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Reviewers:

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor Inna Osadchenko, Pedagogy and Educational Management Department, Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, Uman, Ukraine

Ph.D. in Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor Victoria Glybovets, Department of Economic and Social Geography, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

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REGIONAL FEATURES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SERHII PLUTALOV

CREATIVE ECONOMY AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 132

DMYTRO MYRONENKO

DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN UKRAINE 135

OLENA PEREPELIUKOVA

FEATURES OF THE RECOVERY OF UKRAINE DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 137

OLHA SEMENDA, IRYNA KORMAN

PECULIARITIES OF MARKETING APPLICATIONS IN UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURE 140

TETIANA CHERNYSH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION 142

OKSANA OKHRIMENKO

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN UKRAINE: REFORMS AND POTENTIAL 146

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RODION SEVASTYANOV

HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE 150

LESYA KOROLCHUK

THE PROBLEM OF WAR IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY 151

MARIIA DYKHA, VITALII KARPENKO, VALERII DYKHA

WORLD CIVILIZATION SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PRISM OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE 154

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT ISSUES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OLGA KHOLODOVA, MARYNA BUHAIOVA

ANALYSIS OF METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF EMISSIONS OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DEPENDING ON THE METHODS OF ROAD TRAFFIC ORGANIZATION 163

MARIIA SAIENSUS, MILENA FILIPOVA

DIGITAL MARKETING AND LOGISTICS: A SYNERGISTIC APPROACH IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY* 168

MYKOLA LOMOTKO, OLEKSANDR OHAR, DENIS LOMOTKO

FORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF CARGO DELIVERY IN CONTAINERS BASED ON THE ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF "GREEN" LOGISTICS 171

OLEG ZAGURSKIY

MODEL OF SUSTAINABLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF FOOD CARGO TRANSPORTATION 173

SERHII VOROSHNOV, YULIIA POPOVA

MONITORING OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION BASED ON WIRELESS IOT SYSTEMS AS A WAY TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CITIES 176

WORLD CIVILIZATION SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PRISM OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE

Mariia Dykha, Doctor of Economics Sciences
Khmelnyskyi National University, Ukraine
Vitalii Karpenko, PhD of Economics
Khmelnyskyi National University, Ukraine
Valerii Dykha, PhD student, Economic Sciences
Khmelnyskyi National University, Ukraine

Introduction. Unfortunately, Ukraine is experiencing a very tough period of its civilizational development. The full-scale invasion of Russia into the territory of Ukraine since February 24, 2022 (including the threats from the territory of Belarus) has already led to large-scale destruction of industrial and civil infrastructure, cultural monuments, medical and educational institutions, the termination (for example, civil aviation) or the reduction of economic activity of the enterprises of various branches of Ukraine's economy. Nowadays, we can already forecast at least a 50% drop in Ukraine's GDP in 2022.

The decline of Ukraine's GDP by the end of 2022 has been estimated by the Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine at 30.4% [$\pm 2\%$], which is a better indicator than it was expected according to previous forecasts, including the World Bank's forecast of April 10, 2022, which predicted a reduction in Ukraine's GDP by 45% [2]. The demographic problem, which consisted in the reduction of the population of Ukraine, the high level of migration, has intensified. Some of the Ukrainians who were forced to leave abroad will not return to Ukraine; this proportion will be directly correlated (increase) depending on the continuation of the war in Ukraine.

The most painful blow for all Ukrainians and people of the entire civilized world is the destinies of people crippled by war. The lost lives of people (as the highest value) are inevitable for Ukraine, in particular, as in the morning of March 28, 2023, more than 1,408 children were injured in Ukraine as a result of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation. According to the official information of juvenile prosecutors, 465 children died and more than 943 were injured of various degrees of severity [1].

The consequences of the war in Ukraine are already felt in various countries of the world. The global context of security issues is not limited by the borders of any country or spheres/sectors of influence (in particular, the threats to human health from the Covid-19 pandemic have caused consequences in various spheres of life in countries on all continents). The war of Russia against Ukraine causes many threats, ranging from threats to human security in Ukraine to threats to the food, energy, etc. security of the countries of the world. Attacks on nuclear power plants in Ukraine are a threat to humanity and the continent's ecosystems as a whole; further attacks may lead to irreparable consequences. Various aspects of the coverage of security issues in terms of its components are reflected in the author's publications (see more details in [9; 10; 12; 13; 17]).

Is everything done by those who could prevent and now stop the war of Russia in Ukraine? This issue needs to be examined by analyzing various aspects of the interaction and cooperation of countries in the world, assessing the role of leaders, international

institutions, etc. Undoubtedly, this issue will be a relevant subject for many in-depth studies.

The key issue today is the urgent cessation of the absurd war, criminal actions of russia in Ukraine, preservation of Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and realization of the opportunities for civilized development of Ukraine and all the countries of the democratic world.

The aim of the article. To highlight Ukraine's struggle against russian aggression in the context of global civilization and to substantiate the main principles of innovative development.

Presentation of the main research material. Global civilization changes are necessary to ensure the security of the entire world! The war in Ukraine waged by russia is already changing global civilization realities. Ukrainian society demonstrates consolidation of efforts, unity, and powerful resistance in the fight against russia and its absurd slogans. The extraordinary courage of Ukrainians, their desperate struggle for democracy, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine has impressed the world and united democratic countries in the resistance to russian aggression.

Participants of the international coalition in support of Ukraine's independence and territorial integrity include not only individual countries, but also military-political alliances (NATO, OSCE (except for the Russian Federation and some CIS countries), political unions (EU, Visegrad Group, GUAM, PACE, Council of Europe (except for the russian federation and some CIS countries), most UN member countries, economic unions (G7, G20 (except for the russian Federation), financial institutions (IMF, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), human rights organizations (Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International), and religious organizations (the Holy See).

Combining efforts to provide military assistance to Ukraine in the form of necessary weapons is extremely important, because unfortunately, the russian federation continues to terrorize the population of Ukraine, not accepting calls to withdraw troops from Ukraine; therefore, at present, only the use of force is an effective argument for the withdrawal (or elimination) of Russian troops from Ukraine. In this context, meetings in the "Ramstein" format are effective [6]. The first meeting in the "Ramstein" format was attended by the head of the Pentagon, US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin, who invited 40 allied countries. The meeting of representatives of the advisory group (defense ministers) of countries wishing to support Ukraine in its efforts to defend itself against russia's large-scale attack that took place on April 26, 2022, is historic. On May 23, 2022, representatives of more than 40 countries around the world participated in the second meeting of the defense contact group for Ukraine ("Ramstein-2"), and on March 15, 2023, the "Ramstein -10" took place, the results of which include measures to strengthen air defense, supply of ammunition, training, and formation of the "armored fist.

Security issues today are being discussed in various formats. "Words of concern" have gradually turned into actions. Sanctions packages are being introduced, but their impact on russia is not as quick as needed. Moreover, ways to bypass sanctions are being found.

Unfortunately, international institutions and countries of the democratic civilized world did not take the necessary preventive measures, did not react sufficiently to the challenges and threats, to the violations of international law that took place on the part of

russia.

The Budapest Memorandum did not provide Ukraine with security guarantees... The activities of many international institutions are ineffective and formal. "Words of concern" have not stopped russia's lies, deceitful actions, and lawlessness. The UN has long become a "naphthalene" organization, a club for exchanging ideas without constructive solutions and influence on world civilization processes. Moreover, a state that commits war crimes against civilians (i.e. russia) cannot be a member of the UN Security Council! NATO, declaring the values of democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, refused to heed calls to close the sky over Ukraine, that is, to protect the Alliance's statutory values through individual regulating articles of the Alliance's activities. The problem/paradox is that the civilized world operates within the framework of the normative-legal field.

Therefore, we can state:

- the inefficiency of norms of international law and concluded agreements (individual norms and/or ignoring/violation of them by individual countries);
- the delayed necessary decisions of international institutions or individual civilized countries;
- the absence or insufficiency of necessary preventive measures/actions to respond to the relevant challenges and threats that have occurred and continue to exist. In fact, regarding Russia's aggressive and criminal actions towards many countries in different years, we can observe the ineffectiveness and inadequacy of such measures (in particular, Moldova-1992, Georgia-2008, Ukraine - annexation of Crimea, military actions in Donbas since 2014, full-scale invasion of Ukraine since February 24, 2022).

Russia is a terrorist country, commits crimes against humanity, conducts a hybrid war, spreads distorted / changed historical facts, unreliable information and invented myths to the whole world. The illogicality, irrationality of russia's war in Ukraine, russia's informational inadequacy does not fit into the framework of "common sense".

It is worth paying attention to the obvious disinformation of the population of russia and the incompleteness of all countries (including Ukraine) in the context of refuting false information and reporting real / reliable information. It was necessary to find mechanisms for reporting reliable information, as well as to respond preventively to prevent the spread of unreliable information. Russian disinformation was also freely distributed in various countries of the world (in particular, altered / unreliable historical facts were expressed through television). As a result, a significant proportion of russians and even residents of civilized Europe (in particular, Germany, Austria, France) succumbed to informational influences, believed russian propagandists, some of them look absolutely zombified, not subjecting to analysis and elementary verification of information about the founding of Ukrainian cities, etc. Some messages of russian propagandists are absolutely absurd (for example, regarding American biological laboratories in Ukraine for breeding "Bandero geese").

Therefore, world-civilizational changes capable of providing security guarantees are necessary. The reaction / actions of the entire civilized world must be adequate to the challenges and threats.

Only in the event of a full-scale war, the reorientation of countries from russian to other energy markets occurs.

Measures that would prevent threats to security, in particular, and energy security, were not taken in time. "Strategic agreements, decisions regarding the impossibility of

construction of the Nord Stream-2 project were omitted” [12].

Moreover, such a project from the very beginning carried threats not only for Ukraine, but also for the whole of Europe and the security of the world. In the conditions of Russia's dictates, inadequate attitude/relation to world civilizational orders, it was impossible to perceive this project as economic, as time has shown. Energy “dependence” on Russia combined with the lack of proper response of civilized countries and international institutions to violations of international law, Russia's crimes against humanity, committed by Russia in different years, led to the strengthening of Russia's extremely “perverted” intentions. Only after the start of a full-scale war Germany stopped the certification of the Nord Stream-2 project.

Impunity, lack of preventive measures, and reaction from the civilized world to Russia's disregard for international law norms, encroachment on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other states, and now the full-scale invasion of Ukraine have resulted in at least economic losses for Germany (including the need to dismantle "Nord Stream-2") and other countries in the world (including high inflation rates, the need to finance various types of expenditures: military, humanitarian, etc.).

Attention should be paid to the issue of food security in many countries around the world. Ukraine, as a powerful exporter of food (primarily grains), plays an important role in ensuring food security. Ukraine consistently ranks among the top five leading global exporters of grains and legumes. According to the results of the 2020/2021 marketing year, exports of grains and legumes and their processed products amounted to 44.9 million tons. In particular, 16.6 million tons of wheat, 4.2 million tons of barley, 18.4 thousand tons of rye, 23.1 million tons of corn, and 126.9 thousand tons of flour were exported. The importance of Ukraine's role was particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, when global supply chains were disrupted. Ukraine continued to fulfill its obligations and significantly contributed to the food security of its partners in the Middle East, Europe, Southeast Asia, and North Africa [5]. Ukraine's contribution to the world food market in 2021 was equivalent to providing food for about 400 million people [4].

The military actions on the territory of Ukraine have caused disruptions in the functioning of the food system, with the integrity of supply chains of agricultural and food products being affected (from primary production to consumer product realization), as well as the activity of enterprises (production, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food products) that created added value in the agro-industrial complex.

The blockade of Ukrainian ports made it impossible to export Ukrainian products to external markets. ^[1] Since 60% of Ukraine's agricultural products were exported by sea, the countries that depended on such imports from Ukraine experienced negative consequences.

Food security is threatened by the impossibility of conducting agricultural business (or reducing the sown area) where hostilities are active, mined or temporarily occupied. Therefore, there is a decrease in yield due to violations of agrotechnological cultivation of land/sowing, a decrease in grain harvest due to smaller areas of sowing and, as a result, a reduction in grain exports.

Such cause-and-effect relationships will not bypass the price aspect either. Because of the war in Ukraine, world food prices will rise, and high jumps in inflation should be expected not only in the underdeveloped countries of the Middle East and North Africa. High rates of inflation cover all countries in the global world.

The measures have been taken to ensure food security in Ukraine at the state level.

In particular, on March 24, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [3] adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Creation of Conditions for Ensuring Food Security in the Conditions of Martial Law” (came into force on April 7, 2022), which aims to quickly mobilize the country's agricultural land for the production of agricultural products in the conditions of martial law. The Law is based on the priority of social (state) interests over the interests of private individuals in times of war. This means that the Law suspends the operation of certain legal mechanisms that protect private interests, which is quite understandable in the conditions of Russian aggression. Instead, the Law introduces certain legal mechanisms into the legislation that prioritize the interests of society in ensuring the urgent use of available agricultural land for food production.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [2] has also approved a plan of measures to ensure food security in conditions of martial law. The set of actions has been developed in many directions, including monitoring the state of food security and agricultural infrastructure as a whole, as well as special government control over prices for products and regulation of food prices. The support for national food producers is provided at the state level, as well as targeted provision of food assistance to the most socially vulnerable segments of the population.

Keeping in mind the important role of Ukraine in the functioning of the global food system, the issue of ensuring food security on a global scale is also on the agenda of countries, international and intergovernmental organizations, including FAO, and also including the context of the transformation of food systems. The corresponding system of actions should contribute to reliable food provision for the population, improving the economic and physical accessibility of food products, and preventing disruptions in export contracts for agricultural products from Ukraine.

It is important to withdraw Russian troops from the territory of Ukraine as soon as possible, to establish peace, to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine, which will subsequently enable effective implementation of the complex of tasks for ensuring food security in certain niches of the global food markets.

Defending the principles of freedom and democracy, Ukraine should implement necessary ideas/measures for effective reform of its economic sectors, increasing energy efficiency, and technological level of its national economy.

To activate innovative activities, it is necessary to form and implement relevant strategies at different levels. The publications [7; 8; 14; 15; 16] emphasized the need to activate investment and innovation activities, reforms aimed at achieving economic growth, and ensuring Ukraine's national security in its components. In particular, the publications [14; 15] substantiated the main principles of effective implementation of investment and innovation strategies and state investment and innovation policies. The implementation of an effective investment and innovation strategy, based on a well-founded state investment and innovation policy, is a guarantee of ensuring the competitiveness of the economy and sustainable socio-economic development based on a system of measures and tools, as described in the publication [7]. The activity of venture investment funds, as well as business angels, has an important role in activating innovative activities, which is described in more detail in the publication [16].

The key component in the system of ensuring innovative development and competitiveness of the world's economies, the main asset of competitive struggle, production and profit generation by business entities, is intellectual capital. For the

economic and socio-cultural development of any country, an effective and capable system for forming and using intellectual capital and intellectual property is necessary, as described in the article [8].

The level of innovation in the development of economies around the world today determines their competitiveness, their ability to address social needs, and overall achievement of sustainable socio-economic development goals. The innovativeness of any country's economic development is characterized by the use of progressive techniques and technologies, the production of high-tech products, and effective organizational and managerial innovations.

While acknowledging Ukraine's achievements in digital transformation, the implementation of important reforms (including decentralization), and the launch of a number of successful startups, it is unfortunately necessary to note that the low utilization of Ukraine's potential, technological backwardness in many sectors, and high energy and resource intensity of the national economy have resulted in weak competitive positions for Ukraine compared to economically developed countries, a raw material-oriented export and a high share (predominant) of high-tech, innovative products imported to the domestic market.

Therefore, effective state regulation through mechanisms and technologies that promote innovative activity is necessary, as well as the production and promotion of initiatives to achieve sustainable development goals and strengthen Ukraine's competitiveness at the international level.

Steps/measures to activate innovation activity take place under the influence of certain constraints. Such constraints/barriers to innovation development can be standard (typical for different countries or economic entities), specific (for example, restrictions or additional difficulties associated with the climate in the country, etc.), or local. Among the local barriers to the development, implementation, and dissemination of high-tech innovations in the sectors of the economy, it is worth highlighting the following:

- limited own financial, natural and material resources of economic entities for modernization and implementation of innovations.
- high cost of loans and difficulty in obtaining them; insufficient development of the venture industry;
- weak level of infrastructure development (organizational, technological, etc.) for innovation activation; limited interaction between major influential groups (business, government, science, and education) on the success of innovative development of high-tech sectors of the economy;
- hesitation/doubt of business entities regarding innovation implementation due to uncertainty in market behavior, fear of absence or insufficiency of solvent demand from consumers; limited understanding of market needs and forecasting their dynamics by top management of business entities; conservative policy of strategic investors, high risks of innovation implementation;
- insufficient information and knowledge in the field of innovation and high technologies; complicated access to highly specialized consulting services in the field of development and implementation of new technologies, knowledge transfer, and mastering new procedures and processes; limited opportunities for cooperation with other institutions from other countries, insufficient interaction between subjects of high-tech sectors of the economy, lack of realization of partnership opportunities;
- insufficient conditions for the realization of the available intellectual and

personnel potential for producing creative and innovative ideas and projects;

- insufficiently regulated legal framework regarding investment and innovation activity and its activation; insufficient incentives and support for the development of innovative activity, high-tech sectors of the economy; problems regarding copyright protection; low level of social and cultural requirements for respect of intellectual property and respect for knowledge as key capital.

These limitations/obstacles should be perceived as conditions for innovative development and should be addressed to activate investment and innovation activity. For example, in case of resource scarcity – it is necessary to find them; if the regulatory framework on a certain issue is insufficiently regulated – it is necessary to regulate it and make decisions at the appropriate levels.

There are certain characteristics that attest to the innovativeness of economic development that need to be achieved/formed. The main characteristics of innovative development include:

- providing conditions for the formation of intellectual potential and the possibility of its implementation, conducting scientific research and development;
- creating innovative production and technological potential, modern and productive equipment and technologies;
- creating, implementing and disseminating own innovations, attracting/implementing innovations from other developers;
- development, expansion of the market share through the existing technical, technological, and organizational infrastructure; strengthening competitive positions;
- development of product innovation, a range of high-tech products;
- financing of innovative activities and projects aimed at ensuring market competitiveness in the context of a changing market environment.

In the context of Ukraine's perspective on innovative development, its European integration is important. The monograph [11] describes the vectors of modernization of Ukraine's socio-economic system, with arguments for necessary measures and means, as well as stages of their implementation. Ukraine must demonstrate the results of its reforms, which will give it grounds to apply for EU membership. However, we must also understand that EU countries and the global community will not wait for us to catch up with their level of technology or standards of living, or for our economy to become competitive. They will also continue to develop during these years. This means that Ukraine should pursue its development through "anticipatory" strategies, rather than "catch-up" strategies, by producing and using technologies of new technological paradigms in the global economic space, among other things [11, 285-286].

The submission of Ukraine's application for EU membership became possible not due to the results of all the necessary reforms and implemented innovations, achieved living standards (comparable to the EU countries' standards), but due to the realization by other European countries of the significance and power of Ukraine in defending democratic rights and freedoms in Europe and throughout the world.

While understanding the advisory nature of the vote, it is important that on March 1, 2022, the European Parliament approved a resolution by a large majority of votes (637 in favor, 13 MEPs opposed, and 26 abstained) recommending EU member states to work towards granting candidate status to Ukraine for EU membership. Talks about membership negotiations have already begun.

The prospects for innovative development in Ukraine are high. Ukraine is a unique

country with high potential. Several countries have expressed a desire to contribute to the reconstruction of Ukraine. In particular, the United Kingdom will assist in the restoration of the Kyiv region. Denmark has taken Mykolaiv under its patronage. Sweden will take care of the restoration of Odessa. Estonia is investigating the needs of the Zhytomyr region, focusing on its reconstruction. Poland will help in the reconstruction of the Kharkiv region and support Ukrainian agriculture.

Poland is one of the countries that demonstrates an active position on the international arena at the level of the President, the Polish government regarding the necessary actions/measures to support Ukraine (European integration, military assistance, etc.). At the level of Polish citizens, there is support for refugees from Ukraine. More than 1,200 Polish companies want to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, as voiced at the “Rebuilding Ukraine – Sectoral Consultations” forum held in Warsaw ².

There are prospects for massive renewal of Ukraine on an innovative basis, which will be provided by investment activity and the influx of foreign investment. There is discussion of a "Marshall Plan for Ukraine.

Conclusions. Today, Ukraine is defending its freedom and independence, and is also a “shield” for the entire civilized world. Support and aid for Ukraine exist, including the acceptance of forced refugees from Ukraine, which is a rescue for people. However, this help comes with the consequences of war. It is necessary to consolidate all efforts and stop Russia’s aggression. Since the civilized world cannot stop Russia diplomatically, it is necessary to provide Ukraine with the necessary weapons for effective defense against Russian aggressors and to impose more massive sanctions.

Every day of Russia’s war in Ukraine is a crime against humanity, it is killings, thousands of human destinies are crippled, massive destruction of infrastructure, education and cultural objects, and so on.

For the fastest possible global changes towards the victory of “good over evil”, “light over darkness”, all the forces of “progressiveness, technology, goodness, and humanity” must show even more courage, quick and adequate response to the challenges and threats of today.

The goal of “common sense” people today is the quickest possible withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of Ukraine, the establishment of peace, and effective integration of Ukraine into the world economic space.

[1] On July 22, 2022, Ukraine and Turkey agreed on the export of Ukrainian grain (from the unblocked ports of "Odessa," "Chornomorsk," and "Pivdennyi") during negotiations in Istanbul mediated by the UN. Russia signed a similar agreement with Turkey and the UN

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