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STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA DEFINITION

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At present, the current environmental situation has forced every country to bring environmental problems into a universal context. Note that, in the program documents of leading international organizations environmental issues have been widely described. Our country has recently made significant progress in social and economic development, which is illustrated in national and international documents[6]. The sustainability of the achievements in social and economic spheres has been recognized by the country as a key priority. The country's environmental

strategy, the protection of natural resources at the national, international and regional levels through the coordination of activities in the field of environmental protection, the application of science-based development principles, and ensuring the sustainability of the country's economic and human resources, providing the interests of present and future generations [1; 6]. These functions include ensuring the production and consumption of natural resources, waste disposal by nature, and the provision of favorable conditions for human life. It is known that inaccessibility of production of goods and services without natural resources ultimately leads to their decline and waste generation. However, for some reason, the national accounts of the international community have been neglected by the environment. First of all, it was thought that the activity of people has a local impact on nature and nature has self-restoration. In the latter case, the recording of the impact of the environment on the development of the economy and the well-being of the population is a very difficult issue requiring the existence of a large amount of information, which is a costly solution to the problematic methodology. In order to overcome such challenges, Sustainable Development Indicators are required to assess sustainability [2; 4].

Along with the protection of the environment and ecological balance, the state is in constant focus on the development of the country's economy and the socio-cultural level of the population. In recent years, a number of normative and legal acts have been adopted on ecology, nature conservation and rational use of natural resources, and important practical steps have been taken in the field of conservation and improvement of nature. The quality of the environment, which is considered to be one of the key factors for people's health, should be emphasized. It should be noted that non-consideration of environmental factors in the development of industry and agriculture in the country creates serious problems in the country. On the other hand, the occupation of a large part of the territory of the republic and the abandonment of people from the settlements have further aggravated the problems in the field of environmental [3].

It is known that Sustainable Development Indicators perform more functions. They are basically the following sequence. It is possible to make better decisions and more effective proposals by bringing together the simplified, accurate and aggregated data from the political side. They can help the physical and social knowledge enter the decision-making process and at the same time measure and calibrate progress towards sustainable development goals. Early warnings can be used to prevent economic, social and environmental deficiencies through Sustainable Development Goals. They are a useful tool as a source of information about different ideas and values.

Note that Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have been developed in response to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, and has encouraged international community to work in line with national circumstances and priorities. In this regard, it is important to support the proposals of developing countries [5:7]. In addition, the United Nations Environment and Development Conference in 1992 agreed that these indicators play an important role in making informed decisions on sustainable development. The International Sustainable

Development Commission (SDG) has approved the Work Program on Sustainable Development Indicators in 1995. From 1994 to 2001, the first two sets of SDG indicators for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as SDG Indicators) were developed [1; 4].

The newly reviewed SDG indicators are composed of 50 key indicators and are grouped into 10 groups. These key indicators are a major part of the 96 sustainable development indicators. Through these indicators, it is possible to achieve a more comprehensive and diverse assessment of sustainable development. Note that the main indicators are divided into 3 criteria.

First, it covers issues that are important for sustainable development in most countries. Secondly, they provide critical information that is free of other key indicators. Thirdly, they can be calculated by easily accessible or reasonable amounts of time and expenditure by many countries. Conversely, indicators that are not part of the key are suitable only for a small country, and may provide complementary information to key indicators or are not easily available to most countries. Currently, the structure of the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) varies slightly from the previous structure and consists of 17 topics. These topics are as follows: Poverty; Natural hazards; Economic development; Management; Atmosphere; Global economic partnership; Health; Soil; Consumption and production patterns; Education; Oceans, seas and coasts; Demography; Clean water; Biodiversity; Profitable and clean energy; Innovation and infrastructure; Partnership for Partnerships.

The focus should be on learning basic criteria for sustainability assessment.

In line with the concept of sustainable development, three core criteria will be used to evaluate the proposed project. These include the environment, the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development, and general criteria.

a) *environmental criteria*: Is the proposed project can generate environmental benefits in the regions? 1. Local environmental quality assessment. 2. Biodiversity, ecosystems and society's use in urban planning and peasant farming, etc.

b) *economic criteria*: Is the proposed project a boost to economic development in Azerbaijan? 1. Employment. 2. Cash Income. 3. Transmission of appropriate technology.

c) *Social criteria*: Is the proposed project a boost to social development in Azerbaijan? 1. Social justice and poverty reduction. 2. Improving the quality of life.

d) *General criteria*: Is the distribution of project benefits eligible for the country?

The following indicators will be used to assess the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects of the sustainable development of the Republic of Azerbaijan (table 1).

Table 1

Acceptance of the project indicators for evaluation

Criteria		Indicators
Environment	Local environment quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of air quality project: • The impact of the project on pollution of water • The impact of project contamination on land pollution • Impact of the project on the formation and loss of solid particles • Other environmental impacts (noise, safety, visual effects or traffic effects)
	Biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local or regional impacts on biodiversity from the project • Impacts on ecosystems • The impact of the project on the sustainability of water, mineral or non-intact natural resources • The impact of the project on the utilization of resources • Influence of local communities on climate change • Impact of the project on the use of natural resources by society
Economics	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of short-term (construction) and long-term employment • Impact of job loss
	Cash Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the project on current economic activity in the region • Impact of the project on foreign currency impacts (e.g. reduction of import of gas fuels) • Impact of the project on foreign direct investment
	Suitable transfer technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results for the new technology transfer • Impact of the project on the development of local skills • Impact of the project on energy costs • Project demonstration and recycling potential • Adoption of the technology used by local or traditional cultures
Social	Social justice and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the project on the employment quality (distribution of employment opportunities, employment types, changes in employment categories, skill level, and gender and race justice conditions) • Impact of the project on social security • The impact of the project on the provision of social conditions for the community in which it is located • Contribution to the development of the project in less developed areas or specially designated development centers
	Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health effects (emissions toxicity, effects of respiratory problems or other diseases) • Impact on education • Impact on property • The impact of the project on the relocation of communities, if possible • Impact of the project to provide or deliver basic services to the area
General	Adoption of the general project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fair distribution of the benefits of the project should be deemed acceptable • The project should be adapted to the objectives of the national and local government <p>The project may benefit from any specific sectoral goals (e.g., renewable energy targets).</p>

Note: all projects will not be evaluated according to all criteria set out in the table. Indicators should only be considered an indefinable reference index of the criteria used to analyze the impacts of sustainable development projects.

There are other off-limits approaches to using sustainable development indicators. For example, it is important to set up a specific network of sustainable development indicators. At national level, these should be used by ministries or non-governmental organizations (NGO) to monitor policy implementation and inform the public. Well-known internationally recognized patterns are biodiversity indicators designed to achieve progress towards an internationally agreed goal to significantly reduce the loss of biodiversity due to sustainable energy development or sustainability in 2010. There is also an increase in the use of key indicators by both countries and organizations. The main headline indicators are usually combined with a larger set of indicators for a wider range of policies and monitoring. Potential problem with topic indicators can be used for policy, not politics; that is, their choice may reflect not only the important issues affecting future sustainability, but also existing political priorities. Although properly used, headers are an excellent tool for attracting media attention, public awareness, and adding pedagogical materials in primary and secondary education.

Sustainable Development Goal's Indicators (SDG): subject Indicators; sub-topic Indicators; key Indicators; additional indicators (table 2).

Table 2

Sustainable Development Indicators (SDG)

Topic indicators	Sub-topic indicators	Key indicators	Additional indicators
1	2	3	4
Poverty	Income poverty	Share of the population living below the poverty line of the national population	Per capita income is less than \$1 per day
	Inequality of Income	The ratio of the highest share of the lowest quintile in national income	
	Sanitation	Population share using improved sanitation facility	
	Drinking water	Population sharing using improved sanitation facility	
	Access to energy	Share of households without electricity and other modern energy services	Share of population using solid fuels for cooking
	Living conditions	Proportion of urban population living in slums	

Continuation of Table 2

1	2	3	4
Governance management structures	Corruption	Share of bribe-affected population	
	Crime	The number of deliberate homicides per 100,000 population	
Health	Mortality rate	Five years old mortality rate	Healthy lifetime by birth
	Healthcare Health Care	Life expectancy expected by birth	Degree of spread of contraceptive diseases
		Percentage of first-aid population	
	Nutritional status	Immunization against infectious diseases in children	
	Health status and risks	Nutritional status of children	The spread of tobacco use
Suicide rate			
Education	Education level	The ratio of access to the last grade of primary education	Long-term education level
		Incomplete secondary education	
		Complete secondary education level	
	Level of literacy	The literacy level of the elderly population	
Demography	Population	Population growth	Total birth rate
		Addictive level	
	Tourism		The ratio of local residents to major tourist destinations and destinations for tourists
Natural hazards	Natural hazard sensitivity	Percentage of people living in danger areas	
	Poverty preparedness and response		Economic damage to the population due to natural disasters
Atmosphere	Climate Change	Carbon dioxide emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions
	Ozone deposition	Formation of harmful substances that cause the ozone depletion	
	Air quality	Concentration of atmosphere pollutants in urban areas	

Continuation of Table 2

1	2	3	4
Land areas	Land Use and Purpose		Change of Land Use Purpose
			Land degradation
	Desertification		Areas exposed to desertification
	Agricultural land in agriculture	Plants suitable for cultivation and sustainable planting	Effectiveness of fertilizer use
			The use of pesticides in agriculture
			Sown areas with natural fertilizers
Forests	The percentage of lands covered by forests	Percentage of forest trees that are damaged by defoliation or leakage	
	Ratio of total population living in coastal areas	forest lands suitable for forest use	
The oceans, the seas and seaside territories	Coastal zone	Ratio of total population living in coastal areas	Beach water quality
	Water products	Percentage of fish resources within safe biological restrictions	
	Sea environment	The share of the protected marine area	Marine trophic index
Coral rocks ecosystems			
Freshwater	Quantity of water	The ratio of common water resources used	
		Intensity of use of water for economic value	
	Water quality	The presence of bacterial bacteria in fresh water basins	Biochemical oxygen demand in water basins
			Percentage of wastewater treatment
Biodiversity	Ecosystems	Share of protected areas in general and ecological regions	Effective management of protected areas
			Area of selected major ecosystems
	Types	Changing the safety state of the type	Splitting of living places
			An abundance of selected major species
		Multiple invasive alien species	

Continuation of Table 2

1	2	3	4
Economic development	Macroeconomic indicators	Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP)	General economy
		Investment share in GDP	Changed net savings are the percentage of total national income Inflation rate
			Poor employment
	Continuous state financial support	Debt to total national income	
	Employment	Employment Ratio	Poor employment
		Labor productivity and unified labor costs	
		Share of women in the use of wages in the non-agricultural sector	
	Information and communication technologies	Internet users per 100 people	Stable telephone line up to 100 people
			Mobile phone users with up to 100 people
		Research and development	
Tourism		Tourism contribution to GDP	
Global economic partnership	Trade	The deficit in the current account as a percentage of GDP	Percentage of Gross Domestic Income (GDI) received or raised in the form of increasing or granting official net income for development purposes
			Medium-term barriers to emerging and applied to CIS countries
	Foreign funding	Percentage of GDI received or raised in the form of increasing or granting official net income for development purposes	Percentage of GDP, net foreign direct investment (BDI) and net expenditure
			Percentage of GDP in remittances

Continuation of Table 2

1	2	3	4
Consumption and production patterns	Material use	General and Main User Category	Domestic material consumption
	Energy use	Material intensity of the economy Annual Energy Consumption,	Share of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption
		Energy utilization, overall and economic activity intensity	
	Waste generation and management	Hazardous waste generation Waste treatment and disposal	About Generation
			Radioactive waste management
	Transportation	Modal division of passenger transportation	Modal division of cargo transportation
Energy intensity of transport			

Sustainable development indicators seek to measure sustainable development as a whole with multidimensional and sustainable nature of sustainable development. While integrating single values, however, differences in distance and within distance are different, such as SDG indicators, but may require additional information for more accurate expression of their integrative nature. As noted, sustainable development indicators should be categorized according to the basics of sustainable development, with a focus on the multidimensional nature of sustainable development while revaluing topics and sub-topics.

Given the fact that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals requires institutional and policy-based approach, the development of a more sustainable, comprehensive and diversified economy in Azerbaijan, and the establishment of an effective national enforcement mechanism for the balanced development of social spheres are of particular importance.

The country has been regarded as a key priority for achieving sustainability in social and economic spheres. The country's environmental policy strategy focuses on the protection of natural resources at the national, international, and regional levels through the coordination of activities in the field of environmental protection, the application of science-based development principles, and ensuring the sustainability of the country's economic and human resources, providing the interests of present and future generations.

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РИЗИКИ, ЩО ВИНИКАЮТЬ ПІД ЧАС ЗАПРОВАДЖЕННЯ БІЗНЕС ПРОЦЕСІВ В ДЕРЖАВНІЙ СЛУЖБІ СТАТИСТИКИ УКРАЇНИ

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В сучасних умовах глобалізації стандартизація та уніфікація є дуже важливими факторами в усіх сферах діяльності, в тому числі й у статистиці.

Еталоном організації процесу статистичного виробництва є розроблена в 2008 році Типова модель статистичного виробництва (Generic Statistical Business Process Model, GSBPM), що описує і визначає набір бізнес-процесів необхідних для виробництва офіційної статистики. GSBPM також може використовуватися для інтеграції даних, документування процесів, гармонізації та забезпечення оцінки й підвищення якості процесів. Ця модель постійно переглядається та вдосконалюється Групою високого рівня з модернізації статистичного виробництва та послуг Європейської економічної комісії Організації Об'єднаних Націй, та використовується в роботі всіх статистичних офісах Європи [1; 2; 3].

Держстат, своєю чергою, з 2012 року проводить інвентаризацію державних статистичних спостережень, яка є своєрідним аудитом, що розглядає кожне державне статистичне спостереження за процесами статистичного виробництва. З 2015 року функціонує технологічна програма державних статистичних спостережень за процесним підходом, згідно з версією GSBPM 4.0. Найважливішим кроком в цьому напрямі була розробка та опис національної моделі статистичного виробництва в органах державної статистики (далі – Національна модель) що майже повністю відповідає європейським аналогам, побудованим за GSBPM [4].

Крім того, Держстат на основі досвіду, отриманого під час співпраці зі статистичним офісом Норвегії, розробив та заповнив технологічні карти за кожним із підпроцесів статистичного виробництва, які є більш розширеним описом функціонування статистичного виробництва що включає в себе, окрім заходів та процедур, взятих із розробленого опису Національної моделі, також