

комунікацій, формуватиме загальну візію реконструктивного просторового розвитку, для наступного її втілення в реалізації відповідних проєктів. При цьому органи влади, населення і бізнес утворюють управлінський полісуб'єкт, а співпраця між ними організовується як публічно-приватне партнерство.

У форсайт-проєктуванні важливим є формування комплексної, широкої візії майбутнього, яка виходить за географічні рамки місцевого й локального рівнів, а тому можна зробити висновок про те, що форсайт, по відношенню до майстер-плану, об'єктивно має більш географічно укрупнене спрямування, хоча й не виключає співпадіння географічних меж, наприклад – форсайт і майстер-план розвитку міста, територіальної громади тощо (рис. 1).

Запропонована нами модель несе в собі наступні ознаки: по-перше: організаційні можливості для залучення та інтеграції потужних внутрішніх і зовнішніх ресурсів до господарського обігу – для формування загально-ресурсного потенціалу сталого розвитку; по-друге: управлінський потенціал – для прийняття відповідних якісних, таких, що враховують інтереси ключових стейкхолдерів, управлінських рішень, по-третє: виробничу складову, яка здатна, з високим рівнем господарської та фінансової віддачі, реалізовувати завдання з досягнення цілей сталого розвитку; по-четверте: гнучку й адаптивну систему регуляторів, здатну швидко відпрацьовувати загрози та ризики повоєнного періоду реконструкції національного господарства.

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**STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PROTECTION: WATER
ДЕРЖАВНА ПОЛІТИКА У СФЕРІ ОХОРОНИ ПРИРОДНИХ РЕСУРСІВ:
ВОДА**

Starting to consider the economical attitude to natural resources, it is advisable to recall A. Pigou, who was among the first (1924) to draw attention to the need to preserve natural resources, emphasizing the decisive role of the state in regulating this process [1, p. 95]. The problem of water shortage in the twentieth century was considered mainly for areas that traditionally suffer from water shortages, such as African countries, or are periodically exposed to droughts, but climate change has made its own adjustments and it has already become a recognized problem for almost all countries of the world.

According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, approximately 80 countries with 40% of the world's population are already suffering from serious water shortages. This is one of the reasons why the UN Sustainable Development Goals include ensuring access to clean water for all segments of the population.

Ukraine's water resources are a national treasure that ensures economic development and prosperity. In the 21st century, the world's population has tripled and water consumption has increased sixfold, leaving more than a billion people without access to water and 2.4 billion in need of better sanitation. These trends have not spared our country either. In Ukraine, water resources are critical for sustainable development, and the country is ranked 95th in terms of rational use of water resources (according to UNESCO, 122 countries participated in the study).

The dependence of Ukraine's population on water resources is growing, and, consequently, the requirements for their quality are increasing. The main and decisive role in the use and protection of water resources is assigned to the state, which realizes its functions by implementing an effective state policy in this area. The primary task of the state policy on the use and protection of water resources is to harmonize Ukrainian legislation with the legislation of the European Union and to

ensure proper quality of water resources and their compliance with sanitary standards [2].

Today, water scarcity has forced most dry climate countries to increase food imports, as the local agricultural sector is no longer able to produce enough food to meet the needs of the population. This threat to food security caused by the inability of the state to meet the vital needs of people and the need to strengthen control over the distribution and use of water in all sectors of the economy, as it is essentially an economic and political dependence.

Of all economic activities, agriculture is the most water-consuming, consuming about 80% of all water. According to various estimates, the efficiency of water use in this sector is very low and does not exceed 45%, and more than half of it is lost. Growing water scarcity and improper management of available water resources are now the main threat to the sustainable development of various sectors, especially domestic, industrial and agricultural [3].

In countries where water scarcity has already become a sad reality, the problem of crisis prevention and the search for ways to improve the efficiency of water resources use is becoming more acute and urgent. This is the basis for developing strategies and plans to meet the needs of the population, reduce poverty, and prevent a decline in the quality of life. In addition, the need to preserve ecosystems cannot be overlooked. More efficient use of water will help avoid conflicts between different sectors and ensure the stability of water supply for agriculture, industry and households.

Currently, the following institutions monitor water resources in Ukraine: The Ministry of Ecology, the State Agency of Water Resources, the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Ukraine, and the regional hydrometeorological centers of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES). Management functions in the field of water protection are distributed among different central executive authorities, resulting in their duplication, ambiguous interpretation of environmental legislation and inefficient use of budget funds [4, p. 161].

Despite the sufficiently strong institutional support, there is a need to develop a

Concept for reforming the sphere of water protection and reproduction in Ukraine, rational use of water resources and development of water management and land reclamation after the end of martial law [5, p. 119]. Equally urgent is the issue of preventing a water crisis and increasing the productivity of the use of this resource, which is crucial for ensuring food security, the functioning of all sectors of the national economy and human life.

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ФІНАНСОВІ РЕСУРСИ ГРОМАД У ВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД

Воєнний період став серйозним викликом для фінансової стійкості територіальних громад, які зіткнулися зі значним скороченням доходів та