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IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The idea of sustainable development emerged in the 1970s as a concept that would help humanity cope with growing environmental and social problems. In order to assess countries according to the parameters of their compliance with the concept of sustainable development, in 2015, 193 UN member states recognized 17 goals as priority tasks for implementation within their jurisdictions - these are the fight against poverty, hunger, providing citizens with access to clean water and electricity, issues of education, social equality, infrastructure, ecology, law and international cooperation [1].

The main advantage of this approach is its complexity. Sustainable development involves the competent distribution of resources and, as a result, the minimization of risks associated with both the gradual worsening of the situation and the emergence of sudden crises.

In 2024, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France were among the top five countries in terms of sustainability. It is important to note that various factors contributed to the implementation of actions aimed at achieving sustainable development [2].

One of the fundamental factors determining the success of implementing policies aimed at achieving sustainable development goals is competent data collection. With the help of effective accumulation of information, subsequent systematization and analysis, an assessment of progress is carried out that corresponds to reality as much as possible. As a rule, this function is performed by government organizations specializing in statistics.

First of all, it is necessary to give more powers to the main statistical agencies, as well as to give them the possibility of self-government. Such a policy will facilitate the creation of alternative estimation methods, which will create an incentive to improve the existing data collection system.

After the above actions, optimization of data collection and publication will become relevant. Machine learning based on previous data analytics results is used for accelerated calculation. Compliance with and reduction of publication deadlines can be implemented by simplifying calculation methods. For example, some indicators require a very long period of time to analyze the characteristics of all units of the general population. For this reason,

foreign statistical organizations issue two types of reporting: preliminary and current, where the first is calculated using a simplified scheme and is published 1-2 years earlier than the second.

Significant differences are observed in the assessment of air pollution, carbon dioxide emissions and the amount of waste generated and processed. Such discrepancies are due to several reasons:

– in the CIS countries there is a significant lack of observation points and general accounting of key environmental indicators, which leads to a small amount of data on air quality, CO_2 emissions and the volume of generated and processed waste (for example, in Germany there are about 400 air quality monitoring stations, while in the Republic of Belarus there are no one, and in the Russian Federation there are 62 air quality monitoring stations [3]);

– in the Republic of Belarus, a significant proportion of waste ends up in landfills, which also complicates the accounting of the generated waste and is the cause of the release of hazardous gases into the atmosphere: methane, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, dioxins, furans, etc.;

– inconsistency in the methodologies for calculating various environmental indicators with the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), including when calculating the volume of carbon dioxide emissions, which complicates a comparative analysis of the achievement of sustainable development goals in the CIS countries with other states [4];

– the availability of cheap and affordable energy sources reduces the need to implement the use of renewable energy sources, which slows down scientific and technological progress in the field of environmentally friendly energy sources (in the Republic of Belarus, the share of energy generation from renewable sources is about 6% [5], in Germany – 59.3% [6]).

– an insufficiently effective and widespread system for recycling different groups of waste: plastic, glass, paper, metal (in the Republic of Belarus, 13.9 % of municipal waste is recycled [7], in Germany – 68% [8]).

Using international experience and adapting to global methodological standards will accelerate scientific and technical progress in various industries and increase the effectiveness of research in various national spheres of public life. When working with excess profits from energy trade, it is important to rationally distribute the funds received. An excellent example of the competent implementation of profits from the sale of oil and gas is the Norwegian Government Pension Fund (GPFG), which diversified the currency received by investing in shares, bonds and real estate in more than 70 countries. At present, the value of the assets of this fund exceeds 1.7 trillion US dollars [9].

As a result, achieving sustainable development goals always implies a comprehensive approach. The main principles in implementing the concept of sustainable development are long-term planning, compliance of interests of the state and society and the rule of law. For the most accurate assessment of progress, international methodologies are used under conditions of transparency of statistics and independence of the statistical body. When collecting data, significant influence should be given to the analysis of environmental information due to the relevance of these problems for the Republic of Belarus. More effective analysis will allow developing individual approaches to overcome existing barriers.

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