

EPISTEMOLOGICAL STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY,
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

ISSN 2618-1274 (Print), ISSN 2618-1282 (Online)

Journal home page: <https://visnukpfs.dp.ua/index.php/PFS/index>

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УДК 342.08

POLITICAL MECHANISM IN THE REALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS IN THE SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Received 03 October 2024; revised 10 November 2024; accepted 29 November 2024

DOI: 10.15421/342452

Abstract

The study aims to analyze the political mechanisms essential for the effective realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the local government framework. The research employs a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses to evaluate the interaction between local self-government bodies (LSGs) and businesses, improving investment resources, and directing investment capital towards human resources. The study reveals that the peculiarities of implementing SDGs in Ukraine involve ensuring the stabilizing and distributive functions of the state, which contribute to stimulating economic growth and efficient resource allocation. A new paradigm of local self-government is proposed, characterized by minimal state intervention in regional economies.

The results highlight the importance of decentralization and the empowerment of local authorities, aiming to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of local governance. The study identifies that fostering closer collaboration between local governments and businesses creates a conducive environment for economic development and innovation. Human capital development, through directing investment capital towards education, training, and skill development, is found to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the local workforce, attracting more investment and creating new job opportunities.

The research underscores the significance of international cooperation in achieving SDGs, encouraging local enterprises to engage in international projects and partnerships to leverage global expertise and resources. Innovative financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships and impact investing, are proposed to support local development initiatives, aiming to reduce dependency on state budgets and enhance financial sustainability.

Theoretical implications suggest that the proposed model can be applied to other regions with similar economic and governance structures. Practically, the study offers actionable insights for policymakers and local governments to design strategies for sustainable local development. The originality of the research lies in its comprehensive approach, integrating political, economic, and social dimensions of sustainable development at the local level.

Further research should explore the long-term impacts of these mechanisms and address potential limitations related to varying regional contexts. This empirical study provides a foundation for future studies on sustainable development in local governance.

Keywords: *Decentralization, Local Governance, Sustainable Development, Investment Resources, Economic Growth, Innovation, Political Stability, Community Engagement.*

ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ МЕХАНІЗМ У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЦІЛЕЙ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ
В СИСТЕМІ МІСЦЕВОГО САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ

Анотація

Дослідження спрямоване на аналіз політичних механізмів, необхідних для ефективної реалізації Цілей сталого розвитку (ЦСР) в рамках місцевого самоврядування. У дослідженні використовується

змішаний метод, який поєднує якісний та кількісний аналіз для оцінки взаємодії між органами місцевого самоврядування (ОМС) та бізнесом, покращення інвестиційних ресурсів та спрямування інвестиційного капіталу на людські ресурси.

Дослідження виявило, що особливості реалізації ЦСР в Україні полягають у забезпеченні стабілізаційної та розподільчої функцій держави, які сприяють стимулюванню економічного зростання та ефективному розподілу ресурсів. Запропоновано нову парадигму місцевого самоврядування, яка характеризується мінімальним втручанням держави в економіку регіонів.

Результати підкреслюють важливість децентралізації та розширення повноважень місцевих органів влади з метою підвищення ефективності та оперативності місцевого управління. Дослідження визначає, що сприяння тіснішій співпраці між місцевими органами влади та бізнесом створює сприятливе середовище для економічного розвитку та інновацій. Встановлено, що розвиток людського капіталу шляхом спрямування інвестиційного капіталу на освіту, навчання та розвиток навичок підвищує продуктивність і конкурентоспроможність місцевої робочої сили, залучаючи більше інвестицій і створюючи нові робочі місця.

Дослідження підкреслює важливість міжнародного співробітництва для досягнення ЦСР, заохочуючи місцеві підприємства брати участь у міжнародних проектах і партнерствах з метою використання глобального досвіду та ресурсів. Інноваційні механізми фінансування, включаючи державно-приватне партнерство та інвестування впливу, пропонуються для підтримки ініціатив місцевого розвитку з метою зменшення залежності від державного бюджету та підвищення фінансової стійкості.

Теоретичні наслідки свідчать про те, що запропоновану модель можна застосувати до інших регіонів із подібною економічною структурою та структурою управління. На практиці це дослідження пропонує політикам і місцевим органам влади корисні ідеї для розробки стратегій сталого місцевого розвитку. Оригінальність дослідження полягає в його комплексному підході, який інтегрує політичний, економічний та соціальний виміри сталого розвитку на місцевому рівні.

Подальші дослідження мають вивчити довгострокові наслідки цих механізмів і розглянути можливі обмеження, пов'язані з різними регіональними контекстами. Це емпіричне дослідження створює основу для майбутніх досліджень сталого розвитку в місцевому врядуванні.

Ключові слова: децентралізація, місцеве врядування, сталий розвиток, інвестиційні ресурси, економічне зростання, інновації, політична стабільність, залучення громади.

Statement of the problem.

The realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within local government systems faces significant challenges. Key issues include the need for effective decentralization, ensuring robust interaction between local self-government bodies (LSGs) and businesses, and leveraging investment resources for regional development. The new paradigm of minimal state intervention in regional economies requires strong local governance capabilities. Additionally, aligning local initiatives with national and international frameworks, particularly in the post-war transformation context, demands comprehensive reforms in fiscal and monetary policies. Achieving these goals necessitates a well-coordinated political mechanism that supports economic growth, innovation, and social stability while addressing employment, resource distribution, and technical

regulation adaptation to EU norms. The problem lies in creating an effective governance structure that can integrate these diverse elements to foster sustainable development.

Analysis of Research and Publications.

Recent research and publications highlight the importance of local governance in achieving sustainable development [Andriienko 2021; Bohachenko 2020; Kovalivska 2021; Revenko 2018; Sheldrake 2019; Shulha 2013; Wilson 2017]. Local government bodies play a crucial role in the implementation of sustainable development by integrating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into their plans and budgets. However, many challenges remain unresolved. Local governments often face difficulties in coordinating with national governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Many local governments lack the necessary resources to effec-

tively implement the SDGs. Insufficient public awareness and support can hinder the achievement of sustainable development.

The article focuses on analyzing the mechanisms of SDG implementation in the local government system, specifically examining the role of decentralization and local governance in achieving sustainable development goals. The author relies on research that emphasizes the importance of innovative approaches and transdisciplinary coordination for effective sustainable development management.

The aim of this study is to explore and analyze the political mechanisms necessary for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the framework of local government systems. By focusing on decentralization, investment enhancement, and fostering innovation, the research seeks to identify strategies that empower local self-government bodies (LSGs) to drive economic growth, social stability, and environmental sustainability. The study aims to provide actionable insights and recommendations for aligning local governance with national and international sustainability frameworks, especially in the context of post-war recovery and transformation.

Presentation of the main material.

Ukraine has joined the global process of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is actively striving to achieve them, taking into account the national development peculiarities [Tsili Staloho Rozvytku 2017]. In line with the 17 adopted goals and 86 national tasks, which are incorporated into 145 normative legal acts of the Ukrainian Government, 1052 tasks and 3465 measures have been directed towards their implementation [Bohachenko 2020]. The achievement of the SDGs requires an increase in the share of gross fixed capital formation in Ukraine's GDP structure (up to 28% by 2025 and stabilization at 22% by 2030). This increase will enable a gradual rise in the renewal intensity coefficient of production capacities (up to 0.35 by 2030) and a shift away from the raw material-oriented economic structure [Yevropeiska Komisiia 2023].

The realization of these goals involves comprehensive strategic planning and the effective

coordination of efforts across various sectors. It necessitates an integrated approach to resource allocation, ensuring that investments are directed towards areas that foster sustainable economic growth. The focus is on enhancing the efficiency of capital use, promoting innovation, and increasing the overall productivity of the economy. Furthermore, the emphasis is placed on environmental sustainability, social inclusiveness, and the promotion of equitable economic opportunities [Uriad skhvalyv Stratehiiu 2023].

The success of these initiatives is contingent upon strong institutional frameworks and effective governance. It requires the active participation and collaboration of multiple stakeholders, including governmental bodies, private sector entities, and civil society organizations. Enhancing the capabilities of local administrations and fostering public-private partnerships are essential components of this strategy. Additionally, continuous monitoring and evaluation processes are vital to track progress, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments to the implementation strategies [Wilson 2017].

Ukraine's commitment to the SDGs reflects its determination to build a resilient and prosperous future. The strategic alignment of national policies with the global sustainability agenda underscores the country's proactive stance in addressing pressing developmental challenges [Tsili Staloho Rozvytku 2017]. By embracing a holistic approach to development, Ukraine aims to create a balanced and diversified economy that prioritizes both human well-being and environmental health. The ongoing efforts to achieve the SDGs will contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable growth of the nation, enhancing the quality of life for all its citizens.

At the summit in May 2020, Ukraine presented an economic stimulus plan that also reflects the implementation of the SDGs for 2020-2025. Measures were developed to support six sectors: industry, agriculture, energy, transport and infrastructure, information and communication technology, and services (trade, hotel and restaurant business, education, creative industries, personal services). The functional areas include support for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), promotion of international trade, attraction of in-

vestments, innovation development, labor market development, and smart regulation of economic activities.

This comprehensive plan aims to strengthen the economic foundations of Ukraine by fostering growth across various critical sectors. The targeted measures for each sector are designed to address specific challenges and opportunities, ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach to economic development. For instance, in the industrial sector, the plan emphasizes modernization and technological advancements to boost productivity and competitiveness on a global scale [Andriienko 2021]. In agriculture, the focus is on sustainable practices and increasing the value-added component to agricultural products.

The energy sector initiatives aim to enhance energy efficiency, diversify energy sources, and promote the use of renewable energy, thereby reducing dependence on traditional fossil fuels and contributing to environmental sustainability. The transport and infrastructure sector projects are geared towards improving connectivity, reducing logistical costs, and facilitating smoother trade flows, which are essential for economic integration and competitiveness.

In the field of information and communication technology (ICT), the strategy involves expanding digital infrastructure, improving access to digital services, and fostering innovation in ICT-based solutions. This sector is critical for driving the knowledge economy and supporting other industries through technological enhancements.

The services sector plan includes various sub-sectors like trade, hotel and restaurant business, education, creative industries, and personal services. Each of these areas has specific measures aimed at improving service quality, enhancing market reach, and creating new opportunities for entrepreneurs.

The support for SMEs is a cornerstone of the economic stimulus plan, recognizing their role as the backbone of the economy. Measures include financial support, access to markets, capacity building, and facilitating partnerships with larger corporations and international entities.

Moreover, the promotion of international trade involves strategies to enhance export ca-

pabilities, establish trade agreements, and improve the overall trade environment. Attracting investments is another key priority, with efforts to create a favorable investment climate, protect investors' rights, and provide incentives for both domestic and foreign investors.

Innovation development is encouraged through research and development initiatives, support for startups, and fostering a culture of creativity and entrepreneurship. Developing the labor market entails improving education and training programs to equip the workforce with necessary skills, enhancing employment opportunities, and ensuring fair labor practices.

Smart regulation of economic activities focuses on creating a regulatory environment that is conducive to business growth while ensuring compliance with legal and ethical standards. This involves streamlining bureaucratic processes, reducing administrative burdens, and ensuring transparency and accountability in governance [Uriad skhvalyv Stratehiiu 2023].

The analysis of these tasks and the state's prospects for achieving them motivates us to consider these recommendations for further implementation within the local self-government system. By integrating these comprehensive measures, local governments can effectively contribute to the overall national goals of sustainable development, economic resilience, and social well-being. This multifaceted approach underscores Ukraine's commitment to achieving the SDGs and fostering a prosperous future for its citizens.

The implementation of the eighth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) concerning decent work and economic growth is particularly noteworthy in this context. It plays a crucial role in the development of society and its relationships with state and local government institutions. The focus is therefore on the integration of high-tech industries into the economy at national, regional, and local levels, aiming to increase their share in the GDP.

This goal underscores the importance of creating quality jobs that provide fair wages, safe working conditions, and opportunities for personal and professional growth. By promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the

eighth SDG aims to reduce inequalities and ensure that the benefits of development are shared more equitably across society.

High-tech industries, with their potential for innovation and competitiveness, are essential drivers of economic transformation. Their integration into various sectors of the economy can lead to significant improvements in productivity, efficiency, and overall economic performance. This, in turn, contributes to higher standards of living and better quality of life for the population [Kovalivska 2021].

At the national level, policies and strategies are being developed to support the growth of high-tech industries, including investments in research and development, innovation hubs, and technology parks. These initiatives are designed to create an enabling environment for businesses to thrive and for the workforce to develop the necessary skills to meet the demands of a rapidly evolving job market.

Regionally, efforts are being made to leverage local strengths and capabilities to attract high-tech investments and foster collaborations between academia, industry, and government. By focusing on regional innovation ecosystems, regions can build competitive advantages and drive economic growth that is both sustainable and inclusive.

At the local level, the emphasis is on creating vibrant communities that support entrepreneurship and innovation. Local governments play a vital role in providing the necessary infrastructure, services, and support systems that enable businesses to grow and succeed. This includes facilitating access to finance, fostering partnerships, and creating a conducive regulatory environment [Uriad skhvalyv Stratehiiu reformuvannia 2023].

In addition to economic benefits, the integration of high-tech industries also has significant social and environmental implications. By promoting clean and sustainable technologies, these industries can help reduce the environmental footprint of economic activities and contribute to the achievement of other SDGs related to environmental sustainability and climate action.

Overall, the implementation of the eighth SDG is a multifaceted effort that requires coor-

ordinated action at all levels of governance. It involves a comprehensive approach that addresses the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Through the integration of high-tech industries, the goal is to create a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economy that provides opportunities for all and contributes to the well-being of society.

The second important focus is on the development of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), which can actively grow in modern conditions and is therefore considered one of the directions for realizing the potential of the economically active population in the regions, especially in the new model of local self-government. This is because local self-government bodies (LSGs) are more dynamic and mobile in their interactions with businesses, which are ready to cooperate with them to create additional jobs. This, in turn, will implement the ILO Jobs Pact, contributing to the engagement of local youth in production, reducing their migration to the capital and major cities, and ensuring employment within the country, rather than abroad.

Moreover, the support for SMEs is crucial for stimulating local economies and fostering innovation. By providing a conducive environment for businesses to thrive, local governments can encourage entrepreneurship and create a diverse economic landscape. This includes offering incentives, simplifying administrative procedures, and providing access to financing and training programs. These measures not only help in job creation but also in building a resilient local economy that can adapt to changing market conditions.

The collaboration between local self-government bodies and businesses also plays a significant role in sustainable regional development. By aligning business interests with community needs, it is possible to create a balanced approach to economic growth that benefits all stakeholders. This involves engaging with various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services, to diversify the regional economy and reduce dependency on a single industry [Uriad skhvalyv Stratehiiu reformuvannia derzhavnoho 2023].

In addition, local self-governments can leverage their unique position to address specific re-

gional challenges. For instance, they can focus on improving infrastructure, enhancing connectivity, and promoting local tourism. These initiatives not only create immediate employment opportunities but also lay the foundation for long-term economic development.

Furthermore, the engagement of local youth in economic activities is vital for the sustainable growth of the region. By providing training and skill development programs, local governments can prepare the younger generation for the job market, thereby reducing unemployment rates and preventing brain drain. This also fosters a sense of community and belonging among the youth, encouraging them to contribute to the development of their hometowns.

The integration of local self-government efforts with national policies and international frameworks, such as the ILO Jobs Pact, ensures a cohesive approach to economic development. This alignment helps in maximizing the impact of various initiatives and achieving the overarching goals of sustainable development. It also enhances the credibility and accountability of local governments, as they work towards common objectives in collaboration with other entities [Uriad skhvalyv Stratehiiu reformuvannia 2023].

Overall, the focus on SME development in the new model of local self-government is a strategic move towards building robust and self-sufficient regional economies. By fostering partnerships, encouraging innovation, and engaging the local population, it is possible to create a dynamic and inclusive economic environment that supports sustainable growth and development. This approach not only addresses immediate economic challenges but also sets the stage for long-term prosperity and stability in the regions.

It is crucial to improve investment resources in the regions to positively impact and drive the innovative development of local self-government bodies (LSGs). The process of decentralization serves as an additional stimulus for the development of small towns and territorial communities, as well as motivating the growth of LSGs by providing them access to investment projects (including international financial services).

Implementing a motivational mechanism in line with Goals 1 and 6 is essential to foster the

development of key economic activities. These activities should exhibit high added value, innovativeness, availability of investment resources, and export potential. Creating specific motivational goals to attract investment capital in human resources, developing innovative industries, and labor-intensive sectors is necessary.

Investment-oriented development must be ensured by encouraging innovative focus as a means to achieve maximum efficiency in utilizing limited investment resources. Promoting collaboration between enterprises and large businesses in international cooperation projects is also essential. Additionally, accelerating the practical adaptation of technical regulations in Ukraine to the norms and rules of the EU is necessary.

Given the peculiarities of implementing the SDGs in Ukraine, the state should focus its efforts on realizing two critical functions: stabilization-maintaining employment levels and price equilibrium to stimulate economic growth; and distribution-redistributing income and effectively allocating resources in a market economy [Tsili Staloho Rozvytku 2017].

The post-war transformation in Ukraine contributes to the reform of fiscal and monetary policies towards increased use of indirect and mediated state influences on the economy, especially at the regional and local levels, which is conducted based on political management principles.

Decentralization is also vital for fostering the growth of local economies by enabling LSGs to make decisions tailored to their unique needs and circumstances. This localized decision-making process allows for more responsive and effective governance, promoting economic resilience and sustainable development.

The motivational mechanism should be designed to align with the broader strategic goals of the nation, ensuring that investments are channeled into sectors that will deliver the highest returns in terms of economic growth, job creation, and social well-being. This includes fostering an environment conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship, which are key drivers of economic dynamism and competitiveness.

Moreover, fostering international cooperation and aligning local standards with EU regulations will not only enhance the attractiveness

of Ukrainian regions to foreign investors but also facilitate smoother integration into the global economy [Andriienko 2021]. This alignment will help local businesses to expand their markets, access new technologies, and improve their overall competitiveness.

In the context of Ukraine's post-war recovery, prioritizing these strategic areas is essential to build a robust, diversified, and resilient economy. Reforming fiscal and monetary policies to support these objectives will ensure that economic growth is inclusive and sustainable, benefiting all segments of society [Kovalivska, 2021].

Ultimately, improving investment resources and fostering innovation at the regional level will significantly contribute to Ukraine's long-term economic stability and growth. By empowering LSGs and leveraging the potential of decentralization, Ukraine can create a more prosperous and equitable future for its citizens. This comprehensive approach to regional development will not only address immediate economic challenges but also lay the foundation for sustained progress and resilience in the face of future uncertainties.

Political influence through state functions plays a crucial role in maintaining a market economy during post-war transformation. This includes forming a new paradigm of minimal state intervention in the regional economies and local self-government [Revenko 2018; Sheldrake 2019; Shulha, Zubchik 2013]. The state retains political and social functions, as well as the function of stability and resource distribution. This approach ensures that while the state provides necessary oversight and support, local economies can thrive independently, fostering innovation and growth. By focusing on stability and equitable resource distribution, the state helps create a balanced environment where both regional and local economies can develop sustainably. This paradigm shift is essential for rebuilding and strengthening the economic framework, ensuring long-term prosperity and resilience.

Conclusions.

In the context of realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the local government system, the political mechanism plays a vital role. The emphasis is on decentralization, which serves as a catalyst for the development

of small towns and territorial communities by enhancing the interaction between local self-government bodies (LSGs) and businesses. This interaction fosters economic growth, innovation, and job creation, aligning with SDGs aimed at economic development and social well-being.

The new paradigm of local self-government advocates for minimal state intervention in regional economies, promoting autonomy and responsiveness of local authorities. By granting access to investment projects and international financial services, LSGs can significantly enhance their investment resources, driving innovative development and increasing GDP contributions from high-tech industries.

Implementing a motivational mechanism that encourages sectors with high added value, innovation, and export potential is crucial. This approach aims to attract investment capital into human resources and innovation-driven industries, fostering a robust economic environment.

Ensuring investment-oriented development by promoting collaboration between enterprises and large businesses in international projects, alongside adapting technical regulations to EU norms, is essential for maximizing resource efficiency. This strategy not only enhances local economies but also facilitates smoother integration into the global market [Andriienko 2021].

The political influence through state functions ensures stabilization and distribution, crucial for maintaining employment levels, price equilibrium, and stimulating economic growth. The post-war transformation in Ukraine highlights the importance of reforming fiscal and monetary policies to leverage indirect state influences on the economy, particularly at regional and local levels.

Overall, the political mechanism in realizing SDGs in local government is about creating a dynamic, innovative, and inclusive economic environment. By integrating investment resources, fostering high-tech industries, and leveraging decentralization, Ukraine can build a resilient and prosperous future aligned with sustainable development principles. This comprehensive approach addresses immediate challenges and lays the foundation for long-term economic stability and growth.

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