

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES: GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

*Vyshnevska Olga*, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,  
Dean of the Finance and Accounting Faculty,  
*Velychko Olena*, Associate Professor of the  
Department of Hotel and Restaurant Business and Business Organization,  
Mykolayiv National Agrarian University,  
Mykolayiv, Ukraine

*Авторами визначено основні засади сталого розвитку територій з огляду на процеси та явища у глобальному середовищі. Доведено, що глобальні процеси у різних сферах й галузях світової економіки спонукають до необхідності спільного вирішення екологічних питань. Глобальні процеси спонукають до посилення партнерства у напрямку збереження природного навколишнього середовища. Доведено, що процеси глобалізації визначають нові параметри екологічного розвитку держав світу, створення передумов до гарантування екологічної безпеки повинно відбуватися з огляду на мінливий характер викликів і загроз світового суспільства. Кризовий, а у деяких регіонах світу, критичний екологічний стан навколишнього природного середовища вимагає здійснення дієвих заходів правового, організаційного та соціального характеру. Обумовлено, що обмеження у кліматичній політиці через власні інтереси держав світу можуть спричинити екологічну катастрофу на усіх континентах. Нівелювання глобальних екологічних загроз від потепління клімату на планеті може призвести до суттєвих світових загроз, у тому числі кліматичної міграції.*

**Ключові слова:** *глобальний світ, екологічна безпека, екологічні загрози, кліматична політика, партнерство, транскордонні небезпеки, пріоритети, сталий розвиток територій.*

*The authors identify the basic principles of sustainable development of territories in view of the processes and phenomena in the global environment. It is proved that global processes in different spheres and sectors of the world economy lead to the need for joint solution of environmental issues. Global processes are pushing for stronger partnerships to preserve the natural environment. It is proved that the processes of globalization define new parameters of ecological development of the countries of the world, creation of preconditions for guaranteeing ecological safety should take place in view of the changing nature of the challenges and threats of the world society. Crisis, and in some regions of the world, the critical ecological status of the environment require effective legal, organizational and social measures. It is stipulated that climate policy restrictions due to the self-interest of the countries of the world can cause environmental catastrophe on all continents. Leveling out global environmental threats from climate warming on the planet can lead to significant global threats, including climate migration. Global environmental threats are a challenge to the world community, a response of biological systems to the growth of anthropogenic impact. The last decade has been characterized by an understanding of the global environmental crisis and at the level of state-political awareness, as evidenced by the social response of the world community.*

**Keywords:** *global world, environmental security, environmental threats, climate policy, partnerships, transboundary threats, priorities, sustainable development of territories.*

**Formulation of the problem.** Environmental security is a component of national security, which provides protection of vital human, society, state and environmental interests against real or potential threats caused by anthropogenic or natural factors on the environment. Effective state policy of environmental safety is the way for the prevention of environmental, technological and cross-border threats. Every year more and more international scientific and political events focus on the depletion of the planet's natural resources, the increased competition, the deterioration of the environment, violation of natural balance and increase of the natural disasters. The global community is increasingly feeling the constraint in the main natural resources – energy, clean water and food. Guaranteeing of the environmental safety is extremely relevant, because it is an integral part of the overall national security system and it identifies opportunities to ensure the scope of human existence. Recently there has been increased environmental health and human life hazards in the different regions of the world due to technogenic activities and dangerous natural processes. The need for the development of the priority adaptation areas to globalization factors, the formation of the prerequisites to ensure national interests confirm the

need for growth of global competitiveness of the state's economy, given the environmental factors. Existing studies require details given the increasing negative effects of environmental threats. The aim of the research is theoretical substantiation of the essence, components and characteristics of areas conservation, given the increased negative environmental developments, identification of priorities in the growth of the functional role of protected areas, ensuring environmental safety, the implementation of approaches to offset the environmental risks and threats. The main objective of the study is to identify environmental priorities in the conservation of territories, enhancing the functional role of protected areas for society.

From 21 to 24 January 2020, the World Economic Forum was held in Davos, Switzerland. The forum brought together around 3,000 participants from 117 countries, including leaders from over 50 countries. The Davos 2020 program included six areas: ecology, economics, society, industry, technology and geopolitics. Within the forum, 160 substantive initiatives were announced at once. There are two of them: plant a billion trees worldwide in the next decade and train a billion people with the professional skills needed during the current - fourth industrial revolution. Key topics of the forum - ecology of the global world, speech by eco-activist G.Thunberg. At the World Economic Forum, Greta Thunberg asked the world community to listen to young activists: "Science and the voice of young people are not the center of the conversation about climate, but it is necessary. We spit on the politics your parties are pursuing. No political ideology or economic structure has been able to cope with the emergencies of climate and environment. Because if you haven't noticed, the world is on fire right now".

In view of the current environmental threats, the European Commission has made it a priority to make Europe a carbon-neutral continent by 2050. Ursula von der Layen, President of the European Commission, presented the Green Deal as a benchmark for business development without sacrificing the environment. The time has come for new capitalism, which is no longer the shareholder capitalism that only serves their income.

Conservation, enhancement and sustainable use of ecosystem biodiversity has become one of the key environmental priorities of most EU countries. One of the success indicators in this direction is the ratio of protected areas to the total territory. The nature protection network is an important component for the environmentally balanced development of any country. The basic indicators of such development are the area of protected territories, their categories established in accordance with the classification of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the existence of plans for their expansion

and conservation, adopted at the state level. Since the middle of the last century, the number and area of protected natural territories in the world has steadily increased, and today has almost doubled. According to the United Nations Environment Program - UNEP, more than 12% of the land surface is now protected.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The development of the world economy under the impact of globalization has brought up the issues of protection, conservation and restoration of the environment. The relevance of the issue has a close relationship with the global world security, the spread of environmental risks, encourages greater control over compliance with existing international conditions in preserving the environment- the basis of human existence. The spread of environmental threats has prompted most countries in the world to start the implementation of domestic programs for the protection of territories. It not always possible to solve all local environmental problems within the same territory or individual country. That is why in 2015 the signing of the Paris Agreement was initiated within the framework Convention of the United Nations on the climate change. The signing of the Paris agreement is the result of the growing need to regulate activities to reduce emissions of carbon monoxide. It was provided that the Paris agreement would replace the Kyoto Protocol, the main objectives of which have not been implemented in full. The main goal of the implementations of the Paris Agreement has been defined in several ways, namely: retention of growth in global average temperature below +2 ° C, the direction of efforts to limit temperature increase to reduce climate change risks, support of combating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions; harmonisation of financial flows with the aim of implementing measures to counter climate change on the planet. Given the high level of relevance of the issue it is determined that all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic development, have obligations to reduce harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

The question of today remains about the urgency of enhancing environmental factors in the further development of the world community. Is there a level of coherence of actions and interests that will allow all countries of the world to implement the provided measures to limit the negative impact on the environment? First, it concerns the process of legal reconciliation of implementation of the provided measures. Secondly, funding for environmental protection and limitation of harmful emissions into the atmosphere at the national level. Third, the implementation of the commitments requires a comprehensive solution to all environmental threats. The complex of global

asymmetric conflicts can lead to a historically unique point in the implementation of environmental conservation measures.

That is why the issue of guaranteeing global security under the influence of existing environmental threats is of high relevance and needs further research to reduce the rate of global warming and preserve the environment- the sphere of humanity existence. Globalization processes define the new parameters of a country's ecological development and its environmental security, given the changing nature of the challenges and threats facing humanity. The unfavorable condition of the environment and the need to ensure environmental safety requires the implementation of adequate measures of organizational, legal and ethical nature.

Humanity's global environmental problems, climate change, and the spread of environmental threats have led to the consideration and coordination of the terms of the Paris Agreement [1] by the 195 countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement provided not only major approaches and priorities for cooperation, but also directed funding for the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction measures for developing countries, totaling \$ 100 billion annually. The basic condition for implementing the provided measures was their ratification by at least 55 countries, which produce at least 55% of the world's greenhouse gases [2]. These countries include: China, the United States, the EU, India, Japan. Among the EU member states, Germany is of the highest importance. In the US, per capita emissions per year are more than 16 tonnes, in China - over 7 tonnes, in EU countries - more than 6 tonnes, in Japan - 10 tonnes. For the world's largest polluters, the signing and ratification of the agreement provided the appropriate restrictions. The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016, it has been ratified by 141 countries of the world. Most critics of the Agreement are inclined to think that it should have more stringent restrictions for the countries particularly the largest polluters of the atmosphere, which will allow to receive not only the historical perspective, but the real results in the preservation of the environment, the individual territories of the world.

The delay in the implementation of the Agreement activities could lead to difficulties in the practical introduction and significantly increase their cost. The most difficult is consistency in global environmental activities and interests of the United States, which waived the Kyoto Protocol and limit the implementation of climate policies under the Paris agreement through the influence on the national economy. Climate policy of China is configured for active introduction of renewable energy sources, but needs additional funding for the implementation of activities. The Paris Agreement [1] provided that each

country that ratified the Agreement must contribute to achieve the major goals of "nationally defined contributions", but it has not been clearly defined of any sanctions in case of their absence. During consideration of the main provisions of the Paris Agreement, it was determined that at the current level of development of the world economy the highest level of global emissions is provided for the period up to 2020. The General goal of the Paris Agreement [1] is to provide the considered climate policy of the world's countries and to provide the opportunities for emission reduction and the suspension of a sharp temperature rise on our planet.

Implementation of measures at the state level, including in Ukraine, should be adjusted to the existing climatic features, the complexity and magnitude of environmental threats. Given the main objectives of the Paris Agreement and the features of countries, the need to review and adjust the plan of action every five years is identified. The implementation of the Paris Agreement provides the determination of the state's own course in reduction of harmful emissions into the atmosphere, which requires a revision of the energy strategy and the transition to alternative (renewable) sources of energy.

Over the past two years the majority of investment companies, which direct funds for the implementation of energy saving projects, refocused their activities on the development and implementation of the sources of renewable energy in the economy sectors, and the use of technologies that allow to coordinate the efforts and reduce the use of traditional fuels. According to the decision of States that are members of the G20 (large-20), a strategic area for the gradual removal of all state subsidies for fossil fuel is accepted (it was provided up to 2020) [2].

All of the above indicates the need to change climate policy at both global and national levels. Climate policy provides improving energy efficiency and implementing technologies that will allow maximum use of alternative energy sources and it will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

In Ukraine at the state level, the national environmental safety was given particular attention. Successive steps towards the formation of institutional and legal framework for environmental security was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On environmental protection" and other normative-legal documents that must be adapted to the norms of international and European law in the field of ecology [3].

**The purpose of the article.** The aim of the research is theoretical substantiation of the essence, components and characteristics of areas conservation, given the increased negative environmental developments, identification of priorities in the growth of the functional role of protected areas,

ensuring environmental safety, the implementation of approaches to offset the environmental risks and threats, sustainable development of territories: global challenges and environmental priorities.

**Presentation of research results.** The realization of environmental problems as global was carried out at the level of scientific and philosophical consciousness. And the corresponding influence on the mass consciousness was exercised through them. The last decade is characterized by understanding of the global environmental crisis at the level of state-political awareness, as evidenced by the social response of the world community. So, what priorities does the world community choose in solving relevant issues- it is the preservation of territories for future existence.

One of the priorities of the state's environmental policy in the field of nature conservation is the preservation, enhancement and sustainable use of the diversity of ecosystems and landscapes. This is the key to natural balance and stability of ecosystems of the territory, an important aspect of recovery of biological resources. An important place in the resource potential of the state belongs to the nature reserves which are the objects of national importance. Those are territories, where all components of the ecosystem such as soil, rocks, natural waters, flora and fauna, monuments of nature and culture are stored, studied and protected [4]. Over the last decades the area of natural reserve Fund (hereinafter — NRF) of Ukraine has more than doubled, and today its share of territories and objects is about 5% of the territory of the state [5]. Still, the area of protected territories is insufficient and much smaller than in most EU countries [6].

The list of territories, protected by the UN, includes about 1000 national parks, covering a quarter of a million hectares, and in general, there are 2600 natural areas, which belong to 51 categories, their area exceeds 400 million hectares. 3000 items of the most significant protected areas (2,5% of the Earth's land) are registered across 170 countries. The natural reserve Fund – land and water space, natural complexes and objects of special environmental, scientific, aesthetic, recreational and other value and they are allocated with the aim of preserving the natural diversity of landscapes, gene pool of flora and fauna, maintenance of general ecological balance and provide background monitoring of the natural environment. Protected areas play an important functional role in the conservation territories and that must be defined at the level of state and international law: maintaining or extending the natural habitat zone of certain species; support or improvement, distribution, migration and genetic exchange of certain species; restoration of quality of natural habitats; protection of endangered, vulnerable, key or complex species; support or improvement of

hydrological functions, environmental quality, erosion control; protection of valuable landscape forms; support of biocenosis in the areas contaminated by radiation and ensuring interconnection with neighboring transboundary territories.

The nature reserve fund includes the following natural areas and objects: nature reserves, biosphere reserves, national nature parks, regional landscape parks, reserves, nature sights, protected tracts and artificially created objects - botanical gardens, dendrological parks, zoological parks, parks - monuments of landscape art. In order to preserve the natural diversity of landscapes, gene pool, flora and fauna and to maintain the overall ecological balance, the special mode of protection is being created for nature reserves, including national nature parks. This mode must be implemented regardless of any circumstances and guaranteed by the state [7].

The territories and objects of the nature reserve fund may be used for nature conservation, research, wellness and other recreational purposes; for educational purposes; for the purpose of environmental monitoring; for economic purposes (wood harvesting, medicinal and other valuable plants and their fruits, hay, grazing, hunting, fishing) [8].

The role of the territories of the nature reserve fund is important as a training ground for scientific monitoring of the environment. Territorial exploration provides an opportunity to analyze and predict changes in the environment. In nature reserves, the impact of anthropogenic and natural factors on ecosystem is being studied, and special researches are conducted in accordance with the environmental monitoring program, which aim to: monitor the variability of the state of the environment with the allocation of changes caused by anthropogenic factors; assessment of the state of the environment and anthropogenic factors affecting it; forecasting of environmental change under the influence of economic activity, technogenic and transboundary impact. According to the results of the monitoring, mechanisms, priority areas of environmental policy are corrected. That is why the functional role of protected areas is a necessary basis, not only for assessing the situation, but also for developing, adapting the directions of the environmental policy implementation at different management levels.

The Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine has 8296 territories and sites with a total area of 4.318 million hectares within the territory (actual area of 3.985 million hectares) and 402500 hectares within the Black Sea aquatorium. The ratio of the actual area of the nature reserve fund to the area of the state ("reserve index") is 6.6% [9].

Global environmental security must remain paramount in the development of strategies for countries and regions, to provide approaches that will not only assess the level of impact and possible climate risks, but also ensure the effectiveness of technological changes and to halt the planet's adverse climate change. At the same time, the climate policy of the countries should be aimed at the coherence of their own and global environmental interests, and the leveling of environmental threats will lead to increased social tension, the exacerbation of conflicts, which may lead to the "point of no return". Responsibility for the implementation of environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement, should have different levels of responsibility for violating the conditions and mechanisms for their integration.

The number and the magnitude of global threats increase, which leads to negative changes on certain territories and regions of the world. Countries must develop (transform or adapt) and start to introduce a mechanism of low-carbon development, which will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [10]. The environmental organizations are an important driving force of defending the eco-interests, they are able to influence the decisions and the consciousness of society. Attitude to environment is an environmental education and self-education. While every individual on the planet do not understand that nature should be protected, the efforts of Governments and environmental organisations will have impact. Until every single inhabitant of the planet understands that nature needs to be protected, the efforts of governments and environmental organizations will not be effective. That is why the priority of solving environmental issues lies in the coherence of actions aimed at introduction of effective mechanisms (from institutional and financial investment to environmental and economic). The concept of development areas and sectors of the national economy should be oriented at ensuring environmental and economic efficiency and effective functioning of cross-border cooperation (partnership).

The main problem of practical implementation are the following: creation of conditions for the implementation of organizational, financial, ecological and economic possibilities of the subjects and participants of cooperation; improving the efficiency of use of external and internal factors of development of territories; the constant monitoring of the ecological-economic performance with the aim of neutralizing the environmental challenges of a global nature and territorial environmental threats. Control over the use of financial resources aimed at implementation of the project activities; the introduction of European standards, improvement of cooperation (partnership), conflict management and environmental hazards prevention. Intensification of cooperation in the



environmental field will allow not only to locally build approaches to neutralize dangers, but it will also promote systemic problem solving and the prevention of threats at various levels (from local to global). The question remains on the implementation of the grant projects, which will allow to solve a number of problematic aspects of the financing of environmental activities.

Given the current global environmental threats there is an urgent need for the introduction of a system of measures for preservation of various types of natural resources, and ecosystems. Modern negative developments have led to increased action of the world's Governments, international environmental organizations, environmental activists. Distribution of information on negative environmental developments on individual territories and countries have influenced public reaction. Increasingly, the conservation of ecosystems in the world is being addressed. In the context of preserving the world's ecosystems, a number of changes in international legislation is introduced. The governments of the world have introduced measures for the approximation (adaptation) of legislation to the norms of international law. The role of environmental organizations, environmental activists is increasing, that encourages the dissemination of knowledge, development and implementation of new projects for the preservation of the environment, the territories of individual States and regions of the world. The main functions of protected areas should be: support and expansion of zone of natural existence of certain types; support and improvement, expansion, migration, exchange of certain types; restoration of quality habitats, protection of species under threat of extinction, vulnerable, key or complex types; support and improvement of hydrological functions; maintenance and improvement of the environmental quality of areas; control of soil erosion; protection of valuable landscape forms; support of the biocenosis in the areas contaminated by radiation; ensuring interconnection in order to eliminate threats of transboundary character.

**Conclusions.** The preservation of the sphere of humanity existence has a close connection with the responsibility of the parties in fulfilling obligations, coordination of actions, balance of interests of national and global levels. The set of existing global environmental problems is not limited to waste and a high level of environmental sustainability of production, which is supplemented by the technogenic hazards. The environmental problems of humanity are of a crisis nature, as negative trends in climate change will not be able to limit any land area of the world from the negative developments of nature. The functional role of protected areas is necessary basis, not only for assessing the situation, but also for developing and adapting environmental policy directions at different management levels. Cooperation (partnership) is a prerequisite for neutralizing

environmental threats at different levels, it is an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of environmental programs. The priority of solving environmental issues lies in the coherence of actions aimed at introduction of effective mechanisms (from institutional and financial investment to environmental and economic). The concept of development of spheres and sectors of the national economy should be oriented towards ensuring of ecological and economic efficiency and effective functioning of a cross-border cooperation (partnership). The global nature of the issue must be the responsibility of every member of the world society, the basis of the climate policy of countries and regions of the world. Global environmental threats are a challenge to the world community, a response of biological systems to the growth of anthropogenic impact. The last decade has been characterized by an understanding of the global environmental crisis and at the level of state-political awareness, as evidenced by the social response of the world community. Climate policy limitation, through the self-interest of the countries of the world, can cause environmental catastrophe on all continents. Leveling global environmental threats from climate warming on the planet can lead to significant global threats: migration, famine, disease, war, loss of part of the territory due to the inability to live on it. Climate migrants can be a reality by 2030.

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Довідка про автора (авторів) публікацій в монографії  
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES:  
 GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES**

| № з.п. | Інформація   | Мовою статті / Англійською мовою   |
|--------|--|--|
| 1      | П.і.б. (повністю)  | Olga Vyshnevskia<br>ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1996-4590<br>Olena Velychko<br>ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6555-3691<br>Ольга Миколаївна Вишневська<br>Величко Олена В'ячеславівна |
| 2      | Вчене звання, вчений ступінь                                 | Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor<br>Associate Professor<br>доктор економічних наук, професор<br>кандидат економічних наук, доцент                            |
| 3      | Зазва закладу вищої освіти / місця роботи                    | <i>Mykolayiv National Agrarian University,<br/>Mykolayiv, Ukraine</i><br><i>Миколаївський національний аграрний<br/>університет, Миколаїв, Україна</i>             |
| 4      | Контактний телефон   | +38-067-992-73-46  |
| 5      | e-mail   | <a href="mailto:olganykk@gmail.com">olganykk@gmail.com</a>   |
| 6      | Номер напрямку, в рамках якого передбачено публікацію статті | No 2.<br>Напрямок 2. Обліково-аналітичне забезпечення ринкових процесів у глобальному середовищі.  |
| 7      | Назва статті   | Sustainable development of territories:<br>global challenges and environmental priorities<br>Сталий розвиток територій: глобальні виклики та екологічні пріоритети |