

**RETROSPECTIVE OF LEGAL REGULATION
OF IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS AND PRINCIPLES
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Tetiana STAVERSKA

**PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Head of the of the Department
of Finance, Banking and Insurance, State Biotechnological University**

State Biotechnological University, Ukraine

e-mail: staverskaya@gmail.com

In modern world socio-economic theory and practice, the concept of sustainable development is considered as a strategy for solving the problems of preserving and reproducing the natural environment and ensuring a high standard of living of the planet's population. The origins of this concept go back to the studies of the Club of Rome, which have been carried out since the beginning of the 70s of the XX century. The result of these studies was a system of ideas and concepts, which was called "new humanism", on the basis of which the Concept of sustainable development arose [1, p. 350]. A number of theoreticians and supporters of sustainable development consider it the most promising ideology of the 21st century, which, with the deepening of scientific validity, is gradually supplanting all existing worldview ideologies as fragmentary, unable to ensure the balanced development of civilization.

Over the past several decades, various UN organizations have developed and promulgated a number of global development concepts aimed at overcoming crisis phenomena.

In the Declaration of the first UN conference on environmental problems (Stockholm, 1972), the connection between economic and social development and environmental problems was indicated. For the first time, the issue of the relationship between economic development and environmental degradation has been included in the international agenda. The Declaration of the UN Conference on Environmental Issues was adopted, which contained 26 principles and a 109-point action plan. In the

principles, for the first time, a list of laws on environmental protection activities at the state and intergovernmental levels was given. The conference in Stockholm marked the beginning of the development of environmental policy at the state level, as well as the environmental movement on a global scale.

In October 1982, at the next meeting of the UN General Assembly, the World Charter of Nature Defense was unanimously adopted, which proclaims a number of principles of nature conservation, according to which any human activity that affects nature must be managed and evaluated. The first of the principles of the Charter states: "Nature must be respected and its basic processes must not be disturbed."

In 1983, on the initiative of the Secretary General of the UN, the International Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) was created, headed by the Prime Minister of Norway H.H. Brundtland. The tasks of the ICRC include the development of basic principles, indicators of balanced development, as well as a global environmental and economic action program. In 1986, the commission prepared the report "Our common future", which was submitted to the 42nd session of the UN (1987). The report presented a new concept of balanced development as an alternative to development based on unlimited economic growth. For the first time, the concept of balanced development was precisely defined - as development in which current generations satisfy their needs, while not jeopardizing the ability to satisfy the needs of future generations [2, p. 626]. In 1990, the International Union for Nature, together with the United Nations Environment Program and the World Wildlife Fund, developed a strategy for a balanced life "Care for the Earth". In this strategy, sustainable development is considered "as an improvement in the quality of life within the potential capacity of ecosystems that provide life" [3, p. 10.].

In 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, at the UN conference on the environment and development, many important documents were adopted on the regulation of global development guidelines, including the "Agenda for the 21st century" [4], within the framework of which there was a new development concept was announced. In the "Agenda for the 21st century" (Agenda 21), which was considered as a program of

global cooperation, sustainable development is associated with the harmonious achievement of the following goals:

- high quality environment and healthy economy for all peoples of the world,
- meeting people's needs and maintaining sustainable development over a long period [5].

According to the "Agenda for the XXI century", each country was recommended to develop a national strategy for balanced development, taking into account the necessary environmental protection measures. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development consists of 27 principles that aim to define a new, equitable, global partnership through the creation of other levels of cooperation between states, key sectors of society and citizens. Even today, this declaration remains a key document in the field of environmental protection and the implementation of balanced development. Agenda 21 recommends that each country develop a national strategy for balanced development, taking into account the necessary environmental protection measures.

The goals are universal for application in both developed and developing countries. Governments are expected to build on them national action plans, policies and initiatives that reflect the different realities and opportunities that are specific to these countries. Although the SDGs are primarily addressed to governments, they are designed to cover a wide range of organizations and outline, within a common strategy, priorities and aspirations to support efforts towards sustainable development [9].

Each country has its own way of ensuring sustainable development. In some, this path is just beginning, in others it has already begun, and still others have already embarked on the path of sustainable economic development (USA, Japan, countries of the European Union) [10]. There are many such countries that are not ready for sustainable development and do not accept it. They put one strategic goal in the first place - to survive. It is precisely such countries that provoke threats that spread to other states and their regions. Achieving sustainable development of regions is extremely difficult, because close proximity to other states creates a threat of ecological danger, and globalization, which has rapidly gained momentum, contributes to the formation

and exacerbation of economic and social dangers that ultimately affect regional development.

As mentioned earlier, at the 5th session of the UN Commission on Balanced Development, it was decided to oblige all countries to formulate and develop national strategies for balanced development by 2002. The national paradigm of sustainable development should focus on the formation of a system of concentrated, scientifically based and legalized ideas about the goals, priorities, content, methods and means of resource-efficient economic activity of the state.

On April 7-25, 1997, the V session of the UN Commission on Balanced Development (CDC) was held in New York, within the framework of which negotiations were held between the heads of governments regarding the documents adopted during the Planet Earth Summit (Rio +5"). The conclusions of the session were disappointing: "the global state of the environment continues to deteriorate ... and serious environmental problems are still deeply embedded in the socio-economic structure of countries in all regions" [5]. It was stated that all sectors of society should participate in the development and implementation of the balanced development strategy. The session committed all countries to formulate and develop by 2002 national strategies for balanced development that would reflect the contributions and responsibilities of all interested parties.

The Kyoto Protocol, signed on December 11, 1997 as an additional document to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in 1992 at the international conference in Rio de Janeiro, is of great importance in ensuring sustainable development. The convention entered into force in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol itself came into force on February 16, 2005. To date, 191 countries have signed and ratified the protocol, including most industrialized countries, except for the United States, which has signed but not ratified the agreement. It was agreed that the participating countries are obliged to reduce the average annual volume of greenhouse gas emissions in the period 2008-2012 by an average of 5.2% (compared to 1990). A separate commitment to their reduction was made by Japan – by 6%, the USA – by 7% and the

EU – by 8% (the northern countries of the EU undertook to achieve the maximum reduction – by 28%).

Quite important from the point of view of stimulating sustainable development were the decisions made at the International Conference on Financing for Development. The conference was held in Monterrey (Mexico) on March 18-22, 2002. The heads of state and government of the countries of the world, noting the scarcity of resources, called for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Goals. For this, they suggested using the following tools: tax levers, investments in economic and social infrastructure, development of capital markets through banking systems, conducting a prudent budget and monetary policy. Also reduce the impact of inflation, promote high rates of economic growth, full employment, eradication of poverty, price stability [6].

The next UN summit on sustainable development, named "Rio +10", took place in 2002 in Johannesburg. At this meeting at the highest level, the results of the implementation of the principles of the concept over the past years were summed up. Another 10 years later, in June 2012, the next UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio +20" was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), which was attended by 135 heads of state and government. The participants of the summit summed up 20 years of work, and also discussed the problems of the "green" economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The last regulatory event for the implementation of the concept of balanced development was the Sustainable Development Summit within the LXX session of the UN General Assembly, which took place on September 25-27, 2015 in New York. The main topic for discussion was the Agenda "Period after 2015" and the document "Goals of Sustainable Development". The main elements for the Agenda were defined as dignity, people, prosperity, planet, justice and partnership. The new Agenda envisages eradicating poverty by 2030 and promoting economic prosperity, social development, and environmental protection everywhere. The goals of sustainable development approved at the Summit are complex, interrelated and indivisible goals of humanity and demonstrate a global character. The 17 Goals and 169 milestones aim to address

the main systemic obstacles to sustainable development, including inequality, unsustainable consumption and production, lack of adequate infrastructure and decent work.



Fig. 1. Goals of sustainable development [8]

The goals are universal for application in both developed and developing countries. Governments are expected to build on them national action plans, policies and initiatives that reflect the different realities and opportunities that are specific to these countries. Although the SDGs are primarily addressed to governments, they are designed to cover a wide range of organizations and outline, within a common strategy, priorities and aspirations to support efforts towards sustainable development [9].

The main stages and events of the formation, regulation and implementation of the concept of sustainable development at the international level are listed in table 1.

Table 1 – Evolution of the creation and implementation of the concept of sustainable development

Year, place of event	Initiator	Event (document)
June 1972, Stockholm	1st UN Conference on	The issue of the relationship between economic development and the deterioration of the environment is on the international agenda. The Declaration of the UN

Year, place of event	Initiator	Event (document)
m, Sweden	Environmental Issues	Conference on Environmental Issues (contains 26 principles and a 109-point action plan) was adopted. The principles contain a list of laws on environmental protection at the state and intergovernmental levels.
December 1972	UN	The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) was created, which remains today the world's leading institution on environmental issues. It is also represented in Ukraine.
1979, Bonn, Germany	Bonn Agreement	Rules for calculating emissions of harmful gases, a scheme for trading emission quotas between states have been established
October 1982	Session of the UN General Assembly	The World Charter of Nature Defense ("The World Charter of Nature Defense") was adopted, which proclaims a number of principles of nature conservation, according to which any human activity affecting nature must be managed and evaluated.
1983	UN General Assembly	Creation of the International Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) - development of basic principles, indicators of balanced development and a global environmental and economic action program.
1987	International Commission on the Environment (WCED)	Report "Our common future". A new concept of balanced development is presented as an alternative to development based on unlimited economic growth. The concept of sustainable development is defined

Year, place of event	Initiator	Event (document)
1990	The working group of the ICRC	Calculations have been made regarding the freezing of "harmful emissions" (greenhouse gases).
1992., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	II UN Conference on Environment and Development - "Earth Summit"	Final documents: – Declaration of Rio de Janeiro on environment and development; – Agenda for the XXI century; – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; – Convention on conservation of biological diversity; – Declaration on the direction of development, protection and use of forests.
1997, New York, USA	Special session of the UN General Assembly "Planet Earth"+5	Review and assessment of the implementation of the Agenda for the XXI century (within the session - the Rio+5 Forum and the 5th session of the UN Commission on Balanced Development).
March 13-19, 1997, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Forum "Rio+5"	The forum gave many non-governmental organizations the opportunity to discuss and decide how to turn the issue of the implementation of balanced development from the agenda into concrete actions.
April 7–25, 1997, New York, USA	V session of the UN Commission on Balanced	Evaluation of documents and resolutions adopted during the "Planet Earth" Summit ("Rio+5"). It was determined that all sectors of society should participate in the development and implementation of the balanced development strategy. The session obliged all countries

Year, place of event	Initiator	Event (document)
	Development (CDC)	to formulate and develop by 2002 national strategies for balanced development that would reflect the contributions and responsibilities of all interested parties.
December 11, 1997, Japan, Kyoto	UN	An additional document to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in 1992 at the international conference in Rio de Janeiro. The convention entered into force in 1994. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on February 16, 2005.
2002, South Africa, Johannesburg	UN World Summit on Sustainable Development	<p>An assessment of the results of the fulfillment of obligations undertaken by the countries in 1992 and 1997 was carried out. Two documents were adopted as a result of the summit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Johannesburg Declaration on Balanced Development; - Implementation plan of the Agenda for the 21st century with determination of activity priorities. <p>The main priority is the social problems of balanced development: poverty alleviation, development of health care, sanitation, provision of clean drinking water, etc. New problems were put forward - trade, globalization and financing of balanced development. The declaration formulated the main tasks for achieving balanced development: overcoming poverty; change in consumption patterns; protection and rational use of the natural resource base.</p>
February 4, 2004	UN, Verkhovna	Ukraine ratified the Kyoto treaty

Year, place of event	Initiator	Event (document)
	Rada of Ukraine	
2012	UN	The Kyoto Protocol has been extended until 2020.
September 25-27, 2015, New York, USA	Summit on sustainable development within the LXX session of the UN General Assembly	The main topics for discussion are the "Post-2015" agenda and the "Sustainable Development Goals" document. Key elements for the Agenda: dignity, people, prosperity, planet, justice and partnership. 5 driving elements are identified: integration, universality, human rights, equality and development. The new Agenda envisages eradicating poverty by 2030 and promoting economic prosperity, social development, and environmental protection everywhere. Comprehensive, interconnected and indivisible, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are the goals of humanity and demonstrate a universal character. The goals and 169 milestones aim to address the main systemic obstacles to sustainable development, including inequality, unsustainable consumption and production, lack of adequate infrastructure and decent work. Outcome documents: declaration, sustainable development goals and targets, means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development, follow-up activities and implementation review.

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embarked on the path of sustainable economic development (USA, Japan, countries of the European Union) [10]. There are many such countries that are not ready for sustainable development and do not accept it. They put one strategic goal in the first place - to survive. It is precisely such countries that provoke threats that spread to other states and their regions. Achieving sustainable development of regions is extremely difficult, because close proximity to other states creates a threat of ecological danger, and globalization, which has rapidly gained momentum, contributes to the formation and exacerbation of economic and social dangers that ultimately affect regional development.

As mentioned earlier, at the 5th session of the UN Commission on Balanced Development, it was decided to oblige all countries to formulate and develop national strategies for balanced development by 2002. The national paradigm of sustainable development should focus on the formation of a system of concentrated, scientifically based and legalized ideas about the goals, priorities, content, methods and means of resource-efficient economic activity of the state. The main strategic principles of the formation of a national model of sustainable development should include:

- determination of goals, tasks, ways of development of society, satisfaction of its ecological needs;
- organization of society's activities to fulfill the adopted goals and programs;
- distribution of material and eco-cultural values;
- coordination of various interests of the state and social communities;
- development of standards and laws of behavior in society;
- ensuring internal and external security and stability of the political system;
- formation of social consciousness;
- control over compliance with laws, termination of actions that violate generally accepted environmental norms [11].

The concept of sustainable development should be developed on the principles of ensuring ecosystem integrity and integrated management, which are based on a dynamic process of effective use of resources, on the basis of the harmonization of social, economic and environmental interests [11].

The mechanism of state regulation of sustainable development is a single complex system of interconnected elements, which is formed on the basis of cause-and-effect dependencies of the purposeful organizing, coordinating and regulatory influence of the state on the system of sustainable development, through the use of methods of levers and instruments of influence, and includes: normative and legal, organizational-management, financial-economic and informational mechanism, and is implemented at different levels of management [12].

According to Sh. A. Omarov, the mechanism of state regulation and regulation of sustainable development of the country is based on the following basic blocks: legislative base; organizational base; social and civil base (Fig. 2).

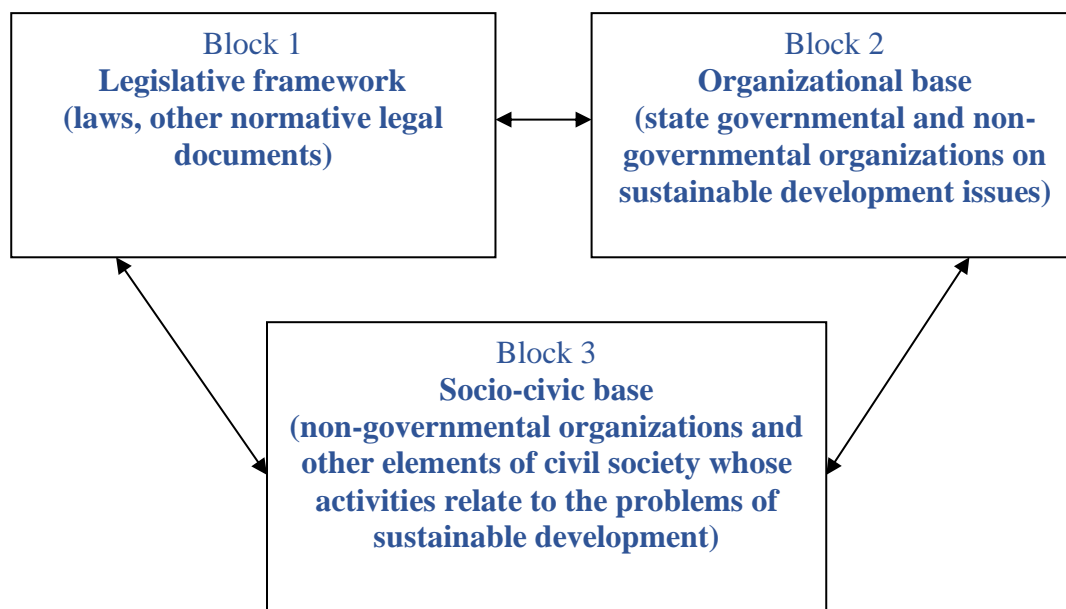


Fig. 2. Elements of the mechanism of state regulation of sustainable development of the country [13, c. 86]

Ukraine takes an active part in international cooperation on the implementation of the concept of sustainable development, environmental protection, and countering global climate change. Our country is a member of the UN Human Rights Council, the Economic and Social Council, participates in the activities of the UN European Economic Commission aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in the field of

energy, transport, ecology, and also cooperates with the UN Forum on Forests and the Commission on Sustainable Development UN.

The paradigm of sustainable (balanced) development was implemented in Ukraine by implementing the provisions of the Agenda for the 21st Century and decisions of the World Summits on Sustainable (Balanced) Development into the national legal framework and by joining new and implementing existing international agreements on this issue [5, p. . 154]. Resolution of the CMU No. 1123 dated 08.10.93 established the National Commission for Sustainable Development of Ukraine under the CMU, which was abolished in 2003, and instead the National Commission for Sustainable Development under the President of Ukraine was created. The National Council for the Sustainable Development of Ukraine was established by Resolution No. 997 of the CMU dated September 16, 2009 [14]. As part of the transition to balanced socio-ecological and economic development in Ukraine, a number of legal acts were updated to implement the goals and principles of sustainable development. Individual legal acts and their brief description are given in Table 2.

Table 2 - Normative and legal acts aimed at the implementation of goals and principles of sustainable development in Ukraine [15, p. 865]

№	The name of the law	Goal
1	Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period Until 2020", dated December 21, 2010 No. 2818-VI	Stabilization and improvement of the state of the natural environment of Ukraine by integrating environmental policy into the socio-economic development of Ukraine to guarantee an ecologically safe natural environment for the life and health of the population, implementation of an ecologically balanced system of nature use and preservation of natural ecosystems.
2	Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Audit", 2004, No. 45, Art. 500.	Defines the basic legal and organizational principles of environmental audit and is aimed at

№	The name of the law	Goal
		increasing the environmental validity and efficiency of business entities.
3	Law of Ukraine "On the Basics of National Security of Ukraine" Law of Ukraine, (VVR), 2003, No. 39, Art. 351 (with changes)	Defines the main principles of state policy aimed at protecting national interests and guaranteeing the safety of individuals, society and the state in Ukraine against external and internal threats in all spheres of life.
4.	Forest Code of Ukraine, 21.01.94, No. 3852-XII	Ensures protection, reproduction and sustainable use of forest resources taking into account ecological, economic and social and other interests of society.
5.	Code of Ukraine on Subsoil, 07/27/94, No. 132/94-VR	Regulates mining relations with the aim of ensuring the rational, complex use of subsoil to meet the needs for mineral raw materials and other needs of public production, protection of subsoil, guaranteeing the safety of people, property and the environment when using subsoil.
6.	Water Code of Ukraine, 06.06.95, No. 213/95-VR	Regulates rational water use
7.	Land Code of Ukraine, 25.10.2001, No. 2768-III	Regulates economic stimulation of rational use for land protection.
8.	Air Code of Ukraine dated May 19, 2011, No. 3393-VI	Regulates activities in the field of aviation and use of the airspace of Ukraine

№	The name of the law	Goal
9.	Resolution of the CMU of December 16, 2004, No. 1691 "On approval of sustainable development of the region of mining and primary processing of uranium raw materials for 2006-2030"	The purpose of the program is to provide a full-fledged living environment for the inhabitants of the region on the basis of social, economic and ecological balanced development through the rational use of resources (natural, labor, production, scientific and technical, intellectual, etc.), technological re-equipment and restructuring of enterprises, improvement social, industrial, transport, communication and information, engineering, ecological infrastructure, improvement of living conditions, recreation and health, preservation and enrichment of biological diversity and cultural heritage.
10.	The concept of sustainable development of settlements, seal Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada dated 24.12.99, No. 1359-XIV	It is the basis for the development of normative legal acts, programs and projects regarding regulation of planning and construction, stimulation of investment activity, improvement of tax policy, filling and rational use of local budgets to ensure socio-economic development of settlements.

A retrospective analysis of the legal regulation of the implementation of the conceptual provision of sustainable development of Ukraine proved its insufficient effectiveness, as well as the absence of an effective legislative conceptualization of the mechanism of state regulation of the country's sustainable development. Despite repeated attempts to create Sustainable Development Concept Projects, the legal regulation did not receive proper legislative implementation, and the documents adopted at the highest international level were not fully reflected in state policy,

national programs, and economic practice. Provisions for ensuring sustainable development were worked out in each of the draft Concepts of Sustainable Development, but for various reasons, they were not approved at the legislative level (Table 3).

Table 3 - Projects of Concepts of sustainable development of Ukraine

Proposed official document	Initiators (developers)	Result
1. Draft Law "On the Concept of Sustainable Development of Ukraine" dated April 25, 2001 No. 3234	Yu.I. Yekhanurov, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	Not adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (no votes)
2. Draft Law "On the Concept of Sustainable Development of Ukraine" dated December 19, 2001 No. 3234-1	Yu.I. Yekhanurov, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; Yu.I. Samoilenko, V.B. Khazan - people's deputies of Ukraine	Not adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (no votes)
3. Draft Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development" dated July 2, 2004 No. 5749	V.I. Landyk, S.V. Semenets, T.M. Yakheieva - People's Deputies of Ukraine	The issue was considered, the project was not supported
4. Draft Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development, 2006	Institute of Problems of Nature Use and Ecology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Institute of Market Problems and Economic-Co-Ecological Research of NASU	Sent to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It did not reach the project stage

Proposed official document	Initiators (developers)	Result
5. Draft Concept of Ukraine's Transition to Sustainable Development, 2012	Institute of Geography of NASU; Institute of Market Problems and Economic and Environmental Research of NASU; Institute of Problems of Nature Use and Ecology of the National Academy of Sciences; Research Institute of Sustainable Development and Nature Management of the National Academy of Sciences; Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection; All-Ukrainian Environmental League and other institutions	Sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It did not reach the project stage

An important event in the normative and legal regulation of the implementation of the principles of sustainable development was the Presidential Decree "On the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" dated January 12, 2015 [16]. The Sustainable Development Strategy of Ukraine for the period until 2020 defines the goals and indicators of their achievement, as well as the directions and priorities of the country's development. The goal of the reforms, despite the declared goal, is the achievement of European living standards and a worthy place for Ukraine in the world. "Strategy-2020" includes 62 reforms. Among them, 8 reforms and 2 programs are prioritized. The following are identified as priorities:

- reform of the national security and defense system;
- renewal of power and anti-corruption reform;
- reform of the judicial and law enforcement system;
- decentralization and reform of public administration;

- deregulation and development of entrepreneurship;
- health care system reform and tax reform.

Two programs have been identified as priorities - energy independence and popularization of Ukraine in the world and promotion of the state's interests in the global information space [15, p. 867].

According to the results of the study of the peculiarities of modern strategic planning of sustainable development in Ukraine in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine-2020", coordination of global SDGs of sustainable development goals and the goals of the Strategy (on the vectors of development, security, responsibility and pride) and other regulatory, legislative and planning documents, it was found that only slightly more than 60% of the tasks of global sustainable development goals are reflected in state strategic documents and relevant reforms. [17]. As Professor Z.M. Buryk notes, "tactical solutions for their practical achievement are not proposed in the Strategy. Individual indicators are ambitious, but, from the point of view of existing economic realities, practically unattainable... Despite the particular acuteness of environmental, economic and social problems, the "Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine - 2020" has not received a rational extension - none of the declared items. Accordingly, this Strategy can be characterized as a political manifesto" [18, p. 40].

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine initiated and during 2016 coordinated the inclusive process of discussion of the SDG by the following groups:

- fair social development;
- sustainable economic growth and employment;
- effective, accountable and inclusive governance and justice for all;
- ecological balance and development of sustainability.

In order to establish the strategic framework of the national development of Ukraine for the period until 2030, based on the principle of "leaving no one behind", an inclusive process of adaptation of the Central Development Strategy was launched. More than 800 leading specialists in the thematic areas of the Central Development

Strategy were involved in the open process of establishing the national goals of the Central Development Strategy, which was supposed to ensure the objectivity of the assessments. Proposals regarding the goals of Ukraine's sustainable development were submitted by representatives of ministries and agencies, government institutions, UN agencies in Ukraine, international organizations, the business community, the expert environment, public organizations (primarily those representing the interests of the most vulnerable population groups), and civil society. This work was supported by all agencies of the UN system in Ukraine (including the UN Development Program in Ukraine, which served as the secretariat), the Green Economy Program implemented by the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation of Germany and jointly with the Institute of Demography and Social Research named after M.V. Birds of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The result of the inclusive process of adaptation of the SDS for Ukraine was a report that provides guidelines for the development of Ukraine until 2030 [19]. Each global goal was considered taking into account the specifics of national development. During 2016, a number of national and regional consultations were held in Ukraine, based on the results of which it can be concluded that the national SDGs will serve as a basis for the integration of efforts aimed at ensuring economic growth, social justice and rational use of nature in a single state-managed system – socially & ecologically & economic.

In the conditions of Ukraine's persistent desire for full membership in the international environment, in order to ensure macroeconomic stability, economic growth, environmental security of the state and social security of its citizens, the implementation of priority tasks, compliance with the key indicators of the "Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine-2020" and the implementation of goals are necessary sustainable development for 2016-2030 through the implementation of new programs and projects, qualitative transformations in the social, economic and ecological components of the balanced development of our state on the basis of perfect and effective legal regulations.

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