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PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD COUNTRIES IN GLOBALIZATION

The traditional paradigm of economic development determines the leading benchmark of economic efficiency to achieve high rates of economic growth. In addition, sustainable economic growth is an important practical problem for every country, which involves raising the standard of living of the nation. Therefore, states see sustainable economic growth as the main economic and political goal, the most important prerequisite for sustainable economic development.

Different interpretations of the concept of «sustainable development» are variations of its classic definition given by the UN Commission on Development and the Environment, according to which sustainable development means a development that, while providing the needs of the present generation, does not at the same time deprive future generations of the ability to meet their vital needs [1].

The basis of sustainable development is the parity of relations in the triad of man – economy – nature, which provides a transition to such a way of interaction between nature and society, which is characterized as the era of the noosphere. The modern development of the world economy is characterized by increasing processes of globalization. Globalization processes are blurring the economic boundaries of national systems in order to find the most effective forms of capital reproduction, in the historical perspective leads to the development of the world economy and facilitates the interpenetration of national economies, which leads to the gradual formation of the global world economic system. International Monetary Fund contributes to sustainable economic growth as well as poverty reduction worldwide.

providing resources to overcome billing problems balance: the power of countries in close cooperation with the IMF develops supported stabilization programs funding this organization. The IMF uses flexible crisis prevention lending

tools for Member States with strong economic performance, sound economic policy and reliable institutional foundations.

International Sustainable Development Financing developing countries is assisted a mechanism that includes a set of activities such as mobilization of international public and private resources, their accumulation is bilateral and multilateral donors, rational organization distribution and control over their use.

In the Human Development Index, the leaders are still Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, the United States and Canada. The size of the IDPI makes it possible to make a conditional division of states into separate groups by the level of development of society. The Human Development Index provides an opportunity to analyze and make predictions. Measuring and assessing the level of IDPs should be used to determine the feasibility and feasibility of international financial investment, as well as to support development programs at national as well as regional levels [2].

The introduction of advanced technologies in developing countries has many objective difficulties: as a rule, developed countries are not interested in transferring the latest technologies and creating competition for themselves. For most countries, obsolete technologies are considered new because they have not been used in the country before.

The economic dimension of any country's globalization is directly proportional to its political stability and the existence of a well-established legislative framework that is not subject to rapid change. In other words, this indicator is very sensitive to the level of investor confidence, to their confidence that they will be able to profit from their investments.

In this context, the concept of sustainable development reflects an understanding of the close relationship between the environmental, economic and social problems of mankind and the fact that they can only be solved comprehensively, with close cooperation and coordination of efforts of all countries of the world [3].

Therefore, it is relevant and important to determine the starting prerequisites of individual countries and regions of the world regarding the current possibilities for

their transition to a sustainable development model. In this regard, sustainable development raises the question of the purpose of human and social existence, and requires a re-examination of the relationship between man and nature, as well as social justice and equality.

As the problem of the interaction between society and nature is planetary, one of the most important vectors for solving global environmental and legal problems is international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. The need for international legal regulation is due to the fact that nature does not recognize borders: air and water pollution is borderline, and some unique natural complexes, territories and objects are owned by several states [4].

Thus, a sustainable development strategy requires the integration and unity of action of different states, regardless of their socio-economic structure. In the conditions of globalization there will be an intensive search for directions and ways of improving interaction with the environment, methodology and methodology of complex analysis, quantitative and qualitative assessment of the state of the environment.

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