

Economic and environmental component in the field of sustainable development management

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Abstract

The article considers the phenomenon of sustainable development from the standpoint of achieving the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs), taking into account country and regional specifics. Particular attention is paid to the economic and environmental components of sustainable development and their relationship. In this context, the concepts of green economy and green growth are considered as tools for linking economic and environmental, and through them, social goals, having the potential to promote sustainable growth and provide prospects for new economic opportunities.

Keywords: *Environmental monitoring; Change management; Sustainable development goals; Management of sustainable development; Economic relations; environmental monitoring, Achieving the goals of sustainable development*

Introduction

Since the late 19th century, the concept of sustainable development has evolved from the original focus on the environmental dimension of economic growth to the current understanding as set out in the seventeen goals of sustainable development. The new challenges of the time, such as the pandemic, the consequences of global climate change, increased social inequality and geopolitical tensions, have required a search for solutions that go beyond inertial economic doctrines. Development issues, intertwined with population dynamics, have moved from a purely economic sphere to the area of an ecological-economic paradigm. The real economy began to be seen as an open system that extracts natural resources for its functioning, producing a large number of environmental pollutants.

Gradually, the realization came that the unequal exchange of resources, labor, and services, the consumerist exploitation of nature, lead to the critical scale of the processes of degradation, degeneration, and self-destruction. The harmful effects of uncontrolled greenhouse gas emissions, accelerated melting of glaciers, an increase in the rhythm and growth of the destructive power of natural disasters, progressive deforestation and desertification, the

impoverishment of the animal world and biodiversity in general, have threatened the very existence of life on Earth (Spinozzi & Mazzanti, 2017). Humankind has faced a serious global question: how to achieve an increase in living standards (including providing access to high-quality resources) of people with a reduction in per capita resources, and even if the number of population increases. The answer to this challenge was the concept of sustainable development (SD).

The concept of SD initially assumed a balanced solution of socio-economic problems and the problems of preserving a favorable environment and natural resource potential in order to meet the needs of current and future generations of people (Hajian and Kashni 2021). First of all, it was focused on the balance of economic, social, and environmental processes, which was supposed to contribute to the realization of the main goal - the creation of a fundamentally new form of the further existence and evolution of mankind. The subsequent development and comprehension of this "target" concept, its transformation into a defining strategy for the socio-natural development of the III millennium, implies the entry of civilization into a foreseeable and sustainable future. The UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in

2012 (Rio+20) confirmed that the SD strategy is “the future we want”. Adopted in September 2015 at the anniversary 70th UN General Assembly, the goals of SD as the basis of a new global development agenda for the next 15 years once again strengthened the confidence that the world community continues to follow the path of achieving global sustainability.

The SDGs represent a comprehensive program of action for the global community to transform the world in the interests of people and the planet. They combine 17 goals, including 169 tasks. As noted on the official portal of the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “these goals demonstrate the recognition that measures to combat poverty and other deprivations must be closely linked to strategies aimed at improving health and education, reducing inequalities and stimulating economic growth, all while addressing climate change and working to conserve our oceans and forests” (Sachs et al., 2019).

For more than half a century, the concept of sustainable development has had an independent theoretical status. As a system of scientific views, it has received recognition from the world scientific community. Areas of various theoretical and empirical knowledge about the social, economic, political, ecological, and other processes taking place in the world began to develop around it.

The UN leadership believes that impressive progress has been made in achieving many of the global Millennium Development Goals (for example, more than 700 million people have been lifted out of poverty). However, this is a rather optimistic point of view, since the achievement of the SDGs has been extremely difficult, far from consistent and not by all countries (Molkenbaan, 2018). This process, as also noted in UN documents, has been uneven, especially in Africa, in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. And some of the Millennium Development Goals were never achieved. In this context, a deep study of the economic and environmental component in the field of sustainable development management, as the actual foundation of the social component, is of particular importance.

Materials and Methods

In the process of work, a systematic approach, analysis and synthesis were applied; methods of comparison, elements of economic analysis were used. The basis of the study was the concept of sustainable development, as well as institutional theory.

Literature Review

The origin of the idea of sustainable development and its consistent transformation are inextricably linked with the evolution of scientific knowledge. The first steps in the formation of various ideas about sustainability can be traced back to the formation of philosophical thought (Pohoata et al., 2020). However, the conceptual layer of the modern idea of sustainable development was laid at the stage of formation of classical economic theory. In his work “Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations”, A. Smith outlined an integral system of theoretical concepts that formed the basis of the concept of a stationary state of the economy. He saw as the main drivers of economic development not external, but

internal factors - labor, land, and capital. However, the factors of environmental constraints on economic growth were not taken into account.

Research around the idea of a “stationary state economy” was continued by D. Ricardo and T. Malthus. When substantiating the principles of a sustainable state economy, D. Ricardo focused on the mechanism of differentiated rent. Developing the idea that the shortage and rise in the cost of arable agricultural land lead to a decrease in profits, he identified this phenomenon as a factor limiting economic growth. In his book “An Essay on the Principle of Population”, T. Malthus suggested that the world's population will eventually starve or live at the minimum level of existence, because food production does not keep up with population growth. In his view, populations are held back by factors such as poverty, vice and moral restraint (Perez and Marquez, 2018). Thus, research around the availability of agricultural products and agricultural land made it possible in those years to formulate the concept of “limits to growth”.

In the postclassical economy, the biophysical world has lost its relevance (which is evident, for example, in occurrence of digital goodwill in business (Tiesheva and Smyrnov, 2023)), although it has not completely disappeared. The natural environment has often begun to be analyzed in terms of the rational use of natural resources and the development of optimal policies in the context of anthropogenic impact factors (Pohoata et al., 2020). The gradual realization of the potential consequences of environmental pollution and degradation has stimulated the development of new areas of research, including environmental economics. The American scientist D. Marsh, having analyzed various forms of human destruction of the natural balance, formulated a program for nature conservation (Remig and Enders, 2014). Such a branch of science as “social ecology” has been developed, which gave a significant impetus to the transformation of scientific thinking, developing new theoretical approaches and methodological orientations among representatives of various sciences (Remig and Enders, 2014). The complexity and versatility of the problem led to the application of a systematic approach, in particular, even at the level of civil servants competence for 21st century (Chaliuk et al., 2021a). Based on the principles of consistency, social ecology analyzes the natural environment as a differentiated system, the various subsystems and elements of which are in dynamic balance. The biosphere of the Earth is considered as an ecological niche of mankind. The environment and human activities are linked into a single system “nature – society”, the impact of man on the balance of natural ecosystems is revealed, and the question of managing and rationalizing the relationship between man and nature is raised.

While classical economists clearly understood that economic activity is limited by the environment, neoclassical economics, from the post-war years, completely “forgot” about this important characteristic of the real world economy until the 1970s of the 20th century, when the debate about social and environmental constraints on economic growth started. In the early post-war decades, the concept of a “big push” became widespread. The development model used by developing countries was focused on maximizing the efficiency of the economic system. It was believed that intensive economic growth could ensure universal prosperity, overcome social and intercountry inequality, and enable social dialogue (Chaliuk, Y. et al. 2021b). At the same time, the forward trajectory of the economic development of industrialized countries, based on disproportionately high costs of natural resources, was repeatedly pointed out. The

solution to the problem of backwardness was seen primarily as a technical and economic one. Social and institutional changes faded into the background. The core of the construction was the ratio of investments and growth rates of the gross national product. Gross national product has traditionally come to be regarded as the best performance indicator for measuring a national economy and well-being. Namely at that time, the models of S. Kuznets and R. Solow were widely developed, which represent technological development as an exogenous factor (Kuznets, 1966). In his Nobel lecture, S. Kuznets defined economic growth as “a long-term increase in the ability to supply more and more diverse consumer goods, and this opportunity is based on the development of advanced technologies, institutional and ideological necessary attitudes” (Kuznets, 1966).

The evolution of global concepts is reflected in the UN International Development Strategies. An analysis of the International Development Strategies for the second and third United Nations Development Decades (1971-1980 and 1981-1990) showed that the strategies were very similar in wording (Bende-Nabende, 2017). The ultimate goal of development was the continuous growth of the well-being of the entire population based on its full participation in the development process and the fair distribution of its fruits (paragraph 42 of General Assembly Resolution 35/36 of 12/05/1980) (Stein, 2014). The elimination of hunger, the reduction of morbidity, the improvement of education are mentioned in the document without quantitative indicators and only as tools for increasing macroeconomic activity. At the same time, environmental parameters were completely absent.

The politics and practice of conservative liberalism (the foundations of neoclassical theory) and ethatic socialism in the 2nd half of the 20th century led to the “opposition of nature and society” (Von Hauff and Kuhnke, 2019). The attempt to overcome poverty through the multiplication of material wealth, exploitation and use for this purpose of the resources and forces of nature turned into growing disruptions and disasters and threatened the very reality of the existence of life on the planet. By the 1970s of the 20th century, urgent environmental problems began to appear all over the world. Economics has faced the task of comprehending the current trends in environmental and economic development and ‘designing’ fundamentally new concepts of the future (Von Hauff and Kuhnke, 2019).

However, unlimited growth on a limited object (in this case, on the planet Earth) is impossible - there are objective limits, after which a catastrophe is inevitable. The works of researchers of that time are built on the principle “...there is a limit to growth, but not to development”. A similar idea is expressed in a previously published article by C. Boulding “The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth” (Boulding, 1966). A series of published works has attracted the widest public attention to global environmental problems. On their basis, the main postulate was formulated - the consequences of the impact on the environment on a global scale (the consumption of natural resources and emissions of pollution) will greatly affect the development of the world in the 21st century (Kalyayev et al., 2019). Thus, with the work of the Club of Rome, the formation of the concept of “Sustainable development” began, as opposed to public opinion regarding growth and sustainability that has developed over several decades.

At the Stockholm Conference in 1972, there was a shift in the main focus from economic to ecological-economic development. One of the outcomes of this forum was the

creation of the United Nations Environment Program, whose mission was to provide leadership and encourage partnership in protecting the environment by inspiring, informing, and empowering countries and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising future generations.

An increasing number of theorists have sought to address the problems of global environmental change using an institutional approach. At the same time, the relationship between the institutional structure and sustainable development was revealed through a system of institutions that regulate the preservation of human capital, the formation and extraction of natural and innovative rent, the reproduction of the natural ecological environment and the mineral resource base, taking into account current, medium-term, and long-term interests (Tshiyoyo, 2014). In contrast to the traditional neoclassical approach (economic way of thinking), institutionalism proceeds from the paramount importance of social norms and rules that shape the behavior of a person (individual). Behavioral preconditions of economic agents and institutions are considered as endogenous factors of economic development (Alam, 2007). In this aspect, supporters of institutionalism follow socially responsible thinking, which is based on the principle of mutual (solidary) responsibility. It forms the basis of an inclusive economic growth model that encourages the participation of all segments of the population in economic activity.

The current stage of developing the concept of sustainable development is characterized by a systematic interdisciplinary approach. Ideas about sustainable development, in contrast to the idea of “zero growth”, no longer oppose economic growth and environmental conservation, assuming harmonization - the simultaneous implementation of economic growth and the solution of environmental problems, and the economic and environmental component has become a determining factor in the field of sustainable development management (Khomiuket al., 2020).

Today's Agenda 21 Plan seeks to reconcile the twin demands of a high quality environment and a healthy economy for all the world's people, while identifying key responsibilities as well as upfront costing to achieve successful outcomes.

Recently, there has been a significant increase in the number of publications on sustainable development of territories. At the same time, there is an insufficient elaboration of the conceptual apparatus, and the debatability of problems between economic growth and sustainable development of territories remains. Also, the toolkit for changes management in the process of working to achieve sustainable development goals has not been sufficiently developed.

Meanwhile, sustainability makes it possible to ensure the integrity of the system during its operation, assuming the preservation of the structural integrity and relationships between the objects that determine this system, with small and deep destabilizing effects due to such related system characteristics as controllability and adaptability (Kyrychenko et al., 2022). At the same time, speaking about management in relation to economic systems, it is important to reveal the place and role of the state, public administration.

The state is the most important backbone institution that promotes the creation or abolition of institutions, changes in their functional structure, sets the vector of institutional changes. Everything depends on the specific conditions and

the comparative effectiveness of a particular system of economic coordination under these conditions (Stein, 2014). At the same time, transformational processes can occur both gradually, by small increments, and simultaneously, through cardinal transformations. Moreover, both of these parts must be clearly balanced in a certain proportion within the general equilibrium state of the country' economy. In many ways, these provisions are reflected in a new understanding of the place and role of the state in the context of the sustainable development paradigm.

Results

The transition of the world community to sustainable development is accompanied by a transition to strategically developed goals, a systematic evolutionary transformation of the functional structure of the state. This implies: increasing the role of the state as a guarantor of the transition to the path of sustainable development; efficiency of state management and control in the field of environmental conservation and natural resource potential; formation of conditions that ensure the interest of citizens, legal entities and social groups in solving the problems of transition to sustainable development;

a balanced solution to the problems of socio-economic development; ensuring national security.

The need for sustainable development is reflected in strategic priorities, international agreements, and legal frameworks of countries. At the same time, national approaches are based on various scientific theories. The ambiguous interpretation of the main provisions of the concept, different analytical assessments of what is happening are manifested in differences in the definition of national priorities in relation to sustainable development and, as a result, disagreements in the implementation of the system of strategic measures. Economic activities must be coordinated with the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, the protection of ecosystem features and functions, the conservation of biological diversity, the level of harmful emissions remaining below the critical threshold, thereby preventing irreversible damage to the environment and nature. The category of sustainability requires a search for compromises in views and decisions, balanced policies, institutions and mechanisms.

The achievement of the SDGs in the world is not homogeneous, as Fig. 1 below demonstrates.

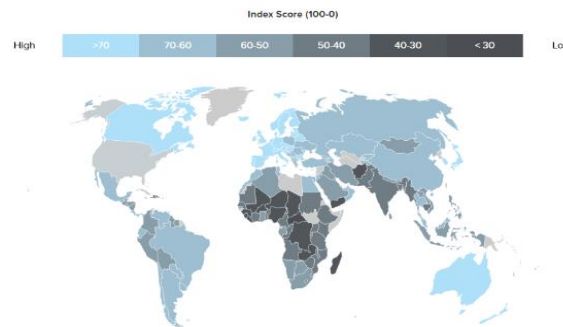


Fig. 1. Countries' achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Nhamo et al., 2021).

Such characteristics of the SDGs as complexity, globality, and universality nevertheless make it possible to take into account the peculiarities of the social, economic, and cultural development of countries (Bali Swain, Yang-Wallentin, 2020). This is largely due to the fact that the SDGs are formulated as recommendations, and the state leadership and the residents themselves already make decisions within their territory on how to take into account the global objectives of sustainable development in national strategies, plans, programs, and projects. In addition, it should be noted that the movement towards sustainable development is not a short-term process - the achievement of the SDGs is possible only in the case of systematic and continuous support from the central government.

In particular, sustainable economic development is a process of restructuring the economy in accordance with the needs of sustainable development of production, social sphere, population and environment, technological and social progress. The essence of economic restructuring for the purposes of sustainable development lies in the global reorientation of material, labor, financial resources in favor of energy-efficient, resource-saving, high-tech, knowledge-intensive and environmentally friendly industries. Sustainable economic development comes from sustainable economic growth (Nhamo et al., 2021; Tiesheva and Smyrnov, 2023).

Sustainable economic growth is one of the main goals of macroeconomic policy, the achievement of which ensures the outstripping growth of real GDP compared to population growth in order to improve living standards without going beyond the economic capacity of ecosystems.

The economic approach to the concept of sustainable development is based on the Hicks-Lindahl theory of the maximum stream of total income that can be created while maintaining the total capital with which this income is implemented. This approach provides for the optimal use of limited resources and environmentally- friendly, energy and material-saving technologies, including the extraction and processing of raw materials, the creation of environmentally friendly products, minimization, recycling and destruction of waste (Bende-Nabende, 2017).

The social component of development sustainability is human-oriented and aimed at maintaining the stability of social and cultural systems, including reducing the number of destructive conflicts between people. An important aspect of this approach is the fair distribution of benefits. Preservation of cultural capital and diversity on a global scale is desirable, as well as better use of sustainable development practices found in non-dominant cultures (Ni and Yu, 2021).

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

From an ecological point of view, sustainable development must ensure the integrity of biological and physical natural systems. Of particular importance is the viability of ecosystems, on which the global stability of the entire biosphere depends. Moreover, the concept of “natural” systems and habitats can be understood broadly to include human-made environments, such as, for example, cities. The focus is on continuous environmental monitoring in order to maintain the self-healing and dynamic adaptation of such systems to change, rather than keeping them in some “ideal” static state.

Harmonizing different views and translating them into concrete measures that are the means to achieve sustainable development is a task of great complexity, since all three elements of sustainable development must be considered in a balanced way. The mechanisms of interaction of these three components are also important. However, the achievement of a sustainable state of the social component relies on the effect of the implementation of the economic and environmental component, since only in this way can inclusiveness, equality, improvement of human capital, and social progress be ensured.

The need for sustainable development is reflected in strategic priorities, international agreements and legal frameworks of countries. At the same time, national approaches are based on various scientific theories (Chaliuk et al., 2023). The ambiguous interpretation of the main provisions of the concept, different analytical assessments of what is happening are manifested in differences in the definition of national priorities in relation to sustainable development and, as a result, disagreements in the implementation of the system of strategic measures. Economic activities must be coordinated with the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, the protection of ecosystem features and functions, the conservation of biological diversity, the level of harmful emissions remaining below the critical threshold, thereby preventing irreversible damage to the environment and nature (Perez and Marquez, 2018). The category of sustainability requires a search for compromises in views and decisions, balanced policies, institutions and mechanisms, recognition of the general principles of sustainable development in the system of national priorities, as well as competent change management.

The main aspect of the formation of the theoretical foundations of sustainable development are its key principles. These include the principles of reproducibility, balance, and inclusion.

The first principle, the principle of reproducibility, means the reproducibility of resources, the reproducibility of quality living conditions, the benefits that are necessary to meet the primary needs of both the current generation and the generation of the future. Also, this principle implies the ability to preserve and accumulate natural, social, human, etc. society's capital.

Balance implies the implementation of this principle in the economic, environmental and social aspects of development, streamlining the interests of the present and future generations, various social groups, etc.

The third principle is involvement, that is, an orientation towards the development of those needs that are aimed at meeting the demands and expectations of society. An important place is given to the perception of the principles of involvement.

Moreover, it should be noted that “Green economy” has become the most important theoretical and practical approach to solving environmental problems within the framework of the concept of sustainable development. The “green economy” as interpreted by the UN structures is characterized by the following features: conservation of natural capital, rational use of natural resources, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, protection of ecosystem services and biodiversity, growth of income and welfare of the population, etc.

Along with the category of “sustainable development”, the term “green economy” has become increasingly used as a tool for achieving sustainable development goals that can stimulate economic growth and employment while maintaining a balanced functioning and development of the ecosystem. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defines a green economy as “an economy in which employment and income growth is driven by public and private investment in economic activities, infrastructure and assets that reduce pollution, improve efficiency of energy and resources use and prevent biodiversity loss” (Newton and Cantarello, 2014). Thus, the green economy is presented, in fact, as the main economic and environmental component in the management of sustainable development.

The study of Georgeson and Maslin (2019) estimates that “revenue in the global green economy was \$7.87 trillion in 2016. At \$1.3 trillion, the US made up 16.5% of the global market – the largest in the world”. Fig. 2 below is excellent illustration of the correlation of ecological and economy components in green economy.

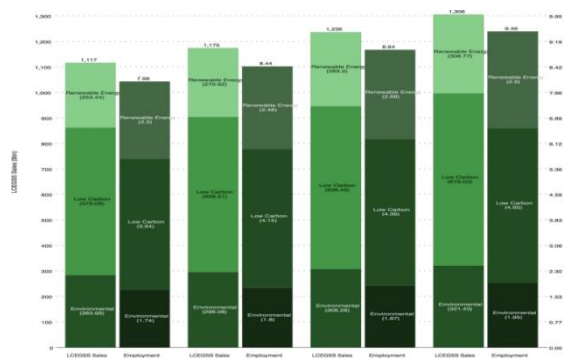


Fig. 2. Sales (\$ billions) and Employment (FTEs, m) in LCEGSS in the US for financial years 2012/2013 to 2015/16, for green economy (Georgeson and Maslin, 2019).

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

The elements of the green economy in relation to the sustainable development goals are presented in Table 1.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	Green economy element
SDG 6: Ensuring the availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all	Conservation and management of water resources
SDG 7: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Renewable energy sources, energy saving, energy efficiency improvement
SDG 12: Ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns	Waste management
SDG 13: Combat climate change	Adaptation to climate change
SDG 14: Preservation of marine ecosystems	Environmental protection. Ecosystem protection and restoration
SDG 15: Protecting terrestrial ecosystems	

Table 1. Elements of a green economy for sustainable development

The results of the ongoing environmental and economic monitoring make it possible to identify the mechanisms of environment transformation, assess the depth and direction of the ongoing changes, suggest their further development paths, and, in addition, can be used to develop a set of measures aimed at ensuring the most optimal use of the environmental and economic potential of the relevant territory.

The OECD, which unites the developed countries of the world, widely uses the term "green growth" in its documents. This term has much in common with the "green economy" of the UN, but at the same time it describes the economic aspects of "green growth" in more detail. The latter must support economic growth and development while providing the quality and quantity of natural capital that preserves the ecosystem services on which wealth is based. A priority for green growth is to support investment, competition, and innovation that will drive sustainable growth and provide new economic opportunities.

Discussion

The need for state management of socio-economic processes is no longer an object of dispute between theorists and practitioners, and only the question of the degree of such participation remains controversial. Modern management is characterized by the active participation of the state in it as a regulator of market relations, and as an owner-state. At the same time, state intervention in governance is a fluid process through which the degree of state regulation is constantly changing (Baker and Eckerberg, 2014). As for the form and methods of state regulation, they are different in different countries and may be different within one country, which depends on the state of the economy. In turn, the apparent strengthening of the regulatory role of power structures is a natural reaction to a decrease in the stability of the socio-economic state in a given territory, as well as to the loss of controllability (Molkenbaan, 2018).

The need to develop an active state regional policy in various countries is explained by their inherent reasons and peculiar features of their development. The different attitude of the state to its territories, which is denoted by the term "regional policy", appeared along with the emergence of large states. In order to implement certain projects in a given territory, regional programs began to be developed. It was typical for them that they began to be implemented in each of

the countries at different times and with their own specifics.

The development of targeted regional programs is widely used at present in: Germany, Great Britain, Norway, France, Sweden, and other European countries. In 43 US states, a similar mechanism is used to solve regional problems, in particular, road construction, small business development, and the environment, and in France - to restore the economy of depressed regions (Von Hauff and Kuhnke, 2019). Indicative in this regard is the system created in Japan. It is based on state plans for the development of regions. The task of such plans is the following: rational distribution of productive forces; mitigation of economic disproportions between different economic regions; equalization of conditions for residents throughout the country; preservation and improvement of the environment.

Both the process of formation and the very mechanism for implementing the regional policy of managing the sustainable development of territories in federal states have features that are most pronounced in the United States and Germany, which is due to models of federalism: "dualistic" federalism (which takes place in the United States), "cooperative" federalism (inherent in Germany). The aim of the European Regional Policy is:

- Increasing both economic and social integration;
- Overcoming disproportions between different territories;
- Elimination of signs of backwardness of regions.

The European Union has developed a regional policy based on the concept of partnership and subsidiarity. The EU has identified a common integration goal of regional policy - to ensure the sustainable development of territories, which is indicated in the program objectives:

- Assistance in the development and structural alignment of economically lagging regions;
- Reorganization of territories where there is an industrial decline;
- The fight against unemployment;
- Assistance to employees in adaptation;
- Reforming the general agrarian policy of the territories;
- Structural alignment of rural areas.

The following priority goals are inherent in the regional policy of most countries in the framework of managing the sustainable development of the economy of territorial entities:

- Formation of a single economic space, ensuring the legal, economic, social, organizational foundations of

statehood;

- Alignment of socio-economic conditions for the development of regions;
- Priority development of those regions that are of strategic importance for the country;
- Maximum use of the resource features of the region in order to ensure its balanced development;
- Ensuring environmental safety.

The implementation of all these goals will make it possible to achieve a balanced development of the territories, which will ensure economic growth and the quality of life of the population. Therefore, the EU Territorial Program is a tool for achieving global competitiveness and sustainability for all regions of Europe.

The Finnish Sustainable Development Goal is formulated as follows: "In 2050 every person in Finland will be an equal and valued member of society. Finland will be a welfare society capable of renewing itself in the face of global change through a resilient economy and increased employment opportunities" (Filho et al., 2023). In 2016, the National Plan for the Implementation of the Finnish Sustainable Development Strategy was developed, 8 priorities were retained and an analysis was added of which SDGs they help to achieve, the strengths and weaknesses of the state in the field of sustainable development, the management infrastructure and executors, tools and implementation methods were identified. In addition, the plan provides for mutual cooperation and partnership between the state, regions, municipalities, and society.

The study of sustainable development management infrastructure deserves special attention. Here it is necessary to note the clear interagency cooperation, which ensures the coherence of state policy measures, for which the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Finland is responsible as the coordinating secretariat. The secretariat consists of representatives of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the general secretariat of the National Commission for Sustainable Development. The participation of central government authorities is not limited to the range of officials mentioned above, as the secretariat actively interacts with the Coordination Network, which consists of representatives from all ministries and the Finnish Development Policy Committee as coordinators. The Finnish Development Policy Committee is a parliamentary body whose mission is to monitor and oversee the implementation of the global sustainable development agenda in Finland (Filho et al., 2023). While the Commission for Sustainable Development monitors the achievement of the SDGs mainly within the country itself, the Commission for Development Policy monitors and evaluates the implementation of Finland's development policy guidelines and international commitments (Filho et al., 2023).

The sustainability of the development of the territory is characterized by the stability of a dynamic type and is realized under certain ratios of those parameters that characterize the state of the entire socio-economic system of the region: in the economy, social sphere, politics, law, etc., with ongoing changes in any of the designated areas without fundamental changes in others, it can lead to disruption of dynamic equilibrium. In this regard, the definition of threats and the adoption of measures to ensure economic sustainability is an important task, the solution of which lies at the heart of the management of any territory.

In Finland, monitoring is based on more than 40 sustainable development indicators, about 40% of which are easily measurable, and about the same percentage can be

measured with additional resources (Filho et al., 2023). The Finnish Development Policy Committee and the Commission play a decisive role in monitoring.

For China, despite the state's attention to environmental issues, the environmental issue is still one of the most crucial. However, the originality of the PRC's approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda can be illustrated by the fact that the government of the country is developing political guarantees for this process. They consist in the creation of an integrated system of measures and principles "that will be determined by the national strategy and based on a specialized strategy and a strategy on the ground" (Ray et al., 2017). These measures and principles will be implemented (and are already being implemented) in ten areas: elimination of poverty and hunger; maintaining economic growth; promotion of industrialization; strengthening public security and improving social welfare; ensuring equality and justice; improvement of environmental protection; attention to the problem of climate change; improving energy and resource efficiency; improving national policies and promoting international cooperation. Beijing also intends to ensure the responsibility of governments at all levels (local, provincial and central) for the implementation of the Agenda. To do this, it not only strengthens horizontal inter-regional and inter-agency coordination, but also forms a vertical mechanism linking the central, local and grassroots levels. To implement the 2030 Agenda, China has already established an internal inter-agency coordination mechanism, which includes 43 government departments. Local authorities are also required to create working mechanisms to ensure the smooth implementation of the 2030 Agenda (Ray et al., 2017).

To monitor the process of transition to sustainable development, an adequate system of goals and indicators is needed. The crisis socio-ecological and economic situation that has developed in the world has led to a widespread awareness of the need for new approaches to assessing progress and development. The traditional indicators in this area have helped to solve the short- and medium-term problems, but have not been able to answer the emergence of numerous new problems. In particular, the GDP paradigm, which has served mankind since the mid-20th century, needs to be revised, that is recognized by an increasing number of scientists and politicians (Bende-Nabende, 2017). Here one can note numerous studies, documents, decisions of conferences and developments of the structures of the UN, the World Bank and other international organizations, which note the inconsistency of GDP with modern realities and critical challenges. It is especially problematic to focus on GDP in countries with large natural capital and social problems, in which the growth of this indicator can hide the degradation of human and natural capital.

Now in the world in some developed countries, there are constructive theoretical and practical developments on the formulation and identification of indicators of sustainable development, various indicators and their systems are being put forward. The SDGs themselves represent a fairly balanced socio-ecological and economic strategic system of priorities for humanity and all countries. An important advantage of the SDGs is the high degree of interdependence and complementarity of individual goals.

Conclusions

Sustainable development is a global strategy for the

survival of mankind and reaching the level of “managed” global development. The future of the entire civilization, its fate in the third millennium, depends on the constructive solution of this new target setting. That is why it is necessary to create a general and adequate theoretical and methodological concept of global phenomena and assess the prospects for their deployment, as well as the development of flexible effective mechanisms for managing changes in the transition to sustainable development on a national scale.

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