

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL PARADIGM OF THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODERN STATE

Natalia Yanchuk¹, Viacheslav Barba², Vita Matsko³

Abstract. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic and legal aspects of the concept of sustainable development in a modern state, considering the history of its formation and evolution. It demonstrates that the concept of sustainable development emerged in response to the intensification of economic, environmental and social contradictions within industrial civilisation. It traces the origins of these ideas in the works of T. Malthus, who was one of the first to highlight the limited nature of natural resources, and in V. Vernadsky's teachings on the noosphere, in which human collective intelligence is considered the driving force behind the transformation of the biosphere. Considerable attention has been paid to the contributions of the Club of Rome, particularly its reports: "The Limits to Growth", "Mankind at the Crossroads", "The First Global Revolution", "Beyond Growth", "Factor Four: Half the Input, Double the Output", and "The Limits to Growth: 30 Years Later", which provided the scientific basis for reconsidering the concept of unlimited economic growth. This paper analyses the role of international UN conferences and programme documents, particularly the report "Our Common Future", the 1992 Rio de Janeiro conference and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in shaping the modern understanding of sustainable development as an integrated economic and legal model. It is demonstrated that sustainable development is an integrative model combining economic growth, social stability and environmental security, and that effective implementation requires proper legal support. The role of the state in establishing legal mechanisms to regulate economic processes while taking into account the interests of present and future generations is defined. Particular attention is paid to the legal support required for the economic aspect of sustainable development. This includes the declarative nature of regulatory provisions, fragmented legislation, a lack of clearly defined economic sustainability indicators, and inconsistent national legislation with international standards. Special emphasis is placed on the need to integrate economic and legal instruments into a unified strategic management system for state development. The *methodological basis of the study* was the philosophical, general scientific and special scientific approaches and research methods. The dialectical method was fundamental to this study, enabling sustainable development to be viewed as an ever-evolving, dynamic phenomenon influenced by economic, legal and social factors. This method enabled the evolution of views on sustainable development to be traced and internal contradictions between economic growth and the limited nature of natural resources to be identified. The historical and economic method was employed to analyse the formation and evolution of the concept of sustainable development. The systemic approach enabled the identification of the role and place of law in ensuring the economic sustainability of the state, as well as the interconnection between legal norms and the economic mechanisms of development. The generalisation method was employed to systematise scientific approaches, draw conclusions and develop theoretical generalisations concerning the issue of legal support for sustainable economic development. The formal-logical method identified contradictions in the conceptual apparatus used in the theory of the new development model. The *purpose of the study* is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the economic and legal aspects of the concept of the sustainable development of the modern state. This will involve clarifying the historical preconditions for its formation and identifying key issues relating to the legal support of sustainable

¹ Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine (*corresponding author*)

E-mail: yanchuknd@ukr.net

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0491-0995>

² Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

E-mail: Barbaslava1@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9436-1699>

³ Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

E-mail: mazko95@ukr.net

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4149-8744>



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economic development. The study will also justify ways of improving the legal mechanisms for implementing the principles of sustainable development in the context of modern socio-economic transformations. The results of this study enable a deeper scientific understanding of the economic and legal principles of sustainable development in the modern state. They also help to systematise the historical stages of its formation and the main theoretical approaches, as well as identifying key issues relating to the legal support of sustainable development. The study's practical value lies in its comprehensive combination of economic and legal aspects of the concept of sustainable development. This enables one to substantiate recommendations for improving state policy, align national approaches with international standards, and establish a methodological foundation for future scientific research in this field. *Conclusion.* An effective economic and legal framework for sustainable development in a modern state requires a comprehensive approach based on the rule of law, long-term planning, state accountability and public engagement in achieving sustainable development goals. Clearly, the key problems of legal support for the concept of a modern state's sustainable development are complex and multifaceted, covering regulatory, institutional and sociocultural aspects. Overcoming these issues requires a holistic approach involving the systematic improvement of legislation, the strengthening of inter-sectoral and inter-level coordination, the development of effective law enforcement mechanisms and the enhancement of the role of law in shaping the foundations of sustainable economic development.

Keywords: sustainable economic development, concept of sustainable development, legal framework, state policy, strategy, sustainable development model.

JEL Classification: B22, O15

1. Introduction

In the second half of the 20th century, humanity realised the need to transition to a new model of development. The problems faced by human civilisation in the 20th century – namely, the decline in the material balance of the biosphere, population growth and social inequality – require a new approach to their resolution. The continuous deepening of crises in many areas of global development has necessitated a rethink of goals and priorities, the justification of new values and ethical criteria, and the formation of a new worldview.

This awareness prompts states to seek new approaches to socio-economic development and the effective use of natural resources. One such approach is the concept of sustainable development, which involves fundamental changes to society. Developing and implementing the concept of sustainable development is a strategic task for the modern state that will transform people's worldview and secure a shared future for the Ukrainian people.

This concept is revealed through a combination of the economic, social and environmental components of development, which determine its complex nature. As R. Maksymovych rightly points out, the concept of sustainable development involves economic growth, innovative approaches to environmental protection, and raising social standards. This means that economic growth should not be achieved by depleting natural resources or causing environmental damage. The principles of sustainable development guide states as they seek to balance economic, social and environmental requirements. Therefore, sustainable

development is a prerequisite for long-term stability, ensuring that the economy promotes wellbeing without violating fundamental environmental and social standards (Maksymovych, 2025).

Ukraine has joined the global process of ensuring sustainable development. "To establish a strategic framework for Ukraine's national development for the period up to 2030 based on the principle of 'leaving no one behind', an inclusive process of adapting the Sustainable Development Goals has been launched... which serve as the basis for integrating efforts aimed at ensuring economic growth, social justice and rational use of natural resources. The process of defining the tasks of the Sustainable Development Goals and establishing a baseline for further monitoring has initiated a national discourse on measuring social progress as a whole and improving the national statistics system" (Matselyukh, 2021).

The legal framework for the sustainable economic development of a modern state involves establishing effective mechanisms to monitor compliance with environmental standards, regulate social relations, encourage business to take responsibility for the environment, and determine public policy priorities. On this subject, N. D. Yanchuk notes that "legal support for sustainable development is a regulatory and legal process aimed at regulating social relations between the state and its bodies, local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities regarding the provision of socio-economic development in order to satisfy the diverse needs (physiological, economic, spiritual, etc.) of both current and future generations in the process of interacting with nature" (Yanchuk, 2009).

However, as A. Hetman rightly notes, "despite the recent increase in interest in the concept of sustainable development, the effectiveness of legal regulation of relations regarding the environmental component remains at an insufficiently high level" (Hetman, 2017). Consequently, scientific research into the economic and legal dimensions of sustainable development enables the identification of gaps in the legislative framework, as well as the proposal of practical implementation strategies.

2. Theoretical Foundations of the Formation of the Concept of Sustainable Development

"Over the past decades, the concept of sustainable development has gained the status of a leading paradigm in scientific and political discourse, which is explained by the need to reconcile socio-economic growth with the needs of environmental protection and intergenerational justice" (Bezdetko, 2025). The historical development of the concept of sustainable development is a relatively recent phenomenon. Concurrently, the ideological origins of this paradigm extend to earlier historical periods, when the limited nature of natural resources and the dependence of social progress on the laws of nature were first recognised.

As early as two hundred years ago, distinguished individuals recognised the necessity for society to formulate its policies in accordance with the available natural resources. The shift in global perspectives on societal advancement is intricately intertwined with the contributions of eminent intellectuals, namely the Englishman Thomas Robert Malthus and the Ukrainian V. Vernadsky.

The ideas of the eminent English economist Thomas Malthus were revolutionary for their time. His work "An Experiment on the Law of Population", published in 1798, brought him considerable notoriety. Contemporary scientists appeared to find Malthus's teachings unpromising, and his conclusions to be unconscionable. The English scientist theoretically demonstrated that an increase in population results in greater consumption of natural resources, ultimately leading to their depletion. He was the first to prove that humanity lives in a world of limited resources that must be managed, otherwise civilisation may decline. His book raised acute questions and provided an original solution, which may or may not have been entirely correct. His merit lies in the fact that he was the first to point out that natural resources are finite. His teaching implies that civilisation's existence depends on the amount of various natural resources. Another important argument of Malthus's is that demographic strategy – the increase in the number of people – should be kept under control. Additionally, the moral elements that should be incorporated into

the concept of sustainable development are worth mentioning. The Englishman viewed these elements as preventive obstacles. "If the population must inevitably be restrained by any obstacles, it is better that this be done by prudent foresight, taking into account the difficulties that descendants will encounter, out of fear of impending poverty, than as a result of the influence of direct poverty and disease" (Malthus, 1908).

V. Vernadsky made an invaluable contribution to the development of the concept of sustainability. In 1923, the scientist put forward one of his most significant ideas: that humans and their minds are the most significant geological force on the planet. In lectures delivered at various French universities between 1921 and 1925, V. Vernadsky paid particular attention to the role of living organisms in natural processes, emphasising the ever-increasing level of human responsibility towards nature. Throughout his Paris lectures, the scientist reflected on the role of the human mind in the evolution of the biosphere. He gradually returned to the idea that the processes taking place are natural and objectively determined, and that the role of the mind will continue to grow in the future. V. Vernadsky linked the development of humanity to the decisive influence of the collective mind on production and other activities that alter the environment and human conditions. This includes the growth of the world's population, the accumulation of waste from domestic and industrial activities, and the resulting environmental impact.

The reports of the Club of Rome made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of sustainable development, considering the crisis of civilisation as a complex of interrelated ecological, economic, social, cultural, demographic, resource and political crises. The Club of Rome was founded by the talented and experienced organiser Aurelio Peccei. Peccei believed that the Club of Rome's main purpose was to draw the world community's attention to humanity's long-term and acute problems. The Club's members identified a range of interconnected problems: "Uncontrolled human settlement on the planet; inequality and heterogeneity of society; social injustice, hunger and malnutrition; significant spread of poverty; unemployment; inflation; energy crisis; existing or potential shortage of natural resources; collapse of international trade and the financial system; protectionism; ignorance and outdated education system; youth rebellion; alienation; urban decay; crime and drug addiction; the explosion of violence and police brutality; torture and terrorism; disregard for law and order; nuclear insanity; political corruption; bureaucracy; environmental degradation; the decline of moral values; loss of faith; a sense of instability and, finally, a lack of awareness of all these complexities and their interconnections" (Peccei, 2016).

The first report to the Club of Rome, titled "The Limits to Growth", was prepared by systems dynamics expert Dennis Meadows. This work revealed the serious flaws of modern civilisation and scientifically proved that, if current attitudes towards the environment and consumer trends continue, humanity will face catastrophe (Dovgyi, 2001). "In seventy-five years," the report stated, "raw material resources will be depleted and food shortages will become catastrophic unless population growth is strictly controlled and economic development is reduced to simple production" (Meadows, 2016). Although the report was heavily criticised for its exaggerations and rather harsh conclusions, it achieved its main goal of "awakening" society, raising important questions and becoming the first large-scale study devoted to this global issue.

In preparing their second report to the Club of Rome, entitled "Humanity at the Crossroads", Mikhail Mesarovich and Eduard Pestel took into account the shortcomings of D. Meadows' work, applying a differential approach to the study of different regions. They drew attention to the contradictions inherent in the modern system of international economic relations. Their report acknowledged that spontaneous economic development is irrational and requires global management. The concept of "zero growth" is giving way to "limited growth". Like the report by D. Meadows, the report by E. Pestel and M. Mesarovic did not offer any solutions or proposals. Instead, it drew the world community's attention to economic, energy, food and other problems once again, showing that immediate action was needed.

By the beginning of the 1990s, approximately twenty reports on a variety of issues had been prepared. A close analysis of the content reveals a recurring theme of planetary dependence. These proposals are directed towards governments, the general public, and the populace of both underdeveloped and developed countries.

A more thorough examination of sustainable development can be found in the report "The First Global Revolution" by A. King and B. Schneider. In addition to a thorough examination of the challenges associated with the transition to sustainable development, this work also encompassed a critique of the market economy. The report observed that the market is ill-suited to the emerging paradigm of civilisation development and fails to consider the interests of future generations. Compared to previous reports, the main feature of this work is that it took regional differences into account and emphasised that all parts of the global community can contribute to improving the environmental situation: the Global South by reducing birth rates, the Global West by overcoming consumerism, and the Global East by making technological improvements that are

environmentally friendly. However, the work was not without certain inaccuracies.

The 1992 report *Beyond Growth* deserves special attention. It analyses what has changed and what has been achieved in the twenty years since the Club of Rome's first report on the subject was published. This is, of course, an ongoing development of the idea of stopping material growth and transitioning to sustainable development. Just as the agricultural and industrial revolutions changed the course of human civilisation, the authors argue that humanity is now facing an ecological revolution that will require a change in priorities and values (Meadows, 1994). The authors emphasise that there are significant differences between these three revolutions. While the first (agrarian) revolution lasted thousands of years and the second (industrial) revolution lasted hundreds of years, with the current rate of growth, humanity has only a few decades left for the ecological revolution – the lifespan of two or three generations. The sooner humanity realises this, the better.

Not only did the authors reaffirm their conclusion that current economic and population growth trends are leading to collapse, they also demonstrated that humanity can transition to a sustainable development model without halting economic growth or reducing living standards in developed countries.

A new report by the Club of Rome, "Factors Four", played an important role in shaping ideas about sustainable development. The authors argue that doubling material production while quadrupling the efficiency of natural resource use would halve the burden on the environment.

In one of the latest reports by the Club of Rome, "The Limits to Growth: 30 Years Later", emphasise that humanity has already exceeded some of the biosphere's sustainability parameters and that sensible policies are needed to reduce the negative consequences for society and the natural environment. They argue that all inhabitants of the planet should consider the long-term consequences of their actions and the decisions that lead to them (Meadows, 2004).

The main ideas formulated by the Club of Rome have undoubtedly raised awareness among citizens and governments worldwide of the urgent need to change their lifestyle. The first step towards building a sustainable society was the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Environment, which was attended by 113 countries. This conference defined the joint actions of international organisations on environmental issues for the first time, and agreed on the financial and procedural aspects of these actions. The conference participants concluded that further human civilisation is possible only if it is based on the sustainable use of natural resources. Two important documents were adopted at the conference: the Declaration of Principles, which set out 26 principles reflecting the

global community's attitude towards the environment; and the Plan of Action, which set out 109 political, social, economic and organisational measures on environmental issues (Declaration, 1972).

Following the Stockholm Conference, numerous forums on environmental issues emerged, but the International Commission on Environment and Development's report, titled "Our Common Future" and led by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, marked a turning point. This report provided the first definition of sustainable development. The authors clearly demonstrate that environmental problems cannot be solved without addressing socioeconomic and political issues directly, and emphasise the responsibility of current generations towards future generations for the first time (Brundtland, 1987).

The sustainable development programme developed by the Brundtland Commission was supported by many prominent scientists and politicians. This support led to the UN International Conference on Environment and Development being held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The conference's greatest achievement was acknowledging that environmental problems cannot be considered separately from development. It has been proven that there is a close connection between poverty and low living standards, and the standard of living in a country. Problems such as poverty, energy consumption, natural resource depletion, population growth and climate change have attracted unprecedented levels of attention. The main outcome of the conference was the adoption of the document Agenda for the 21st Century, which set out proposals for collaboration across one hundred and fifty fields of science and production.

To give new impetus to the implementation of the "Agenda for the 21st Century", the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. At this summit, it was confirmed once again that the idea would be developed further, as evidenced by the adoption of a new document – the Plan of Implementation – at the highest level. Unlike Agenda 21, the Plan set out timeframes for the global community's progress towards sustainable development for the first time. The practical implementation of the concept of sustainable development began in 2005 (Plan, 2002). By this time, states must have prepared by developing concepts, action plans, strategies and programmes, and creating bodies to implement the new course of socio-economic development. The decade from 2005 to 2015 marks the start of the transition to a sustainable society.

Another key moment in the evolution of the concept of sustainable development was the UN General Assembly's adoption on September 25, 2015, of the resolution "Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development" (Resolution 2015), which set out 17 sustainable development goals relating to social, economic and environmental issues.

3. Problems of Legal Support for the Concept of Sustainable Economic Development of a Modern State

One of the most important tasks facing the modern state is the need for the country as a whole, as well as its regions, to transition from merely proclaiming the basic principles of sustainable development, to developing and implementing the concept of sustainable development, as well as specific mechanisms for its implementation. The aforementioned factors are interconnected with the intensification of contemporary global problems, including the unfavourable state of the natural environment, the inconsistency of economic development with the fundamental principles of the ideology of sustainable development, which results in the depletion of the country's resource potential, the ineffectiveness of state policy in the field of sustainable development, on the one hand, and the urgent need to meet the commitments undertaken in the context of the intensification of the international community's actions in this direction, on the other.

Proper legal support is a decisive factor in the practical implementation of the concept of sustainable development, since it is the law that formalises the goals, principles and instruments of state policy in this area. Through law, the principles of sustainable development become binding and are transformed into specific mechanisms for regulating social relations. However, in many modern states, particularly those with transitioning economies, the process of legally enshrining sustainable development is fraught with problems that greatly hinder its effective implementation.

In this regard, it is advisable to focus on the legal issues involved in implementing the concept of sustainable development. One of the most significant obstacles is the fragmentation and inconsistency of regulatory and legal frameworks in this area. Legislative acts governing economic, social and environmental policy are often created haphazardly, without proper coordination or a unified conceptual approach. This fragmentation creates conflicts between the different legal sectors, complicates the implementation of a cross-sectoral approach and hinders the achievement of an optimal balance between economic interests, social needs and environmental protection requirements.

Equally important is the issue of the lack of clear and unambiguous enshrinement of the concept of sustainable development in basic legislation. In many countries, the relevant principles are mainly declared in strategic programmes, concepts and international

commitments, rather than being integrated into legislation. Consequently, the provisions pertaining to sustainable development are predominantly declarative in nature, thereby constraining the efficacy of their enforcement, judicial protection, and legal liability for their infringement. As S. Maksimov rightly notes, "this leads to a prospective change in the principles of legal regulation in the field of nature" (Maksimov, 2012).

Upon analysing domestic legislation, it is reasonable to conclude that international legal norms are reflected in certain national legislative acts. However, the main motive for legal activity is economic interest in exploiting natural resources. The rights of current and future generations to satisfy their needs are overlooked, and if law-making is based on the pursuit of maximum profit, it is not a matter of errors in law-making, but abuse of power by the legislative authority. Legislation is intended to be an important and effective tool for the management of society by the state. The timeliness, completeness and accuracy of legislative decisions are essential for establishing the rule of law, developing democratic institutions and protecting human rights and freedoms.

In terms of the legal support for the concept of sustainable development, it should be noted that there are a considerable number of defects that distance the Ukrainian state from the global development model. Against the backdrop of an increase in the overall volume of legislative acts, there is a tendency towards a lack of systematic approach in: the development of the body of legislation, leading to undue haste in the adoption of legislative acts; violations of legal regulation priorities; failure to comply with the rules of legislative drafting; the declaratory nature of the provisions of these acts and their insufficient legal force; substituting the quality of regulatory acts with quantity; an imbalance in the system of current legislation, the adoption of new laws without taking existing ones into account, insufficient incorporation of international standards into national legislation, a conflict between economic and environmental interests, the imperfection of legal liability mechanisms, and the institutional weakness of the system for ensuring the concept of sustainable development, etc.

Among the negative trends in lawmaking, the frequent amendment and addition of recently adopted regulatory acts is worth mentioning. This only reinforces the tendency of ordinary citizens to be unaware of their specific rights and obligations. Consequently, the practical implementation of laws is weak. Deficiencies in Ukraine's legal framework for sustainable economic development are often linked to a lack of awareness of societal demands, such as socio-economic and environmental concerns, and the absence of means to identify or address such issues.

One of the key obstacles to transitioning to sustainable development is the uncertainty and lack of legislative consolidation surrounding sustainable development indicators. When creating a legal framework for sustainable development, it is crucial to incorporate sustainable development indicators into legislative practice wherever possible. The lack of theory and legal clarity surrounding the definition of sustainable development indicators makes it difficult to define them. At the international level, a draft set of 134 sustainable development indicators has been developed. The main approach is based on the idea that sustainable development is a socio-economic model that aims to preserve peace throughout the planet by reasonably meeting people's needs and improving their quality of life while using natural resources wisely. Therefore, development must be sustainable, taking socio-economic and environmental factors into account.

One of the factors contributing to this state of affairs is the tendency of legislators, in the process of developing regulatory acts, to rely on scientific research and to pay insufficient attention to the issue of the compatibility of the acts adopted with international documents in this area. The international community has adopted the Agenda for the 21st Century and the Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030 (Resolution, 2015), thereby establishing a political and legal framework for environmental protection. This framework enables individual states to utilise it as a basis for developing their own policies in this area.

A significant problem with the legal basis for sustainable development is that sustainable development principles are not sufficiently integrated into sectoral legislation. The economic, social and environmental aspects of development are often regulated separately without considering their interdependence and mutual influence. Notably, environmental legislation is not always consistent with trade, investment, labour, financial and other legal areas, creating legal uncertainty, increasing regulatory risks and reducing the effectiveness of legal mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources and environmentally responsible business practices.

In addition, the insufficient level of legal culture and awareness in society complicates legal support for sustainable development. Citizens, business representatives and government authorities have limited awareness of the essence and significance of sustainable development principles. This, coupled with insufficient public participation in the processes of forming and implementing state policy, significantly reduces the potential of law as an instrument of democratic, transparent and inclusive development.

Another important obstacle to building a sustainable society is disregarding the timeframe for transitioning

to sustainable development. Regulatory acts typically declare long-term or abstract goals, which distances the state from creating a practical model for sustainable economic development.

Separately, it should be noted that states lack the political will to build a sustainable society. In the legal sphere, this is evident in the absence of legislative support for key issues. While states continue to adopt regulatory and legal acts aimed at protecting the environment, the vast majority of other issues that are essential for building a sustainable society remain unregulated.

Another factor affecting sustainable development is the shortage of, and incompetence among, specialists. Alongside the existing special state services responsible for nature conservation and sustainable development, all state services must be "greened". So far, no significant measures have been taken to incorporate environmental considerations into the training and retraining of civil servants and managers at all levels. At the same time, it is clear that reducing the sustainable development strategy to environmental issues alone is illogical. The welfare of present and future generations is also a cause for concern.

For the successful implementation of the idea of sustainable development, the implementation of the following elements remains equally important:

- Informing all segments of the population about the problems of sustainable development. Despite this concept currently being in the spotlight of the global community, most people in Ukraine are unaware of its provisions.

- Involving local governments in building a sustainable society is important, since sustainable development requires close interaction between all sectors of public life, which is problematic under centralised management.

- Improvement of the regulatory framework

It is necessary to create favourable regulatory and legal conditions for sustainable development. This involves eliminating declarative and outdated norms, focusing more on legislative support than subordinate legislation, and overcoming conflicts in legislation through analysis.

- Ensuring procedural mechanisms of legal regulation. It is necessary to establish norms that encourage citizens to act in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

- It would be useful to change the practice of adopting regulatory legal acts without discussing them with relevant sections of society. Although Ukrainian legislation allows citizens to participate in discussions about draft environmental legislation and submit

proposals to state bodies, as required by the international community, this right remains only on paper.

4. Conclusions

Despite the relevance and constructive nature of the tasks set out in the "Agenda for the 21st Century" and the "Plan for the Implementation of Decisions at the Highest Level", "Transforming Our World: The Agenda for Sustainable Development for the Period up to 2020", it cannot be said that the provisions of these documents have been reflected in national standards. Above all, the issues reflected in the provisions of the basic documents on sustainable development are not prioritised according to their importance for achieving the transition to a sustainable society. Clearly, certain issues are more significant and dominant than others. This is why it was necessary to identify certain areas and implement them consistently according to their importance. It is the contention of the present study that priority should be given to general policy measures. These are defined as the adoption at the highest state level of political commitments and responsibility for the development of a state strategy for sustainable economic development, the preparation of a regulatory and legal framework, the enhancement of the role of international co-operation in the field of sustainable development, and the creation of a special body (agency) responsible for implementing the programme for building a society of sustainable economic development.

The world community's practices do not yet provide perfect and complete examples of the transition to a sustainable development society. However, it is clear that the primary task is to overcome legal obstacles. The nature and role of norm-setting deserve special attention, since creating appropriate norms should contribute to humanity's survival and, consequently, bring order to the relationship between humans and nature – one of the main goals of sustainable development. That is why overcoming legal obstacles should be one of the first steps on the path to building a sustainable development society. Analysing these obstacles will enable the right solutions to be found to contribute to this transition.

To summarise, Ukraine has the potential to embark on a sustainable development path, but considerable effort is required to realise this, particularly in terms of establishing the necessary legal framework and fostering a new mindset among Ukrainian citizens. The first step towards a sustainable society is for the legislative and executive authorities to support the idea of transitioning to sustainable development.

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