

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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In the article the relevance of sustainable development for Ukraine in connection with the conclusion of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on one hand, and the European Union on the other. The features of the transition to sustainable development of some EU countries. Defined group of countries in terms of preparedness and participation in the development of measures for sustainable development. During the examined key areas of development towards sustainable development of some countries and specific goals and measures to achieve them. We consider coordinating bodies responsible for issues relating to sustainable development policies of some developed countries.

Key words: *ustoychivoe development, local government, measures, natsyonalnaya strategy, experience.*

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of sustainable development of the world are sufficiently actively investigated by foreign and domestic scientists. The approaches and directions of the implementation of sustainable development at the national level, in particular taking into account foreign experience, were researched in their writings by such scholars as S. Bobyliev, B. Burkinsky, L. Brown, I. Bistryakova, T. Galushkina, G. Gardner, Gerasimchuk, C. Gerasimova, B. Danilishin, S. Doroguntsova, M. Doleshny, M. Zgurovsky, N. Carter, M. Kizima, D. Kortzen, V. Kravtsiv, L. Kruglyakova, V. Kuhar, D. Meadouz, O. Osaulenka, B. et al.

Selection of previously unsettled parts of the general problem.

Despite the considerable number of scientific works and the long existence of Ukraine as an independent state, the possibility for implementation of foreign experience in implementing sustainable development policy for the formation of effective state policy remains uncertain.

The purpose of the article. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the international experience of implementation of the strategy of sustainable development.

Presenting main material. Sustainable development was highlighted in Ukraine in connection with the conclusion of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union on the other hand (ratified by Ukraine № 1678-VII of 09.16.2014). Accordingly, sustainable development is considered one of the main principles of strengthening cooperation between the parties recognize the importance of fully taking into account economic, social and environmental interests not only their respective populations but also of future generations and ensure that economic development, environmental and official policy support together.

In 2015, the President of Ukraine P. Poroshenko signed the Decree No. 5/2015, which approved the Strategy for Sustainable Development "Ukraine-2020". The document defines the purpose, directions of movement, priority priorities and indicators of the appropriate defense, socio-economic, organizational, political and legal

conditions for the establishment and development of Ukraine. Yes, the purpose of the Ukraine-2020 Strategy is to introduce European standards of living in the state and to enter the leading positions in the world. Realization of this goal will be carried out according to the vectors [5]:

- the vector of development – ensuring the state's sustainable development, carrying out structural reforms and, consequently, raising standards of life;

- security vector – providing security guarantees of the state, business and citizens, protection of investments and private property;

- the vector of responsibility is to ensure that every citizen, regardless of race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics, will have access to high quality education, security systems health and other services in the public and private sectors;

- the vector of pride is to ensure mutual respect and tolerance in society, pride in its own state, its history, culture, science, and sport.

During the years of Ukraine's independence, the term "sustainable development" is mentioned in various variations (sustainable development, sustainable, environmentally balanced development, sustainable socio-economic development, sustainable development of the economy / territories, sustainable economic development, sustainable, balanced development) appeared in separate normative – legal acts as the basis, purpose, direction, precondition, principle, direction of development without a clear unified definition, but these definitions are rather uncoordinated with each other. Current regulations, developed national programs, finally laws, do not cover all aspects of this multifaceted and complicated problem – the transition of Ukraine to sustainable development.

Europe was among the founders of the concept of sustainable development, starting with the 70s of the twentieth century. Since 1992, many programs have been adopted here, unions and other organizations have been established to develop measures to move to sustainable development.

According to indicators of readiness and participation in the development of measures for sustainable development, four groups of countries are distinguished [2, p. 37]:

1. Early high activity;
2. Late high activity;
3. Late average activity;
4. Late low activity.

The first group includes: Sweden, Great Britain, the Netherlands, which have gained some positive experience in this field, although there are some differences between them. In these countries, public authorities and local self-government bodies, non-governmental organizations are jointly operating, and funds are allocated for the implementation of appropriate environmental, advertising, educational programs and activities. The population is active in controlling the authorities in matters of environmental protection.

The National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Sweden [3, p. 85–95], developed in 2002, describes the current situation in the field of sustainable development and future prospects

of the country. The main issues discussed in this document are:

- + organization of effective interaction between economic, social and environmental development;
- + global problems of sustainable development;
- + analysis of international and national activities in the field of sustainable development.

This document contains a list of implemented measures for the transition to sustainable development and scenarios for future projects. The strategy highlights the main areas of sustainable development, as well as specific goals and measures for their achievement (Table 1).

A similar strategy for sustainable development was approved in the Netherlands [3, p. 85–95], which contains general directions for the regulation of sustainable development (Table 2), the purpose and specific measures. At the same time, the choice of goals of sustainable development and measures for their implementation is carried out with the help of a matrix of compromises.

Table 1

Contents of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Sweden

Major areas	Goal	
Future the surrounding environment	Non-toxic environment, balanced marine environment, prosperous coastal areas and biodiversity conservation groups	Efficient use of energy and transport, policies for integrated products and cost-effective cycles, effective water and land management
Climate change constraints	In the period from 2008 to 2012, to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide by 4% compared to 1990, and by 2050 – the total CO2 emissions per capita per year should be lower by 4.5 tons	To approve the program of cooperation with the companies producing cars in accordance with the existing structure of energy and transport, increase the taxes on carbon emissions and reduce taxes on the use of labor, increase public awareness
The population and its health	Motivate the work of older people, proclaim mobility and job opportunities. Ensure economic security in the event of loss of life.	Consideration of proposals of the parliamentary committee on ensuring the possibility of further work for people of retirement age, to approve the plan of action of health and labor.
Social justice, welfare and security	Divide half-income between 1999 and 2004. Reduce crime and increase individual safety. To stimulate the youth education policy in a good and safe environment. Proclaim the policy of gender equality.	New Social Act. approved by the Parliament in 2001: an integrated approach to reducing crime, to include priorities for reducing the gender inequality and the declaration of equal rights of national minorities in all areas of politics. Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 2002
Employment and learning in an experienced society	Become a leading nation in research to contribute to sustainable development, through the distribution of financial resources, guaranteeing a more social recruitment and supporting interdisciplinary courses of sustainable development at the academic level.	Implement a plan of action for education in the field of sustainable development, support scientific projects and research in the field of innovation, employment, social research, the environment, agriculture, spatial development planning

Table 2

The directions of sustainable development of the “State Program of Action for Sustainable Development of the Netherlands” [6]

Direction	General purpose
Water	Increase the efficiency of using water resources, prevent flooding, and guarantee good quality of drinking water
Biodiversity	Improve this aspect by 2015 by 50%
Energetics	Reliable, affordable and clean energy resources
Rural	Stable and competitive production
Transport	Reduced transportation costs, transition to sustainable транспортної системи
Consumption and production	Stimulate entrepreneurship, motivate the implementation of the program of sustainable production and consumption at the European level for a period of 10 years
Knowledge	Develop a knowledge-based economy, stimulate innovation, integrate sustainable development into education, develop research on the relationship between knowledge, innovation, sustainable development.
Healthy	Reduce the impact on the health of the population of chemicals by 2020, reduce the negative impact of factors навколишнього середовища на здоров'я населення
Population	To proclaim social harmony, the participation of 70% of the population in the labor market, to highlight the positive and negative aspects of migration, to determine the effects of aging on consumption
Recreational resources	Project in the future
Tools for changing government behavior	Better guidance through the development of tools for assessing the impact of policies, conducting research, forecasting and analyzing, implementing sustainable development principles in the policy decision-making process.
Poverty	To create economic, political and social opportunities for all, every citizen needs to meet their basic needs, to support initiatives to reduce the debts of poor countries.

This matrix contains the social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development.

The second group includes Denmark, Finland, Norway, which since 1997 have been active in implementing the concept of sustainable development, believing that they have already done much in the 80 years of the twentieth century. However, in these countries, the sustainable development strategy is reflected in national politics and has received the necessary legal basis. In these countries, local authorities should report to their central authorities on their progress in the transition to sustainable development, especially with regard to increasing resource supply, reducing pollution, increasing biodiversity, etc. [2, p. 37].

Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, in 2005–2008 introduced the “Scandinavian Sustainable Development Strategy”, which highlighted the following issues:

- climate change;
- conservation of biodiversity;
- development and preservation of natural and cultural environment;

- marine resources and their conservation;
- quality assurance and food safety;
- activity of the chemical industry, energy, transport, agriculture from the point of view of sustainable development;
- organization of interaction between business and production;
- public participation in the issues of sustainable and harmonious development.

The third group includes Austria, Germany, which later joined the implementation of global sustainable development programs, and after the Rio-92 there was a long period of “silence”, since 1997 they not only began to take an active part in international conferences on sustainable development, but also significantly intensified their work in this direction. Here the activity of the population grows, projects and programs are being developed, legislative acts are adopted, etc. However, the bottleneck in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development is the question of widespread participation of the population and the establishment of local priority aspects of development in accordance with the Agenda for the 21st Century [3, p. 38].

In the sustainable development strategy of Germany, adopted in 2012, sustainable development is defined as a guiding principle of the policy of the Federal Government of Germany; declared the necessity of observance of this principle as a goal and a criterion for evaluation of the government activity [1]. The strategy is based on four key guidelines:

- + uniformity of generations;
- + quality of life;
- + social cohesion;
- + international responsibility.

The goals of sustainable development of Germany, starting from 2013, are fiscal sustainability, economic activity, climate and energy, etc. (Table 3).

Germany's Sustainable Development Strategy also contains indicators for specific areas of sustainable development. Similar indicators are developed for the following areas of sustainable development: "Quality of Life" (14 indicators); "Social cohesion" (6 indicators); "International Responsibility" (2 indicators).

Thus, the most common areas of sustainable development in the EU are:

- + control over the preservation of the natural environment;
- + maintenance of biodiversity;
- + improvement of environmental policy: control of waste and emissions, reduction of greenhouse gases, etc.;
- + introduction of standards for the purity of water, air, land resources and their protection against anthropogenic loading;

+ solving specific national problems of the country – aging population, increasing active longevity and working capacity of retirees, reducing the incidence rate, etc.

The fourth group includes countries: Spain, Italy, Ireland, France. None of these countries participated in the preparation of global sustainable development programs, and internal actions on environment and development were not particularly active. For example, in Spain, regional environmental agencies are only in the stage of formation. The Ministry of the Environment was created here only in 1996. In France, although the Ministry of the Environment was created in 1971, there is no active environmental policy.

Consider which coordinating bodies in some countries of the world are responsible for matters relating to sustainable development policies, as well as the limits of their authority (Table 4).

In December 1997, the National Commission for Sustainable Development of Ukraine under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 8, 1997, No. 1123) was formed as an advisory body on the definition of a national strategy for sustainable development. Unfortunately, this commission proved to be incapacitated because it failed to prepare either the National Strategy for Sustainable Development or the National Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of the Provisions of the Agenda for the 21st Century for the ten-year period (1992–2001). The commission did not fulfill its tasks, and in 2003 its activities were terminated. During the six years of the commission's existence,

Table 3

Стратегічні завдання сталого розвитку Німеччини [3, с. 91]

Task	Content
Fiscal sustainability	Consolidation of state budgets. Establishment of a new permissible debt limit for the federal and federal states, limiting the growth of public indebtedness. Creating a basis for stabilizing the euro in the long run. Improving economic and political governance and ensuring the reliability of EU public finances
Became a business activity	The transition to low carbon products with efficient use of raw materials. Creating new economic opportunities and jobs. Support for Corporate Social Concept
Climate and energy	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2008 by 21% compared to 1990. Raise the EU climate target by 30% (in the event that Germany will not be given additional emission reduction requirements). Wide implementation of renewable energy under the framework of the framework (for example, the establishment of a green tariff). Increasing energy efficiency, saving electrical and other energy.
Became a water policy	Pure water is an indispensable foundation for human life and one of the most important resources. The established water policy is an interdisciplinary task. Strengthening the links between global issues of the future in the field of water, energy and food security (conference "Water, Energy and Food Security Interconnection", 2001, Bonn)
Sustainable development is the "engine" of progress	Sustainable development as a criterion for making economic and social decisions, a guiding principle in all spheres of life

Table 4

Coordination of Sustainable Development Issues in Some Countries [4]

Country	Body responsible for sustainable development	Powers
Austria	Committee on Sustainable Development	Coordination of sustainable development activities between different ministries
Sweden	Coordinating Group on Sustainable Development	The coherence of sustainable development within government institutions serves as an analytical center and promotes the further development of government institutions, serves as an analytical center and promotes the further development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.
Norway	Cabinet for Sustainable Development	It will be responsible for ensuring consistency in the policy of sustainable policy development
Finland	National Commission with sustainable development	Promotion of strategic goals of sustainable development within the framework of national and administrative policies, as well as intensification of dialogue between different social forces. Encouragement and specification of implementation processes contributes to the coherence of sector policy and administration.
UK	Working Group on Sustainable Development Subcommittee on Environment and Energy	Combine the efforts of officials and government ministers to stimulate action on specific issues of sustainable development
Germany	Committee of State Secretaries on Sustainable Development	Responsible for the development and implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Germany.

only a few of its meetings took place, and almost all of them were held in the absence of its chairman, the first vice prime minister of Ukraine.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The study of foreign experience shows that the development and adoption of strategic documents that determine the effective measures for the implementation of the principle of sustainable development, organization and coordination of activities in this area is an important component of the national policy of developed countries.

The basis of modern state policy is the concept of sustainable development, therefore, in Ukraine, there is a need for structural changes in the construction of an effective policy that would ensure the steady pace of economic growth, solving social problems, improving the environment and ensuring the country's successful integration into the world socio-economic space.

Each country has its own direction towards sustainable development, taking into account the positive experience of the state policy of developed countries that have made progress on the path to sustainable development.

The main achievements and approaches that promote the integration of the three vectors of sustainable development were made at the European level. They supported the integration of sustainable development into decision-making at all levels, played an important role in shaping regional strategies, political structures and legal instruments through which national governments managed to

develop their own policies and legal framework. In addition, these organizations provide advisory services and specific support for capacity-building in order to increase the ability of governments to turn these regional processes and instruments into national governance mechanisms.

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