

Review Paper

Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and Ways of Achieving Them in a Global Dimension

Mykhailo Goncharenko^{1*}, Viktoriia Myronchuk², Yuliia Lemko³, Yaryna Zavada⁴ and Oksana Kruchinina⁵

¹Department of Management, Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Kyiv, Ukraine

²Department of Banking, Finance and Insurance, Vinnitsia Educational and Research Institute of Economics, West Ukrainian National University, Vinnitsia, Ukraine

³Department of Political and international relations, National University "Lviv politehnic", Lviv, Ukraine

⁴Department of Political Science and International Relations, National University "Lviv politehnic", Lviv, Ukraine

⁵Department, National University "Lviv politehnic", Lviv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author: goncharenkomf@ukr.net (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9193-9202)

Received: 26-01-2023

Revised: 21-05-2023

Accepted: 02-06-2023

ABSTRACT

The EU agenda for reaching the SDGs 2030 and the sustainable development policy should be amended in light of the pandemic, conflicts, and war in Ukraine. The geopolitical environment's turbulence and countries' different strategies toward achieving their internal interests contradict the principles of the EU regarding the implementation of the SDGs. The purpose of the academic paper was to identify obstacles and potential recommendations for overcoming them to achieve SDGs 2030 in a global dimension. The research methodology is based on a systematic analysis and evaluation of indicators of progress in implementing SDGs in 2010-2022 in the global dimension. The strategic documents of the EU have been revised to reveal the shortcomings of the sustainable development policy. The results demonstrate that global progress toward SDGs has halted due to the pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and the ambiguous geopolitical environment. It is important to define and review the structure of the EU, strategies for achieving SDGs in the context of the pandemic crisis, military conflicts, war and climate change. The EU policy on sustainable development has not been defined yet; it is not sufficiently consistent, legitimate, effective and efficient. The academic paper reveals a number of declarative goals, in particular those that will most likely hinder the reconciliation of planned SDGs and actual results. For instance, in conditions of war, one should not rely on the joint actions and efforts of different countries' governments, collectivity in implementing SDGs, mutually beneficial cooperation and advantages for various countries. Declaring and confirming the principle of free disposal of wealth, natural resources, and economic activity by each state also seems inappropriate in the sustainable development strategy of the EU. In general, the declared SDGs do not correspond to the real situation and the crisis that has arisen in the world; consequently, they should be reviewed on an annual basis. Without securing security and peace, the target of "eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions" by 2030 cannot be accomplished. Therefore, the key goal in the Agenda should be the implementation of SDGs 16.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The purpose of the academic paper was to identify obstacles and potential recommendations for overcoming them to achieve SDGs 2030 in a global dimension. The research methodology is based on a systematic analysis and evaluation of indicators of progress in implementing SDGs in 2010-2022 in the global dimension.

Keywords: Sustainable development goals (SDGs), global crises, food security, the war in Ukraine

How to cite this article: Goncharenko, M., Myronchuk, V., Lemko, Y., Zavada, Y. and Kruchinina, O. (2023). Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and Ways of Achieving Them in a Global Dimension. *Econ. Aff.* 68(02): 1301-1310.

Source of Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None



The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have exacerbated the problems of food, humanitarian, and energy migration security, intensifying the emergency situation in the field of climate problems. The UN report from 2022 discusses how the listed problems have had catastrophic, devastating effects that made it even more difficult to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nation, 2022). As a result of the pandemic, approximately 15 million people have died; healthcare systems have been overwhelmed; and education systems have been challenged, including the well-being and effective distance learning of children. The pandemic has also exacerbated inequalities between different groups of countries, particularly in the context of vaccine access. In scientific circles, there is a discussion concerning the rise of vaccine nationalism and the challenges related to the global solidarity of the leading countries (Nhamo *et al.* 2021). As noted by Zhao *et al.* (2022), the global health crisis and social-economic downturn during the COVID-19 pandemic further hampered the process of achieving the SDGs. As a result of the pandemic and geopolitical conflicts, the spatial imbalances in implementing the Central Development Strategy and anti-globalist sentiments have increased. For instance, in the conditions of the war in Ukraine, tensions are growing regarding the refugees' problems migrating within the EU continent, among which the key ones are employment, unemployment, social protection and asylum, and financial assistance. As of March 14, 2023, 8,113,170 refugees from Ukraine were registered in European countries, of which 4,901,577 people are registered under temporary protection schemes (The UN Refugee Agency, 2023). The rise in prices for energy resources, and the destruction of infrastructure in Ukraine caused a food and humanitarian crisis, leading to supply chain disruptions. The burden on labor markets, governmental debt, and the rate of economic development are all increasing worldwide, and especially in developing countries. All the outlined requires a detailed study of potential ways to achieve sustainable development goals by 2030 in the global dimension in the conditions of a prolonged pandemic and war in Ukraine.

The purpose of the academic paper was to identify obstacles and potential recommendations for

overcoming them to achieve SDGs 2030 in a global dimension.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The consequences and losses caused by the pandemic and the war in Ukraine are actively discussed in the scientific literature for the years 2020-2023, and climatic challenges are examined in the framework of establishing sustainable development policy. Iwuoha & Jude-Iwuoha (2020) conclude that the pandemic has led to reduced cross-border trade flows, losses in the aviation and tourism industries, increased inequality, particularly in the health care system. The negative consequences include the closure of private enterprises, the insufficiency of government interventions to solve the problems of achieving the SDGs, the reduction of jobs and employment (Iwuoha & Jude-Iwuoha, 2020). The pandemic has led to increased inequalities in the health care system, in particular due to different access to the vaccine in different countries: the USA, the UK, the EU and Japan secured 1,3 billion doses of potential vaccines as of August 2020. Thus, developed countries with a high level of income significantly outpaced other countries in purchasing vaccines and providing treatment. This causes obstacles related to achieving SDG 3, which provides for the provision of well-being and health. Poverty and inequality are exacerbated in low-income countries, in particular due to the significant problems people face with treatment. In this context, the policies of various stakeholders, in particular the World Health Organization should be aimed at mobilizing resources and their effective distribution, implementing a global vaccination initiative, creating a Coalition to support innovation and preparedness for possible epidemics (Nhamo *et al.* 2021).

Zhao *et al.* (2022) note the strengthening of the problems of unfair distribution of food, energy, and water resources in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevents the achievement of the SDGs. Nasir, Nugroho & Lakner (2022) also pay particular attention to the issue of food supply and resource allocation during the war in Ukraine, which poses a threat to global food security. It is necessary to take into account the international experience of state management in national security (Akimov, O., Troschinsky, V., Karpa, M., Ventsel, V.

& Akimova, L., 2020), consider the security potential of machine-building enterprises and its modeling (Kryshtanovych, M., Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Kubiniy, N. & Marhitich, V., 2021), as well as pay attention to adaptive enterprise management as a resource for enterprise development planning (Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Maksymenko, T., Hbur, Z. & Orlova, V., 2020). Monitor financial and economic security of financial markets during European integration (Novak, A., Pravdyvets, O., Chorny, O., Sumbaieva, L., Akimova, L., & Akimov, O., 2022), adjustment of stock trading indices with the involvement of speculative capital (Slobodianyuk, A., Abuselidze, G., Buriak, R., Muzychenko, A., Momot, O., & Romanova, L., 2022). Implementation of the improvement of the state strategy of national security planning in the information society (Bondarenko, S., Bratko, A., Antonov, V., Kolisnichenko, R., Hubanov, O., & Mysyk, A., 2022) taking into account globalization for the ecological state (Rahman, M., Chowdhury, S., Zayed, N.M., Imran, M.A., Hanzhurenko, I., & Nitsenko, V., 2022).

The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict significantly affects the implementation of the SDGs. Biodiversity development goals are mainly affected at the regional level (Russia, Ukraine, neighboring countries and countries of the European Union). Societal development goals are under the influence at local (for instance, SDG 3, good health and well-being; SDG 4, quality education) and global (for instance, SDG 2, elimination of hunger) levels. Finally, the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict has global implications for economic development goals (Pereira *et al.* 2022).

There are obvious differences between the strategy for achieving the SDGs and its actual implementation, in particular due to the different national potential for their fulfillment. In the turbulent geopolitical environment, achieving the SDGs becomes even more problematic. Considering the issues of achieving the SDGs outlined above, Zhao *et al.* (2022) recommend implementing a classification-coordination-collaboration framework in the post-pandemic period. The classification will contribute to a more effective determination of the current state of achieving the SDGs in different national conditions. Coordination will promote internal, international and inter-agency synergy for the

purpose of recovery in the short term. Cooperation is crucial to enhancing economic exchange, fostering technological innovation, building a global culture of sustainable development, and achieving the SDGs (Zhao *et al.* 2022).

In a new study, Zakeri *et al.* (2022) have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war against Ukraine on the global economy with a particular focus on the energy sector: fluctuations in energy demand, oil price spikes, barriers to energy investment, and disruptions in energy supply chains. The war led to an increase in energy prices and problems in the field of energy security. The pandemic and war have provided some opportunities for countries to transition to low-carbon energy (Galanakis, 2023). The pandemic has contributed to a change in lifestyle and behavior in a short period of time. The war reinforced the need for a greater level of energy diversification and the use of local renewable energy sources (Behnassi & El Haiba, 2022; Diop & Asongu, 2022). However, policies to address the consequences of both crises focus on short-term solutions: supporting the existing energy industry in the post-pandemic era to save the economy and search for new ways to supply fossil fuels to increase energy security after the war (Zakeri *et al.* 2022). Thus, governments in various nations have not taken any practical and effective measures to address the issue of dependence on fossil fuels. This intensifies the unfavorable public perception of such addiction. Alternatively, governments should take measures to transition to ecologically friendly energy sources and develop strategies to completely phase out these fuels (Zakeri *et al.* 2022).

Ahmed *et al.* (2022) examine the influence of public investment in renewable energy research and development and technological innovation on the share of renewable energy supply and carbon emissions in G7 countries, given the trade globalization level in these countries. The authors have revealed the growth of government investment in renewable energy projects, the importance of technological innovation and the globalization of trade to ensure the growth of the share of renewable energy supply and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions in the long term. Based on the analytical results outlined, it is possible to assert the effectiveness of the policy of the G7 countries

regarding the transition to green energy (SDG-7), achieving environmental sustainability (SDG-13) thanks to innovations (SDG-9) (Ahmed *et al.* 2022).

Thus, the literature addresses the effects of the pandemic, war, conflicts, and other factors on achieving the SDGs and the strategy for sustainable development, as well as issues with their implementation. It is worth noting the lack of research on the issues of achieving the SDG 2030 in the global dimension, in particular in the context of the tense geopolitical environment, the strengthening of the coalition of various governments and the war in Ukraine (for example, Russia, China, Iran).

METHODOLOGY

The study of the issues toward achieving SDGs 2030 in the global dimension is based on the system analysis methodology. The EU's strategic agenda documents were used to analyze key obstacles and potential deliverables in implementing the SDGs. The UN database was used to calculate progress in implementing the SDGs in 2010–2022.

In the conditions of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, the following indicators were used to determine the progress of achieving the SDGs:

- ♦ **Goal 1:** No poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- ♦ **Goal 2:** Zero hunger, achieving food security and nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture;
- ♦ **Goal 7:** Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for everybody;
- ♦ **Goal 8:** Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for everybody;
- ♦ **Goal 16:** Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; providing access to justice for everybody and establishing effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The UN Agenda 2030 includes a modern concept of sustainable development, which is essential to the EU policy. It is worth noting the completion of the ten-year Europe 2020 strategy aimed at achieving

smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Therefore, it is significant to define and review the EU structure and strategies for achieving the SDGs in the context of the pandemic crisis, military conflicts, war and climate change. As Pelikánová (2021) notes, the overall strategy for sustainable development contains shortcomings related to ethical differences in various countries, strong fragmentation, artificial linkage to results, such as the Green Deal and COVID-19. The EU's sustainable development policy has not been defined yet; it is not sufficiently consistent, legitimate, workable, and effective (Pelikánová, 2021). MacKellar (2022) also notes the failure of the EU's sustainable development policy in the context of the SDGs, the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. The recovery process is hampered by several factors, ranging from poor governance leading to policy distortions and other global factors (Dube, Chapungu & Chikodzi, 2023).

As for the declarative aspects, the following should be noted, which are likely to hinder the alignment of the planned SDGs and actual results (United Nation, 2022b):

Relying on the joint actions and efforts of governments of different countries, collectivity in implementing the SDGs, mutually beneficial cooperation and benefits for different countries. The utopianism of this idea lies in the anarchic system of international relations, in which no regional institution is able to resolve conflicts without victims and negative consequences.

Declaring and confirming the principle of free disposal of wealth, natural resources, and economic activity by each state. In practice, support for the sovereignty and legitimacy of individual governments is based on internal interests.

The SDG 2030 Agenda defines the obligation of all states to implement it at the regional and global levels, taking into account national conditions, the potential of countries and the level of development, politics and interests. Formally, the national policy of sustainable inclusive economic growth must be coordinated with international obligations and norms. In addition, due to sanctions against the Russian Federation and foreign policy intervention tools, national policy is incredibly changeable in the context of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, which affected a variety of countries and regions.

The Agenda identifies sub-regional and regional dimensions and economic integration as significant ones: “Regional and sub-regional structures can contribute to the effective transformation of sustainable development policy into concrete actions at the national level”. However, in the context of the war, coalitions of states are being formed, including those supporting Russian aggression, which creates additional challenges for implementing the SDGs. For instance, these are the actions of Turkey and its interests in the Middle East region, economic cooperation with the Russian Federation and, at the same time, negotiations with EU countries.

The most vulnerable countries faced even greater food problems in the conditions of the war in Ukraine, in particular Syria, Libya, where civil wars and the confrontation of global players (the Russian Federation, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia) led to catastrophic humanitarian and food consequences.

The declared SDGs do not correspond to the real situation and the crisis that has arisen in the world and need to be reviewed on an annual basis. The goal of “eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions” by 2030 cannot be achieved without ensuring stability and peace. A basic standard of

living and well-being, in particular through social security systems, cannot be achieved without intensifying the employment promotion policy. The SDGs related to food security are also declarative and populist. In the context of war and increased military tension, funding for rural areas and sustainable agriculture, small farmers will not be sufficient to solve the problems related to the food crisis in African countries. The data in Table 1 (for 2010-2022) indicate that the share of the population living below the national poverty line increases significantly in 2021. Although overall, the share of the population below the international poverty line has been decreasing. A significant share of the world’s population receives social assistance (in 2022, the indicator has significantly decreased, indicating the inability of governments to provide social protection in the context of a crisis related to the war consequences). In the world, a trend toward an increase in the number of people affected by natural catastrophes is observed. Direct losses to agriculture related to disasters are measured in millions of US dollars. In 2022, the number of local governments adopting and implementing local sustainable development strategies in line with

Table 1: Dynamics of implementing SDG 1 indicators in 2010-2022 in the world

SDG.1	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2010-2022
1.1. Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)	15,92	12,57	11,59	12,14	11,60	5,50	8,69	12,73	12,86
1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	24,21	23,65	21,15	22,82	19,77	18,12	25,20	—	22,02
1.3. Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, by sex (%)	28,90	39,18	28,93	27,42	33,79	36,81	33,12	16,20	34,76
1.5.1. Number of people affected by disaster (number)	625,75	2190,95	746,37	1292,99	1873,59	3544,35	5654,94		1494,53
1.5.2. Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters (current million US dollars)	1628,82	2393,77	6535,26	241,19	965,84	231,32	—	—	5362,50
1.5.4. Number of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national strategies (number)	16,63	39,47	42,75	43,57	44,91	45,18	61,09	9,38	41,81
1.a.1. Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by donor countries (percentage of GNI)	0,57	0,54	0,50	0,50	0,47	0,53	—	—	0,54
1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education (%)	14,78	14,77	14,69	14,65	14,73	14,67	14,29	—	14,76

Source: calculated by the author based on United Nation (2022c).

national strategies significantly decreased. The share of development assistance for poverty alleviation by donor countries is insignificant in GNI. The share of total state expenditures on basic educational services is stable.

Food insecurity increased in 2021, in particular due to a significant increase in the number of undernourished people, and a rise in moderate/severe food insecurity. There are still problems with the health of children (moderately or severely overweight, stunting, exhaustion) and women (anaemia). The average income of large food producers, according to the GNI, significantly

exceeds the income of small producers. At the same time, large producers have significantly higher productivity of food products compared to small producers. The public expenditure index and the share of public expenditure on agriculture remain low. At the same time, the share of added value of agriculture in GDP remains stable. The amount of subsidies for agricultural exports decreases while payments for the agricultural industry increase. In 2020-2021, the share of countries, in which abnormally high or moderately high food prices are recorded, increases significantly.

Table 2: Dynamics of implementing SDG 2 indicators in 2010-2022 in the world

SDG.2	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
2.1.1. Number of undernourished people (millions)	30,0	33,3	29,6	33,4	32,1	35,5	152,7	34,8
2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (%)	—	26,2	27,1	29,0	30,8	32,5	32,1	28,6
2.2.1. Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight (%)	7,1	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,0	—	7,0
2.2.2. Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (%)	22,1	19,5	19,2	18,8	18,5	18,1	—	20,0
2.2.3. Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted (%)	6,9	5,1	5,9	5,1	5,4	5,2	—	6,0
2.2.4. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia (%)	27,0	26,7	26,8	27,0	27,2	—	—	26,8
2.3.1. Average income of large-scale food producers, PPP (constant 2017 international \$)	6586,9	23038,4	4525,7	9565,5	3987,4	5930,6	7575,7	6701,7
2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, PPP (constant 2017 international \$)	1731,9	1459,6	1267,4	2513,0	994,6	1275,6	1662,8	1233,0
2.3.4. Productivity of large-scale food producers (agricultural output per labor day, PPP) (constant 2017 international \$)	347,3	441,6	11,7	12,3	16,6	444,4	96,8	337,7
2.3.5. Productivity of small-scale food producers (agricultural output per labor day, PPP) (constant 2017 international \$)	66,8	64,5	7,3	4,5	10,0	58,5	19,9	52,6
2.a.1. Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
2.a.2. Agriculture share of Government Expenditure (%)	3,0	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,6
2.a.3. Agriculture value added share of GDP (%)	10,8	10,4	10,6	10,3	10,4	11,1	10,8	10,6
2.a.4. Total official flows (disbursements) for agriculture, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2020 US dollars)	293,5	349,6	359,7	353,3	364,6	411,4	—	328,0
2.b.1. Agricultural export subsidies (millions of current US dollars)	99,3	46,6	39,6	37,2	20,2	4,7	0,0	54,0
2.c.1. Proportion of countries recording abnormally high or moderately high food prices, according to the Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (%)	—	13,6	12,3	6,5	17,1	31,8	17,9	15,2

Source: Calculated by the author based on United Nation (2022c).

If the hostilities in Ukraine escalate, the food crisis will deepen, posing a challenge to many countries, especially those relying on food imports, such as the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The war led to immediate, long-term cascading consequences for global food security: Ukrainian exports decreased, conscription and displacement of the population led to labor shortages, access to fertilizers was limited, and the level of uncertainty of future harvests increased. Therefore, the war may jeopardize the implementation of SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger) and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production). Therefore, countries must accelerate the transition to healthy, equitable and environmentally sustainable food systems by adopting urgent and long-term reforms and policies (Ben Hassen & El Bilali, 2022).

In the years 2010–2021, the percentage of people with access to electricity has increased globally. At the same time, the share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption remains stable. The level of energy intensity of primary energy also remains at the same level. International funding flows supporting clean energy research and development and energy generation from renewable sources, including in hybrid systems, have started to decline since 2018. The positive tendency in the installed capacity of renewable electricity sources is observed (Table 3).

Building a strong economic foundation for development and equitable growth is a goal

that is not always achieved in reality. Therefore, the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita decreased significantly in 2020 to -6,2%. The goal of “sharing wealth and eliminating income inequality” seems Utopian, given the high share of informal employment, the growth of unemployment in 2021, the high share of unemployed young people (21,6% in 2022). The desire to “eradicate forced labor, in particular, child labor and human trafficking in all its forms” is also declarative. This is evidenced by the stable share of children engaged in economic activity (Table 4). According to IMF forecasts, global economic growth will slow from 6,1% in 2021 to 3,2% in 2022 and further to 2,7% in 2023 due to a combination of external shocks and the impact of the pandemic (International Monetary Fund, 2022). The war in Ukraine led to a sharp increase in government spending, which limits the fiscal capacity of advanced and developing countries. As a result, the achievement of the SDGs is slowing down, particularly for low-income countries. A key challenge for developing countries is to mobilize adequate resources from both domestic and international sources not only to achieve the SDGs but also to support the means to human health and well-being (Arora & Sarker, 2023).

“Sustainable development cannot be implemented without peace and security; and peace and security will be threatened without sustainable development” The new Agenda recognizes the necessity to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies with equal

Table 3: Dynamics of implementing SDG 7 indicators in 2010–2022 in the world

SDG.7	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2010-2021
7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%)	81,9	85,5	86,4	86,5	87,2	87,8	88,1	85,0
7.2.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	29,3	28,2	28,1	28,1	28,0	28,5	—	28,6
7.3.1. Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 purchasing power parity GDP)	5,5	4,9	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,8	—	5,0
7.a.1. International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (millions of constant 2020 US dollars)	159,8	295,0	349,0	225,2	180,5	169,4	146,8	212,0
7.b.1. Installed renewable electricity-generating capacity (watts per capita)	60,1	72,6	75,1	78,3	85,2	88,8	92,6	73,3

Source: Calculated by the author based on United Nation (2022c).

Table 4: Dynamics of implementing SDG 8 indicators in 2010-2022 in the world

SDG.8	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2010-2022
8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	2,96	1,43	1,81	1,90	1,44	-6,20	3,81	—	1,41
8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	3,43	1,04	1,48	1,30	0,86	-2,58	2,42	0,53	1,23
8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment (%)	35,89	40,49	44,57	43,64	45,74	39,05	42,61	59,25	41,38
8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of employees by sex and occupation (local currency)	755,96	1632,39	1551,11	1635,33	2210,68	2006,36	2952,27	10946,71	1776,53
8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex and age - 13 th ICLS (%)	12,27	12,02	11,27	10,77	10,77	11,84	11,47	7,99	11,84
8.6.1. Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, by sex and age - 13 th ICLS (%)	17,56	17,55	18,81	18,23	19,53	19,26	18,64	21,60	18,28
8.7.1. Proportion of children engaged in economic activity, by sex and age (%)	10,44	9,92	20,80	13,21	11,91	9,34	8,95	—	12,58
8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (%)	4,75	4,81	4,97	4,96	5,26	2,73	2,45	—	4,60

Source: Calculated by the author based on United Nation (2022c).

Table 5: Dynamics of implementing SDG 16 indicators in 2010-2022 in the world

SDG.16	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2010-2021
16.1.1. Proportion of population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months, by sex (%)	3,05	3,51	3,60	3,57	3,43	2,98	3,51	—	3,64
16.1.2. Proportion of population subjected to robbery in the previous 12 months, by sex (%)	3,08	2,60	3,13	2,93	4,62	3,00	2,52	—	3,34
16.1.3. Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by sex (%)	0,27	1,60	1,32	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,15	—	1,16
16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark (%)	63,49	65,35	65,82	68,53	70,25	70,55	63,64	—	67,71
16.2.1. Detected victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude and slavery, by age and sex (per 100,000 population)	0,45	0,68	0,57	3,09	0,87	1,61	1,12	—	1,20
16.2.2. Detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes, by age and sex (per 100,000 population)	0,22	0,56	0,85	0,70	1,22	1,15	1,01	—	0,82
16.2.3. Detected victims of human trafficking for removal of organ, by age and sex (per 100,000 population)	0,08	0,46	0,42	0,05	0,18	0,09	0,24	—	0,20
16.2.4. Detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, by age and sex (per 100,000 population)	0,92	1,49	1,41	1,19	1,22	1,33	1,19	—	1,31
16.2.5. Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month (% of children aged 1-14 years)	—	72,39	78,81	74,12	71,45	80,91	72,32	74,09	73,33
16.3.1. Police reporting rate for physical assault, by sex (%)	47,20	40,80	39,93	36,68	36,17	38,50	43,44	-	39,65
16.3.2. Police reporting rate for robbery, by sex (%)	41,88	34,44	22,21	35,95	32,62	39,03	35,91	-	34,86
16.3.3. Police reporting rate for sexual assault, by sex (%)	38,90	12,46	9,41	8,40	9,42	6,89	4,85	-	16,13
16.3.4. Unserved detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (%)	31,60	33,26	32,01	33,04	32,58	34,63	31,94	-	31,85
16.5.1. Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	14,20	17,84	16,14	18,12	11,10	7,72	10,19	18,34	15,96
16.5.2. Prevalence rate of bribery, by sex (%)	10,22	13,79	7,89	5,48	11,62	5,93	9,58	-	10,76

Source: Calculated by the author based on United Nation (2022c).

access, respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance at all levels, transparent, efficient and accountable institutions. At the same time, the data in Table 5 indicate the presence of such problems as the lack of a sufficient level of security (16.1.4), human trafficking, and psychological abuse of children or aggression, physical attacks, robbery, sexual violence.

Thus, in the conditions of the pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the uncertain geopolitical situation, progress in achieving the SDGs worldwide has been suspended. SDG 16 (peace and justice), which is a fundamental prerequisite for accomplishing other goals, is one of the most significant and unachievable (Bin-Nashwan, Hassan & Muneeza, 2022).

CONCLUSION

The research results suggest that global progress toward the SDGs has halted due to the pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and the ambiguous geopolitical environment. It is essential to define and review the structure of the EU, and strategies for achieving the SDGs in the context of the pandemic crisis, military conflicts, war and climate change. The EU policy on sustainable development has not been defined yet; it is not sufficiently consistent, legitimate, effective and efficient. The failure of the EU's sustainable development policy in relation to attaining the SDGs, the pandemic, and the war in Ukraine are all topics of discussion. Declarative goals were found in the present research, including several that will probably prevent the reconciliation between intended SDGs and actual results. For instance, in conditions of war, one should not rely on the joint actions and efforts of different countries' governments, collectivity in implementing the SDGs, mutually beneficial cooperation and advantages for different countries. Declaring and confirming the principle of free disposal of wealth, natural resources, and economic activity by each state also seems irrelevant in the EU's sustainable development strategy. In general, the declared SDGs do not correspond to the real situation and the crisis that has arisen in the world and should be revised on an annual basis. The goal of "eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions" by 2030 cannot be achieved without ensuring stability and peace. Therefore, the key goal in the Agenda should be the implementation of SDG 16.

REFERENCES

- Ahmed, Z., Ahmad, M., Murshed, M., Shah, M.I., Mahmood, H. and Abbas, S. 2022. How do green energy technology investments, technological innovation, and trade globalization enhance green energy supply and stimulate environmental sustainability in the G7 countries? *Gondwana Res.*, **112**: 105–115.
- Akimov, O., Troschinsky, V., Karpa, M., Ventsel, V. and Akimova, L. 2020. International experience of public administration in the area of national security. *J. Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues*, **23**(3): 1–7.
- Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Maksymenko, T., Hbur, Z. and Orlova, V. 2020. Adaptive management of entrepreneurship model as a component of enterprise resource planning. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal*, **26**(3): 1–8.
- Allam, Z., Bibri, S.E. and Sharpe, S.A. 2022. The Rising Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Russia–Ukraine War: Energy Transition, Climate Justice, Global Inequality, and Supply Chain Disruption. *Resources*, **11**(11): 99.
- Arora, R.U. and Sarker, T. 2023. Financing for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond. *The European Journal of Development Research*, **35**(1): 1–19.
- Behnassi, M. and El Haiba, M. 2022. Implications of the Russia–Ukraine war for global food security. *Nature Human Behaviour*, **6**(6): 754–755.
- Ben Hassen, T. and El Bilali, H. 2022. Impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war on global food security: towards more sustainable and resilient food systems. *Foods*, **11**(15): 2301.
- Bin-Nashwan, S.A., Hassan, M.K. and Muneeza, A. 2022. Russia–Ukraine conflict: 2030 Agenda for SDGs hangs in the balance. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*, (ahead-of-print). <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-06-2022-0136>.
- Bondarenko, S., Bratko, A., Antonov, V., Kolisnichenko, R., Hubanov, O. and Mysyk, A. 2022. Improving the state system of strategic planning of national security in the context of informatization of society. *Journal of Information Technology Management*, **14**: 1–24.
- Diop, S. and Asongu, S. 2022. The impact of Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine war on food prices in fragile countries: misfortunes never come singly. *European Xtramile Centre of African Studies*, WP/22/055.
- Dube, K., Chapungu, L. and Chikodzi, D. 2023. COVID-19 and Its Implications on Agriculture, Environment, and Water Sectors. In *COVID-19 in Zimbabwe: Trends, Dynamics and Implications in the Agricultural, Environmental and Water Sectors* (pp. 3–16). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Galanakis, C.M. 2023. The "Vertigo" of the Food Sector within the Triangle of Climate Change, the Post-Pandemic World, and the Russian-Ukrainian War. *Foods*, **12**(4): 721.
- Iwuoha, J.C. and Jude-Iwuoha, A.U. 2020. COVID-19: Challenge to SDG and globalization. *Electronic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, **2**.

- Kryshtanovych, M., Akimova, L., Akimov, O., Kubiniy, N. and Marhitich, V. 2021. Modeling the process of forming the safety potential of engineering enterprises. *Int. J. Safety and Security Engineering*, **11**(3): 223–230.
- MacKellar, F.L. 2022. COVID-19, the Russo-Ukrainian War, the global sustainable development project and post-crises demography. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*, **20**: 39–81.
- Nasir, M.A., Nugroho, A.D. and Lakner, Z. 2022. Impact of the Russian–Ukrainian Conflict on Global Food Crops. *Foods*, **11**(19): 2979.
- Nhamo, G., Chikodzi, D., Kunene, H.P. and Mashula, N. 2021. COVID-19 vaccines and treatments nationalism: Challenges for low-income countries and the attainment of the SDGs. *Global Public Health*, **16**(3): 319–339.
- Novak, A., Pravdyvets, O., Chorny, O., Sumbaieva, L., Akimova, L. and Akimov, O. 2022. Financial and Economic Security in the Field of Financial Markets at the Stage of European Integration. *Int. J. Professional Business Review*, **7**(5).
- Pelikánová, R.M. 2021. European Union policy for sustainable development–foundation, perspectives and results during the COVID-19 pandemic. In Conference Proceedings Determinants of Regional Development (No. 2, pp. 23–36).
- Pereira, P., Zhao, W., Symochko, L., Inacio, M., Bogunovic, I. and Barcelo, D. 2022. The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict impact will push back the sustainable development goals. *Geography and Sustainability*.
- Rahman, M., Chowdhury, S., Zayed, N.M., Imran, M.A., Hanzhurenko, I. and Nitsenko, V. 2022. Does globalization trigger an ecological footprint? A time series analysis of bangladesh. *Rocznik Ochrona Srodowiska*, **24**: 141–162.
- Slobodianyk, A., Abuselidze, G., Buriak, R., Muzychenko, A., Momot, O. and Romanova, L. 2022. Stock trading indices: A mechanism for attracting speculative capital doi:10.1007/978-3-030-81619-3_100. Retrieved from www.scopus.com.
- The UN Refugee Agency, 2023 b. Operational Data Portal. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>.
- United Nation, 2022 a. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2022-Russian.pdf>.
- United Nation, 2022 b. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>.
- United Nation, 2022 c. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>.
- Zakeri, B., Paulavets, K., Barreto-Gomez, L., Echeverri, L. G., Pachauri, S., Boza-Kiss, B., ... and Pouya, S. 2022. Pandemic, War, and Global Energy Transitions. *Energies*, **15**(17): 6114.
- Zhao, W., Yin, C., Hua, T., Meadows, M.E., Li, Y., Liu, Y., ... and Fu, B. 2022. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-pandemic era. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, **9**(1): 1–7.