

## HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES CREATION AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

*В.А. Пересадько, Н.В. Попович, Н.І. Черкашина. ІСТОРІЯ СТВОРЕННЯ СТРАТЕГІЙ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ ТА ЇХ КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ.* У статті висвітлено історію розробки концепції сталого розвитку. Виділено 4 етапи історії створення стратегій сталого розвитку за період 1972–2015 рр.: етап розробки концепції сталого розвитку (1972–1992 рр.), етап первинної розробки стратегій сталого розвитку (1992–1997 рр.), етап масової розробки стратегій сталого розвитку (1997–2005 рр.), етап оновлення стратегій сталого розвитку у розвинених країнах та розробки стратегій країнами, що розвиваються (2005–2015 рр.). Охарактеризовано особливості кожного з етапів та ключові події, що відбулися у даний період у галузі сталого розвитку. Подано визначення поняття «стратегія сталого розвитку», що були зазначені у документах ОЕСР та Комісії ООН зі сталого розвитку. Висвітлено класифікацію стратегій сталого розвитку за територіальним охопленням, структурою, підходом до процесу планування, наведено приклади стратегій кожного типу.

**Ключові слова:** сталий розвиток, стратегія, історія, класифікація стратегій сталого розвитку, забезпечення сталого розвитку.

*В.А. Пересадько, Н.В. Попович, Н.І. Черкашина. ИСТОРИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ СТРАТЕГИЙ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ И ИХ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ.* В статье отражена история разработки концепции устойчивого развития. Выделены 4 этапа истории создания стратегий устойчивого развития за период 1972–2015 гг.: этап разработки концепции устойчивого развития (1972–1992 гг.), этап первичной разработки стратегий устойчивого развития (1992–1997 гг.), этап массовой разработки стратегий устойчивого развития (1997–2005 гг.), этап обновления стратегий устойчивого развития в развитых странах и разработки стратегий развивающимися странами (2005–2015 гг.). Охарактеризованы особенности каждого из этапов и ключевые события, произошедшие в данный период в сфере устойчивого развития. Даны определения понятия «стратегия устойчивого развития», которые были указаны в документах ОЭСР и Комиссии ООН по устойчивому развитию. Освещена классификация стратегий устойчивого развития по территориальному охвату, структуре, подходу к процессу планирования, приведены примеры стратегий каждого типа.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, стратегия, история, классификация стратегий устойчивого развития, обеспечение устойчивого развития.

**Actuality of the paper.** The concept of sustainable development is considered one of the most relevant concepts of XXI century and has become a logical result of the process of scientific knowledge greening that rapidly developed in 1970s. For the first time the term "sustainable development" was used in 1972 in Stockholm at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. During the conference a Stockholm Declaration was adopted which established 26 principles of environmental conservation [12].

The concept of sustainable development was formulated in 1987 in the Report of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future", where sustainable development was defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" [16].

Despite the fact that a large number of works of domestic and foreign scholars are devoted to the issues of sustainable development, at present there is no generally accepted periodization of the history of the sustainable development strategies of the world. Defining steps of the process will organize key events that took place in the field of sustainable development from 1972 to 2015, and will look at the problem on a global scale which is especially important for Ukraine, where a national strategy for

sustainable development has not been adopted at the state level yet.

**Analysis of previous studies.** Development of the category "sustainable development" is rightly associated with the Club of Rome, namely, with the reports developed by Donnella and Dannis Meadows, J. Randers, E. Pestel, A. King and its founder – Aurelio Peccei.

A significant contribution to the development of a sustainable development concept have made foreign researchers – L. Brown, K. Hamilton, G. Gardner, N. Carter, Lyle S., M.S. Swaminathan, H. Schellnhuber, J. Meadowcroft [13], Fred B. Schneider, S. Schmidheiny and others.

L. Rudenko, I.A. Aleksandrov [1], B. Burkyns'kyi [4], S. Lisowski [5], D.A. Hrytsyshena [3], M. Orlov [7], L. Miller [8], S.K. Harichkova [10] and others should be named among the scientists who developed this subject in the post-Soviet time.

**The aim of the paper** is to identify and characterize the stages in creation of strategies for sustainable development of countries and define the classification strategy on several criteria.

**Presentation of the main results.** In the history of sustainable development strategies are the following milestones:

**1) Designing the stage of sustainable development (1972–1992).**

As noted above, history of the concept of sustainable development is thought to have begun in

1972, when I International Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm proclaimed inclusion of measures to solve the environmental degradation in the program of action at the government level and a plan of action which included 109 recommendations was adopted. Before the Stockholm conference there were only 10 Ministries of Environment in the world, from 1972 to 1982 such ministries or departments were established in 110 countries [11]. One of the most important results of the Conference was the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In 1980 UNEP urged the international community to address the "development without destruction" in the World conservation strategy, developed jointly with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and World Wildlife Fund. On the initiative of the United Nations in 1983, the World Commission on Environment and Development, led by Gro Harlem Brundtland was established [18].

Finally, in June 1992 Rio de Janeiro hosted the UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit), which adopted a number of documents. Among them, "Agenda 21", in which managers of 179 countries, including Ukraine, voted. The adoption of this document was the result of years of work that allowed to unite and present in a systematic form the results of years of research in the field of sustainable development [19].

Thus, during 1972–1992 a theoretical framework for creation of sustainable development strategies, the term "sustainable development" and the corresponding concept were formed, a series of conferences, which attracted international attention to the problems of environmental management were held.

## **2) The initial phase of sustainable development strategies (1992–1997).**

In 1992, at the Conference in Rio de Janeiro the United Nations urged all countries to develop national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) in accordance with their priorities, ecological and economic situation and characteristics of the national economy. Such a strategy was designed to "develop and harmonize various areas of economic, social and environmental spheres" [15]. Some countries (Australia, Sweden, UK and China) worked out the first sustainable development strategy for the period from 1992 to 1997.

It should be noted that these strategies were not complete in contents, covering components of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) to varying degrees, were not provided with high-level illustrative and cartographic software. However, their development contributed to the creation of new approaches to environmental

policy: nature-directed management of companies and enterprises, complex control of environmental pollution, joint environmental protection measures by countries with different levels of development [20].

During the UN General Assembly in 1997 (Rio+5) a call for working out sustainable development strategies acquired a more concrete form, the countries were asked to develop their own sustainable strategies by 2002 [20]. This was the impetus to revitalize the process of mass creation and implementation of strategies in the world.

As you can see, at this stage the first sustainable development strategies were created in the countries of the world and new approaches to environmental policy as well.

## **3) Stage of mass development of sustainable development strategies (1997–2005).**

Two most common definitions of "sustainable development strategy" were formulated at this stage. In 2001 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defined the strategy for sustainable development as "a co-ordinated set of participatory and continuously improving processes of analysis, debate, capacity-strengthening, planning and investment, which integrates the economic, social and environmental objectives of society, seeking trade offs where this is not possible" and issued a set of recommendations on strategies development [14].

The document, prepared by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development for the World Summit 2002, states: "A national sustainable development strategy is a coordinated, participatory and iterative process of thoughts and actions to achieve economic, environmental and social objectives in a balanced and integrated manner. The process encompasses situation analysis, formulation of policies and action plans, implementation, monitoring and regular review. It is a cyclical and interactive process of planning, participation and action in which the emphasis is on managing progress towards sustainability goals rather than producing a "plan" as an end product" [20].

1997–2005 period is characterized by mass development of national strategies in the countries that had not joined the process (for example, in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Estonia, Greece, Slovenia first strategies were presented between 2000 and 2005).

The feature of this stage is creation of not only national but supranational strategies for sustainable development. In particular, the first sustainable development strategy was approved by the European Union in 2001 at the Gothenburg Summit. In 2005 a Nordic Strategy for Sustainable Development (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden)

was presented, which complemented the national policies of the countries concerned [17].

In 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10), became an important event in which all countries were called "to make progress in the development and preparation of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005" [6].

However, not all countries managed to develop and adopt NSDS. According to the UN Division for Sustainable Development, as of 2005 only 23 of 191 countries had implemented the strategies; another 46 had strategies that were approved by state governments or were in the process of development [17].

Summing up, it is possible to say that in 1997–2005 the definition of "sustainable development strategy" was formulated, recommendations for the strategies development were issued, the first supranational sustainable development strategies were created. It is at that time when the countries of the world contributed massively to the strategies for sustainable development.

#### **4) Stage of updating sustainable development strategies in the developed countries and development of strategies by developing countries (2005 – 2015).**

At this stage, many developed countries have gained valuable experience in developing strategies. As of 2007, all European Union member countries presented their strategies for sustainable development, and by 2015 most of them have already updated versions. In 2006 and 2009 a sustainable development strategy of the European Union was revised. Currently, of all regions of the world Europe is characterized by the highest percentage of the security strategies of sustainable development. This can be explained by several reasons: the existence of supranational initiatives on sustainable development, a high level of elaboration of environmental policies in Europe.

According to a report prepared by the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development in 2009 106 UN member states took part in the implementation of NSDS, another 13 countries reported that they were in the process of formulating their national strategy.

Many developing countries have not joined the formulation of national development strategies process yet, although there is some positive trend. Thus, from 2005 to 2015 national sustainable development strategies were presented by Nauru, Ghana, Togo, Sri Lanka, Samoa.

Post-Soviet countries also participate in the strategies for sustainable development but there is excessive politicization of decision-making in these countries, so strategies that are offered often remain

at the level of legislation only [9]. Ukraine, having signed Rio-92 and Johannesburg 2002 documents, has no approved strategy for sustainable development yet, though the concept was worked out in 2006 and updated in 2012 by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [6].

In 2012, the participants in the seminar Rio+20 reaffirmed the course of human development in the XXI century stated in the decisions of the Rio Conference 92, and expressed concern over the fact that most of the global challenges are linked to the crisis in the relationship between man and nature [17]. We can assume that in the future interest of the world to strategies for sustainable development will only increase.

Having specified the stages in the history of sustainable development strategies for the period from 1972 to 2015, we can say that the process has been complicated, beginning from formulation of the concept of sustainable development as such and creation of the first strategies in the developed countries to attraction of developing countries to the development strategies and updating existing strategies. As to the prospects for the future formulation and implementation of strategies for sustainable development in all countries can be specified as well as the creation of a significant number of supranational policies, constant updating and improvement of existing NSDS.

The contents analysis of strategies shows that despite the existence of OEBR and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development recommendations, each country or region has some differences caused by economic and legal characteristics of administrative structures, horizontal and vertical distribution of responsibilities between the government, national traditions.

According to **the level of territorial coverage** sustainable development strategies can be divided into supranational (e.g. sustainable development strategy of the European Union), national (German Sustainable Development Strategy) and regional (sustainable development strategy of Kharkiv region).

According to **the structure** frame strategies, action plans and "mixed" type strategies can be identified. Framework strategies set out the general policies and guidelines for achieving sustainable development. They are often complemented by separate, more detailed plans of action or current work programs on sustainable development. Strategy plans clearly define short-term and medium-term goals, with rigid schedules and detailed evaluation criteria. Most strategies include the "mixed type", that is, essentially they are framework documents but contain a detailed description of measures to achieve sustainable development [18].

According to **the approach to the planning process** strategies can be divided into comprehensive, multi-dimensional SD strategies; cross-sectoral SD strategies relating to specific dimensions of SD; sectoral SD strategies; SD integration into existing national development strategies.

Comprehensive, multidimensional strategies constitute a single document, a process that includes economic, social and environmental dimension of sustainable development. Strategies created by this approach meet the definition of a sustainable development strategy proposed by the Commission on Sustainable Development best of all. Examples of these strategies are national strategies of China, South Korea, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany and Sweden. Such strategies are characteristic mainly for the developed countries.

Strategies between the branches of the economy are associated with a particular area of sustainable development, covering several sectors, one or two areas of sustainable development are presented in them (e.g. national environmental management plans). According to this approach strategies of Morocco, Madagascar, Cameroon, South Africa have been created.

It should be noted that first EU sustainable development strategies were also mostly of one theme character, as they focused their attention on the environmental component. Economic and social components were often "left out" and did not consider all the attributes of sustainable development as a unity.

Sectoral strategies cover economic, environmental and social areas of sustainable development, but are focused on a specific sector of the economy (e.g. SD strategy for a ministry of transportation). Canada is an example of the country that applies this approach. Some countries, such as the United

Kingdom and Mexico, are also developing sectoral strategies for specific departments, but as integral parts of national development strategies.

Sustainable Development Strategies integrated into existing national development strategies are presented, for example, in Mexico and India. These countries joined the process of creating sustainable development strategies relatively late, but it is possible that in the future they will be able to create them as separate complete programs [18].

**Conclusions.** In accordance with the goal we proposed periodization of the history of sustainable development strategies in the countries of the world and identified four key stages: the stage of the sustainable development concept formation (1972–1992), the initial stage of sustainable strategies development (1992–1997), the stage of strategies mass development (1997–2005), and an updating stage in sustainable development strategies in the developed countries and development strategies by developing countries (2005–2015).

Sustainable Development Strategies can be classified in many ways. In terms of territorial coverage they can be identified as supranational, national and regional strategies, in terms of the structure – a framework strategy, action plans and strategy of "mixed" type, in terms of the approach to the planning process – as complex, intersectoral, sectoral strategies and sustainable development strategies that are part of national development strategies.

Creation and implementation of strategies for sustainable development is a dynamic process, its periodization can not end in 2015. In the future, the emergence of new types of strategies can be expected, expanding the number of countries and supranational entities that have their own sustainable development strategies. This determines the prospect of further research in this direction.

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