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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The majority of international programmes on economic development known to be called the Decade of economic development, have been worked out since 1960 under the aegis of UNO for the decades to follow. The programmes of UNO (UNDP) development together with the programme of IMF and the World Bank stipulate the stepwise solution of acute social and economic problems of the developing countries and are directed to:

- the poverty decrease, demographic process optimization, the available power source application, the development of prospective ecological and economic programmes of the XXI century providing equal in rights partnership and international cooperation;
- the agricultural development in the under-developed countries;
- the activization of intellectual and creative abilities of the population and scientific and technological institution activity;
- the balanced tax policy implementation;
- the decrease of the general investment risks.

One of the latest programmes is the international development strategy adopted by GA UNO for the fourth decade (1991-2000) at the session of XLV (resolution №45/199) December 21, 1990. The previous three strategies were developed for the first (the 1960-s), the second (the 1970-s) and the third (the 1980-s) decade of the development.

The main aims of the strategy for the 1990-s were the enhancement of economic development in the developing countries and strengthening the international cooperation. The leading elements of the strategy are: improving living conditions of people in the developing countries, shortening the gap between rich and poor countries, banning the environmental degradation [1].

To achieve the main aims, the 1990-s strategy has stipulated:

- 1) to increase the economic development rate dramatically;
- 2) to ensure the development promoting the poverty level decrease, human resources use which is ecologically safe and stable;
- 3) to improve the international currency-and-finance and trade system;
- 4) to guarantee the firmness and stability of the world economy and the effective macro-economic regulation at the national and international levels;
- 5) to strengthen the international economic cooperation.

To increase the development rates, considerable financial inflow from the main sources of such resources income to the developing countries are needed. Such resources can be obtained through the official bilateral assistance channels, credits of commercial banks, direct private foreign investments and the assets of the international financial organizations.

In September, 2000 the world leaders, who gathered at the Millennium Summit formulated 8 aims which the world Commonwealth is to achieve before 2015. It is a large-scale programme directed at the poverty reduction. It includes: famine and poverty elimination; general primary education; male and female equality encouragement; child mortality reduction; maternity protection improvement; struggle with AIDS and other diseases; ecological stability provision; global partnership formation [1].

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The investigation results aimed at the achievement of the goals mentioned above have so far been uneven. It can be accounted for by a number of reasons. They are: the insufficient volume and inefficiency of the state expenditures and a large volume of the debts, the insufficient access of the exporters from the developing countries towards the market of the countries with the developed production as well as the decrease of the official assistance extension.

Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations was held in December, 1993, 117 states participating in it. The main aims were the access expansion to world markets for all countries, the customs tariff decrease, non-tariff limit liquidation. Other problems of international economic relations, exchange of services, intellectual property protection, interstate coordination of trade and economic policy were also considered at the negotiations.

The international programme of the long-term economic development is based on certain conditions and standards (indicators). The complexity of the social and economic system has been predetermined by its polystructural structure, variety of the functions performed and diversification of economic and social processes. One cannot estimate the level of social and economic development system only by means of one or a few parameters. The following indicators may be used to characterize the stable development as a whole and each of its components (economic, social, ecological, natural resources):

Table 1 The Main Indicators of the Stable Development

Components of the stable development	Indicators
Economic	GDP
	The production of the main kinds of goods per man
	The national economic branch structure
Social	The rate and quality of the population life
Ecological	Ecological indicators characterizing radioactive contamination, the level of the environmental pollution, the volume of capital investments directed at the ecological problem solution
	Indicators of anthropogenic stress on the territory
Natural	Indicators characterizing reproduction and rational use of natural resources
Stable development as a whole	Indicators of economic, social, ecological efficiency (labor productivity, capital intensity, GDP units, returns on assets, material capacity, etc.)
	Indicators of the internal balance of the system (absence of budget deficit, inflation, payment crises, domestic debt) and the external balance of the system (the state of the balance of payments, the current exchange stability and the volume of the state external debt)

The table was made by the author with a help of the materials [1, 2].

The world experience shows the absence of the unified approach when the national strategy of the stable development should be built. Each country determines independently the most effective ways of this approach taking into consideration political, historical and ecological circumstances.

To adopt the stable development strategy a number of mechanisms must be applied to the present conditions: information system with specified indicators, communication technologies,

international liabilities, accountability. The optimal correlation of indicators and standards must be provided by the corresponding legislation and market instruments. An authoritative governmental body should be in charge both of the procedures mentioned above and the work of the appropriate mechanisms. And this body must be given certain responsibilities.

The International UNO conference on the environment protection (Brazil, 1992) was devoted to the issues of stable development. Representatives of 180 countries supported the programme of actions for the 21-st century, which deals with the development of ecology, economy and social safety in close link.

Realization mechanisms of the stable development concept should be considered in detail. There are about 130 indicators which determine various sides and aspects of stable development.

Political and legal aspect contains the following elements:

- developed modern democracy;
- constitutional power;
- law-based state;
- civil society;
- the observance of rights and freedoms of a man;
- equal before the law, perfect legal system;
- branched system of institutions and codes of practice;

The Economic aspect stipulates:

- optimal combination of the state, efficient, private and municipal property;
- mixed economy functioning;
- presence of the joint markets (goods and services, capitals, capital issues, real estate, land, technology and labor force, currency values, etc);
- competitive environment and antimonopoly legislation;

The Ecological aspect covers:

- harmonic development of the economic, social, ecological processes aimed at the formation of noospheric structure and relations;
- theoretical study realization and the development of practical methods of the natural resource effective use;
- the development of low-waste and waste-free technologies;
- extensive implementation of bioengineering;
- stepwise transition from the energy resources to the alternative power engineering (sun, wind, water, biomass energy, underground warmth);
- legal, economic and administrative method improvement for the environment protection;
- ecological education of the population, etc.

The Social aspect stipulates the following problems:

- struggle with poverty;
- special attention to children and elderly people;
- creation of the national educational system for all categories of citizens;
- retraining and professional development of the personnel in the economic and ecological spheres.

The International aspect proclaims the principles of the international law in the sphere of the interstate relations, i.e.:

- fight for peace;
- new world war prevention and regional conflicts prevention;

- contradiction settlement with peaceful politic means;
- overall cooperation development between countries in various fields;
- provision of the international financial and another aid;
- facilitation of the peacemaking and nature conservation activities of the UNO by the states-members.

The Information aspect is aimed at:

- scientific achievement materialization;
- broad informatization of the society;
- mass application of the electronic communication means and the information exchange [2].

The basic set of the stable development indicators is divided into 3 main groups: social, economic and ecological. The EU statistics department also defines institutional indicators. 41 social indicators are united in 5 main groups:

- 1) struggle with poverty;
 - 2) demographics dynamics;
 - 3) education assistance;
 - 4) health care of the population;
 - 5) promotion of the stable settlement development;
- 23 economic indicators are united in 3 main groups:

1. economic development;
2. consumption character change;
3. financial resources and mechanisms;

The largest number of indicators is 55. They are concentrated in the ecological section which is divided into 5 subdivisions:

- 1) water resources;
- 2) land resources;
- 3) other natural resources;
- 4) atmosphere;
- 5) wastes [3].

Table 2. The Stable Development Indicators in the EU Countries

EU code	Statistic works of the governmental policy	Indicators of success evaluation
<i>Providing high and stable enough levels of economic growth and employment</i>		
H ₁	Economic growth intensification	GDP and GNP per man
H ₂	The increase of the investment of capital volume to the real economic sector, scientific researches and development new technologies	Gross and social investments, % GDP
H ₃	The support of a high and stable employment level	The correlation of the workers amount to the able-bodied population, %
<i>The achievement of social progress showing the demands of every citizen</i>		
H ₄	Overcoming poverty and social inequality	The amount of children in poor families, where adults have no qualification; unemployment
H ₅	The increase of human capital, improvement of professional abilities	The qualification of the population according to under age group
H ₆	The national health improvement	The expected duration of healthy men and women lifestyle
H ₇	The decrease of unsuitable accommodation	The unsuitable accommodation for residence, %
H ₈	The crime level decrease	The crime level, solved crime level%

EU code	Statistic works of the governmental policy	Indicators of success evaluation
<i>The efficiency of the environmental protection</i>		
H ₉	The decrease of greenhouse gases emission	Greenhouse gases emission
H ₁₀	The decrease of air pollution, long-term maintaining the quality of the air	The duration of the period of high and medium quality of the atmospheric air
H ₁₁	The transport system improvement	Road traffic
H ₁₂	The improvement of river quality	Rivers with high quality of water
H ₁₃	Overcoming long-term bird population tendency	The population of fowl birds
H ₁₄	The repeated use of land	New structures on the greenfield land
<i>The limit of using natural resources</i>		
H ₁₅	The transition from the waste allocation to their minimization	The accumulation of waste products and their control

The table was made by the author with a help of the materials [2, 4]

In total the indicators of the stable development give the integral idea of the quantitative characteristics of this concept and show the real state of things of its embodiment in certain states.

The model of stable development in the transformation processes of Ukraine should be taken into account. In 1997-1998 the first steps were made in Ukraine towards the gradual introduction of the stable development strategy at the international level. Verhovna Rada of Ukraine has developed and enacted about 250 national, international, field and regional programmes which are financed from the state budget. 137 of them are directly connected with processes of stable development, in particular towards “the Agenda for the XXI century”. The following issues can be specified among them:

- social and economic aspects – 55;
- preservation and rational use of resources – 47;
- enhancement of the role of the main population groups – 4;
- realization means – 31 [5].

87 programmes of the whole list of those promoting stable development have been completed. Economic and social strategy of the Ukrainian transition to stable development is specified by a number of official documents.

Strategic priorities of the country stable development:

I. The economic sphere has some strategic priorities of the country stable development:

- the adoption of the mechanisms to guarantee economic stability;
- implementing science and technology innovations and mastering an innovating way of development as the major factor of the stable economic development;
- realizing an active agrarian policy;
- strengthening economic prerequisites of the social sphere reconstruction.

II. The social sphere possesses the following strategic priorities of the country stable development:

- increasing intellectual national potential, comprehensive education development;
- reconstructing social sphere, lowering the unemployment level, reforming labor payment system, improving state social aid mechanism, introducing obligatory state social insurance;
- improving the state of children, youth, women and family;
- improving health care of the population, lowering mortality and lifetime raising.

III. The ecological sphere covers such priorities as:

- guaranteeing ecological safety of nuclear objects and radiation protection of the population and environment from the negative consequence influence of the accident at Chernobyl nuclear power plant;
- improving the ecological state of the Ukrainian rivers and the potable water quality;
- stabilizing and improving the ecological state in mountains and industrial centers of Donetsk and Transdniper region;
- building new public water supplied and reconstructing the old ones;
- preventioning Black Sea and the Sea of Azov pollution and improving their ecological state;
- forming a balanced system of nature management;
- saving biological and landscape variety, developing nature and reserve issues [6].

An important achievement of the developed strategies is their correspondence to the stable development principles:

- 1) overcoming poverty and increasing the life level of the Ukrainian citizens;
- 2) providing constant resource protective economic growth;
- 3) improving the national economics structure on the basis of the innovative development model;
- 4) integration into the European structure and into the world economic system;
- 5) providing ecological balance, lowering the stress on the natural ecosystem;
- 6) preserving biological diversity;

According to the stable development concept we consider Ukraine to be able for the stable development ensured exceptionally by means of the effective use of all kinds of resources, restructuring industry, and creative potential of the nation for the development and prosperity of the state [6, 7].

The main stable development priorities of Ukraine as a democratic state are derived from the system of universal values and the necessity of the global noospheric civilization formation.

Taking into consideration the peculiarities of the transition period, the national goals of the Ukrainian stable development are:

- 1) the economic growth;
- 2) environmental protection;
- 3) social justice;
- 4) rational use of resources;
- 5) population stabilization;
- 6) education;
- 7) international cooperation.

The main goals of stable development may be implemented by means of the structural reconstruction of the economy, the change of the production model, creation of the social, economic and ecological safety factors, and the set up of strict standards of the natural potential use. Target parameters of stable development are defined by the achieved level of stable development, indicators of the life level, and the environmental condition.

The important components of stable development are financial, material and technical, intellectual, and normative legal provision. The realization of this concept should be based on the legislation, financial sources and the organizational mechanism. The financial provision of the transition to stable development has 3 main sources:

- 1) centralized assets from the state budget;
- 2) state enterprise assets and the assets of the private economic sector;

3) external sources: foreign credit lines, commercial credits and direct foreign investments [7].

The transition of Ukraine to stable development is carried out according to several stages:

The first stage (transitional) – 1996-2000:

- overcoming ecological and economic crisis;
- normative legal base development;
- balanced production and consumption;
- adaptation of Ukraine to the world ecological safety system.

The transitional stage of Ukraine to stable development stipulates overcoming the economic crisis: stabilization, revival, increase. The renewal of the state guidance of economic processes is of decisive importance at the stage of economics stabilization.

Technical re-equipment in the material production and in the nonmaterial sphere is the first priority at the stage of revival.

National economy reforms the increase of the production level on the basis of multipurpose resources according to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets and is essential at the growth stage.

The second stage – 2000-2010:

- stimulation and structural changes regulation;
- fuel and energy problem solution;
- provision of the high quality of the population life and equal in rights partnership of the country in the international economic cooperation;
- society democratization;
- creation of the noospheric development basis.

The third stage (the period of noospheric development):

- creation of the global system of environmental protection.

Basic indicators will be: quality of life, rates of social and economic development, providing the environment guidance according to the world standards, use of the newest energy sources, equality of rights and mutually beneficial international cooperation [2, 7].

Thus, the conclusion can be drawn that the stable development concept formulates theoretical methodological factors and determines the qualitative and the quantitative parameters and indicators of the balanced harmonic economic growth both in the national and in the world economy as a whole.

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