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IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN LAND RELATIONS INTO THE CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES OF «COLOR» ECONOMIES

The purpose of the article is to provide a theoretical substantiation and a systemic analysis of the development of land relations within the framework of «color» economies, in order to identify priority directions for their adaptation to the conditions of green economic growth based on the principles of sustainable development, as well as to formulate a theoretical approach to the structuring of land relations and the terminology of «land relations». Research methodology. The study employs general scientific and specialized methods of cognition. In particular, the methods of system analysis and synthesis were applied in the examination and implementation of fundamental theoretical concepts, the conceptual framework of the research, and the theoretical postulates of «color» economies. The analysis of existing concepts of sustainable development and environmentally oriented growth was carried out using methods of abstract thinking and formal logic. The system-structural method formed the basis for developing the structure, systematization, and logical sequence of the research presentation. Results. The article investigates the directions and objectives of balanced development of agroecosystems. The principles of the «green» economy are modeled through the lens of integrating economic and environmental development trends based on proactive environmental protection. The ideas of implementing the «blue» economy as a foundation for combining partnerships among business, government, and the public, using advanced innovations for the protection of natural systems, are substantiated. The economic interrelations of the «green», «blue», and «brown» economies and their integration within the field of land use are analyzed. Special emphasis is placed on defining the essential characteristics of land relations through a comprehensive approach within the framework of the triune socio-ecological-

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economic concept. A theoretical approach to the structuring of land relations is proposed, according to which they comprise economic, socio-institutional, and environmental components. The conclusions of the study substantiate the expediency of the coexistence of the components of «color» economies, which will contribute to the balanced and harmonious development of land relations in the post-war period, ensure efficient land use, and promote the ecological stabilization of land resources.

Keywords: sustainable development; land relations; «green» economy; «blue» economy; «brown» economy; innovations; ecological stabilization of land resources.

Problem Statement. The main task in the conditions of military actions caused by the aggression of the Russian Federation is ensuring national security. The protection of human, material, technical, natural, territorial, and other resources is a priority of state governance. Geopolitical tension and military risks lead to the prioritization of budgetary financing for defense and social expenditures. Considering the complex economic, political, and military situation, the development of land relations also requires adaptation to current realities. As of March 2026, the damage caused to land resources as a result of military aggression was estimated on the platform of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine «EcoThreat» at UAH 1.34 trillion, in particular: the damage to contaminated lands of 25,255,237 m^2 amounted to UAH 1.32 trillion; the area of polluted soils increased to 1,402,012 m^2, and the damage from soil pollution reached UAH 22.35 billion [1]. These indicators, in interactive mode, show a daily upward trend.

The development of land relations during the wartime and postwar periods should be based primarily on the concept of sustainable development. The national paradigm of sustainable development should focus on forming a system of concentrated, scientifically grounded, and legalized ideas about the goals, priorities, content, methods, and means of resource-efficient economic activity of the state. To a large extent, it should combine, in a broad sense, practical environmental activities directed by state ecological policy and environmental ideology, which is reflected in the system of state functions and eco-oriented norms.

Analysis of Recent Research and Publications. Issues of land relations are widely discussed by contemporary Ukrainian scholars such as A. H. Martyn [2], M. A. Khvesyk [3], A. M. Tretiak [4], V. P. Halushko, Yu. D. Bilyk, A. S. Danylenko [5], B. V. Burkynskyi [6], N. M. Andrieieva [7],

S. K. Kharichkov [7], L. Ye. Kupinets [8], and N. I. Khumarova [9–11]. Their studies emphasize the necessity of forming a land market and ecologically oriented natural resource use. However, despite a substantial body of research, the complex resolution of social, ecological, and economic problems of economic-ecological regulation of land relations based on the symbiosis of «color» economies in the unique postwar reconstruction conditions of Ukraine remains underexplored. This determines the relevance of our research, which aims to identify strategic directions for deepening the greening of land relations.

Main Discussion. Addressing the chosen topic requires highlighting the fundamental concepts, directions, and tasks underlying it. Based on the pre-war concept of balanced (sustainable) development of agroecosystems in Ukraine, the following directions for sustainable development were defined: optimization of agro-landscape structures and improvement of general farming systems; enhancement of the intersectoral structure and adaptation of agricultural production to soil-climatic conditions and resource capacity; conservation, reproduction, and rational use of biodiversity in agro-landscapes; formation of zonal, competitive, resource- and energy-saving models of effective agricultural production; improvement of crop rotation and sowing structures; and application of soil-protective, energy-saving cultivation technologies [12].

The main goals of sustainable development policy in environmental protection and rational natural resource use include: reducing pollutant emission sources into the atmosphere; conserving primary resources and addressing production waste utilization [13]; slowing soil degradation, preserving water resources and natural landmarks as unique environmental components [14]; ensuring protection and preservation of forest resources and ecosystems [14]; guaranteeing environmental safety during mineral extraction; strengthening state control over environmental compliance [14]; and developing systems of certification, ecological auditing, insurance, and licensing of environmentally hazardous activities, gradually transitioning to international technological process standards.

We concur with Harnaha O. M. that sustainable land use within a state or region, according to sustainable development principles, implies using land resources within equilibrium limits of interrelated ecological, social, and economic systems [15].

From a theoretical and methodological perspective, the national sustainable development paradigm should emphasize, on one hand,

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placing the individual and their interests in the center of development within their living environment, and on the other, equipping them with a robust economic toolkit aligned with production needs and sustainable natural resource use requirements.

Accordingly, emphasis should be placed on modern concepts of sustainable development implementation, namely the «green» and «blue» economies. The contemporary economy should be understood as an effective instrument for regulating the interaction between humans and nature.

The land use sector must be modeled primarily on the principles of the green economy, which foster income and employment growth through state-private investments in projects that reduce environmental pollution, enhance the efficiency of land resource use, and prevent ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss. Current turbulence in environmental financing does not signify an abandonment of the green course but rather reflects an adaptation phase to new political and economic realities [16].

At successive UN Conferences on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the paths toward a safer, fairer, cleaner, and more prosperous world have been regularly outlined. The conferences defined two main objectives, one of which was the promotion of a green economy in the context of sustainable development. However, most provisions in the final declarations remained recommendatory. Countries may decide independently whether or not to adhere to them, but to overcome current environmental and social crises, binding commitments are necessary [17].

Since the 2009 UN Rio+20 Conference declaration «The Future We Want», the green economy concept — promoted by UNEP — has gained global traction. It aims to conserve natural resources, improve resource efficiency, encourage responsible production and consumption, and support a low-carbon global economy.

International experience demonstrates that the economic mechanism of sustainable development functions as a system of incentives steering economic agents toward resource-saving actions, achieving ecological and economic balance in production and environmental quality. Through the idea of the green economy, it enables the discovery of new growth sources without creating unsustainable environmental pressure.

Scholars of the Institute for Market Problems and Economic-

Ecological Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine particularly B.V. Burkynskyi [6] advocate for the green economy as a transformation paradigm for Ukrainian society. The core principles include ecologization of the economy, balance of social and business interests, partnership in environmental protection, and systemicity in natural resource management transformations.

In turn, N. I. Khumarova [9] substantiates the priorities of eco-oriented strategic territorial planning through environmental safety, ecosystem restoration, integration of ecological requirements into social systems, and harmonization of environmental legislation. She highlights principles of change, risk minimization, decision orderliness, rationality, and ecological reversibility, which collectively underpin effective eco-strategic planning.

The green economy, according to UNEP, enhances human well-being, ensures social equity, and significantly reduces environmental risks. Its framework promotes job creation, increases output, minimizes resource consumption, and enables effective waste recycling — an alternative path to a cleaner and more sustainable economy [17].

Given Ukraine's resource and energy dependency and reliance on outdated, environmentally harmful technologies, transitioning from a «brown» industrial economy to a new green economy constitutes a strategic priority for ensuring national security in coming decades [20].

Effective sustainable land management requires robust land administration systems to protect property rights, ensure fair taxation, and facilitate efficient resource use [20].

The sustainable development framework within dirigiste governance must be guided by proactive environmental protection principles outlined by O. I. Pashentsev [21], grouped into principles of environmental governance, stability, and balanced socio-environmental development.

Applying the sustainable development concept to land resource management calls for a new post-war economic model grounded in nature-based solutions and embodying principles of the blue economy developed by Gunter Pauli, which centers human welfare and encourages humane economic thinking.

The blue economy offers simple, low-cost, environmentally and socially sound innovations based on the principle that «nothing is wasted in nature». Rational resource use at every production stage is thus a prerequisite for economic competitiveness and ecological balance [19].

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The blue economy seeks to unite business, government, and society toward maximizing territorial resource efficiency, compensating for ecological losses, and generating income for ecosystem regeneration. It emphasizes innovation, local well-being, and creating entrepreneurial opportunities aligned with community ecological needs.

As members of the Club of Rome note, the blue economy embodies creative partnerships among business, government, and civil society, fostering innovation for environmental protection and sustainable living conditions.

Modern innovation trends within the European strategic technology platform STEP (Strategic Technologies for Europe) and the IIEA's Digital Future of Europe project confirm the optimistic outlook for the blue economy, with the EU allocating €27.4 billion since 2023 — 76% of which funds innovation activities [22].

Nevertheless, sustainable development principles have not yet become dominant among global economic actors. The ongoing financial and economic crises demonstrate persistent adherence to resource-intensive models, intensifying geopolitical competition for resources and weakening international organizations meant to address global challenges [23].

Today, elements of the traditional «brown», «green», and «blue» economies coexist and interlink.

The «green» economy in land use promotes self-rehabilitation and environmental health of land resources, integrating with the «brown» economy via the provision and utilization of land, and with the «blue» economy via quality-of-life improvements.

The «brown» economy focuses on land as a production base for agriculture and industry, integrating into the «green» economy through environmental impacts and into the «blue» economy by generating employment and production capacity.

The «blue» economy, focusing on human-centered, innovation-driven social development, connects with the «brown» economy through labor and entrepreneurship and with the «green» economy through life-process waste management and circular systems integration.

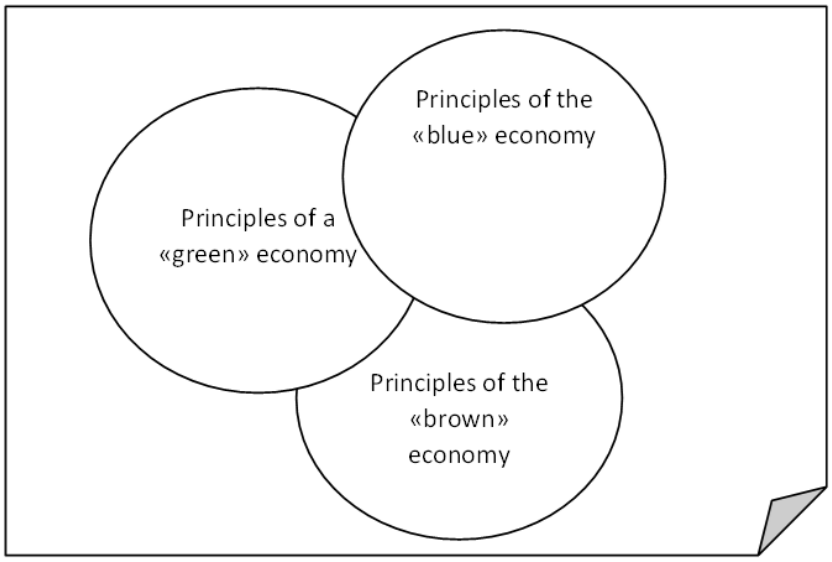

Fig. 1. A schematic representation of the formation of land relations regulation within the framework of the «colored» economies track. Developed by the author

The influence of each component of the «colored» economies may vary across different periods: at times, the development trends of one of the economies may dominate; in other instances, they may converge or, conversely, diverge. Such balance depends on numerous factors, including investment support for development, the level of innovation implementation, resource availability, the state of the political and socio-economic environment, the risk of military conflict, and the effectiveness of global, national, social, economic, and land policies, among others.

Theoretically, it is possible to assume a certain equilibrium state characterized by optimal and ideal conditions for the development of the land use sector, which would enable a comprehensive resolution of land management and land relations regulation issues.

In adapting these conceptual approaches to land relations, the Euler circle model is employed to represent the essential characteristics of land relations.

Due to the multidimensional nature of land relations, it can be argued that approaches to their study are likewise multidirectional. Typically, land relations are examined by scholars through the components of ownership, use, and disposal of land resources, thus predominantly reflecting a socio-economic approach, or separately social or economic approaches, and only occasionally environmental

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ones. As shown in Fig. 2, land relations are closely connected to a broad sphere of the economic system and should be considered from the standpoint of a comprehensive vision, which, in addition to the aforementioned approaches, also incorporates security, institutional, global, and, of course, socio-ecological-economic perspectives.

Fig. 2. The complexity of land relations and the system of interconnections that are of significant importance for ensuring the principles of sustainable development. Developed by the author

Having analyzed scholarly interpretations of «land relations» in terms of their components, as well as the definition of «land resources» as an object of study, we propose to integrate these approaches within the framework of a triune socio-ecological-economic concept (Table 1). This enables a comprehensive approach to addressing the issue of balance in land relations.

Table 1

Integration of authorial approaches to the consideration of land resources as an object of study and the components of land relations

Aspect of land resources consideration	Land resources as an object of research	Components of land relations	Scientists who noted the components of land relations in their definitions	The preferred track of the principles of the «color» economy
Economic	Means of production Spatial basis Commodity Object of law Object of economic security Object of land cadastre	Using	Rosher, Struve, Smith, Menger, Wieser, Bem-Bavrek, Say, Tugan-Baranovsky, Marx, Plifon, Lysetsky, Pershin, Yermolenko, Verveiko, Zhilenko, Galushko, Bilyk, Danylenko, Dekhtyarenko, Fedorov, Karnaukhova, Burkynsky, and others.	«Brown» economy
Socio-institutional	Place of work and place of residence Object of food security Object of ownership	Possession, disposition	Chamberlain, Say, Tugan-Baranovsky, Marx, Plifon, Lysetsky, Pershin, Yermolenko, Zhilenko, Galushko, Bilyk, Danylenko, Dekhtyarenko, Fedorov, Khumarova, and others.	«Blue» economy
Ecological	Natural resource Object of environmental safety	Protection, reproduction	Chamberlain, Skurska, Burkynsky, Khumarova, Kupinets, etc.	«Green» economy

Compiled by the author based on the analysis of [24].

Thus, the statements of scholars presented in Table 1 demonstrate that the concept of land relations is often considered unilaterally by different authors. Moreover, insufficient attention is paid to defining land

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relations as an environmental category. Therefore, it is advisable to supplement the essential characteristics of land relations with an environmental dimension, given that land resources constitute a fundamental natural resource and an integral component of the environment. They require not only current and future use, but also proper protection and reproduction in the interests of future generations. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that land protection and restoration are critical aspects of land relations that ensure their balanced development.

Conclusions. As a result of the study, the author proposes a theoretical approach to structuring land relations, according to which they include:

an economic component – as a set of subject–object interrelations concerning the determination of the real value of land capital, as well as the extraction and redistribution of various types of land rent in the process of land use;

a socio-institutional component – as a complex of relations regarding ownership, use, and disposal of different categories of land, the application of various forms of temporary land use (such as lease and concession institutions), the determination of the degree of influence of local populations on the redistribution of land ownership, the strengthening of the social orientation of land resource involvement in economic circulation, and the application of encumbrances and restrictions;

an environmental component – as a system of agrotechnical, agrochemical, land reclamation, land management, and administrative measures aimed at preventing damage to various categories of land caused by negative external and internal effects associated with unbalanced, exploitative, and environmentally destructive land use.

Through the lens of the «colored» economies, the author defines the category of «land relations» as a complex of subject–object interactions reflecting relationships within society in a corresponding institutional framework. These interactions, based on the principles of sustainable development, encompass environmental, social, economic, legal, political, innovative, and other types of activities related to land use, ownership, and disposal, as well as its protection and restoration, ensuring rights and responsibilities in the interests of present and future generations.

The scientific substantiation of the coexistence of the components

of the «colored» economies contributes to the formation of a balanced and harmonious development of land relations in the post-war period, ensuring efficient land use and ecological stabilization of land resources. The diversity of fundamental approaches makes it possible to characterize the processes of land relations regulation from a comprehensive perspective.

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ІМПЛЕМЕНТАЦІЯ ТЕНДЕНЦІЙ ЗБАЛАНСОВАНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ЗЕМЕЛЬНИХ ВІДНОСИН ДО КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНИХ ПІДХОДІВ «КОЛЬОРОВИХ» ЕКОНОМІК

Метою статті є теоретичне обґрунтування та системний аналіз розвитку земельних відносин у треці «кольорових» економік для визначення пріоритетних напрямів їх адаптації до умов зеленого економічного зростання на засадах сталого розвитку, а також формування теоретичного підходу до структуризації земельних відносин та термінології «земельних відносин». Методологія дослідження. При здійсненні дослідження використані загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи пізнання. Зокрема, під час вивчення та імплементації базових теоретичних понять, понятійного апарату дослідження, теоретичних постулатів «кольорових» економік використані метод системного аналізу та синтезу. При здійсненні аналізу існуючих концепцій сталого розвитку та екологічно-орієнтованого зростання використані методи абстрактного мислення та формальної логіки. В основі формування структури, систематизації та послідовності викладення наукового дослідження було закладено системно-структурний метод. Результат. У статті досліджено напрями та завдання збалансованого розвитку агроекосистем. Змодельовано принципи «зеленої» економіки, через призму інтеграції тенденцій економічного та екологічного розвитку на основі випереджувального захисту довкілля. Обґрунтовано ідеї впровадження курсу «синьої» економіки як базису поєднання партнерства бізнесу, влади та громадськості із використанням передових інновацій щодо захисту природних систем. Проаналізовано економічні зв'язки «зеленої», «синьої» та «коричневої» економіки та їх взаємоінтеграція у сфері землекористування. Окремим акцентом сформовано сутнісні характеристики земельних відносин завдяки комплексному підходу у руслі триєдиної соціо-еколого-економічної концепції. Запропоновано теоретичний підхід до структуризації земельних відносин, згідно якого вони включають економічну, соціально-інституційну та екологічну складові. Висновки дослідження обґрунтовують доцільність співіснування складових «кольорових» економік, що формуватиме збалансований

гармонійний розвиток земельних відносин у пост-воєнний період, забезпечить ефективне землекористування та екологічну стабілізацію земельних ресурсів.

Ключові слова: сталий розвиток; земельні відносини; «зелена» економіка; «синя» економіка; «коричнева» економіка; інновації; екологічна стабілізація земельних ресурсів.

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