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ASSESSMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ECONOMICAL CRITICISM

Until recent years, developing countries believed that they could fulfil the need to be developed by realizing the goal of rapid and stable growth. In addition, in the theories of economics, it offered gradients that the problems such as unemployment, inequality in income distribution, poverty, and environmental destruction would be solved as long as they achieved the goal of economic growth. However, economic growth, unlike expectations, increased inequality in income distribution, poverty of the masses, the destruction of the natural environment and natural resources to eliminate the possibility of long-term growth and the destruction of social peace, such as the alternative costs to bring out, has led to a new understanding of growth and development. This understanding has created the concept of sustainable development, which takes care of the needs of future generations in an effort to meet the economic and social needs of the present population, and which considers the needs of future generations to consume natural and cultural resources. In this paper, it will be analysis sustainable development assessments from economics perspective by using impact analysis briefly on environmental, economic and social effects on sustainable development.

Keywords: sustainable development, economic growth, environment, social progress, impact analysis

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ОЦІНКА СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ: ЕКОНОМІЧНА КРИТИКА

На протязі останніх років розвинені країни вважали, що вони можуть виконати свої завдання шляхом реалізації мети швидкого і стабільного зростання. Крім того, в економічних теоріях пропонувалися такі підходи, що вирішення проблем безробіття, нерівності у розподілі доходів, бідності та руйнування навколишнього середовища, були б вирішені при досягненні мети економічного зростання. Проте економічне зростання, на відміну від очікувань, збільшило нерівність у розподілі доходів, бідності мас, руйнування природного середовища та природних ресурсів. Усунення таких викликів довгострокового зростання та знищення соціальної напруги, наприклад, альтернативних витрат, призвело до нового розуміння росту і розвитку. Таке розуміння створило концепцію сталого розвитку, яка забезпечує потреби майбутніх поколінь, спрямованих на задоволення економічних і соціальних потреб сучасного населення, і враховує потреби майбутніх поколінь у споживанні природних і культурних ресурсів. У даній статті буде аналізуватися оцінка сталого розвитку з точки зору економіки шляхом короткого аналізу впливу на екологічні, економічні та соціальні наслідки сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: сталий розвиток, економічне зростання, довкілля, соціальний прогрес, аналіз впливу

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ОЦЕНКА УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КРИТИКА

На протяжении последних лет развитые страны считали, что они могут выполнить свои задачи путем реализации цели быстрого и стабильного роста. Кроме того, экономические теории предлагали такие подходы решения проблем безработицы, неравенства в распределении доходов, бедности и разрушение окружающей среды, которые были бы решены при достижении цели экономического роста. Однако экономический рост, в отличие от ожиданий, увеличил неравенство в распределении доходов, бедность масс, разрушение природной среды и природных ресурсов. Устранение таких вызовов долгосрочного роста и снижение социальной напряженности, например, альтернативных издержек, привело к новому пониманию роста и развития. Такое понимание создало концепцию устойчивого развития, которая обеспечивает потребности будущих поколений, направленных на удовлетворение экономических и социальных потребностей современного населения и учитывает потребности будущих поколений в потреблении природных и культурных ресурсов. В данной статье будет проанализирована оценка устойчивого развития с точки зрения экономики, путем анализа воздействия на экологические, экономические и социальные последствия устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, экономический рост, окружающая среда, социальный прогресс, анализ влияния

Introduction. World societies are similar in social, political, cultural and economic terms and they show different characteristics in many ways. When the existing structures of the world societies are evaluated in terms of economic and environmental aspects, it is noteworthy that they are more likely to be opposed to each other. In terms of environmental protection, we can divide the positions of societies into two groups: On the one hand, people who are exposed to natural disasters such as forests, polluted water sources, melting glaciers, decertified soils, and the struggle for survival under the threat of these disasters. Moreover, the majority of them face problems of hunger and poverty. On the other hand, despite all these social, economic and environmental problems, there is another group of people who are trying to maintain their high

living standards. In other words, the societies of the world are in a severe socio-economic separation at both national and international level. Today, the disparities of income distribution observed between countries and within countries themselves are the most concrete indicators of the increase in this divergence. This situation inevitably leads to tensions between the countries and among the citizens. Indeed, the real cause of many wars between countries today is the disagreements arising from resource sharing. Likewise, the problems experienced in the sharing of income within the country can cause internal conflicts or other political problems. Often these distortions in the sharing of income can combine with ethnic, religious and regional problems, resulting in more devastating consequences for both communities and the

environment. Although the problem of sharing of national income is seen in almost every country, the reactions of people differ according to the country's economic conditions. In general, responses are milder in rich countries, while in poorer countries they may become relatively stiff (Bimonte, 2002).

It can be said that there are disagreements in the sharing of resources or income on the basis of all the problems and tensions that are experienced both in the international and national level. Problems such as energy, water, soil, etc. These tensions are not only international but also a national problem. A second problem is how to preserve the capacity of existing natural resources to support social and economic structure. As long as the natural resources are not protected, a fair share cannot be mentioned. Despite all these problems, however, production and consumption are constantly increasing worldwide. All countries and societies have to ask themselves the question of how sustainable such production can be. One of the most important steps taken in this direction within the market economy is undoubtedly sustainable development approach. Although the roots of sustainable development may have been rooted in the 19th century, the Brundtland Report, which was published in 1987, had to be expected in order to make its name known worldwide (Daly, 1990). The current economic systems we live in today are the main responsible for the environmental problems. These systems have resulted in the disappearance of many species and threatened to live. Environmental values such as soil, air, water, climate, and biodiversity are heavily damaged by production and consumption. It is now accepted that the most important factor behind all these environmental disturbances is the economic policies which are not compatible with the environment. These economies are the most prominent capitalist economies in terms of environmental destruction. The aim of this study is to provide a solution to environmental problems within the market economy; the economic dimension of the sustainable development approach, which is tried to be built on the basis of economy, environment and society. The following chapter will examine the economical assessments and problems of the sustainable development by using briefly comparative analysis methodology.

Methodology. There are three main headings evaluating sustainable development. These are economy, environment and social. The tools of assessing sustainability drives a way for governs, politicians, economics, environmental concerns etc. Briefly, economic part of the sustainable development deals with cost and benefit analysis, modelling, regressions, scenarios etc. Environmental part is dealing with life-cycle analysis, material flows, resource accounting, and ecological footprint and so on, and the last part which is Social deals with mostly sustainable livelihoods, human and social capital measurement, participatory processes etc.

The main stages for sustainability assessments include several methodologies. The main methodology approaches of social sciences are as follows. Relevance analysis is for sustainability relevance; scoping analysis is for, what are the extent and depth, procedures and tools for the assessments; Impact analysis deals with, what are the short and long-term economic, environmental and social impacts; Comparative analysis is one of the most popular analysis among the social sciences and it deals with, what are the major synergies, conflicts and trade-offs by using comparing the qualitative and quantitative data sets; Associative analysis deals with, what measures can be put in place to mitigate harmful impacts and lastly Political analysis is dealing with, which path is the least-cost (economic, environmental and social) option. Above analysis are the most commonly used methodologies in sustainable development topic. In this paper it is used impact analysis briefly for understanding the cons and pros of the economic assessments of the sustainable development (Murgante et.al, 2011).

Criticism of the Economic Dimension of Sustainability. Although the concept of sustainability is multidimensional, it is generally defined as three basic structures as known as: economic, ecological and social. Despite the fact that each of them has an indispensable place, it should be acknowledged that the problems arising from the relationship of economy with nature in the emergence of the concept play a greater role than others. Sustainability actually stemmed from a forced change and transformation upon the understanding that the hegemonic policies of economic policies on the environment were unsustainable. Because of the continuation of the existence of the economic system or systems depends on the establishment of the relationship between environment and economy at an acceptable point. It is clear that nature is an indispensable value for all living things, no matter how dazzling the scientific and technological achievements of man. On the other hand, for the development of the economy, it is not enough for people to utilize their skills by using their abilities. Natural resources are also needed. For an example of the economic growth and the parallel of current account balance, it seems that for a sustainable economic system both data's may show positive side rather than imbalance between those variables.

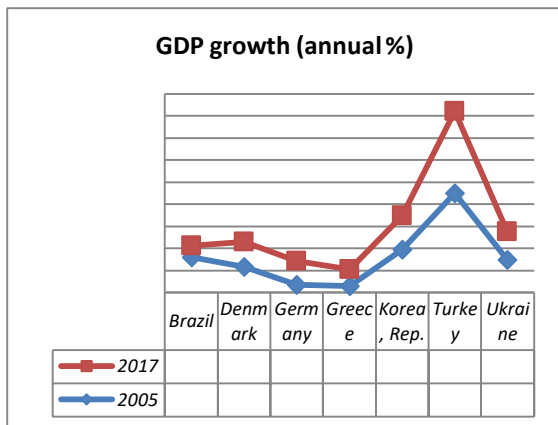


Figure 1. GDP growth (annual %) Source: World Bank

Obviously, economic growth data between developing and developed countries vary. The growth data of some countries do not match the current account deficit balances. The choice of this data is to demonstrate sustainability in the economic part that is important for sustainable development. For example, Ukraine closed the year in 2015 with a current balance of 2,9 percent compared to 3 percent growth. However, when we look at the year 2017, we see that these scissors are opened, and that many political and economic reasons have a direct impact on the economy. Turkey model, we see that the opposite of the current account balance. Assuming that Germany and Denmark are developed countries, their data are effective in development. Considering the data of Korea, Brazil and Greece, we see the imbalances of other countries except Korea.

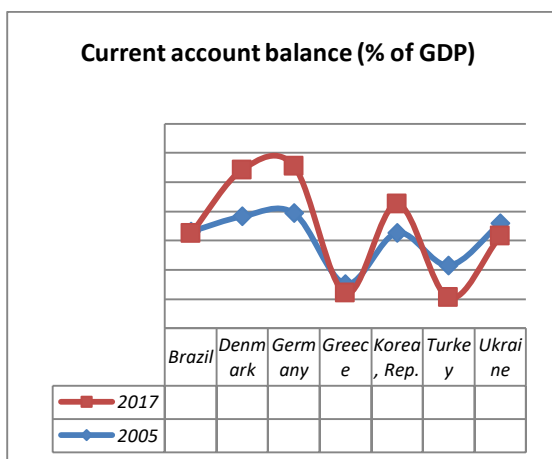


Figure 2. Current account balance (% of GDP) Source: World Bank

The economic and social policies pursued by human beings not only threaten living beings other than human beings, but also threaten the living environment of future generations. The fact that future generations have the chance to use natural resources like the generations of today depends on making radical changes in our social and economic structure. In the capitalist system of production, it is argued that

sustainable development is the understanding that can bring the economy and society to a reformist point. Although this concept of sustainable development is expected, sustainability is nothing more than an obstacle to growth, according to some economic growths. The concept of sustainable development did not satisfy some environmentalists like growth supporters. Because of some environmentalists, sustainable development considers as a concept that goes beyond being an energetic tactic, which prevents the protection of the environment. However, although it continues to discuss various aspects of the concept, sustainability signals strong changes in the social and economic spheres. Although sustainable development foresees many changes in the social, economic and cultural spheres, there are strong hesitations about this change in the social field. First of all, the fact that the economy is always considered as a rising value on the world makes this change difficult. Increasing the weight of the economic policies both in the national and international fields causes other policies, especially the environment, to be indexed. This situation inevitably complicates the implementation of environmental policies, which create a sense that can weaken or control the economy. If economically sustainable development is desired, policy makers and decision-making mechanisms should focus on certain key issues. Some of the main topics are growth problem, consumption, cost-benefit analysis, competition, dependence on technology etc. Sometimes the negative consequences of economic growth, sometimes incompatibilities of economic and ecological systems, and sometimes the economic and environmental problems, which are challenging the carrying capacity of the world and seen as the problems created by humanity in general, have caused attention concentration and paradigm shifts all over the world. In line with the concept of sustainable development, accompanied by these changes, environmental problems are considered as sustainability issues and considered as basic sustainability issues and indicators. These important environmental issues on the agenda of the world include: biomass appropriation, climate change, ozone depletion and atmosphere conservation, soil erosion and desertification, destruction of biodiversity, deforestation and energy (UNEP, 1992).

Conclusion. Sustainable development, future balance between human and nature, without consuming natural resources allow the development and development of the needs of generations programming the life and development of today and the future it means. Therefore, the success requirements we have mentioned beside sustainable development; holistic planning and strategy development, conservation of basic ecological processes, human inheritance and biosafety protection, spreading productivity over a long period of time and Growth models that allow it to reach, with natural growth equilibrium between resources; equilibrium, such as the principles must be included. But this desired sustainability of the countries will be

ensured. Possible success conditions of sustainable development; when it comes to implementing sustainable development policy encounters various obstacles. Especially developing countries in terms of lack of capital, institutional infrastructure and policy lack of compliance, lack of knowledge and experience about the environment, policy insecurity, lack of resources and coordination problems are observed. Also potential environmental problems unknown, developing clear policy measures, and time, space, difficulty in defining methods and limited participation of public play existing application is among the problems. That is why sustainable development policy design some conditions are required, some of them are; ensuring sustainability of natural resources, ensuring financial sustainability, human capital factor, sustainability of natural environment, compliance of institutional infrastructure and policies ensured, ensuring implementation of an effective monetary policy, ensuring social sustainability, the role of

political power, ensuring improvements in science and technology.

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