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МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОГО РОЗВИТКУ

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

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The need for a balanced combination of the goals of eradicating poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring social justice, recognized by all progressive humanity, puts on the agenda the problem of finding a new development vector that can provide a comprehensive answer to modern challenges. It is the concept of inclusive development that can be such an answer, because it covers such issues as economic efficiency, social justice, rational use of natural resources, rational consumption and production, effective institutions, effective management, etc.

Over time, the number of people who understand that economic development and growth must ensure well-being for all is increasing, including among scientists and policy makers at the national and international levels. This increase in public awareness has led to increased recognition and understanding that growth must be inclusive.

In terms of UNDP, inclusive development complements human development, including a wide range of dimensions – from environmental sustainability of development and natural disasters to household incomes, costs of health, education and recreation. The basis of inclusive development is the inclusive nature of growth. UNDP analysts see inclusive growth as non-discriminatory growth that provides equal non-discriminatory access to growth, including reducing inequality in disadvantaged groups, universal participation and benefit-sharing [1].

WEF represents inclusive growth as a system of household incomes, a variety of opportunities, economic security and quality of life, which has a mechanism for disseminating the living standards that underlie the modern world economy, in which economic growth and social integration feed each other [2].

Achieving the goals of sustainable and inclusive growth is a shared responsibility of all countries and requires the joint efforts of peoples, governments, organizations, business and civil society. Many of the goals of inclusive development are cross-border in nature and have interstate components; therefore, their

implementation involves cooperation and coordination of actions of various countries.

In inclusive growth emphasis is placed on two aspects: results and opportunities. Inclusive growth refers both to the process itself and to its final results, i.e. people should both contribute to economic growth and use its benefits in a broad sense [3]. In order for the results of this process to be tangible, economic growth must be strong and long-term. An important aspect of the sustainability of modern economic growth is ensuring its global nature, that is, the conditions of economic growth for all countries. From this point of view, the inclusion of international economic relations is an important aspect. Thus, inclusive growth in itself implies several interrelated characteristics that must be maintained in the long run. For developing countries and emerging market economies with relatively low per capita incomes, inclusive growth in any case involves accelerating growth. Accelerating the growth rate of countries that are significantly behind the economically developed countries is an indispensable condition for their entry into the global world as equal partners.

The main success factors for emerging economies are innovation, especially innovations that disrupt exclusive integration schemes. The concept of inclusive development is based on barrier-free access to development conditions. This condition applies to the main subjects of international relations – countries. Only the barrier-free participation of countries in the development of the world economy is able to create conditions for equalizing development and converging the level of development of countries.

The barrier-free functions of international economic relations will contribute not only to blurring the boundaries between developed and developing economies of the world, but will also create conditions for outstripping growth rates and poverty reduction in developing countries.

The specifics of modern globalization processes, as well as an analysis of the growth characteristics of individual countries, indicate that the only opportunity for development at the present stage is precisely the concept of inclusiveness, which allows to realize not only short-term, but also long-term tasks, which is an important component of modern world development.

Literature:

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