

T. Kulinich,
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of the Department of Management of Organizations,
Lviv Polytechnic National University
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0110-7080>
I. Zhayvoronok,
PhD in Economics,
Assistant of the Department of Management of Organizations,
Lviv Polytechnic National University
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6304-368X>

DOI: 10.32702/2306-6814.2025.5.112

MODERN TRIGGERS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ENTERPRISES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMMUNITIES

Т. В. Кулініч,
к. е. н., доцент, доцент кафедри менеджменту організацій, Національний університет "Львівська політехніка"
І. Р. Жайворонок,
к. е. н., асистент кафедри менеджменту організацій, Національний університет "Львівська політехніка"

СУЧАСНІ ТРИГЕРИ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ, ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ ТА ГРОМАД

The sustainable development of enterprises, communities, and organizations is a core factor in ensuring economic, social, and environmental stability in the modern world. In the context of globalization, technological progress, and increasing environmental challenges, there is a growing need to identify relevant triggers that effectively stimulate and guide this development. This article aims to analyze and systematically characterize the contemporary triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities. In achieving the goal, the study employs research methods such as system analysis (to assess the effectiveness of various triggers and their impact on sustainable development) and generalization (to identify key algorithms and mechanisms of trigger influence on enterprises, organizations, and communities). It has been established that social, environmental, and economic triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities are interconnected. It has been proven that economic triggers stimulate the development of innovations, digitalization, the green economy, and financial stability. Under certain conditions, these triggers facilitate the transition to a more balanced, innovative, and efficient development model for enterprises, organizations, and communities. It has been proven that social triggers contribute to the development of social responsibility, the provision of equal opportunities, education, personnel development, and improved working conditions. Under certain conditions, these triggers become drivers of change in ensuring social justice, equal opportunities, and improving living conditions for all population segments. It has been demonstrated that environmental triggers stimulate the reduction of emissions, effective waste management, and the use of renewable energy sources. Under certain conditions, these triggers contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and the long-term improvement of quality of life. The study highlights that modern triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities,

when synergistically combined, should create a triune effect—a synergy of economic, environmental, and social aspects. This synergy produces a greater and more effective outcome than the sum of individual efforts. The research prospects lie in a deeper analysis of the synergy between economic, social, and environmental triggers of sustainable development.

Сталий розвиток підприємств, громад та організацій є ключовим фактором забезпечення економічної, соціальної та екологічної стабільності в сучасному світі. В умовах глобалізації, технологічного прогресу та посилення екологічних викликів виникає необхідність визначення актуальних тригерів, які фактично стимулюють та спрямовують цей розвиток. Відтак, метою даної статті є аналіз та системна характеристика сучасних тригерів сталого розвитку підприємств, організацій та громад. Для досягнення окресленої мети використано такі методи дослідження, як системний аналіз (для оцінки ефективності різних тригерів та їх впливу на сталий розвиток) та узагальнення (для виокремлення ключових алгоритмів і механізмів впливу окреслених тригерів на курс розвитку підприємств, організацій та громад). Констатовано, що соціальні, екологічні та економічні тригери сталого розвитку підприємств, організацій та громад взаємопов'язані. При цьому доведено, що економічні тригери стимулюють розвиток інновацій, цифровізації, зеленої економіки та фінансової стійкості. Ці тригери за певних умов сприяють переходу до більш збалансованої, інноваційної та ефективної моделі розвитку підприємств, організацій та громад. Доведено, що соціальні тригери сприяють розвитку соціальної відповідальності, забезпеченню рівних можливостей, освіти, розвитку персоналу та покращенню умов праці. Зазначено, що за певних умов ці тригери стають рушіями змін у забезпеченні соціальної справедливості, рівних можливостей та поліпшенні умов життя для всіх верств населення. Доведено, що екологічні тригери стимулюють зменшення викидів, ефективне управління відходами та використання відновлюваних джерел енергії. За певних умов ці тригери сприяють збереженню екосистем та покращенню якості життя в довгостроковій перспективі. У дослідженні звернено увагу на той факт, що сучасні тригери сталого розвитку підприємств, організацій та громад, за їх синергетичного поєднання, мають сформувати триєдиний ефект — синергію економічного, екологічного та соціального аспектів, що дає більший і більш ефективний результат, ніж сума окремих зусиль. При цьому перспективи дослідження полягають у глибшому аналізі синергії економічних, соціальних та екологічних тригерів сталого розвитку.

Key words: triune effect; development; integration mechanisms; social justice; green economy development.

Ключові слова: триєдиний ефект; розвиток; механізми інтеграції; соціальна справедливість; розвиток зеленої економіки.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The sustainable development of enterprises, communities, and organizations is a core factor in ensuring economic, social, and environmental stability in the modern world. With globalization, technological progress, and increasing environmental challenges, there is a need to identify relevant triggers that effectively stimulate and guide such development. In particular, modern enterprises and organizations are forced to adapt their business models, implement innovative technologies, develop socially responsible strategies, and respond to changes in the legislative environment. Modern communities are increasingly compelled to adapt their functioning to the conditions of digitalization, the demands of the green economy, social responsibility, and inclusion, which are becoming defining factors for sustainable growth. Therefore, identifying the triggers that model these processes provides an opportunity to uncover effective management mechanisms that promote the long-term

competitiveness of enterprises and the harmonious development of communities.

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The issues of studying the specifics of sustainable development of enterprises, organizations, and communities have been addressed by scholars such as Dyllick T., Muff K. [2], Yudina O.I., Klymova T.V. [7], and Vlasova T.R. [1]. Most researchers emphasize that sustainable development ensures it's necessary to adhere to a certain hierarchy of goals and priorities to achieve an optimal balance between economic, social, and environmental factors.

At the same time, the issue of mechanisms for achieving such a balance, specifically the role of particular factors, conditions, and events (often referred to as triggers), is insufficiently explored in existing scientific research.



Figure 1. The action and structure of contemporary sustainable development triggers for enterprises, organizations, and communities

Note:

* These triggers, under certain conditions, contribute to the transition to a more balanced, innovative, and efficient economic model that considers not only financial outcomes but also environmental and social aspects of development.

** These triggers, under certain conditions, become drivers of change in ensuring social justice, equal opportunities, and improving living conditions for all segments of the population.

*** These triggers, under certain conditions, contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and the improvement of quality of life in the long term.

Source: compiled based on [1—2; 6].

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES

This article aims to analyze and systematically characterize the contemporary triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities.

THE PAPER MAIN BODY

Within the scope of the research, the authors emphasize that the category of "trigger" is generally understood as a factor, condition, or event that initiates or stimulates a specific reaction, change, or process. Naturally, in sustainable development, a trigger is appro-

priately interpreted as a factor, incentive, or driving force that promotes the transition of enterprises, organizations, and communities to an economically efficient, socially responsible, and environmentally balanced model of operation.

In terms of content, sustainable development triggers can be internal (initiated by the enterprises or communities themselves) or external (caused by changes in legislation, market trends, technological breakthroughs, etc.). The main groups of triggers include [1—3; 5—6]:

1. Economic triggers, such as those related to innovation, digitalization, the development of the green economy, and financial stability.

2. Social triggers encompass social responsibility (SR), ensuring

equal opportunities, education, and staff development, as well as improving working conditions.

3. Environmental triggers include emission reduction, waste management, and the use of renewable energy sources.

The structure and distribution of the action of contemporary sustainable development triggers for enterprises, organizations, and communities are manifested in their impact on economic efficiency, social responsibility, and environmental sustainability. Thus, the general illustration of the action and structure of modern sustainable development triggers for enterprises, organizations, and communities is systematically presented in Figure 1.

Table 1. Main algorithms for calculating innovation triggers of enterprises, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
R&D expenditure as a percentage of total revenue (R&D_Ratio)	$R/D_Ratio = \frac{R/D_Expenses}{TotalRevenue} * 100\%$	R&D_Expenses – research and development expenses of an enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of a community. Total_Revenue – total revenue of an enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of a community.
Number of new products or services launched to the market (New_Products_Rate)	$New_Products_Rate = \frac{NewProducts}{TotalProducts} * 100\%$	New_Products – the number of new products/services of an enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of a community introduced over a certain period. Total_Products – the total number of products/services in the portfolio(s) of all economic entities of a community.
Share of revenue from innovative products in total profit (Innovative_Revenue_Share)	$Innovative_Revenue_Share = \frac{Revenue}{TotalRevenue} * 100\%$	Revenue_from_Innovations – revenue from the sale of new or innovative products. Total_Revenue – total revenue of an enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of a community.
Speed of technology implementation (Technology_Adoption_Speed)	Technology_Adoption_Speed = T development – T commercialization	Tdevelopment – the year the technology development began. T commercialization – the year the technology was introduced to the market.

Source: compiled based on [2; 4—5].

According to existing research on the specifics of the action of contemporary sustainable development triggers for enterprises, organizations, and communities, Dyllick T. and Muff K. [2] demonstrated that these triggers are not always optimal and produce effects only under certain conditions. Furthermore, Soltysyk, O. [4] established that the nature of such conditions is not uniform (they may vary in different situations, regions, or for different entities), stable (they may change over time, depending on changes in the environment, technologies, legislation, etc.), or predetermined (it is impossible to predict in advance what these conditions will be in each specific case). In other words, these triggers can change depending on the context, external factors, or the specifics of a particular situation. Therefore, it is important to properly assess them and continuously monitor these triggers, as it is necessary to ensure their condition promotes the transition of enterprises, organizations, and communities to the principles of efficient resource use, as well as social and environmental sustainability.

Indeed, the assessment of economic triggers for sustainable development is a

Table 2. Main algorithms for calculating the level of digitalization of enterprises, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
Share of IT infrastructure expenses from the total budget	$\text{IT_Investment_Ratio} = \frac{\text{IT_Investment}}{\text{Total_Budget}} * 100\%$	IT_Investment – IT infrastructure expenses. Total_Budget – total budget of the enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of the community
Level of business process automation	$\text{Automation_Level} = \frac{\text{Automated_processes}}{\text{Total_Processes}} * 100\%$	Automated_Processes – number of automated processes. Total_Processes – total number of business processes of the enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of the community.
Number of employees using digital technologies	$\text{Digital_Workforce_Share} = \frac{\text{Digital_Employees}}{\text{Total_Employees}} * 100\%$	Digital_Employees – number of employees using digital technologies Total_Employees – total number of employees
Share of online sales in total sales volume	$\text{Online_Sales_Share} = \frac{\text{Online_Sales}}{\text{Total_Sales}} * 100\%$	Online_Sales – revenue from online sales of the enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of the community. Total_Sales – total sales volume of the enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of the community.

Source: compiled based on [2; 4; 7].

priority, as it contributes to enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises, organizations, and communities in the market, the efficient use of resources, and the attraction of new investments [3]. The assessment of such triggers is based on certain quantitative and qualitative indicators, including:

1. Indicators that characterize innovation through creating and implementing new ideas, technologies, products, or methods that contribute to improving the efficiency, competitiveness, and development of enterprises, organizations, and communities. It should be noted that the most general and informative parameter for describing innovation is R&D (Research and Development) expenditure, calculated as a percentage of the total revenue of enterprises, organizations, and communities [4–5]. Other indicators include the number of new products or services launched to the market, the share of income from innovative products in the total profit of enterprises, organizations, and communities, and the speed of technology implementation (the time from development to commercialization [2]). The main algorithms for calculating the innovation triggers of enterprises, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 1.

2. Indicators that characterize digitalization through the process of implementing digital technologies to optimize business processes, improve efficiency, automate operations, and enhance the competitiveness of enterprises, organizations, and communities. It should be noted that the most general and informative parameters for describing digitalization include factors such as the share of IT infrastructure expenses from the total budget, the level of business process automation (% of digital processes in the company), the number of employees using digital technologies in their work, and the share of online sales in the total sales volume of an enterprise, organization, or all economic entities of a community [2]. The main algorithms for calculating the level of digitalization of enterprises, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 2.

3. Indicators that characterize the development of the green economy through the integration of sustainable development principles into all aspects of the economic activity of an enterprise, organization, or community, with an emphasis on preserving natural resources, reducing negative environmental impact, and addressing social inequality. It should be noted that the most general and informative parameters for describing the outlined process include the share of income from eco-friendly products,

Table 3. Main algorithms defining the development of the green economy of enterprises, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
Share of income from eco-friendly products	$\text{Green_Revenue_Share} = \frac{\text{Green_Revenue}}{\text{Total_Revenue}} * 100\%$	Green_Revenue – revenue from eco-friendly products; Total_Revenue – total revenue of the enterprise.
Share of investments in "green" technologies	$\text{Green_Investments} = \frac{\text{Green_Investment}}{\text{Total_Investment}} * 100\%$	Green_Investment – volume of investments in "green" technologies; Total_Investment – total volume of investments.
Number of environmental certifications (ISO 14001, LEED, etc.)	Environmental_Certifications = Кількість отриманих сертифікатів	-
Share of renewable energy sources in the enterprise's energy consumption	$\text{Renewable_Energy_Share} = \frac{\text{Renewable_Energy}}{\text{Total}} * 100\%$	Renewable_Energy – energy consumption from renewable sources; Total_Energy_Consumption – total energy consumption of the enterprise.

Source: compiled based on [2].

Table 4. Main algorithms characterizing the financial stability of enterprises, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
Enterprises, organizations		
Return on Assets (ROA)	$ROA = \frac{NP}{\bar{A}} * 100\%$	NP – Net profit; $\bar{A}$ – average value assets of the enterprise's or organizations over the period;
Return on Equity (ROE)	$ROE = \frac{NP}{EC} * 100\%$	NP – Net profit; EC – Equity capital of the enterprise;
Return on Investment (ROI)	$ROI = \frac{PI}{VI} * 100\%$	PI – Profit from investments VI – Amount of invested investments
Financial Leverage Ratio (FLR)	$FLR = \frac{LC}{EC}$	LC – Borrowed capital EC – Equity capital
EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)	EBITDA = Profit + Taxes + Interest + A	Profit – Operating profit Taxes – Tax expenses Interest – Debt servicing costs A – amortization
Communities		
Revenue per capita of the community (Rc)	$Rc = \frac{TD}{Q_{population}}$	TD – Total revenue of the community Q _{population} – Population of the community

Source: compiled based on [2–4; 7].

Table 5. Core algorithms characterizing the social triggers of enterprises, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
Share of CSR expenses in the total revenue of an enterprise, organization, or community (d1)	$d1 = \frac{CSR_{expenses}}{Total_{Revenue}}$	CSR_Expenses – Expenses on corporate social responsibility of enterprises, organizations, and communities; Total_Revenue – Total revenue of enterprises, organizations, or the sum of all local budget revenues received by the community over a certain period*
Number of social initiatives and projects (SIP)	$SIP = \sum_{i=1}^n Ii$	n — Total number of social initiatives and projects implemented during the reporting period. Ii — Each individual social initiative or project.
Share of different population groups in leadership positions (d2)	$d2 = \frac{Q_i}{Q_{lp}} * 100\%$	Q _{i on lp} - The number of women or different population groups in leadership positions or with access to certain resources; Q _{lp} - The number of leadership positions.
Number of training hours per employee (N per employee)	$N \text{ per employee} = \frac{Q_{tn}}{Q_n}$	Q _{tn} - The average number of hours spent on training employees of enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community; Q _n - The total number of employees of enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community.
Share of employees who have completed training (d3)	$d3 = \frac{Q_{UT}}{Q_E} * 100\%$	Q _{UT} - The number of employees who have undergone training; Q _E - The total number of employees of enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community.
Share of expenses on safety and health in total expenses (d4)	$d4 = \frac{E_{sh}}{E_{total}} * 100\%$	E _{sh} - Expenses on safety and health of enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community; E _{tatal} - Total expenses of enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community.
Share of workplace accidents in an enterprise or organization (d5)	$d5 \text{ (Per employees)} = \frac{Q_{pa}}{Q_{staff}} * 100$	Q _{pa} - The number of accidents recorded in enterprises, organizations, or those that occurred in all economic entities of the community; Q _{staff} - The total or average number of employees in enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities of the community.

Note

*At the community level, this indicator usually includes both local taxes, fees, as well as subsidies or transfers from the state budget.

Source: compiled based on [1; 3; 7].

the volume of investments in "green" technologies, the number of environmental certifications (ISO 14001, LEED, etc.), and the share of renewable energy sources in the enterprise energy consumption. The main algorithms defining the development of the green economy of enterprises, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 3.

4. Indicators that characterize financial stability through the ability of an enterprise, organization, or community to maintain stability and ensure effective operation even in changing economic, market, and financial conditions, as well as the ability to adapt to external and internal challenges. At the same time, the parameters for describing the outlined process are numerical. Specifically, for enterprises and organizations, it is possible to use both classic profitability indicators (ROA, ROE, ROI) as well as more specific parameters, such as the financial leverage ratio or EBITDA (earnings before taxes and depreciation) [2; 7]. For communities, it is possible to use community revenue per capita (which defines how many financial resources the community has per resident). The main algorithms defining the financial stability of enterprises, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 4.

It should be noted that, additionally, having a clear strategy for evaluating economic triggers allows

enterprises, organizations, and communities to [2; 4]:

— Optimize costs and improve efficiency. For example, implementing innovations and automation helps reduce operational costs and decrease dependency on the resource market, which in turn reduces financial risks.

— Attract investments. Investors are increasingly focusing on sustainable development as a factor of economic stability for enterprises, organizations, and communities.

— Improve reputation. Enterprises, organizations, and communities engaged in the development of "green" technologies and socially responsible initiatives can improve their reputation among consumers and investors and attract loyal customers who prefer ethical and environmentally friendly brands.

— Predict future risks and opportunities. Regular evaluation and monitoring of the identified triggers allows for anticipating changes in market conditions, regulatory frameworks, or consumer behavior.

Evaluation of environmental and social triggers plays a significant role, as these aspects support and integrate with economic factors, forming a unified system of sustainable development.

Social triggers in enterprises, organizations, and communities are crucial for sustainable development, as they contribute to the creation.

Overall, the list of indicators is not standardized; however, they must cover several key components, including [3; 7]:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Indicators encompass various aspects such as environmental initiatives, community support, philanthropy, and ethical business practices.

2. Training and Development Indicators are measured by the share of training and development expenses in total expenditures, the average number of training hours per employee, and the percentage of employees who have completed training.

3. Equality Indicators — determined by the ratio of different population groups holding leadership positions or having access to specific resources.

4. Working Conditions Indicators are assessed by the share of expenses on workplace safety and health in total costs or the incidence rate of workplace accidents in enterprises, organizations, or all economic entities within a community.

So, the key algorithms that characterize the social triggers of enterprises, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 5.

Environmental triggers for businesses, organizations, and communities are crucial for sustainable development as they help reduce the negative impact on the environ-

Table 6. Main algorithms characterizing the environmental triggers of businesses, organizations, and communities

Indicator	Calculation Algorithm	Main symbols
CO ₂ Emissions per Unit of Production (V1)	$V1 = \frac{V_{total}}{Qp}$	V total - Total CO ₂ emissions of enterprises and organizations in the community (tons) Qp - Quantity of products produced by enterprises and organizations in the community (units)
Share of Businesses Implementing Emission Reduction Measures (d1)	$d1 = \frac{Q_{eerm}}{Qe} * 100\%$	Q eerm - The number of enterprises implementing emission reduction measures Qe - Total number of enterprises and organizations in the community
Share of recycled or reused waste (d2)	$d2 = \frac{Totalvw(tons)}{Vrv(tons)} * 100\%$	Total vw - Total volume of waste from enterprises and organizations in the community (tons) Vrv - Volume of recycled or reused waste from enterprises and organizations in the community (tons)
Share of generated hazardous waste (d3)	$V2 = \frac{Vhw}{Vw} * 100\%$	Vw - Total volume of waste from enterprises and organizations in the community (tons) Vhw - Volume of hazardous waste from enterprises and organizations in the community (tons)
Expenditures on environmentally safe waste management (Ee)	$Ee = \sum_{i=1}^n Emw$	Emw - Expenditures of enterprises, organizations, or the community on the collection, transportation, recycling, disposal, and storage of waste in accordance with environmental standards.
Share of energy consumed from renewable sources (d4)	$d4 = \frac{O1}{VE} * 100\%$	O1 - Volume of energy from renewable energy sources (kWh) VE - Total volume of energy consumed (kWh)
Number of installed renewable energy facilities (REF)	$QREF = \sum REF$	Q REF - Total number of installed renewable energy facilities, such as solar panels, wind turbines, bio-gas plants, etc.

Source: compiled based on [1; 3; 7].

ment, promote the efficient use of natural resources, and preserve ecosystems for future generations. The list of indicators is not standardized, but it must cover several components, including [2]:

— Emission reduction indicators, such as the volume of CO₂ emissions per unit of production (tons/unit of product) or the share of businesses and organizations implementing measures to reduce emissions within a specific community.

— Waste management indicators, include the share of recycled or reused waste (%), the volume of hazardous waste generated (tons), and the expenses for environmentally safe waste management (UAH/year).

— Renewable energy usage indicators, such as the share of energy consumed from renewable sources (%) and the number of renewable energy facilities installed (e.g., solar panels, wind turbines).

So, the main algorithms that characterize the environmental triggers of businesses, organizations, and communities are presented in Table 6.

Based on the provided data, it is evident that social and environmental triggers are interconnected with economic ones, and their effectiveness is often manifested through the triple effect.

A specific example of the triple interconnection between social, environmental, and economic triggers can be the situation when the development of renewable energy sources (namely solar panels or wind turbines) instead of fossil energy sources (coal, oil) leads to the following effect:

1. Contributes to reducing air pollution and slows down climate change. This is an important environmental effect that directly impacts the state of the environment.

2. It stimulates the development of new industries, the creation of jobs in construction, maintenance, and the production of energy installations. This positively impacts the economy of the community by attracting investments and increasing energy independence, which reduces energy import costs.

3. It improves access to energy resources for businesses and organizations in the community, especially for those where traditional energy infrastructure may be absent or inefficient. It contributes to a better quality of life and reduces social inequality.

In fact, the idea of the triple effect is that achieving sustainable development requires an integrated approach, where each aspect supports the others and together ensures stability and progress.

CONCLUSIONS

Social, environmental, and economic triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities are interconnected. It is concluded that:

1. Economic triggers stimulate the development of innovations, digitalization, the green economy, and financial stability. Under certain conditions, these triggers contribute to the transition toward a more balanced, innovative, and efficient development model for enterprises, organizations, and communities.

2. Social triggers contribute to the development of social responsibility, equal opportunities, education, personnel development, and improved working conditions. Under certain conditions, these triggers become drivers of change in ensuring social justice, equal opportunities, and improving living conditions for all segments of the population.

3. Environmental triggers stimulate the reduction of emissions, efficient waste management, and the use of renewable energy sources. Under certain conditions, these triggers contribute to ecosystem preservation and life quality long-term improvement.

It's important to highlight that modern triggers of sustainable development for enterprises, organizations, and communities, when synergistically combined, should create a triune effect—a synergy of economic, environmental, and social aspects. This synergy generates a greater and more effective outcome than the sum of individual efforts.

The research prospects lie in a deeper analysis of the synergy between economic, social, and environmental triggers of sustainable development, as well as in identifying mechanisms for their integration to achieve maximum impact at the level of enterprises, organizations, and communities.

Література:

1. Власова Т.Р. Соціальна відповідальність бізнесу: сутність та тенденції. Вісник Чернівецького торговельно-економічного інституту "Економічні науки". 2013. Вип. 1. С. 52—57.

2. Dyllick, T., & Muff, K. Clarifying the meaning of sustainable business: Introducing a typology from business-as-usual to true business sustainability. *Organization & Environment*. 2016. № 29 (2). 156 p.

3. Zhukov S., Masligan O., Todierishko E. Sustainable innovation development of enterprises. *Etyka Biznesu i Zrownowazony Rozwoj. Interdyscyplinarne studia teoretyczno-empiryczne*. 2021. № 4. pp. 60—80.

4. Карий О.І. Комплексний розвиток міст: теорія та методологія стратегічного планування: монографія. Львів: ВЛП, 2011. 470 с

5. Солтисік О. Щодо системного моделювання регіональної економіки з позиції сталого розвитку. *Економіст*. 2004. № 10. С. 47—49.

6. Рудич О.О., Герасименко І.О., Ткаченко К.В. Сутність економічної стійкості підприємств та процесу її забезпечення. *Інноваційна економіка*. 2016. № 11—12. С. 74—76.

7. Юдіна О.І., Климова Т.В. Критичний аналіз поняття "сталій економічний розвиток підприємства". *Ефективна економіка*. 2018. № 8. URL.: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/pdf/8_2018/58.pdf

References:

1. Vlasova, T.R. (2013), "Social responsibility of business: essence and trends", *Chernivets'koho torhovel'no-ekonomichnoho instytutu "Ekonomiczni nauky"*, vol. 1, pp. 52—57.

2. Dyllick, T., and Muff, K. (2016), "Clarifying the meaning of sustainable business: Introducing a typology from business-as-usual to true business sustainability", *Organization & Environment*, vol. 29 (2).

3. Zhukov, S., Masligan, O. and Todierishko, E. (2021), "Sustainable innovation development of enterprises", *Etyka Biznesu i Zrywnowazony Rozwyj. Interdyscyplinarne studia teoretyczno-empiryczne*, vol. 4, pp. 60—80.

4. Karii, O.I. (2011), *Kompleksnyy rozvytok mist: teoriya ta metodolohiya stratehichnoho planuvannya* [Complex development of cities: theory and methodology of strategic planning], VLP, Lviv, Ukraine.

5. Soltysik, O. (2004), "On the System Modeling of the Regional Economy from the Position of Sustainable Development", *Ekonomet*, vol. 10, pp. 47—49.

6. Rudych, O.O., Herasymenko, I.O. and Tkachenko, K.V. (2016), "The essence of economic sustainability of enterprises and the process of ensuring it", *Innovatsiyna ekonomika*, vol. 11—12, pp. 74—76.

7. Yudina, O.I. and Klymova, T.V. (2018), "Critical analysis of the concept of "sustainable economic development of an enterprise", *Efektivna ekonomika*, vol. 8. available at: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/pdf/8_2018/58.pdf (Accessed 02.02.2025).

Стаття надійшла до редакції 17.02.2025 р.