

The second reason is the difficulty of obtaining miscanthus planting material and storing it. Miscanthus rhizomes are first dug up and cut, which takes time. And the window between harvesting and planting is small. More importantly, storing the rhizomes so that they do not spoil is another challenge. The temperature in the storage must be constantly maintained at 1°C. At high humidity and temperatures above 1°C, rhizomes lose germination energy and germination decreases, rhizomes begin to rot, and rotten rhizomes are not capable of germination, so their further use is a waste of time and resources [4].

After analyzing the reference material on growing miscanthus, we can draw a conclusion about its economic feasibility. Despite the slow payback of the crop in the short term and possible risks, its cultivation is promising and has agricultural potential, provided that a small plantation is established with a gradual increase in area, which will yield a harvest for 20-25 years.

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SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS DURING THE PERIOD OF NATIONAL RECOVERY

У тезах досліджено роль соціальної відповідальності бізнесу в умовах національного відновлення. Обґрунтовано, що в період післявоєнної трансформації економіки підприємства виступають не лише як суб'єкти господарювання, а й як активні учасники соціально-економічних процесів. Визначено ключові напрями реалізації корпоративної соціальної відповідальності, зокрема забезпечення зайнятості населення, участь у відбудові інфраструктури, розвиток людського капіталу та впровадження екологічно орієнтованих підходів.

Ключові слова: соціальна відповідальність бізнесу, корпоративна соціальна відповідальність, національне відновлення, сталий розвиток, людський капітал, інфраструктура, державне управління, економічна стабілізація.

The theses examine the role of corporate social responsibility in the context of national recovery. It is substantiated that during the period of post-war economic transformation, enterprises function not only as economic entities but also as active participants in socio-economic processes. The key directions for the implementation of corporate social responsibility are identified, including employment provision, participation in infrastructure reconstruction, human capital development, and the adoption of environmentally oriented approaches.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, social responsibility of business, national recovery, sustainable development, human capital, infrastructure, public administration, economic stabilization.

In the context of extensive socio-economic transformations, the issue of corporate social responsibility (CSR) acquires particular relevance. The period of national recovery after wartime destruction is characterized by significant losses of productive capacity, infrastructure, human capital, and investment attractiveness. Under such conditions, businesses act not only as economic agents but also as key participants in societal processes, capable of influencing the pace and quality of state reconstruction.

Corporate social responsibility is considered a management concept that involves the integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects into corporate operations based on the principles of integrity, transparency, and accountability [4]. In the contemporary economic paradigm, CSR is transforming from a voluntary initiative into a strategic instrument for ensuring sustainable development.

Firstly, during the recovery period, the role of business significantly increases, as the entrepreneurial sector provides employment, which is a key factor in social stability. Employment restoration contributes to the reduction of unemployment, increases purchasing power, and stimulates domestic market activity [3]. Particular importance is attached to the employment of internally displaced persons, veterans, and other socially vulnerable groups.

Secondly, businesses participate in infrastructure reconstruction through public-private partnership mechanisms. Investments in the restoration of housing, transport systems, energy facilities, and social infrastructure form the material basis for economic growth [2; p. 529]. In this context, corporate social responsibility manifests in the willingness of companies to invest resources not solely for profit generation but also for achieving socially significant outcomes.

Thirdly, support for human capital is a critical direction, as enterprises implement professional training and retraining programs, foster corporate education, and introduce modern occupational safety and psychological support standards. This approach ensures the long-term competitiveness of both individual companies and the national economy as a whole.

Equally important is the environmental aspect of recovery. National reconstruction should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the green economy, energy efficiency, and sustainable use of natural resources. The integration of environmental standards into business processes helps to reduce negative environmental impacts and lays the foundation for transitioning to a sustainable development model [3; p. 68].

In modern conditions, ESG approaches (environmental, social, and governance criteria) gain particular importance, serving as significant indicators of corporate investment attractiveness. Compliance with transparency principles, anti-corruption policies, and ethical management increases trust among investors and international partners, which is critical for a state in the process of integration into the European economic space [1].

Corporate social responsibility during the national recovery period has a systemic character and implies the interaction of three key actors: the state, business, and civil society [3; p. 66]. The state develops the regulatory framework and creates incentives for responsible entrepreneurship; businesses implement social initiatives and invest in development; civil society exercises oversight and ensures feedback.

At the same time, it is necessary to consider that overburdening businesses with social protection functions is impractical. CSR does not replace state policy but complements it, creating a synergy of efforts. The effectiveness of recovery depends on balancing interests and clearly delineating responsibilities among all participants [2].

The prospects for CSR development are associated with the harmonization of national legislation with European standards, expansion of non-financial reporting, and the introduction of innovative management models and digital technologies. Gradual transition from fragmented charitable projects to systematic sustainable development strategies will ensure a long-term socio-economic effect [3; p. 68].

Thus, corporate social responsibility during the national recovery period acts not only as an ethical imperative but also as a strategic factor in economic stabilization and state modernization. Active participation of the entrepreneurial sector in infrastructure reconstruction, employment

support, human capital development, and environmental transformation creates the preconditions for a resilient, competitive, and socially oriented economy.

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THE ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN MODERN AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

У роботі розглянуто роль біотехнології в сучасному сільському господарстві, її вплив на продовольчу безпеку, екологічну стійкість та економічний розвиток. Проаналізовано основні переваги, ризики та перспективи застосування біотехнологічних методів у аграрному секторі.

Ключові слова: біотехнологія, сільське господарство, генетична інженерія, сталий розвиток, продовольча безпека, ГМО, екологія.

The paper examines the role of biotechnology in modern agriculture, focusing on its impact on food security, environmental sustainability, and economic development. The main advantages, risks, and future prospects of biotechnological applications in the agricultural sector are analyzed.

Keywords: biotechnology, agriculture, genetic engineering, sustainable development, food security, GM crops, environment.

In recent decades, biotechnology has become one of the most important scientific fields influencing the development of agriculture. With the rapid growth of the global population, ensuring food security has become a critical challenge. Traditional farming methods are often insufficient to meet increasing food demands, especially under conditions of climate change, soil degradation, and limited natural resources. In this context, biotechnology provides innovative solutions aimed at improving agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Biotechnology in agriculture involves the use of living organisms, cells, and biological systems to develop or modify products and processes. One of the most significant achievements in this field is genetic engineering, which allows scientists to create genetically modified (GM) crops with desirable traits. These traits may include resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to drought and extreme temperatures, and improved nutritional value.

One of the main advantages of biotechnology is the ability to increase crop yields. GM crops can grow more efficiently and produce higher outputs compared to traditional varieties. This is particularly important in regions where agricultural productivity is limited by environmental factors. Moreover, biotechnology helps reduce the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, which has a positive impact on the environment and human health.