

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN CITIES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY SYSTEM UNDER CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION: SECURITY ASPECT

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Стаття отримана редакцією 02.06.2020 р.

The article was received by editorial board on 02.06.2020

**Introduction.** One of the essential components of the economic security of the national economy in Ukraine in modern context is a city. It is, at the same time, an element of the socio-economic system structure of a country and a region. The identification of a city as an object of economic security in the process of decentralization reform, which is carried out in Ukraine: will further refine an understanding of the objects hierarchy in economic security; legal state substantiation of a city as an object of economic security of the national economy and economic security of a region, taking into account world and national challenges; as well as developing a new concept of urban development management for implementing the sustainable development model in the context of decentralization reform, as a city is the first link in this system. This topic is also relevant from the viewpoint of the formation, functioning, and current trends of urban geosystems on a sustainable development basis.

The sustainable development problems and their solutions are actively researching by world-known scientists (J.H. Hulse [1], R.W. Kates, T.M. Parris, A.A. Leiserowitz [2], Michael von Hauff, Claudia Kuhnke [3] et al.) and Ukrainian scientists (S. Dorohuntsov, B. Danylyshyn, L. Shostak, E. Libanova, T. Zaiats, V. Heiets, V. Bahrov, O. Osaulenko; I. Vakhovych, O. Komelina et al.) [4]. The problems of society sustainable development in the system of global challenges of the 21st century (security aspect) are under the scrutiny of UN and specialized international institutions. Moreover, the security aspects of countries' transition to a sustainable development model, in particular, in the context of further urban development.

Therefore, it is currently essential to investigate the features of the sustainable development methodology construction; and its practical implementation in the enlightenment of new trends in urban growth; and building an adequate system of public administration and local self-government. In doing so, it is crucial to consider the security aspects of urban development that are affected by global challenges.

**Main material.** According to official statistics, in 2007, for the first time in human history, the number of the urban population exceeded that of rural people, making the world predominantly urban. According to international organizations, by 2050, nearly 70% of the world population will live in cities, and urbanization will turn into one of the most radical trends of the 21st century. Modern metropolitan areas cover more than 40% of the world population and makeup about 60% of world GDP. The population, economic activity, social and cultural interaction, environmental and humanitarian impact on the global and national environment are increasingly concentrating in cities. That poses enormous problems for the sustainable development economics of countries and regions, especially in the areas of affordable housing, modern and secure infrastructure, essential services, food safety, health, education, decent work, security, and natural resources, etc. [5].

The cities are tightly integrating into the world globalization processes, and some scientists consider their deployment as a paradox of the 21st century. On the one hand, globalization is the result of finding the most effective mechanisms for improving the economic efficiency of economic activity in the situation of increased competition in the international markets for goods and services. At the same time, centres of gravity of economic activity and its high concentration are cities as territories with the best infrastructure systems. On the other hand, the deepening of globalization and its inclusive indication is a great challenge for humanity, which is further accompanied by a radical change in economic, social, technological, environmental, social, political, ideological and other processes and, consequently, significant structural

changes in the national economies of the world as a whole. These problems also significantly affect the sustainable development and resilience of cities as complex socio-economic systems.

In the system of these transformations, a city takes on a unique role as a complex socio-economic system, an essential element of the national and regional economy. Cities are becoming a significant factor in the formation of economic, social, human, scientific, cultural, infrastructural, and other components of their own potential. The peculiarities of formation, use, and development of a city aggregate potential in the context of global changes determine the content of the course of socio-economic development processes and the possibility of implementing the prerequisites of sustainable development of the country as a whole.

The city potential formation accompanies the development of urbanization based on cities of megaregions, city corridors, and cities-regions, economic, social, and political characteristics of which change traditional concepts of city development. In particular, new international migration flows, their trends, and their scale is usually accompanied by many economic, social, other risks and threats to urban development. That applies to both cities that accept migrants as labour force and those who lose that labour. In general, these trends affect the level of vulnerability of cities to the impact of global factors, which at the same time actualizes the issue of ensuring the economic security of their functioning.

Modern global processes are affecting the dynamics of the urban systems of national economies and the world at large. That is confirming by the results of research many scientists of the world over the last few decades. Also, that is characterizing by increasing attention from the world society to this issue. Thus, new trends in urbanization are turning cities (especially large cities and metropolises) into principal drivers of national economies.

Awareness of global changes and their impact on urban development has contributed to the emergence and evolution of new international institutions at the global level. Activities analysis of these institutions and the content of their essential documents make it possible to examine changes in role identification of cities in a globalized environment, to identify changes in their functioning over time and space, including those related to economic security.

In this context, it is advisable to identify several significant steps in shaping international approaches to creating a multi-level system of urban development management in the context of globalization and the gradual transition to a sustainable development model.

The first stage. 1976 – conducting the First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I) (Vancouver, Canada); 1977 Establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements (UN General Assembly); its projects were aiming to promote the development of international cooperation in the areas of settlements, housing, and civil engineering and building materials; 1978 - United Nations Center for Human Settlements (the Executive Board of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements) established.

The second stage. 1996 – the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Istanbul, Turkey), Comprehensive Plan for Action on the Sustainable Development of Human Settlements (Habitat II Agenda), and the Istanbul Declaration, where leaders of states and governments countries of the world have pledged to ensure the safety, viability, and productivity of sustainable development of settlements.

The Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements is based on economic, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of the city's sustainable development.

The document focused on the following urban development problems: unstable consumption and production patterns in industrialized countries; unsustainable demographic changes, including changes in population structure and distribution, with a focus on over-population trends; homelessness; increase in poverty; unemployment; social exclusion; unstable families; inadequacy of resources; lack of necessary infrastructure and services; lack of adequate planning; the increasing lack of security and the spread of violence; degradation of the environment and increased vulnerability to natural disasters.

In 2001, the 25th Special Session of the UN General Assembly, known as Istanbul+5, was held to analyze the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (New York, USA). An important document, the Declaration on Cities and Other Settlements in the New Millennium, was adopted by the UN member states and identified the principles and goals of sustainable urban development.

The document shows the existence of problems of development of settlements under the influence of globalization. In particular, the document stated that "although globalization opens up great opportunities, its benefits are now being used fairly and unequally by its costs," which is, above all, manifested in developing and transition economies.

In 2001, after holding the 56th session of the UN General Assembly and approving a resolution (A/Res/56/206) on upgrading the status of the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat) to the level of a full-fledged United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), the establishment of the Governing Council of the United Nations Program on Human Settlements as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly instead of the Commission on Human Settlements. [6].

The third stage. In 2016 (Quito, Ecuador) at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, the New Urban Development Program (Habitat III) adopted as a coherent outcome document, the basis of which is to achieve fairness in the context of globalization and security for residents of cities of any gender and age. Also, the focus of the program is risk reduction and urban sustainability. This approach intensified the revision of the methods of planning, designing, financing, development, management, and regulation of cities and towns. [7].

The next stage in the system of international responsibility for the development of cities and towns formation was the endowment of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities (UNACLA), which began its work in 2000. The aim of creating a UNACLA is to develop a dialogue between UN agencies and local governments around the world on the implementation of the UN-Habitat Agenda for Human Settlements.

UNACLA is currently managed by the World Organization for United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), which was established in 2004 and is an international organization of cities, local and regional governments, and municipal associations around the world. It is involved in representing and protecting the interests of local authorities on the world stage. The main activities of this organization include legal aspects of urban development (property rights) and inclusive territories; opportunities for all, a city's culture and diplomacy; the keys to sustainable development and peace; multi-level territorial governance and sustainable financing; safer, more sustainable and resilient cities that are able to deal with crises.

The conceptual basis for modern urban development is the sustainable development model. United Cities and Local Governments have prepared several reports on the role of local and regional authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) before the UN High-Level Political Forum on Goal Localization [8].

A world-level survey conducted in 2019 of 9,000 cities in 129 countries around the world shows that it is local and regional governments and local governments that are the most effective first-tier government in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). All this is confirmed by measuring the effectiveness of regional governments and local governments' actions to achieve the goals of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. In particular, cities have the most favorable environment in terms of education and lifelong learning (as a means of promoting citizens' community engagement); ensuring gender equality; development and maintenance of social cohesion of the community; support and incubation of micro and small enterprises; building new models of urban development (green economies, shared economies, recognizing informal activities) and more. Within the framework of strategic management and urban planning, new goals are emerging to promote inclusive local planning and social integration of individual neighborhoods, to combat discriminatory practices, to safeguard fundamental human rights, and so on.

An analysis of the 2019 UCLG report shows that these processes are developing, but so far, Ukrainian cities are pursuing a policy that is not sufficiently active (or formally joined) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. One of the explanations for this may be the incompleteness of the decentralization reform of the Ukrainian government, which is accompanied by the reformatting of the structure of the governing organizations of state power and local self-government, changes in the staffing of local self-government representatives, and others [9].

In order to implement the Sustainable Development Model, almost all countries around the world have participated in the establishment of Local Government Associations (KiLGAs), which should disseminate sustainable development goals by informing the community about their implementation, holding relevant forums and seminars, providing advice on balancing development plans to ensure implementation of sustainable development goals and others.

Ukraine, as one of the founding countries of the United Nations (1945), has a long history of involvement in the activities of this organization on sustainable development and without any aspect of its implementation. In particular, Ukraine joined the implementation of relevant UN documents, including on the development of cities and settlements used in shaping the country's domestic and foreign policies.

One of the defining stages of the development of the world community is the 1992 Summit and the United Nations Environment and Development Conference in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) on the Principles and

Plan of Basic Sustainable Development Actions, as well as the need to develop national sustainable strategies development.

In particular, the resolution of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Concept of Sustainable Development of Settlements approved in Ukraine (24.12.1999, N 1359-XIV). In this concept, sustainable development of settlements interpreting as “socially, economically and ecologically balanced of urban and rural settlements, aimed at creating their economic potential, full living environment for modern and future generations based on the rational use of resources (natural, labour, industrial, scientific, technical, intellectual, and others), technological re-equipment and restructuring of enterprises, improvement of social, industrial, transport, communication information, engineering and environmental infrastructures, improvement of living conditions, recreation and rehabilitation, preservation and enrichment of biological diversity and cultural heritage”[10].

Ukraine joined the "Millennium Declaration" and committed itself to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, formulated as follows:

- overcoming poverty;
- providing quality lifelong learning;
- ensuring gender equality;
- reducing child mortality;
- improving maternal health;
- limiting the spread of HIV / AIDS and tuberculosis and starting a downward trend of its measurement;
- sustainable development of the environment.

As of 2015, the main findings of the report stated that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had not achieved solutions for the following problems:

the relative poverty levels in two at-risk-of-poverty groups were being restored, particularly in the groups of children and workers;

the quality of education and lifelong learning (advanced training and vocational training) remain significant problems in the education system;

insignificant progress made towards gender equality, especially regarding gender parity in representative organizations;

the provision of centralized water supply in rural areas is still far below the goal;

there is no significant progress in improving energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy [9].

A significant event on a global scale was the UN Summit on Sustainable Development and the approval of a new Agenda for Sustainable Development (September 25, 2015, New York, USA), which was unanimously approved by 193 UN member states and which already contains the Development Goals millennium (17 goals, respectively).

At the same time, the achievement of sustainable development based on a comprehensive and coordinated approach at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors, was identified as a fundamentally important area in the New Urban Development Program (Habitat III, 2016).

Thus, (Goal 11), the one is included in the 2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development, provides for the openness, safety, sustainability, and environmental sustainability of cities and towns had become a significant result of those institutions. Structuring of Objective 11 on Sustainable Urban and Community Development at World Community Level and in Ukraine described in Fig. 1.

Overall, identified objectives (and, consequently, the expected results) of the further development of cities and towns and last by 2030:

improving the quality of national and regional development planning, which will further develop links (economic, social and environmental) between urban, suburban and rural areas;

developing integrated strategies and plans for cities and towns to address social barriers, increase resource efficiency, mitigate climate change, adapt to change and respond to natural disasters, and develop and implement measures disaster risk reduction for 2015–2030, and integrated disaster risk management measures at all levels (by 2020);

providing financial and technical assistance in the construction of environmentally sustainable and durable buildings using local materials for the least developed countries.

The adopted development goals at the level of Ukraine to ensure openness, security, life sustainability, and environmental sustainability of cities and towns are almost identical to the goals of the Agenda for the whole world. They are guidelines for the development of local communities, cities, and municipalities in

terms of reform, and the strategic plan of development within existing resource limits areas should include decentralization of government.

**Global Sustainable Development Goals for Cities and Towns by 2030**

1. Ensure that adequate, safe and affordable housing and essential services are shared, and organization of a wilds
2. Ensure that everyone can use safe, inexpensive, accessible, and environmentally sustainable transport systems through improved road safety, in particular by increasing the use of public transport, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable women, LGBT, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
3. Expanding open and environmentally sustainable urbanization and opportunities for integrated and sustainable urban planning and management through broad participation in all countries
4. Intensify efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage
5. Reduce the number of casualties and accidents and significantly reduce the direct economic waste in the form of losses of the world gross domestic product due to disasters, including those related to water, with particular attention to the protection of the poor and vulnerable.
6. Reduce the negative environmental impact of cities in terms of per capita, including by paying particular attention to air quality and the disposal of urban and other waste
7. Ensure that all green areas and public places, especially for women and children, LGBT, the elderly and the disabled, are shared in safe, accessible and open areas

**Fig. 1. Cities and towns development goals for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

At the same time, the process of transition to the model of sustainable development of Ukraine we estimated as too slow, and the current management system to ensure the fundamental imperatives of Ukraine's sustainable development (economic, environmental, social) is not sufficient enough.

Thus all that accompanied by increased security aspects of the further development of both Ukraine as a whole and its cities and towns, the increase of negative development trends, the country's lagging behind the leading indicators from the global community. Problems of implementation of models of balanced production and consumption aimed at ensuring human life, safety, and rational use of natural resources, optimization of the resource base of economic and social development, and many others remain unresolved.

The genesis of urban development in the context of sustainable development makes it possible to determine the stages of human awareness of safety aspects in their development [11].

The main objective of sustainable urban development is the safety of people, not the state. Therefore, the proper security of the city's development should be accompanied by the expansion of human rights in meeting various security needs (the process of transferring rights from the state becomes essential for a person).

As of the beginning of the 21st century, the main problems in the development of cities and settlements relating to nutrition, health, housing, protection from crime, and the consequences of technological and nature danger, urban terrorism, which are components of collective security. Scientists have found that only part of the listed problems (some of which are accompanied by risks and threats) have a solution through the tools of urban policy, planning, design, and management. Three significant formally identified threats to the safety and security of cities related to their development: (1) crime and violence, (2) land tenure and forced eviction, (3) natural and human catastrophes, including low-level chronic hazards, such as road accidents. The source of these threats was in the cities growth and social, economic interaction, and institutional behavior of people within cities, as well as the processes of environmental change.

However, it was a crucial task to reform the governance system and to make cities a real first governing body for sustainable development.

In the current circumstances, cities' economic security is considered as a result of cooperation between the state, local self-government communities, organizations, city residents, special services, and the aim of this cooperation is to move to a model of sustainable development of a city and to ensure its normal functioning. Undoubtedly, the thesis is that the provision of economic security of cities in modern conditions becomes a complex of political, social, economic, legal, organizational, technical, special, moral-psychological, information-analytical, and other measures.

The main purpose of these activities is to identify and prevent threats to the individual, cities, and society as a whole, to create an adequate system of protection and to ensure the conditions of the normal functioning of all life support systems of a city, as well as the life and activities of its inhabitants.

The essential aspect of ensuring the security component of city development is human security, which is primarily concerned with the following points: conflicts and poverty (which cause movement of the population as a result of severe conflict and post-conflict situations, situations of economic insecurity, and others.), as well as ensuring the availability of health care and education.

**Conclusion.** The conducted research regarding the determination of the imperatives of the city sustainable development formation in the system of global challenges of the 21st century (the security aspect) enables us to develop several conclusions and proposals.

The criterion for the division of responsibility between the individual (city inhabitants) and the state (region) is the ability to address the range of threats and risks they face, which determines the content of the political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural components of the underpinning of survival, livelihoods, and dignity of people.

In this context, it is essential to define the essence of the city security, which reveals itself in this way:

(1) as conditions in which a city becomes influenced by external and internal factors that do not provoke the occurrence of negative processes of such system (city);

(2) as a state of protection of city population, taking into account the existing people security needs (material, moral, ethical, spiritual, cultural, and others.);

(3) as a state of urban life support systems that ensure a decent standard of living for citizens, economic, social, political stability of urban development; ecological, demographic, technogenic, spiritual and moral, psychological auspiciousness and other conditions for the dynamic development of a city and interests realization of an individual and society.

In the present context, from the viewpoint of ensuring the sustainable development of society in the system of global challenges of the 21st century, it is necessary to distinguish appropriately designed interconnected concepts for the sustainable development of a city (as a component of the national economy) and their interconnection, as well as to strengthen the aspect of socio-economic safety development (safe development) of the city. Thus, the new city model formation should take into account two key points:

sustainable city development (as a systemic characteristic of the functioning of complex city systems that are dynamically changing following the impact of a set of social, economic, institutional and other factors, and is accompanied by the evolution of risks and threats);

the vulnerability of cities (as systemic properties), which requires timely identification of sources of its origin, as well as identifying methods and methods of influence to prevent its deepening.

Understanding the causes and sources of vulnerability of cities makes it possible to determine the content of urban development policies in the system of ensuring national security and security of territories of various sizes; ensuring the development of cities (as a quality that characterizes relations in the protection of different interests of citizens in case of certain events).

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УДК 332.14

**Плужник Андрій Васильович**, підприємець, м. Полтава. **Сталий розвиток сучасних міст у системі національної економіки в умовах глобалізації (безпековий аспект)**. Розглянуто особливості формування підходів до забезпечення сталого розвитку сучасних міст у системі національної економіки в умовах глобалізації. Досліджено еволюцію наукових підходів до розуміння змісту сталого розвитку сучасних міст. Уточнено особливості впливу глобальних викликів на формування моделі сталого розвитку міст. Розкрито зміст економічної безпеки міста. Основні завдання забезпечення економічної безпеки розвитку міст пов'язані з такими питаннями, як доступність та комфортність житла, сучасність та надійність інфраструктури, надання основних послуг у сфері охорони здоров'я, освіти, продовольча безпека тощо. Досліджено етапи формування міжнародних інституцій у системі ООН щодо формування соціально-економічної політики міст з урахуванням існуючих тенденцій у різних країнах світу. Зазначено, що зміни у формуванні, використанні й розвитку сукупного потенціалу міст під впливом внутрішніх і зовнішніх чинників визначають тенденції соціально-економічного розвитку та можливості реалізації передумов моделі сталого розвитку країни у цілому. Установлено, що для забезпечення сталого розвитку міст залишаються актуальними такі проблеми: зниження рівня відносної бідності, зокрема дітей і працюючих осіб; якість освіти й навчання протягом усього життя; гендерна рівність; підвищення енергоефективності та використанні відновлювальних джерел енергії тощо. Доведено, що оцінка результативності управління розвитком міста має враховувати стан реалізації моделі сталого розвитку міста (як системну характеристика), а також їх вразливість (як системну властивість) від впливу зовнішніх і внутрішніх чинників. Запропоновано підходи до розроблення нової концепції управління розвитком міста на засадах сталого розвитку з урахуванням його безпеки.

**Ключевые слова:** місто, національна економіка, глобальні виклики, сталий розвиток, міжнародні інституції.

UDC 332.14

**Pluzhnyk Andrii**, entrepreneur, Poltava. **The sustainable development of modern cities in national economy system under conditions of globalization: security aspect**. In the article the peculiarities of formation of approaches to ensure sustainable development of modern cities in the national economy system in the conditions of globalization are considered. The changes in the formation, use and development of the total potential of cities under the influence of internal and external factors are studied. The author determined the trends in socio-economic development of cities and their impact on the model of sustainable development of the country. The state of sustainable development of cities and vulnerability of cities to the impact of external and internal factors characterizes the effectiveness of urban development management. The author proposed the approaches to developing a new concept of urban development management based on the principles of sustainable development taking into account its safety.

**Keywords:** city, national economy, challenges of globalization, sustainable development, international institutions.