количество форм его использования существенно сокращают возможность реализации инвалидами права на труд.

Таким образом, следует отметить, что реализация трудового потенциала людей с ограниченными возможностями будет способствовать: увеличению количественного и улучшению качественного состава трудового потенциала страны; повышению уровня и качества жизни уязвимых групп населения; уменьшению объема выплат социальных трансфертов государством; снижению социально-экономической напряженности в обществе.

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ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY AT THE MACRO LEVEL

В работе описаны и дан краткий сравнительный анализ основных существующих методологических подходов к оценке устойчивости развития на макроуровне. В рамках концепции сильной устойчивости охарактеризованы такие методы, как *Экологический след, Счета материальных потоков, Гибридные показатели, Устойчивая стоимость*. В соответствии с концепцией слабой устойчивости выделены и описаны методы *Экологически скорректированного чистого внутреннего продукта, Скорректированных чистых сбережений, Показателя истинного прогресса, Индекса экологической результативности*. В статье отражены их основные достоинства и недостатки.

Over the past decades sustainable development issues discussion has become one of the most important both among scholars and policy-makers. Most countries work out and adopt their national sustainable development strategies where the priority economic, social and environmental targets are established. In the process of the targets' drawing up and monitoring a vital meaning plays a choice of an estimation method because resolving problems and planning future activities are impossible without adequate assessment of an actual state and prospects, 'unless it can be measured, it cannot be managed' [1, p.7].Sustainability performance assessment is essential on all lev-

els: from separate companies, economic sectors to macro and international systems. For the latter this looks especially vital because sustainability issues can be resolved only on the transnational consensus base due to cross-territorial features. It implies countries united by an overall ecosystem (sea, lake, forest area) should compare and coordinate their activities in terms of sustainability improvement.Despite the fact that there are quite a lot of proposed approaches a modern science has no the universe approach for sustainability assessment at macro level. Some of them are still not impossible to implement in practice due to absence of appropriate statistical data, some ones include controversial calculation procedures. So research in the sphere of quantitative methods of country sustainability performance assessment at macro level is still relevant.

In accordance to the definition of sustainable development in a process of sustainability assessment environmental, societal and economic components should be taken into account. Traditional macroeconomic development indicators such as Gross domestic product, Net domestic product, Domestic Income and etc. calculated since 1930s can be used for reflection of only economic part and are not suitable for comprehensive evaluation of sustainability directly [2].As a result of disputes over to what extent economy is developing 'without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' two distinguishing estimate directions were performed. They are strong and weak sustainability. Supporters of strong sustainability argue impossibility of equivalent substitution between some parts of natural and man-made, human, social capital and requires a subset of total natural capital be preserved in physical terms. This concept includes such sustainability measurements as *The Ecological Footprint*, *the Material Flow Account* and *the Hybrid Indicators*, *Sustainable Value added.* In contrast adherents of weak sustainability concept assume substitution of natural capital and assert special rule fulfillment: natural capital depletion could be offset by compensation from other capital forms but in the meantime total net capital investment in all forms is not allowed to be persistently negative. Such assessment methods as *Environmentally adjusted Net domestic product*, *Adjusted Net Savings*, *Genuine Progress Indicator*, *Environmental Performance Index* and some others are practical measurements of weak sustainability concept[3].

For assessment of numerous sustainability indicators the accounting systems were performed (analogously the System of National Accounts). We can mention *The System of Economic Environmental Accounts* (SEEA), *the National Accounting Matrix* including Environmental Accounts (NAMEA),

The System of Economic and Social Accounting (SESAME). Despite increasing attention to these accounts and continuous improvements the substantial data collection problems remain.

The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission [4] distinguishes three basic groups of sustainable development indicators on macro level:

- approaches as Adjusting GDP (e.g. the Genuine Progress Indicator and *Genuine Savings*, *The Fleurbaey/Gaulier Indicator*);
- composite Indexes: combining other indicators with GDP (e.g. the *Well Being Index*, *Human Development Index*, *Quality of Development Index*, *Regional Quality of Development Index*);
- subjective well-being measures (*Gross National Happiness*, *Happy Life Expectancy*, *Happy Planet Index*).

For example, Better Life Index designed by the *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD) is an attempt to asset sustainability comprehensively. The BLI estimates individual well-being as a complex function of numerous variables. The index consists of 11 dimensions which we can divide by three components of sustainability:

- economic (income);
- social (housing, jobs, community, education, health, civic engagement, life satisfaction, safety, work-life balance);
- environmental.

Each dimension includes specific indicators which are calculated in different ways including surveys and experts assessment. Amounts of all indicators are normalized across countries in a score from 0 to 10. The BLI is constructed as an overall of the dimensions. A basic approach implies using an equal weigh for each dimension.

Unfortunately for practical sustainability assessment of the specific object from practical purposes we have to exclude some described approaches which impossibly to use due to great lack or absence of relevant statistic data. For example GPI method looks like the most comprehensive and balanced in terms of adjusting components for GDP corrections, but currently there are huge statistic gaps that make impossible actual calculations. Nevertheless it does not mean these excluding approaches are not suitable in general or in the future.

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ЭКОНОМИКО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ВОЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

События, происходящие на постсоветском пространстве в последние годы, свидетельствуют о необходимости усиления военной безопасности Республики Беларусь в новом столетии, как непременном условии развития и существования. Новое геополитическое и военно-стратегическое положение современной Беларуси, вызванное целым рядом серьезных обстоятельств: распадом СССР, расширением НАТО на Восток, а также ростом внутренних противоречий и трудностей побуждает государство совершенно по-иному взглянуть на проблему военной безопасности в начале нового тысячелетия.

Главная цель экономического обеспечения военной безопасности – всестороннее удовлетворение потребностей военной организации государства в необходимых финансовых и материальных ресурсах на основе экономического потенциала и возможностей военно-экономического, а также военно-технического сотрудничества Республики Беларусь с другими государствами. Основными целями военной политики Республики Беларусь являются поддержание международного мира и безопасности, предотвращение угрозы развязывания войны и обеспечение гарантии национальной безопасности Республики Беларусь от возможных военных угроз [2].

Экономическое обеспечение обороны включает [1]:

– материально-техническую базу экономики Республики Беларусь для обеспечения Вооруженных Сил, других войск и воинских формирований вооружением, военной техникой, иным имуществом, а также выполнения в этих целях работ и оказания услуг;

– трудовые и мобилизационные ресурсы, необходимые для обеспечения нужд обороны;