

УДК 332.1

JEL O13

DOI 10.33244/2617-5932.8.2021.95-105

**N. M. Petrukha,**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Associate Professor at the Department  
of Management in Construction,  
Kyiv National University of Construction  
and Architecture,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

*e-mail: nninna1983@gmail.com*

**ORCID ID 0000-0002-3805-2215;**

**O. D. Hudenko,**

*Graduate student of the Financial Research  
Institute State educational and scientific  
establishment*

*«The Academy of Financial Management»,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

*e-mail: gud1970@gmail.com*

**ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5651-0371;**

**A. O. Mazur,**

*Graduate student of the Financial Research  
Institute State educational and scientific  
establishment*

*«The Academy of Financial Management»,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

*e-mail: kisyknastena15@gmail.com*

**ORCID ID 0000-0003-3190-2659;**

**M. A. Maltsev,**

*Candidate of Sciences,  
Department of Construction Management,  
Kyiv National University of Construction  
and Architecture,  
Kyiv, Ukraine*

*e-mail: maltsev410@gmail.com*

**ORCID ID 0000-0003-3190-2659**

## **STATE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND AGRARIAN SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

*The article is devoted to the national features of the state stimulation of the development of natural-resource and agrarian sectors of the economy. It is emphasized that state ideas of the*

*“green” economy concept in the system of the development of natural-resource and agrarian sectors of the economy provide achieving a balance and keeping ecological-economic, rational combination of the nature and agro-economic activities, increasing the role of the state and interstate bodies in the regulation of the economy, creation of business development conditions. Empirical data are provided, which made possible to determine dynamics, trends, inter-influences and inter-dependencies between financing programs both at the national and local levels of the agrarian sector of the economy as a basis for increasing in a natural-resource potential of territorial communities. Attention is focused on the institution of state support and/or assistance of natural-resource and agrarian sectors of the economy that is a usual practice in many countries due to the raw material orientation of the economic model of development, the absence of a sufficient mass of value added to ensure implementation of the nationally programmed Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, creation of conditions for recovery of both the agrarian and natural-resource sector from stagnation processes associated with penetrating financial-economic agents with corona-crisis manifestations and long-term recession making the budget expenditures to balance, in a new way, between their further sociologization and creation of financial-institutional conditions for sectoral and branch (inside the sector) shifts.*

**Keywords:** *sustainable development, state support, natural-resource sector, agrarian sector, local finances, green economy.*

### **Н. М. Петруха, О. Д. Гуденко, А. О. Мазур, М. А. Мальцев. Державне стимулювання сталого розвитку природно-ресурсного та аграрного секторів національної економіки**

*Стаття присвячена національним особливостям державного стимулювання розвитку природно-ресурсного та аграрного секторів економіки. Зазначено, що державницькі ідеї концепції «зеленої» економіки в системі сталого розвитку природно-ресурсного та аграрного секторів економіки передбачають досягнення балансу і дотримання еколого-економічного, раціонального поєднання природи й агрогосподарської діяльності, зростання ролі держави і міждержавних органів у регулюванні економіки, створенні умов для розвитку бізнесу.*

*Метою статті є дослідження шляхів модернізації державного стимулювання природно-ресурсного та аграрного секторів з метою досягнення ними сталого та всебічного розвитку.*

*У статті використано сучасні наукові прийоми та методи дослідження, зокрема: наукового абстрагування, аналізу, синтезу, діалектико-математичний, табличний, графічний, структурно-функціональний та факторний, у межах яких застосовувалася інструментарій, задля досягнення поставлених у роботі цілей. Водночас для вирішення тактичних завдань використовувалися історико-логічний, суб'єктно-об'єктний та структурно-генетичний методи наукового пізнання.*

*Надані емпіричні дані, які дозволили визначити динаміку, тенденції, взаємовпливи і взаємозалежності між програмами фінансування як на державному, так і на місцевому рівнях аграрного сектору економіки як підґрунтя для збільшення природно-ресурсного потенціалу територіальних громад. Акцентовано увагу щодо інституту державної підтримки та/або допомоги природно-ресурсному та аграрному секторам економіки, що є звичною практикою у багатьох країнах через сировинну спрямованість економічної моделі розвитку, відсутність достатньої маси доданої вартості для забезпечення реалізації національно-програмованих цілей сталого розвитку до 2030 року, створення умов для виходу як аграрного, так і природно-ресурсного сектору, зі стагнаційних*

процесів, пов'язаних із пронизенням фінансово-економічних агентів коронакризовими проявами і довгостроковою рецесією, змушуючи по-новому балансувати бюджетні видатки між їх подальшою соціологізацією та створенням фінансово-інституційних умов для секторальних і галузевих (у середині сектору) зрушень.

У межах подальших наукових розвідок та пропозицій авторів необхідно зазначити, що сучасні виклики, які знайшли свій прояв у скороченні природно-ресурсного потенціалу, погіршенні стану природного середовища, послабленні дієвості інститутів державного впливу, необхідності забезпечення стійкості соціально-еколого-економічних зв'язків, вимагають подальшого вивчення та наукового переосмислення особливостей моделей раціоналізації економічного стимулювання в природно-ресурсному та аграрному секторах в умовах децентралізації та підвищення ролі національної фінансової системи в інституційно-економічній проблематиці протікаючих процесів та виявлення генезису утворення проблем природокористування та шляхів їх комплексного вирішення для досягнення природно-ресурсної збалансованості у забезпеченні сталого та всеохоплюючого розвитку територіальних громад.

**Ключові слова:** сталий розвиток, державна підтримка, природно-ресурсний сектор, аграрний сектор, місцеві фінанси, зелена економіка.

**Purpose of the article** is to study the ways of modernization of state stimulation of natural-resource and agrarian sectors in order for them to achieve sustainable and comprehensive development.

**Problem setting in the general form and its linkage with important scientific or practical tasks.** Scientific interest in researching the economic content and the role of stimulation of sustainable development of natural-resource and agrarian sectors of the national economy, caused by the features of the current financial policy. The latter, in our opinion, is worth to be considered not merely as a combination of elements of state and local budgets but also as a system of measures for improving and building, at the local level, an apparatus of state and local finances through the mechanism of implementing the budgetary-tax regulation and stimulation of socioeconomic development of territorial communities. This is due to the fact that relative autonomy in taking managerial decisions is granted to the regions today that, on the one hand, increases in their motivation to form and manage financial flows and, on the other hand, requires responsibility in carrying out their financial and economic activities.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Development of a sustainable resource use lean to ecosystems was considered in scientific papers of outstanding domestic scholars such as I. K. Bystriakov, V. I. Blahodatnyi, A. A. Hordiichuk, H. D. Hutsuliak, L. H. Melnyk, Ye. V. Mishenin, T. S. Nikolienko, H. O. Obikhod, V. V. Tarasova, M. A. Khvesyk. A weighty contribution to developing a theory of a market transformation of the agrarian sector and mechanisms of its operation was made by a number of domestic and foreign economists: I. N. Buzdalov, Yu. V. Barsuk, L. M. Vasileva, Yu. Ye. Hubeni, O. H. Kartashova, M. Y. Malik, S. V. Petrukha. Further, among foreign papers, the scientists should be noted such as R. B. Balzer, M. J. Blackie, K. G. Cassman, J. Dixon, C. K. Eicher, R. E. Evenson, A. Farrow, J. A. Foley, C. Pieri, J. D. Sachs. In papers of domestic and foreign scientists, attention is focused on the general condition of natural-resource and agricultural sectors of Ukraine and ways of their maintenance, a matter of stimulation of development of alternative energy sources is considered, regulatory and fiscal forms of stimulation of natural resources is analyzed etc. However, it seems appropriate to consider the directions of improving forms and methods of economic stimulation in natural-

resource and agrarian sectors that promotes sustainable development of the national economy, ensuring a rational use of natural resources and enhancing a natural-resource potential, increasing in a level of ecological responsibility of enterprises, providing ecological safety of the state etc.

**Presentation of basic material.** A natural-resource sector plays a key role in the development of any country as most branches include one or another natural resource or their combination that underlies a value added chain. So, a course of economic development of the country in general and its individual economic units, types of economic activity, regions as well as welfare of the population and self-sufficiency of local authorities will depend on the condition of natural-resource sectors and efficiency of processes taking place in it in the future.

An important step to improve the ecological condition as one of the key manifests of the natural-resource sector was the introduction and implementation of ideas of the “green” economy concept by the European states. A “green” economy concept in the sustainable development system provides achieving a balance and maintaining an ecological-economic rational combination of the nature and economic activities in the interests of current and future generations [1] as well as provide increasing in the role of the state and inter-state bodies in regulating the economy, creating conditions for business development [2] on the basis of new “green” technologies and ecologization of industrial sectors of the economy. If the “green” economy development is recognized as a priority direction of the state economic policy, it means that respective mechanisms of state stimulation must be engaged in public and private sectors in order to encourage business entities, including those in the natural-resource sector, to act in the directions established by the state in its own interests.

The “green” economy concept has become one of the most important elements of the development strategy of the European countries, which stimulates a more efficient use of natural resources, production of competitive goods and services respecting the environment and assists to increase a green production sector. This concept is directed, first of all, at the social-ecological development, in which financial and economic interests of the state are also protected. Results of implementation of this concept were surprising: the countries carrying out their economic activities on its basis not only were able to solve existing ecological problems but also could create the conditions for a growth of the economic potential of natural resources, having concurrently provided sustainable economic development.

In our state, there is a sufficient number of regulatory-legal acts stimulating citizens and economic entities to hold activities directed at improving the ecological condition of the natural environment. However, the overwhelming majority of them fails to meet the current requirements, and thus, needs to be reconsidered and improved. Improving regulatory and legal norms is expeditious and requires respective prompt actions in a legislative sphere. It should be remembered that a low quality of the legislative and regulatory framework, a lack of required regulatory norms, a regular introduction of amendments into the Tax Code will lead to further increasing in the shadow economy volumes and tax losses of the budget.

It should be emphasized that a natural-resource sector is a multi-faceted and complex phenomenon including basic resource components such as water, forest and land resources [3]. Land resources are a universal natural resource, which, under the current legislations, are defined as an aggregate natural resource of the land surface – a spatial basis for occupation and economic activities, the main method of production in the agricultural sector and forestry. Today, exactly in the agrarian sector, more than one third of fixed assets is concentrated, more than one third of national income is generated, 70 % of the total retail goods turnover is formed, one fourth of the population, employed in the economy of Ukraine, works [4]. But, at the current level of

development of socioeconomic systems in the world, the agricultural production may not be considered as one of the spheres of the real sector of the national economy only. This is obvious both for governments of many countries and for the management of our country, which especially sharply experiences the current financial-economic recession; this, in particular, is made actual by internal and external challenges for Ukraine, an unfavorable conjuncture of prices for export-oriented types of products etc. So, matters of state stimulation of the functioning and sustainable development of the natural-resource sector through supporting the agro-sector enterprises become actual. As of today, there are several directions of state financial support for subjects of entrepreneurial activities in Ukraine, in particular: state financial support of the agrarian sector; state financial support of subjects of micro entrepreneurship and small entrepreneurship; support for export activities of national producers as well as forms of its provision (Fig. 1).

<b>FO R M S o f s u p p o r t</b>	Direct	Subsidization of production;
		Subsidization of lending;
		Subsidization of compensation for a portion of insurance expenses;
		Subsidization of capital investments
	Indirect	State procurement;
		Foreign economic customs-tariff regulation;
		Social support;
		Staff training
	Conditionally direct	Tax reliefs;
		Reliefs for payments into the budget of all levels

**Fig. 1. Forms of Provision of State Financial Support for Subjects of Entrepreneurial Activities.**

*Source: Formed by authors based on [5].*

Direct methods more inherent in implementation of a “State-Investor” model may include program-targeted methods and their related tools, according to which investment resources are allocated for implementing a specified program or project.

Indirect methods (“State-Regulator” model) promoting creation of favorable conditions for attracting investments and releasing financial resources for investment needs, provide applying financial stimulation tools and creating institutional conditions for activation of investment-innovation activities [6–7].

Development of an innovative component of the economy of Ukraine is caused, to a considerable extent, by using a budgetary mechanism of the state regulation of socioeconomic processes and functioning a budgetary system as well as its main component, but not exclusively – local budgets (a system of economic relationships associated with the formation, distribution and use of financial resources required for bodies of local self-government to perform tasks laid on them [8]). An integral part of local finances is the local budgets, local taxes and levies, communal property institutions, etc. Local budgets are intended to provide the tasks and functions placed under the competence of local self-government. A system of local finances is determined, to a great extent, by a Ukraine’s administrative-territorial division formed in the course of the decentralization reform. Expenditures of local budgets are inclined to an impact of social and economic factors, act as a component part of the utilities market. Expenditures for a non-production sphere; financing economy branches in the region; capital construction, management and other expenses remain traditional. A substantial defect is a low degree of autonomy of local

budgets. Their expenditures are regulated, to a great extent, by various legislative and regulatory acts established at the national level.

As a result, local authorities have no opportunity to provide a balance of their budgets. In such conditions, there are no incentives for conducting a responsible budgetary policy, increasing transparency and objectivity of budgetary reporting, quality of budgetary services, efficient cost management, budget network restructuring, developing and implementing mid-term programs of development and reformation of the budgetary sphere, attracting investments in public infrastructure and development of the natural-resource sector.

Regulation of socioeconomic development of the society is provided by re-distributing income of the society between economic entities and social strata through the economic and social policy of the state. Second-order functions – providing various kind of public services (of social purpose and infrastructure services) guarantees the provision of public services to the population, budgetary equalization of regions. This causes the occurrence of a variety of budgetary flows allocating budgetary resources, determining the amounts and directions of expenditures of local budgets. With their help, the differences are removed, in the budgetary provision of functions of bodies of power, state support to territories through a system of targeted reallocation is provided, priority financing economic zones and territories is carried out. Attention is required to improve approaches to developing local budgets and arranging inter-budgetary relationships. An important task is to increase the efficiency of using budgetary funds by building, in a rational way, inter-budgetary relationships and reallocating inter-budgetary funds. Correct organization of inter-budgetary relationships enables to provide an optimal distribution of budgetary flows between local authorities and higher state structures, taking all budget process stakeholders into account.

The efficiency of the mechanism of the provision of financial autonomy of local self-government is achieved provided that the subjects of financial relationships, within a specific territorial community, adhere to a number of principles [9], namely: of the functioning of the mechanism as a system unity; publicity and openness in the process of formation and functioning of the system of the mechanism of providing financial autonomy of local self-government; credibility of data on available financial resources of local self-government and territorial units; of efficient, economical and targeted use of financial resources; of constructive interaction of owners of financial resources influencing the development of a territorial community.

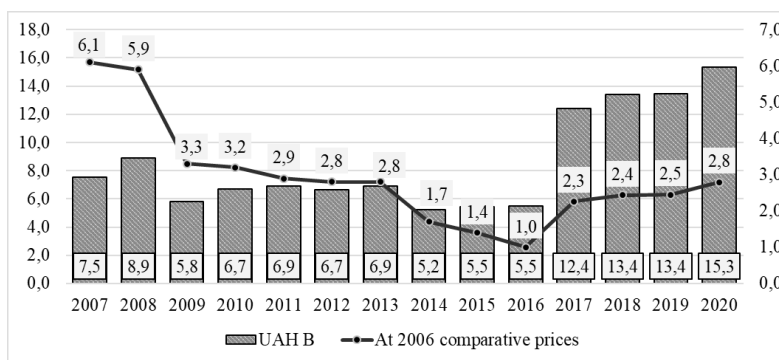
It is quite necessary to provide financial equalization, which can be caused by a number of objective reasons, in particular, such as: a difference in the capacity of territorial communities to pay taxes and between delegated powers in terms of expenditures of various levels of the budgetary system; an inequality between the amounts of required expenses for exercising an identical set of delegated powers by the bodies of local or regional self-government; providing transfers to ensure stabilization of the economic conjuncture, equalization of income of the population and other national goals [10].

Proper functioning and development of territorial communities are impossible without a clear and effective mechanism of providing these economic units with sufficient financial resources and tools for their effective use. The efficiency of the functioning of the mechanism of ensuring a financial autonomy for local self-government depends on a degree of the performance of interaction of the state represented by the central authorities, on the one hand, and local authorities, economic entities and civil organizations – on the other hand. This is exactly why the understanding of the essence and component elements of this mechanism is important not only from the scientific point of view but also for the efficient pursuit of their activities by the bodies of local self-government.



It makes sense to consider retrospective endeavors of the state to stimulate the development of the agrarian sector. So, in 2020, UAH 1048.7 M were allocated from the budget of Ukraine for financial support by easing credits. At the year-end, 4.2 thousands of borrowers obtained assistance for the amount of UAH 1047.7 M in total, that makes up 99.9 % of the planned amount. Totally, preferential credits were granted to the enterprises of the agrarian sector for the amount of UAH 143.6 B. Of them, UAH 24.8 B are compensated (17.26 %): for short-term credits – UAH 11.6 B (8.07 %), for medium-term credits – UAH 6.1 B (4.26 %), for long-term credits – UAH 7.1 B (4.94 %).

From 2009 to 2016, the amounts of financing the agrarian sector from the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine (includes the indicators of the state and local budgets) decreased (Fig. 2).

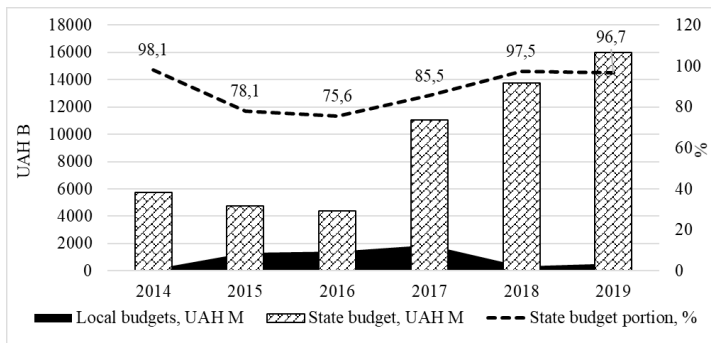


**Fig. 2. Dynamics of Expenditures of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine for Support of the Agrarian Sector in Nominal Terms and at 2006 Comparative Prices.**

*Source: Calculated by authors according to data [11].*

A considerable destructive impact on capabilities of the state to support enterprises of the agrarian sector has been caused by sharpening exogenous risks, first of all, associated with hostilities in the east of Ukraine. As a result, in 2016 as compared to 2013, the amounts of state support in terms of expenditures of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine decreased by nearly UAH 1.5 B that has weakened the competitive advantages of national goods producers as compared to foreign competitors even without regard to favorable natural-resource preconditions. But we note that a local budgets' portion of the structure of financing the agrarian sector is small and has a tendency to decline. So, according to 2018 data [11–12], only 2.5 % of expenditures fell on the local budgets. The largest portion of expenditures of local budgets was fixed in 2016, namely, 24.4 %. Thus, most expenditures applied for supporting and developing the agrarian sector are financed from the state budget (Fig. 3).

If in movements of the nominal value of expenditures of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine for the agrarian sector a tremendous drop has not been observed, then in movements of expenditures at 2006 comparative prices (amount of expenditures of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine at 2006 comparative prices was found by dividing the nominal value of these expenditures by the cumulative producer price index in the respective year) a considerable downfall of the amounts of state support for Ukrainian goods producers took place.



**Fig. 3. Dynamics of the State and Local Budgets for Support of the Agrarian Sector.**

Source: Calculated by authors according to data [11–12].

Summarizing, it is necessary to emphasize the basic problems of providing preferences to specific categories of the agrarian production: understated amounts of financing state programs as well as a low level of the efficiency of using funds for most financial provision items; an excessively unified range of indirect measures of support of the agrarian sector used by the state; a considerable reduction in the amounts of the financial provision of measures of direct support of agrarian goods producers; an unsatisfactory level of transparency of providing state support and a complex procedure mechanism of its receipt, as a result of which a considerable part of domestic goods producers fails to fall within the sphere of the provision of state support.

An important novation of 2021 is that state support must be distributed through the State Agrarian Register of Ukraine – a service system available to everyone producing agricultural products, regardless of a scale and, even, of a business form. It may be used even by “self-employed persons”, if they plan to further develop their business. The system will be electronic only, i.e., will not require from an agrarian to “go to the ration”. And what is more, it will simplify communication with the banks – even when it refers to preferential credit programs [13]. Online platform functioning is enshrined at the statutory level. The Register will provide an agrarian with a simplified access to programs of state support and publicity of its distribution. Such a tool will increase the number of state support recipients, simplify interaction between the state and an agro-producer, implement programs of targeted state support enabling to implement all processes using electronic tools [14].

However, encouraging general and international agro-entrepreneurship in environmental management should also be not forgotten that, in our opinion, promotes development of trading with ecological technologies, equipment and goods. Commercialization of scientific research, conducted in order to rationally use natural resources, improve the environmental condition, will take place from transforming the results of intellectual activities into natural resources and processing spheres. Monopolization of the national scientific-technical treasury in the domestic market will guarantee the competitiveness of innovative ecological projects in external and internal markets, promote their expansion and commercialization that will lead to replacing local and state budgets by financial income.

According to these forms, it is necessary to improve the methods of state stimulation in the natural-resource sector, make them stricter and more adequate to modern conditions. In combination with state methods, market stimulation methods should be actively used. As a lack of



efficient forms, methods, models, mechanisms and tools of the ecological-economic stimulation in the natural-resource sector of our country can do considerable ecological damage. So, in our paper, we propose to implement economic incentives in the natural-resource sector in the form of: public-private partnership; innovative, general and international entrepreneurship; ecological leasing; cooperation of ecologically-oriented productions; natural resource capitalization; commercialization of scientific research in the environmental sphere; monopolization of domestic scientific-technical boxes in the domestic market etc. According to these forms, it is necessary to use the efficient methods of state stimulation, which would be oriented on the market environment.

**Conclusions and prospects for further research.** Taking the above information into account, it can be asserted that economic stimulation in the natural-resource sphere both in our country and in European countries is directed at growing the green economy sector. Because the results of the ecological-economic development in the EU countries and Ukraine will depend, in the future, on the level of observing the “green” economy principles, finding an optimal combination of forms and methods of economic stimulation in the natural-resource sector in general. You don’t already have to convince anyone now that achieving sustainable economic development is possible thanks to structural shifts in the economic complex of Ukraine only. Finalizing conducted scientific intelligences, we consider that modern challenges, which manifested themselves in reducing in a natural-resource potential, worsening the environmental condition, weakening the efficiency of the institutions of state influence, necessity to provide stability of social-ecological-economic ties, require further research and scientific rethinking of features of models of rationalization of economic stimulation in natural-resource and agrarian sectors in the conditions of decentralization and enhancement of the role of the national financial system in institutional-economic problematics of ongoing processes and discovery of genesis of the formation of problems of natural resource management and ways of their integrated solution in order to achieve a natural-resource balance in providing sustainable and comprehensive development of territorial communities.

## REFERENCES

1. Petrukha, S. (2021). Cluster Structures In Agrarian Sector Of Economy: Evolution Of Economic Views And “Green” Modernization Theory. In *Ekonomika. Finansy. Biznes. Upravlinnia* (pp. 151–154). – Kyiv: KNUTSH.
2. Petrukha, S. V. (2020). Financial stability of the banking sector and security of the backbone bank activities in the exchange market in the context of national ability to implement the European green deal. In *Integration of traditional and innovation processes of development of modern science* (pp. 84–137) / S. V. Petrukha & M. V. Korolenko. – Riga: Baltija Publishing.
3. Khvesyuk, M. A. (2019). Pryrodno-resursna sfera Ukrainy: stan ta shliakhy zberezhenia [Natural resource sphere of Ukraine: state and ways of preservation. *Bulletin of the NAS of Ukraine*] / M. A. Khvesyuk, H. O. Obykhod // *Visnyk NAN Ukrainy*, (7), 36–44. doi: doi.org/10.15407/visn2019.07.036
4. Ahrobiznes Ukrainy. Infografichniy dovidnyk 2020/2021 r. [Agribusiness of Ukraine. Infographic guide 2020/2021]. Latifundist. URL: <https://latifundist.com/en/novosti/57236-/opublikovan-ezhegodnyj-infobuk-agrobiznes-ukrainy-202021-s-rezultatami-za-30-let>
5. Petrukha, S. V. (2018). Derzhavne antykrizove rehuliuвання ahrahnoho sektoru ekonomiky Ukrainy [State anti-crisis regulation of the agricultural sector of Ukraine’s economy] / S. V. Petrukha . Kyiv: TsUL.

6. Bogutska, O. (2018). Financial and economic mechanism of ensuring investment activity of enterprises within institutional models of financing the real sector of economics. *Innovative Technologies and Scientific Solutions for Industries*, (3 (5)), 79–86. doi:10.30837/2522-9818.2018.5.079
7. Sobkevych, O. V., Rusan, V. M., Yurchenko, A. D. & Kovalova, O. V. (2013). Resursnyi potentsial ahrarnoi sfery: problemy ta zavdannia efektyvnoho vykorystannia [Resource potential of the agricultural sector: problems and tasks of effective use]. – Kyiv: NISD.
8. Kyrylenko, O. P. (Ed.) (2016). *Mistsevi finansy* [Local finances]. – Ternopil: Ekonomichna dumka TNEU.
9. Sukharska, L. V. (2016). Elementy systemy finansovoho zabezpechennia rozvytku terytorialnoi hromady [Elements of the system of financial support for the development of the territorial community] // *Regional management and local self-government*, (1), 119–125.
10. Petrukha, S., Paliichuk, T. & Petrukha, N. (2020). Local finances in the context of the corona crisis: new budgetarchitecture and financial capacity to regulate sectoral and socioeconomic processes // *Finansy Ukrainy*, (12), 83–105. doi.org:10.33763/finukr2020.12.083
11. Ofitsiyniy sait Derzhavnoi kaznacheiskoi sluzhby [Official site of the State Treasury Service]. URL: <https://www.treasury.gov.ua/ua/file-storage/vikonannya-derzhavnogo-byudzhetu>
12. Ofitsiyniy sait Derzhavnoi sluzhby statystyky Ukrainy [Official site of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine]. URL: <https://www.ar.gov.ua>
13. Ofitsiyniy sait Derzhavnogo ahrarnoho reiestru Ukrainy [Official site of the State Agrarian Register of Ukraine]. URL: <https://www.ar.gov.ua>
14. Depzhpiddymka APK y 2021 rotsi: ozvucheno ostanni zminy (2021, March 3). *Ahroniuz. Holovni ahrarni novyny* [Agronews. Top agricultural news]. URL: <https://agronews.ua/news/derzhpidtrymka-apk-u-2021-rotsi-ozvucheno-zminy>

## СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

1. Petrukha S. Cluster Structures In Agrarian Sector Of Economy: Evolution Of Economic Views And “Green” Modernization Theory. *Економіка. Фінанси. Бізнес. Управління: матеріали II Міжнар. форуму (29 верес. 2021 р.)*; КНУТШ. – Київ, 2021. – С. 151–154.
2. Petrukha S. V. Financial stability of the banking sector and security of the backbone bank activities in the exchange market in the context of national ability to implement the European green deal. Integration of traditional and innovation processes of development of modern science / S. V. Petrukha, M. V. Korolenko. – Riga, Latvia : Baltija Publishing, 2020. P. 84–137.
3. Хвесик М. А. Природно-ресурсна сфера України: стан та шляхи збереження / М. А. Хвесик, Г. О. Обиход // *Вісник НАН України*. – 2019. – № 7. – С. 36–44.
4. Агробізнес України. Інфографічний довідник 2020/2021 р. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://agribusinessinukraine.com>
5. Петруха С. В. Державне антикризове регулювання аграрного сектору економіки України: монографія / С. В. Петруха. – Київ: ЦУЛ, 2018. – 521 с.
6. Bogutska O. Financial and economic mechanism of ensuring investment activity of enterprises within institutional models of financing the real sector of economics / O. Bogutska // *Innovative Technologies and Scientific Solutions for Industries*. – 2018. – № 3 (5). – P. 79–86.
7. Ресурсний потенціал аграрної сфери: проблеми та завдання ефективного використання: аналіт. доп. / Собкевич О. В., Русан В. М., Юрченко А. Д. та ін. – Київ: НІСД, 2013. – 76 с.

8. Місцеві фінанси: підруч. / за ред. д.е.н., проф. О. П. Кириленко. – Тернопіль: Економічна думка ТНЕУ, 2014. – 448 с.

9. Сухарська Л. В. Елементи системи фінансового забезпечення розвитку територіальної громади / Л. В. Сухарська // Регіональне управління та місцеве самоврядування. – 2016. – № 1. – С. 119–125.

10. Petrukha S. Local finances in the context of the corona crisis: new budget architecture and financial capacity to regulate sectoral and socio-economic processes / S. Petrukha, T. Paliichuk, N. Petrukha // Фінанси України. – 2020. – № 12. – С. 83–105.

11. Державна казначейська служба [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.treasury.gov.ua/ua/file-storage/vikonannya-derzhavnogo-byudzhetu>

12. Державна служба статистики [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>

13. Державний аграрний реєстр України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.ar.gov.ua>

14. Держпідтримка АПК у 2021 році: озвучено останні зміни [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://agronews.ua/news/derzhpidtrymka-apk-u-2021-rotsi-ozvucheno-zminy>

### **Н. М. Петруха, А. Д. Гуденко, А. А. Мазур, М. А. Мальцев. Государственное стимулирование устойчивого развития природно-ресурсного и аграрного секторов национальной экономики**

*Статья посвящена национальным особенностям государственного стимулирования развития природно-ресурсного и аграрного секторов экономики. Отмечено, что государственные идеи концепции «зеленой» экономики в системе устойчивого развития природно-ресурсного и аграрного секторов экономики предусматривают достижение баланса и соблюдения эколого-экономического, рационального сочетания природы и агрохозяйственной деятельности, роста роли государства и межгосударственных органов в регулировании экономики, создании условий для развития бизнеса. Предоставлены эмпирические данные, которые позволили определить динамику, тенденции, взаимовлияния и взаимозависимости между программами финансирования как на государственном, так и на местном уровнях аграрного сектора экономики как основы для увеличения природно-ресурсного потенциала территориальных общин. Акцентировано внимание относительно института государственной поддержки и/или помощи природно-ресурсному и аграрному секторам экономики, являющейся привычной практикой во многих странах из-за сырьевой направленности экономической модели развития, отсутствия достаточной массы добавленной стоимости для обеспечения реализации национально программируемых целей устойчивого развития до 2030 года, создания условий для выхода как аграрного, так и природно-ресурсного сектора, из стагнационных процессов, связанных с проникновением финансово-экономических агентов коронакризисными проявлениями и долгосрочной рецессией, вынуждая по-новому балансировать бюджетные расходы между их дальнейшей социологизацией и созданием финансово-институциональных условий для секторальных и отраслевых (в середине сектора) сдвигов.*

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, государственная поддержка, природно-ресурсный сектор, аграрный сектор, местные финансы, зеленая экономика.

*Стаття надійшла до редколегії 29 жовтня 2021 року*