

MODERN PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The development of modern industrial civilization caused the universal crisis, which involves the different aspects of human's life. One of such approaches is the way of sustainable development. Its ideas, principles, concepts and problems are stated in conferences' decisions of the United Nations Organization, which deals with the environment protection (1972, 1992, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2009).

The level of sustainable development is estimated by the use of correspondent index. It is calculated as a sum of indices for 3 dimensions: economic, ecological and social with relevant weight coefficients. In turn, each index is calculated according to the internationally accepted indices and indicators. Index of economic measuring is formed from two global indices: index of competitive ability and the index of economic liberty. Index of ecological dimensions (ESI) is formed from 21 ecological indicators. They were calculated on the basis of the use of 76 gains about the national recourses' data in the country, the environments level of pollutions earlier and today, the efforts of the country to govern the ecological conditions, abilities of the country to improve characteristics etc. index of social measuring is formed by averaging of three global 2 indices: index of quality and safety of life, index of human's development and society's index, which is based on knowledge's. index of sustainable development is calculated with a formula where the scaled coefficients for securing of identical economic, ecological weight and social measuring in the index of sustainable development are used.

The best examples of sustainable development show Czech Republic, Slovakia. The worst show Ukraine. Almost by all determinative indices and indications of sustainable development Ukraine yields greatly not only to world leaders, but constricts of G8 and all post soviet countries. Depending upon the object of sustainable development, indicators differ on global, national, regional, local and sectoral levels.

Also they differ on the levels of enterprises and centres of populations.

The main factors which hamper the process of transitions to sustainable development in Ukraine are:

- mainly unfavourable and other catastrophic ecological situation on the greater part of Ukraine;
- outdated ineffective technologies not wreck only the agriculture economy and enterprises, but also cause continuous degradation of environment in general and agricultural lands particularly;
- high level of criminality and corruption;
- in perfection of state's legal system;
- the practical absence of influence the non-government organizations on public policy.