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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN THE VINNYTSIA REGION

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN
THE VINNYTSIA REGION**

Monograph

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Author's:

Pronko L., Furman I., Pidvalna O., Shpykuliak O., Bilokinna I., Kolesnyk T., Tokarchuk D., Berezyuk S., Lebedyev A., Zakharchenko V., Zabolotnyi H., Baldyniuk V., Revkova A., Okhota Y.

Editor:

PRONKO Lyudmila – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Management and Law.

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ANNOTATION

Sustainable development of territorial communities is a process of planning and implementing actions aimed at balancing the economic, social, and environmental needs of the community in order to improve the quality of life of its residents without harming the opportunities of future generations. It involves not only internal improvement of each community but also active cooperation between them.

Institutional regulation of entrepreneurial activity, attraction of foreign investments, support for food security, and decentralization are key aspects that ensure harmonious development of any community and region as a whole.

Institutional regulation of entrepreneurship affects the stability and transparency of the business environment, which encourages the attraction of both domestic and foreign investors. Specifically, clear and understandable rules help reduce corruption and increase the investment attractiveness of the region.

Improving policies for attracting direct foreign investments can lead to an increase in economic activity, job creation, and infrastructure improvement. It also facilitates the transfer of technologies and management skills, which are important components of sustainable development.

Food security is the foundation of the health of community residents. Cooperation in this area can involve the joint use of technologies, knowledge, and resources to enhance productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector. For example, sharing innovations in agrotechnologies or creating joint logistics centers can significantly enhance the capabilities of communities.

Decentralization gives communities more authority in solving local issues. Importantly, it also stimulates cooperation among communities in exchanging best practices and management strategies. Joint work on infrastructure projects or social programs can ensure more efficient resource use and greater opportunities for development.

These aspects are interconnected and together form a solid foundation for the sustainable development of territorial communities, ensuring their long-term prosperity and well-being.

Further development of the territorial communities in the Vinnytsia region is determined by the fact that in the context of European integration processes and the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the resource potential of the region is not being fully utilized. Therefore, our proposals include the activation of the above-mentioned components of sustainable development, which are an essential prerequisite for forming a capable community.

The monograph is conducted within the initiative theme 'Ensuring the Development of Territorial Communities in the Context of Local Self-Government Reform,' state registration number 0122U002096, with the implementation period spanning from 2022 to 2024. The project is led by Pronko L.M., Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	<p>Pronko L.¹, Furman I.¹, Pidvalna O.¹</p> <p>PECULIARITIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW</p> <p>¹ Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p>	7
2.	<p>Shpykuliak O.¹, Bilokinna I.², Kolesnyk T.²</p> <p>INSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE "GREEN" DEAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>¹ Doctor of Economics, Professor, Corresponding Member of NAAS of Ukraine, Scientific Secretary of the National Research Center “Institute of Agrarian Economics”, Professor of the Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p> <p>² Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p>	26
3.	<p>Tokarchuk D.¹, Berezyuk S.¹, Lebedyev A.²</p> <p>IMPROVING THE POLICY OF ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VINNYTSIA TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY</p> <p>¹ Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p> <p>² Postgraduate, Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p>	53
4.	<p>Zakharchenko V.¹, Zabolotnyi H.</p> <p>THE DECENTRALIZATION REFORM IN UKRAINE AS A FACTOR AND INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>¹ Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p>	78
5.	<p>Baldyniuk V.¹</p> <p>PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COOPERATION OF UKRAINIAN TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>¹ Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University</p>	106

6.	Revkova A. ¹ , Okhota Y. ¹ DIRECTIONS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF THE STATE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POTENTIAL AND DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES ¹ Department of Administrative Management and Alternative Energy Sources, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University	117
	REFERENCES	131

1. Peculiarities of the development of territorial communities under martial law

The purpose of the article is to develop measures to improve the management of territorial communities under martial law.

Peculiarities of state management of territorial communities under martial law require the development of appropriate measures to ensure the safety of local residents and economic development. The article examines the basic norms of territorial community management under martial law, which determined the relevance of the study.

The theoretical and methodological basis of this study are the following methods and techniques: dialectical and abstract-logical; monographic; statistical comparisons, grouping, graphic, etc.

The approaches of scientists to the management of communities in modern conditions have been studied. It has been determined that it is advisable for territorial communities represented by village and town councils to concentrate their activities on attracting investments specifically to the development of agricultural processing enterprises within the territories of their operation in order to ensure food security.

It was established that since the majority of territorial communities are rural, therefore, the growth of the agrarian sector of the economy should be considered as the result of a dialectical interaction of two key factors: the functioning of the market mechanism in agriculture and state regulation of this industry.

The distribution of powers between military administrations and local self-government bodies under various legally prescribed options for their operation in wartime has been studied.

It was determined that, in addition to providing state support for the development of entrepreneurship in territorial communities, it is necessary to develop programs for the disposal of both domestic and military waste. Today, individual cases of implementation of solid household waste disposal programs are already being implemented.

The main directions for improving the management of territorial communities

have been identified, which should include: the development of a system of social support for the population affected by military operations by providing financial and social support and providing advisory services; the adoption and implementation of programs for the social rehabilitation of the population and demobilized military personnel of the Armed Forces, including through the creation of centers on the basis of local educational and medical institutions; stimulating the development of small agricultural processing enterprises to provide the local population with basic food products; stimulating the development of biofuel production aimed at providing the population and infrastructure of territorial communities with their own ecologically clean energy sources; ensuring the development of elevator enterprises and taking measures for their safe functioning; carrying out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

The approaches of scientists to the management of communities in modern conditions have been studied. It has been determined that it is advisable for territorial communities represented by village and town councils to concentrate their activities on attracting investments specifically to the development of agricultural processing enterprises within the territories of their operation in order to ensure food security.

It was established that since the majority of territorial communities are rural, therefore, the growth of the agrarian sector of the economy should be considered as the result of a dialectical interaction of two key factors: the functioning of the market mechanism in agriculture and state regulation of this industry.

In the modern world, where the role and importance of local self-government are recognized as important components of the structure of democracy and civil society, Ukraine does not remain aloof from this global process, the development of the management of territorial communities under martial law is unique. The issue of creating and improving the model of local self-government is of great importance for the further development of our country. At the center of this task is the question of how to ensure efficiency, transparency and responsibility in local self-government bodies that are able to meet the needs and expectations of citizens under martial law.

The works of a number of scientists are devoted to the study of various aspects

of the management of territorial communities and individual branches of the economy under martial law: V.I. Bordenyuk. [1], Lepisha N.Ya. [2], Logoshi R.V. [3, 5], Berezyuka S.V. [4], Dmytryka O.V. [11, 12], Hontaruka Y.V. [13, 14] and others. It is worth noting that they all point to the importance of such research. However, the peculiarities of state management of territorial communities under martial law require the development of appropriate measures to ensure the safety of local residents and the development of the economy. Given this uncertainty, the need for scientific substantiation of measures to improve the management of territorial communities in conditions of martial law becomes essential.

Currently, it is necessary to develop and justify directions for improving the management of territorial communities in the conditions of martial law.

The purpose of the article is to develop measures to improve the management of territorial communities under martial law.

The main bodies of representative power in Ukraine under martial law became local military administrations, which during the years of military aggression of the Russian Federation had to adapt to the challenges of war.

Since any representative body at all levels performs inherent (characteristic for its level) functions, their proper definition and consolidation has a significant impact on institutional capacity. Research on the role and functions of representative bodies in the development of the country's regions is quite relevant in the science of public administration. The well-known scientist V. Bordenyuk pays great attention to the distribution of functions and powers in the system of local self-government: "when distributing functions and powers in the system of local self-government, the competence of the representative body of local self-government should be derived from the competence of the territorial community, and the competence of executive bodies - from the competence of the relevant councils, which directly represent these territorial communities. As a result of this approach, the resolution of the vast majority of issues of local importance, with the exception of those issues that should be resolved exclusively in a local referendum, should be attributed to the powers of the respective councils" [1].

The issue of creating and improving the model of local self-government is of great importance for the further development of our country. At the center of this task is the question of how to ensure efficiency, transparency and responsibility in local self-government bodies that are able to meet the needs and expectations of citizens under martial law.

The approaches of scientists to the management of communities in modern conditions have been studied. The main directions for improving the management of territorial communities have been determined, which should include: the development of a system of social support for the population affected by military actions by providing financial and social support and providing advisory services; the adoption and implementation of programs for the social rehabilitation of the population and demobilized military personnel of the Armed Forces, including through the creation of centers on the basis of local educational and medical institutions; stimulating the development of small agricultural processing enterprises to provide the local population with basic food products; stimulating the development of biofuel production aimed at providing the population and infrastructure of territorial communities with their own ecologically clean energy sources; ensuring the development of elevator enterprises and taking measures for their safe functioning; carrying out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

As N. Lepish points out, a territorial community is a community that has a real ability to provide its residents with the help of local self-government bodies (and in the conditions of martial law, military administrations) a high-quality level of social and administrative services. In particular, education and culture, health care and social security, housing and communal services and improvement of the settlement, taking into account the new mechanism of financial and economic support, which causes the accumulation and rational use of these resources at the local level. Taking into account that military actions are being conducted in Ukraine and in order to ensure the provision of necessary assistance to the citizens of Ukraine, it is proposed to provide emergency (crisis) social services (if it is impossible to apply the general order of organization and

provision of social services). The decision to provide or refuse to provide social services in an emergency (crisis) is made immediately, no later than one day after receiving the relevant application, appeal, or notification. Emergency (crisis) social services are provided free of charge [2, p. 213].

Since the majority of territorial communities are rural, therefore, the growth of the agricultural sector of the economy should be considered as the result of a dialectical interaction of two key factors: the functioning of the market mechanism in agriculture and state regulation of this industry. Practice confirms that at various stages of the development of market relations, the role of the state and the market changes significantly. Achieving high efficiency of the agricultural sector depends on the optimal influence of the state on specific spheres and areas of regulation, as well as on the depth and intensity of its intervention in the market mechanism.

Concepts of state regulation of the agrarian sector of the economy should be characterized by systematicity, integrity and recognition of the functions that the state performs as a supplement to the market mechanism, creating conditions for all participants of the agrarian market. Currently, it is generally accepted that economic efficiency is best achieved in the conditions of a competitive market mechanism. The purpose of the state in a market economy is not to adjust the market mechanism, but to create conditions for its effective functioning: competition should be present wherever possible, and the regulatory influence of the state should be present where necessary [3, p. 149].

As S. Berezyuk notes, in order to ensure the food security of the state in the conditions of martial law, it is advisable to invest in the creation of large industrial agro-productions focused on technical and grain crops, which are further expediently used as fuel and fodder for livestock. Large livestock and poultry complexes are objects of increased ecological danger, it is advisable to modernize them by creating auxiliary production facilities focused on the production of biogas for own needs. The general direction of agricultural production should focus on sustainable and climate-friendly solutions, namely giving preference to agro-ecological practices: precision farming, use of crop rotations and biologically diverse polycultural approach in crop production;

small-scale animal husbandry with high standards of animal welfare (Table 1) [4].

Therefore, it is advisable for territorial communities represented by village and township city councils to concentrate their activities on attracting investments specifically in the development of agricultural processing enterprises within the territories of their operation.

Table 1

Measures are aimed at ensuring food security under martial law

Proposed measures	Awaiting results
Modernization of poultry farms, livestock farms, sugar and alcohol factories with the aim of creating production of alternative energy sources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overcoming energy dependence through the production of biogas and bioethanol 2. Ensuring a reduction in the cost of production and the final price of food products 3. Providing agriculture with organic fertilizers (digestate) at reasonable prices
Creation of small livestock enterprises and subsidization of OSH that keep 2 or more heads of cattle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing the dairy industry with high-quality raw materials with the possibility of further export of surpluses to the EU 2. Increasing the number of cattle
Subsidizing farms focused on the production of organic products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of product quality 2. Creation of additional jobs in rural areas
Reduction of export quotas for durum wheat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoiding a situation with a shortage of raw materials for the bakery industry 2. Minimization of seasonal price fluctuations for grain 1-2 class
Compensation of interest on loans for the construction of flour milling complexes, oil and grain production of small capacity to farms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of food prices in rural areas 2. Creation of additional jobs in rural areas

Source: formed on the basis of [4]

As R. Logosha notes, to solve the problems of the functioning of the meat market in Ukraine, measures should be taken, such as supporting producers, developing innovative farming methods, expanding export opportunities, and stimulating the demand for cattle in the domestic market. The improvement of the post-war industry structure should be carried out in the direction of accelerated development and the search for reserves. First of all, attention should be paid to agroclimatic and soil features, traditional cultures of the region, provision of water and material and technical resources, convenient access to processing enterprises and logistics channels, implementation of innovative technologies, etc. Proposals regarding the prospects of

the post-war recovery of the meat market in Ukraine are aimed, first of all, at the development of its infrastructure in order to ensure consumer demand by expanding the product offer of agricultural products, reducing losses during their transportation and storage, and smoothing out seasonal price fluctuations [5, with. 317].

As noted by V. Bondarenko, the state and local authorities should encourage research institutions to develop technologies and promote the development of biogas technologies at Ukrainian food industry enterprises [6].

State support for the biofuel production industry can contribute to its development. This may include financial support, tax incentives, creation of a favorable regulatory environment, and other measures that promote investment and infrastructure development. In general, the development of biofuel production in Ukraine has great potential and can have a positive impact on the country's economy, ecology and energy security. To achieve these prospects, it is important to attract investments, develop innovations and provide state support [7, p. 245].

It should be noted that the President of Ukraine signed the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" regarding the functioning of local self-government during the period of martial law" No. 2259-IX (reg. No. 7269). This Law strengthens the capacity of local self-government bodies, in particular, it allows for prompt adoption of decisions necessary to ensure the vital activities of communities [8].

Also, this Law expands the list of powers of city, village and village heads; changes the conditions of operation of military administrations of settlements; simplifies the procedure for adoption of acts by local authorities.

During the period of martial law, the law grants village, township, and city heads sole authority to make decisions regarding:

- release of communally owned land plots from illegally placed temporary structures;
- inspection of buildings and structures damaged as a result of hostilities;
- dismantling of buildings and structures, which, according to the results of the survey, are recognized as dangerous and pose a threat to people's lives;

- transfer of funds from the relevant local budget for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and/or to ensure measures of the legal regime of martial law;
- establishment of institutions for providing free primary legal assistance, appointment and dismissal of heads of such institutions;
- fight against natural disasters, epidemics, epizootics;
- hazardous waste management.

In addition, during the period of martial law, the procedures for adopting acts of local self-government bodies and village, settlement, and city heads are simplified:

- upon admission to the service, it is not necessary to hold contests, submit a declaration, conduct a special check, submit a document confirming the level of proficiency in the state language (if such an obligation exists) - the conduct of these procedures and the submission of documents is postponed to peacetime;
- the acts of local self-government bodies and their officials are not subject to the requirements regarding the publication of draft acts under the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information", as well as the Laws of Ukraine "On the Basics of State Regulatory Policy in the Field of Economic Activities", "On State Aid to Subjects" economic entities" [8].

The distribution of powers between military administrations and local self-government bodies according to various legally provided options for their operation in wartime is presented in the table. 2.

The issue of creating and improving the model of local self-government is of great importance for the further development of our country. At the center of this task is the question of how to ensure efficiency, transparency and responsibility in local self-government bodies that are able to meet the needs and expectations of citizens under martial law.

Table 2

Distribution of the powers of military administrations and local government organizations under the conditions of various options for the creation of the military administration

<p>In the oblast (district, locality) a BA has been established, and the oblast, district or local council cannot function</p>	<p>The corresponding BA exercises the powers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state administration (regional or district); on the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law; - oblast and/or district council, the executive apparatus of which is subordinate to the head of the corresponding BA; - the village, settlement, city council, its executive committee, and the head of the VA - the village, settlement, city mayor
<p>In the oblast (district) the BA is established, but the oblast or district council can function</p>	<p>BA exercises powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state administration (regional or district); - from the introduction and implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law. <p>The regional or district council fulfills its powers, but is subordinate to the VA within the limits of the established measures of the legal regime of martial law</p>
<p>The locality has not created a BA, but a regional and district BA has been created</p>	<p>The local council fulfills its powers, but is subordinate to the VA within the established measures of the legal regime of martial law.</p> <p>The head of the city council has extended powers. Within the limits of some of these powers, it is mandatory to inform the relevant head of the OVA</p>

Source: formed on the basis of [9, p. 41]

The approaches of scientists to the management of communities in modern conditions have been studied. The main directions for improving the management of territorial communities have been determined, which should include: the development of a system of social support for the population affected by military actions by providing financial and social support and providing advisory services; the adoption and implementation of programs for the social rehabilitation of the population and demobilized military personnel of the Armed Forces, including through the creation of centers on the basis of local educational and medical institutions; stimulating the development of small agricultural processing enterprises to provide the local population with basic food products; stimulating the development of biofuel production aimed at providing the population and infrastructure of territorial

communities with their own ecologically clean energy sources; ensuring the development of elevator enterprises and taking measures for their safe functioning; carrying out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

The issue of creating and improving the model of local self-government is of great importance for the further development of our country. At the center of this task is the question of how to ensure efficiency, transparency and responsibility in local self-government bodies that are able to meet the needs and expectations of citizens under martial law.

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In accordance with changes in the legislation, the powers of community heads, in particular, they can make decisions on the following issues:

- transfer of funds from the local budget for the needs of the Armed Forces;
- establishment of institutions for providing free primary legal assistance;
- fight against natural disasters and epidemics;
- hazardous waste management;
- release of communally owned land plots from illegally placed temporary structures;
- inspection of buildings and structures damaged as a result of hostilities;
- dismantling of buildings and structures, which, according to the results of the

survey, are recognized as dangerous and pose a threat to people's lives [9, p. 43].

In the last three cases, it is mandatory to inform the head of the relevant OVA within 24 hours.

Local self-government in Ukraine has proven its viability under martial law. In most regions, self-governing local governments have retained their functionality and manageability, the ability to carry out effective management at the local level in cooperation with the state authorities in the form of BAs and their leaders.

The approaches of scientists to the management of communities in modern conditions have been studied. The main directions for improving the management of territorial communities have been determined, which should include: the development of a system of social support for the population affected by military actions by providing financial and social support and providing advisory services; the adoption and implementation of programs for the social rehabilitation of the population and demobilized military personnel of the Armed Forces, including through the creation of centers on the basis of local educational and medical institutions; stimulating the development of small agricultural processing enterprises to provide the local population with basic food products; stimulating the development of biofuel production aimed at providing the population and infrastructure of territorial communities with their own ecologically clean energy sources; ensuring the development of elevator enterprises and taking measures for their safe functioning; carrying out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

There are at least three modes of interaction of the LGUs with the VA, which are used by different communities: (1) replacement of the LGUs by the military administration; (2) joint management of the community by the local government and the VA; (3) expanded powers of the local government with partial subordination to the higher-level military administration. The application of this or that regime depends on the specific living conditions of the community [9].

In most regions of the country, regional and district councils continue to exercise their legally defined powers in parallel with the work of the VA. The latter perform the

functions of state administrations and exercise leadership in the field of defense, public safety and order.

The main link of ensuring stability in the war at the regional level is the TG and their VA, whose functioning is supported by the OVA.

Several years of operation in the conditions of fiscal decentralization and the experience of remote forms of work during the coronavirus pandemic helped the rear communities to quickly adapt to life in the conditions of war. Over the course of a few months, the rear communities were able to restore their economic indicators to the levels at the beginning of the full-scale Russian aggression. This made it possible to ensure the stability of the rear, in particular with regard to the placement of IDPs and the relocation of enterprises [9, p. 53].

Considering the need for energy independence and environmental protection, consideration of this alternative energy technology becomes an extremely important task for Ukraine. General conclusion The SWOT analysis conducted by I. Kupchuk shows that the production of individual biogas plants in Ukraine has significant potential, especially taking into account the environmental and energy challenges of the modern world. However, the successful development of the industry requires government support, financial incentives and an educational program to reduce weaknesses and take advantage of opportunities. Therefore, biogas production has great potential in various aspects, and it is a really relevant and promising direction of research and practical implementation of the energy security of the state in conditions of martial law [10, p. 97].

As O. Dmytryk notes, the use of organic waste or agricultural raw materials creates an environment for the formation of ecological effects during their transportation, storage and use. The ecological effect of biogas production consists in the environmentally safe processing of organic waste and by-products of animal origin, due to methane fermentation [11, p. 142].

As O. Dmytryk notes, a comprehensive approach to assessing the condition and development of rural areas includes a number of indicators in the following areas: assessment of rural infrastructure; assessment of human potential; assessment of the

effectiveness of agriculture in rural areas; determination of the state of use of the natural resource potential of rural areas; analysis of soil quality and potential yield in case of soil degradation; assessment of the general state of rural areas according to international standards [12, p. 52].

Stabilization and restoration of the TG require the introduction of a new three-level effective and transparent system of strategic planning: state strategy - regional strategies - community strategies. Strategizing should contain the definition of four functional types of territories for recovery and stimulation of regional development: recovery territories, poles of economic growth, territories with special conditions for development, territories of sustainable development.

The creation of energy cooperatives is necessary to ensure the energy independence of territorial communities. As Ya. Hontaruk notes, as a result of the implementation of the program for the development of energy supply cooperatives within Ukraine, the following benefits can be achieved: the costs of technological services will decrease, since they are provided at a price that does not exceed the cost price; long-term preservation of household products will be ensured and income from its sale will increase due to the use of seasonal price fluctuations; there is an opportunity to additionally attract third-party financial investments under the collective guarantee of members of energy supply cooperatives (investors can invest in cooperatives for the purpose of purchasing surplus pellets); the rural population is provided with cheap pellets for heating the premises; conditions are created for the formation of large-scale batches of products, increasing their quality indicators; new jobs are created; the energy independence of the Ukrainian economy increases [13, p. 111].

Improving the management of territorial communities in the conditions of martial law should also be aimed at supporting the development of agro-industrial complex enterprises due to the dissemination by local administrations of information about the possibility of participating in grant programs that operate in the field of supporting small enterprises in the countryside and the development of local support for commodity producers and households.

Separate measures to support small agricultural producers are applied at the level

of local councils, for example, the Vinnytsia City Council has determined the procedure for providing financial support on an irrevocable basis to individuals in the field of beekeeping at the expense of the budget of the Vinnytsia City Council, approved within the framework of the Program for the Development of the Agricultural Sector and Ensuring Food Security of the Vinnytsia City Council of the territorial community for 2023-2025. In 2023, individuals who are residents of Ukraine and whose apiaries are located on the territory of the Vinnytsia community were able to benefit from financial support in the following amounts:

- from 4 to 9 bee families - UAH 200 per bee family;
- from 10 to 300 bee families - UAH 100 per bee family.

In addition to providing state support for the development of entrepreneurship in territorial communities, it is necessary to develop programs for the disposal of both domestic and military waste. Today, individual cases of implementation of solid household waste disposal programs are already being implemented.

Research by Ya. Hontaruk that priority measures for the implementation of this type of project in territorial communities should be aimed at:

- 1) familiarization with advanced European experience of production and use of RDF fuel by communities;
- 2) assessment of the potential of solid waste in the community for the production of RDF fuel;
- 3) creation of waste processing plants within territorial communities with a line for the production of RDF fuel [14, p. 167].

It is also necessary for territorial communities to carry out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

V. Bondarenko's research, based on the analysis of a number of factors, outlined the professional competence of future specialists, the components of which are grouped into informational, analytical and prognostic. Formation of the proposed set of competencies requires significant improvement of students' practical training [15, p. 5].

It should be noted that the potential of the agricultural industry in the field of biogas production is quite significant, however, as evidenced by the research of I. Honcharuk, the main restraining factor for the development of biogas production at alcohol and sugar factories is primarily the high cost of their modernization. However, the developed directions for improving the cultivation and processing of grain crops, including corn, will provide an opportunity to reduce the corresponding costs [16, p. 32].

Considering the limited functioning of the grain corridor in the conditions of martial law and the increase in the cost of logistics for the export of grain crops, it is necessary to support the development of small granaries and elevators for development.

According to K. Mazur's research, granaries and silos are partly under the influence of military operations or are the object of airstrikes. Ensuring the safety and protection of grain stocks is an important task. Additional security measures should include increased security and measures to prevent possible damage or loss of grain [17].

The current state of the agricultural sector is objectively decisive in the development of the economy of Ukraine as a whole, which has a high potential for modernization, introduction of new technologies and improvement of the level of processing of own products. But, unfortunately, his prospects are limited. Today, it makes up about 10 percent of the gross domestic profit, so increasing the level of efficiency of the agricultural sector even twice, as a final result, will lead to an increase of the gross domestic profit to only 20 percent, which will not significantly affect the development of the country. Therefore, in the conditions of globalization and constant aggravation of competition, the foundation of the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural products is innovation, which will give the opportunity to take its rightful place in the world society.

The agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy is generally oriented towards an innovative development path. In Ukraine, the appropriate legal field for this has been formed, namely: laws of Ukraine "On innovative activity", "On investment activity", "On scientific and scientific and technical expertise", as well as many other regulatory

legal acts and agreements. However, the introduction of innovations, as one of the main factors of increasing the level of competitiveness, is not systematically carried out.

It should be noted that due to the military actions in the East and the difficult epidemiological situation in Ukraine, unfavorable conditions have been created for the effective implementation of innovative activities both in general and in certain sectors. Therefore, it remains an urgent task to form a mechanism for regulating innovative development by implementing certain measures of economic policy and improving the state system for stimulating innovative development.

The strategic tasks are to increase the competitiveness of the domestic economy on the basis of innovation, which will make it possible to create advantages for domestic manufacturers in the fight against competitors on the domestic and international markets and help Ukraine take a worthy place alongside the developed countries of the world. First of all, in order to ensure the innovative development of the national economy, it is necessary to clearly define the state priorities of innovative activity and develop a set of measures to achieve them, which include: financial incentives, personnel policy, and the creation of conditions for the modernization of production. Analysis of recent research and publications. The introduction of innovations in the conditions of fierce competition is a prerequisite for the successful functioning of agricultural enterprises in the competitive conditions of foreign and domestic markets.

The most important incentives for the development of innovative infrastructure are financial support from the state and local budgets, especially for the implementation of priority agro-industrial projects in the regions, favorable credit, tax and customs policies for participants in innovative processes, the creation of conditions for the preservation, development and use of domestic scientific, technical and innovative potential, ensuring interaction of science, education, agro-industrial production, financial and credit sphere in the development of innovative activities.

In the conditions of martial law, the importance of innovative development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine grows even more. State innovation programs for the development of the agrarian economy can become a powerful tool for stimulating

innovation, increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

However, for these programs to be truly effective, their implementation must be improved. Here are some steps you can take to do so:

Facilitating access to financing. The state should make more available funds for innovative projects in the agricultural sector. This can be done by reducing interest rates on loans, providing grants and other forms of financial assistance.

Support for the development of innovative infrastructure. It is important to create favorable conditions for the development of innovative infrastructure, including research centers, incubators, accelerators and other structures that can help agricultural enterprises implement new technologies.

Stimulation of cooperation between science and business. The state should stimulate cooperation between scientific institutions and agricultural enterprises. This can be done by providing grants for joint research projects, organizing joint conferences and seminars, as well as other activities.

Support for the development of human capital. It is important to invest in the development of human capital in the agricultural sector. This can be done by providing scholarships for training students in agricultural specialties, organizing trainings and seminars for agricultural specialists, as well as other activities.

Creating a favorable regulatory environment. The state should create a favorable regulatory environment for innovations in the agricultural sector. This includes simplification of procedures for obtaining permits and licenses, reduction of administrative pressure on agricultural enterprises, as well as other measures.

It is important to note that these measures are only general recommendations. Specific measures to be taken should be developed taking into account the specific needs and conditions of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

In addition, it is important that the implementation of state innovation programs for the development of the agrarian economy is carried out transparently and under strict control from the public. This will help ensure efficient use of budget funds and prevent corruption.

The implementation of these measures will help to increase the effectiveness of

the implementation of state innovation programs for the development of the agrarian economy in the conditions of martial law, which, in turn, will contribute to the stimulation of innovations, increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

Therefore, innovative technologies in agriculture play an important role in its development, because they help save resources, rationalize production processes, improve consumables and finished products. To ensure the concept of sustainable development, agro-innovations are aimed at improving technologies and products with a simultaneous thrifty attitude to the environment.

We believe that the most important incentives for the development of innovative infrastructure are financial support from state and local budgets, especially for the implementation of priority agro-industrial projects in the regions, favorable credit, tax and customs policies for participants in innovative processes, the creation of conditions for the preservation, development and use of domestic scientific and technical and innovative potential, ensuring interaction of science, education, agro-industrial production, financial and credit sphere in the development of innovative activities.

Therefore, the main areas of improving the management of territorial communities should include the following measures:

1. development of a system of social support for the population affected by military operations by providing financial and social support and providing advisory services;
2. adoption and implementation of social rehabilitation programs for the population and demobilized military personnel of the Armed Forces, including through the creation of centers on the basis of local educational and medical institutions;
3. stimulating the development of small agricultural processing enterprises to provide the local population with basic food products;
4. stimulating the development of biofuel production aimed at providing the population and infrastructure of territorial communities with their own ecologically clean energy sources;
5. ensuring the development of elevator enterprises and taking measures for their

safe functioning;

6. carrying out educational work among the population in the field of popularization of vocational and technological education.

The application of the proposed directions for improving the management of territorial communities in the languages of martial law will make it possible to:

- to create additional jobs in territorial communities in the short term;
- to provide agricultural producers, households and infrastructure facilities of communities with relatively cheap sources of energy;
- to reduce the cost of essential goods of the product group;
- to attract additional investments in the local economy;
- to carry out implementation measures for war veterans and the population affected by military actions;
- to attract young people to training in professional and technical professions;
- creation of bioenergy clusters on the basis of agricultural processing enterprises;
- carry out the maximum possible disposal of solid household waste and waste generated as a result of military operations.

A promising direction of further research is the development of typical programs for the development of territorial communities focused on the post-war recovery of local economies.

2. Institutional regulation of entrepreneurial activity in the organizational and economic support of the "green" deal and sustainable development of territorial communities

The status-functional characteristics of the role of entrepreneurial activity, acquired in the process of evolution, determine the ability to solve social and economic problems of territories, communities, society, individuals, etc. In the methodological sense, a constructive approach to defining the mission of this institution is its positioning as: "Entrepreneurial activity is determined by one of the benchmarks for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by Ukraine. The development of agricultural entrepreneurship is an important determinant of the formation of the country's food security. Accordingly, there is a need for state support to create conditions for the development of entrepreneurial activity, especially small business and private farms" [24]. However, the development of the economy, territories on the basis of "greening" and (for) sustainable development with the direct participation of enterprises requires effective institutional regulation.

In the modern world, with the existing model of high-tech entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity, as a practice of ensuring the development of social, economic systems, and most importantly – a mechanism for satisfying the interests of people, communities – a number of global problems have been recognized, such as those that have arisen as tasks to be solved at the same time, namely: determination of climate change factors [50]; institutionalization of the principles of sustainable development – at all levels, including the state [51]; awareness of the limits of growth [52]; building a system of greed and thrift with available resources [53]; effective use of the achievements of human progress without prejudice to the processes of life [54]; formation of effective integrated [61] and cooperative [62] structures in rural areas, etc. This applies to society, the state, the economy and relevant industries in particular.

In Ukraine, the agricultural sector, and consequently territorial communities, are in a state of institutional turbulence [47], which should be associated with the need, in particular, to introduce effective institutional regulation of entrepreneurial activity on

the basis of a "green" course and sustainable development. In this regard, there is a need to create a reliable and powerful institutional mechanism for regulating the development of the agricultural sector, structuring entrepreneurial formations. The main role in this process is played by the state as a general economic institution that has a monopoly of power coercion to regulate socio-economic and market relations. Functionally, entrepreneurship, enterprises, as well as territorial communities are involved in this process in the status of objects, conductors, and acquirers of functions.

The priority of the given context of the problem for the development of territorial communities lies in the fact that the agricultural sector of the economy is a stable base for ensuring food security, the foundation for increasing exports of agricultural products and food. The industry is a significant guarantor of meeting the needs of the population, as well as the financial stability of the entire state, as it brings significant amounts of income to the national economic system of Ukraine. However, at this stage of development, the national economy is going through difficult times, because, trying to take an active part in world-class economic processes, the problem of competitiveness and efficiency of agricultural production is exacerbated. Therefore, methodologically, we again draw attention to the problem of institutional regulation of entrepreneurial activity. This topic requires further development and improvement, in particular in terms of projection on institutional changes that are constantly taking place and require improvement of institutional regulation factors [18]. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that research developments in the field of institutional regulation, development of the agricultural sector, rural areas, communities and entrepreneurship are quite wide-ranging [18 - 62].

Regulation as a function, mechanism, institutional attribute is a priori very important for ensuring the progressive development of the state and its economy, in particular certain industries and sectors. In the world economic thought, there has long been a recognized understanding of the essence and significance of the aspects of institutional regulation of economic processes, the functions and roles of state institutions in this regard are considered to be modeled. Expressing our research position on the issue of essential relations of the importance of institutional regulation

in ensuring the development of the agricultural sector and entrepreneurship, we will try to synthesize the judgments of other scientists. At the same time, we pay attention to the quintessence of the substantive characteristics of state regulation.

For example, V.S. Adamovska [19] is of the opinion that state regulation of the economy is "a set of forms and methods of purposeful influence of the state on the development of the social mode of production (including productive forces, technical-economic, organizational-economic and socio-economic relations) for its stabilization and adaptation to changing conditions" [19]. Forms and methods of regulation are inherent in institutions that are authorized by the state to perform regulatory functions to implement the policy of promoting the development of productive forces and industrial relations. A similar context of the issue is also noted in relation to the agricultural sector and entrepreneurship. Accordingly [19], the vision of the role and significance of the state in the regulatory mechanism for promoting the development of the economy and individual industries corresponds to the prioritization of power coercion. We believe that institutional regulation is a multifaceted set of methods of influencing economic and other processes in order to streamline them, among which the state.

In turn, O. Tarnavska [20] believes that in the economic sense, state regulation acts as a separate function that is carried out by the relevant apparatus. Although its nature and character are also determined by the nature and character of production proper, the function of state regulation is carried out through the conscious organizational activity of the state administrative apparatus [20]. Thus, it would not be wrong to consider state regulation among the main set of the institutional sector. At the same time, it is expedient to note that in the institutional environment, the main role belongs to the state, in particular through the ability to create appropriate institutions that are supported by official authorities. A strong state means strong institutions that protect the rights of citizens, entrepreneurs, and property through democratic laws and procedures. A weak institutional sector undermines the overall economic potential of the country [48]. In Western countries, the state has initiated the formation of an institutional environment depending on the degree.

Institutional regulation functionally embodies the system of institutional support, which is represented by a system of rules, norms, traditions, laws established by the state, as well as approved by society. These institutional factors correspond to the statuses of regulatory influence on socio-economic processes, sectoral development, and reproduce state policy measures. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the only legislative body is the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which forms the legislative support for agrarian development and the mechanism of procedural actions for their implementation. It is the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine that approves national programs of socio-economic development and determines the mechanism for their implementation through the formation of a system of responsibilities and financial support.

Regulatory policy in the agricultural sector is carried out by the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the National Bank of Ukraine, central and regional executive bodies, local self-government bodies, state specialized institutions and organizations.

Currently, Ukraine faces the task of developing mechanisms of state agrarian policy to increase the efficiency of using the existing potential of the agricultural sector of the economy to ensure the development of territorial communities in the context of post-war reconstruction in particular. To this end, special attention should be focused on creating prerequisites for its institutional support, which, first of all, provides for the formation of mechanisms of interaction between the state and business, the development of a system of agricultural advisory services in the form of information and consulting assistance to agricultural producers and the rural population, the development of small-scale agricultural production to ensure the integration of personal farms of the population into market mechanisms of functioning agricultural sector, increasing the efficiency of the functioning of self-regulatory organizations in the agricultural sector in order to eliminate excessive regulation, decentralization of the management decision-making process. It is also necessary to focus the measures of the state agrarian policy on the issues of increasing the efficiency of the use of instruments of regulation of the agricultural market, which will help to ensure the free transparent

movement of agricultural products, smooth out price fluctuations, meet the needs of consumers in high-quality and affordable food, as well as the development of the agricultural logistics system as a factor in increasing the profitability of enterprises by reducing general production costs and achieving year-round provision of the population with food at affordable prices [22].

Since Ukraine gained independence, more than 150 laws related to agricultural activities and the countryside have been adopted. However, the situation in rural areas has not improved significantly. In general, the state has a large number of regulatory documents in the field of regulation of the agrarian sector of the economy, but a significant number of them are not implemented due to lack of funding, and therefore have a declarative nature. Insufficient consistency and inconsistency of the legislation of Ukraine, as well as its selective implementation, negatively affects the production and sale of agricultural products. The implementation of the existing provisions of regulatory documents is often not at the proper level. Therefore, there are grounds to assert the need to improve regulatory institutions in the agrarian sector of the economy [21].

The results of the development of the agricultural sector and entrepreneurship as its driving force depend significantly on institutional regulation, which, as we have noted, can relate to the influence of the state and the influence of market institutions. In the context of Ukraine, the market context of the assessment of institutional regulation indicates that market institutions turned out to be more favorable to the motivations for the effective development of the agricultural sector than the state ones. The motivation to produce a larger volume of certain types of products is constant and, according to the trend projection, will continue in the future. The state of agricultural production in Vinnytsia region can be analyzed using the table 1.

Table 1

References of agricultural products in the Vinnytsia region for 2010-2022.
(at the current prices of 2016; % to the front rock)

Years	Farms of all categories			including enterprises		
	Agricultural products	From there		Agricultural products	From there	
		Crop production	Livestock products		Crop production	Livestock products
2010	100,1	100,3	99,3	101	100,7	103,7
2011	119,4	125,8	99,4	125	127,7	103,7
2012	96,4	92,8	110,7	95,3	91,2	134,5
2013	122,9	120,8	130,1	133,6	124,7	190,5
2014	111,1	109,9	114,8	114,6	109,6	135,8
2015	91,7	83,9	114,7	88,6	79,8	118,7
2016	116,9	124,6	100,4	125,1	134,7	103,1
2017	95,9	94,9	98,6	94,1	92,3	99,4
2018	110,6	113,5	103,1	116,1	119,1	107,8
2019	101,1	94,5	120	103,8	94,4	132,5
2020	85,2	78,2	100,6	82,9	74	102,5
2021	122,1	136,3	97,7	129,1	147,5	100,1
2022	81,7	75	97,9	78,4	69,1	100
	Deviation					
2022/ 2010	-18,4	-25,3	-1,4	-22,6	-31,6	-3,7
2022/ 2021	-40,4	-61,3	0,2	-50,7	-78,4	-0,1

Source: formed and calculated by the authors on the basis of data from the Main Department of Statistics in Vinnytsia region

So, from Table 1, we can conclude that for the period 2010-2022 indices of agricultural production in Vinnytsia region have decreased sufficiently. In general, for this period, the index of agricultural production decreased by 18.4%. At the same time, the enterprise index for 2010-2022. decreased by 22.6%. In 2022, this index decreased significantly compared to the previous year, namely agricultural products of all categories of farms by 40.4%, enterprises – by 78.4%. The main reason for this situation is military operations on the territory of Ukraine.

Institutional support for the mechanism of development of the agrarian sector of Ukraine is, first of all, the prerogative of public authorities that ensure the formalization of institutions: the creation of formal and the consolidation of informal ones with the help of regulatory and legal mechanisms [22]. The implementation of the institutional policy of regulation contributes to the formation of a certain level of competitiveness of the agricultural sector, and therefore the development of entrepreneurship.

In order for the state to control and regulate the development of the agricultural sector, it is necessary for its participation in the process of functioning of economic entities in this sector. Therefore, it is quite important to establish a relationship between the state and agricultural business. The main forms of interaction between the state and business, which are more or less developed today in the agrarian sector of Ukraine, are: public-private partnership; cooperation in the development of agricultural clusters and technology parks; interaction of state and local authorities with self-regulatory organizations; partnership at the local level to support the initiatives of rural communities in the development of social infrastructure of villages.

The mechanism of cooperation between state authorities, local governments, the private sector in the form of public-private partnership allows to ensure coordination and consideration of mutual interests of the state and business in the implementation of joint innovation and investment projects, targeted sectoral programs, etc. For the state, the main advantages of such a partnership are the intensification of investment activity, effective property management, increasing the efficiency of market infrastructure, and stimulating entrepreneurial activity. For private business, the advantages, first of all, lie in access to resources, the use of which was previously impossible, the simplification of permitting procedures, and the expansion of the possibility of obtaining loans on preferential terms under state guarantees.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Public-Private Partnership", the areas of application of public-private partnership related to the agricultural sector may be the implementation of projects to ensure the functioning of irrigation and drainage systems, as well as the construction and/or operation of sea and river ports and their infrastructure [23].

Entrepreneurship is extremely important for the agricultural sector at this stage of transformation. Entrepreneurship plays a sufficient role in the sustainable development of the agricultural sector from an economic and social point of view, as it is one of the factors influencing economic growth, ensuring a sufficient level of employment and increasing the income of the rural population [48]. Therefore, the state is constantly trying to coordinate and regulate agricultural entrepreneurship.

Domestic agricultural entrepreneurship is characterized by frequent institutional traps caused by defects in institutionalization. In practice, the entrepreneur follows the current institutional (economic) order or tries to circumvent it by breaking the rules. The main problem of the development of entrepreneurship in the agrarian sector is the effectiveness of the institution of property and entrepreneurship [26], the effectiveness of the structure of the agrarian economy, as well as the motivation of entrepreneurs to work for the benefit of society [26], depend on its solution [26]. This is the paradox of risk, because in certain situations that can be built up by the actions of the entrepreneur himself, or be built into the existing institutional order, the entrepreneur falls into an institutional trap that worsens the level of institutional security of the enterprise. The dilemma of an institutional trap for an entrepreneur is the objective inability to solve any situation in a legal, competitive way to make a profit, so there is a choice – to violate the norms, order or not to violate and "lose". Usually, an entrepreneur motivates his actions by solving this kind of situation, and this is the nature of entrepreneurship [27].

The main tasks of improving the institutional support for the development of agricultural enterprises can be considered those that create conditions for the implementation of the main functions of entrepreneurship: innovative, organizational, economic, social, personal.

In addition to the proposed tasks of improving the institutional support for the development of agricultural enterprises in Table 2, we consider it necessary to improve the credit system by issuing "cheap" loans for farms and private farms. As a result, the level of confidence of business entities in banks, including the state, will increase.

In turn, the state, through constant monitoring, its levers of influence and gradual changes in institutional support, is trying to eliminate the created institutional traps for agricultural producers. However, this process is very complex and requires significant labor, financial and other costs.

Table 2

Priority tasks of improving the institutional support for the development of agricultural enterprises

Implementation of entrepreneurship functions	Content
Economic and organizational	Increasing the number of business entities, increasing the level of business activity
	Improvement of resource and logistical support of business entities
	Increasing the level of efficiency of financial and economic activities and strengthening the motivation of the population of rural areas for entrepreneurial activity
	Intensification of integration and cooperative processes between small businesses in the agricultural sector and other sectors of the economy
	Reduction of transaction costs of business entities
	Ensuring counteraction to raiding and illegal seizure of property and assets
Innovative	Increasing the share of innovative products manufactured by enterprises
	Development of information and advisory infrastructure
	Building an advisory service
Social	Growth of indicators: the number of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, roads, cultural institutions, paved roads, access to the Internet, modern communications
Personality	Increase in income from business activities of rural residents
	Increasing the attractiveness of lifestyles in rural areas
	Opportunity for self-realization and comprehensive development

Source: [31]

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that entrepreneurial activity, the agrarian sphere of the economy of our state requires effective institutional regulation by the state. Accordingly, due to the creation of appropriate institutional support, its continuous improvement in accordance with the needs of domestic farmers. Institutional support can influence business entities both positively and vice-versa – negatively. After all, at the present stage of development of the agricultural sector, there are a large number of institutional traps that are a sufficient obstacle to the normal functioning of agricultural producers [19].

The development of rural areas in modern Ukraine follows the area of

multidirectional problems, among which the need to achieve sustainable development stands out globally. The format for solving this problem is subject to the traditions of world practice, but in our country, taking into account the peculiarities of the functioning and structure of the economy, the resource capabilities of industries, territories, it is associated with the formation of capacities and institutions for the implementation of energy security practices. The problem of energy security in general and rural areas in particular has become even more relevant with the emergence of fundamental risks of loss of energy capacities under the influence of the military factor. Therefore, from a scientific point of view and in connection with the force majeure dynamics of the situation, there was a need to propose a scientifically grounded concept of organizational and economic support for the implementation of the potential of renewable energy sources. In the applied aspect, from the point of view of the institutional capacity of organizations, we see cooperation as a priority, as well as the introduction of the principles of a "green" economy, which will contribute to the sustainable development of rural areas [56]. In this case, an important role should be played by the national practice of creating energy cooperatives with the participation of peasants, entrepreneurs and other interested subjects of socio-economic exchange in the countryside [57]. We consider this context of formulation of the problem to be appropriate in view of the fact that now in our country there is an urgent need to introduce effective mechanisms for guaranteeing energy security, and on the other hand, the agricultural sector has an exceptional potential to provide it without worsening the food supply of the population.

The diffusion of knowledge on the problem presented for development is based on the results of scientific research and the work of many researchers. The key to substantiating the essence and methodical coordination of the content of the conceptual foundations for the development of cooperation in the realization of the potential of renewable energy sources for sustainable development of rural areas are the doctrine of cooperation, renewable energy, "green" economy and sustainable development in general [32].

The realization of the potential of renewable energy sources for rural areas of

Ukraine is of great importance, which is associated with the problem of energy security and the need to ensure the implementation of the principles of sustainable development. The very process of exchange transactions in the area of relations to achieve these goals is institutionally, organizationally and economically related to agricultural entrepreneurship, as well as the activities of structures, in particular cooperative ones, which are able to accumulate the potential of raw materials for the formation of renewable energy sources. It should be noted that agricultural enterprises, regardless of the size and organizational form of management, against the background of the problems inherited by the factor of military aggression against Ukraine, are implementing strategies for preserving business, optimizing benefits and costs in the current market conditions. Thus, unfortunately, there is no question of purposeful actions to achieve sustainable development of rural areas, for most economic entities the context of the survival of the economic system is relevant. This is evidenced by practitioners, although the ability to achieve the effects of sustainable rural development remains, including through the development of cooperation in realizing the potential of renewable energy sources.

Cooperation creates a socially effective institutional mechanism, with the participation of entrepreneurs, farmers, communities, which is able to: balance national capacities in the field of energy security on the ground; to ensure progressive, socio-economically beneficial movement towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030, as well as the implementation of elements of the European Green Deal.

The Green Deal policy is subordinated to the search for ways to create an effective roadmap for the implementation of the agenda to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030. The latter are a kind of basis, from which the emerging models of institutional sectors of socio-economic interaction of market entities are based and on the approval of which are directed. For example: in the agricultural entrepreneurship sector – the program construct of the Decade of Family Farming for 2019-2028; in the field of general positioning of the principles of interaction of productive forces and the development of industrial relations – the

concept of "green" economy, inclusive development, determination of the boundaries of economic growth, systems of organization of savings production, etc.

Management of the development of the national economy should be considered as an element of the structural and complementary approach to ensuring endogenous functioning, according to which its constant development in the context of influence global processes is achieved on the basis of the implementation of a system of measures regarding determination of basic directions of action, strategic priorities and tools regulation [33].

The institutional mechanism of the "green" economy is characterized as a practical representation of the functionality of institutions and institutions to facilitate the implementation of the European Green Deal. For this institutional mechanism, it is effectively represented in the segments of economic and socio-economic interactions: macro – (global and national economy); meso – (economics of the industry and region); macro level (development of business entities). It should be noted that in the spring, direct practices for the implementation of green transformation measures (structural changes for the implementation of the "green" course) are taking place in the sector of entrepreneurship development, in particular agricultural enterprises.

We believe that the "green" economy organizationally and structurally, and its institutional mechanism functionally, should be considered as a conceptual model for organizing the interaction of productive forces and the development of production relations. Thus, we emphasize that the "green" economy is a means of achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030, the implementation of the European Green Deal, which is formed on the basis of certain resources, organizations and institutions. All this set of components is set in motion with the help of an institutional mechanism.

The European Green Deal as a certain course of action can be recognized as an institutionally ordered set of rules, norms, traditions, on the basis of the implementation of which the practice of formalizing the status of the "green" economy is implemented. It is also a formal part of its institutional mechanism, presented for the implementation of: global, basic effects, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period

up to 2030, for example, by the program factor (specific to the agricultural sector) of the Decade of Family Farming for 2019-2028; achievement of derived results; inclusiveness of socio-economic interaction.

In general, without positioning judgments as unambiguous, we are inclined to believe that the "green" economy, unconditionally implemented with the help of a "specialized" institutional mechanism, is an objective construct of building economic systems on the basis of sustainable development.

The "green" economy, according to the idea of its essence in terms of characteristics and functionality, is positioned as an organizational and institutional model of interaction of productive forces and the development of industrial relations, implemented for the implementation of measures of "green" growth. The diffusion of ideas, practices and innovations of the "green" economy is quite active in the modern world, in particular within the framework of strategies for achieving sustainable development – a global trend of socio-economic growth. One of the examples of the model and mechanism of institutionalization of this concept of building society and economy is the introduction of the European Green Deal. One of the goals of market transformation is to create market institutions that collectively form the institutional matrix of the agrarian system [34].

According to the draft order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the National Action Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy for the Period up to 2030" [35], energy consumption from renewable sources in 2030 should be 27%. Therefore, it is important to increase the production and consumption of renewable energy in rural areas through the creation of energy cooperatives in communities.

At the beginning of March 2022, the European Commission presented the REPowerEU initiative, which aims to end the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels by 2030. In the RES sector, it is proposed [36]: to increase the share of capacity of rooftop solar installations, domestic wind turbines, heat pumps and the implementation of energy saving actions to improve the energy efficiency of buildings; simplify the permitting procedure to accelerate the implementation of RES projects and improve the grid infrastructure in the electricity sector; accelerate the decarbonization of

industry through the transition to electrification and renewable hydrogen, expanding low-carbon production capabilities; by 2030, double the EU's targets for biomethane production to 35 billion cubic meters per year, especially from agricultural waste; accelerate the development of a regulatory framework for the European hydrogen market and the development of integrated gas and hydrogen infrastructure, hydrogen storage facilities and port infrastructure, as well as pilot projects for the production and transportation of renewable hydrogen produced in the EU's partner countries [36].

In June 2022, Ukraine became a candidate for membership in the European Union. Accordingly, in order to continue moving in this direction, it is necessary to harmonize the legislation of our state in the fields of energy, environment and combating climate change. One of the most important chapters of EU legislation within the framework of the European Green Deal is Chapter 16, which regulates energy markets and energy security (with special attention to the development of climate-neutral energy) [37].

Cooperation is a partnership in the economic sphere, it is implemented through many organizational forms [33]. For the country's economy, it is important what degree of cooperation development will satisfy domestic needs in the near future [38].

Revitalizing the cooperative movement is the path to success in many areas of achieving sustainable development. Cooperatives are a sustainable form of economic organization, because they implement the principles of sustainability, in particular the principle of caring for society. Cooperatives are the most capable integration formations to realize the expectations of sustainable management. We believe that cooperation and cooperatives are the future in achieving sustainable rural development.

Energy cooperatives can be an incentive for the development of the local economy. For example, when creating the production of pellets or briquettes for heating communal buildings in the community, local farmers or entrepreneurs will receive funds for the purchase of raw materials. Moreover, the outflow of money from the community that pays for gas will be reduced, and new jobs will be created in the community, and the local budget will be filled. Thus, as a result of the activities of energy cooperatives, everyone in the community can benefit, but not the monopoly

suppliers [39].

Green energy cooperatives are associations of citizens and other business entities for the purpose of producing, consuming and selling clean energy from renewable sources [37, c. 251]

To further develop the Energy Communities, the European Green Deal has set the goal of "active participation of consumers, both individually and through energy communities, in all markets, through the production, or consumption, sharing or sale of electricity". To this end, the EU states that residents and energy communities should have equal access to the same incentives, means of financial support and advanced technologies as corporations. Also, the EU and its Member States should help energy communities develop innovative financing schemes, that bidding procedures for wind and solar projects should be simplified for cooperatives, and that local community preferences should be taken into account when awarding a winning bid for renewable energy projects. The European Commission estimates that by 2030, energy communities could own 17 percent of the installed wind capacity in the European Union and 21 percent of the installed capacity of solar power plants. By 2050, half of Europe's population will be able to produce energy through rooftop and other methods, with 37 percent of that energy coming from energy communities [40].

There is a clear advantage of partnerships between municipalities and citizen groups to create and manage renewable energy projects. Citizens' initiatives from below can go hand in hand with the political goals of local authorities. From foreign experience, it is noticeable that the approach to their joint participation brings economic, social and environmental benefits to communities. It is also extremely important for the development of energy cooperatives in rural areas.

Energy cooperatives are an element of energy democracy, which is an important factor in building a "green" economy, i.e. ensuring wider social participation and the transition from centralized to decentralized energy production. In Ukraine, there are also examples of the creation and operation of energy cooperatives, but their number is insignificant. These include "Sunny City" in Slavutych, "Solar Cloud" in the Ternopil region. However, only the first one became fully operational and began to

bring economic benefits.

It is worth highlighting the need to implement environmental projects. Environmental friendliness of territories is achieved through the use of a cooperative mechanism to promote the introduction of production and economic activities in the countryside and social and household maintenance of systems that will work on modern energy-saving technologies.

On July 3-4, 2022, at a conference in Lugano (Switzerland), Ukraine presented the Post-War Recovery Plan, which provides for the construction of 30 GW of green energy by 2030 [27]. According to the plan, about USD 130 billion will be needed to strengthen energy independence and implement the Green Deal. This plan is aimed mainly at the development of green hydrogen production and the development of nuclear energy. Therefore, the public called for the development of distributed generation to be included in the goals of the Post-War Recovery Plan, which was presented at the above conference [41].

In order to actively develop energy cooperation in the countryside in the post-war period of the country, it is necessary to unite citizens, municipalities and businesses. Foreign examples demonstrate that citizens provide mainly the financial component of the creation of an energy cooperative, and businesses are also able to invest certain financial resources. In Ukraine, in rural areas, business representatives are mainly farmers, who can provide agricultural waste as raw materials. Local governments, in turn, can provide premises, buildings, land for the construction of biogas plants, solid fuel boiler houses, installation of solar panels, wind turbines. In addition, they may be responsible for documentation, submission of relevant reports, etc.

Farmers who become members of an energy cooperative will be able to provide raw materials and agricultural waste for processing in this cooperative [58]. Thus, the agricultural business will be able to increase the added value. Thus, Ukraine will change its status from a raw material appendage to an exporter of high value-added products. The higher the level of processing of agricultural raw materials, the greater the added value. The production of flour from 1 ton of wheat has an added value of \$ 220. and the production of organic acids and amino acids from wheat – 940 USD.

United States. Thus, the use of agricultural raw materials to support the activities of energy cooperatives will increase the income of farmers, provide electricity and heat to the local population, provide income to citizens who are members of cooperatives and increase the amount of state and local taxes paid. Thus, the above-mentioned scheme for the development of energy cooperatives will accelerate the construction of a "green" economy based on sustainable development, including rural areas.

The number of electricity facilities by region, including Vinnytsia region, can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3

Number of electricity facilities using alternative sources by region,
as of 01.01.2023

№П/П	Region	Quantity
1	Mykolaiv Region	137
2	Dnepropetrovsk Region	127
3	Kherson Region	110
4	Zaporizhia Region	80
5	Odessa Region	73
6	Khmelnyskyi Region	142
7	Vinnytsia Region	149
8	Lviv Region	77
9	Kirovohrad Region	71
10	Kyiv Region	102
11	Zakarpattia Region	86
12	Ivano-Frankivsk Region	126
13	Zhytomyr Region	44
14	Cherkasy Region	51
15	Ternopil Region	72
16	Donetsk Region	12
17	Chernivtsi Region	21
18	Lugansk Region	5
19	Poltava Region	21
20	Chernihiv Region	20
21	Kharkiv Region	28
22	Sumy Region	9
23	Rivne Region	15
24	Volyn Region	9

Source: formed by the authors on the basis of [46]

So, from Table 3, we can see that in the Vinnytsia region, the number of electricity

facilities using alternative sources as of 01.01.2023 was 149. Compared to other regions, this was the largest number. This testifies to the active development of alternative energy in the Vinnytsia region. In addition, biogas production is also developing, which is positive, since agricultural raw materials and waste are processed.

Energy cooperatives as an organizational basis for the introduction of a "green" economy in the implementation of the principles of sustainable development of rural areas play an important role. Since, it unites citizens, businesses and municipalities to achieve a common goal: providing citizens with the proper amount of heat and energy, administrative buildings, schools, kindergartens, warehouses, workshops; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through the use of environmentally friendly energy sources; reducing unemployment in rural areas by creating additional jobs; increase in the added value of agricultural products as a result of their internal processing. Thus, energy cooperatives are developing in three important areas: economic, environmental and social, which are the basis for building a "green" economy and achieving sustainable development in the future.

The institution of cooperation, in the mechanism of organizational and economic support of processes for the realization of the potential of renewable energy sources, plays the role of a connecting link in the system "production-distribution-exchange-consumption". In practice, there is the creation of cooperative structures, i.e. energy cooperatives – business entities that actually become: moderators of the implementation of the principles of the "green" economy; leaders of the principles of sustainable development of rural areas. Accordingly, through such functionality of cooperation, the institutionalization of the national model of energy security is carried out with the involvement of agricultural resources and territorial communities. After all, thanks to the development of cooperation, there will be a real opportunity to consolidate efforts, to form organizations structured with effective coordination. Similar to this context, activities in the field of realizing the potential of renewable energy sources are positioned through the functionality of the institutional framework of the "green" economy. That is, the development of renewable energy based on the use of agricultural resources and territories will contribute to the "green" energy

transition and strengthening energy security for sustainable development [32].

In Ukraine, "green" sectors of the agri-food system of various specializations are gaining accelerated development, among which the production of organic agricultural products, which is widespread in farms, occupies a prominent place. The expansion of the presence of this area of management is dictated by: the priorities of the domestic and foreign markets; increasing the intellectual level of consumers, widespread awareness of the importance of healthy eating. The niche of the organic segment of the market is gradually being filled, in particular, for Ukraine, organic production is certainly promising as a model for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, the introduction of the principles of a "green" economy. The contours of the institutional model of the agricultural sector are gradually emerging, because if you focus on the trends of the EU countries, then now ecological and organic products are most noted there in ensuring the health of nations. The production of organic products is an important area for investment in Ukraine, as it follows the potential for growth and development [42].

The main ones are: the analysis of the current production of organic products; to address the prospects for the development of organic production in farms; viability streamuyuchi faktori rozvitku simeynykh farms [58]; proponuviti vozdit sovereignnogo stimulvannya.

Organic production, as one of the types of green business, is becoming more and more popular. Over the past 10 years in the United States, the area of registration in the Federal Domestic Insurance Program (FCIP) of organic fruits, zocream berries and grapes has grown. These crops occupy the largest area among all organic fruit crops between the programs. In 2021, 27 thousand rubles were insured. akriv organichnykh yabluki i ponad 15 tys. acres of organic grapes. More than 25% of Russia's production in the U.S. should be concentrated in these and other special cultures [38].

Huge organizations and associations, such as the International Association of Participants of Organic Production "BIOLan Ukraine", the Certification Body "Organic Standard", the Participants of the Organic Agricultural Government "Naturprodukt", The all-Ukrainian community organization "Club of Organic

Landing", the All-Ukrainian Community Organization "Zhiva Planeta", the Trade House "Organic Era", the Information Center "Green Dossier" and others, have become active popularizers of organic production in Ukraine. They have joined forces to distribute healthy, safe for consumption products that are grown in accordance with the requirements of organic production. In particular, since 2005, the Organic Federation of Ukraine has been operating, which includes producers, scientific and educational institutions, business structures and government agencies interested in the development of organic production in the country. Such organizations and associations are also engaged in product certification and provide information on the current state of the organic market in Ukraine, prospects for its development and problematic aspects of this market [36].

Organic production is mostly inherent in farms, including family farms, which is noted as a global priority of the UN Decade of Family Farming [44].

For the most important reasons for Ukraine today, it is the support of the farmer's movement in the minds of the war hour and the war war - the transformation of the farmer at the main guarantor of food security. In the current realities of rural farming, it is not a guarantee of food security, but a support for migrants, ensuring the development of the territory.

The activity of the peasant hospodarstvos, the zokrema of special peasant and family farmers, as well as other small forms of agrarian enterprise, is re-localized to the local level. That is why it is possible to effectively influence the situation of the formation of food security. To create an economic and social mission, which basically affects the satisfaction of the population's needs and the special prospects for the war-going restoration of agricultural territories.

The modern practice of functioning and development of peasant farms, in particular family farms, personal and even households, which are associated with the implementation of the mission of agrarian entrepreneurship. The next trajectory of development of small family business entities is emerging. According to the analysis of trends in the farming business, namely:

- 1) multiplying the number of craft producers, local businesses based on

family, kinship, as well as local (territorial) traditions of creating an agri-food product (for example, the Eco-farm "Play", which uses 4 types of milk for the production of cheese); GREEN FUTURE grows 26 types of lettuce, basil, their main idea is to sell a prefabricated consumer basket of greens to the local consumer; Mukko Cheese Factory is adapting to the realities of the market: it produces more cheeses that are in demand and reduces the production of more expensive products, such as cheese with truffles; "Brother's Farm" specializes in dairy products, their workshop is certified according to the HACCP system; vertical farm Smart Oasis Farm – basil production; goat farms specializing in the production of cheese (fetta, crotten) – the farm "Chevret", the farm "Grandma Goats", which, in addition to the production of goat's milk and gourmet cheeses, founded a soap manufactory that produces about 30 types of soap from goat's milk and butter, which has no analogues in the whole world) [32];

2) consolidation of opportunities and resources for the development of product processing, in particular through the mechanism of organizing joint activities and cooperation, participation in international project initiatives and grant support for family farming, etc.;

3) gradual trend orientation of small agribusiness on the principles and principles of sustainable development, taking into account the content of inclusiveness in food supply, as a way to expand the possibilities of organizing access to sales channels, with awareness of the qualification of the social mission of the family farmer as an economic moderator of practices for preserving the village as a living environment and management;

4) actualization of the trend of small farms abandoning the raw material model of management, as well as the transfer of business from the "gray zone" of the market to a system of transparent, official transactions to maximize the opportunities for applying for resources of local, state and international support, etc [43].

Among the creative proposals for the family farm, we see such a respectable one on the current stage, at the world scale the formation of food products as organic production. It is also called alternative and positional within the framework of the concept of green growth, as well as the mechanism of ensuring the development of

steel. Organic farming combines national traditions, innovations and science in order to improve the environment, prevent gradation processes in soils, create a farming system that brings minimal harm to nature and provides humans and fauna with biologically complete products [32].

Promoting the development of farming in Ukraine, in particular family-type farms, in our opinion, should take place in the following areas: ensuring positive institutional support for the sustainable development of farms; assistance to farms in the development of organic production and certification of their land; facilitating the return of young people to rural areas for permanent residence and the creation of farms by them (involvement of young people); encouraging farms to create cooperatives; strengthening farms to make them imperceptible to external negative factors, including global warming, limited water resources, etc.; introduction of insurance of farms against agricultural risks, weather conditions, etc.; encouraging the use of alternative energy sources in the business process; financial support for farms.

The production of organic products with subsequent access to the European market should become an end in itself for small (family) farmers. These are exclusive activities that allow you to receive much higher incomes than from traditional agricultural products, both in crop production and animal husbandry.

Organic agriculture not only provides an increase in production, but also has a positive impact on the environment and human health. It reduces the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which reduces the negative impact on the environment and reduces the risk of disease. Also, organic products have a higher nutritional value and a positive effect on human health.

In addition to economic benefits, organic production ensures the balance of "green" interests in society, as its development gradually leads to the efficient use of natural resources of the agricultural sector and related industries (forest lands, etc.), improvement of the ecological condition of territories, introduction of a healthy diet model, etc. Also, the introduction of institutional norms of organic business, their perception by interested market agents, provides a special way of production within the model of "green" business and entrepreneurship in the agri-food sector, which

accordingly contributes to sustainable management, compliance with standards by all stakeholders. The respect of motivations in this regard is enormous, not fully understood, but it indicatively affects consciousness, forms motivations and encourages the implementation of the unchanged course of business "organic" projects, otherwise statuses change – a consequence of destruction is projected, which is almost impossible to overcome in order to return to the market (especially for the manufacturer) [55]. The correlation of the model of sustainable development, organic business with social and economic statuses is so significant that its development occurs as an end in itself for a person. This is a paradox that takes into account the conditional compliance of the perspective of human life on earth with the criteria of sustainable development, reasonable limits of growth and even the priorities of lean production. Die Bedeutung des kreativen Trends der ökologischen und sozialen Verantwortung eines Geschäftsmannes, der gezwungen ist, die Umweltaspekte der Entwicklung des Lebensumfelds und des Managements zu berücksichtigen, wird ebenfalls erkannt. Dies ist auch die gesellschaftliche Bedeutung des ökologischen Landbaus, daher wird er zu Recht als Schlüsselindustrie zur Erreichung der Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung angesehen.

Farms, especially family farms, turned out to be the most adapted to modern challenges. Organic production is already one of the directions of agricultural production of family peasant farms (farms). Peasant farms show exceptional institutional, organizational and economic mobility and have shown a remarkable ability to guarantee local food security, albeit in the model of "survival" (here they are most effective), which is consolidated into the national sustainability of the mechanism for solving this problem [32].

The institutionalization of the "green" economy is a consequence of globalization, and the practice of "greening" industries and production is the diffusion of knowledge to strengthen the ecosystem's ability to self-reproduce, the formation of recovery abilities.

The agricultural sector functions in direct relationship with nature, so it needs primary attention in the context of positioning the "green" course. Based on conceptual

positions, as well as logical expediency, there is a scientific and research need for a theoretical and methodological definition of the institutional aspects of the formation of a "green" economy in the agricultural sector. This constitutes a vision for the development of the agricultural sector to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030.

The conceptualized characterization of the institutional aspects of the formation of the "green" economy is an important issue, because: the "green" initiative for farmers, entrepreneurs, consumers is a blessing in social terms, and in economic terms it is a dilemma. "Greening" of agricultural activities and the functionality of socio-economic interactions in rural areas requires organizational and economic restructuring of all links of the "production-distribution-exchange-consumption" system. Accordingly, institutional aspects, building the necessary system of rules and norms for the development of a "green" economy have become one of the key issues for the formation of a globally competitive agricultural sector of Ukraine.

Organizational and economic transformations that are taking place in the modern world normalize the forward movement towards the model of sustainable development. A creative approach to scientific solution and practical positioning of the "green" context of the problem is necessary.

The cultivated principles of sustainability and "green" growth show that the agricultural sector at the national level needs the establishment of an effective institutional mechanism. The motivational priority of such actualization of the problem is the introduction of mechanisms that would ensure the introduction of inclusive statuses, accessibility to agricultural benefits with their preservation for future generations. Issues related to the formation of the institutional mechanism of the "green" economy are of immediate relevance. At the moment, the issue of the environmental situation in the world is acute. This problem has led the world community to a dead end, since the resource potential of the planet can meet its needs only until 2050, and then there is a global economic, social and natural resource crisis [45].

A creative approach to the principles of scientific solution and practical

positioning of this problem, especially its "green" context, is necessary. The "green" economy is designed to ensure environmentally oriented well-being of the population with minimal risks to the environment. It includes radically new priorities of farming and directions of manifestation of economic factors in the environment. The theoretical structure of the study of the problem is built in accordance with the methodology of institutionalism.

Economic relations in society are regulated by institutions that form the basis for structuring the interactions of economic agents and functionally represent the mechanism for organizing the interaction of stakeholders in the implementation of relevant transactions. In the process of economic assessment of the factors and conditions for the formation of the institutional mechanism of the "green" economy, it is determined that a green transformation is taking place. This concept is being actively implemented, and an institutional mechanism for encouraging action in this direction is being formed. Ukraine, on the other hand, is in conditions of resource and energy dependence due to the use by enterprises of outdated environmentally harmful technologies that are energy-intensive, so the choice of a strategy for the development of the national economy according to the principles of "green economy" is necessary to ensure economic and environmental security and establish social justice among the population.

The development of the agricultural sector according to the principles of the "green" economy requires the creation and transformation of institutions. It is difficult for the state to establish contact with business entities on its own. Therefore, self-regulatory organizations become a link between the state and business. However, in Ukraine, their role is actually performed by industry associations and public organizations. The main non-governmental organizations in Ukraine, whose activities are aimed at the development of the agricultural sector on the basis of the "green economy", are: the Federation of Organic Movement of Ukraine, the Public Union "Organic Ukraine", the Public Union "Bioenergy Association of Ukraine", etc.

Based on the results of the analysis of the institutional aspects of the problem under study, indicators for assessing the development of the "green" economy and

sustainable development in the agricultural sector are proposed, namely: the number of "green projects" related to the development of the agricultural sector; the number of family farms representing "green" tourism; net profit of enterprises from "green" transactions; the number of disposed landfills in the country that are located in rural areas; the share of enterprises that use "green" technologies; percentage of family farms engaged in organic farming out of the total; part of advisory services that advise and help small businesses switch to environmentally oriented production; the share of family farms that use renewable energy sources in the management process; the number of "green" jobs in the agricultural sector for people with disabilities; share of agricultural enterprises that use low-waste or waste-free production [45].

The institutionalization of "green" activities is in the interests of the state of Ukraine in the context of strengthening the capabilities of Euro-Atlantic integration. In conceptual terms, the basic task that is solved by society, the state in the process of establishing a "green" economy is the construction of a renewable system of socio-economic interactions. In a practical sense, the development of a "green" economy in the agricultural sector of Ukraine is associated with the following priorities: guaranteeing food and energy security, preventing hunger; formation of the necessary resources and strengthening of institutional capacities of the industry to ensure "green" reconstruction; restoration of competitiveness of economic (entrepreneurial) systems in rural areas on the basis of the "green" course; economical use of agricultural resources in the context of the paradigm of ensuring climate neutrality and, in general, sustainable development [45].

"Green" areas of economic activity such as: production of biological fuels from raw materials of agricultural origin; organic agriculture; production and supply of organic food to the market; The creation of a "green" market infrastructure and the development of rural areas are necessary for the national economy and society. Such a need is relevant in providing a way out of existing destructive situations, which are a factor limiting competitiveness.

Summarizing the above research judgments, we note that the development of territorial communities in Ukraine should be prioritized in the context of ensuring the

"greening" of socio-economic systems and achieving their sustainability as a global trend, including in the context of the negative impact of the military factor. Extremely important roles in the organizational and economic provision of sustainable development are inherited by entrepreneurial activity, and functionally – its institutional regulation. Thus, in particular, agrarian entrepreneurship plays a practical predominant relevance in this context of the development of rural territorial communities.

3. Improving the policy of attracting foreign direct investments for the development of the Vinnytsia territorial community

In the current conditions of martial law in Ukraine, maintaining economic stability and strengthening the national economy is a critically important task. In particular, without the presence of transfers from partner countries and investments from its own citizens, the possibility of post-war reconstruction and recovery of the country's economy would be insufficient at best. Therefore, increasing foreign investment flows is one of the main means of achieving this goal.

In order to improve development and get out of the crisis, it is necessary to attract foreign direct investments (hereinafter referred to as FDI), which are an effective way of attracting funds without the disadvantages associated with maturity and interest on the use of capital. Attracting FDI also contributes to the growth of the country's financial and economic indicators, competition and labor productivity, the spread of international experience and technologies thanks to large international companies and greater integration into international markets. To successfully attract FDI, it is necessary to understand the mutual influences of this process and economic development, to determine the factors that need to be improved for attracting FDI, as well as to determine possible positive and negative consequences for developing the right strategy for the interaction of the government and foreign investors.

The issue of investment was studied by numerous scientists, including L.O. Vdovenko. [63], Govorushko T.A. [64], Honcharuk I.V. [65], Y.V. Hontaruk [66], A.S. Danylenko. [67], Ignatenko O. P. [68], Kaletnik H.M. [67], Tokarchuk D.M. [69], Tomashuk I.V. [70] and many other scientists. In their research, the scientists paid attention to monitoring the components of the investment potential, the state and prospects of attracting investments to enterprises in the processing industries of the agricultural sector, the use of investment tools at the local level, etc. At the same time, the issue of improving the policy of attracting direct foreign investment in the OTC remains incompletely resolved, which, in our opinion, is relevant and requires further

research.

Direct foreign investments began to play an important role in the international economy even after the Second World War. The first theories regarding the essence of foreign direct investment arose as a result of the increase in the number of subsidiaries of American companies in the markets of Europe and Latin America in the 1950s and 1960s. Since that time, the number of direct foreign investments has increased, which leads to the need to explain the process of capital movement on world markets.

In the vast majority, the theoretical concepts of direct foreign investment are revealed by two approaches: microeconomic (at the level of firms) and macroeconomic (at the level of the national economy). From a macroeconomic point of view, foreign direct investment is a flow of capital across national borders, from the country of origin of capital to the country receiving capital, which is reflected in the balance of payments. The main question of the study is the income for the country obtained from the investments made, their relationship with international trade, exchange rates. This approach reflects generalized global trends. Microeconomic studies reflect the motivation of investments across national borders from the point of view of investors and the analysis of their impact on the improvement of the enterprise. They study the consequences of operations of multinational companies for investors, for the country of origin of capital and the host country, rather than investment flows and assets as such. Despite the fact that many researchers have tried to explain the essence of direct foreign investment, there is still no single, generally accepted concept.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a key resource for accelerated economic development of any country. In modern conditions, they act as one of the important tools for ensuring the conditions for exiting the economic crisis, effective structural changes in the national economy, the growth of scientific and technical progress, etc. In accordance with the growing role of FDI in global integration processes, further dialectical development of the categorical apparatus of foreign investment research, which reflects such an evolution, seems logical.

The vast majority of scientists, relying on the English version of the term "investment", associate the origin of the term "investment" with the Latin word

"invest", which means "to invest". Govorushko believes that investment is a primary economic category that covers a wide range of organizational and socio-economic relations in the process of advancing funds, property and intellectual values for the development of the productive forces of society with the aim of obtaining a benefit - profit (income), as well as achieving social and other types of effects [64].

We believe that investment is a primary economic category that encompasses a wide range of organizational and socio-economic relations in the process of advancing funds, property and intellectual values for the development of the productive forces of society with the aim of obtaining a benefit — profit (income), as well as achieving social and other types of effects.

The legislation of Ukraine, in particular, the Law "On the regime of foreign investment", gives the following definition to foreign investments - "all types of values invested directly by foreign investors in objects of investment activity in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine" [71].

In our opinion, this definition presents only the generalized concept of "foreign investment", as it is not specified by individual types. Also, the definition is not entirely successful, because of the category of "values", which can also represent objects that are not related to investment. We believe that the category of "value" can be replaced by more specific objects, and consider the concept of "foreign investment" as a synthetic category that combines the following elements: funds, property or values, preservation, obtaining profit, income, effect, etc.

We believe that the definition of foreign investment can be formulated as follows: foreign investment is a set of monetary, property, intellectual and other values that are invested by foreign investors in objects of business and other types of activity (according to the current legislation) on the territory of Ukraine with the aim of obtaining benefit - profit (income) and/or the achievement of economic, social, innovative and environmental effects.

The basis of investment of foreign private capital is direct and portfolio foreign investments, which, unlike loans and credits, without increasing the external debt of the state, contribute to obtaining funds for the development of production, directly attracting

the interest of the foreign investor.

Direct and portfolio foreign investments are key factors for attracting foreign private capital, as they do not increase the external debt of the state, but provide means for the development of production. The differences from loans and credits are that these investments attract foreign investors directly and stimulate interest in the development of production.

In modern economic literature, foreign direct investments are divided into two groups: transcontinental and transnational investments. The first are due to the possibility of supplying goods from the new production complex directly to the market of a given country or continent, which allows to obtain better conditions on the market. The second is direct investment, often in a neighboring country, with the aim of minimizing costs compared to the parent company.

The theory of direct foreign investment is relatively young, as it developed as a separate field of scientific research only in the 60s of the 20th century, after S. Hymer separated portfolio investments and direct foreign investments. According to the definition of IMF and OECD experts, "investments are considered direct if they are made outside national borders for the purpose of expanding the production of goods and services, purchasing goods for import into the 3rd country of origin or export to third countries. Their characteristic features are that the investor has managerial control over enterprises, and they take the form of equity capital and short- and long-term intercompany loans. According to this definition, the main purpose of FDI is the production of goods and their movement between countries. To carry out such production, a foreign investor needs control over the enterprise.

Summarizing the theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of the concept of "direct foreign investment", we propose to interpret their essence as follows: "direct foreign investment is an investment of capital in an enterprise abroad, which ensures the acquisition of long-term economic interest through the investor's control over the object of investment capital and provides for the receipt of entrepreneurial profit (income) and/or the achievement of social, innovative, environmental and other types of effects".

In FDI theory, unfortunately, until now there is no clearly developed scheme of their classification, since there are differences in the division of foreign investments into separate types according to certain characteristics and the degree of their detailing.

Foreign investments can be made in the form of:

- foreign currency recognized by the NBU as convertible;
- any movable and immovable property and related property rights;
- other valuables (property), which are recognized as foreign investments in accordance with the law.

In modern economic literature, all FDI is divided into two groups:

- transcontinental capital investments, which are due to possible better market conditions, i.e. those when there is an opportunity to supply goods from a new production complex directly to the market of a given country (continent);
- transnational investments - direct investments, often in a neighboring country.

The goal is to minimize costs compared to the parent company.

According to the type of integration of international cooperation, all FDI flows are divided into two types:

1) "horizontal" FDI is direct investment in enterprises abroad within the same industry for the production of products previously produced by the investor in his country. The motivating motive for them is customs tariffs, a reduction in transport costs and the effect of the scale of production;

2) "vertical" FDI are investments in the industry belonging to different stages of production of a separate product. Enable TNCs to replace individual parts of intra-firm production and sales systems in inefficient markets.

According to the results of our research, most often in the economic literature, the signs of the classification of FDI are also determined, which are given in the table. 1.

Features of direct foreign investments classification

Signs	Type of investment
By form of ownership	private; state; investments; international organizations; non-governmental organizations, mixed.
By species	foreign convertible currency; currency of Ukraine upon reinvestment; any movable and immovable property; monetary claims and rights to fulfill obligations; intellectual property rights; other intangible components; shares, bonds and other securities, as well as corporate rights expressed in convertible currency; the right to carry out economic activities, as well as the right to use the subsoil and use natural resources in accordance with the legislation; other values in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.
On the basis of investment	resource-oriented FDI; market-oriented FDI; FDI aimed at increasing efficiency; strategic FDI
By the amount of investment	small, medium, large
For the purpose of investment	investments to achieve a financial goal; investments to achieve a business goal; investment to achieve to realize another goal
According to the investor's intentions	scrupulous, unscrupulous, pseudo-investments
According to the registration method	obvious; hidden; "black".
By geopolitical orientation	investments in developing countries; investments in developed countries; transit countries
According to the taxation regime	with the general taxation regime; with preferential taxation
By degree of primacy	primary; reinvestment; disinvestment
By risk level	low-risk; medium risk; high-risk; speculative
Under the jurisdiction of the entities	investments of residents; investments of non-residents
By the nature (effectiveness) of the impact on the host country's economy	extensive foreign investments; intensive foreign investments; venture foreign investments; pseudo-investment

Source: summarized by the authors

The analysis of the types of FDI allows us to draw conclusions about the need

for a critical understanding and the creation of a complex classification for their detailed study, primarily from the standpoint of the effectiveness of the impact on the economic system, which should serve as a basis for improving the management of the policy of attracting foreign investments in the country.

According to the definition of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the specificity of investment activity is a number of financial and economic prerequisites that determine the possibility and effectiveness of doing business in a specific region or country. Today, the investment attractiveness of the state can be determined by both objective and subjective factors.

In the most general form, the system of determining factors includes:

- institutional factors: internal and external political stability; the regulatory and legislative framework of the country and the national policy on investment attraction; transparency and objectivity of the judicial system; stability of economic, financial and tax law; national mentality; degree of state intervention in the economy; guarantee of individual rights and freedoms; protection of intellectual property rights;

- economic factors: the general state of the national economy; level openness of the economic system; stability of the national currency and balanced fiscal policy; dynamics of GDP growth; state of the banking sector; market and investment infrastructure; taxes and customs tariffs; cost and number of labor resources; access to means of production (presence or absence of privatization); the level of competitiveness on global and domestic markets, the state of public debt and import-export activity, membership in international organizations and agreements.

Investors pay special attention when assessing the country's economic potential allocate to the policy of the authorities aimed at increasing investment image of the country, namely:

- the level and quality of the state's cooperation with investors (both domestic and foreign), openness and attitude towards transnational corporations (TNCs), motivation of the population (legal entities and individuals) to create financially attractive projects;

- socio-psychological factors: the number of the population, the state of the labor

market and migration attitudes of the population; the level of social development of society, standards and living conditions of the population, their purchasing power; openness of the population to representatives of other nations and religions (maturity or immaturity of mentality); level of education and qualification of personnel; the degree of political activity of the population; criminogenic situation in the state;

- infrastructural factors: advantages of geographical location, availability, branching, accessibility and quality of the logistics system; market institutions, social infrastructure; media resources and means of communication, the state and supply of the main means of production with resources; the level of implementation of innovative technologies, the degree of ease of connection to energy supply sources;

- political and legal factors: the level of corruption and bureaucratization of government bodies; participation in international conflicts (military aggression against other parties); stability of the political situation within the state; availability of legislation that meets the needs of the time; insurance and guarantee of investors' deposits, convenience of the tax system and an acceptable level of taxation; the existence of effective legislation regulating external financial and economic relations; transparency of the political-administrative and judicial system; ease of opening and closing the enterprise; obtaining licenses.

The investment market as an economic category is a balanced supply and demand for investments. This means that, on the one hand, economic measures are needed to increase the demand for investments, and on the other hand, antimonopoly measures that would promote the development of the services market.

The factors contributing to the development of market mechanisms of legal relations are shown in fig. 1.

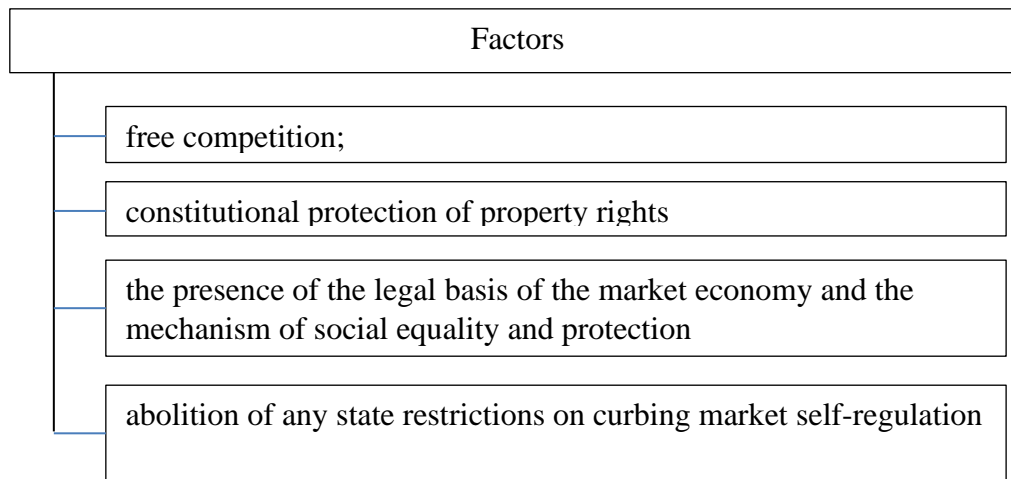


Fig. 1. Factors contributing to the development of market mechanisms of legal relations

Source: summarized by the authors

Under the definition of state regulation of investment activity it is customary to understand the legally established norms and methods of administrative or economic regulation, which are applied by competent bodies of all levels of state power in order to increase the efficiency of capital investments, ensuring the reliability of conditions for deposits in various investment projects, solving the problems of social and economic development of the country as on both at the national level and at the level of individual regions.

The current legal system contains more than 100 legislative and regulatory acts regulating investment activities. Thus, laws "On state support of investment projects with significant investments in Ukraine", "On foreign economic activity", "On the regime of foreign investment", "On investment activity" and others, which create the specifics of domestic investment activity, have been adopted and are in force in Ukraine.

According to them, all subjects of investment activity have the same rights to: carry out investment activity in all its manifestations, as well as freely dispose of assets (investment objects); independently determine goals, directions, volumes and types of investments; to involve on a contractual basis any other participants in the investment process for the implementation of a certain project (as a rule, on a competitive basis,

through bidding or contests), to control the targeted use of financial resources.

State authorities can use administrative and economic tools of influence to activate the investment process in the country. Administrative mechanisms of regulation represent the direct influence of the state on all other subjects of investment activity, since the authorities have the exclusive right and the ability to exercise control through regulations, restrictions, prohibitions, and permits.

Such mechanisms and approaches are called economic methods, with the help of which the state stimulates investors to make a certain investment decision for investing in the country's economy. For example, these can be: tax factors (discounts, preferential tax rates); setting the rate for refinancing; tariffs and reductions in payment rates for such investment assets as land or other natural resources. In order to achieve the greatest effect in the field of investment, the state combines both of the above methods.

The Law of Ukraine "On Investment Activity" is of particular importance for foreign investments. This legislative act establishes the general legal, economic, and social conditions for investment activities on the territory of Ukraine, in particular by foreign investors, and also outlines the list of types of property and intellectual property that can be considered as investments:

- funds, targeted bank deposits, units, shares and other securities;
- movable and immovable property (houses, buildings, equipment, etc);
- property rights arising from copyright, experience and others intellectual values;
- a set of technical, technological, commercial and other knowledge in the form of technical documentation, skills and production experience necessary for the organization of one or another type of production, but not patented "know-how";
- rights to use land, water, resources, houses, structures, equipment, as well as other property rights, etc.

This law also defines the rights and obligations of investment entities activity, its state regulation, guarantees of rights of subjects of such activity and protection of investments.

The peculiarity of the state legal regulation of investor activities in Ukraine is that, along with the specified laws, which exclusively regulate the investment sphere in our country, the provisions of a number of inter-branch laws and subordinate regulatory acts are applied, as well as the fact that the legislative framework in the sphere of regulation of investment activities with varies from year to year, which affects the inflow (outflow) of foreign investments and changes in the level of efficiency of their use.

On the territory of Ukraine, the national legal regime is applied for foreign investors, in which foreign investors are equated with national investors in their rights and obligations. In this case, domestic and foreign entrepreneurs act as equal partners in the market. But this is possible if the country reaches a certain level of development of productive forces. and, on the contrary, in order to achieve such a level, to attract advanced technologies and funds for their implementation at a certain stage, it is advisable to provide preferential treatment to foreign investments. However, admission to the national economy can have negative consequences.

In international practice, there are cases when TNCs, which are economically more powerful than domestic investors, have made significant investments that negatively affected the political or economic development of such countries. Therefore, the legal position of investors in the world is characterized by such regimes specified in the table. 2.

Table 2

Legal regimes of investors in the world

Type of regime	Characteristic
National regime	the same as for domestic investors
Regime of greatest assistance	provides for granting foreign investors additional rights, preferences and benefits in relation to customs charges, taxes for fees and guarantees for their investment activities
Restrictive regime	prohibits or restricts foreign investments
Fair	Its establishment is supported by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Source: summarized by the authors

It should be noted that foreign investors are practically not limited in the forms and investment objects. Investments can be made in the form of participation in enterprises (including their creation), acquisition of shares of already operating ones enterprises, the creation of branches or other separate foreign units legal entities, acquisition of immovable or movable property, securities, acquisition of land use rights and use of natural resources on the territory of Ukraine, acquisition of other property rights, conducting business activities on the basis of production sharing agreements, in other forms that are not prohibited by the laws of Ukraine.

Therefore, in order to intensify work on development and implementation investment potential of Ukraine, increasing the volume of foreign investments, support of priority investment projects, improvement of investment climate in the state, ensuring the protection of investors' rights, promoting the effective interaction of investors with state bodies, in December 2014, the National Investment Council was established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine. Because the situation with attracting investments to the Ukrainian economy - both internal and external - is not very positive: investors do not have confidence in the security and profitability of their investments, since in previous years they have lost trust in the authorities, and now there is a complex situation in the country, in order to simplify the procedure for attracting foreign investments and to promote the recovery of the state's economy, to bring the legislation of Ukraine closer to the standards of the European Union, the president signed the Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Abolition of Mandatory State Registration of Foreign Investments", which cancels mandatory state registration of foreign investments and simplifies their attraction to Ukraine. Despite the existence of a system of legislation regarding the implementation of investment activities, the system of normative and legal regulation of investment activities in Ukraine needs immediate improvement.

To determine the investment attractiveness of a country in modern conditions, important factors are both objective (for example, the presence of sales markets, high quality of the workforce, availability of resources) and subjective (for example, the stability of the political and economic situation, a reasonable tax policy, proper

legislation). An important role in increasing the country's investment attractiveness is played by a high-quality and clear legal framework that stimulates and protects foreign investors.

In order to intensify work on development and implementation investment potential of Ukraine, increasing the volume of foreign investments, support of priority investment projects, improvement of investment climate in the state, ensuring the protection of investors' rights, promoting the effective interaction of investors with state bodies, in December 2014, the Decree of the President of Ukraine established the National Investment Council as a consultative and advisory body under the President of Ukraine [72].

For a long period, the investment situation in Ukraine, both internal and external, remained unfavorable, as investors experienced instability and uncertainty in the protection and profitability of their investments. This happened due to the loss of confidence in the authorities, which did not provide sufficient protection for investors. In order to simplify the procedure for attracting foreign investments and support the recovery of the economy, the President signed the Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Abolishing Mandatory State Registration of Foreign Investments" in 2016 [73]. This law abolishes the mandatory state registration of foreign investments and simplifies their attraction to Ukraine. The approximation of the legislation of Ukraine to the standards of the European Union will also affect the improvement of the investment climate in the country.

In 2021, the current Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal and the Cabinet of Ministers proposed the National Economic Strategy-2030 as one of the normative legal documents, which includes investment activities. This strategy assumes that from 2025 the net inflow of foreign direct investment to Ukraine will amount to at least 15 billion dollars per year. In 2020, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the law on "investment nannies", which was proposed by President Volodymyr Zelenskyi.

However, it was not possible to significantly improve the investment climate and achieve the planned goals. A major negative factor was the coronavirus pandemic. However, even before it began, few experts expected success, as foreign investors did not

want to risk their money in Ukraine without institutional reforms, independent courts and an effective fight against corruption. After Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukrainian soil, the investment attractiveness of the domestic economy, which was already low, quickly went to zero.

In today's reality, we believe that the system of regulatory and legal regulation of investment activity in Ukraine needs immediate improvement.

Let's consider investment attraction on the example of Vinnytsia region. According to the information of the National Bank of Ukraine, the volume of attracted direct investments (equity instruments) from countries of the world into the economy of the region as of December 31, 2021 amounted to 520.6 million dollars. USA, which is 35.5% more than at the end of 2020. For comparison: as of December 31, 2020 – 389.8 million dollars. USA, as of December 31, 2019 – 236.7 million dollars. USA [74] (Table 3).

Table 3

Comparative analysis of direct foreign investments from EU countries and other countries to the Vinnytsia region, 2019-2021, million dollars. USA

Investor country	Years						2021 to 2019, ±	
	2019		2020		2021		million dollars USA	%
	million dollars USA	%	million dollars USA	%	million dollars USA	%		
EU	198,2	83,73	337,5	86,58	420,1	80,69	221,9	-3,0
Other countries	38,5	16,27	52,3	13,42	100,5	19,31	62,0	3,0
Together	236,7	100	389,8	100,0	520,6	100,0	283,9	100,0

Source: calculated by the authors based on data [74]

In 2021, the economy of Vinnytsia region received investments from 44 countries of the world (in 2020 - from 51 countries, in 2019 - from 54 countries). The vast majority of investments (80.69% of the total share capital) came from EU countries - 420.1 million dollars, from other countries of the world - 100.5 million dollars. (19.31%). The top five investor countries, which account for 72.3% of total direct investment in 2021, include: Cyprus (39.79%), Austria (11.37%), Poland (9.46%), USA (6.08%) and France (5.6%) [74]. In 2019-2020, the volume of investments from the USA was smaller compared to other leaders, namely Germany, which ranked among the top five investor countries (Table 4).

Table 4

Analysis of investments attracted to the Vinnytsia region by the 5 largest investor countries, % relative to the total amount of investment

Name of country	Yaers			2021 to 2019, ±
	2019	2020	2021	
Cyprus	13,39%	40,45%	39,79%	26,40 в.п.
Austria	13,52%	13,95%	11,37%	-2,15 в.п.
Poland	29,1%	9,75%	9,46%	-19,64 в.п.
USA	is not included in the 5th	is not included in the 5th	6,08%	x
France	11,57%	6,72%	5,60%	-5,97 в.п.
Germany	6,63%	6,11%	is not included in the 5th	x

Source: created by the authors based on data [73]

During the studied period, industrial enterprises remained the most attractive for foreign investors, which in 2022 accounted for 73.17% of the total volume of direct investment in the region, which amounted to 380.9 million US dollars. At the same time, the processing industry received 313.3 million dollars, and the extractive industry and quarry development - 40.7 million dollars (Fig. 2).

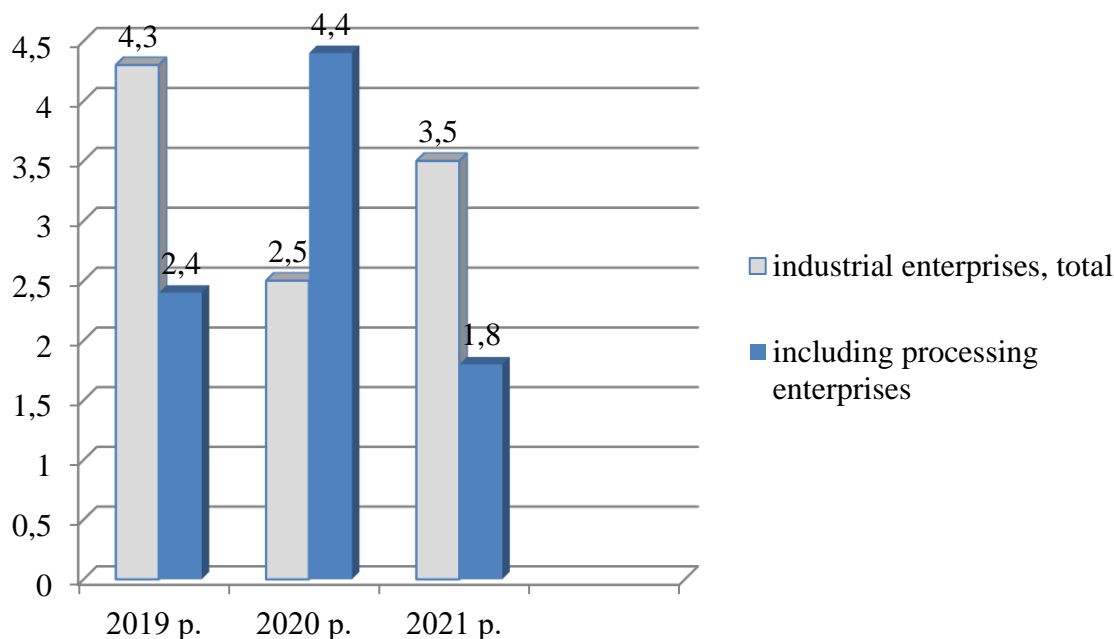


Fig. 2. Foreign investments in industrial enterprises of Vinnytsia region, million dollars. USA

Source: created by the authors based on data [73]

A significant share (60.5%) of foreign capital of the region is concentrated in the city of Vinnytsia - 143.2 million dollars. in 2021. Also, significant volumes of foreign investments in the Kozyatyn district - 21.9 million dollars. (9.3%), Vinnytsia - 9.4 million dollars. (4.0%), Barskyi - 8.7 million dollars. (3.7%), Tulchynsky - 7.6 million dollars. (3.2%), Tyvrivskyi - 6.7 million dollars. (2.8%), Kalinovsky – 5.8 million dollars. (2.4%) [74].

Opportunities for attracting foreign investment to Vinnytsia are significant, which is due to the presence of a significant domestic market, scientific and technical potential and natural resources that are sufficiently qualified and available. An additional factor that strengthens the attractiveness of the region is the presence of infrastructure, although the level of its development is not yet completely satisfactory.

Let's dwell in more detail on the investment potential of the Vinnytsia urban territorial community, which is located on the territories of the Vinnytsia district and the Vinnytsia city council of the Vinnytsia region. The community includes 9 settlements (Fig. 3).

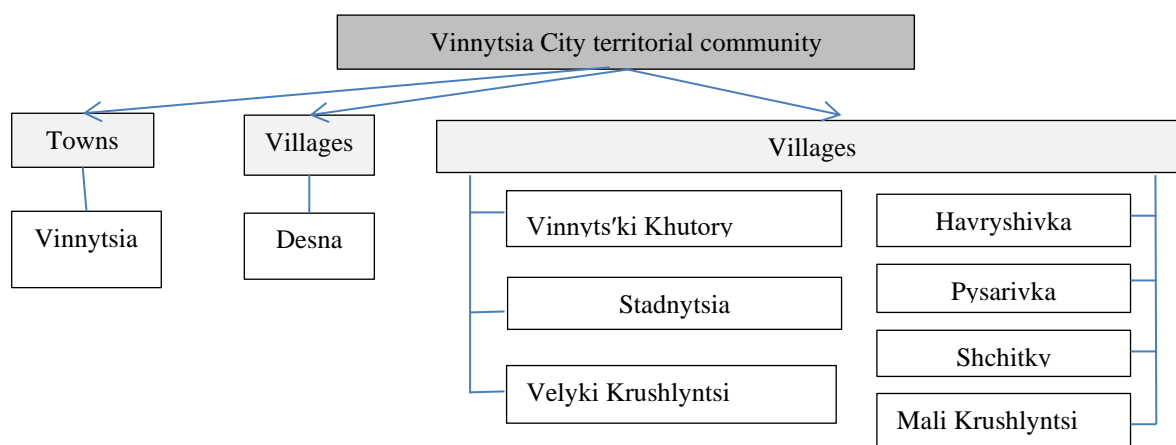


Fig. 3. Composition of Vinnytsia City TC, 2022.

Source: created by the authors based on data [76]

One of the main tasks facing the city of Vinnytsia is increasing investments in the city's economy, increasing the inflow of investments to increase the competitiveness and sustainable development of the city's economy and territorial community. Special attention is paid to intensifying investment activities and infrastructure development to attract foreign investments. In order to achieve these

goals, industrial parks were created.

Much attention is focused on the development of infrastructure with the aim of attracting investments, which is manifested in the creation of two industrial parks: "Vinnytsia Industrial Park" and "Vinnytsia Cluster of Refrigeration Engineering" Industrial Park, which are included in the Register of Industrial (Industrial) Parks. The Municipal Enterprise "Vinnytsia Municipal Innovation Center" was established in Vinnytsia, which focuses its activities on the development of infrastructure facilities, support of entrepreneurship and innovation, and management of the innovation and technology park.

Let's consider the strengths and weaknesses of the community with the help of SWOT analysis (Table 5-6).

Table 5

SWOT analysis of Vinnytsia City TC (strengths and weaknesses)

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● favorable geographical location and developed transport (connections, infrastructure and accessibility); ● positive leadership image and high positions of the city in various ratings; ● administrative regional center with developed service provision system (administrative, social, communal and other); ● active communication and involvement of citizens in public life; ● a developed network of institutions, infrastructure and highly qualified personnel in the field of education, culture, medicine, sports; ● satisfactory condition and active modernization of technical infrastructure (lighting network, road surface, household waste management); ● the South Bug River and an extensive network of other water bodies; ● high level of energy efficiency and energy saving in budget and (partially) residential spheres; ● developed IT sector and implementation digital technologies in city management; ● established cooperation and trust with the business environment; ● availability of available territories for industrial development (three industrial parks, brownfields - abandoned industrial territories); ● a powerful branch of the food industry and the availability of territories for growing c.-g. products; ● unique and attractive tourist facilities ● rich multicultural heritage and availability of cultural and historical monuments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● deterioration of demographic trends in the city; ● uneven development of the community territory and weak spatial integration; ● internal financial insufficiency resource for investment and growth burden on the community budget ● low quality of drinking water; ● the presence of unresolved environmental issues problems; ● insufficient level of implementation of inclusion; ● low level of digital literacy residents; ● increasing the challenges of self-realization modern youth; ● inconsistency of the system of providing medical services to the growing demands of the population and the challenges associated with the spread of new diseases; ● insufficient rates of modernization and high energy intensity of enterprises; ● poorly developed culture entrepreneurship; ● slow recovery rates of brownfields; ● low competitiveness of the tourist product of the city and region, insufficient development of tourist infrastructure; ● a large number of residential and of the non-housing fund, which are in need reconstruction; ● not updated and not synchronized urban planning documentation.

Source: [76]

The community has a large number of strengths that must be strengthened, using the opportunities of the external environment and eliminating threats.

Table 6

SWOT analysis of Vinnytsia City TC (opportunities and threats)

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● expansion of international cooperation and promotion of the community at the international level; ● using the advantages of European integration on local level; ● involvement of residents and the public in community development; ● formation of a single information community space; ● policy of zero tolerance for corruption ● development of smart specialization in the agro-industrial sector (innovations, clusters, entrepreneurship); ● development of existing ones, creation of new ones industrial parks and industrial zones; ● attraction of non-budgetary resources and increasing the efficiency of use budget funds and property; ● using the potential of Vinnytsia universities; ● intensification of cultural life; ● development and diversification of transport community opportunities (mobility); ● tourism market growth and development tourist routes; ● energy efficiency and regenerative energy; ● <input type="checkbox"/> formation of sustainable ecological environment; ● creation of new public spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● continuation of military operations on the territory of Ukraine; ● global climate change; ● strengthening of the global demographic crisis; ● slowing down, suspending or completely stopping decentralization processes in the state; ● economic crisis in Ukraine and decline standard of living of citizens; ● monopolization of markets for provision utilities and the unregulated resource price market; ● increasing the share of the shadow sector in economy; ● failure of anti-corruption policy on state level; ● non-reformation of the judicial system and the block of law enforcement bodies; ● lack of access to "cheap" loans for the city and for local businesses; ● dependence of the city on the state budget in matters of providing educational, medical, cultural, social services; ● potential conflicts in the system of private, public interests and interests of territorial communities; ● environmental pollution; ● increasing motorization and load on the road infrastructure of the city; ● "creeping" of the city and its loss spatial identity.

Source: [76]

The city of Vinnytsia has successfully cooperated with international financial organizations for many years. This cooperation made it possible to attract significant financial resources for the implementation of projects in various areas, which are important for ensuring the life of the city, in particular, transport services, increasing the energy efficiency of the residential sector, modernization of heat and water supply systems, etc. Vinnytsia participates in numerous projects of international technical assistance, which allows studying and implementing international experience and best practices in various areas of activity.

In particular, KP "Vinnytsiamiskteploenergo" became a participant in the project "Increasing energy efficiency in the district heating sector of Ukraine", which is

planned to be implemented with the help of loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Clean Technologies Fund, the budget of which amounted to 43.44 million dollars. USA. Another factor is the active development of international cooperation, cooperation with international financial organizations, "PROMIS" projects (MFA of Canada), U-LEAD with Europe (EU), the Japan Agency for International Cooperation, the German Society for International Cooperation GIZ, partnership with organizations from the Republic of Poland etc. [77].

Due to its favorable geographical location, high level of human, industrial and scientific and educational potential, developed transport infrastructure, modern banking system and the use of innovative practices and technologies in municipal administration, Vinnytsia has significant opportunities to increase its investment attractiveness.

The largest enterprises of Vinnytsia that have foreign investments include: Barlinek-Invest LLC, Agrana Fruit Ukraine LLC, Vinnytsiapobuthim PJSC, Austria Juice Ukraine LLC, LVN 10 Limited LLC, Sperco Ukraine ". The analysis of investment activity shows that in recent years, the city as a whole has seen a somewhat downward trend in the volume of capital investments, while the main source of their financing was and remains the own funds of enterprises and organizations of Vinnytsia. Thus, in terms of the volume of capital investments mastered (used), Vinnytsia is inferior to certain regional centers, in particular Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnytskyi, and Poltava. As for foreign direct investments (FDI), over the past several years there has been a tendency to decrease their annual inflows into the Vinnytsia economy [77].

In the context of financial decentralization, the Vinnytsia City TC has new opportunities for effective allocation of funds for the purpose of developing the economy and increasing investment attractiveness. With the progressing globalization and the growing competitive environment, it is necessary to implement a systematic approach to the management of investment activities in order to realize the potential of Vinnytsia City TC and respond accordingly to today's challenges. It is fundamentally important to ensure the effective use of available resources and the implementation of economic and financial risk assessments related to investment projects. In addition, it

is necessary to improve the monitoring and control system, ensure transparency and openness in management, and establish effective mechanisms of interaction between different levels of government and stakeholders. All these measures will contribute to increasing investment attractiveness and ensuring the sustainable development of the Vinnytsia City TC economy.

An important factor in increasing the investment attractiveness and growth of investment activity of the Vinnytsia City TC should be the introduction of the Methodology of attracting and supporting investors, which was approved by the decision of the Vinnytsia City Council No. 57 of 12/24/2020 (Table 7).

Table 7

The essence of the Methodology and standards of attracting and supporting investors of Vinnytsia City TC

The name of the stage	Content of the stage
1. Preparation of investment proposals at the local level	1.1. Purpose and system of information collection. 1.2. Preparation of information on priority industries / sectors that have the best investment potential. 1.3. Offers of investment sites (land plots, objects of industrial real estate and residential real estate). 1.4. Industrial park. 1.5. Innovation and technology park. 1.6. Other databases (current companies of the city). 1.7. Requirements for investment proposals (land plots) offered to the investor.
2. Standards of marketing promotion of Vinnytsia City OTC.	2.1. Marketing (marketing and investment) strategy. 2.2. Marketing plan. 2.3. Investment portal. 2.4. Investment passport. 2.5. Other products (booklets, folders, etc.). 2.6. Presentation of the city (multimedia or in the form of a presentation). 2.7. Mechanism of direct marketing (Direct mail). 2.8. Branding, brand book. 2.9. Other marketing tools.
3. Standards of involvement and professional support of the investor	3.1. Ensuring the procedure of the first contact with the investor. 3.2. Time frames for responding to investor requests. 3.3. Preparation of the investment mission and organization of the investor's visit. 3.4. Standards for meetings with investors. 3.5. Peculiarities of meetings with foreign investors. 3.6. Conducting negotiations and making an investment decision.
4. Post-investment support	4.1. Continuation of contacts with the investor during the implementation of the project. 4.2. Support of the company's development and reinvestment plans..

Source: summarized by the authors according to [78]

1. In the context of preparing investment proposals at the local level, it is important to provide the potential investor with the necessary information about the city. The investment proposal must contain basic information about the investment

object and its key advantages, reflect the direction, scale and scope of the required investment. The collection of investment proposals is carried out by a specialized unit of the local self-government body, namely the Department of Economy and Investments, which is responsible for the formation of information materials and databases for investors.

2. At this stage, the marketing strategy for the promotion of Vinnytsia City TC plays an important role. It can be considered as a separate document aimed at forming the image of the territory among target audiences, such as business circles, investors, entrepreneurs, tourists, local residents and residents of other regions. The strategy should reflect various aspects such as the quality of the environment and its components, business costs, "territorial product portfolio" and marketing communication channels. In addition, the strategy should include organizational support such as resources, coordination, monitoring and control. Various tools can be used for information and marketing promotion of the city, such as investment booklets, brochures, specialized information sheets and promotional folders.

3. In order to attract investors, it is necessary to carry out a whole set of measures, the proper implementation of which depends on the effectiveness of the actions of the team responsible for investment activities in the city. When communicating with a foreign investor, it is important to pay attention to the level of foreign language proficiency (primarily English) of employees who work with investors. In addition, it is necessary to take into account cultural differences and, if necessary, follow the rules of diplomatic protocol.

4. It is important to pay due attention to the final stage of post-investment support, which is no less significant. Investors usually expect support from local authorities during the implementation of investments and in the process of operation of production. Post-investment support is an indicator of professional support and may include such measures as regular visits to production facilities, involvement of the investor in the formation of the city's investment policy, establishment of necessary relations with institutions of the national and regional levels, creation of new contacts with local businesses and educational institutions, assistance in training qualified

personnel for the needs of the investor, quickly obtaining the necessary permits and implementing certain measures to solve the current problems that the investor faced due to malfunctions of the tax and customs systems or due to complaints about possible abuses, etc. It is important to make every effort to prevent disinvestment from the city and region, as this can lead to significant economic and image losses. In addition, effective cooperation can increase the scale of the inflow of investments into the city, since the demonstration of successful practices is one of the most effective tools for marketing the territory.

Summarizing the methodology, it can be noted that when attracting foreign direct investment, it is very important to follow certain rules and methods, and it is necessary to pay attention not only to the stages of investment attraction, but also to post-investment support, which is no less important.

The country's government is actively working on the development and creation of a favorable investment climate in various regions, including Vinnytsia. Given that Vinnytsia has already become a haven for many manufacturing enterprises that left the occupied territories, attracting investment becomes extremely important for increasing the number of jobs and raising the standard of living of local residents.

The situation in the country has a negative impact on the investment attractiveness of certain regions and the state as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the state's investment strategy regarding cooperation with foreign investors. From our point of view, a number of measures should be taken to achieve this goal (Fig. 4).

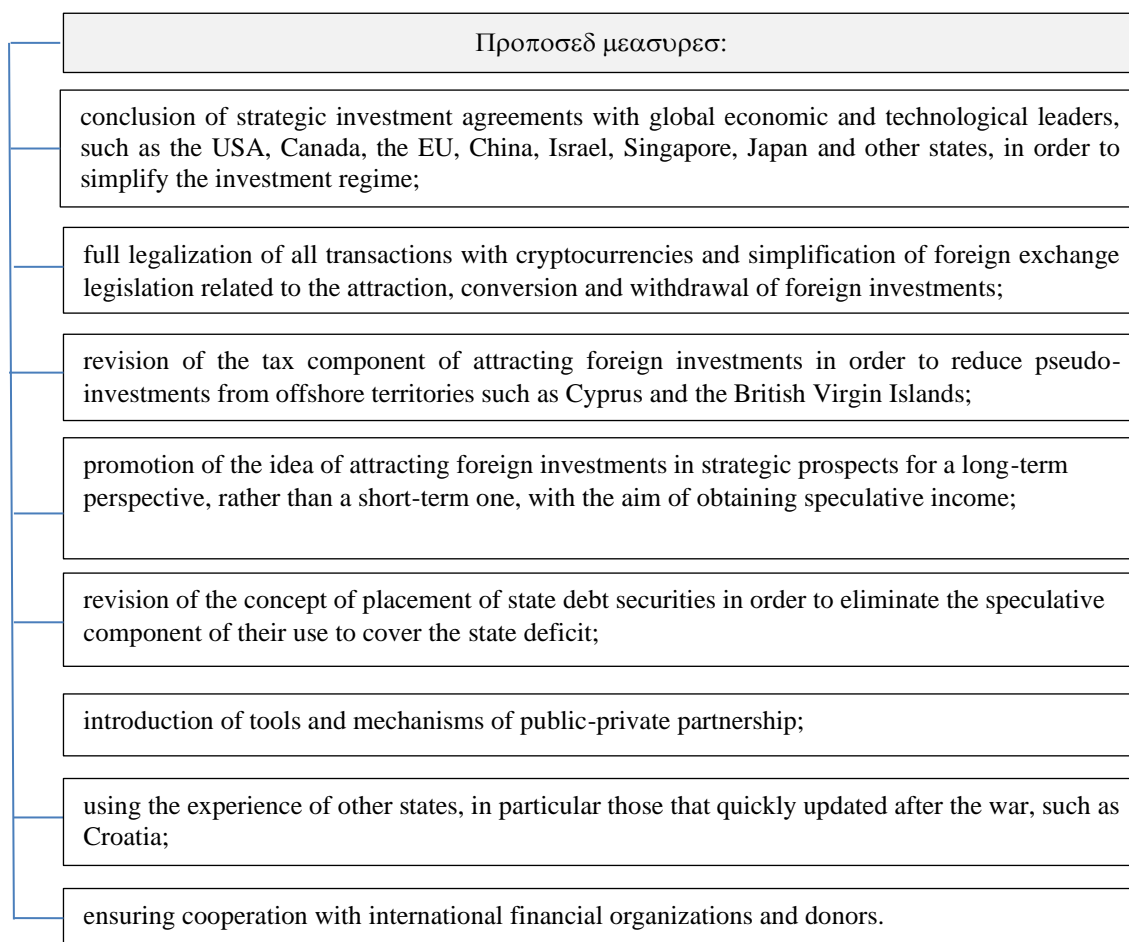


Fig. 4. Proposed measures to adjust the state's strategy for attracting foreign direct investment

Source: developed by the authors

It is proposed to determine the main ways of promoting the attraction of investments to Vinnytsia City TC. To achieve this goal, it is proposed to organize, form and support the implementation of priority measures, which were collected and systematized in Table 8.

Table 8

**Proposed measures to promote investment attraction
in Vinnytsia City TC**

№ π/π	Content of events
1	implementation of investment attraction standards and support of investors through the preparation of investment proposals;
2	ensuring marketing promotion of the city, forming its positive investment image;
3	organization of proactive activities to attract new domestic and foreign investments, ensuring the standards of professional investor support;

4	provision of post-investment support to investors;
5	elimination of administrative barriers and obstacles in the field of investment at the local level, development and adoption of decisions of the city council in order to create favorable conditions for investment due to the implementation of a system for measuring investment climate indicators among active investors and establishing interdepartmental cooperation with Ukraineinvest, U-LEAD projects with Europe, GIZ, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Office of the national investment council of Ukraine, USAID, etc.;
6	development of modern investment and market infrastructure, creation of conditions for the development of high-tech production, placement of investment resources in sectors with a high share of added value;
7	development of projects from the priority areas of social and economic development of the city, ensuring support for their implementation;
8	the search for multipliers of economic development, that is, investments that not only ensure recovery, but also contribute to the creation of new jobs and an increase in tax revenues;
9	the use of mechanisms that allow creating preferences and long-term stability guarantees for investments;
10	stimulation of investments in the development of alternative energy sources, TC energy service.

Source: created by the authors based on [77] and their own research

The implementation of the proposed measures will allow our region to reach the required level of investment and quickly restore the economy after the end of hostilities on the territory of our state.

Conclusions. Under the current conditions of martial law in Ukraine, foreign investments are an important factor for the development of the domestic economy. These investments are a significant source for ensuring economic growth and can become one of the tools to avoid the risk of devaluation.

At the same time, the attraction of foreign investments is not only a necessary condition for rebuilding the economy, but can also have additional positive consequences for the country's development. In particular, foreign investments can stimulate the development of new industries, help increase production efficiency and increase the competitiveness of national enterprises on world markets. In addition, they can contribute to improving the standard of living of the population by providing new jobs and increasing the income of citizens.

Therefore, increasing foreign investment flows can be an important step towards the recovery of Ukraine's economy and ensuring its sustainable development after the military conflict. This can play an important role in strengthening the national economy, ensuring stability and improving the quality of life of the country's citizens.

Forecasting the development of the attractiveness of the economy of Vinnytsia City TC and Ukraine in general for foreign investment in the post-war period indicates the need to stabilize the regulatory framework regarding investment operations, their taxation and withdrawal of capital abroad. To achieve this goal, it is important to standardize the legislation with the aim of creating an investment crypto hub in Ukraine. This will allow not only to attract investments with high demand, but also to redistribute them for the reconstruction of the state after the war. In general, the work of the state apparatus should be aimed at activating the real growth of foreign investment in the country on the basis of existing and new agreements on economic partnership and investment cooperation with other countries of the world.

4. The decentralization reform in Ukraine as a factor and institutional component of the sustainable development of territorial communities

During the time of the imperial power, the system of public power in Ukraine was built on the principles of centralization - the concentration of management functions in the center. After gaining independence, Ukraine took a course towards the decentralization of power - the transfer of power functions, according to the principle of subsidiarity, to the level (regional or local) at which they can be most effectively implemented.

In 2005 the Ukrainian authorities came quite close to the implementation of the decentralization reform (local self-government and territorial organization). Its main initiator was the then Vice-Prime Minister of Ukraine R. Bezsmertnyi. However, the reform did not take place then, because a critical mass of prerequisites for its implementation had not matured yet. The impetus for the reform was the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union (EU) in 2014. In the context of the European integration vector, the Concept of Reform [79] was developed, and the reform itself was mentioned among the most prioritized in the Strategy for Sustainable Development «Ukraine - 2020».

The reform was supposed to be based on the European Charter of Local Self-Government and the experience of EU countries in the field of decentralization of power. In Ukraine, the decentralization reform involved five steps: 1st – to determine the territorial basis of local self-government bodies (LGUs) and executive power; 2nd – to demarcate powers between LGUs of different levels; 3rd – to demarcate commission between LGUs and executive power; 4th - to determine how many resources are needed at each level; 5th – to make LGUs accountable to voters and the state. It was expected that the reform would contribute to the sustainable development of newly formed territorial communities (TC), namely, their economic growth, raising the standard of living of community residents, greening production and improving the ecological situation in communities.

In 2020, the reform was mainly completed. In terms of the sustainable development of TC it was effective and successful not in all, but at least in some ways. Therefore, the

search for the strengths and weaknesses of the reform regarding the development of the TC, the possibilities of its activation and neutralization of possible threats on the way to their implementation becomes not only important scientific, but also a practically significant contemporary problem, especially in the conditions of martial law.

Both Ukrainian and foreign scientists have paid a lot of attention to the problem of sustainable development of the TC. The following scientists considered separate issues of the sustainable development of TC: institutional principles – E. Bleikli, O. Berdanova, H. Vasylchenko, Yu. Hanushchak, I. Zablodska, H. Kaletnik, A. Melnyk, A. Mokii, H. Monastyrskyi, S. Romaniuk, V. Symonenko, A. Tkachuk and others; economic (including financial) component – L. Benovska, V. Borshchevskyi, I. Honcharuk, I. Vakhovych, H. Vozniak, B. Danylyshyn, M. Melnyk, H. Oleksiuk, L. Pronko, Z. Siryk, Dzh. Treller, Kh. Patytska and others; social component – S. Bereziuk, I. Hukalova, T. Zaiats, H. Kraievska and others; ecological component – S. Lisovskyi, S. Lutkovska, Ye. Khlobystov and others.

The peculiarities of functional zoning, spatial planning and development of the TC were reflected in the scientific works of such researchers as M. Averkyna, I. Bystriakov, D. Bokeman, Z. Herasymchuk, M. Dnistrianskyi, T. Kolesnyk, T. Nishchyk, Ye. Maruniak, K. Mezentsev, A. Mozghovyi, V. Nahirna, Ya. Oliinyk, N. Pavlikha, Pidhrushnyi, L. Rudenko, S. Shults, S. Shchehliuk and others.

A comprehensive approach to solving problems for the sustainable development of TC can be traced in the works of S. Bila, M. Butko, Ya. Zhalil, V. Kravtsiv, I. Storonianska and others.

The specifics of the sustainable development of the TC in the conditions of martial law were investigated by Yu. Ivanov, O. Ivanova, V. Laptiev, V. Potapenko and others.

Despite the significant study of the problems of sustainable development of the TC, the problem of comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of the decentralization reform in terms of their solution remains relevant, in particular in the conditions of martial law.

According to the Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government», a territorial community is the inhabitants united by permanent residence within the boundaries of a

village, settlement, city, which are independent administrative-territorial units (ATU), or a voluntary association of residents of several villages, settlements, cities that have a single administrative center [80].

It is more difficult to define the essence of the sustainable development of TC, primarily because it must be considered at the lowest of the spatial levels, namely, local (below regional, national and global). But even at this level, not to mention the global level, the imperative of sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission, is to ensure balance in the triad «nature - society - economy», and in the interests of not only current, but also future generations.

According to this imperative, the Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015 during the 70th session of the UN General Assembly adopted «Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development» (abbreviated as «2030 Goals»). Among the 17 «2030 Goals», which include 169 tasks, the goal 11 «Sustainable development of cities and communities» is the most related to the sustainable development of TC. The fact was reflected in the relevant National Report [81] and in the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 30, 2019 No. 722/2019 «On the Goals of the Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030».

It is generally accepted to distinguish three components of sustainable development - economic, social and ecological. However, if the decentralization reform is considered as a factor of sustainable development of the TC, then it makes sense to highlight the fourth (institutional) component as well.

Each component of sustainability is characterized by certain indicators, in particular in the EU, such as: socio-economic development; balanced consumption and production; social integration; demographic changes; public health; climate change and energy; balanced transport; natural resources; global partnership; effective management [82]. If these indicators are broadcast in Ukraine to the local level, then it is possible to single out the relevant indicators of the sustainable development of TC in terms of its four components (Figure 1).

We will try to give the author's expert assessments of the level of sustainable development of TC in Ukraine in terms of the given indicators, relying on the methods of

strategic and spatial analysis. Among the methods of strategic analysis of sustainable development of TC, the main one is SWOT analysis. It shows which way is better to use the strengths (S - Strengths) of the TC and how to reduce the negative impact on their weaknesses (W - Weaknesses), optimally using the available opportunities (O - Opportunities) and eliminating threats (T - Threats). In our modified version of the SWOT analysis, we will associate the strengths and weaknesses of the TC not with their internal state (as in the traditional version), but with the current state, and opportunities and threats – not with the external environment, but with their future (predicted) condition Spatial analysis of the sustainable development of TC involves the study of topological, geometric and geographical properties of communities as a result of the interaction of all components of such development. It is important that this analysis creates the ground for the implementation of the principle «think globally, act locally», it defines the solution of specific problems of TC, including their spatial development.

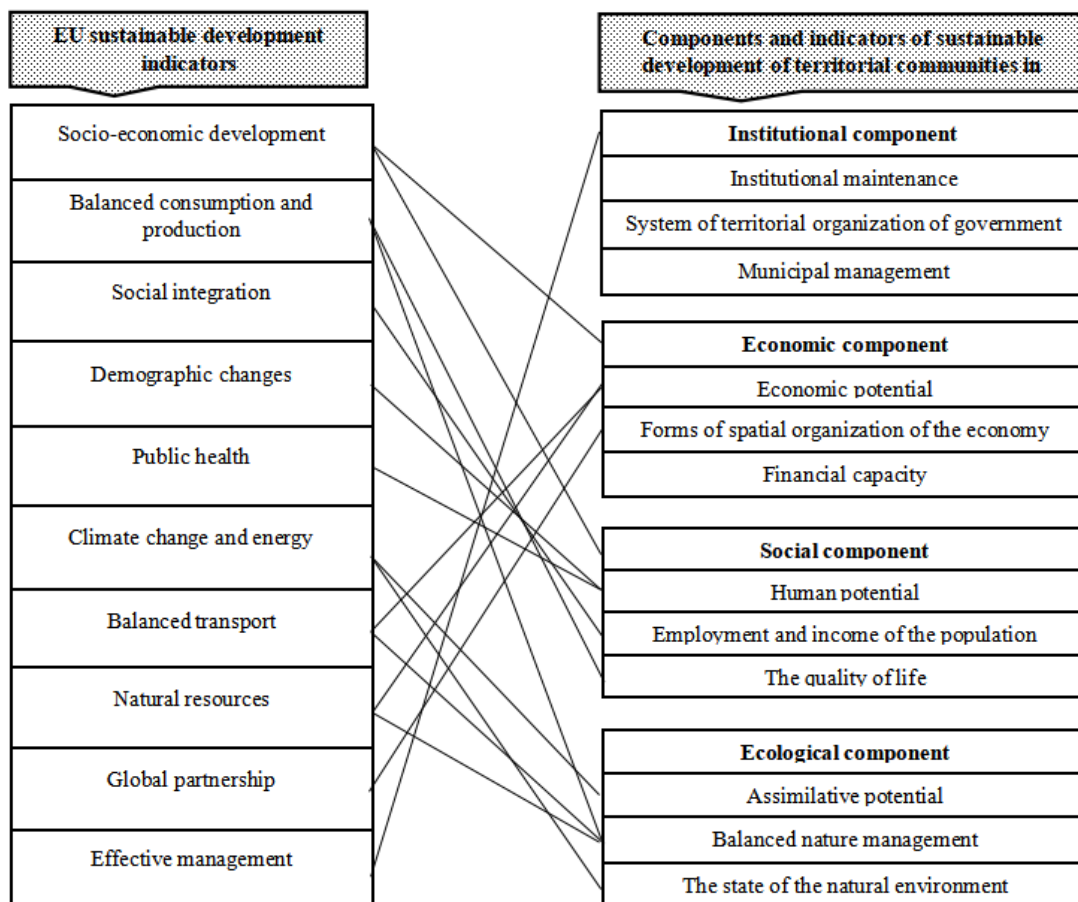


Fig. 1. Superposition of sustainable development indicators of the EU and territorial communities in Ukraine

The analysis of the institutional component of sustainable development of the TC of Ukraine focuses on the adequacy of its institutional support, optimization of the territorial organization of government (LLC), and the transparency and efficiency of municipal management.

Implementation of the decentralization reform, like any other, required proper institutional support - both legislative and organizational. As a strength of this provision, we note that the Basic Law «On Voluntary Unification of Territorial Communities» was adopted (February 5, 2015 No. 157-VIII) [83]. This law, which was based on the Concept of Decentralization Reform, initiated the process of unification of small TCs, primarily village councils, within the framework of unified TCs (UTCs). It is also important that various institutions began to «work» on the reform: state (including the newly created - the National Council of Reforms and the Office of Reforms), public (Association of Cities, etc.) and foreign (as part of the Ukrainian-Swiss DESPRO project and «U-LEAD with Europe» programs from the European Commission and USAID DOBRE from the US Agency for International Development).

Weaknesses of the institutional support of the decentralization reform include, first of all, the fact that the provisions of Law No. 157-VIII are almost not consistent with the relevant articles of the Constitution of Ukraine, since the draft law No. 2217a «On the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding the decentralization of **government**)» was never adopted by the constitutional majority of deputies. It is also not entirely clear to what extent the activities of international organizations are involved in the implementation of the decentralization reform correspondingly to the national interests of Ukraine.

Additional opportunities for legislative confirmation of the legality of the reform and strengthening of the institutional foundations of the sustainable development of TCs appeared in October 2020 - after the first local elections were held in 936 newly created TCs. This gave reasons for asserting that even the Constitutional Court of Ukraine will not be able to cancel the results of the reform and it served as an argument in favor of the fact that the decentralization reform can and must be introduced into the legal channel.

It is obvious that the proper legislative consolidation of the results of the decentralization reform at the present time (during the period of martial law, and in fact - war) is opposed by certain restrictions and prohibitions on the activities of political parties, public associations, etc.

An important result of the decentralization reform was the reformed **system of territorial organization of government**. The necessity to reform the LLC system was dictated by the expediency of bringing the existing system of administrative-territorial units (ATU) to the European standard NUTS (Nomenclature of Units Administrative Statistic) - territorial units of four levels with the following number of inhabitants: NUTS-1 (from 3 million to 7 million); NUTS-2 (from 800 thousand to 3 million); NUTS-3 (from 150 thousand to 800 thousand); LAU (up to 150 thousand). It should be noted, however, that in many countries, for example in Poland, units of the LAU-2 (communes) and LAU-1 (counties) levels are distinguished as administrative-territorial units. In Ukraine, as a result of the decentralization reform, by the beginning of 2023, 1,439 LAU-level TCs and 490 NUTS-3 level ATUs (districts) were formed. There was no need to reform the ATU of the NUTS-2 level, and the creation of the ATU of the NUTS-1 level in the conditions of the neighborhood with a hostile Russia is impractical.

We consider a very weak point of the decentralization reform, in particular the reform of the administrative and territorial system of the country, which was carried out within its framework, that the optimal size of the ATU levels LAU-2 and LAU-1 was not created. It will be recalled that according to the theory of central places of V. Kristaller, ATU level LAU-2 should be formed according to the « $k = 7$ network» model. It assumes that the central place (a large village, settlement or city) should not only provide the necessary administrative control over the six other settlements of the Kristaller grid, but also be a center for employment of the residents of the TG and providing them with frequent services. Accordingly, LAU-1 level ATUs should include 7 LAU-2 level ATUs. Unfortunately, as a result of the administrative and territorial reform, the ATU in Ukraine did not differentiate at the grassroots level. In some cases, they corresponded more to LAU-2 level ATU, and in others - to LAU-2 level ATU. This is clearly visible on the example of the Prospective Plan for the

formation of the UTC network on the territory of the former Chudniv district of the Zhytomyr region [84].

If the Ivanopil and Krasnopil UTCs in fig. 2 mostly meet the criteria of LAU-2, Velikokorovynetska is more likely not to do it, because the village of Vakulenchuk (formerly a closed military town) and the village of Pyatka (the former district center), and Chudnivska is not at all, because the central places in it can be, in addition to Chudnov, the village of Drigliv, Tyutyunniki, Karpivtsi and Krasnohirka.

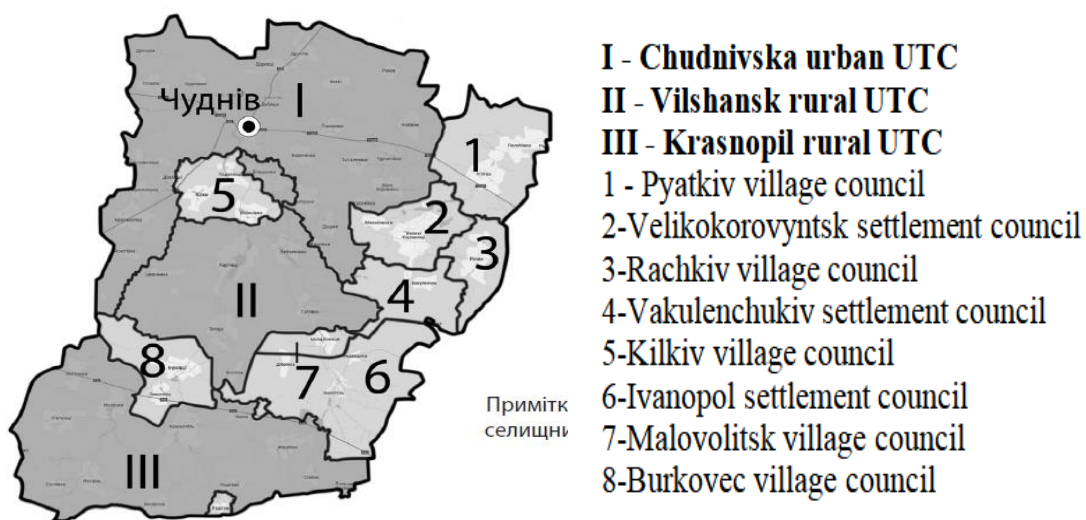
In our opinion, the main reasons for the fact that Ukraine has not clearly formed the ATU of LAU-2 and LAU-1 levels are the following:

1) the transition to market relations destroyed the LAU-2 level ATU system (which was not defined de jure, but existed de facto), because there was a massive disintegration of collective farms and state farms, which ensured their economic consolidation;

2) The method of formation of capable LC [85] provided for the formation of only UTC (as ATU of the LAU level), and based on the mechanistic criterion of 30-minute availability of emergency services to a community settlement instead of using the «network $k = 7$ » model;

3) the principle of voluntariness in the formation of UTC, provided for by Law No. 157-VIII, contributed to the formation of the so-called «tricky communities», which included mostly able-bodied settlements, for example, Vilshansk community, in addition to Vilshanka (Chudniv-Volynsky railway station), Galiivka (oil factory) and Karpivtsi (Hopsteiner Ukraine, an enterprise with German investments, which grows and processes hops). This principle could not lead to the formation of optimal communities in all parameters. If the scientific principle (formation of ATU based on the « $k = 7$ network» model) was adhered to, then there would be no need to create this community at all, because v. Vilshanka should be included in the Chudnivska LC of LAU-2 level and LAU-1 level (because territorially it has already almost merged with Chudnov), v. Galiivka - to Ivanopolska LC level LAU-2 (and possibly also level LAU-1, as a former district center), and village Karpivtsi itself should be the central place in the LAU-2 level community;

4) the principle of forced assignment of settlements, village and village councils, which have not decided whether to belong to the UTC, to already established communities, applied in a series of orders of the Cabinet of Ministers dated June 12, 2020, added to the UTC network (and from now on - simply LC) even more "weak places". Thus, in the former Chudnivsky district (Fig. 2), the territories of the Ivanopol settlement council were included in the Krasnopil LC. Therefore, now residents of the village of Ivanopol (former district center) with a population of 3,476 people has to apply for administrative and other services in the village. Krasnopil with a population of 1,226 people, which does not have the necessary infrastructure;



Note: on June 12, 2020, the following additions of village and settlement councils to the already existing regional administrative units were carried out: 1-4 - to I; 5 – to II; 6-8 - to III.

Fig. 2. The network of territorial communities of the former Chudniv district of Zhytomyr region as of June 12, 2020.

Source: formed by the authors, based on [86]

5) formation of LAU-2 level ATU requires painstaking practical work, for which the current managers are either not oriented or incapable. In order to restore and develop, for example, Tyutyunyktivska LC of this level as part of the villages of the

former collective farm (Tyutyunniki - the central place, Knyazhyn, Turchynivka, Mali Korovyntsi, Sudachivka, Korochenki and Horodyshe), large-scale organizational and financial support from the state is necessary;

6) the disbandment of the former districts, as ATU level, did not bring Ukraine closer, but on the contrary, distanced Ukraine from the formation of the optimal LAU-1 system. In addition, it led to the liquidation of many social infrastructure facilities in the former district centers, primarily district hospitals. And this greatly distanced specialized (secondary) medical care from the patient, because it moved to the centers of new districts - ATU of NUTS-3 level. We believe that some institutions that provide infrequent services, such as criminal courts or tertiary care hospitals, should be located in the centers of districts (territorial units of the NUTS-3 level). But at the same time, following the example of Poland, they should be the centers of sectoral units, such as medical districts, and not administrative centers. Therefore, in Ukraine, the ATU network of the LAU-1 level (former districts) should be restored and optimized, as it was done in 1966 after the failed reform of the district level in 1962.

Of course, there are certain opportunities for reformatting the administrative-territorial system of Ukraine on a scientific basis - with the selection of LAU-2 and LAU-1 level ATUs optimal in terms of size and functions, as well as territorial units of the NUTS-3 level as sectoral ones. True, neither the Ukrainian authorities nor the specialists of international organizations involved in the implementation of the decentralization reform are particularly interested in this. One gets the impression that they are directing this reform, like others, especially privatization, land, medical and educational reforms, in the direction of depopulation of the territory of Ukraine. Moreover, in the conditions of the war, the process of «clearing» the territory of Ukraine from Ukrainians intensified many times, and it carries a serious threat to Ukrainian statehood.

The sustainable development of the LC strongly depends on the efficiency of the **municipal management** system, especially since in the conditions of decentralization, the organizational structure and functions of local government have changed radically, and the entire management system of the LC is more oriented to the principles of self-

organization. The LC has already created its own executive bodies, endowed with broad rights, which are defined in Chapter II of the Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine». Currently, intervention in the activities of local government bodies is possible only for the purpose of monitoring the legality of their activities and in the cases and forms provided for by current regulations. It is also important that LGUs, in particular local councils, have gained significant autonomy in terms of strategizing and planning the sustainable development of TG and adopting the local budget. Structural and logical diagrams and maps of changes are used to display the relationships between actions and specific results of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategies of LGUs. The experience of building such maps has already been gained in the LC of the city of Toretsk and the village of Novoaidar in the Donetsk region [87, p. 46-47]. Spatial Development Plans of Territories of Territories are also an important document of strategic management of local development. Within the territory of a specific TG, they allow to solve the issues of their functional zoning, provision of objects with infrastructure, formation of a favorable environment for living, attraction of investments, business development, etc.

Weaknesses of municipal management, especially in the conditions of martial law, include the incompleteness of the organizational design of the local government system, the inconsistency of powers between them and the executive authorities, and the low quality of the personnel of LC, especially rural ones. Therefore, currently approved Sustainable Development Strategies have a little more than half of LC, and Spatial Development Plans of LC territories - even less. Unfortunately, most of the Strategies do not have proper scientific justification, are loosely connected with the State Regional Development Strategy for 2021-2027 and regional strategies, and sometimes have a frankly declarative character [88]. As for the Spatial Development Plans of the LC territories, their weakest point is the inconsistency with the general plans of the cities, in particular between the land management and urban planning documentation.

In order to correct the situation, the Ministry of Economy established that without proper planning of the development of territories there will be no support from the state. In particular, it will not finance projects from the State Regional Development Fund

(SRDF) [89]. But an even more radical step is that the Procedure for the Formation of the Concept of Integrated Development of the Territory of the Territorial Community [90] and the draft law on reforming the sphere of urban development activity dated June 11, 2021 No. 5655 (voted in the Verkhovna Rada and sent to the President for signature on December 19, 2022 of Ukraine) requires a mandatory combination of economic (strategic) and spatial approaches when planning the development of the LC territory. This, in particular, will be facilitated by the integration of land management and urban planning documentation (according to Article 25 of the Land Code of Ukraine, regulated by the relevant law of Ukraine dated June 17, 2020 No. 711-IX).

Unfortunately, in the conditions of martial law, the system of municipal management acquires clearly expressed risk-oriented features. therefore, the long-term (7-year) Sustainable Development Strategy of LC recedes into the background. Instead, a more flexible system of strategic planning and programming of the development of the LC comes to the fore, in particular, local programs of assistance to the army and refugees are approved. Accordingly, in the Strategic Plans, an important place is given to the analysis of those threats that appeared due to the introduction of a state of emergency, for example, due to the acute shortage of qualified personnel in the field of communal economy management, especially in front-line LCs. In order to react as adequately as possible to emerging threats, it is necessary to strengthen state and public control over local authorities, which is too weak, in particular, regarding the incomes of LC officials.

Analysis of the economic component sustainable development of LC is reduced to the assessment of their economic potential, the use of various forms of spatial organization of the economy (FSOE) and establishing the level of financial capacity of communities.

Economic potential LC is formed on the basis of their assets (resources) and production capacities of business entities. According to art. 142 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the material and financial basis of the LC are the following assets: movable and immovable property, revenues of local budgets, other funds, land, natural resources that are in their possession, as well as objects of joint ownership that are under the

management of district and regional councils As a result of the decentralization reform, LGUs receive more powers as participants, organizers and coordinators of economic activity in the LC, this strengthens their interest in increasing the economic potential of communities, in particular due to the activation of entrepreneurial activity, especially since as a result of the land reform they received additional assets - lands outside the boundaries of settlements. The introduction of amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On the transfer of objects of state and communal ownership» regarding the free transfer of water utilities into communal ownership contributed to the growth of the economic potential of LC. The economic potential of LC is also growing due to the creation of new enterprises, in particular utility enterprises - in the fields of local transport, municipal energy, etc. This contributes to the creation of new jobs, modernization of energy and heat generating capacities, improvement of the quality of housing and communal services, etc.

The weak sides of the economic potential of LCs are connected with the fact that, firstly, in most of them the transformational decline caused by market transformations has not been overcome, secondly, the concentration of economic potential in LC Kyiv is increasing (it gives almost a quarter of the country's gross added value), of the Kyiv agglomeration and, to a lesser extent, in the communities of regional centers against the background of the economic decline of many LCs based on small and medium-sized cities; thirdly, the consequences of Russia's full-scale aggression are strongly felt - through the liquidation of production facilities, their relocation, mobilization of workers, disruption of logistics, etc. As for the economic potential in the LC captured by the Russian aggressor, as well as in the front and near-front zones, it is either completely destroyed or significantly undermined.

The economy of the majority of the LC of Ukraine will receive a «second wind» after the end of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine. To a large extent, the restoration and strengthening of the economic potential of the LC will depend on the implementation of national restoration programs at the local level with a significant innovative component, in particular on the basis of brownfields (previously existing production sites) due to state and international support [91]. The Association of Cities

of Ukraine has already turned to the Government with a proposal to make decisions regarding the resumption of (suspended during the war) processes for the development and selection of local development projects [92]. However, the restoration and growth of the economic potential of most LCs is hindered not only by the war, but also by traditional (even before the war) problems of economic development related to total corruption, inefficient functioning of the judicial system, «investment hunger» and so on.

In order to «breathe» new (innovative) life into the LC of Ukraine, to promote the accelerated capitalization of their resources, it is very important to fully use the potential of effective forms of spatial organization of the economy [93]. Some of the most promising FSOEs contributing to the consolidation of the economic space of LC are:

- innovation parks, which are usually divided into three types (industrial, technological and scientific). The first two types were most widespread. In total, more than 60 industrial and 16 technological parks have been created and registered in Ukraine. For example, in Vinnytsia, the Vinnytsia Industrial Park (furniture production, repair and installation of machinery), the Vinnytsia Cluster of Refrigeration Engineering and «WINTER SPORT» were created. The fourth «WinIndustry» park is being created, the main profile of which is the processing industry. The most famous technoparks include the E. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding in Kyiv and the Institute of Single Crystals in Kharkiv;

- poles of growth (in the interpretation of F. Perru), which must necessarily have one or more enterprises of propulsive (locomotive, in particular innovative) sectors of the economy. Such a pole in LC usually acts as a central place, which in the conditions of the modern network economy can also act as an important node in global chains of added value. The role of growth poles in the development of LC, in particular on the basis of urban agglomerations (Kyivska, etc.), is revealed in the publications of H. Pidgrushnyi and his colleagues [94, etc.];

- smart communities, in which modern information technologies are used, integrated into municipal structures. According to the European «Smart City» model

[95], smart communities, like smart cities, must meet six main criteria: 1) smart economy (Smart economy); 2) smart mobility (Smart mobility); 3) smart environment (Smart environment); 4) smart people / population (Smart people); 5) good life / living (Smart living); 6) smart governance (Smart governance). In 2015, the concept of smart cities, and therefore smart communities, began to be implemented in Ukraine. Today, it works in one form or another in Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Mukachevo, Drohobych, Zaporizhzhia, Poltava, Ternopil, Kharkiv and Mariupol (before the full-scale invasion of Russia). By the way, Kyiv took 82nd place in the world Smart City Index ranking for 2021 [96];

– municipal clusters, which are created under the auspices of local government for the purpose of cooperative interaction of many participants of the LC (small and medium-sized businesses, communal enterprises, research, educational, public and other organizations) to increase the competitiveness of each of them, the cluster itself and the community as a whole. In Ukraine, there is already some experience in creating such clusters, for example, in LC Lviv – tourism, Kharkiv – power engineering, Dnipro – transport and logistics;

– municipal corporations as joint-stock business associations. Actually, the very idea of territorial corporate structures (communal syndicates) is not new, it was substantiated by Norbert Bézard and Le Corbusier back in the 1930s. It is characteristic that municipal corporations can have different organizational forms. In Ukraine, before independence and market transformations, such syndicates (only with state and collective farm-cooperative forms of ownership) were collective farms and state farms. Moreover, they quite effectively performed the function of economic consolidation of LC of the LAU-2 level, for example, Tyunnikivska in the former Chudniv district. With the liquidation of state farms and collective farms, thousands of such low-level LCs will also be degraded. Even where their assets were shared within corporate structures, LCs are still thriving. It's a pity that these are isolated cases. A classic example can be Bobrovytska LC in Chernihiv region, the economic basis of which is LLC "Land and Will" (general director - L. G. Yakovyshyn), which was created in 2000 on the basis of the former Mainiv state farm-technical school.

The effect of cooperative interaction in LC is also provided by various forms of cooperation, namely:

- municipal-private partnership, within the framework of which private owners as shareholders can cooperate with LGUs. An example of such a partnership is the construction and maintenance of social infrastructure facilities, local roads, as well as the creation of local transport companies in LC;

- public-private partnership at the local level. The projects of such a partnership are mainly implemented in such areas of economic activity as: collection, purification and distribution of water (47% of the total number of contracts); production, transportation and supply of heat (12.1%); waste processing (10.6%); road construction and road operation (10.6%); real estate management (6.1%); production, distribution and supply of electric energy (4.5%) [97, p. 104];

- inter-municipal cooperation, primarily regarding issues that are quite difficult to solve independently by the LC; this is, for example, collection, disposal and processing of garbage, provision of high-quality centralized water supply and drainage, repair and cleaning of roads, organization of passenger transportation, maintenance of fire protection and former district hospitals. There are quite a few forms of this cooperation, all of them are regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Cooperation of Territorial Communities». LCs can cooperate even within the framework of cluster structures. Thus, Severynivska and Barska LC in Vinnytsia region cooperate within the framework of the «Apple Way» cluster. However, the level of LC cooperation within the framework of inter-municipal cooperation, although it is supported by the state through the SRDF, is still low;

- state-municipal cooperation, especially regarding the joint financing of expensive, but very important for individual LC projects, for example, construction of metro stations, bridges over large rivers. The cooperation of individual state enterprises, institutions and organizations with local government is quite common. Thus, the All-Ukrainian Scientific and Educational Consortium, created on the basis of the Vinnytsia National Agrarian University, successfully cooperates with the LC on the training and retraining of personnel and the transfer of innovative technologies for the selection of

bioenergy crops and sugar beets, biofuel production, etc.;

- international cooperation of the LC, which is provided, in particular, in the Association Agreement of Ukraine with the EU. First of all, we are talking about cooperation within the framework of Euroregions, the Program of the European Neighborhood Instrument and joint business projects of border LCs. But an empirical study conducted by Anna Pintsh in 2019 revealed that the international cooperation of Ukrainian LCs, in particular with EU communities, remains underdeveloped [98].

In general, FSOE, especially innovative ones, as well as forms of LC cooperation, have not received sufficient development, although there are opportunities for this even in wartime conditions.

We believe that it is quite possible to create municipal industrial clusters in LCs, in which both urban and rural settlements are combined, even in difficult conditions. In terms of structure and functions, they should resemble similar regional clusters, the structure and functional features of which we have already highlighted [99]. For many rural LCs, it is optimal to create clusters of agricultural specialization.

A significant obstacle on the way to the creation of effective FSOE at the local level and economic consolidation on this basis of the LC level LAU-2 and LAU-1 is that after the liquidation of the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories, no institution deals with these issues, in particular with regard to the development of the appropriate organizational and economic mechanism.

The economic potential of LC and the possibility of capitalization of local resources on the basis of effective FSOE significantly affect their financial capacity, which as a result of the decentralization reform, in particular the financial one, has significantly increased (after amendments to the Tax and Budget Codes) due to the transition to direct relations with the state budget, the transformation of inter-budgetary relations and the consolidation of permanent sources of income for local budgets. The key was the legislative fixation of 60% (from 2020 – 64%) personal income tax (PIT) in the budgets of the FSOE. Accordingly, this tax became the main part of the income structure of the general and special funds of local budgets (272.2 billion UAH or 49% in 2022). Other sources of filling local budgets are: subventions from the state budget

(21% - for the implementation of delegated powers in the fields of education, health care, etc.), a single tax. (9%), property tax, including land plots (7%), subsidies from the state budget (4%), other taxes and revenues (10%) [100].

True, the current system of personal income tax crediting to local budgets, when the tax is paid at the place of company registration, is not fair. In most developed countries, this tax is calculated based on the place of residence of the employees. In Ukraine, it is proposed to count it according to the location of separate structural subdivisions) [101]. However, this is also not entirely justified, because enterprises and their subdivisions, especially in large cities, where the land tax is large enough, often register them not at the place of actual location. Thus, the Vinnytsia manufacturing company "Panda" had a legal address there for a long time (before the village of Stryzhavka joined the Vinnytsia Municipal LC). But even with the transition to the international system of personal income tax registration, the financial capacity of most LCs will not change significantly and will remain low. This is indicated by such important indicators as the tax capacity index (the ratio of the average Ukrainian personal income tax per person to the amount of personal income tax per person in the community: 0.3 – low, 0.3–0.9 – medium, from 0.9 – high) and the share of own revenues in the local budget (up to 10% – low, 10–20% – medium, from 20% – high). In Ukraine, these indicators are low in most LCs. This means that they do not have sufficient funds for development budgets, and also need significant subsidies from the state budget (which is very difficult in wartime conditions) for the maintenance of social facilities. Particularly problematic from a financial point of view are those LCs, in which the share of expenses for the maintenance of social security is about a third of the total (in 2022, it was on average at the level of 12.9%) [100].

The only radical means of increasing the financial capacity of LCs is the activation of their self-development potential, which can ensure the growth of their own incomes in a short period of time. This can be achieved by: creating or expanding the capacities of utility companies (on the basis of attracting funds - placement of municipal bonds, use of loans, etc.); implementation of projects of local importance (mainly at the expense of budget funds); participatory budgeting (with the participation of citizens on

a competitive basis), which is especially widespread in the cities of the Dnipropetrovsk region; stimulation of entrepreneurial activity and creation of new jobs, including for internally displaced people (IDP); improvement of the tax administration system, including local taxes; transfer of part of community property for rent.

The main threats on the way to increasing the financial capacity of LC are related to the war, with a sharp decrease or even the cessation of revenues to their budgets from communal enterprises. Factors such as the reduction of subventions and subsidies, the shadow sector of the local economy, corruption, the irregularity of the incomes of heads of LC, as well as the transfer from October 1, 2023 of the military personal income tax (for the period of martial law) to the state budget significantly affect the lack of funds from local budgets .

Analysis of the social component sustainable development of LC is mainly reduced to the assessment of their human potential, employment and income of the population and quality of life.

Human potential The LC of Ukraine includes all their available population, including the unemployed and those unable to work (before the full-scale invasion of Russia - as of January 1, 2022 - the population of Ukraine, excluding the occupied territories of Crimea and the Donetsk region, was 41.2 million people). This potential reflects the ability of the LC population to carry out economic activity (as a carrier of labor force), as well as to act as a consumer of material and immaterial goods. As a result of the capitalization of human potential, the potential of human capital of LC is formed. Its main characteristics in the post-industrial era are the level of education and the qualifications of the workforce. **Based on these characteristics, it should be noted that** most LCs in Ukraine, especially urban ones, have significant human capital potential.

But in general, the human potential of most LCs, with the exception of communities of the capital, large cities and some rural areas of the Volyn and Carpathian regions, has a long-term downward trend. This is evidenced by the fact that the total population of Ukraine has significantly decreased by 11 million people, because as of January 1, 1993, it was 52.2 million people. The number of villages (by

almost 500) and the number of the rural population (by almost 3 million people), and the average population of villages (from 600 to 490 people) also decreased [102, p. 64]. Negative trends should also include the outflow of young people from LC, which are far from centers with a high level of economic activity. The human potential of the LC decreased the most after the full-scale invasion of Russia, especially in the occupied and front-line communities. In total, more than 13 million people left temporary residences. As of June 21, 2023, there were 8 million 177 thousand Ukrainians abroad, and 4 million 872 thousand people were registered as IDP (as of June 9, 2023) [103].

To ensure sustainable development of LC during the reconstruction period, it is very important to restore their human potential to the maximum extent. For this, first of all, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the return of people from abroad and labor migration within the country (for the reconstruction of destroyed objects). Therefore, it is necessary to launch economically attractive mechanisms for stimulating the relocation and labor migration of the population to the most affected and socially and economically backward LCs. True, this may be hindered by the inflexible state social policy and the long continuation of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine.

Employment and incomes of the population of the LC should become the key orientations of the state social policy. Before the full-scale invasion of Russia, the situation with employment and incomes of the population, especially LC based on large and industrial cities, was more or less stable; this is if you do not count its catastrophic deterioration after the failed privatization reform, which destroyed thousands of industrial facilities and, accordingly, millions of jobs.

In rural LCs, the reduction in the number of jobs was strongly influenced (since 1999) by the agro-holding of agricultural activity. This is due to the fact that the specialization of agricultural holdings in the cultivation of grain and industrial crops does not require the creation of a significant number of employees. For example, at «Traygon Farming Kharkiv» LLC, the number of employees (per 1,000 hectares of agricultural land) decreased to 5 compared to 150 in personal peasant farms [104, p. 40]. Even more radically, the reduction of the number of jobs in LC (approximately half), as well as the level of income, was influenced by full-scale Russian military

aggression. As a result, a large part of people do not currently have sufficient means of subsistence. In total, about 17 million people need assistance from the state and local government [105]. And such help, indeed, is provided. Thus, the Vinnytsia City LC supports IDP and also provides quarterly cash assistance to pensioners whose monthly income does not exceed UAH 2,700.

In the reconstruction period, it is very important to ensure the creation of new jobs with a high level of wages not only on the basis of traditional, but also on the basis of new forms of employment - on the basis of outsourcing, freelancing, leasing of workers, including within the framework of the Recovery Plan of Ukraine [91]. The spread of innovative forms of employment at the LC level requires a review of approaches in the field of social dialogue - between employers and employees with the mediation of local government and the support of the state authorities. By the way, even under martial law, the state partially compensates entrepreneurs for the creation of new jobs. More than 5,700 entrepreneurs have already received them (in the amount of UAH 95 million) [105]. In addition, through the State Employment Center, the state allocates funds for public works that can support the employment of LC residents. In Ukraine, each LC also has the opportunity to create about 50 jobs (mainly for rural youth) only thanks to the creation of a system of procurement, production and service cooperatives [106, p. 11, 13]. Of course, the newly created jobs must provide an adequate level of remuneration.

The growth of employment and incomes of the population of LC may be hindered by the further continuation of military operations and delays in the restoration of jobs due to various reasons.

Employment and income of the population, although it is one of the key conditions for a high quality of life for LC residents, is far from being exhausted by it. An important role is also played by providing residents of communities with the necessary public services (administrative and social) based on relevant infrastructure facilities. Indeed, many LCs in Ukraine, especially on the basis of large cities and agglomerations, in particular Kyiv (which, by the way, were also noted by the Russian occupiers), have achieved a high quality of life. Kyiv is generally included in the Economist Intelligence

Unit's ranking of the most convenient cities in the world (although it ranks only 165th among 173 cities [107]). Among other cities, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, etc. stand out as centers of urban LCs in terms of quality of life. [108, p. 24]. The decentralization reform gave an impetus to the improvement of the quality of life in rural LCs as well, in particular by bringing administrative services closer to their residents (through the creation of Centers for the provision of administrative services in each community).

As for the provision of social services to LC residents, especially medical services, there have been no positive changes in many of them, even in urban communities. In rural LCs, especially big problems are noted with prompt provision of high-quality medical care and the absence of pharmacies in many villages. Even in relatively large villages, for example in Sozonivka of the Velikoseverinivska LC of the Kropyvnytskyi district of the Kirovohrad region, where 1990 people live, there is no pharmacy and there is also a problem related to the absence of a family doctor [109, p. 167]. The policy of creating the so-called supporting schools Also, in many rural LCs, low provision of high-speed Internet for their organizations and residents is noted. In some communities, low quality or even the absence of services is associated with the transfer of communal enterprises to business structures. A parable in tongues became the story of the transfer of the utility enterprise for heat supply to a private structure (LLC «Smila Energoinvest»), which for a long time deprived the residents of the city of Smila of heat supply. And although foreign experience, as noted by some authors (V. Borshchevskyi [110, p. 21, etc.], shows that private companies in conditions of fierce competition ensure the provision of higher quality services to community residents than communal enterprises, however, Ukrainian practice is refutes In Vinnytsia, for example, a communal transport company provides better quality and less expensive services than most private carriers. Moreover, a similar situation is observed in Kyiv and many other cities of Ukraine.

Possibilities for improving the quality of life in the LC of Ukraine are primarily related to the development of communal infrastructure facilities. Thus, in the field of housing and communal services of LC, in particular rural, the creation of universal

utility companies that provide transport services, water supply, drainage, energy modernization of the housing stock, garbage removal, etc., is quite promising. In the conditions of the reduction of state financing of health care facilities, the development of communal medical institutions, in particular on the basis of former district hospitals, is becoming more and more relevant. The implementation of the intention of the management of PJSC «Ukrtelecom» to provide high-speed Internet to 95% of the rural population will be important for the digitalization of rural LCs [111]. And the best opportunities for ensuring a high quality of life can be created by smart cities and smart communities. The problem, however, is that «smart cities» and corresponding LCs are still «gaining momentum», and most LCs are focused on solving more «down-to-earth problems» related to overcoming the consequences of a terrible war and ensuring the efficient operation of communal infrastructure facilities.

Analysis of the environmental component LC includes an assessment of their assimilation potential, the balance of nature use and the state of the natural environment (SNE).

Assimilative potential LC is the ability of their ecosystems in the mode of homeostasis (resistance to self-destruction) to decompose natural and anthropogenic substances (emissions, discharges, waste) and neutralize their negative impact in the cycles of the biotic circulation. This potential has an economic meaning, because its use allows you to save on the costs of decontamination of SNE pollutants. It is «activated» to the greatest extent in the LC from the zone of ecological disaster or close to them (for example, the Chernobyl zone, the zone of military operations) and the LC of Donbass and the industrial Prydniprovye region, the city of Kalush, etc. Due to its exhaustion, for example, the Ladyzhynska TPS was placed in the Vinnytsia region, and not in the Donbass, although it would be much cheaper to deliver electric energy by transmission lines than coal by rail.

It should be noted, however, that nowadays in many LCs, especially rural ones, insufficient use of the assimilation potential is noted, primarily due to the decrease in the population in them, the closing of farms, etc. Instead, in large cities and urban agglomerations, it is largely exhausted and replaced by the work of environmental

infrastructure facilities. Although from the standpoint of Paul Krugman's new economic geography, the accelerated development of cities and agglomerations (as a result of the predominance of centripetal forces over centrifugal ones) is an objective process that, under conditions of imperfect (monopolistic) competition, is associated with savings on transport costs and the action of the agglomeration effect, however, these benefits should be compared with the costs of creating and operating infrastructure facilities, including environmental ones.

Therefore, it is better to place objects (enterprises) of those types of economic activity that do not require a very high level of qualification of the workforce throughout the territory (with an emphasis on the development of backward LC), that is, to «smear» economic activity across the territory, which will allow, especially in rural communities, to use their assimilation potential as fully as possible, especially since households in the countryside need mandatory collection of only scrap metal and broken glass and porcelain. After the end of hostilities, opportunities for its fuller use will increase in the LC in the de-occupied territories and in those communities where economic activity is intensified based on the use of natural resources.

Obstacles on the way to its fuller use, which limit these possibilities, are associated with the duration of hostilities and the growth of natural resource production volumes.

Of course, the assimilation potential is sparingly used in those LCs in which balanced nature use is ensured. In the conditions of decentralization, it foresees the transition of LC to the principles of a «green» economy, which is based on a careful attitude to «own» natural objects and an interested overcoming of ripe environmental problems by industrial and tax-budgetary means. Its core is the circular economy, in which natural resources are extracted, transformed into products, and then become waste products that are reused. For this, it is necessary in LC organize the collection, sorting (ideally - separate) and processing and disposal of garbage. By the way, Ukraine has one of the largest absolute volumes of waste generation and accumulation in Europe. About 17 million tons of industrial and household waste are generated every year. Each resident of Ukraine produces up to 300 kilograms of garbage every year. Moreover, the further the village is from the city (and therefore from the equipped

landfills), the more spontaneous dumpsters are on its territory. Work on their elimination is still in the initial stage, but there are already positive examples. Thus, in Teterivska LC, in Zhytomyr Region, the territory was cleared of spontaneous landfills and garbage sorting was carried out. About 300,000 hryvnias from the LC budget were spent on this, which is 45 hryvnias per inhabitant [112].

But in general, work on security in Ukraine balanced nature management at the LC level is at an initial stage. Comprehensive schemes for sorting and processing waste, in particular solid household waste, are being tested. Thus, in the Illinetska LC of the Vinnytsia region, the municipal enterprise «Dobrobut» after sorting waste, about 14% of its total mass is used on site for the production of paving slabs. Organic waste is processed into organic fertilizers (using composting technology), and the rest is burned for heat, although, in our opinion, it would be more rational to use it for biogas production.

Therefore, in most LCs, there are sufficient opportunities to increase the level of balanced nature management at the local level. For this purpose, local authorities have to conduct an inventory of the natural resources of the territory of communities, recording their current state, the level of anthropogenic load, etc. It is also important to develop economically justified tariff rates for the exploitation of natural resources and pollution of natural resources, with the introduction of a 25% environmental tax to the budgets of the LC. And a specific promising direction of waste processing can be their conversion into biogas, which will contribute to the development of renewable energy in LC. According to the calculations of TIS Eco, one ton of household waste can produce 140–280 cubic meters of biogas. However, so far no LC has shown interest in such a project [97, p. 106]. Therefore, the inertia of unbalanced nature use still remains the main obstacle on the way to the development of the «green» economy of the LC, which also affects the state of the SNE.

The state of the natural environment in many LCs, in particular on the basis of industrial cities and agglomerations, significantly improved in the 1990s, however, not because of «a good life», but due to the closure or reduction of capacities of thousands of industrial enterprises. But even now, the anthropogenic load on SNE in Ukraine due

to emissions from enterprises of the fuel and energy sector, mining and quarrying, metallurgical and chemical industry is several times higher than the similar indicators of the developed countries of the world. In addition, the threat of ecologically dangerous man-made accidents and catastrophes has significantly increased in many LCs of Ukraine, where mining is or was previously conducted, as, for example, in the Kaluska City LC. A strong anthropogenic load on the SNE is also noted in the LC of megacities, because they account for 2/3 of energy consumption and 70-80% of greenhouse gas emissions [113, p. 133]. Air pollution in Ukraine is the cause of the largest number of premature deaths among all European countries. In Ukraine, water pollution is also increasing strongly, in particular underground water in rural LCs, where people use water from wells en masse. One of the reasons for this is the spontaneous growth of landfills and the uncontrolled construction of cesspools. Therefore, it is very important to provide the rural population with a centralized water supply (only 23% of Ukrainian villages have it in Ukraine) [112]. Chemical pollution and degradation of lands, especially those cultivated by agricultural holdings, are a significant problem of rural LCs. Unfortunately, after the full-scale invasion of Russia, a multiple deterioration of the state of the SNE is noted in the LC in the combat zone and the front-line zone.

In order to improve the condition of the SNE in the combat zone, it is necessary to demine the territory and carry out large-scale reclamation, which requires significant funds. In large cities and urban agglomerations, it is necessary to lay down funds for the purchase and maintenance of new automated stationary air quality monitoring stations. It is also necessary to review and make changes to the State Monitoring Programs in the field of atmospheric air protection of zones and agglomerations. In addition to the development of a system for monitoring the quality of the environment, one of the powerful mechanisms for improving the state of natural resources, in particular air, is environmental budgeting and taxation at the level of all, without exception, LC. The construction of water pipes (ideally with a purification system) may become a priority in rural LCs under conditions of decentralization.

The main threats that exist or may arise on the way to improving the state of the

SNE in communities are the following: continuation of hostilities; limited financial resources, including because of the symbolic size of environmental taxes (1.6 billion UAH or 0.3% of local budget revenues for 2021 [100]); weakness and imperfection of software and hardware for environmental monitoring of air, water and land, low level of environmental education and ecological nihilism of managers at all levels, including LC.

If we formalize the qualitative assessments given above, we will get a matrix of quantitative SWOT analysis of sustainable development of the Technical University of Ukraine (Table 1).

Table 1. Quantitative SWOT analysis of sustainable development of territorial communities of Ukraine

Constituents sustainable development	Indicators of sustainable development	Ratings on a 10-point scale				In total	Together
		strong parties	weak sides	opportunities	threats		
Institutional	institutional support	+5	-7	+4	-5	-3	-5
	territorial organization of power	+6	-8	+3	-5	-4	
	municipal management	+7	-6	+5	-4	+2	
Economical	economic potential	+4	-8	+5	-6	-5	-2
	forms of spatial organization of the economy	+5	-4	+3	-3	+1	
	financial capacity	+6	-5	+4	-3	+2	
Social	human potential	+4	-7	+3	-6	-6	-10
	employment and income of the population	+4	-6	+4	-3	-1	
	quality of life	+5	-6	+3	-5	-3	
Ecological	assimilation potential	+4	-5	+6	-4	+1	-6
	balanced nature management	+3	-6	+4	-5	-4	
	the state of the natural environment	+4	-6	+3	-4	-3	
Integral evaluation		+60	-74	+47	-53	-23	-23

As evidenced by the integral assessment of the effectiveness of the decentralization reform, according to the conducted SWOT analysis, the repeated reports of the Ukrainian government about the decentralization reform as the most successful, as the management mainstream, are, to put it mildly, far from the truth. Of course, Russia's

full-scale aggression added negativity to the assessments, especially regarding economic and human potential. But some characteristics of sustainable development of LC even without war, especially those related to institutional support and LLCs, would still be low. And this indicates that the decentralization reform itself needs reformation.

The conducted research indicates that in order to increase the effectiveness of the decentralization reform, it is very important:

- to conduct the reform in a legislative direction, to harmonize its basic laws with the Constitution of Ukraine;

- by the efforts of scientists of the Institute of Geography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Institute of Regional Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, departments of geography and administrative management of universities to carry out micro-zoning of the territory of Ukraine to establish scientifically based borders and form ATU, first of the LAU-2 level (based on their economic consolidation), then LAU-1 and, finally, territorial units of the NUTS-3 level as sectoral (following the example of Poland), for example, hospital districts;

- to concentrate the main forces of municipal management in the ATU of the LAU-1 level, increasing the professional level of their employees, which will allow to develop strategies and plans for the spatial development of the LC at a high professional level;

- recovery and expansion of the economic potential of the LC to be carried out with a focus on the national recovery programs and the State Strategy for the Regional Development of Ukraine for 2021-2027;

- when creating FSOE, give preference to structures that will contribute to the economic consolidation of ATU of LAU-2 level (for example, municipal corporations) and «innovative pollination» of the LC economy (technology parks, innovation clusters, etc.);

- the main direction of increasing the financial capacity of the LC should be the development of the local economy on the basis of budget-forming enterprises, and not the inter-budgetary redistribution of income;

- in order to preserve the human potential of LC, especially those most affected by the war, an adequate social policy should be implemented regarding the return of their residents to their places of permanent residence;

- in order to ensure the quality of life in LC, first of all in depressed ones, the state must implement such a regional policy that guarantees it for all citizens regardless of their place of residence;

- to rationally use the assimilation potential of LCs, for which state regulation of the processes of territorial concentration of population and production is necessary: in LCs based on large cities - to slow down, and in rural ones - to speed up;

- to develop a «green» economy in the LC, friendly to people, with an emphasis on its core - a circular economy, which, based on the use of various waste, will contribute to the strengthening of the resource base of the LC and the improvement of their SNE;

– to improve the state of the SNE in the majority of LCs, especially in communities that have fallen into the war zone or adjacent to them, starting from land reclamation to the introduction of administrative and economic mechanisms for improving the environment;

- restore the activities of the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories, because one or several specialized departments within the Ministry of Infrastructure objectively cannot cover the large-scale complex of unresolved issues of the decentralization reform.

5. Problems and opportunities of cooperation of Ukrainian territorial communities

The Ukrainian decentralization reform, which began in 2014, opened a new stage in the development of local self-government, strengthening the role of territorial communities in the political and economic life of the country. This process not only gave communities more autonomy and resources for independent development, but also presented them with a number of challenges that require effective solutions through cooperation and joint efforts.

Cooperation between territorial communities, also known as Intermunicipal Cooperation (IC), consists in establishing mutual relations between two or more communities on the basis of agreements. This cooperation is regulated by law and aims to contribute to the socio-economic and cultural development of territories, to improve the quality of services provided to citizens, and to more effectively perform legally defined powers by local authorities, based on common interests and goals. Community cooperation, or intermunicipal cooperation (IC) is the result of a conscious decision, the objectivity of which is defined by social development, and not by the mechanical implementation of regulatory acts [116].

Cooperation between TCs is based on agreements that allow them to combine efforts and resources to solve common development problems. The main goal of such interaction is to improve the quality of life of their members.

The main goal of cooperation is to combine efforts and resources based on agreements to solve pressing development problems. The main goal of this process is to improve the quality of life of community members and ensure its long-term sustainable development. Cooperation is an important element for decentralized administrative systems, since greater autonomy of communities promotes better opportunities for cooperation with other territorial units interested in joint projects.

The necessity of community cooperation is determined by a number of reasons:

1) Social dynamics that affect the development of communities in various aspects of their activities have long ceased to be limited to the boundaries of one community,

even if this community covers several settlements. Economic globalization, urbanization processes and modern communication technologies contribute to personal development, improving the quality of life and increasing the welfare of the population.

2) Communities' needs for development through investment projects do not always coincide with their real capabilities. Without sufficient finances, land and other property resources, as well as without the necessary project and management experience, individual communities are not able to independently implement large-scale investment projects on their territory. Such projects could contribute to the sustainable development of the future, including solid waste landfills, engineering networks, transport infrastructure, socio-cultural facilities and environmental protection measures. As noted [122, p. 7]: «The experience of many countries shows that local self-government bodies (territorial communities of the basic level) are never completely self-sufficient, regardless of their area and number. In this regard, IC is a relevant and innovative form of activity of many local self-government bodies.»

3) Processes occur in society that cannot be controlled or stopped within the framework of one community. Among them are temporary movements of people to work, study or to use various services (trade, health care, cultural events, education, recreation, entertainment, and others), the volumes of which are currently difficult to determine. However, the creation of high-quality infrastructure through the cooperation of communities allows to optimize the number of people moving in a short-term period in a certain territory and to ensure more efficient use of resources. Such cooperation can not only solve problems caused by irrational performance of self-governing functions and inefficient use of community resources, but also improve organization and management at the territorial level.

Cooperation between communities should be systematized. When creating strategic plans for the development of the UTC, it is important to clearly define directions, resources, forms and opportunities for long-term community cooperation. An analysis of some strategic plans reveals a lack of consideration of potential interactions, while strategies for the development of neighboring or contiguous territorial communities often overlap, without taking into account the benefits that can be brought by the joint

use of spatial, financial or social resources [115].

Cooperation is an important tool for improving the quality of services provided, improving management at the level of local self-government and can act as a temporary stage during the process of reforms in local self-government and in the administrative structure of Ukraine. However, this process currently has its own difficulties, in particular due to insufficient and not always clear informing of citizens about existing cooperation projects and their results.

The principles of cooperation defined by the Law of Ukraine «On Cooperation of Territorial Communities» are based on the principles of legality, voluntariness, mutual benefit, transparency and openness, equality of participants, mutual responsibility of cooperation subjects for its results.

Territorial communities of Ukraine became the main building blocks of local self-government after the reform launched in 2014. This process not only transferred significant powers from the central government to local communities, but also opened up new opportunities for cooperation and development. However, along with new opportunities have come new challenges that require attention and solutions at the local and national levels. Consider the problems of territorial cooperation (Table 1).

Table 1

The main problems of territorial cooperation

Name	Essential characteristic
Heterogeneity of resources and potential	One of the main problems of cooperation is the significant difference in financial and administrative resources between communities. Large urban agglomerations have much greater opportunities compared to small rural communities, which complicates their ability to develop independently and interact.
Legal and administrative barriers	Legislatively, not all aspects of cooperation are clearly regulated, which leads to legal uncertainty and administrative difficulties in the implementation of joint projects.
Lack of experience and qualifications	At the local level, there is often a lack of specialists who could effectively manage joint projects, which complicates the process of integration and the use of available resources.
Political differences	Political disagreements among community leaders can inhibit or even block efforts to cooperate, especially in the context of previous election promises and different political platforms.

Source: [114].

The cooperation of TCs of Ukraine is an important factor in their effective functioning and development. It allows combining the resources and efforts of communities to solve common problems, implement joint projects and ensure a better life for their residents.

Opportunities for cooperation between TCs in Ukraine are numerous and necessary for the development and recovery of communities, especially in times of conflict and post-conflict recovery. Government, local leaders and international partners play a key role in facilitating effective partnerships between communities [126].

Cooperation between TCs can lead to the creation of necessary infrastructure, such as road repairs and various environmental projects. The number of participants in cooperation agreements can vary from two to twenty-seven TCs, with different agreements addressing unique local needs [124].

The lack of knowledge and experience in the field of cooperation is a significant problem that needs to be solved in order to expand cooperation mechanisms in local government practices. The government is working on improving the legislative framework for cooperation, while the current law is considered sufficient for the development of inter-municipal cooperation in the current conditions. Let's consider the possibilities of cooperation (Table 2).

Table 2

Possibilities of cooperation

Opportunities	Essential characteristic
Economic growth	Cooperation opens the door to large-scale infrastructure projects, joint investments, and tourism development, which can significantly increase the economic potential of communities.
Improving the quality of services	Pooling resources allows communities to provide higher quality services, from education and health care to local transportation systems and waste disposal.
Expanding opportunities for international assistance and cooperation	Joint projects can be more attractive to international donors and investors, which opens up new channels of financing and technical assistance.
Strengthening democracy and public participation	Cooperation can contribute to the activation of citizens in decision-making processes, thereby increasing the transparency and accountability of local authorities.

Continuation of table 2

Exchange of experience and information	Communities can exchange work experience and best practices in various fields of activity. This will allow them to increase the efficiency of their actions and avoid mistakes.
Increasing competitiveness	The cooperation of territorial communities allows them to increase their competitiveness on the domestic and foreign markets.
Implementation of joint projects	Communities can cooperate in the implementation of projects that will be beneficial for all participants. For example, they can create a joint venture, develop and implement a tourist route or hold a festival.

Source: [114].

The Government of Ukraine has identified support for cooperation between TCs as an important priority, with the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories, as well as Infrastructure, playing a leading role in promoting such partnerships. The government has also recognized the importance of providing training and education to local leaders on the practical application of cooperation laws and regulations.

Cooperation between TCs in Ukraine is a critical factor in ensuring sustainable development, effective governance, and the well-being of communities. The government, local leaders and international partners should continue to work together to expand the exchange of knowledge, experience and create a supportive legal framework to strengthen cooperation between LCs in Ukraine.

Although the cooperation of TCs in Ukraine has certain challenges, it also offers significant opportunities for development and integration. Effective resolution of existing problems and use of available opportunities can significantly improve the quality of life of citizens and strengthen the economic and social position of Ukraine in the international arena. It is important that the state policy is aimed at supporting and developing such cooperation through appropriate legislation, training and resource support [118].

The main goal of the reform of the administrative-territorial system and local self-government in Ukraine was the creation of effective communities. The effectiveness of communities is understood as their ability to independently meet the needs of the

population in the areas of education, social protection, health care, culture and communal services, while minimizing funding from the state budget and developing local infrastructure [120, p. 41].

The Law of Ukraine «On Cooperation of Territorial Communities» defines the regulatory and legal basis of the cooperation mechanism of TCs. According to Article 1 of the Law, «cooperation of TCs is a relationship between two or more TCs that is carried out on a contractual basis in certain forms with the aim of ensuring the socio-economic and cultural development of territories, improving the quality of providing services to the population based on common interests and goals, effective performance by local self-government bodies of powers defined by law» [119]. This normative-legal document also defines the main principles, forms, subjects and areas of cooperation of administrative-territorial units.

The essence of the cooperation of TCs is to combine their efforts, resources and personnel to solve local problems of regional development. The decentralization reform gave a noticeable impetus to deepening the practice of such community cooperation on a contractual basis, because with the expansion of the powers of local self-government bodies, they have more opportunities and ways of cooperation with other interested communities [123].

Despite the sufficiently formed legislative framework and the creation of prerequisites for the development of self-sufficient communities with the introduction of decentralization in 2014, the cooperation of TCs in the direction of solving local problems and implementing joint projects was not a widespread practice [128, p. 108].

In the first year of the reform, several communities used this tool of cooperation, and only 2 agreements were concluded. At the same time, the positive dynamics of the involvement of local self-government bodies in the practices of inter-municipal cooperation can be traced every year, taking into account the advantages that this tool provides for local development [120]. In 2018–2020, there was a significant acceleration of the dynamics of cooperation between communities - the number of concluded contracts increased by 2.5 times in 2019. And in the three quarters of 2020, 620 contracts were already concluded, which is 22% more than in the previous year .

As of January 10, 2024, 648 TCs were formed, which is 73 more than in the previous quarter, and 415 inter-municipal cooperation agreements were concluded (Fig. 1).

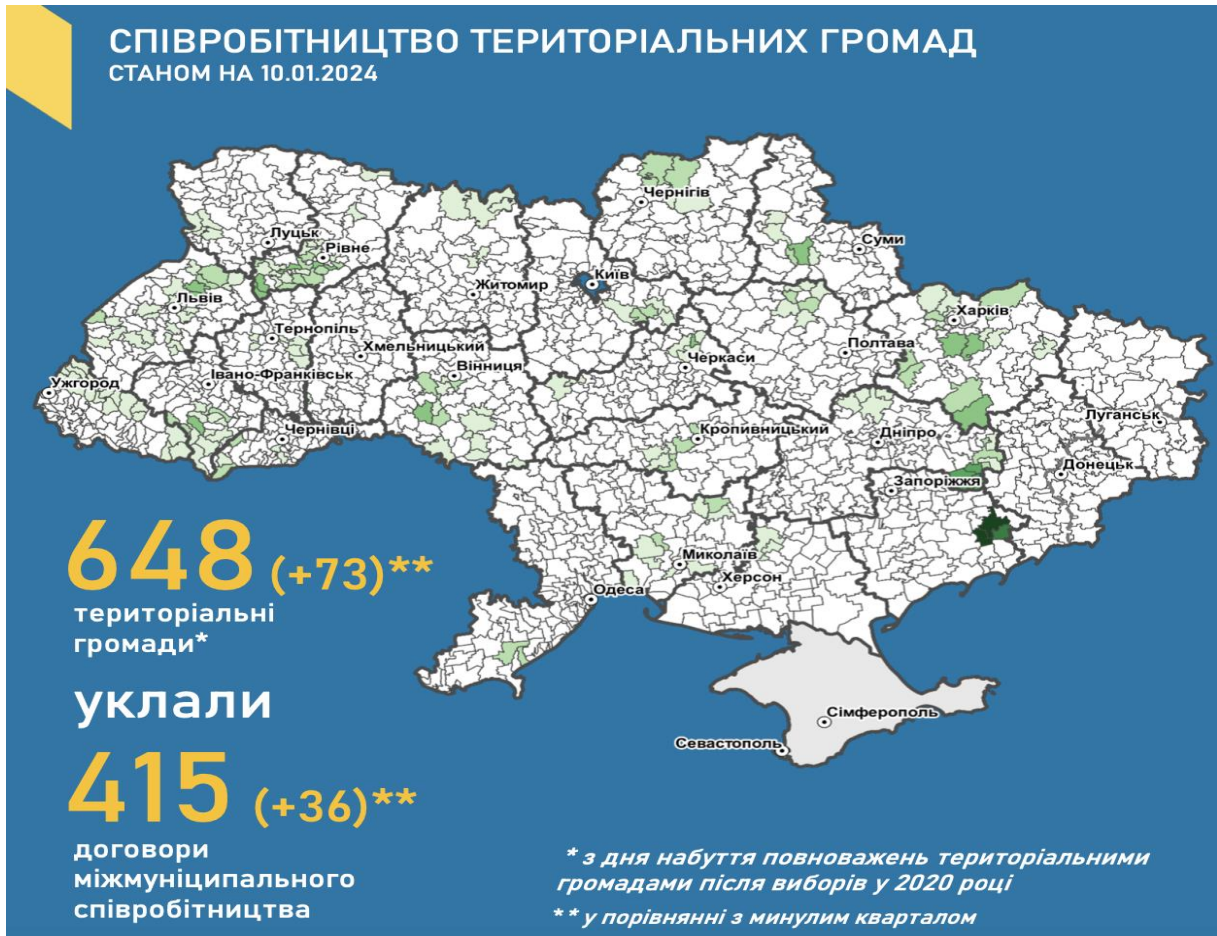


Fig. 1. Cooperation of TCs of Ukraine as of 10.01.2024

Source:[121].

Interaction between TCs takes place on the basis of agreements. The contract on cooperation between TCs provides conclusion of a written agreement between interested parties, which defines the terms, format of interaction, obligations of the parties and their responsibilities, specifies the sources and amounts of funding, as well as other legal details [119]. Important in the context of the cooperation of TCs is the question of the forms of its implementation. The legislation clearly defines five main forms of development of community cooperation (Fig. 2).

Delegation to one of the subjects of cooperation by other subjects of cooperation to perform one or more tasks with the transfer of relevant resources to him
Realization of joint projects, which involves the activities of cooperation subjects and their accumulation of resources for a specified period in order to jointly implement relevant measures
Common financing (maintenance) by subjects of cooperation of enterprises, institutions and organizations of communal form of ownership - infrastructure facilities
Common financing (maintenance) by subjects of cooperation of enterprises, institutions and organizations of communal form of ownership - infrastructure facilities
Formation of subjects of cooperation of joint communal enterprises, institutions and organizations
Formation of a joint management body for the joint performance of powers defined by law by the subjects of cooperation

Fig. 2. Forms of cooperation of TCs in Ukraine

Source: [119].

Successful examples of cooperation between TCs in Ukraine include community partnerships during martial law and post-war reconstruction. This was discussed at the expert meeting «Cooperation of TCs for recovery and development», where the team of the Ministry of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine, representatives of the Government, heads of TCs and international partners discussed the issue of community partnership in difficult conditions. Another example of successful cooperation is the intensification of international cooperation of TCs during two years of full-scale war. According to the survey, 45% of TCs that had experience of cooperation participated in one cooperation, 30% - in two or three, and 25% - more than three [127]. In addition, proposals for improving the support of inter-municipal cooperation are being developed, which aim to maximize the possibilities of using the instrument of inter-municipal cooperation. These examples demonstrate that partnership and cooperation between TCs can be successful and effective, even in difficult circumstances.

In order to fully implement and obtain all possible benefits, the mechanism for the development of cooperation between TCs in Ukraine needs to be improved, primarily in the following areas:

1) active development and implementation of training and qualification improvement programs for employees of local self-government bodies, focused on the effective use of mechanisms of inter-municipal interaction;

2) the state actively encourages cooperation between communities, for example, through the transfer of state-owned objects to communal ownership, the allocation of targeted transfers or the allocation of funds from the State Regional Development Fund for subjects of inter-municipal cooperation [117, p. 26];

3) involvement of the public in the dialogue regarding projects of partnership agreements, as well as in strategic aspects of the community's activities, where it is possible to use this approach;

4) finding opportunities and attracting funds from grant programs and public-private partnerships to implement projects in the context of cooperation between TCs.

According to the monitoring results of the process of power decentralization and local self-government reform as of January 10, 2024, the direction of community cooperation in Ukraine is characterized by the following indicators (Table 3).

Table 3

Information on the state of cooperation of territorial communities of Ukraine as of January 10, 2024

Region	The total number of cooperation projects	including					Number of Communities that benefited from inter-municipal cooperation
		Housing and Communal services	Landscaping	Fire Security	Education, Health care, social security	other	
Vinnytsia	17				9	8	23
Volynsk	14		1		5	8	30
Dnipropetrovsk	53				45	8	65
Donetsk	2				1	1	3
Zhytomyr	8		1		2	5	17
Zakarpattia	5		1		2	2	22
Zaporizhzhia	17	2			14	1	18
Ivano-Frankivsk	18	1			6	11	56

Continuation of table 3

Kyivska	15				12	3	20
Kirovohradsk	12				6	6	14
Luhansk	1					1	2
Lviv	27		3		14	10	44
Mykolayivska	10				2	8	22
Odesa	27		1		10	16	32
Poltava	48	2		9	27	10	66
Rivne	55			2	31	22	64
Sumy	15				11	4	19
Ternopilsk	2				1	1	12
Kharkivska	22	1			14	7	19
Khersonsk	4				2	2	9
Khmelnytska	8				7	1	22
Cherkassy	8				6	2	14
Chernivtsi	16		1		3	12	33
Chernihivska	11				9	2	22
m. Kyiv							
Everything	415	6	8	11	239	151	648

Among the projects of cooperation, a significant part is occupied by contracts for the repair of roads, the creation of landfills and complex systems for the management of solid household waste, the purchase of equipment, the repair of schools, polyclinics and sports facilities; among other tasks of cooperation is the creation of centers for the provision of administrative services.

In terms of oblasts, Rivne oblast has 55 agreements, Dnipropetrovsk oblast has 53 agreements, and Poltava oblast has 48 agreements. The process of community cooperation has not developed in the Donetsk, Luhansk, and Ternopil regions (2-6 agreements).

Problems and possibilities of cooperation of TCs of Ukraine are a topical topic in the context of decentralization of power and increasing the efficiency of local self-government. Integration of resources and efforts can contribute to the sustainable development of communities, improve the quality of life of their residents, and

optimize the use of budget funds.

The main problems in community cooperation are lack of experience in managing joint projects, lack of information about opportunities and advantages of cooperation, as well as potential conflicts of interests between communities. In addition, bureaucratic obstacles and difficulties in coordination between different levels of government can complicate interaction processes [125].

At the same time, cooperation offers significant opportunities for communities, such as joint management of resources, expansion of infrastructure, improved access to quality services, and increased investment. The implementation of joint projects can become a catalyst for development and modernization, especially in such areas as education, health care, and transport.

Successful cooperation requires a clear legal framework, transparent coordination mechanisms and active participation of citizens in decision-making. Learning and sharing best practices between communities are also critical to overcoming challenges and ensuring effective and mutually beneficial cooperation. The cooperation of TCs in Ukraine is an important tool for achieving the goals of decentralization and development of local self-government. Despite existing problems, it opens up new opportunities for improving the quality of life and development of communities. For the further development of this direction, it is necessary to improve the mechanisms of implementation of cooperation, in particular, based on the analysis of the legislative framework and domestic experience.

It is important to emphasize that in order to achieve sustainable development of TCs and improve the quality of life of their residents, it is important to activate and develop cooperation, using existing opportunities and actively working to overcome existing problems.

Therefore, the problems and possibilities of cooperation between TCs of Ukraine are complex and diverse. The implementation of these opportunities requires a systematic approach and coordination with various state and social structures, which must ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, including children.

6. Directions of ensuring food security of the state taking into account the potential and directions of development of territorial communities

Under martial law, ensuring food security is one of the main tasks of the state. It should be noted that in 2022, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Creation of Conditions for Food Security under Martial Law" was adopted. Thus, among the main changes introduced in national legislation by this act, the following should be distinguished:

- during martial law, land lease agreements, subleases, emphyteusis, superficial, land easement are considered renewed for one year;
- cancellation of unfinished land tenders on the sale of lease rights on agricultural land and a ban on the announcement of new ones;
- leasing by the district military administrations of land plots, the rights to which have already been put up for auction, without bidding and concluding land lease agreements for one year.

It should be noted that this regulation does not fully resolve the problem of food security under martial law and the foundations of development in the post-war period, especially in the context of existing decentralization and rural development reforms. It should be noted that it is the development of these territories that is the key to ensuring the food security of the state.

Thus, synthesizing the existing experience and on the basis of own analysis of the problem, the following main components of sustainable development of rural areas are defined:

- cultural and spiritual development: preservation by the rural population of spiritual values, cultural heritage;
- socio-demographic development: overcoming poverty, improving the quality of living and improving the standard of living, reducing the outflow of youth and the able-bodied population;
- economic development: development of agriculture and forestry, trade, service

sectors, diversification of rural economy, development of industrial and social infrastructure, creation of new jobs, effective use of all kinds of resources in the village;

- nature protection: conservation of the environment, ensuring environmental balance in the management of agriculture and forestry, maintaining the cultural landscape and territories of the region, which are especially protected;

- economic and social control over the territory: ensuring public order, fire protection, protection of natural resources, etc.;

- structural (functional) transformations: creation of new economic and administrative structures aimed at meeting the needs of the local population, development of communication, transport, informatization of the village, maintenance of engineering communications [132, p.77].

Based on the capabilities of local communities, you can distinguish the following categories of inherent needs for them:

- needs related to the realization of the fundamental right to life and its duration, which corresponds to the possibilities of society and human expectations; needs in favorable working and rest conditions;

 - comfortable social living conditions;

 - healthy food and healthy habitat;

 - good goods and housing;

- needs related to self-expression and self-realization of the individual, including through participation in the management of society [132, p.71].

From these positions, sustainable development of rural areas is more a means of achieving a decent quality of life than the goal of the local community. At the same time, quality of life is a criterion of sustainability of social development of rural areas. Actually, the goal of economic development is to ensure the well-being of the local community. The post-war period of the revival of rural areas of Ukraine will make its adjustments to the theoretical foundations of their sustainable development. First of all, the task of European benchmarks for the development of rural areas with a highly developed social infrastructure, innovative agricultural production will arise [132, p. 72].

From the functions assigned to rural territories, it can be assumed that rural territories are a complex economic-socio-ecological system. Like each system, it tends with different success rates in different time segments to achieve equilibrium. Imbalance can be triggered by both internal and external influences. These include: environmental degradation (contamination of food with chemicals, deforestation, desertification, waterlogging, pollution of surface and groundwater, reduction of species diversity of living organisms, diseases, genetic deviations, reduction of life expectancy, appearance of acid rains, reduction of climate ozone and other environmental problems); use of low-efficiency resource-destructive technologies; imbalances in socio-economic development between developed and developing countries; widening poverty and increasing differentiation between the poor and the rich; food crisis and the spread of hunger; depletion and shortage of mineral and energy resources; ethnic conflicts, ongoing military conflicts and the threat of terrorism, etc. [133, p. 91-92].

In our opinion, the main catalyst for the development of these territories should be the development of farming in order to revive rural areas and provide quality food for the local population and urban agglomerations.

It should be noted that the development of farming and cooperation in rural areas can provide even in wartime the population with competitive domestic food products.

Legislative changes in the field of supporting the development of farming and small processing enterprises will strengthen the social and economic protection of family farm members, increase the readiness and ability of peasants to self-manage on a family basis, create more viable systems of agricultural service cooperation on the basis of family farms and help increase the income of rural producers by creating a favorable price for their own products. In addition, this will contribute to the availability of peasant farms to the current programs of budgetary support for the agricultural sector and will encourage the introduction of specially intended new programs for them [134, p. 80].

In addition to economic incentives for the development of food resources production, it is advisable to develop instruments of corporate social responsibility in

agribusiness by creating a corporate style of craft production in the agro-industrial complex [135, p. 61].

It should be noted that the interests of farming and small agro-formations are not taken into account in the laws that underpin land reform. In particular, no fuses from agrarian monopolies have been created. This means that large latifundists will have even more opportunities to strangle and absorb small and medium-sized farms. No restrictions have been put in place on land purchases at the district and district level. Therefore, monopolies of one landowner may arise in the regions [136, p. 26].

As G. Kaletnik notes, increasing fuel prices negatively affects interest in growing crops, especially labor-intensive ones, which need to spend a huge amount of oil products. Now there is an opportunity and need to equip our scientific developments with the processing industry, individual sector and all farms that produce plant and livestock products in order to establish production there biofuel [137, p. 172].

The development of this opinion is the study of I. Honcharuk, who points out that the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine is a budget-forming branch of the country's economy, which plays a key role in ensuring food security and performs an export-forming function. For the efficient functioning of the industry, an uninterrupted supply of energy resources, at stable prices, and an increase in energy efficiency of their use are necessary [138].

According to G. Kaletnik, the fundamental tasks for the modernization of environmental and economic security facing Ukraine in the period of technical and technological structural transformations ensure the formation and spread of competitive production on the basis of new environmental-oriented management methods. At the same time, the growth of consumption leads to an imbalance of the environmental and economic systems, which forces specialists and scientists to rethink the existing environmental and economic problems, strengthens the existing and forms new risks and changes the role of the agro-industrial complex in the formation of sustainable development. Sustainable development depends on a set of interrelated factors, among which the priority role is given to environmental and economic security, as a condition and goals for such development [139, p. 141].

According to S. Lutkovska, the development of the organic sector is especially important and promising for domestic farmers, consumers and the state as a whole, especially in the context of food security, healthy nutrition and environmental conservation [140, p. 306].

According to S. Lutkovskaya, the development of a balanced system of rational nature management together with the corresponding structural restructuring of industrial potential, taking into account the minimization of anthropogenic stress and human social protection, should become the basis for ensuring the sustainable development of the state [141, p. 44].

Today, the updated strategy "From farm to fork" has been adopted in Europe, in the Ukrainian interpretation - "From lan to table." The implementation of this document provides for the following items by 2030:

- reduction in the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry to 50%;
- reduction in the use of dangerous pesticides by at least 50%;
- reducing fertilizer use by up to 20% and nutrient removal from the soil by 50%;
- increase in the share of organic production to the level of 25% of total food production.

It should be borne in mind that food security is primarily provided by rural areas whose development should be one of the priorities. According to L. Pronko, state structural policy, its fundamental modification should be focused on the advance development of social industries in rural areas, since their narrowing in the process of market reforms has led to a reduction in high-intellectual productive forces and the overflow of human capital into areas where a smaller amount of added value is formed. Institutions that regulate social industries need to be transformed on the basis of the principle of social structuring. In particular, with the increase in life expectancy in leading countries of the world, there is a demand for innovative technologies that contribute to active longevity and employment of older people, for products and services of high-tech medical care and the formation of a personalized nature of social industries [142, p. 79].

To determine the main directions of the formation of the food supply system of

the population of Ukraine, a SWOT analysis of the development of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine was carried out (Table 1.).

It is advisable to attribute to the strengths of the agro-industrial complex a rather powerful processing industry, but it should be noted that a large number of these enterprises were injured, destroyed due to military operations or located in the occupied territories. The direction of overcoming the corresponding losses can be the development of cooperation between farmers and personal peasant farms, which in the complex can create cooperatives for processing agricultural products for goods (cereals, jams, juices, etc.).

It is advisable at processing enterprises to create auxiliary industries focused on the production of biofuels and digestate, which will give the opportunity to reduce both the energy dependence of the state and the use of biofuels in the process of main production will reduce the cost of basic products.

The use of organic waste (digestate) from biofuels of these industries will make it possible to minimize the use of mineral fertilizers and improve the quality of products. In addition, it should be noted that the use of digestate is advisable in the production of organic agricultural products and in the context of a shortage of waste in the form of cattle litter and poultry.

Table 1

SWOT-analysis of the development of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
A developed network of agricultural processing enterprises	Unprofitability of individual enterprises, including due to military actions	Development of food production on the basis of farms	Outdated and energy-consuming production and processing technologies
A significant nomenclature of food products	Imbalance in the volumes of production and consumption of basic food products	Development of deep processing of agricultural products	Lack of investment due to the risk of shelling
Significant capacities in the alcohol industry	High costs of energy carriers	Industrial restructuring of distilleries due to the creation of biogas plants	Investment outflow

Continuation of table 1

Significant scientist potential	Low number of scientific developments for the introduction of advanced technologies	The possibility of attracting funds through grants from EU countries and the USA	Reduction of financial assistance from donor countries
A high proportion of chernozems in the structure of agricultural land	High plowability and soil pollution, including due to military operations	Completion of land reform	Excessive concentration of agricultural land in agricultural holdings
A steady trend towards the consolidation of agrarian formations	Reduction of the share of farms in the overall structure of food production	The development of state and grant support in the agricultural sector, primarily for small processing enterprises and farmers	Imperfection of the relevant regulatory framework
The presence of significant energy potential of agricultural waste	Low level of use of waste for the production of biofuels and biofertilizers	Implementation of programs focused on the production and use of alternative sources of energy and biofertilizers	Low level of state support for farms

Source: own research

Despite the wide range of food products and based on comparative data of rational and actual consumption standards, it should be noted that it is advisable to develop state support for dairy ranching to reduce the cost of relevant products.

The development of support for farms through grant funds and state subsidies for the development of horticulture, vegetable and dairy ranching will make it possible to minimize the import dependence of the state on these goods.

Territorial communities in order to preserve the human potential of agribusiness, it is advisable to establish preferential rights to lease agricultural land owned by communities, primarily to farms that are focused on the development of agricultural processing, animal cultivation and gardening or viticulture.

In order to provide affordable and high-quality food products to the population of Ukraine, especially the poor, it is advisable to create programs to support the population through the "Action" application. Currently, with the help of the corresponding application, it is already possible to order a certificate of income of citizens and family members. It is proposed to add the possibility of obtaining

electronic food cards for low-income groups of the population, which could be used only for the purchase of products in designated chains of grocery stores. It is also advisable to purchase food kits for socially vulnerable population groups and implement local programs for the self-sufficiency of territorial communities at the expense of state and local budgets and actually implement them through electronic coupons in the "Action" application.

One of the most important places in the structure of measures of the state policy to stimulate the food supply of Ukraine should be tax incentives in the sphere of the processing industry, as well as the formation of regulatory frameworks, the creation of transparent cooperation between state authorities, representatives of the agro-food complex, built on the principles of equality of public-private partnerships and their coherence interests, in the implementation of which, the capabilities of all partners are combined, with the appropriate distribution of possible risks, responsibilities and with the aim of obtaining a positive final result for mutually beneficial cooperation on a long-term basis.

Improvement of the transport system for the export of agricultural products should include:

- ensuring the safety of transport routes, which may include strengthening control on roads and important junctions, involving additional law enforcement agencies, establishing checkpoints and checkpoints;

- development of emergency logistics plans: in the event of military threats arising from existing routes, it is important to have an emergency logistics plan ready to provide food to the military formations of Ukraine or the affected population;

- in the conditions of martial law, it is important to cooperate with international partners, such as logistics companies and transport operators in the field of ensuring uninterrupted export of agricultural products.

The post-war logistics of the agricultural sector of Ukraine will require certain efforts and measures for post-conflict recovery and development. The main directions should be: restoration of transport infrastructure; ensuring transport security: post-war security conditions can be vulnerable, therefore it is important to ensure the safety of

transportation of agricultural products; development of alternative routes: in case of damage or restrictions on certain transport routes, it may be necessary to develop and use alternative routes for transporting food; support of agricultural enterprises in the field of transport organization and development of small processing enterprises.

Based on the conducted analysis, the Strategic directions of the formation of the food supply system of the population of Ukraine were formed, which include:

- development of the concept of food security within the European integration processes, which corresponded to the EU strategy "From farm to fork";

- creation of the "Food Bank", through the operation of which food kits were distributed to low-income citizens through the "Action" application, operation of social canteens;

- creation of favorable conditions for the development of small processing enterprises based on farms;

- stimulating the development of organic production by providing grants and state subsidies for farms and enterprises that plan to produce them;

- state educational activities and provision of tax benefits for processing industry enterprises that will produce biofuels and digestate (Fig. 1).

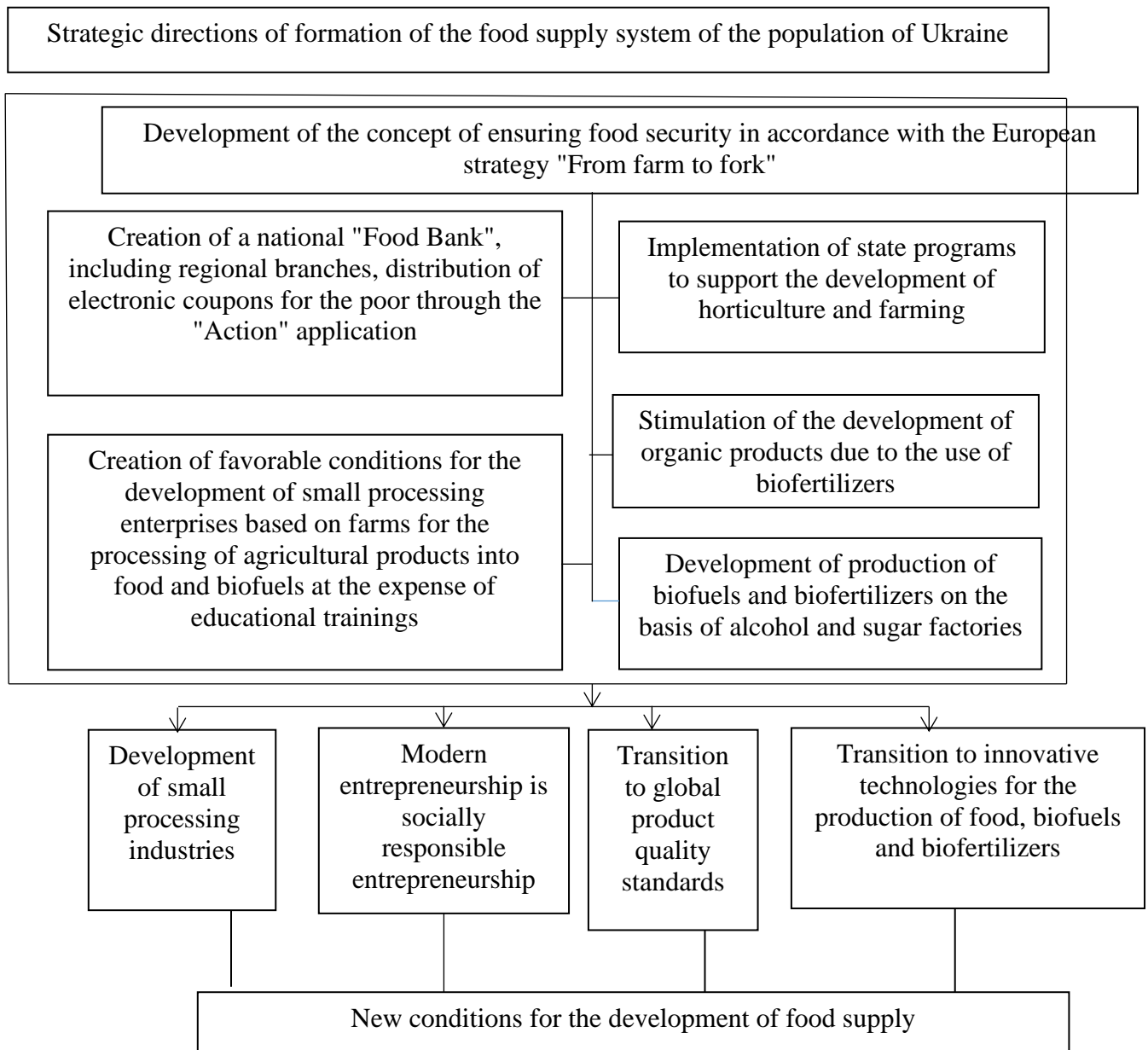


Figure 1. – Strategic directions of forming the food supply system for the population of Ukraine

Source: own development based on [133]

Under the conditions of the revival of farms, Ukrainians can not only increase their food security, but also become the largest suppliers of their products to foreign markets, since these products have a high export potential. The government must create favorable conditions for their activity, and the farmer himself is obliged to adhere to the principle of obtaining profit while preserving and increasing soil fertility, high productivity of land resources, and land protection from anthropogenic and natural phenomena [134, p.80].

The implementation of the proposed strategic directions for the development of

food security will provide an opportunity for the domestic agricultural sector to switch to innovative technologies for the cultivation and processing of agricultural products, to create modern social-oriented agro-industrial formations, to switch to modern food quality standards, to ensure a reduction in the cost of production thanks to the use of biofuels and biofertilizers, and to develop on the basis in farms and private peasant farms, forms of cooperation are focused on the creation of small processing enterprises. These measures as a whole will make it possible to significantly improve the country's food security and the level of its energy independence, which will meet the standards of the EU and advanced countries of the world.

Therefore, the introduction of the mechanism of domestic food aid through the "Food Bank" will be an incentive for the development of the agro-industrial sector of the state, will contribute to the establishment of an institution for ensuring social access of citizens to food resources, which will simultaneously contribute to the long-term development of the domestic agro-industrial sector and ensure an increase in the volume of production of Ukrainian-made food products, import substitution for individual articles in the food sector and ultimately achieving food security of Ukraine.

Improving the strategic planning of food supply is a key task for effectively solving the problems of food security and the development of agriculture in Ukraine. In our opinion, the main directions for such improvement should be:

- thorough analysis of food security needs, including assessment of demographic trends, poverty levels, access to resources and other factors;

- involving stakeholders such as government bodies, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the strategic planning process to ensure broad acceptance and support for the proposed measures.

- the use of innovative technologies and approaches, such as modern methods of land cultivation, plant and animal breeding, food storage and processing technologies, to increase the productivity and quality of agriculture.

- development and implementation of strategies for adaptation to climate change, since changes in climatic conditions can have a great impact on the production of agricultural products.

- conducting systematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the strategic plan in order to identify problems in time and adjust the strategy if necessary.

- creation of effective financing mechanisms for the implementation of the strategic plan, including the allocation of budget funds, private investments and international assistance.

These areas can contribute to the improvement of strategic planning of food supply and ensure the effective implementation of measures to increase productivity, availability and sustainability of food.

It is important for territorial communities to consider ensuring food security as part of the full cycle: from cultivation to processing and storage. Actions in this direction can be started by studying the needs and capabilities of the population and existing households, local businesses. For example, when we talk about vegetable products, they are produced very often by private households, which usually produce vegetables of different varieties, of different quality and in different volumes. In order for it to reach the processor, a scheme must work here: local self-government bodies must find out the possibilities of households, then, having information about these volumes, negotiate with processors and suppliers. Such information for entrepreneurs will give an understanding of the volume of products that can be realized and what the plan will be for loading the product processing lines for a certain period of time.

This scheme is very complex, part of it is implemented through agricultural cooperatives. But here the question is: how to organize people to grow products according to a certain order, varieties, quality? In part, communities can do this through enterprises that provide food in the education system. We all know that many local eateries work with local ingredients. That is, the local self-government bodies have the task of taking care of the volume of production, ensuring stability, in the event that occurred in 2022, when all supermarkets closed with the beginning of the war.

To ensure food security of the state, taking into account the development potential of territorial communities, the following measures should be taken:

1. Stimulation of the development of agricultural enterprises and farms in the

territory of communities. This can be done through the provision of subsidies, benefits, loans and other forms of support.

2. Support of small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of processing agricultural products. This will allow to increase the production and processing of products on site, to reduce the costs of transportation and storage.

3. Development of infrastructure and logistics to ensure fast and efficient movement of products from the place of production to the consumer.

4. Popularization of a healthy lifestyle and the use of natural, organic products grown on the territory of communities.

5. Control over product quality and food safety through the implementation of a monitoring and risk assessment system.

6. The development of agriculture in the territory of communities will contribute to the increase of employment in the countryside, improvement of the socio-economic condition of the population and reduction of migration processes to cities. This will allow to preserve and develop the rural area as a key resource for the production of food products.

7. It is also important to promote the development of rural tourism in the territories of communities, which will help attract additional investments and create new opportunities for the development of local infrastructure. It will also contribute to the promotion of landscapes, traditions and cultural values of agricultural areas.

8. It is important to remember the importance of preserving natural resources and biodiversity on the territory of rural communities. Rational use of land resources, implementation of environmentally friendly production methods and preservation of soil fertility are key aspects of ensuring sustainable development of agriculture.

Ensuring food security through the development of agriculture and support of local communities will help make the state less dependent on food imports and ensure stability in the food industry. Such measures are aimed at increasing the productivity and competitiveness of Ukrainian agriculture, ensuring food security and sustainability of rural areas. Activation of state support and development of partnership between the state, business and the public are necessary conditions for achieving the set goals.

Conclusions

Communities need to take three steps to ensure food security. First, the community should study the needs and capabilities of its residents, each household. The second is to find financing, partners for the purchase of certain equipment for processing agricultural products. The third is to establish inter-municipal cooperation, use of surpluses.

This process is a creative component that has no limits. This process is very important not only from the point of view of providing the population with products in certain emergency situations, but also because Ukraine has come close to the topic of European integration. The European Union has certain rules regarding the formation of food processing centers, where calculations are made for the processing of certain products on the ground.

Communities can also join together to grow and process products together to provide themselves with other necessary resources and preserve products for the long term. Food security during war not only ensures access to food resources, but also provides important psychological and physical stability to a community under conditions of stress and limited resources.

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