

Economics and Business Management

16(3), 129-144

Journal homepage: <https://economicscience.com.ua/en>

Received: 02.05.2025 Revised: 15.08.2025 Accepted: 23.09.2025

UDC 332.1:631(477):502.131.1

DOI: 10.31548/economics/3.2025.129

Tetiana Balanovska*

PhD in Economic Sciences, Professor

National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

03041, 15 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6814-5888>

Viktoriia Sotnyk

PhD in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

03041, 15 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0507-2348>

Maria Yaroshko

Head of Project

Project "German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)"

01054, 29-b Reitarska Str., Kyiv, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3965-157X>

The role of territorial communities in ensuring sustainable development of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine

Abstract. Under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine and the redistribution of global food markets, new prerequisites are being formed for the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere. The purpose of the study was to substantiate the need for the development of a territorial community as a path to sustainable development of the agrarian sphere. The research used such methods as statistical data analysis, system approach, generalisation, abstract and logical method, and synthesis. It was determined that the main task of the country is to preserve the agrarian sphere in a favourable state to ensure that the needs of not only the population, but also future generations are met. It was proved that in order to achieve sustainable agricultural development, it is necessary to implement comprehensive measures that will contribute to achieving sustainability and provide a synergistic effect for the economy, environment, and society. Attention was focused on the fact that this development largely depends on the ability of territorial communities, because it is at their level that conditions are formed for the development of social infrastructure, high-quality provision of public services, creating decent working conditions and opportunities for self-realisation of residents. It was outlined that each community has a unique resource potential and has prerequisites for economic growth, which must be effectively implemented. It was formulated that an important tool for planning and monitoring this process can be the agro-economic passport of the community,

Suggested Citation:

Balanovska, T., Sotnyk, V., & Yaroshko, M. (2025). The role of territorial communities in ensuring sustainable development of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine. *Economics and Business Management*, 16(3), 129-144. doi: 10.31548/economics/3.2025.129.

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

which is a comprehensive document containing: general characteristics of the territory and socio-demographic profile; information on the availability of industrial, processing enterprises and infrastructure facilities; data on the level of employment and the state of the social sphere; determination of promising areas of agro-economic development. The practical significance of introducing an agro-economic passport lies in the possibility of systematic monitoring of economic, land, human resources, demographic and logistics processes at the community level. This, in turn, will contribute to sound resource management, assessment of human potential, effective analysis of the state of agricultural production by commodity producers, and the creation of strategies for sustainable development of territories

Keywords: agrarian sphere; agrarian sector; agricultural enterprises; agro-economic passport; sustainable development; territorial community

INTRODUCTION

The topic of sustainable development is becoming increasingly relevant, which is defined as systemic, adaptive to natural conditions purposeful changes that ensure an increase in the social progressiveness of the agrarian sphere, its economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and safety. The main criterion for evaluating such progress is to increase the efficiency of functioning of producers of agri-food products, the quality of their use, and the preservation of natural resource potential. It is this criterion that is interpreted as the protection of humans and agricultural production facilities; in particular, this refers to water, land, and ecosystem services that cannot be replaced by something else. The main task of the country in this area is to keep them in a favourable state to meet the needs of not only the population of the country, but also future generations. To ensure sustainable development of the agrarian sphere, it is necessary to introduce measures that would ensure sustainable development and, as a result, would have a synergistic effect.

The effective functioning of the agrarian sphere depends on the development of each individual region of the country, local territorial communities. This, in turn, will contribute to ensuring the sustainable development of the country as a whole and each individual region. The combination of sustainable development and activities of territorial communities is cited in the research by T. Shestakovska & I. Dementov (2023), which considered the state policy of supporting the sustainable development of territorial communities in the context of the transformation of the public administration

system and strengthening the decentralisation processes. O. Zharsky & B. Rogalya (2024) analysed the development of the economic environment of territorial communities under martial law, in particular, in the context of adaptation to destructive processes caused by military aggression. V. Borshchevsky *et al.* (2024) examined the prospects for the development of agglomerations in the post-war economy of Ukraine, in particular, in the context of institutional development and spatial development of territorial communities. Instead, S. Gaiduchenko *et al.* (2024) focused on the specific features of the development of social capital of territorial communities in Ukraine, in particular, in the conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction. The researchers emphasised that social capital plays a key role in mobilising resources, building trust between community members, and effectively managing local development processes during crisis and recovery periods. N. Kondratenko *et al.* (2024) in their research analysed the state and features of the development of territorial communities in Ukraine, in particular, in the context of decentralisation and socio-economic aspects. However, despite a significant amount of research on the sustainable development of economic systems, the issue of analysing the resources and capabilities of each individual territorial community is relevant.

The research covers a wide range of issues that are key to understanding the role of territorial communities in ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine. They include both theoretical concepts and practical approaches that can be applied

to improve the efficiency of agricultural resource management at the local level. The study by M. Pugachev *et al.* (2023) is devoted to the development of methodological recommendations for the creation of an agro-economic passport of a community as a tool that allows systematic analysis of resource potential, production capabilities, and socio-economic indicators of the territory. This is an important step for territorial communities, because it provides a basis for planning sustainable development of the agrarian sphere, considering local characteristics. A. Hutorov (2021) and I. Kalina *et al.* (2024) proposed methodological approaches and theoretical constructs that emphasise the need for a comprehensive assessment of the agrarian sphere, including socio-economic, organisational, and technological dimensions. They emphasise that sustainable development is possible only with balanced use of resources, infrastructure development and active participation of local communities. It is worth noting that the focus of the development of the agrarian sphere should shift to the development of a particular community, since the quality of public services provided to the population and the development of social infrastructure depend on them. All information about these communities can be displayed in the agro-economical passport. These areas of development of territorial communities correlate with the sustainable development goals in Ukraine, which are defined by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 (2019). Therefore, this topic is relevant and important. The analysis of sources shows that not all communities use such an effective tool for planning and developing the agrarian sphere as the agro-economic passport, which can help to improve the efficiency of resource management at the local level. That is why the purpose of this study was to substantiate the specific features of the development of a territorial community in the context of ensuring sustainable development of the agrarian sphere.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research and the analysis of analytical materials and statistical data covered the period from 2012 until March 2025, which allowed tracing the dynamics of transformations in the role of

territorial communities in ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine. The main methodological basis of the study was scientific achievements of Ukrainian (Dyachenko & Zhmudenko, 2023) and foreign (Niemets *et al.*, 2018; Ma *et al.*, 2022) researchers on the development of the agrarian sphere. These studies are important because they provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and trends in the development of the agrarian sphere both in the national and international context, are based on current empirical research, methodological analysis, and practice-oriented approaches, which allows forming reasonable conclusions about the role of territorial communities in ensuring the sustainable development of the agrarian sector of Ukraine.

In the course of the study, official statistical and analytical data from such sources as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO analytical data, n.d.), the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE, 2024), and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (n.d.) were used. These resources provided up-to-date information on the state of agricultural production, the impact of external and internal factors on the agrarian sector, and trends in the development of agriculture in the context of decentralisation and martial law. In addition, information was used that includes practical experience and recommendations to strengthen the capacity of each territorial community (Zatyshnyak *et al.*, 2025) and materials on the development of the agro-economic passport of the community, which were developed and published within the framework of the project "German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)" (APD German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue, n.d.) with the support of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and its order through the contractor LLC GFA Consulting Group, and based on the working community, which consists of LLC IAC Agrar Consulting, Leibniz-Institute for Agricultural Development in Transition Countries and LLC GOPA AFC (Pugachev *et al.*, 2023). Their analysis allowed substantiating the importance of integrating statistical indicators into planning for sustainable development at the level of territorial communities, in particular, through the use of tools such as the agro-economic passport of the community.

To achieve this goal in the process of collecting, analysing, evaluating up-to-date information, and to present results and generalise conclusions, the dialectical method of scientific cognition and such general scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, comparison, graphic method, and generalisation were used. The dialectical method allowed considering the development of the agrarian sphere of territorial communities in dynamics and interrelation with economic and social processes. Methods of analysis and synthesis helped to identify the main factors of influence and generalise their effect on sustainable development. The comparison method was used to compare indicators before and after the outbreak of war. The graphical method was used to visualise data (in particular, losses in agriculture), and the generalisation method was used to form conclusions and suggestions. During the study, various specific methods were used, in particular: methods of induction and deduction, which were used to substantiate the definitions “agrarian sphere” and “agrarian sector”; statistical methods – to analyse the consequences of military operations on the functioning and development of the agrarian sphere during the period of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, starting in 2022 (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, n.d.); methods of logical generalisation and scientific abstraction – in the process of justifying the need to use an agro-economic passport for rural development; methods of comparative and structural-factor analysis to substantiate the promising areas of sustainable development of a particular territorial community, which is reflected in the agro-economic passport.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the conditions that have developed in Ukraine, the only central executive authority that ensures the development and implementation of the national policy in the field of rural development and is the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 124 (2021) approved a new regulation on the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine and it determined that this body is the leading in the system of central executive authorities, responsible for the development

and implementation of state agrarian policy, and policies in the fields of agriculture, rural development, and agriculture. However, the trend of transferring powers to territorial communities continues, in particular, it concerns the management system and management of their own financial resources. This allows local governments to develop their own strategies by implementing measures aimed at implementing national policies in the field of rural development. Such powers are provided for by the norms of the Law of Ukraine No. 280/97-VR (1997).

However, many economic, social, technological, and other problematic issues arise on the way to the development of each individual territorial community. Migration of the country's population and lack of human resources, damage and destruction of many business entities require reform both in the context of territorial communities of Ukraine and the entire agrarian sphere. The main factors of deterioration of the situation on the labour market of Ukraine are migration and economic crises. Only during 2022, according to official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, about 8 million people left the country, 5 million of them – people internally displaced around the country. In 2023, 14.1 million people left the country, of whom 142 thousand people remained abroad. For the first quarter of 2024, about 7.8 million people crossed the border of Ukraine (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, n.d.). It is precisely because of the forced migration of the working-age population outside the country, the mobilisation of men in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the deepening of educational and professional imbalances in the labour market, and its uneven sectoral and geographical recovery that there is a significant shortage of workers in the agrarian sphere of Ukraine.

In addition, during 2023, the labour market of Ukraine also experienced seasonal fluctuations, in particular, in the agrarian sector of the economy, the demand for labour increased significantly. Therefore, in order to adapt all areas of employment at the state level, measures are being implemented that are primarily aimed at stimulating the activities of business structures and employment of the population in general. Within the framework of the government

programme “eRobota” (eRobota..., n.d.), in 2023, a grant programme was introduced to create and further develop their own business for participants in military operations, persons with disabilities due to war and their family members, including in agriculture. The programme provides grants to Ukrainians to start a business, expand their business activities, and acquire new professional skills. Within the framework of the project, six grant programmes are implemented, including: micro-grants for creating own business; grants for the development of processing enterprises; state funding for laying perennial plantings (gardens); funds for the development of greenhouses; grants for the implementation of startups, including in the IT sphere; financing professional training in IT specialities. These initiatives are a significant resource of support for residents of territorial communities, especially in rural areas, where agrarian activities form the basis of the local economy.

In addition, the mechanism of compensation to employers for the employment of the

unemployed is being improved. As part of the programme of compensation for the employment of internally displaced persons, 186 employers received compensation for the employment of 451 displaced persons. In particular, in the Vinnytsia Oblast, the largest amount of compensation was received by ARGON LLC (78 persons), GREEN COOL LLC (46 persons), and a branch of the meat processing complex Vinnytsia Poultry Farm LLC (39 persons) (Compensation to employers for employing IDPs, 2023). In 2023, about 5 thousand unemployed people were employed under compensation programmes, while employers were compensated for the costs incurred to pay for the employment of 14 thousand internally displaced persons. The development of the agrarian sphere is also affected by losses due to military operations on the territory of Ukraine (Report on direct infrastructure damage from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, 2024). At the beginning of 2024, the amount of direct losses amounted to about 10.3 billion USD (Table 1).

Table 1. Assessment of direct losses to the agricultural sector and land resources, as of January 1, 2024

Types of losses	Number of facilities	Number of facilities that have been destroyed or damaged	Total losses, billion USD
<i>Destroyed:</i>			
Agricultural machinery, units	764,323	130,603	5.43
Granaries, capacity, thousand tonnes	75,084	11,351	1.7
Dead animals, thousand units	203,292	1,899	0.1
Destroyed apiaries and bee colonies, units	2,272,740	86,902	0.0
Perennial crops, ha	197,100	16,364	0.4
Destroyed and stolen factors of production, t	962,951	135,993	0.1
Destroyed and stolen finished agricultural products, t	25,486,613	4,037,542	1.9
Aquaculture and fishing facilities, units	2,102	228	0.03
<i>Damaged:</i>			
Slaughter of animals due to the inability to keep them, thousand units	203,292	11,963	0.1
Dead and missing bees, bee colonies	2,272,740	192,526	0.0
Agricultural machinery, units	764,323	50,521	0.4
Granaries, capacity, thousand tonnes	75,084	3,341	0.1
Total direct infrastructure losses	-	-	10.3

Note: “-” – data not available

Source: compiled by the authors based on Information Report on direct infrastructure damage from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine (2024)

According to the Kyiv School of Economics, the largest share of losses are losses due to damage and destruction of agricultural machinery, which is why the estimated losses of agricultural producers amount to approximately 5.8 billion USD. The next largest category includes losses due to theft and destruction of manufactured products, the total value of which is 1.9 billion USD. It also suffered significant losses in the storage of agricultural products, in particular, as of the beginning of 2024, the total capacity of all grain storage facilities that were destroyed is 11.4 million tonne, the capacity of all damaged granaries is 3.3 million tonnes of simultaneous storage capacity. The approximate cost of restoring destroyed capacities, according to experts, is estimated at 1.8 billion USD. Regarding indirect losses of the agro-industrial complex, it was noted that they are estimated at 40.3 billion USD (KSE, 2024).

According to FAO analytical estimates, as a result of the war, rural households suffered significant losses, they are estimated at 2.25 billion USD. Of this amount, approximately 1.26 billion USD was lost in crop production and 0.98 billion USD in livestock production. In addition, in 2023, approximately 25% of agricultural households stopped or reduced production volumes in Ukraine, and 38% in frontline regions (FAO analytical data, n.d.).

The development of the agrarian sphere is also influenced by the fact that Ukraine received the status of candidate for EU on June 23, 2022 (Ukraine received the status of candidate for EU, n.d.). This requires further adaptation of the agrarian policy to the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union (CAP), which focuses on such issues as maintaining the income level of farms, their well-being, more rational use of forest, water, and land resources, bioenergy technologies, conservation and further reproduction of natural resources, investment attractiveness of rural areas. One of the main areas of CAP is the development of these territories by supporting the agrarian sector, stimulating the creation of new jobs, and diversifying businesses in rural areas, which will ultimately lead to an improvement in the quality of life of the rural population (New EU common..., 2023). The State's support in this area focuses on stimulating the further

development of crafts and small businesses in rural regions, preserving landscapes, developing tourism, modernising rural infrastructure, developing education for the needs of the rural economy, creating conditions for the innovative use of renewable energy sources using agricultural products, etc. At the state level, small businesses and crafts are stimulated through subsidy programmes and grants for small farmers and agricultural enterprises, environmental initiatives are introduced: support for organic production, establishment of a "green" regulatory framework, vegetation zones, biodiversity, in particular, the share of such measures in the cap structure reaches 30%; infrastructure projects are financed: road modernisation, lighting, irrigation, and land reclamation, and the budget of more than 4 billion UAH allocated for implementation (KSE, 2024).

In the context of decentralisation and transformation of the Ukrainian economy, territorial communities play an important role in the development of the agro-industrial complex. It is at their level that a significant part of agrarian policy, land management, and infrastructure support for agrarian businesses are implemented. However, it is quite difficult to assess the real economic contribution of communities to the development of the agro-industrial complex due to the lack of systematic analytics based on clear and relevant indicators. Definition of a system of key economic indicators is a necessary condition for forming an effective national policy in the field of rural development and agrarian support. Such indicators will allow not only to compare the effectiveness of communities in the agricultural sector, but also to promote transparent budget decisions, encourage investment in rural areas, and increase the capacity of communities as basic centres of agrarian growth. According to statistics, in 2023, the share of the rural population was 29.9%, while rural residents make up more than 50% of the low-income categories. According to 2023 data, at the national level, GDP per capita was about 2,159.95 UAH, and the average regional differences in the team of rural communities can be significantly lower, approximately in the range of 1,500-2,000 UAH. More than 34.5% of local budget revenues are generated by grants and subsidies, and agribusiness

occupies an important place in the development of the tax base, in particular, due to the single tax and land tax, together these items bring at least 3.9% of GDP (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, n.d.). In 2024, more than 65% of agricultural land is located within the amalgamated territorial communities, but only about 20% of them have approved spatial development plans or agrarian strategies (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, n.d.). More than 40% of these communities face negative demographic dynamics of the rural population, which is directly related to the reduction of agricultural production and a shortage of labour. In addition, approximately 25% of local budget revenues in rural communities are generated from the agrarian sector, but the effectiveness of using these funds largely depends on the managerial capabilities of the territorial communities themselves.

Considering the dynamics of GDP per capita and the role of agribusiness in the development of local budgets, it becomes obvious that there is a need to form a clear system of economic indicators that would reflect the real impact of territorial communities on the development of the agro-industrial complex. Such indicators should cover: the share of the agro-industrial complex in the income structure of communities (especially through the single tax of group IV, land tax, personal income tax); the dynamics of employment in the agrarian sector at the community level; the volume of investments in agrarian infrastructure; the level of subsidies and subventions aimed at the development of agricultural production; the coefficient of self-sufficiency of the community with agricultural products and logistics services. The introduction of such indicators will allow objectively assessing the effectiveness of attracting rural areas to the development of the agrarian sphere, will contribute to the development of a transparent policy of supporting rural communities and a more reasonable redistribution of budget resources.

Considering the areas of rural development (support for sustainable agriculture, using innovation and digitalisation in the agricultural sector, increasing the competitiveness of farms, developing the rural economy and employment, social cohesion and quality of life, and territorial integration and local initiatives) in accordance

with the proposals of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union (CAP), sustainable development to attract new forms of investment resources is an urgent issue. Each territorial community tries to create a favourable investment climate and be open to proposals. Accordingly, it is necessary to have complete information about the available resources of the community and determine possible areas for their use, which should be reflected in the developed document, which can be an agro-economic passport, methodological recommendations for the development of which are provided by specialists of the project "German-Ukrainian agropolitical dialogue" (Project manager – Mariya Yaroshko) together with researchers of the National Research Centre "Institute of Agrarian Economics" of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (Pugachev *et al.*, 2023).

Due to the project "German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)" (APD German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue, n.d.), Ukraine receives support in the development of sustainable agriculture and rural areas, and in increasing international competitiveness in accordance with the principles of market and regulatory policies. The project also provides access to information on German and international experience in creating framework conditions and organising relevant institutions in the field of agrarian policy. Support within the framework of the project "German-Ukrainian agropolitical dialogue" (APD) is provided institutionally, consultationally, and analytically. Consulting support includes providing expert assistance to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine on adapting legislation to EU requirements and standards (within the framework of the Association Agreement and preparation for EU accession) and developing recommendations for the future implementation of EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) mechanisms in Ukraine, for example, on planning, monitoring and control tools. Analytical activities and development of policy recommendations are carried out through the creation of analytical notes, policy reviews, research (for example, on market instruments, rural development) and the development of mechanisms for transparent state support (for example, the state

agrarian register). Educational and informational support is provided by organising training seminars, workshops, conferences for civil servants, farmers, public organisations and researchers, and issuing newsletters and reference books on agrarian policy, markets, support programmes, etc. Regarding the exchange of experience and the involvement of German experts, it is worth noting that this is carried out through the organisation of study trips to Germany and other EU countries to get acquainted with agrarian management models, advisory services, support for rural regions, and through the participation of German experts in working groups on the formation of Ukrainian rural development policy. Regional initiatives are also supported. Thus, the APD creates a bridge between Ukrainian institutions and European experience to strengthen Ukraine's ability to develop an effective agrarian policy and develop rural areas in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Such a passport is developed for a specific community to provide information assistance to various local self-government bodies, while an inventory of all available community resources is carried out for their assessment and further use (Pugachev *et al.*, 2023). In addition, due to the agro-economic passport of the community, its investment attractiveness is determined and measures are developed to support rural and agrarian development and attract new forms of investment resources. The tasks during the creation of the agro-economic passport of a particular community are: monitoring of economic, land, human resources, demographic and logistics processes, in a particular territorial community; evaluating human resources that have a production purpose; organising an assessment of the state of land resources; analysing the state of agricultural production in each individual direction of production and in accordance with

all industries; analysing the development of the community in strategic areas and substantiating possible priorities for the agro-economic development of a particular community. The agro-economic passport contains a general description of the territorial community, socio-demographic analysis, assessment of the level of employment, development of the agrarian sector within the community, the presence of processing and industrial enterprises, the state of infrastructure, analysis of the development of the social sphere, and an assessment of the investment potential of the community and the agrarian economy.

Especially relevant is the introduction of an agro-economic passport in each territorial community in the context of military operations on the territory of Ukraine, which will help to increase the efficiency of using limited financial resources. The main functions of the agro-economic passport of a territorial community are shown in Table 2. Due to the use of the agro-economic passport for each territorial community, awareness of its resource potential increases, since the passport contains detailed information about: available land plots (their size, purpose, soil quality); existing infrastructure (electricity, roads, warehouses, irrigation) and logistics accessibility (distance to sales markets, railway junctions, warehouses). The agro-economic passport allows agricultural enterprises to see real opportunities for expanding production or joining forces within the community. In addition, due to such a passport, it is possible to form an investment profile of the community by systematising data on existing agricultural enterprises; free production areas; labour potential (availability of specialists, unemployed) and existing programmes of state support and financing. Investors receive a convenient and officially confirmed overview of what they can invest in with the least risks (Zatyshnyak *et al.*, 2025).

Table 2. Main functions of the agro-economic passport of a territorial community

Function	Essence of the function	Expected economic effect
Analytical	Summarising statistical data on population, land, infrastructure, and enterprises	Making economically sound decisions at the local level
Investment	Determination of the investment potential of a community (land and human resources, logistics, etc.)	Increase in the investment attractiveness of the territory, attracting external investors

Table 2, Continued

Function	Essence of the function	Expected economic effect
Management system	Use of passport as a tool for programme development and budget planning. Development of a vision for the development of the agrarian sphere in the medium and long term.	Efficient use of community resources and improving the effectiveness of management decisions. Creation of sustainable development strategies, adaptation to changes in the external environment.
Monitoring system	Assessment of changes in the land, labour, and demographic potential of the community.	Identification of risks and response to problems in a timely manner.
Information	Provision of open access to data on the agrarian sphere of the community.	Increase in transparency, increase in investor and partner confidence.
Coordination	Systematisation of information for interaction between communities, government agencies, and businesses.	Improvement of the efficiency of territorial development management and planning.

Source: compiled by the authors based on M.I. Pugachev *et al.* (2023), V. Zatyshnyak *et al.* (2025)

Such a passport is an effective tool for promoting agrarian cooperation, because due to the analytical data of the passport, the community can identify a critical mass of small producers for creating a cooperative; determine the types of cooperation (sales, technical, processing) that are most appropriate, and substantiate the need for joint equipment or logistics solutions. This allows creating competitive value chains at the community level. The public agro-economic passport of the community promotes transparency of data on land and other resources and builds trust on the part of potential partners, in particular banks, investors, and donors. Thus, the agro-economic passport acts as an information basis for planning, cooperation, and investment, giving communities and farmers a common “data language” for decision-making.

In the context of war and market changes, the institutional capacity of territorial communities is gradually weakening. The lack of a strong, resource-rich and strategically oriented system of the territorial community creates significant risks for the sustainable functioning of the agricultural sector (Kussul, 2023). First, without effective management at the local level, agrolistics is disrupted, since communities are not able to ensure proper coordination regarding the storage, transportation, and sale of agricultural products, which is especially critical in the context of military operations and interruptions in national logistics. Second, weak territorial communities are not able to exercise proper control over the rational use of land resources, which leads to soil degradation and the growth of unauthorised development. In addition,

without a strong territorial community, the possibility of effective support for small and medium-sized agricultural producers is lost, in particular, in the field of access to state and international grants, support programmes, and educational initiatives. Communities without a strong economic foundation become sources of social vulnerability, which leads to an increase in unemployment, increased migration, and a shortage of labour resources. This situation directly affects the stability of agricultural production and tax revenues. As a result, the investment attractiveness of rural areas decreases sharply. Finally, the weakened territorial community is not able to perform its critical function of ensuring food security at the local level, which in war conditions turns into a national risk (Niemets *et al.*, 2018; Ma *et al.*, 2022). Thus, the weak system of the territorial community threatens not only local agrarian development, but also undermines the basis of the country’s economic stability as a whole. Therefore, the development of a strong, efficient and financially sound model of territorial governance is a key factor in preserving and modernising the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

In accordance with the strategy for the development of territorial communities and the adopted programmes of economic and social development of rural areas of specific communities, which are developed by each individual community, determine the needs and areas of its development. It is important to identify which areas of development can be achieved through the further functioning of the agrarian sphere, especially at the expense of business structures, the role of which is shown in Figure 1.

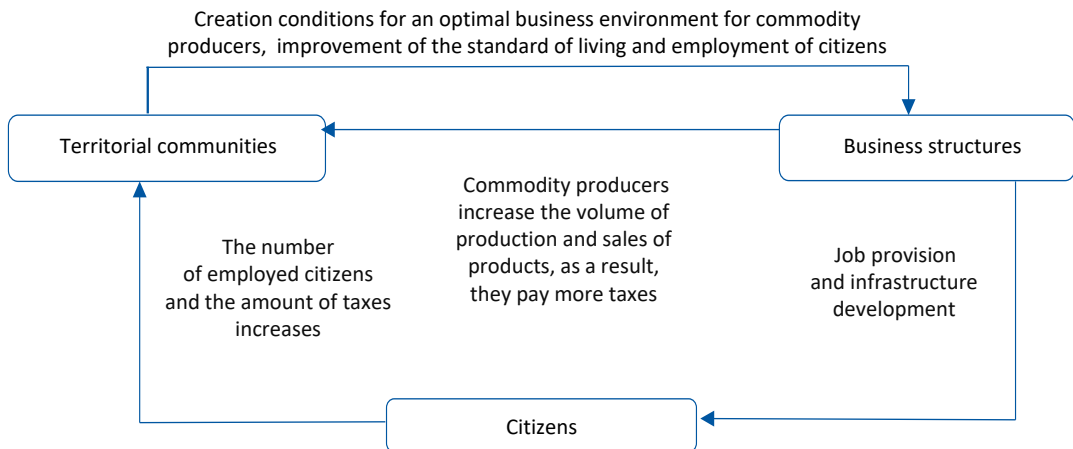


Figure 1. Scheme of optimal cooperation between business structures, territorial communities, and citizens to ensure sustainable development of the agrarian sphere

Source: compiled by the authors

Analysing Figure 1, it should be noted that optimal cooperation can be achieved by expanding the activities of business entities in territorial communities, especially if it is successful not only for the owner of the business structure, but also benefits the territorial community. It is also possible to create specific clusters for the production of agricultural products for further sale. In addition, each territorial community needs to prescribe tasks for business structures and measures for their implementation, indicating the terms and methods of implementation, the necessary sources, and amounts of funding, broken down by year. Indicators that will be used to monitor performance and the expected result must be highlighted. Each area of development of a territorial community will require a separate justification from the business structure, outlining requests not only for financial resources, but also for human resources and material and technical means. However, in this case, the agro-economic passport would be similar to an investment project or a business plan. Therefore, it is enough to highlight the areas of development of the agrarian sphere in cooperation with business structures, volumes, and sources of funding, and most importantly to show how each business structure will contribute to the further development of the territorial community, whether their activities will lead to an increase in employment, an increase in the overall

level of income of the local population, ensuring the quality of their life, the development of social infrastructure, increasing revenues to the local budget and solving existing problems. The agro-economic passport is most valuable for domestic and external investors, and for orientation in the development of local support programmes – which will give the greatest result in conditions of limited funding.

To ensure further sustainable development of the agrarian sphere at the level of the territorial community, it is advisable to develop the following areas:

1. Financial, credit, and investment development of a particular territorial community. To implement this area, it is necessary to redistribute the available financial resources of the territorial community, directing them to the implementation of investment projects in the agrarian sphere. It is also necessary to introduce a system of partial reimbursement by the state of rates on loans granted to agricultural producers and other enterprises that are involved in the development of the optimal infrastructure of the territorial community.

2. Improvement of resource and information support in territorial communities should be carried out by implementing the following measures: use various marketing tools to form a positive image of both the territorial community and the business structures that work in it; ensure,

as far as possible, the introduction of special programmes to support the territorial community of entrepreneurs-beginners in the agrarian sphere, for example, to form a base on the availability of free premises for both industrial and non-industrial purposes, which can be leased to these enterprises; ensure the involvement of enterprises in solving various social issues for the development of territorial communities.

3. Providing information and consulting support for agricultural enterprises in each territorial community, which can be carried out by organising “unified advisory days” with the involvement of representatives of state, local, tax, and regulatory authorities; use the Internet network to provide remote information and advice through improving the site of the territorial community, which will allow access to information resources; provision of methodological assistance in the aspect of forming charters, agreements, and business plans during the creation of agricultural enterprises, which will increase their number in the territorial community.

4. Introduction of the position of adviser on agrarian and rural development in communities to improve approaches to the implementation of the state’s agrarian policy at the local level, and to improve communication and information transmission between farmers, residents of the community, and government bodies at various levels in the field of agrarian and rural development.

5. Increase the number and restoration of infrastructure facilities in territorial communities, the function of which is to support business structures. This can be achieved by providing advice on the creation of unions of agricultural producers and business incubators with the involvement of insurance companies and credit unions in the community.

All these areas of development of territorial communities have the potential not only to contribute to the expansion and modernisation of agricultural enterprises, but also to significantly increase the level of awareness of potential investors about the opportunities and prospects for cooperation in a particular territorial community. The active involvement of the local population in information campaigns and development processes creates the basis for greater social cohesion and support for initiatives aimed

at sustainable development. Such an integrated approach to the development of territorial communities contributes to improving the efficiency of resource management, attracting investment and ensuring stable economic growth of each individual territorial community.

In scientific research, special attention is paid to a comprehensive analysis of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine in the context of its sustainable development, where territorial communities play a key role. Researchers like M. Dyachenko & V. Zhmudenko (2023), emphasised the importance of the agrarian sector as the foundation of food security, which is extremely relevant in war conditions. Their study focused on the adaptability of agricultural production to the conditions of crisis challenges and on identifying mechanisms for strengthening local food systems, in particular, through the creation of closed supply chains for resources and products. A. Herasymenko (2023) also emphasised that the development of the agrarian sector cannot be effective without attracting the human potential of rural areas, the motivational environment, and institutional support from communities.

A significant contribution to the deepening of the conceptual framework of research was made by such researchers as O. Popova (2012), V. Ryabokon (2016), L. Yemelyanova (2017), who substantiated the need to distinguish between the concepts of “agrarian sphere” and “agrarian sector”. Researchers point out that the agrarian sphere is a broader concept that includes not only the production component, but also the social, infrastructural, spatial, and ecological components of rural areas. It is within the framework of the agrarian sphere that a multi-vector interaction between the population, economic activity and natural resources is formed. This broad understanding helps to more effectively assess the role of territorial communities as key actors in managing rural development. V. Ryabokon (2016) referred to the agrarian sphere as an association of all agricultural enterprises and business entities that allow ensuring the sale of agricultural products, efficient operation of social infrastructure and the development of agrarian policy at the international, national, and regional levels. O. Popova (2012) emphasised that it is worth using the definition of

“agrosphere”. According to the researcher, the agricultural sphere is formed and operates in rural areas, using its resource base, in particular material, natural, spatial, and labour. It is the system-forming basis of rural development and determines its progress and sustainability. The researcher described the relationship between human capital, natural resources, agricultural producers, and infrastructure in rural areas. The researcher emphasised that human potential is a key resource of the agrarian sphere, agricultural production plays an important role in the economy of rural areas, and agricultural landscapes dominate the structure of their socio-economic space. Thus, the basis of agrarian development and rural communities is based on three inter-related elements: population, economic activity, and territorial resources. L. Yemelyanova (2017) considered the essence and features of the agrarian sphere, which means “a system characterised by the presence of a basic industry, around which a certain environment is formed, namely: rural, which determines the specifics of its certain functions, level, conditions, lifestyle of the population”. Modelling of sustainable development of the agrarian sphere is carried out considering the factors of the agrarian sector, its impact on food security, environmental situation, and rural development; quality of life, which is one of the main factors in the development of human and natural capital. I. Tsymbalyuk & L. Rykovska (2017), synthesising the interpretation of the definitions “agrarian sphere” and “agrarian sector”, proposed their correlation as a whole and partial. This follows from the fact that the concept of “sphere” is much broader than the definition of “sector”. Therefore, the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy is a narrower concept than the agrarian sphere.

Scientific approaches by A. Sopol (2024) expanded the concept of agrarian development, drawing attention to the need for constant monitoring of the state of the agrarian sector, which allows responding in time to structural changes in the rural economy. A. Sopol (2024) focused on the agrarian sector, which plays an important role in the functioning of the country's economy, so it needs constant monitoring of its indicators and updating. This will allow identifying all structural changes in a timely manner and

priority development vectors. Views reflected in research by L. Niemets *et al.* (2018), Y. Ma *et al.* (2022), N. Kussul (2023), who highlighted the challenges associated with military operations on the territory of Ukraine, which significantly affect the agrarian sector. In these circumstances, territorial communities act as the first line of response, which requires them to be adaptive, prompt, and responsible resource management. But this study not only considered the impact of martial law, but also offered a constructive model for overcoming challenges through the development of territorial communities. Communities were considered not only as reactive structures, but also as key agents of sustainable development, which have their own planning and strategic management tools. The use of remote sensing and data analysis (GIS, Big Data) technologies helps communities to assess damage and plan recovery (Novak, 2022). S. Stepanenko (2023) emphasised in his research the prospects of transition to a circular economy in the agrarian sector, which is directly related to the activities of territorial communities as local management centres that can implement innovative models of production and consumption. H. Studinska (2024) noted the polycrisis nature of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine, emphasising the need for a systematic approach to overcoming challenges, which is relevant for territorial communities that must work for the sustainability and development of their territories. This study also recognised the existence of crisis phenomena, but focused on the potential of territorial communities as key actors capable of ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture through effective management of local resources. In general, analysing these sources, it can be concluded that territorial communities in Ukraine are of key importance for the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere. They are entities that create conditions for efficient use of resources, introduction of innovations, ensuring social stability and food security. They need support in the form of methodological tools (agro-economic passport), access to digital technologies and resources, and integration into national and regional development strategies.

Thus, the analysis of various scientific approaches shows that the effective functioning

of the agrarian sphere in Ukraine is impossible without the active participation of territorial communities that have not only resources, but also managerial powers to implement sustainable development strategies. Rural communities become a space of concentration of human, natural, and institutional capital, which in the context of decentralisation turns them into full-fledged participants in agrarian transformation. Thus, it is territorial communities that act as catalysts for the integration of socio-economic, spatial, and environmental processes within the agrarian sphere of Ukraine.

CONCLUSIONS

The study defines that the agrarian sector is considered to be the sector of the state economy, which includes all subjects of economic activity, regardless of the organisational and legal form and form of ownership, engaged in the production of agricultural products and products of its processing, and all enterprises that serve this sector. But the agrarian sphere is a much broader concept, which includes both the agrarian sector of the economy and the entire social infrastructure of rural areas. That is, it is the “agrarian sphere” that is a comprehensive category for the entire rural area, which directly includes such processes of life in rural areas as social and agricultural production.

The study analysed how the war affected the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy and outlined directions for further development of rural areas in accordance with the directions of SAP. During the military operations on the territory of Ukraine, agricultural producers suffered the greatest losses due to damage and destruction of agricultural machinery. In particular, direct losses due to damage and destruction of agricultural machinery amount to approximately 5.8 billion USD, and losses from theft and destruction of products amount to 1.9 billion USD. The destruction of grain storage facilities led to a loss of storage capacity of 11.4 million tonnes, and damaged storage facilities have an additional 3.3 million tonnes, the total cost of their restoration is estimated at 1.8 billion USD. Indirect losses of the agro-industrial complex reach 40.3 billion USD. A weak system of territorial communities creates serious risks for the functioning

of the agricultural sector, especially in conditions of war and market transformations. Agricultural households lost approximately 2.25 billion USD, of which 1.26 billion USD in crop production and 0.98 billion USD in animal husbandry. In 2023, 25% of households reduced or stopped production, and in the front-line regions this figure reaches 38%. These losses significantly complicate the restoration of the agricultural sector and require systematic support to ensure the country's food security.

As of 2024, more than 65% of agricultural land is located within united communities, but only about 20% of them have approved spatial development plans or agrarian strategies. In addition, more than 40% of communities have a negative dynamics of the rural population, which is directly related to the loss of agricultural production and human resources. About 25% of local budgets in rural communities are formed at the expense of the agrarian sector, but the effectiveness of using these funds largely depends on the managerial capacity of the territorial communities themselves. In such a situation, the development of a strong, professionally managed and financially autonomous model of a territorial community is critical for ensuring food security, investment stability, and social cohesion at the local level in a protracted war.

To ensure the development of territorial communities by stimulating the creation of new jobs, business diversification in rural areas, which will ultimately lead to an improvement in the quality of life of the rural population, the specialists of the project “German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)” developed and proposed to apply an agro-economic passport in territorial communities. It allows monitoring economic, land, human resources, demographic and logistics processes in a particular territorial community; to assess human resources and the state of land resources; to analyse the state of agricultural production in each line of production and in accordance with all industries, to identify possible strategic vectors of community development. The areas of further development of territorial communities for the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere are financial, credit, and investment development, improvement of resource and information support, information and consulting

support for agricultural producers, and restoration and expansion of infrastructure.

None.

FUNDING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

REFERENCES

- [1] APD German-Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.apd-ukraine.de/ua/pro-projekt/zagalna-informacija/>.
- [2] Borshchevsky, V., Datskiv, R., & Stetsko, Y. (2024). Prospects for the development of agglomerations in post-war Ukraine: Institutional and spatial aspects. *Regional Studies*, 113(3), 52-61. doi:10.36818/1562-0905-2024-3-4.
- [3] Compensation to employers for employing IDPs. (2023). Retrieved from <https://sutysky-rada.gov.ua/news/1703834323/>.
- [4] Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 "On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the Period until 2030". (2019). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>.
- [5] Dyachenko, M., & Zhmudenko, V. (2023). The agricultural sector of Ukraine: Current state and its restoration in the context of transformational changes. *Economy and Society*, 56. doi:10.32782/2524-0072/2023-56-8.
- [6] eRobota: Grants from the state for starting or developing a business. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://surli.cc/hyhjau>.
- [7] FAO analytical data. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org>.
- [8] Gaiduchenko, S., Kalashnikova, K., Naboka, L., Korotych, O., & Degtyar, O. (2024). Peculiarities of the development of social capital of territorial communities in Ukraine. *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series "Economics"*, 11(4), 40-51. doi:10.52566/msu-econ4.2024.40.
- [9] Herasymenko, A. (2023). The influence of socio-economic factors of motivation on labor productivity in the effective agribusiness system. *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, 1(48), 378-387. doi:10.55643/fcaptop1.48.2023.3980.
- [10] Hutorov, A. (2021). Methodical bases for assessing the level of sustainability of the agrarian sector of economy. *Investytsiyi: Praktyka ta Dosvid*, 12, 5-11. doi:10.32702/2306-6814.2021.12.5.
- [11] Kalina, I., Shkolenko, O., Shulyar, N., Kosmidailo, I., Palii, S., & Panchenko, O. (2024). Directions of financing the needs of rebuilding the agricultural sector of Ukraine. *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, 4(57), 351-362. doi:10.55643/fcaptop4.57.2024.4301.
- [12] Kondratenko, N., Velychko, V., & Troian, V. (2024). Analysis of the state and features of the development of territorial communities in Ukraine. *Economy and Society*, 60. doi:10.32782/2524-0072/2024-60-135.
- [13] KSE. (2024). *Agriculture in Ukraine: Pre-war, status QUO and a look ahead*. Retrieved from <https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Market-analysis-and-Outlook-of-Ukraine-2023.pdf>.
- [14] Kussul, N., Drozd, S., Yailymova, H., Shelestov, A., Lemoine, G., & Deininger, K. (2023). Assessing damage to agricultural fields from military actions in Ukraine: An integrated approach using statistical indicators and machine learning. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 125, article number 103562. doi:10.1016/j.jag.2023.103562.
- [15] Law of Ukraine No. 280/97-VR "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine". (1997). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-bp#Text>.
- [16] Ma, Y., Lyu, D., Sun, K., Li, S., Zhu, B., Zhao, R., Zheng, M., & Song, K. (2022). Spatiotemporal analysis and war impact assessment of agricultural land in Ukraine using RS and GIS technology. *Land*, 11(10), article number 1810. doi:10.3390/land11101810.
- [17] New EU common agricultural policy enters into force. (2023). Retrieved from <https://dia.dp.gov.ua/nabula-chinnosti-nova-spilna-silskogospodarska-politika-yes>.

- [18] Niemets, L., Lohvynova, M., Kandyba, Y., Klyuchko, L., & Kraynukov, O. (2018). Transformation of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine: Approaches to study. *Human Geography Journal*, 24, 31-38. doi: [10.26565/2076-1333-2018-24-03](https://doi.org/10.26565/2076-1333-2018-24-03).
- [19] Novak, A., Pravdyvets, O., Chornyi, O., Sumbaieva, L., Akimova, L., & Akimov, O. (2022). Financial and economic security in the field of financial markets at the stage of european integration. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 7(5), article number e0835. doi: [10.26668/businessreview/2022.v7i5.e835](https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2022.v7i5.e835).
- [20] Popova, O. (2012). [Agrosphere: Socio-economic content and principles of sustainable development](#). *Economy of Ukraine*, 5, 73-84.
- [21] Pugachev, M.I., Patyka, N.I., Pasichnyk, Y.V., Korinets, R.Ya., Yaroshko, M.S., & Pavlenko, S.L. (2023). [Development of an agro-economic passport of a community: Methodological recommendations](#). Kyiv: NNC "IAE".
- [22] Report on direct infrastructure damage from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine as of early 2024. (2024). Retrieved from https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/01.01.24_Damages_Report.pdf.
- [23] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 124 "Some Issues of the Activities of Central Executive Bodies". (2021). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/124-2021-п#Text>.
- [24] Ryabokon, V.P. (2016). [Development of social infrastructure of rural areas](#). *Economics of the Agricultural Complex*, 4, 56-65.
- [25] Shestakovska, T., & Dementov, I. (2023). State policy to support sustainable development of territorial communities in Ukraine. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University. Economic Sciences*, 340(2), 359-366. doi: [10.31891/2307-5740-2025-340-57](https://doi.org/10.31891/2307-5740-2025-340-57).
- [26] Solop, A. (2024). The agricultural sector of Ukraine: Modern challenges and opportunities. *Tavria Scientific Bulletin. Series: Economics*, 20, 147-158. doi: [10.32782/2708-0366/2024.20.17](https://doi.org/10.32782/2708-0366/2024.20.17).
- [27] State Statistics Service of Ukraine. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>.
- [28] Stepanenko, S., Kuzoma, V., & Tymoshenko, K. (2023). Current state and directions of further circular agricultural economy development in Ukraine. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 9(4), 223-233. doi: [10.30525/2256-0742/2023-9-4-223-233](https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2023-9-4-223-233).
- [29] Studinska, H. (2024). [Poly-crisis of the agrarian sphere of Ukraine](#). In *Formation of market relations in Ukraine: Collection of scientific works* (pp. 70-78). Kyiv: DNDIIME.
- [30] Tsymbalyuk, I., & Rykovska, L. (2017). [Theoretical analysis of the essence and components of the definition of "agrarian sphere"](#). *Economic Journal of the Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European National University*, 4, 13-19.
- [31] Ukraine received the status of candidate for EU membership. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://surl.li/axyogi>.
- [32] Yemelyanova, L.V. (2017). [Sustainable development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine as an object of modeling](#). *Agrosvit*, 10, 30-34.
- [33] Zatyshnyak, V., Pavlenko, S., & Yaroshko, M. (2025). [Agrarian and rural development of territorial communities](#). Kyiv: German-Ukrainian agricultural policy dialogue.
- [34] Zharsky, O., & Rogalya, B. (2024). The economic environment of territorial communities under martial law. *Agrarian Economics*, 17(1), 70-77. doi: [10.31734/agrarecon2024.01.070](https://doi.org/10.31734/agrarecon2024.01.070).

Тетяна Балановська

Кандидат економічних наук, професор
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6814-5888>

Вікторія Сотник

Кандидат економічних наук, доцент
Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України
03041, вул. Героїв Оборони, 15, м. Київ, Україна
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0507-2348>

Марія Ярошко

Керівник проєкту
Проєкт «Німецько-український агрополітичний діалог»
01054, вул. Рейтарська, 29-б, м. Київ, Україна
<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3965-157X>

Роль територіальних громад у забезпеченні сталого розвитку аграрної сфери України

Анотація. В умовах воєнного стану в Україні, перерозподілу світових продовольчих ринків формуються нові передумови для сталого розвитку аграрної сфери. Метою статті було обґрунтування необхідності розвитку територіальної громади як шляху до сталого розвитку аграрної сфери. У дослідженні використано такі методи, як аналіз статистичних даних, системний підхід, узагальнення, абстрактно-логічний метод і метод синтезу. Визначено, що головним завданням країни є збереження аграрної сфери у сприятливому стані, щоб забезпечити задоволення потреб не лише населення, а й майбутніх поколінь. Доведено, що для досягнення сталого розвитку сільського господарства необхідно впроваджувати комплексні заходи, які сприятимуть досягненню сталості та забезпечуватимуть синергетичний ефект для економіки, довкілля і суспільства. При цьому акцентовано увагу на тому, що водночас цей розвиток значною мірою залежить від спроможності територіальних громад, адже саме на їхньому рівні формуються умови для розбудови соціальної інфраструктури, якісного надання публічних послуг, створення гідних умов праці та можливостей для самореалізації мешканців. Окреслено, що кожна громада володіє унікальним ресурсним потенціалом і має передумови для економічного зростання, які необхідно ефективно реалізовувати. Сформульовано, що важливим інструментом для планування та моніторингу цього процесу може стати агроекономічний паспорт громади, який є комплексним документом, що містить: загальну характеристику території та соціально-демографічний профіль; інформацію про наявність промислових, переробних підприємств і об'єктів інфраструктури; дані щодо рівня зайнятості та стану соціальної сфери; визначення перспективних напрямів агроекономічного розвитку. Практична цінність запровадження агроекономічного паспорта полягає в можливості системного моніторингу економічних, земельних, людських ресурсів, демографічних і логістичних процесів на рівні громади. Це в свою чергу сприятиме обґрунтованому управлінню ресурсами, оцінці людського потенціалу, ефективному аналізу стану сільськогосподарського виробництва по товаровиробникам, а також формуванню стратегій сталого розвитку територій

Ключові слова: аграрна сфера; аграрний сектор; сільськогосподарські підприємства; агроекономічний паспорт; сталий розвиток; територіальна громада