

A CRITERION OF THE COORDINATION OF THE INTERESTS OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS

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The sustainable development principles realization stipulates the change of character of nature using and requires the improvement of theoretical and methodological bases of research of mutual relations of society and environment in accordance with principles of sustainable development. Coordination of interests of different generations is one of basic principles, which is to be the basis of the decision of the indicated problem.

Conducted research of the motion of the structure of national wealth in the process of socio-economic development allows to substantiate the ecological debt as the base of estimation of parameters of coordination of ecological and economic interests of different generations and ground the factors of increase and factors of decrease of ecological debt.

We suggest to use conception of ecological debt for the estimation of long-term co-ordination of ecological and economic development. Ecological debt is being estimated on the basis of national wealth.

The structure of national wealth consists of three constituents - natural, human and produced (physical, fixed) capital.

Thus, the factors of increase and factors of decrease of ecological debt we suggest to examine as factors of decrease or increase of produced, natural and human capital.

The detachment of the noted factors can be examined as a problem of cost estimation of constituents of national wealth, which is one of most issues of the of modern economic science. Some scientists mark impossibility of realization of national wealth theory elements because of lack of statistics.

The factors of decrease of ecological debt are suggested :

1. Net investments increase the volume of physical capital potentially
2. Expenses on education.
3. Expenses on science.

Such list of decrease factors is conditioned with availability of data for their quantitative determination and scientifically accepted for the estimation of national wealth.

A substantiation of list of factors of increase of ecological debt is more complex task because of their economic evaluation possibility.

Among the factors of increase of ecological debt we suggest to detach:

1. A volume of the used natural resources (their economic evaluation) including the changes of their quality.
2. Economic damage from ecological violations, which is consequence of economic activity.

A volume of the used natural resources including the changes of their quality is the main factor of increase. Researches show that decrease of national wealth is mainly due to one of his constituents - natural capital.

The question of account of factor of time can be examined as a problem of comparison in time (discounting) of economic values which characterize ecological and economic interactions in the evaluation of nature resources.

It is possible to consider discounting of the so-called external effects the effective mechanism of concordance of ecological and economic interests .

The World bank recommend to apply social rate (The Social Rate of Return on Investment - SRRRI) in the calculations of national wealth as norm which is the basis of allocation of resources between generations. This rate is offered for the developed countries in the interval of 2% - 4%.

As the basic criterion of coordination of the interests of different generations, which reflects the estimations of the quality of socio-economic development is proposed a Rate of Efficiency of Intertime Allocation of Resources (REIAR)

We suggest to use the social rate of discounting in determination of rate of efficiency of intertime allocation of resources (REIAR)

Also, we propose to conduct the calculation of the estimation of corresponding factors on two different moments of time - beginning and end of period of coordination: the factors of diminishing of ecological debt on the end of period of coordination, and factors of its increase - on beginning

The rate of efficiency of intertime allocation of resources is determined as such rate of discounting, which counterbalances the grown cumulative size of factors of increase and discounted cumulative size of decrease factors.

Economic sense of this index (its positive value) can be interpreted as some conditional rate of profitability. Considering the economic value of national wealth on the certain moment of time (beginning of period of concordance of ecological and economic interests), as a capital which is invested in further development, then the REIAR can be interpreted as a rate of return , which is formed as a result of the extended reproduction.

Statistically this index characterizes the average annual rate of increase (decrease) of ecological debt, equal to decrease (increase) of national wealth on the prognosis period of coordination.

Obviously, that the negative value of this index demonstrates the inconsistency of interests of present and future generations, because the accretion of ecological debt or decrease of prognosis value of national wealth take place for period of evaluation under conditions of current technology, pollution and waste levels.

References:

1. The World Bank (2006). Where is the Wealth of Nations? Measuring capital for the 21st Century. The World Bank, Washington, D.C. <http://www.siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEEI/214578-1110886258964/20748034/All.pdf>