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СТАЛИЙ РОЗВИТОК ТА ІНСТРУМЕНТИ СТИМУЛЮВАННЯ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ ЙОГО ЦІЛЕЙ НА МІСЦЕВОМУ РІВНІ

У статті узагальнено теоретичні напрацювання щодо дослідження термінології сталого розвитку. Охарактеризовано етапи еволюції поняття «сталий розвиток» та схематично проілюстровано перехід від екорозвитку до сталого розвитку.

Досліджено праці вчених щодо сутності понять «сталий розвиток», «збалансований розвиток», «соціально-економічний розвиток» та уточнено визначення «сталого розвитку» як еволюційного процесу змін у відносини соціального, екологічного та економічного вимірів.

Визначено, що ефективність стимулювання сталого розвитку територіальних громад віддзеркалюється на економічних процесах, що відбуваються в державі. Ґрунтуючись на наукових підходах щодо стратегії сталого розвитку класифіковано інструменти сталого розвитку за такими групами: організаційно-адміністративні, соціальні, економічні та фінансові інструменти.

Ключові слова: розвиток, сталий розвиток, стійкий розвиток, цілі сталого розвитку, сталий розвиток територіальних громад, інструменти стимулювання сталого розвитку територіальних громад.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TOOLS FOR STIMULATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ITS GOALS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

The article summarizes theoretical developments in the study of the terminology of sustainable development. The evolution stages of the «sustainable development» concept are characterized as well as the transition from eco-development to sustainable development is schematically illustrated.

The characteristics of the evolution stages of sustainable development allow us to determine: first, the concept of sustainable development begins at the intersection of two fundamental trajectories – economic growth and environmental awareness. Second, the idea of sustainable development is much broader than the concept of economic growth: it combines social and cultural values and elements which are not taken into consideration in ordinary economic calculations (the value of natural resources and intangible heritage). Third, the shift in the ideology from eco-development (which includes components such as environment and development) to sustainable development (which combines environmental, economic, and social dimensions) has gradually implemented a new development strategy worldwide. This has led to the formulation of several significant long-term changes in the vision of people's relationship with the outside world and to the implementation of policies supporting this vision by governments around the world.

The works of scientists regarding the essence of the concepts of «sustainable development», «balanced development», and «social-economic development» were studied and the definition of «sustainable development» as an evolutionary process of changes in the relations of social, ecological, and economic dimensions was clarified.

It was determined that the effectiveness of stimulating the territorial communities' sustainable development is reflected in the economic processes taking place in the country. The influence of these processes is carried out through the implementation of economic relations between the state and communities, which for sustainable development allows identification and use of the necessary resources (natural, labor, financial, and other), and their choice depends on the goals and objectives of regional policy, the current situation and the development of sectoral reforms. Based on scientific approaches to sustainable development strategy, sustainable development tools are classified into the following groups: organizational-administrative, social, economic, and financial tools.

Key words: development, constant development, sustainable development, goals of sustainable development, sustainable development of territorial communities, tools for stimulating sustainable development of territorial communities.

The formulation of the problem. The concept of sustainable development has had its theoretical origins since the mid-nineteenth century. In modern conditions, the concept of sustainable development has become increasingly widespread and has partially lost the meaning that was proclaimed in the Brundtland Report (1987). In addition to the comprehensive use of the term, there remain an impressive number of industry definitions of «sustainable development», which has subsequently obscured its original purpose.

One of the main tasks of sustainable development is to ensure an adequate standard of living for current and future generations. But today, the modern world faces complex ecological, economic, social, and cultural challenges that require new approaches to planning and managing territory development. The study of sustainable development in the context of decentralization is an important tool for understanding and improving the economic, social, and ecological condition of the territory and territorial communities. This makes it possible to identify possible opportunities for community development, including infrastructure development, entrepreneurship support, workplaces creation, and improvement of the residents' life quality, etc.

The aim and tasks of the paper. The purpose of the article is the generalization of theoretical developments in the study of the terminology of sustainable development. To achieve the set goal, the following research tasks were defined: to characterize the stages of evolution of the concept of «sustainable development»; to clarify the conceptual-categorical apparatus of the researched topic; to determine the interrelationships of sustainable development through the economic, ecological and social vector; to determine organizational-administrative, social, economic and financial tools for stimulating the sustainable development of territorial communities.

The subject of the research is sustainable development and stimulation of the achievement of its goals at the local level.

Analysis of recent research and publications. A significant number of studies on the fundamentals of the concept of sustainable development were highlighted in the works of such foreign scientists as G. Brundtland, H. Daly, D. Meadows, G. Richardson, R. Solow, and others. Studies of the essence of sustainable development and its fundamental components have received wide attention in the field of public administration among the scientists of our time, particularly: I. Bystryakov, O. Bilorus, B. Burkynsky, V. Geets, Z. Gerasimchuk, B. Danylyshyn, L. Melnyk, P. Nadolishnyi, M. Pashkevych and others.

A large number of scientific sources on the subject under study speak of both the interest of scientists in the concept of sustainable development around the world and the diversity of ideas about its essence and vectors of development. Based on the above, in modern conditions, there is an urgent need to generalize foreign and domestic developments regarding the essence of sustainable development, especially in the context of decentralization.

The main body of the paper and the obtained results. The term «sustainable development» started to be widely accepted in the late 1980s after its appearance in the document «Our Common Future», also known as the «Brundtland Report»: «development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs» [2].

With the aim of perceiving the concept of «sustainable development» and its spread in the domestic space, let's consider in more detail the categories that reveal those that are close in essence: «development», «sustainable development», «constant development» and their meaning to «balanced development» and «social-economic development».

Having analyzed the research of Ukrainian scientists regarding the definition of the category «development», we can conclude that, despite the closeness of views, there is no single interpretation of the concept. Thus, development is; «the process of changes in certain spheres, industries or in certain territories» [16, p. 157]; «a special type of changes in complex system objects» [8, p. 498]; «the process of transition from one state to another, more advanced» [7, p. 600]; «the change of objects, causing their new qualitative condition» [6, p. 625]; «a multifaceted process leading to qualitative changes» [17, p. 17]. The generalization of these positions indicates that the primary reference point for building a strategy of sustainable development is the changes, thanks to which the object, to which these changes are directed, passes into a different condition,

characterized by a significant improvement of its properties.

Discovering the scientific apparatus of domestic sources, it was concluded that there is no unanimous opinion regarding the definition of the concept of «sustainable development» in scientific views also. Thus, O.I. Vasylieva, researching the management of sustainable development of territorial communities (2019, 2020), came to the following conclusion: sustainable development is a process that is regulated and carries out a harmonious combination of three components (social, economic, ecological) for the sake of not only preserving the surrounding environment but also for the restoration of its integrity in combination with maintaining the high standards of life quality [4, p. 7]. In their monograph «Determinants of sustainable economic development» (2019) V.V. Hrapkin and V.A. Ustylenko consider sustainable development as a «mankind survival strategy « in modern conditions with a combination of «social and economic needs» with the preservation of natural resources in conditions of their limitations [10, p. 7]. Kozukhova T.V. in the scientific work «Formation and transformation of the global financing system for sustainable development» (2017) applies a comprehensive approach to defining the concept of «sustainable development» and equates it with the concept of «social-economic development», which takes into account the interaction of three components (economic growth, raising social standards and preserving the environment) with the joint participation of the world society and partnership [9, p. 24].

In our opinion, such an identification is not appropriate, because historically back in the 80s, there was a transition of ideology from the concept of social orientation and economic growth to sustainable development, which combines not only these two orientations but also applies approaches with the use of natural resources, taking into account their limitations. O.G. Osaulenko carried out a complex systematic study in the work «Modeling and management of sustainable socio-economic development» (2002) and defined the category «sustainable development» as a «process of balanced development», which includes a combination of two components - economic and social - under the condition of preserving and caring for the natural environment for future generations [12, p. 8]

Summarizing the above approaches, scientists provide a definition of the concept of «sustainable development» in the general sense, which is a «process of achieving goals» during the evolution of humanity by promoting self-renewal and preservation of the natural environment, capable of influencing generations both of real-time and in the future. At the same time, the position of the state, as a «smart» manager, consists of the careful use of resources (economic, intellectual, human, natural, financial, etc.) thanks to the announcement of an effective economic policy, fair distribution of national benefits, support for resource-saving innovative technologies, etc. [1, p. . 19]

The term «sustainable development» has many synonyms in the literature, the most frequent are «constant growth (or development)», «sustainability». Sustainability refers to «something» that continues and must continue existing with an a priori infinite time horizon. It is defined in the context of an action (or a process) that is observed over time and the level of which should not decrease. If we interpret «sustainability» as a strategy for sustainable development, we get the following: the reference to needs emphasizes the pursuit of well-being for people, which is considered in a broader sense than the maximization of per capita consumption of conventional theories of economic growth.

We can claim that most scientists identify the concepts of «sustainable development» and «constant development». In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the term «sustainable», which is one that will preserve the state of the environment without changing its original properties, and, at the same time, develop in the direction of an exponential trajectory.

The concept of sustainable development has been evolving and improving over the past thirty years, especially since 1987. The study of this evolution is limited to important events and the main international documents which developed and spread the concept of sustainable development: the Stockholm Conference and its Declaration (1972) [5] in response to the idea of «zero economic growth» of the Club of Rome («The Limits to Growth», 1972), the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland report «Our Common

Future», 1987 [2] and the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro, 1992 [21]), etc. The key events in the evolution of the concept of «sustainable development» are performed in fig. 1. Basically, the idea of sustainable development tries to reconcile development and respect for nature. The Brundtland Report “Our Common Future” (1987) is the result of the commission convened by the United Nations which suggested the «global agenda for change» in terms of the concept and practice of development. It emphasizes the urgent need to rethink the way of life and management: in order to «responsibly respond to the goals and aspirations of humanity», it is necessary to find new ways of solving the old problems, as well as establish international cooperation and coordination [22, p.26].

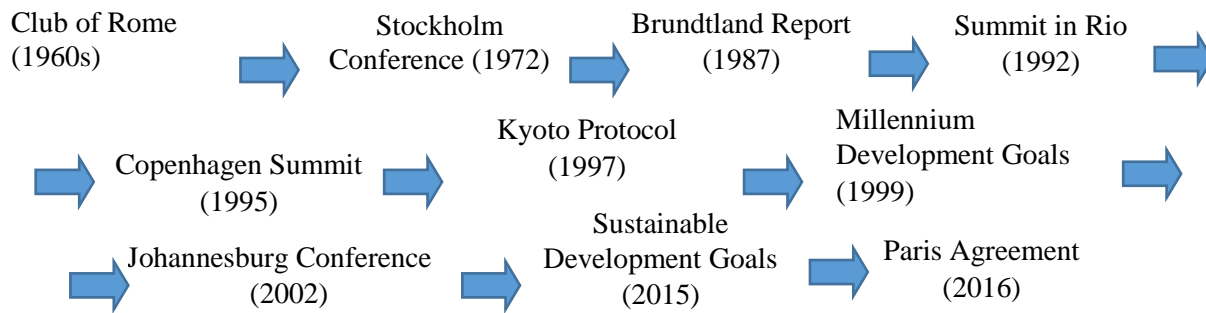


Fig. 1. Key events in the evolution of the concept of «sustainable development»

The World Commission on Environment and Development is called to draw the world's attention to the «accelerated degradation of the environment and natural resources, as well as to the consequences of economic and social development.» When creating the Commission, the UNO General Assembly clearly emphasized two important ideas: the first is that the «well-being» of the environment, the economy, and people are inextricably linked; the second – sustainable development requires global cooperation of everyone without exception [22, p.26]. Thanks to Brundtland report, the concept became a universal exclamation of everyone interested in the economic development and protection of the environment [23, p. 4].

One more turning point became that in June 1992, the representatives from 179 countries gathered in Rio de Janeiro to participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, commonly known as the Rio Earth Summit. One of the main agreements signed during this meeting was a program called «Action XXI». This 900-page document describes the first steps the world must take towards sustainable development at both local, national, and international levels during the 21st century, namely: the combination of social and economic vectors, particularly, the fight against poverty and the sustainable urban planning promotion; resources preservation and management, in particular, protection of fishing zones in the World Ocean and the fight against deforestation; the strengthening of the large groups' role such as women, local self-government bodies and civil society organizations; the implementation tools provision, one of which is the environmental technologies transfer [21].

In addition, Chapter 28 of «Local Authorities' Initiatives in Support of Agenda 21» encourages local and regional self-government bodies, as well as civil society to participate in the development of the “Agenda 21 program at the community level”. Ideally, the coordination of efforts for sustainable development – from the international level to local municipalities – should support the effectiveness of all actions. Cities all over the world have implemented such a plan to promote sustainable development at the municipal level [22, p.31].

This way, the concept of sustainable development begins its existence from the meeting of two fundamental trajectories: economic growth and environmental awareness. Secondly, the idea of sustainable development is much broader than the concept of economic growth: it integrates social and cultural values and elements that are not taken into account by conventional economic calculations (the value of natural assets and intangible heritage). Thirdly, by making the transition of ideology from eco-development, which includes such components as environment and development,

to sustainable development, which combines environmental, economic, and social dimensions, a new development strategy was gradually launched around the world, allowing the formulation of several significant prospective changes in the vision of human relations with the surrounding world and the implementation of policies to support such a vision of the world by governments, namely:

- economic growth is not enough in itself: economic, social, and environmental aspects of any action are interconnected. Addressing only one aspect at a time leads to errors in general judgments and has «unsustainable» consequences. This way, you cannot take care of the environment and provide people with the services they need without relying, at least partly, on economic resources.

- since sustainable development is inherently interconnected or interdependent, it is important to look across borders (geographical or institutional) so that strategies could be coordinated and rational decisions can be made. Sometimes a problem occurs within one predetermined area of competence, such as a specific government agency or a single point of view. Therefore, cooperation must be an integral part of the decision-making process if it is to lead to rational and effective governance.

- the sustainable development concept forces us to think about actions from a different time perspective: making a choice, we must look at the short term and, at the same time, take into account the impact that will be in the long-term perspective. So, if forest management is aimed at immediate profit and leads to the disappearance of this natural resource, the overall result is actually a significant loss of long-term income, biodiversity, capacity to absorb carbon dioxide, etc.

The Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as the SDGs) were adopted by the UNO in September 2015 within the frames of the 2030 Agenda and they define 17 priorities for socially just, environmentally safe, economically prosperous, inclusive, and predictable development. The basis for their formation was the Millennium Goals, coming from eight fundamental goals and covering such humanitarian issues as reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, providing access to education, etc. [7]. The agenda made progress in reducing poverty and hunger, but showed gaps in reducing inequality and failed due to a lack of coherence. The Sustainable Development Goals aim to overcome these pitfalls by addressing common global challenges.

Implementation of the SDGs is complicated by the uneven growth of debt, possible jumps in financial instability, and increased tensions in world trade. Achieving them requires more investment in certain key areas, such as climate-resilient infrastructure. For this, it is necessary to take steps to redirect financial resources to such activities that would positively contribute to the achievement of the indicators laid down in the SDGs.

First of all, in 2020, the Covid-19 crisis had a devastating impact on the results of the implementation of the SDGs, at that high level, the unprecedented health, social and economic crisis caused by the pandemic risk the failure of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Among the goals most affected by the pandemic and its consequences, we can single out: health, and the fight against hunger and poverty. Although the pace of global poverty reduction is already slowing, the pandemic is expected to push 40 to 60 million new people into extreme poverty.

In 2019, the President of Ukraine approved the Decree «On Goals of Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the period until 2030» [15]. The list of national indicators of sustainable development goals was approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 21, 2019 No. 686-r «Issues of data collection for monitoring the implementation of sustainable development goals» [13].

The 17 priority goals of sustainable development of Ukraine include the implementation of 86 tasks, which are being achieved with the help of 183 indicators, only 110 of which correspond to the global indicators or are close to them [15].

The reform of the administrative-territorial system and the introduction of the foundations of financial decentralization in Ukraine provide a certain financial, organizational, and managerial independence of the territorial community from the central authorities and their decisions. Such

autonomy is possible only with full and effective use of all opportunities and available resources with the maximum return from their involvement. That means it is about «balanced economic, social and ecological development based on sustainable (relentless, long-term, sustained) use of resources» [19].

Research on the sustainable development of territorial communities should include the analysis of economic indicators, such as GDP and the unemployment rate, as well as the study of social and cultural aspects, such as education, health, and national identity. Research may also focus on environmental aspects such as the condition of natural resources, air and water quality, and environmental sustainability.

The results of such studies can be used to develop plans for the development of the territory and make decisions about investments and development programs. Carrying out research on sustainable development can contribute to achieving a balanced development of the territory, ensuring a quality living environment for residents, preserving natural resources, and ensuring economic growth.

The effectiveness of stimulating the sustainable development of territorial communities is reflected in the economic processes taking place in the state. The influence of these processes is carried out through the implementation of economic relations between the state and communities, which allows for sustainable development to identify and use the necessary resources (natural, labor, financial, and other), and their choice depends on the goals and objectives of regional policy, the current situation and the development of sectoral reforms. Based on scientific approaches to the strategy of sustainable development, it is appropriate to classify the tools of sustainable development into the following groups: organizational-administrative, social, economic, and financial tools.

Organizational and administrative tools are aimed at forming a legal and organizational-economic environment adequate to market principles and tasks for the sustainable development of territorial communities. These include the legislative field on the principles of local self-government, the voluntary association of communities, the constitutional principles of implementing administrative-territorial reform and strengthening the capacity of communities, methods of supporting and stimulating sustainable development, etc.

As part of the economic role of the territorial community, the attention is focused on its capacity. Ensuring the appropriate level of community capacity is possible only under the condition of strategic planning of the united territorial community development with the use of social modeling technologies to ensure the representation of settlements' communities in the process of community formation and its existence; a compromise between achieving the economic viability of the community, preserving the eco-flora, fauna, and the interests of its residents in the matter of using social and administrative services [18].

The basis for ensuring the sustainable development of the territory is the system of resources available in the territorial community. It includes basic and socially and economically determined resources [11]. Their effective use is the basis for the fulfillment of the powers granted to the community.

As a result of the decentralization of management powers to the level of territorial communities, powers were delegated, which under the conditions of functioning of villages', settlements', and cities' (of district value) councils belonged to the powers of the district state administration and the district council.

In addition, the Order of the Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing and Communal Services dated March 30, 2016 No. 75 approved «Methodical recommendations for the formation and implementation of forecast and program documents for the socio-economic development of the united territorial community» [14].

Social incentives for the sustainable development of communities include the following: the creation of single centers of social services; social planning taking into account the governmental requirements, and the needs of community residents and involving them in solving social problems; the state social order as a single list of basic social services for vulnerable persons, guaranteed by

the state on a free basis; budgetary social services of non-state (private) institutions in accordance with defined legal mechanisms; paid social services; provision of qualified management staff with involvement of the public in management and control.

Economic tools for stimulating the sustainable development of communities can be market, production, and financial. Market instruments are necessary to stimulate demand for the products of enterprises that are produced or offered for sale. Production tools are aimed at creating conditions for the coordination of the activities of subjects in the field of production in the implementation of scientific, scientific-technical, and innovative activities and for cooperation between subjects of various types of activity.

While stimulating the sustainable development of communities in conditions of decentralization, one of the most significant groups of instruments are financial instruments, which are divided into investment instruments (bank deposits, bonds and bond funds, debt obligations or promissory notes, investments in shares, investment funds, futures, options), credit-money (budget loan, guaranteeing loans, reimbursement of part of the expenses for paying interest on the loan, etc.) and budgetary. The last (budgetary) tools for stimulating the sustainable development of communities characterize the budget-expenditure and tax policy. They include fiscal instruments, with the help of which state authorities and management regulate the receipt of budget funds. Such tools allow for managing budgetary financial resources at different levels and leveling existing territorial and social-economic disparities.

Stimulation of the sustainable development of communities is determined by a set of measures using financial instruments. Economic relations arise between state authorities, regional state administrations, and local self-government bodies manifested in the implementation of authority regarding the organization of the budget system, as well as in the state economic policy regarding the redistribution of resources for the implementation of social guarantees for the population, financing of various spheres of economic activity and other measures. Therefore, the mobilization of financial resources to budgets is one of the important tasks for creating favorable social-economic conditions for the functioning of territorial communities.

In the conditions of financial decentralization, such a subgroup of financial instruments as budgetary (including fiscal) contributes to the sustainable development of territorial communities.

To ensure the sustainable development of communities, the budget-expenditure policy uses direct methods, while the tax policy uses indirect ones. In turn, each of the mentioned methods can directly or indirectly affect the economy of the community. Subsidies and dotation are among the tools of budget-expenditure policy to promote development. Their use is conditioned by the need to support subjects of economic activity in terms of overcoming the technological backwardness of the industrial complex key sectors and increasing the competitiveness of the territory's economy [3, p. 55].

Budget investments are considered one of the most effective budget tools. Such investments are used «first of all for the structural rebuilding of the economy, the creation of a powerful material and technical base, for the socio-cultural sphere, country defense, and management», influencing the social and economic development of various territorial communities. They are determined by subventions provided from the state budget to local budgets in the relevant directions, for the implementation of measures for the specific territories' development, the implementation of sustainable development priorities, and the implementation of investment projects and programs.

The use of subventions received as a result of funds redistribution from the state budget to the benefit of local budgets contributes to the expansion of the financial base of territorial communities and their sustainable development. It is believed that such redistribution is effective, because local authorities have information about the necessary development programs, they can see how to use available resources in the best way, in which sphere of activity to attract investors, for the fulfillment of which goals budget funds should be urgently allocated in order to ensure the development of infrastructure and raise the standard of living of the population.

Direct methods of the budgetary-expenditure policy of indirect influence on ensuring the sustainable development of communities include the financing of economic infrastructure

and public goods, namely education, science, health care, housing-communal services, etc. In each direction, in the conditions of decentralization, a number of reform actions were implemented with the adoption of a number of legislative documents.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Summing up, we can draw the following conclusions: first, the concept of sustainable development begins its existence from the meeting of two fundamental trajectories: economic growth and environmental awareness. Second, the concept of sustainable development is much broader than the concept of economic growth: it integrates social and cultural values and elements that are not taken into account by conventional economic calculations (the value of natural assets and intangible heritage). Thirdly, by making the transition of ideology from eco-development, which includes such components as the environment and development, to sustainable development, which combines environmental, economic, and social vectors, a new development strategy was gradually launched around the world, which allows for the formulation of several significant prospective changes in the vision of human relations with the surrounding world and the implementation of policies to support such a vision of the world by governments.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a transformative, people-centered agenda based on the principles of transparency, participation, and inclusion. The SDGs are important to all of us because each of us bears part of the responsibility for our future and the future of our planet. Without concrete goals and measurable indicators, in the absence of a data set that allows us to analyze the situation, especially at the local level, we risk leaving the most vulnerable sections of the population behind and ineffectively responding to challenges that contain a threat.

In February 2022, the Russian Federation began an active phase of military aggression against Ukraine, which leads to the destruction of economic complexes in its regions. A war situation has a negative impact on sustainable development because it disrupts the normal functioning of society and the economy. It is already possible to identify problems that have a potentially negative impact on the sustainable development of territorial communities:

The destruction of infrastructure: the war caused significant damage and destruction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, power plants, and other social and economic facilities, essential for the development of territorial communities.

Threats to health and safety: The war has created high risks to the health and safety of the territorial communities' residents, including the widespread use of weapons and the effects of military operations, which can harm people's health and well-being.

Migration flows: the war has caused significant migration flows, which can lead to changes in the demographic composition of territorial communities and significantly affect economic development and sustainability.

Economic recession: the war significantly worsened the economic situation and led to a decrease in production and sales of goods and services. This can affect the development of enterprises and the standard of living of the population of territorial communities.

Environmental disaster: the war has caused an environmental disaster that can have long-lasting negative effects.

Therefore, the prospects for further research are the substantiation of the peculiarities of the state regulation of sustainable development of the territories affected by military actions.

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