food by certain individuals depending on age or sex [67].

Thus, it is fair to form the following approach to the interpretation of the category "sustainable development of the agricultural sector" - this is optimally organized in terms of use and reproduction of socio-environmental and economic resources of production, processing, sale and consumption of agricultural products provided by economic agents. institutions authorized to develop and implement strategic and operational state policy in the field of agriculture, the ultimate goal of which is to achieve food security.

The advantages of using the concept of "sustainable development of the agricultural sector" proposed in the dissertation is a comprehensive consideration of the following provisions:

- achieving sustainable development of the agricultural sector is possible only if the optimal use and reproduction of economic resources. That is, the ultimate goal of sustainable development should be achieved only if the rational use of resources available to the state and their constant reproduction, as well as increase;

- In order to achieve sustainable development of the agricultural sector, not only economic and environmental resources are taken into account, but also social ones. That is, sustainable development of the agricultural sector in modern conditions is possible only with the parallel rational use of economic, environmental and social resources of rural areas. By social resource we mean the level of education in rural areas, the level of education of the population, the number of young families, the birth rate and more;

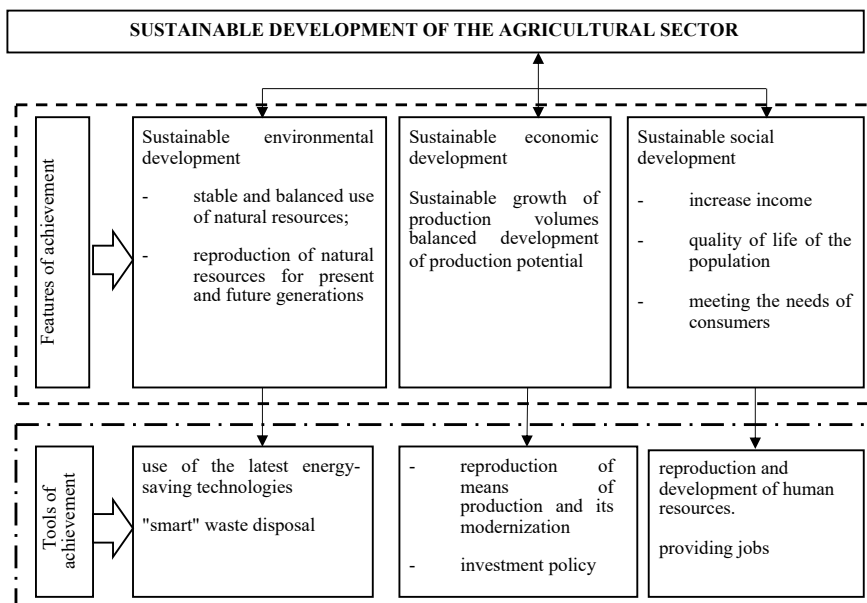
- it is determined that sustainable development of the agricultural sector is possible only if all economic agents of the state and institutions of public administration work systematically. That is, sustainable development of the agricultural sector is impossible not only without the activities of public authorities, but also their consistent strategic activities;

- clearly defined goal of sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the form of food security of the state. That is, the general policy of the state administration of sustainable development of the agricultural sector should not lead to partial changes in the economy in the form of meeting the needs of the population in food, but in a comprehensive solution to the problem of national security.

Based on the fact that the category of "sustainable development of the agricultural sector" is complex and multifaceted, for its full understanding it is not enough just to form a definition. Consideration of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the system of relations with economic, social and environmental components is also becoming relevant.

Thus, on the way to sustainable development of the agricultural sector we can identify three main components on which it is based, namely: economic, environmental and social. That is, it is important not only to take into account the data of the three components, but also to balance them.

Schematically, the balance between social and environmental costs, as well as economic activity, is shown in Figure 1.



*Fig. 1 - Sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the system of relationships with economic, social and environmental components (compiled by the author on the basis of [6])*

According to the scheme, the sustainable development of the agricultural sector requires certain tools through which the implementation of the links between all components. In turn, the tools of the relationship between the sustainable development of Ukraine's agricultural sector with social, environmental and economic development require certain costs to maintain a balance between them.

Social costs are aimed at achieving certain tangible and intangible benefits. Environmental costs are aimed at preventing environmental pollution and require the transition from non-renewable to renewable sources, the introduction of technological processes that have minimal negative impact on the environment.

Establishing stable relations of the agricultural sector with various spheres of activity that have a direct impact on it is the result of its long-term sustainable development.

This thesis is confirmed by the opinion of G. Myrdal, who believes that the concept of sustainable development is extremely important for the effective functioning of the agricultural sector of the economy [129]. Thus, the author identifies the following factors contributing to the agricultural sector's sustainable economic development:

First, agricultural producers are the main consumers of natural resources (land, physical space, etc.).

Secondly, agriculture plays an important role in the interaction between the development of civilization and the environment.

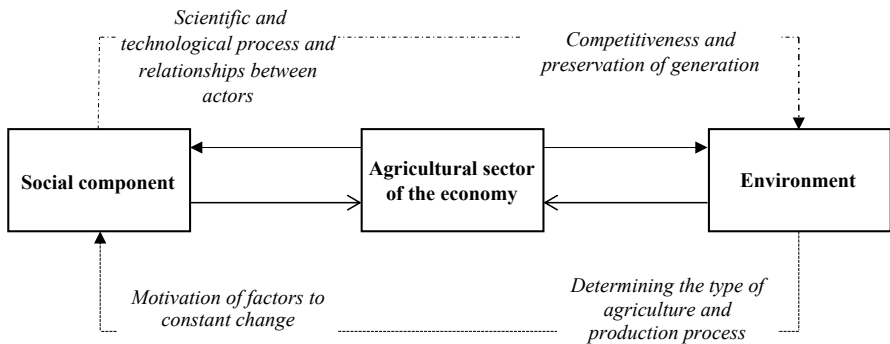
Third, the agricultural sector is essentially multifunctional: it produces food (because it meets the company's priority needs) as well as non-food products (replacing non-renewable natural resources that are running out).

Fourth, increasing the viability of rural areas [2 ].

Thus, we see that the concept of sustainable development of the agricultural sector is extremely important and necessary to obtain a long-term effect of stability and balance of the agricultural sector and the national economy as a whole and, as a result, achieve a high quality of life [14, 18].

Thus, we can conclude that in the development of the agricultural sector plays a significant role in the environment, which forms the external factors influencing both the agricultural sector and social development. Therefore, we turn to the analysis of the prerequisites for sustainable development of the agricultural sector.

Therefore, we consider it expedient to consider schematically the relationship between the agricultural sector, society and the environment (Fig.2)

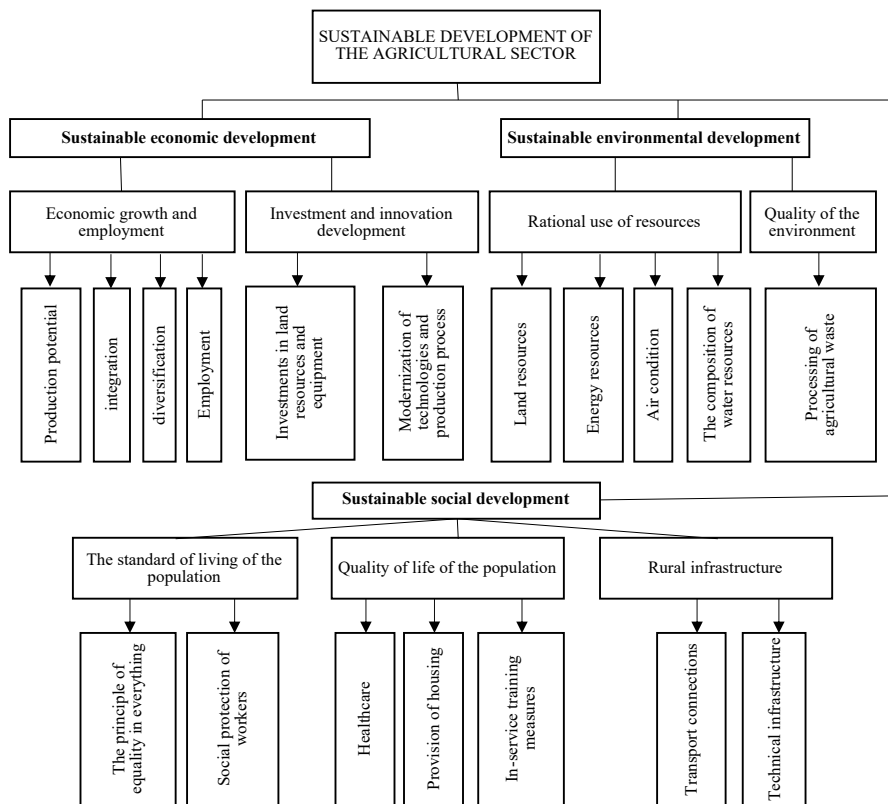


*Fig. 2 - The main link between the agricultural sector, society and the environment (compiled by the author based on [9])*

Note that the concept of sustainable development of the agricultural sector includes a large number of components that need to be linked to each other. Due to these interrelations, such important factors of sustainable development as: rational use of economic and intellectual resources, improvement of the quality of life of the rural population and balanced use of natural resources, food production, etc. are growing.

Having analyzed the essence of sustainable development of the agricultural sector and its preface, we consider it appropriate to formalize the above in the form of a scheme (Fig. 3)





*Fig. 3 - Structure of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy (compiled by the author on the basis of [6])*

According to the scheme (Fig. 1.3.) We can conclude that the main criterion for sustainable development is to increase the production of safe food products to meet the needs of their inhabitants, ensuring economic efficiency of production, which will stimulate expanded reproduction. The social component of sustainable development involves improving the level and quality of life of peasants, stabilizing demographic and migration processes.

It should be noted that the production of agricultural products primarily depends on climatic and natural conditions, ie is seasonal to a greater extent, which makes this industry less attractive for investment. This leads to a weak level of infrastructure development, low wages and insufficient protection against risks [4].

The importance of developing the social infrastructure of the agricultural sector is due to the fact that the complication of agricultural relations due to scientific and technological progress leads to an increase in the role of the human

factor and, consequently, increases the importance of social development and human capital [17].

Rural areas are not directly involved in the process of agricultural production. However, these elements affect the course of production and renewal of the workforce. The data convincingly show that the provision of services and services to rural workers plays an important role in the economic activity of agricultural production. Unfortunately, living conditions and the level of social services provided to the rural population do not meet the requirements of a progressive society. This is one of the main reasons for the migration of peasants to the city [10].

A number of these factors lead to the fact that the agricultural sector is economically unstable and loses competitiveness among other sectors of the national economy. This hypothesis is confirmed by the fact that land is the main resource of the agricultural sector, is a limited resource and has unstable physical characteristics, which creates different projected and potential production opportunities per unit cost.

Thus, we will pay more attention to the factors that affect the agricultural sector. It is proposed to divide them into two groups: external and internal. Thus, the following external factors play a crucial role in shaping the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy: the development of domestic demand; availability of resources; competitive environment; state aid; scale and development of markets; institutional environment; state scientific and technical policy; pricing and tax policy; investment climate; natural conditions; social development of the community; state of the environment; the relationship between cooperation and integration into the agri-food system; economic conditions.

This group of factors is one of the most important conditions for the functioning of the agricultural sector, as it particularly affects the efficiency of economic entities and regulates internal factors, stimulating or limiting them.

The impact of internal factors depends more on management factors: the availability of highly qualified managers who can effectively make management decisions using world best practices, modern technologies for modernization and diversification of production, knowledge of available resources and adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Internal factors, such as location, specialization and concentration of agricultural production, are also affected by: the level of development of internal infrastructure; potential of economic and intellectual resources; organizational and economic forms of the enterprise; level of competitiveness; organization of production and management; innovations; responding to fluctuations in supply and demand; availability of agricultural raw materials; work motivation [17].

It should be noted that the agricultural sector as an integrated production system will work consistently and stably, provided that all factors of production are balanced, if socio-economic and agricultural policies are accompanied by legal and financial support. On the other hand, the system will be unstable if the factors of production remain unbalanced and the potential for resource use is low.

The overall result of the functioning of corporate structures as a system of production institutions in the agricultural sector is reflected in the perspective that embodies the stability of national food security and stable maintenance of highly competitive positions in the world market [90].

The practical implementation of the concept of sustainable development of the agricultural sector requires the establishment of priorities that can take into account economic interests in terms of social and environmental responsibility of economic entities. In this context, the following priorities can be identified:

- creation of an integrated approach to economic, environmental and social development;
- introduction of rational and ecologically safe land use. This concept includes many aspects, such as: protection and reproduction of fertility, increase of humus, technological possibilities of soil cultivation, reduction of pollution by nitrates, pesticides, heavy metals and other harmful substances entering the soil;
- natural-spatial organization of resource use, aimed at providing appropriate conditions for efficient use of potential resources without compromising the environmental balance of some administrations and the state as a whole;
- optimal combination of public and private interests with the public in the field of reproduction of natural resources [6].

Thus, analyzing these priorities, we can say that the implementation of the concept of sustainable development of the agricultural sector requires an integrated approach, which includes rational use of natural resources, introduction of technological innovations in the environmental sphere and the use of effective tools of state regulation.

Concluding the study of the place, role and importance of the agricultural sector of the economy in ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine, we will identify yoga goals that will shape the trend of further activities of agricultural enterprises and rural population. In order to solve this problem, we will consider the document "Common Agricultural Policy until 2020: Food, Natural Resources and Territorial Change - Challenges for the Future", published by the Commission of the European Parliament in November 2010. According to this document, the Common Agricultural Policy until 2020:

1. Viable food production.
2. Sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against climate change.
3. Balanced territorial development [19].

Based on a detailed review of the essence of sustainable development of Ukraine's agricultural sector, we can consider certain goals of Ukraine's sustainable development, which will form a new system of mutually agreed management measures for economic, social and environmental measures to build public relations based on solidarity, trust, equality and security.

The basic goal of these goals is the pursuit of social justice and rational use of nature, integration of economic growth efforts, which is possible under the deep

socio-economic transition of Ukraine to new approaches to public administration using the opportunities of global partnership.

In order to identify priority actions to ensure the implementation of the concept of sustainable development in the national agricultural economy, it is necessary to determine the priority areas of such work.

To do this, we analyze in more detail the main Sustainable Development Goals for 2016-2030, with the relevant tasks we have summarized and presented in Fig. 4.

It should be emphasized that six of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) concern sustainable agriculture, namely SDG 2 on eradicating hunger, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, CSW 6 on sustainable water use, resources, CSW 12 for sustainable production and consumption, CSW 13 for climate change, CSW 14 for the conservation of marine resources and CSW 15 for sustainable ecosystems, land reclamation and biodiversity loss. Sustainable agriculture also contributes to other sustainable development goals, for example, agriculture plays an important role in reducing poverty, building production and supply chains, and raising social standards.

Thus, the transition to the principles of sustainable development of the agricultural sector is a long-term process that ensures the production of safe food and preserves non-renewable resources without polluting the environment. The main objectives of ensuring sustainable development in the agricultural sector are to achieve a high standard of living for agricultural producers; the use of production methods that do not neglect the environment and do not pollute surface and groundwater as a result of excessive use of fertilizers and plant protection products, as well as do not lead to soil erosion and have minimal impact on the environment and biodiversity; preserve the traditions of rural communities and their customs and provide a fair income for the agricultural producer, while forming the basis for the continuation of family business for future generations.

Management of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy is a process aimed at creating a functional environment in which harmoniously combined and effectively functioning economic, social and environmental components.

It should also be noted that at the current stage of development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy, the priority management task is to promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all segments of the population.

## Sustainable Development Policy: EU Countries Experience

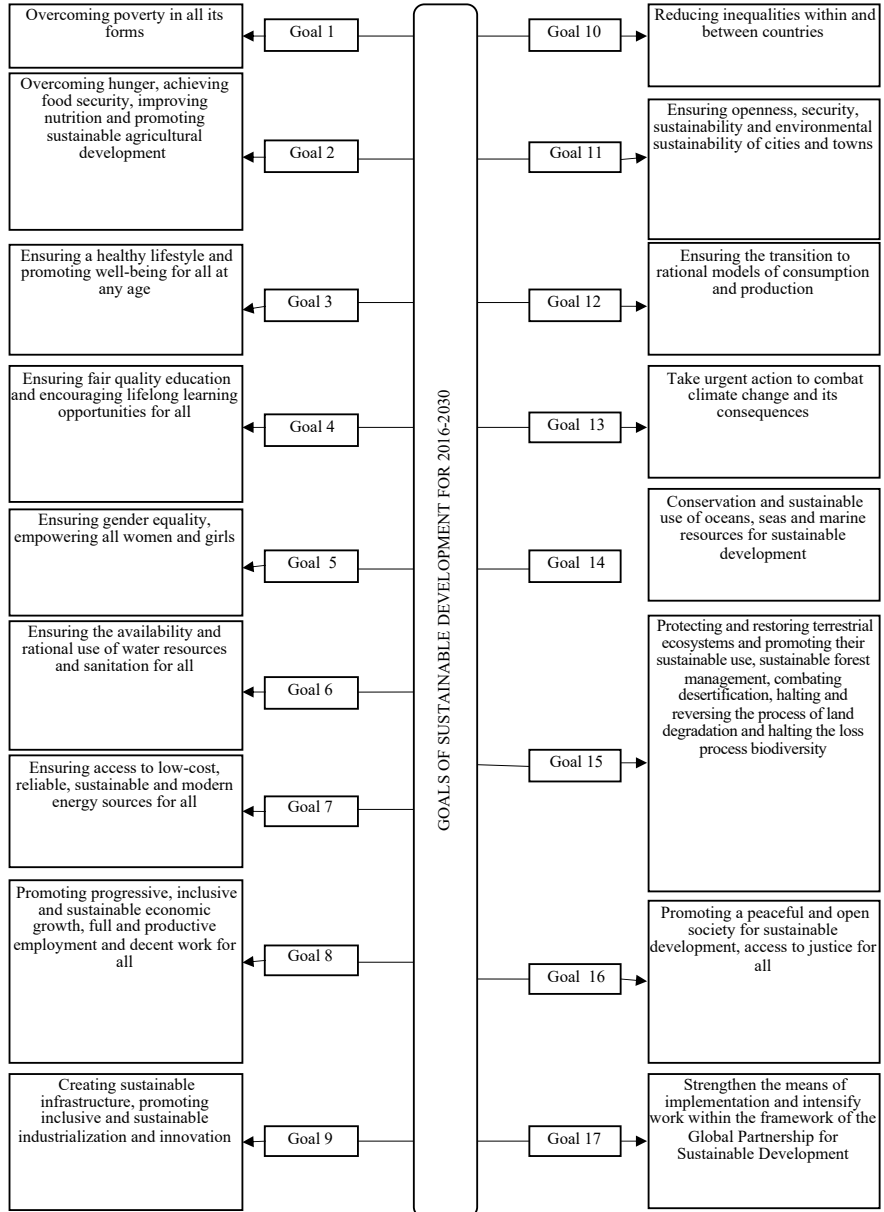


Fig. 4 - Sustainable Development Goals for 2016-2030 [19]

Ukraine has a very large natural resource and climate potential, which should become a priority area of comprehensive development. That is why the development of the agricultural sector is a leading factor in ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine. The ability of the agricultural sector and businesses to create an effective system of production, which under adverse external factors can maintain the trajectory of the state, is a significant contribution to sustainable development of the country [15, 17].

Such a mechanism of production includes optimization of agricultural production, preservation and rational use of resource potential of agricultural environment, improvement of social conditions of rural population and strengthening of ecological security of the state, which determines the leading role of agricultural sector for social, ecological and economic development of Ukraine.

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