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## THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS A VECTOR OF SOCIAL AND RESPONSIBLE PARTNERSHIP OF THE STATE, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

*Summary.* The article explores the importance of using the principles of social responsibility for the formation of a social state in the conditions of sustainable development. Vision on orientation of manifestation of social responsibility of the state through achievement of perspective national tasks Sustainable Development Goals is presented, backed by identical positions of business, society and citizens. The regulatory function of the state in the moderation of fundamental social and urgent social issues in the country is investigated by defining conceptual foundations and strategic directions of social state development using modern tool of public and social dialogue. [4] The legislative and regulatory relations between the subjects of interaction are characterized in «Sustainable development strategies «Ukraine – 2020».

**Keywords:** sustainable development, society, social responsibility, state, power, law.

Problem statement. The problems of forming a socially oriented state, as well as ensuring control over social protection and observance of socio-economic rights, can be rightly attributed to the key problems of modern state development.

The history of the development of the social state is the history of the relations of state bodies with individuals, groups and society in general, the history of the formation and development of the idea of social responsibility of the government and its actual implementation in the reality of specific political measures, including through more precise legal and administrative definition of the status of the most vulnerable groups. [3]

In modern society, there is a functional contradiction, which is manifested in the fact that, on the one hand, the values of liberalism and individualism are the basis on which the structure of modernization development is built, and on the other, social progress and sustainable development are unthinkable without social protection of citizens, responsibility and economic redistribution. [6]

Historical experience clearly shows that the devaluation of social human rights, the neglect of the state by its social obligations to vulnerable sections of the population, the irresponsibility of the state authorities in the policy of smoothing out the great economic inequality have caused many social conflicts,

Analysis of recent research and publications. Issues of social responsibility of the state at theoretical and practical levels were investigated by such national scientists as: O. Amosha, O. Baiury, O. Hrishnova, M. Deich, T. Ivanova, A. Kolota, M. Lepskyi, E. Libanova, O. Novikova, H. Ortina, O. Okhrimenko, P. Pankova, L. Smolii, O. Kharchyshyna and others.

The purpose of the article is the process of state regulation of sustainable development on the basis of interaction with government, business and society.

Presenting main material. The concept of social responsibility is quite complex and multifaceted. It is most commonly used in relation to a business area. In this case we are talking about business social

responsibility or corporate social responsibility (CSR). Corporate Social Responsibility implies a multiple set of commitments made by a business to different stakeholder groups. In particular, we are talking about the interests of internal and external stakeholders.

Traditionally, the main areas of corporate social responsibility are: development and support of members of the workforce; improving society; protection of the environment. Although many scholars talk about the voluntary nature of social responsibility, some of its areas are defined by the state at the level of current legislation. In particular, it is a matter of social responsibility of the legal direction, which is based on the observance of current rules and requirements of the law.

The essence of the welfare state is reflected in the new quality of the state power, which is formed in the process of formation and development of the social state. It is of such a quality that as a result of the internal transformation of power on the principles of consent, partnership and solidarity, it is reflected in the removal of the primordial political alienation of man from the state. This is emphasized, in particular by P. Rabinovych and Yu. Loboda: «Such an essence lies in the ability of the state to provide - in the process of its functioning and development – meeting the basic needs of the whole society, as well as: to create conditions for the possible, in the presence of specific historical circumstances, the needs and interests of particular groups of individuals and their communities meeting» [5].

Starting from 2006 Ukraine has a national network of companies and organizations that have declared themselves participants of the UN Global Compact, principles that address human rights, employment, anti-corruption, corporate ethics, etc.

Socially responsible behavior of the main subjects of society – state and local authorities, corporate structures, public organizations, citizens is a guarantee of sustainable economic and social development, improvement of quality of life, improvement of industrial relations. The main ideas of the concept of sustainable development should be implemented through the adoption of social responsibility strategies by the participants of economic relations. This approach will integrate in management decisions best practices of combining private and public interests towards competitiveness.

Social responsibility, irrespective of the level and scale of the research, is determined at the global, national, regional and industrial levels. The global dimension reveals the content of social responsibility by identifying the problems and conditions of humanity and finding ways to solve them through the spread of social inclusion aimed at sustainable

development regardless of place of residence and race.

Sustainable development implies a balanced development of economic, environmental and social systems and their ability to self-regulate and reproduce.

According to international experience, those countries that have implemented tools and mechanisms that have contributed to compliance with certain constraints, overcoming significant obstacles, introducing new standards, regulations, etc. have achieved the greatest success in implementing sustainable development. Social responsibility has become the most influential lever on sustainable development.

Social responsibility is a will, which is determined by certain behaviors regarding the observance of conscious restrictions and social norms, guarantees safety and progressive development, ensures the harmonization of the interests of the subjects involved in public relations and their management.

Social responsibility is multidimensional and multilevel. It manifests itself at the personal (individual) level through the degree of civil maturity of the individual and is the basis for other levels. Man's manifestations at other levels depend on a person's worldview and awareness of his significance in world transformations, from his desire for transformation in all spheres of his life activity.

At the group level, social responsibility is defined as corporate social responsibility; in public - it envisages social responsibility of society for the decent standard of living of present and future generations; on the state – defines the best ways to achieve sustainable, social and human development. At the global level, social responsibility outlines the priorities of world development and human civilization through international agreements on sustainable development (Rio de Janeiro city, 1992; Johannesburg city, 2002; Rio de Janeiro city, 2012), and the UN Global Compact.

The international community has developed a system of standards and recommendations for implementing sustainable development, namely: a standard ISO 14000 in the field of environmental management systems, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – sustainable development reporting recommendations, international standard on social responsibility ISO 26000, ISO 9001:2000 etc.

Agree with Makarenko N. «Sustainable development is defined by UN as the main direction of development of civilization in the XXI century. Ukraine is one of the countries that have committed themselves to the implementation of sustainable development principles in the economic system».

It should be borne in mind that the strategic aspect of ensuring social development in Ukraine is

determined by the implementation of a set of reforms, provided for in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, ratified by the Law of Ukraine from 16.09.2014 № 1678-VII, Sustainable development strategy «Ukraine – 2020» (approved by the Presidential Decree of 12.01.2015 № 5). With regard to further development, Ukrainian experts with the help of Development program of UN in Ukraine and the Global Environment Facility within the project «Integration of the provisions of the Rio Conventions into the national policy of Ukraine» is already prepared Strategy Project of sustainable development of Ukraine by 2030.

The strategic vision of Ukraine's sustainable development is based on securing national interests and fulfilling Ukraine's international commitments to the transition to sustainable development. [1]

This development involves: overcoming imbalances in the economic, social and environmental spheres; transformation of economic activity, transition to the basics of «green economy»; building a peaceful and secure, socially cohesive society with good governance and inclusive institutions; ensuring partnerships between state authorities, local authorities, business, science, education and civil society organizations; full employment of the population; high level of science, education and health care; to maintain the environment in a proper condition that will ensure the quality of life and well-being of present and future generations; decentralization and implementation of a regional policy that provides for a harmonious combination of national and regional interests; preservation of national cultural values and traditions [2].

It should be noted that the basis for development of Strategy became 17 global Goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030. With regard to the adaptation of global tasks, this work focused on the specification of adapted global tasks of Sustainable Development Goals and setting indicators based on national characteristics: 1) overcoming poverty; 2) to overcome hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture; 3) ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for all at any age; 4) providing inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning for all; 5) ensuring gender equality, empowering all women and girls; 6) ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation; 7) ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for all; 8) promoting sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic

growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; [2] 9) creating sustainable infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation; 10) reducing inequality; 11) ensuring openness, safety, sustainability and environmental sustainability of cities and towns; 12) ensuring the transition to rational consumption and production models; 13) taking immediate action to combat climate change and its consequences; [7] 14) conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; 15) protecting and restoring land ecosystems and promoting their sustainable use, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss; 16) promoting a peaceful and open society for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels; 17) strengthening the means of implementation and enhancing the work of the Global Partnership for sustainable development. When monitoring the achievement of nationally established achievement indicators of SDGs it is advisable to comply with the five-year deadline in the periodic review – 2020 and 2025 and in final control – in 2030 year. It is in pursuit of these priority goals that the social responsibility of the state, supported by the identical positions of business, society and citizens, should be manifested.

One of the indicators of the degree of social development of the state is the index of social development, which is the first holistic assessment of the level of social development of the country, regardless of economic factors. It consists of three strands of social development: basic human needs, well-being and opportunities. Social development index for 2018 it covers data from 146 countries by 51 indicators. This index was developed as an organic supplement to the metric of GDP and other economic indicators to provide a more complete picture of the overall level of development of countries.

In 2018, according to the Social Development Index, Ukraine ranked 64th, receiving 69.3 points out of 100, Norway was the leader in this international ranking, receiving 90.26 points. The index determines country ratings based on indicators that have a direct impact on people's quality of life.

In terms of the Social Development Index, Ukraine ranks between Cuba (63) and Macedonia (65) and remains in the group of above-average developing countries.

A comparative analysis of the social development index of Ukraine, Norway and China is shown in Fig. 1.

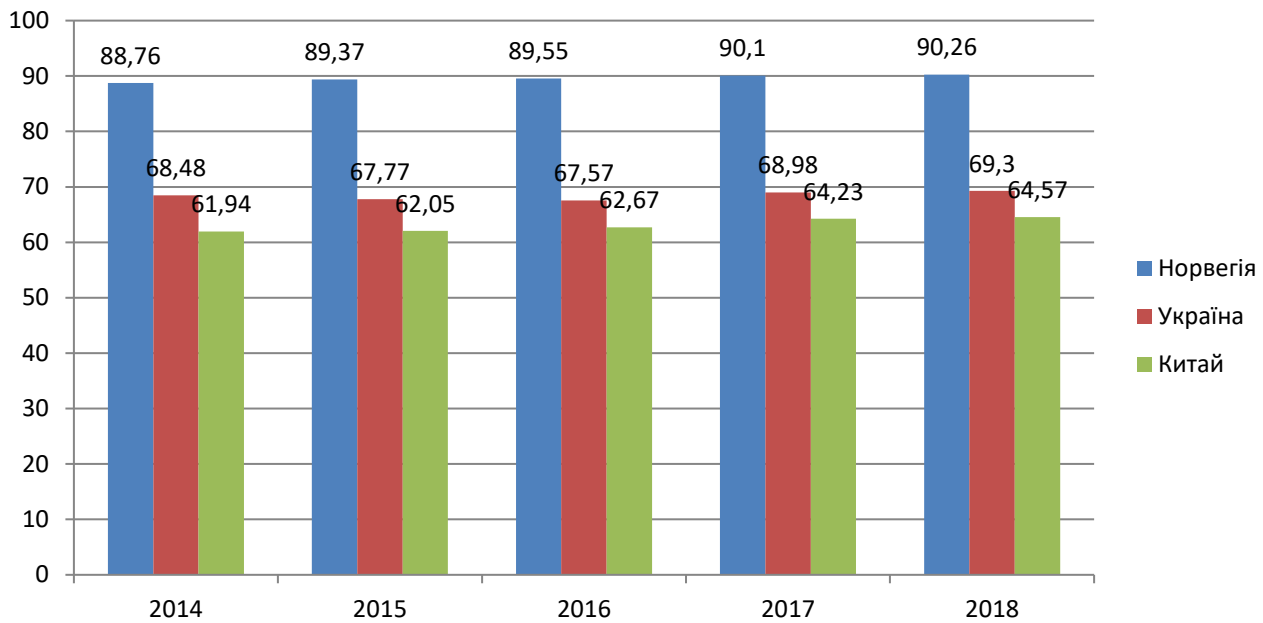


Fig. 1. Comparative analysis of the social development index of Ukraine, Norway and China

Last year, our country ranked 64th in this ranking, but since then we have been able to improve performance, albeit not significantly. Progress has been made in the categories «Basic human needs», «The basics of well-being» and «Opportunities». The level of GDP in Ukraine per capita increased from \$7,457 in 2017 to \$7,668 in 2018.

Countries are divided into 6 groups by similarity. All 14 Group 1 countries are highly profitable. Level 2 brought together slightly less profitable countries, but high-yield countries. Third level countries are rich in resources, fourth countries are showing high social progress, but these are middle or lower level countries. Level 5 is made up of low-middle and low-income countries, many of which are in southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Level 6 includes countries with fragile development.

Social responsibility of the state is one of the mechanisms for ensuring the quality and efficiency of public administration. The development of social responsibility is influenced by various social institutions - from micro (family, labor collective, formal and informal social groups), meso (system of secondary, special, higher education, mass media, authorities, law enforcement, public and professional organizations, association) to the macro level (state, bodies and institutes of power). The opening up of institutional space is to assess the public's confidence in social institutions.

According to the All-Ukrainian poll of the Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), conducted

in 2018, the most trusted among Ukrainians are ordinary people living near (68%), volunteers who help the army and the displaced (63% i 61%), church (51%), and AFU (51%). Unfortunately, traditionally, the confidence in the Council, the government and the President among Ukrainians is very low. Yes, they trust the Verkhovna Rada of 8%, the government - 11%, the President - 16%.

Conclusion. Therefore, in order to maintain and build confidence, the state through its institutions should monitor social indicators and identify social problems or opportunities and accordingly coordinate their solutions, using the potential of interaction of all social partners in order to ensure socio-economic security.

In the economic sphere, increasing the efficiency of using human capital is possible due to the strengthening of the socio-economic policy of the state on poverty alleviation, reduction of population stratification, introduction of flexible tax policy, rationalization of social transfers, orientation to the formation of the middle class, legalization of shadow activity and unregistered social incomes, partnerships with the associations of employers and trade unions in the social sphere, enhancing their role in the team vno-contractual regulation of labor, increasing needs of the economy in the intellectualization of labor, etc. This will help to build a socially-oriented market economy in Ukraine and to spread modern European standards of quality of life, which should prove the social responsibility of the state.

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**ФІЛОСОФІЯ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ ЯК ВЕКТОР СОЦІАЛЬНО-ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОГО  
ПАРТНЕРСТВА ДЕРЖАВИ, БІЗНЕСУ І ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

***Анотація.** У статті досліджується важливість використання принципів соціальної відповідальності для формування соціальної держави в умовах сталого розвитку. Представлено бачення щодо спрямованості прояву соціальної відповідальності держави через досягнення перспективних національних завдань Цілей Сталого Розвитку, підкріплена ідентичними позиціями бізнесу, суспільства та громадян. Досліджено регуляторну функцію держави у модерації основоположних суспільних і нагальних соціальних питань в країні через визначення концептуальних засад та стратегічних напрямів розвитку соціальної держави з використанням сучасного інструменту суспільного та соціального діалогу [4]. Охарактеризовано законодавчо-нормативні відносини між суб'єктами взаємодії у «Стратегії сталого розвитку «Україна – 2020».*

**Ключові слова:** сталий розвиток, суспільство, соціальна відповідальність, держава, влада, закон.

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**ФИЛОСОФИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ КАК ВЕКТОР СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ОТВЕТСТВЕННОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА ГОСУДАРСТВА, БИЗНЕСА И ГРАЖДАНСКОГО  
ОБЩЕСТВА**

***Аннотация.** В статье исследуется важность использования принципов социальной ответственности для формирования социального государства в условиях устойчивого развития. Представлена точка зрения относительно направленности проявления социальной ответственности с помощью достижения перспективных национальных задач Целей Устойчивого Развития, подкрепленная идентичными позициями бизнеса, общества и граждан. Исследована регуляторную функцию государства в модерации основных общественных и насущных социальных вопросов в стране через определение концептуальных основ и стратегических направлений развития социального государства с использованием современного инструмента общественного и социального диалога [4]. Охарактеризованы законодательно-нормативные отношения между субъектами взаимодействия в «Стратегии устойчивого развития» Украина - 2020 ».*

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, общество, социальная ответственность, государство, власть, закон