

has been achieved through an effective employment policy. At the same time, it should be noted that this toolkit practically does not change despite the fact that there is a worthy foreign experience. So, in our opinion, it would be advisable to learn from the Sweden experience:

- stimulating small and family business under the best possible conditions by state subsidies and loans, through which start-up capital can be provided to owners of only 10%, to 70% - government grants and 20% loans. If the company is not profitable, then 4 years it is exempt from tax [11];
- ensuring the geographical mobility of the population and the workforce by providing subsidies and loans for moving with families from areas with an excess of labor to areas where there are vacant places, with a guarantee of improving housing and possibly material conditions [11];
- providing every job seeker with complete information about vacancies by professions, industries and regions of the country and the creation of accessible data banks for this purpose;
- payment of all types of connection services with the personnel departments of enterprises[11];
- the organization of public works, mainly for young people, on the houses and roads building, in the service sector for up to 6 months with guaranteed earnings within 50- 100% of the average salary for this position [11];
- work financing in private young firms by providing subsidies to business owners within half a year in the form of paying 50% of the costs for newly created workplaces [11];
- special technical equipment at workplaces in enterprises for disabled people and payment of subsidies to business owners for the reception of disabled people for work and partly for their wages [11];
- stimulating the expansion of business and overtime, and thereby more full employment by reducing taxation from profits and personal income.

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### INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract.** This work is devoted to one of the most urgent problems of the survival of mankind, "sustainable development". Particular attention is paid to international cooperation in this sphere both at the global and regional levels. The material of the study was the work of scientists involved in this subject, as well as official documents on sustainable development.

The issue of sustainable development has been of interest to mankind since earlier days. A special interest in it was manifested in the nineteenth century, when the assumption of a balance of natural growth arose. At the present stage of development of mankind there is a question about the necessity of preserving the environment. So, FAO and ILO set environmental requirements. However, appropriate measures are not sufficient. Therefore, throughout the XXth

century and the first decade of the XXIst century, the most difficult issues on the international protection and the protection of the environment conferences were discussed. Global problems such as climate change, biodiversity loss, water and food crises, waste surpluses, population growth, etc., have come to the forefront. The most important event in the twentieth century was the World Forum in Rio de Janeiro "Conference on Environment and Development". It had discussed issues related to financial resources, technology transfer, atmospheric problems, biodiversity and biotechnology, freshwater resources, legal instruments, institutional measures, and forest protection.

In conclusion, one should pay special attention to one of the main achievements of international cooperation in the field of sustainable development: the creation of an extensive system of international economic legislation. Most of the agreements are bilateral (about 1,500 agreements), and regional (more than 200 agreements). Some of them are of a global nature. Thus, all key agreements were signed by about 70% of the countries.

**Key words:** international relations, sustainable development, international interaction.

**Introduction.** The issues of sustainable development have to some extent been of interest to nature users since earlier days. Thus, for example, in the middle of the 19th century, German foresters proposed the idea that in forest exploitation, the forest is preserved due to the fact that felling does not exceed natural growth, and felling areas are organized in such a way that the forest ecosystem can reproduce without loss [1].

After 100 years, Canadian experts propose the same idea in fishing, in the exploitation of fish resources, which will not be depleted if the catch corresponds to the possibilities of simple reproduction of fish [1].

Obviously, in the proposed systems, both in fisheries and forestry, the resource can be used indefinitely for a long time, provided that there are no outside factors that do not relate to "nature use as such".

Canadian fishery experts, in fact, first applied the English term "sustainable development". The first word emphasizes, in addition to stability, a time factor, i.e., the long-term nature of the process, which is maintained in such a way "that its important properties are continuously reproduced" [1].

Over time, the term "sustainable development" is transferred to the global ecology and begins to spread widely in the world.

**Materials and methods.** The material for the work was the studies of scientists in the field of sustainable development, as well as the materials of conferences and roundtables conducted on issues in this area.

**Results and their discussion.** As real life shows, addressing the problems of sustainable development urgently requires joint efforts. In this regard, agreements begin to emerge between governments, such as the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that includes measures to conserve resources, as well as the International Labor Organization (ILO), which looks at the environmental requirements for securing jobs in production [2]. In addition, a number of agreements on transboundary environmental cooperation, in particular in the field of water resources, were signed.

It should be noted that until 1972 all issues related to nature protection were considered within the framework of customary law, based on the principle of territorial jurisdiction of states. In accordance with it, a state had both the sovereign right to use its natural resources and the duty not only to protect other states from the negative impact of "their" nature users, but also to compensate for the damage done to the environment of other countries. This principle of the so-called "good neighborhood" is reflected in a number of legal documents of international character.

As research progressed, the conclusion emerged that the solution of the most complex problems (climate change, biodiversity loss, water and food crises, waste surpluses, population growth, etc.) proved to be beyond the strength of a single country, even highly developed ones. Hence, there is a need for international cooperation, elaboration of joint documents on nature protection, etc., to which priority international status should be given.

An alarming concern about the environmental health and about the prospects for the development of mankind in the near future was manifested in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference [3]. It has created a special structure, the United Nations Environment Program UNEP. Its main goal is the organization and implementation of measures aimed at protecting and improving the environment for the benefit of present and future generations. The motto of the Program is "Environment for Development". UNEP plays a significant role in the development of international conventions in the field of ecology and environmental protection, cooperates with states and non-governmental international organizations, implements environmental projects, co-founded the Global Environment Facility and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. A World Environment Day is celebrated every year under the auspices of UNEP.

After 1972, it was generally recognized that successful solutions to current environmental problems can only occur on the basis of international agreements that are designed to prevent damage, and not to conclude damage compensation contracts between any two sides. At the same time, the principle of state responsibility remains the cornerstone of international environmental legislation.

The Stockholm World Conference gives impetus to scientific work on the study of the problems of limited natural resources and environmental pollution in the global dimension, and also to the creation of special scientific centers.

In 10 years and a little after, since the world did not develop as it should be in accordance with the decisions of the Stockholm Conference, the UN has formed the International Commission on Environment and Development (ICED). The task before ICED is to understand the situation, to assess the trend and, if possible, to formulate constructive assumptions.

ICED is often called as the Brundtland Commission in honor of the Norwegian politician who led it.

In 1987, the Commission has published the report "Our Common Future" [4] which was translated into all official UN languages, as well as many other languages. It sharply posed the question of the need to search for a new model

for the development of civilization. It is from this moment the term "sustainable development" has appeared in the media, the definition of which is given by the Commission. "This is a development that meets the needs of the present, but does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" [5].

Two years later in 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 44/428 calling for a special conference at the level of heads of states and governments devoted to the development of a strategy for a sustainable, environmentally acceptable economic development of civilization.

In 1992, the world's largest forum, the Conference on Environment and Development, was held in Rio de Janeiro. [6] An important role in its implementation was made by the ICED. The analytical report prepared by it was developed in the strategic document "Agenda 21" adopted at the Conference and which is of the utmost importance in the formation of environmental policy.

The key issues on which basis the coordinated global decisions in the area of sustainable development policies are developed, were: financial resources, technology transfer, atmospheric issues, biodiversity and biotechnology, freshwater resources, legal instruments, institutional measures, forest protection.

The above is an indication that the main document of the Conference is structured in such a way that all the problems of the new century are centered around sustainable development and not only related to ecology. Time and the situation itself showed that "the exacerbations and ways of solving environmental problems can not be considered outside the comprehensive social and economic context, that it is in the economy and society, where their causes, means of solution or at least mitigation should be sought" [7].

In the 2000s, new efforts have been made on sustainable development issues. Thus, in 2002, the world summit in Johannesburg (Rio + 10) has taken place, it has become an important stage in assessing progress towards sustainable development [8]. Unlike Stockholm where environmental issues, and Rio de Janeiro where the interrelationship of environmental and social problems were dominant, this meeting focused on issues of interaction between states and business structures. We emphasize that in Johannesburg, commitments were made not only by governments, but also by non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations and commercial organizations that made more than 300 voluntary initiatives.

Here, the main directions in the field of environmental protection are coordinated, while improving the lives of people, especially those who live in poverty. An agreement was reached on a large-scale plan of activities in a number of areas: energy, health, water supply, agriculture, preservation of biodiversity [8].

After 10 years, the next UN Conference under the name "Rio + 20" was held [9]. There were ascertained positive results of the decision of the put problems (decrease in rates of growth of poverty, access to safe drinking water, decrease in a share of fringe urban population groups, etc.).

At the same time, the final document of the Conference was criticized by heads of states that have not reached consensus. Other obstacles to the implementation of Agenda 21 have also been identified: the lack of political will, the desire to maintain existing approaches, and so on.

Moreover, large international environmental and public organizations prepared a general appeal, sending it to the participants of the Rio + 20 Conference, in which they refused to support the draft of its final declaration.

The poor results of this forum jeopardize not only the social and environmental sustainability of the Earth, but also guarantees of basic human rights for both current and future generations.

Many international organizations are involved in addressing the issues of sustainable development. One of them is WTO. Although it does not have separate agreements on purely economic aspects, but the problem of ensuring sustainable development takes place in existing documents. It is, in particular, the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and others [9].

In 1995, the WTO has established a separate committee on trade and environment issues. The task is to identify and determine the nature of the mutual influence of ecology and trade in the context of orientation towards ensuring sustainable development and liberalization of international economic relations [10].

The WTO takes measures to further improve trade policy measures linked to sustainable development. This, for example, is reflected in the Doha Round of the WTO [11].

A significant role in the development of international approaches and rules for the registration of environmental factors is played by decisions of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) [12].

Another international forum where issues of sustainable development and environmental policy were considered is Group 8 (G8). Note that in 1992, in Munich, the group (before Russia joined it) considered the problem of the environmental health for the first time [13]. In 2002, a declaration on climate problems was adopted in Genoa. A year later at the summit in Evian (France), an Action Plan on the best use of science and technology for sustainable development was approved, mainly in three areas: global monitoring; clean and more efficient energy, control of air pollution and climate change; agriculture and biodiversity [13].

In 2005, in Gleneagles (Scotland) the G8 addressed two issues: global climate change and the problems of Africa [14]. In 2007, the summit in Germany was held under the motto "Growth and responsibility". It was about the development of the global economy. The outcome of the meeting was a political statement on climate change and energy, under which the heads of states and governments of Brazil, China, Mexico and South Africa also signed. [15] Note that Russia, having entered the G8, has made a significant contribution to its activities.

One can not ignore such an association as the EU, which has a broad base of environmental legislation. Part of the documents directly relates to environmental protection. The accumulated experience of the EU shows that the introduction of a strict environmental policy does not have a negative impact on GDP growth.

Another organization that actively works towards sustainable development is NAFTA. In its framework, in particular, the North American agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection has been signed [16]. It implies creation of a commission for political cooperation. In parallel, mechanisms have been developed on monitoring and financing environmental protection programs.

In 2009, NAFTA member countries were actively negotiating and cooperating in addressing issues related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It can be stated that since the inception of this organization, its member countries have achieved certain successes in solving the ecological problems of the continent and the consequent expansion of the sphere of interaction.

Another organization of the American continent, MERCOSUR, also conducts an environmentally oriented policy. Its foundations are fixed in a number of agreements. The basis for the development of cooperation is the Framework Agreement on the Environment, ratified in 2004.

Within the framework of the MERCOSUR structure, a special unit is created, which is responsible for environmental issues. Its main goal is to develop recommendations for proper environmental protection in member countries, taking into account their impact on competitiveness. At the same time, it is assumed that countries should bring their national legislation in line with the provisions established at the supranational level.

**Conclusions.** Particular attention should be paid to one of the main achievements of international cooperation in the field of sustainable development: the creation of an extensive system of international economic legislation. Most of the agreements are bilateral (about 1,500 agreements), and regional (more than 200 agreements). Some of them are of a global nature. Thus, all key agreements were signed by about 70% of the countries.

**Summary.** In conclusion, we note that multilateral cooperation in the field of sustainable development brings certain positive results. But in the long term, more should be done, given the intensity of the globalization process.

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