

**CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPLES OF MANAGING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY IN THE CONDITIONS OF
INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES**

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Modern society faces a number of unprecedented economic, social and environmental challenges. Financial crises, income inequality, environmental pollution and depletion of natural resources are especially acute among them. In these conditions, the importance of forming a new, innovative worldview, which would unite the goals and priorities of development in all spheres of life, is growing. The most promising way to achieve sustainable development is the concept of sustainable development, which involves a harmonious combination of economic, social and environmental components. This means not only meeting the needs of the present generation, but also preserving resources and opportunities for the future.

The agricultural sector of Ukraine plays a key role in ensuring the sustainable development of the country. It has a significant potential for agricultural products and is one of the main sources of export income of Ukraine, which contributes to the development of the economy and the well-being of the population.

Social development, as the agricultural sector provides jobs and stimulates the development of rural areas, which makes it an important factor of social stability. Preservation of the environment through the use of environmentally friendly practices and innovative technologies in the agricultural sector can significantly reduce its negative impact on the environment and contribute to the preservation of natural resources.

Activation of the agricultural sector can become a locomotive of sustainable development of Ukraine, stimulating economic growth, improving social welfare and protecting the environment. For this, it is necessary to support small and medium-sized farmers: Creating favorable conditions for the development of farms will contribute to the diversification of the agricultural sector and increase its sustainability; implementing innovations through the use of modern technologies and practices will increase the productivity and environmental friendliness of agricultural production. Providing government support for investing in infrastructure, research and education in the agricultural sector can significantly stimulate its development. The agricultural sector of Ukraine has a unique potential for ensuring the sustainable development of the country. Thanks to the activation of the agricultural sector and the implementation of innovative solutions, Ukraine can not only overcome modern challenges, but also create a solid foundation for the prosperity of future generations [1].

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine. Here are some key reasons why? Agriculture is a significant contributor to Ukraine's economy, accounting for a significant portion of the country's GDP and employing a large percentage of the population. A strong and sustainable agricultural sector can help boost economic growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty in rural areas. Ukraine is known as the "breadbasket of Europe" due to its fertile soil and favorable climate for agriculture. A well-developed agricultural sector is essential for ensuring food security for the country's population. By producing enough food domestically, Ukraine can reduce its reliance on imports and ensure a stable food supply for its citizens. Sustainable agriculture practices are essential for preserving the environment and natural resources in Ukraine. By adopting practices such as crop rotation, organic farming, and agroforestry, the agricultural sector can mitigate the negative impact of climate change, protect biodiversity, and maintain soil health for future generations. Agriculture is a key driver of rural development in Ukraine, providing employment opportunities and supporting local economies. By investing in modern farming techniques, infrastructure, and education for farmers, the country can improve the livelihoods of rural communities and reduce rural-urban migration. Ukraine's agricultural products, such as grains, sunflower oil, and poultry, are in high demand in international markets. By focusing on quality, innovation, and sustainability, the country can increase its exports and generate foreign exchange earnings, contributing to economic growth and development. The agricultural

sector is indispensable for the sustainable development of Ukraine. By promoting innovation, sustainable practices, and investment in rural areas, the country can harness the full potential of its agricultural sector to drive economic growth, ensure food security, and protect the environment for future generations [2].

The world is no longer a collection of isolated nations. Today, countries are increasingly interconnected through a complex web of international integration processes. These processes involve the growing interdependence of economies, societies, and cultures across borders. Understanding these integrations is crucial in today's globalized world. There are several key drivers of international integration in table 1.

Table 1. Key drivers of international integration.

Trade:	The reduction of trade barriers through free trade agreements and regional trade blocs like the European Union (EU) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) fosters deeper economic ties. Freer movement of goods and services stimulates economic growth and competition.
Investment:	International investment allows for the flow of capital across borders, enabling companies to expand their operations and access new markets. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a significant role in job creation and technological advancements.
Finance:	Financial integration involves the liberalization of financial markets, allowing for the free flow of capital and financial instruments. This can provide greater access to funding for businesses and foster deeper financial cooperation.
Labor:	Migration of workers across borders is another facet of integration. Skilled labor can address shortages in specific sectors, while remittances sent back home by migrant workers can contribute to development in their origin countries.
Technology:	The rise of the internet and communication technologies has revolutionized communication and collaboration across borders. This has facilitated the growth of international trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

Source: forced by the author.

Here's a breakdown of some key drivers of international integration. Trade is a big one. Free trade agreements (FTAs) and regional trade blocs like the European Union (EU) or the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) act like bridges between economies. They reduce trade barriers, allowing for smoother movement of goods and services, which in turn fuels economic growth and competition on a global scale. Investment of it as a two-way street. International investment allows capital to flow freely across borders. Companies can expand their reach, access new markets, and contribute to job creation and technological advancements in the host country. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a prime example of this kind of integration. Financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected. This means freer movement of capital and financial instruments. Businesses gain easier access to funding, and international cooperation in finance deepens. International integration isn't just about goods and money. The movement of skilled labor across borders plays a vital role. It can address labor shortages in specific sectors of a country, while also contributing to development in the home country through remittances sent back by migrant workers. The internet and communication technologies have been game-changers. They've revolutionized how we connect and collaborate across borders. This has significantly boosted international trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

Globalization, characterized by the growth of interrelationships and interdependence between countries, significantly affects all spheres of life, including the activities of enterprises. The impact of globalization on enterprises can be divided into positive and negative aspects. Positive aspects are expanding markets opens up access to new markets for goods and services, which can lead to significant increases in sales and revenue for businesses. Cost reduction has created opportunities to shift production to countries with lower labor costs, which can lead to lower costs and increased profitability. Access to new resources opens up access to new resources, such as raw materials, technology, and human resources, which can help businesses improve their competitiveness.

Increasing competition increases competition in the world market, which stimulates enterprises to introduce innovations and improve the quality of products. Increased opportunities for cooperation creates new opportunities for cooperation between businesses from different countries, which can lead to the joint development of new products and services.

Negative aspects are increasing competition in the global market can make it difficult for domestic enterprises to maintain their positions in the market. Relocation of production to countries with lower labor costs can result in job losses in the country where the company is headquartered; globalization requires enterprises to constantly adapt to new business conditions, which can be associated with significant costs. In order to be competitive in the global market, enterprises must meet strict requirements for the quality of products and services. Globalization increases risks for businesses related to currency fluctuations, political instability and other factors. The impact of globalization on a specific enterprise will depend on its field of activity, size, competitive advantage and other factors [5].

In order to function successfully in the conditions of globalization, enterprises need: it is important to thoroughly research new markets to assess their potential and risks. Businesses must constantly improve their products and services to remain competitive in the global market. The introduction of new technologies and work methods can help businesses improve their efficiency and competitiveness. Collaboration with other businesses, both domestic and foreign, can help businesses expand their market presence and gain access to new resources. Businesses need to develop and implement strategies to manage the risks associated with globalization. Globalization creates both new opportunities and new challenges for businesses. Those enterprises that will be able to effectively adapt to new business conditions will be able to succeed in the global market.

Ukraine is a country with agricultural potential, therefore, one of the true directions for sustainable development is the development of the country's agricultural sector. That is why it is expedient to analyze in detail the performance indicators, influencing factors and main characteristics of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

Summarizing all of the above, let's analyze the strengths and weaknesses of agriculture, promising directions of development and barriers to their implementation. We propose to formalize the results in the form of a scheme (Fig. 1.).

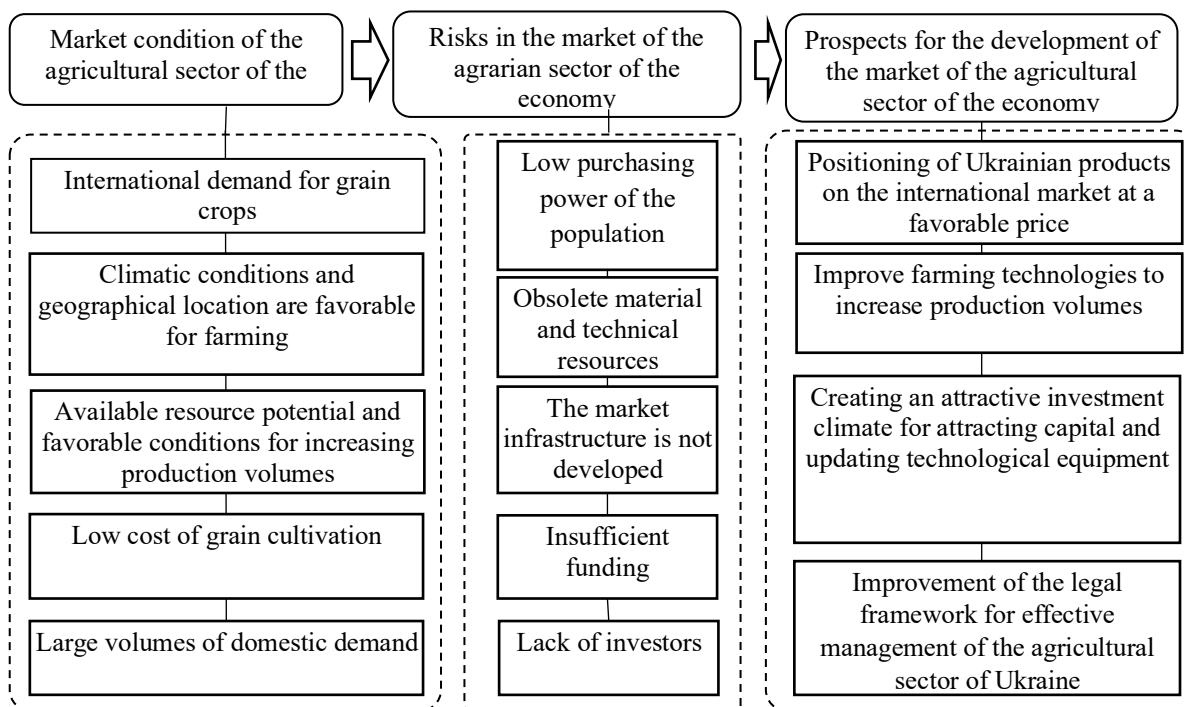


Figure 1. Analysis of the state of the market of the agricultural sector of Ukraine and prospective directions of its activity.

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [4, 8].

Based on this analysis, it can be stated that certain problems exist in agriculture: price uncertainty, outdated material and technical resources, underdeveloped market structure, lack of investors, etc. Let's consider some of them in more detail.

An important problem is the uncertainty of prices, which leads to the fact that manufacturers cannot establish the volume of products manufactured in the future and forecast the amount of products sold. Such a situation subsequently causes rapid supply fluctuations. Another phenomenon that interferes with the normal functioning of the agrarian sector market is that enterprises often produce a surplus of grain, the cost of cultivation of which significantly exceeds its market price. The underproduction of grains also threatens the loss of the budget for grain imports, while domestic producers will not receive a profit.

Consequently, such problems lead to uneven production volumes, which in turn leads to fluctuations in price and supply and can lead to large losses. All this forms the economic failure of farming. Such goodwill of enterprises in the agricultural sector may be doomed to bankruptcy and decline. To conduct business in the agricultural sector, it is very important to maintain a high level of economic preparation and a significant position of competitiveness among competitors.

As a result, a decrease in investment by foreign investors and mistrust of other business entities. Lack of investors is another weakness that requires careful investigation. The agrarian sector of the economy and farming requires high costs and significant funding (which is usually lacking). A lot of resources are used to run an efficient and stable agrarian business. That is why the issue of investors is very important. Enterprises must create an attractive investment environment for investors so that they support the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

Despite a number of weaknesses, the agricultural sector has a large number of strengths, namely: favorable climatic conditions and geographical location for farming; large volumes of domestic demand; international demand for grain crops; available resource potential and favorable conditions for increasing production volumes. Let's consider some of them in more detail.

One of Ukraine's competitive factors for agriculture is large land reserves. Not every country has such a stock of the most important resource for activities in the agricultural sector. Another significant advantage is favorable climatic conditions and available human capital.

The agricultural sector of the economy is able to provide jobs for 17.7% of the population.

The next advantage is that the most exported product from Ukraine is grain, and therefore Ukrainian agricultural products are in demand on the international market.

Having identified the weak and strong aspects of the agrarian sector of the economy, we can form promising directions for the improvement and development of the agrarian sector.

Innovative activity should play an important role. The priority of innovations in the agricultural sector is the introduction of the most promising agricultural technologies and, on this basis, the increase of production productivity with the aim of reducing the unit cost of production and strengthening its competitiveness on the domestic and world markets.

Thus, the directions of innovative development of the agricultural sector should be determined:

- 1) emergence and introduction into production of high-yielding varieties and hybrid crops, new breeds of animals and poultry;
- 2) stimulation of agroecological activities, in particular the development of alternative organic agriculture;
- 3) creation of highly educated professional personnel [7].

Despite the problems associated with the current stage of agricultural production, Ukraine must develop the production capacity of the agricultural sector so that in the coming years our agricultural products can enter the world market and compete with the products of other developed countries.

The study of the agricultural sector of Ukraine and its main indicators is an integral part of successful economic activity and sustainable development, in particular. At the same time, it is important to be able to collect and process large amounts of information regarding the clarification of market conditions and, as a result, the formation of further prospects and ways of development. Thus, the analysis of market conditions is a combination of the results of economic, scientific,

technical, social, political and other research. However, the need for regulation and control of all processes of economic activity in all spheres of activity is essential. For this, the state needs to create a mechanism for regulating the process of activity in the agricultural sector in order to obtain maximum benefits and effective sustainable development in the country.

A comprehensive study of the situation on the market of agricultural products involves the collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of data on the current state and potential prospects for the development of the agricultural market as a whole and its individual elements, in particular. This analysis of the market situation, which provides qualitative information about its condition and determines the quantitative parameters of demand and supply. Such indicators make it possible to rationally and effectively evaluate the market and implement methods of state regulation of it.

In addition, the analysis of the current state of development of the agrarian sector of the economy made it possible to identify a number of problematic aspects, as well as to identify a number of potential directions, the work of which will enable the activation of a complex of important qualitative transformations that will help ensure the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy. Thus, the formation of a holistic concept of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy should be aimed at revealing the hidden potential by eliminating the problems described above, as well as using the existing potential as fully as possible for the further development of the agrarian sector of the economy [3].

First of all, it should be noted that the substantive and organizational aspects of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy are formed under the influence of certain prerequisites and factors. Thus, the prerequisites in the work are systematized according to the criterion of sustainability, namely: 1) permanent - the subjects of economic relations have practically no influence on these prerequisites (natural resources, climatic conditions, sources of renewable energy, etc.); 2) conditionally constant – the influence on these prerequisites for subjects of economic relations is limited (for example, a balanced demographic and migration policy will allow, with a certain lag, to influence the state of human resources, in particular, their qualitative and quantitative characteristics); 3) dynamic – economic agents can significantly influence this block of prerequisites (agricultural production capacity, investment climate, level of innovation implementation, etc.). Accordingly, an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of quantitative indicators, allowing to assess the initial state of these prerequisites in a specific country, allows to identify strengths and weaknesses, as well as threats and prospects of the process of ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy, which is an integral stage of the management process.

At the same time, effective management of the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy must take into account the effect of a set of internal and external factors. Thus, external factors include the level of international competitiveness in the agricultural sector of the economy, the level of international demand for national products, the level of international supply of products of the agro-industrial complex, etc., while internal factors are formed as a result of the implementation of social, environmental and economic policies of the state [6].

Conceptual frameworks have a number of advantages over existing approaches. First of all, it is a clear specification of the elements of the controlled and controlling subsystems of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy, as well as the institutional environment, the components of which can simultaneously act as elements of the controlled and controlling subsystems. Thus, the managed subsystem is a combination of those objects to which the management efforts of management subjects are directed. In particular, this subsystem consists of the following components: 1) a set of target parameters that reflect the effective perspective of ensuring the sustainability of the development of the agricultural sector of the economy (its elements), which is represented by four food security projections defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, namely: the availability of food products, access to food, food stability and food consumption culture; 2) the block of determinants of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, which are subgroups of factors that affect the target indicators (the first block of elements of the managed subsystem); they include

environmental, economic and social determinants, which, in turn, are formed from individual factors within each of the above channels. Thus, economic agents directly or indirectly involved in the process of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy can directly influence both the target indicators of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy and their determinants.

At the same time, the management subsystem is a set of economic agents that have the authority to implement management measures on the objects of the managed subsystem. These include, in particular, state authorities, local self-government bodies and self-regulatory organizations. Thus, state authorities determine and ensure the implementation of strategic and operational provisions in the field of agrarian, as well as related policies. In turn, local self-government bodies are authorized to implement relevant state policy at the local level. Instead, self-regulatory organizations are designed to protect the interests of participants in the agrarian sector of the economy, as well as to lobby for the promotion of legislative initiatives aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy[8].

At the same time, the element that integrates the managed and managing subsystems is the institutional environment, since parts of the components of the institutional environment, such as institutional support (state authorities, local governments and self-regulatory organizations), form the managing subsystem, while the rest of the components, and namely: formalized rules of interaction of economic agents in the economy, i.e. regulatory and legal support, as well as non-formalized rules of interaction of economic agents (business ethics, traditions of business behavior, code of corporate integrity, etc.) are objects of purposeful influence, i.e. by their by nature belong to the elements of the managed subsystem. Thus, the institutional environment becomes the unifying link of the subject-object system of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy.

The second advantage of the conceptual foundations is the separation of the structural (detailing the directions of influence relevant for the target orientations of the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy in terms of ecological, economic, social and institutional determinants), functional (definition of the functions and principles on which the management process should be built) and hierarchical (comparison management levels with appropriate regulatory and legal support) approaches to managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy. Thus, the implementation of specific management measures should be carried out comprehensively, taking into account the aspects identified in each of the approaches [3].

First of all, the structural approach assumes that the management of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy is largely focused on four groups (ecological, economic, social and institutional) determinants that affect the target performance indicators represented by quantitative indicators of food security projections. In turn, the generalization of empirical studies on the determination of relevant factors of influence on the level of sustainability of the agricultural sector of the economy made it possible to formalize separate blocks of determinants within each of the four channels, namely:

- ecological channel (emissions of pollutants; production of electricity, its supply and consumption; use of forest and land resources; use of fertilizers; productivity, etc.);
- economic channel (foreign trade operations; investment attractiveness; scientific research activity; technological modernization; availability of credit resources; purchasing power of the population, etc.);
- social channel (quality and length of life; health care system; decent working conditions and wages; self-employment and number of small farms; level of education and awareness of the population, etc.);
- institutional channel (normative and legal support; level of corruption; political freedom and democracy; government efficiency; quality of state regulation, etc.) [6].

It is through purposeful influence on the determinants defined within each of the channels that it is possible to achieve the desired positive feedback from the target indicators of the

sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, which is why the quantitative formalization of the nature and strength of the influence of these factors on the performance parameters is of great theoretical and practical importance, as well as (if available) detection of time lags in the delay of their action.

In turn, the functional approach to managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy involves defining the functions and principles of this process. The analysis and systematization of the work of domestic and foreign researchers, presented in the previous paragraphs of the dissertation work, made it possible to distinguish the following functions of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy: supply, distribution and regulation. Thus, the supply function assumes that the key target priority of this process is to provide the population with high-quality food products in sufficient quantity, while minimizing the destructive impact on the surrounding natural environment. Instead, the distributive function assumes that the process of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy is designed not only to ensure the production of a certain amount of food products, but also to create the necessary conditions for their effective allocation through the use of existing and construction of new supply infrastructure facilities. It is worth noting that the implementation of this function is no less important than the previous one, since the unjustified concentration of agricultural producers in certain regions negatively affects the level of food security of the country as a whole, because the target indicators of the level of sustainability of the agricultural sector of the economy include not only the availability of food, which reflects physical availability of food products, but also access to food, which actually characterizes the population's ability to obtain food produced by the agricultural sector. At the same time, the regulatory function assumes that the management process should be built and implemented in such a way as to form a favorable regulatory environment, the main focus of which is to activate the functioning of agricultural enterprises and ensure the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy.

In addition, the generalization of the work of leading economists also made it possible to form a set of principles on which the process of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy should be built, namely:

- the principle of scientific validity - the management of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy should not be carried out spontaneously, but should be implemented in a balanced and comprehensive manner according to a plan determined in advance, which is based on real and objective analytical data and empirically confirmed patterns;
- the principle of publicity and transparency - the process of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy should be transparent and as understandable as possible for the end consumer of food products and other stakeholders; following such an approach will speed up the achievement of target performance indicators, as well as contribute to the coordination of efforts of state authorities, the population and representatives of agribusiness to achieve the sustainability of the development of this sector of the economy, because each of the parties will understand the importance of their role in this process;
- accountability and hierarchy implies that the subjects of the managed subsystem of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy should function in a coordinated manner, as well as bear joint responsibility to stakeholders for the achievement or failure of the relevant target performance indicators; at the same time, the process of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy itself must be synchronized with the process of managing the sustainability of the development of the economy as a whole, as well as be coordinated with the directives and recommendations adopted by the international community at the supranational level;
- the principle of coordination implies that effective management of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy of a specific country is impossible without international cooperation in this direction, because only complex and coordinated efforts of all representatives of the countries of the world, as well as specialized international organizations, can

crystallize into a positive synergistic effect;

- the principle of involvement means that all economic agents should be maximally involved in the process of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, because understanding their importance and role in this process helps to form the right motivation and improve the efficiency of their activities;

- the principle of consistency implies that the management of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy must be carried out according to a clear plan, which allows to gradually achieve a global positive effect through the fulfillment of tasks at each subsequent stage;

- the principle of preventiveness is one of the most important principles of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, because the prevention of environmental damage is a more rational and economical strategy than the elimination of large-scale destructive consequences of environmental disasters, that is, the system should be built in such a way as to timely detect various risks of disrupting the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector sectors of the economy, monitor potential threats and respond to them at the early stages of their development;

- the principle of regenerative means that, on the one hand, the activities of agricultural enterprises should not cause more negative consequences than the ecosystem can absorb relatively safely, and on the other hand, the functioning of regulatory bodies in the field of sustainable agriculture should be aimed at restoring those resources that can be renewable, as well as preservation of non-renewable natural resources;

- the "polluter pays" principle provides that the main burden for pollution of the natural environment in the course of agricultural activity should fall precisely on the initiator of the eco-destructive impact;

- the principle of adaptability means that the management system for the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy must be flexible to changes in ecological, economic, and social determinants, as well as to the transformation of target orientations and priorities of sustainable development at the supranational, national, and regional levels;

- the principle of rationality reveals the need to build a management system for the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy on the basis of rational nature use and consumption of food products;

- the principle of innovativeness assumes that an integral element of the management system for the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy is the development and implementation of various innovative technologies designed to reduce the negative impact on the ecosystem from the activities of enterprises in the agricultural sector of the economy, as well as innovations aimed at maximizing the production of food products while minimizing the cost of this process.

Adherence to these principles in the process of managing the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy will allow it to be optimized and achieve the maximum positive result.

In turn, the hierarchical approach to managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy involves the implementation of management measures at four interrelated levels, in particular:

- supranational - establishing the main targets, priorities, global action programs, as well as various directives and recommendations in the sphere of achieving sustainability of the development of the agricultural sector of the economy in declarations, UN development programs, international conventions, EU directives, framework agreements and other similar documents;

- national - determination of the main functional and organizational principles of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the country's economy, as well as the development of a corresponding strategy (concept) with further detailing it within the target guidelines and time horizons for their achievement, which are enshrined in the Constitution, relevant laws, presidential decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, etc., which, at the same

time, are consistent with the provisions set forth in normative documents of the supranational level;

- sectoral - management of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the country's economy should provide for coordination and cooperation in the context of this process between various branches of the national economic complex, which should be detailed and fixed in specific sectoral laws and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, interdepartmental documents and orders of relevant ministries;

- regional - the detailing of specific targets for the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, which must be achieved at the level of a specific administrative-territorial unit, taking into account the initial characteristics of its ecological, economic and social potential, which is fixed in interdepartmental documents, orders of relevant ministries, decisions of local self-government bodies, etc.

All these levels, as well as the target parameters and organizational and functional features of the process of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy must be coordinated with each other, which will ensure the achievement of the maximum positive synergistic effect. At the same time, violation of the principle of coordination at least between any pair of adjacent levels of the hierarchy can become a significant obstacle on the way to achieving the planned target parameters, which is why all the most important aspects should be fixed in the relevant regulatory documents.

It is fair to note that another advantage of those shown of the conceptual principles of managing the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy compared to already existing approaches is the specification of the vectors of ensuring the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy in hierarchical and structural-functional dependence on the identified problems and the existing potential of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy. Such a comprehensive approach to the formation of the management concept is designed to optimize the process of achieving its target benchmarks with minimal expenditure of all types of resources [5].

So, the generalization of the regularities of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy in Ukraine and the countries of the world, the target orientations of the sustainability of its development at the national and supranational levels, as well as the results of empirical research in this direction made it possible to formalize several priority vectors of ensuring the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, which should be directed to efforts of management subjects, namely:

- synchronization of supranational, national and regional sustainability targets for the development of the agrarian sector of the economy;

- determination of relevant ecological, economic and social determinants of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, taking into account national specificities;

- formalization of the time lags of the delayed response of the target parameters of the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy to the action of relevant environmental, economic and social determinants;

- development of recommendations on the transformation of the country's institutional environment, taking into account the importance of the impact of its individual characteristics on ensuring the sustainability of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy;

- formation of a comprehensive concept of sustainability management of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy with specification of environmental, economic and social tools for achieving target performance indicators;

- development of a matrix of sustainability strategies for the development of the agrarian sector of the economy at the regional level, taking into account the value of the input parameters of the ecological, economic and social potential of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit.

Sustainable development makes it possible to ensure the successful functioning of society in the long-term perspective. The main goal is to achieve social justice, economic stability and

rational use of natural resources to preserve the environment. It is worth emphasizing that the concept of sustainable development refers to overcoming hunger and poverty, reducing the differentiation of the living standards of the population, ensuring the well-being of the population, preserving marine resources, protecting eco-systems, etc. A comprehensive assessment of all components of sustainable development and ensuring the fulfillment of its objectives is paramount. However, it is also advisable to focus on specific goals for a more in-depth examination. Completing the above tasks, taking into account the provisions defined by the conceptual principles, will bring Ukraine significantly closer to the establishment of sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the economy. Sustainable development is a concept that emphasizes meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This applies to all aspects of life, including the economy, society and the environment. What can we do to promote sustainable development? You need to change your lifestyle by making conscious choices in your everyday life. This can include reducing energy and water consumption, recycling and composting, using environmentally friendly products and transport, and supporting sustainable businesses. Support sustainable development policies by contacting your elected representatives, voting for candidates who share our values, and joining organizations that work on sustainable development issues. Invest in sustainable development by investing in environmentally friendly companies and technologies, as well as supporting charitable causes organizations working on sustainable development issues. Sustainable development is a shared responsibility. Working together, we can create a better future for ourselves and for future generations.

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