

РОЗДІЛ І. ПИТАННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ НАУК

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES IN THE REACHING OF THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY GOALS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

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This article describes the model of modern global economic development, its features and challenges to the countries for their full life and successful economics in the future. The essence, features and goals of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Development are defined. The essence and features of the "knowledge economy" are formulated and established. The necessity of imitation and implementation of the objectives of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Development in the areas of environmental protection, resource conservation, etc. has been identified. Significant results in achieving the goals of the United Arab Emirates and Dubai, in particular.

Key words: The Global sustainable development strategy, globalization, The Global sustainable development strategy goals, sustainable development, saving of natural resources, energy resources, saving of environment, ecological economics, "green" economics. "knowledge economy".

кандидат економічних наук, Гурова Ю. С., Власенко М. М. Об'єднані Арабські Емірати у досягненні цілей Глобальної стратегії сталого розвитку в напрямку збереження довкілля та економіки

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В даній статті визначено модель сучасного глобального економічного розвитку, її особливості та виклики до країн задля їх повноцінної життєдіяльності та успішного господарювання в майбутньому. Визначено сутність, особливості та цілі Глобальної стратегії сталого розвитку. Сформульовано та встановлено сутність та особливості «економіки знань». Визначено необхідність наслідування та виконання цілей Глобальної стратегії сталого розвитку у напрямках збереження довкілля, ресурсозбереження і т.ін. Виокремлено вагомі здобутки у досягненні цілей Стратегії Об'єднаних Арабських Еміратів та Дубаю, зокрема.

Ключові слова: Глобальна стратегія сталого розвитку, глобалізація, цілі Глобальної стратегії сталого розвитку, сталий розвиток, збереження природних ресурсів, енергетичні ресурси, збереження довкілля, екологічна економіка, «зелена» економіка, економіка ресурсозбереження, «економіка знань».

Кандидат экономических наук, Гурова Ю.С., Власенко М.Н. Объединенные Арабские Эмираты в достижении целей Глобальной стратегии устойчивого развития в направлении сохранения окружающей среды и экономики ресурсосбережения / ГВУЗ «Киевский национальный экономический университет имени Вадима Гетьмана», Украина, Киев

В данной статье определена модель современного глобального экономического развития, ее особенности и вызовы странам для их полноценной жизнедеятельности и успешного хозяйствования в будущем. Определена сущность, особенности и цели Глобальной стратегии устойчивого развития. Сформулированы и установлены сущность и особенности «экономики знаний». Определена

необходимость наследования и выполнения целей Глобальной стратегии устойчивого развития в направлениях охраны окружающей среды, ресурсосбережения и т.д. Выделены значительные результаты в достижении целей Стратегии Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов и Дубая, в частности.

Ключевые слова: Глобальная стратегия устойчивого развития, глобализация, цели Глобальной стратегии устойчивого развития, устойчивое развитие, сохранение природных ресурсов, энергетические ресурсы, сохранение окружающей среды, экологическая экономика, «зеленая» экономика, экономика ресурсосбережения, «экономика знаний».

Entered. Theme and core issues of The 6th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists has the highest degree of relevance for a modern global society. Natural resources conservation and environmental problems are among the key points of the global concept of sustainable development.

The key process of modern development of mankind is the process of globalization, which carries new opportunities and features, and also allows solving global problems of mankind. In order to overcome the majority of global problems and provide resources for future generations, the Global Concept for Sustainable Development.

The Global Sustainable Development Strategy (hereinafter referred to as the GSDS) was developed by the United Nations in 1992 at the Conference in Rio de Janeiro in order to unite all UN member states to achieve and improve the quality of life, the stability of the environment, ensuring the sustainability of community development. The main idea of the strategy lies in the rational use of resources by implementing the country's innovative potential in areas such as economics, ecology and the social sphere, and

overcoming the global problems of mankind. The GSDS is advisory, but all 193 UN member states joined it to ensure a sustainable welfare and committed to reach the goals set out in the strategy by 2030. However, the data to measure Sustainable Development index was collected from only 149 UN members.

The main indicators of the implementation level of the strategy are the so-called sustainable development goals that were developed for the period up to 2030. Each United Nations member state undertakes to implement these goals for a specified period of time.

As we mentioned above, the Strategy has three main areas, but it is inextricably linked to innovation. It is innovation that has the potential to effectively overcome problems, or the invention of ways and means of solving global problems require innovation work. It is therefore absolutely natural that global leaders on the way to achieving the objectives of the GSDS are those countries that have a high level of innovation development or whose economy, which has a model of a new economy, the so-called "knowledge economy". According to leading Ukrainian scientists, the results of the research suggest that in the new economy, which is rightly interpreted as a knowledge-based economy or "knowledge economy", innovative labor and intellectual capital become increasingly tangible and main factors of development.

In the post-industrial economy, the limiting factors are not land, labor or capital, but information that results in the economic and political power concentrated in the hands of its producers. The global environment of post-industrial information civilization is formed, and the role of the main production factor is played by information, and the decisive factor is new knowledge, which, continuously accumulating, becomes a fundamentally new development opportunity.

Consequently, in the twenty-first century, not natural wealth, not territory, but high technology, knowledge, intelligence will be the basis of the economy, a source of well-being and quality of life. This is confirmed by the experience of developed countries, where over the past decades there has been an intensive substitution of fixed assets, material inventories, other tangible assets of intangible, physical capital for non-physical. [1, p. 59, 94, 95].

The undisputed leaders in achieving the goals of the GSDS are Scandinavian countries. Out of 149 countries, the Nordics have taken all the top four places in the Sustainable Development Goals Index. Sweden ranks the highest, followed by, in order, Denmark, Norway and Finland. Iceland also squeezes into the top ten at ninth place [2].

At the same time, these same countries are leaders and take leading positions in the world under the indicators of The Knowledge Economy Index (The World Bank) [3] and The Global Innovation Index (INSEAD, Cornell University, World Intellectual Property Organization) [4]. This correlation confirms the strong link between the GSDS and the level of innovation development.

In our report, we want to demonstrate an active responsible and conscientious attitude towards the GSDS of other developed countries. We devoted our work to the significant achievements and experiences of the UAE and specifically to Dubai.

The United Nations Development Program was introduced in the United Arab Emirates in 1977. Together with other members, the Emirates accepted for themselves the realization of 17 goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 [5].

As the UAE's innovative development is aimed at supporting identified goals, specific strategic programs and development concepts have been developed for the Government to implement each of them. The purpose of

this article is to analyze the innovative potential of the UAE through the prism of the concept of sustainable development and its innovative components.

In the scientific space, there are no relevant developments in the analysis of the implementation of the concept of sustainable development in the UAE. Some data can be taken from the official government portal of the country and other sources that have been specially developed in the context of cooperation between the UAE and the UN. We would like to focus on one of the key sources of information "*Sustainable Dubai 2016*," in which the municipality reports on the implementation of a sustainable development strategy [6].

Dubai's innovation initiatives, implemented in the context of sustaining the concept of sustainable development, are presented in table.1.

Table 1

Dubai Innovation Projects in the Context of Sustainable Development Strategy

Project	Context
Dubai Clean Energy Strategy, 2015 [7]	• Dubai aims to produce 75% of its energy needs from clean sources by 2050 • aims to make Dubai a global center for clean energy • it consists of five main elements: infrastructure, legislation, financing, capacity-building, and the promotion of clean energy
Dubai 3D Printing Strategy, 2016 [8]	• aims at using technology to serve humanity and promoting the establishment of UAE and Dubai as the leading center for 3D printing technology by 2030 • key sectors of strategy development: • construction • medical products • consumer goods • Dubai's key goal is to ensure that by 2030, 25% of homes in Dubai will be based on 3D printing technologies
Smart Dubai	• Has the goal of turning Dubai into a smart city;

Strategic Plan, 2017 [9]	• According to this plan, 1000 public services will become smart before 2017; • Launching 100 initiatives in six main areas: transport, communications, infrastructure, electricity, economic services and urban development;
Dubai Industrial Strategy 2030, 2016 [10]	The industrial strategy is based on five key goals that will form the basis of the industrial future of Dubai: • an increase in total production and an increase in the value of the production sector • increasing the depth of knowledge and innovation • creating Dubai as the best production platform for global business • promoting environmentally friendly and energy-efficient production and making Dubai a development center.

** Source: compiled by authors based on [7], [8], [9], [10].*

Thus, all the leading strategic initiatives relating to global implementation of sustainable development, namely in the context of creating a "green economy" development of alternative energy sources, Dubai becoming a global center for clean energy. These initiatives are supported by the national government, most of the innovation are in constant development since been developed over the past 1-2 years, and therefore meet the latest modern trends of sustainable development (such as 3D-printing trend or a new industrial policy concept of Smart City).

Another phenomenon of Dubai's innovation in the direction of the implementation of the GSDS is Sustainable city, that is, the so-called city, which is a working model of the application of economic, social and environmental characteristics of sustainable development in the context of urban development. Sustainable city is a city based model that has been created on sustainable development in areas such as work, education and recreation. Currently, there are 2,700 residents, the city has 500 villas, 10,000 trees and has a total area of 46 hectares. All villas are grouped in residential clusters that are connected to the city farm [11].

In our opinion, such a settlement is a vivid example of a useful urbanization, which aims to rationalize the use of resources, using existing innovative production facilities. The main functions of creation of such local areas can be related to optimization of the energy industry and minimization of environmental load.

While other leading world cities are only turning to the implementation of local sustainable development initiatives (although they are more focused on the concept of "smart city" as the most striking manifestation of the strategy), Dubai has already initiated its vision of sustainable development, which is to create a new paradigm of urban development based on energy, technological and social innovations.

In our view, another key aspect of the strategic implementation of the global sustainable development concept in Dubai is the National Key Performance Indicators (KPI) system for assessing and enhancing sustainable development throughout the country. We believe that such an approach borrowed from business practices is very effective, since it allows us to strategically approach the development of a sustainable environment and infrastructure at the national level. The most significant, in our opinion, KPIs are given in table.2.

Table 2

**KPIs for implementing a Sustainable Development Strategy in
Dubai**

KPI	Context	Authors' Comments
The share of clean energy development	Measures the contribution of clean energy sources (renewable, nuclear) to the total energy	It shows the government's intention to reorient oil and alternative energy sources
Quality of air transport infrastructure	Measures the overall level of infrastructure at the airports of the country and its compliance with international standards	It is very important, considering that Dubai is a tourist and business center where many people arrive, and air transport is widely used

Index of online services	Measures the evolution of Government services (intelligent services) in terms of availability, quality, connectivity and diversity of channels and public use of these services	It reflects the overall level of development of the country, as the UAE position itself as a developed country with a high degree of functioning of online services
Time to get a loan / home from the government for UAE citizens	measures how far the country meets UAE citizens' housing needs by measuring the waiting time between the filing date and the date of receipt of the loan / home (KPI specific to the UAE)	It is a special indicator that is not characteristic of other countries, but in our opinion, it shows the level of government confidence in citizens, is a reflection of how much the state cares about the welfare of the population.

** Source: compiled by authors based on [12]*

Conclusions. We believe that the development of such a KPI system is a useful experience for other countries of the world, which are also currently in the process of implementation of the sustainable development strategy and have set specific goals for its realization. In this case, the Dubai government has identified individual KPIs based on the country's economic and socio-cultural component.

Innovative development of the country in the modern world should be accompanied by implementation of the paradigm of sustainable development, since at present it is necessary to solve problems of inefficient use of resources, poverty, social inequality, etc. In our opinion, the UAE Government has most successfully combined the implementation of these two trends and has built the country on the intersection of the innovative component and components of sustainable development.

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