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**THE FACTORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE
TRANSCAUCASIAN COUNTRIES
(on the example of the Republic of Armenia).**

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Abstract: The article examines the indicators of sustainable development, which have practical application today in the world. Their definitions, basic properties and characteristics are given in the article. An analysis of the use of environmental indicators for the Transcaucasian countries on the example of Armenia is also conducted.

Key words: Sustainable development indicators, World Bank, Energetics, sustainable development, Armenia

Introduction. Sustainable development indicators are designed to standardize the collection of data on indicators of interest and to simplify the methods for calculating the required data. Unfortunately, there is no a unitary standard for sustainable development indices, and many countries or unions of countries and associations are establishing their own systems for regulating and calculating the key indicators and strategies for sustainable development.

In 2008, Armenia adopted the Sustainable Development Program, which defined the main activities as follows: ensuring sustainable economic growth and social protection of vulnerable groups of population and improving public administration, including effective management of natural resources and preservation of the environment. The program sets quantitative targets for each area under consideration, for example, poverty reduction, economic growth, public administration, innovation and technology, agriculture, drinking water supply, transport, energy, etc.

Methodology: The indicators of sustainable development are called the criteria that help assess the current state of the geographical region, predict its coming future, draw conclusions on the stability of that state [1]. The term “state” here means the economic, social, ecological, and institutional development of the region.

There is a basic set of indicators for sustainable development. They serve as a base for planning the activity in sustainable development and designing the policy in this field.

The environmental indicators include water, land and other natural resources, atmosphere, waste.

Unfortunately, there is very little data on the ecology of the regions of Armenia, as far as the main emphasis is being done on the development of the economy, including the economy of the electricity sector.

Research: Since data on the environmental situation in Armenia are incomplete [2], the data of the World Bank on the environment will help to correct the overall picture of the environmental situation in the Republic.

It is necessary to consider the sustainable development factors for the Republic of Armenia [3] as follows. These indicators will be able to give an overall picture of the state of the environment and energy in Armenia and other countries of Transcaucasia for the lack of detailed data from the states.

There is the Development Strategy of Armenia for 2014-2025 [4], which indicates the development of the economy, infrastructure (which includes drinking water, irrigation, transport and energy), as well as regional development.

The main thrust of the Program is to develop only the economic component of the region. This situation looks incomplete, one-sided and will not fully help forward the development of the state.

Conclusion. The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS) is currently developing a DSP system. The work is supported by UNDP. At present the development of the system is close to the stage of completion.

For international comparison 13 indicators are singled out, 31 for the analysis at the national level and 60 for more in-depth analysis

(for a regional dimension of sustainable development at the level of an ecological region that is not limited to one state).

All components of sustainable development must necessarily be included in the development strategies of the states, and they must be fully functional and fully functioning. This will make possible to clearly analyze the situation with the development of the country and the region and forecast it for many years to come.

References

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