

Механізми кластерного партнерства дозволяють досягти найвищої ефективності у співпраці влади та бізнесу, професійних організацій та навчальних структур, що реалізується в сучасній моделі синергетичного партнерства. Загальна ідея синергетичного концепту партнерства полягає в збалансованому розвитку бізнесової екосистеми з акцентом на деформаційні виявлення в регіональному розвитку, що усувається на підставі механізмів просторового управління.

Європейська практика демонструє низку переваг щодо формування кластерного партнерства з інституціональною основою, що дозволяє реалізувати еколого-економічний синергізм сталого розвитку. Європейська модель орієнтована на концепти наноекономіки з просторовим та екологічним концептом її розвитку. Також важливим елементом цієї моделі є триєдність співпраці влади, бізнесу та людського капіталу.

Сумісно це створює необхідний потенціал для забезпечення партнерства вищого рівня, на якому реалізуються спільні завдання та єдина мета з нівелюванням деформації в принципах та методах прийняття рішень.

Для української практики європейська модель еколого-економічного синергізму є найбільш ефективною та дієвою з огляду на необхідність швидкого реагування на виклики сьогодення щодо відновлення ресурсів та соціально-економічного зростання. Застосування цієї моделі дозволить також забезпечити посилити співпрацю між ключовими учасниками соціально-економічних відносин. Сукупно це дозволить активізувати інвестиційну діяльність, саморозвиток територій, ефективність еколого-бізнесової концепції, покращити діалог між владою, бізнесом та населенням.

CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE BASED ON POLISH EXPERIENCES

N. Savytska, DSc, professor, (*State Biotechnological University, Ukraine*)
natalisavitska2010@gmail.com

A. Malak-Rawlikowska, DSc, professor (*Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW), Poland*)
agata_malak-rawlikowska@sggw.edu.pl

The problems of sustainable development of food systems in Poland and Ukraine have many common aspects related to environmental, economic and social factors. The main environmental concerns are associated with the efficient use of natural resources such as water, soil, and biodiversity to prevent depletion and degradation. In both countries, we may observe challenges related to intensive use of agrochemicals, which leads to soil degradation, reducing its fertility and requiring more and more investments in restoration; problems with the rational use of water resources, which leads to their shortage and deterioration in quality; environmental pollution, which negatively affects public health and the quality of agricultural products. The other environmental challenge is decreasing biodiversity. Sustainable farming practices, including reducing agricultural pollution, proper crop rotation, and reintroducing/preserving traditional farming landscape elements, could prevent natural habitat destruction and biodiversity loss.

In the scope of economic challenges of the food system sustainability, one can mention ensuring fair market access, especially for small-scale producers to make them possible to receive fair compensation for their products. It is essential both for Poland, a typical small-scale family farming country, and in Ukraine, where, apart from large agro-holdings, a large part of food self-sufficiency is based on small households and family farms. These farms should be able to balance the cost of sustainable practices with profitability and investments. Meeting these objectives could be difficult without appropriate support from agricultural and social policy measures and resources. Poland's membership in the European Union since 2004 has positively impacted its food system through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Polish farmers have financial support that promotes modernization and sustainable dimensions of farm development. EU membership has also opened up

new markets for Polish agricultural products. Closing relations with the European Union, could be a milestone in developing the Ukrainian agriculture and food system.

Regarding the social scope of sustainability, food security and physical and economic food access should be mentioned, especially in the context of the consequences of Russian aggression against Ukraine. Rising prices for energy, fuel and goods, as well as growing problems with the economic (food affordability) and physical (decreased production) availability of food, can be mentioned as consequences of this conflict. Thus, the policy's role in supporting food security development should be prioritized. An important role might play in local communities and local food systems, which, through respecting sustainable practices, can provide economic opportunities and social benefits to the Ukrainian population.

According to Polish experiences, developing and enforcing policies that support sustainable practices and ensure compliance across the food system, is inevitable. Creating incentives for sustainable practices, such as subsidies for organic farming or penalties for unsustainable practices, could be one of them. Poland's strategic plan for 2023-2027 is designed to support the sustainable development of farms, the processing sector, and improving living and working conditions in rural areas. It will contribute to the protection of water, soil, air and biodiversity, as well as promote the production and use of sustainable energy [1].

Last but not least, a challenge to improve the sustainability of the food system in Ukraine is increasing awareness and understanding of sustainable food systems among consumers and stakeholders. Shifting consumer preferences towards sustainably produced foods and reducing demand for unsustainable products is a very important and difficult aspect, especially in the conditions of war. Providing education and training for farmers, producers, and consumers on sustainable practices and their benefits is necessary in this process.

For Ukraine, the UN Summit on Food Systems in 2021 provided an additional impetus to the transformation of the food system to promote the Agenda in the field of sustainable development until 2030 [3]. However, Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has negatively affected food security, agri-food production, and infrastructure and created additional economic and social difficulties (social inequality, vulnerability, lack of resilience, tensions in international and local trade), logistical problems and delays, exacerbating the challenges of Covid-19 [3].

Inadequate funding for scientific research and the introduction of new technologies in the agri-food sector limits the application of sustainable practices throughout the food chain. In this context, cooperation between universities and businesses aimed at finding a solution at different levels, in accordance with the initiatives of the European Commission, becomes a priority of innovative activity.

Thus, in summary, improving the management of land and water resources; transition to less polluting farming, infrastructure development and improved access to sales markets; raising the educational level and creating conditions for the development of youth entrepreneurship in rural areas; green investments and investing in scientific research and innovation throughout the value chain of food systems will contribute to solving existing problems and achieving sustainable development of agri-food systems in Ukraine. This will not happen without support from state institutions, appropriate regulations and financial resources, which must be increased to achieve the goals of sustainable development of food systems.

References

1. At a glance: Poland's CAP Strategic Plan. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2021.107244>
2. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. URL: <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
3. Pylypenko, A.A., Savytska, N.L., Vaksman, R.V., Uhodnikova, O.I., Schevchenko, V.S. (2019). Methodical maintenance of management of logistic activity of the trade enterprise: Economic and legal support. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*. 10(6), 1723–1731. URL: <https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jarle/article/view/4943>