Conditions for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Russia and the World *

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This article analyzes global values and the development goals of humankind. It is the result of many years of empirical, economic, political, and philosophical research whose main result is the propounded long-term strategy for sustainable global development.

Keywords: development goals, philosophical research, interdisciplinary approach, effectiveness evaluation criterion, development forecasting, sustainable development.

It is widely acknowledged that the eight development goals passed by the UN in 2000 (UN 2000) have not been attained. So in 2015, the UN General Assembly transformed them into a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (UN 2015) which are supposed to form the image of the future world. But what happens if they are not attained? And what future would the world have in such case?

In order to find the answer to this question it is necessary to pass through the empirical, politico-economic and worldview-finding phases in studies. At the latter phase, the primary and major task was to understand the objective goal that would be independent on human will and consciousness – the goal, for attainment of which humans live on the Earth. I was not the first who tried to find an answer to this eternal question. But the task was to find only such goal that would not become a sub-goal of the higher goal within the frames of the human existence on the earth, because finding such goal would serve a key to understanding of regularities in the human-community development. As a result, we found that – irrespectively of our will or wish – the human-community development would proceed for the sake of attaining the single and objectively set final goal. The latter is to satisfy the supreme need and supreme value of each particular human individual, which he or she so far does not comprehend – that is, to become perfect physically, intellectually, as well as spiritually, and, having reached a high level of consciousness, to attain the Supreme Reason.

The mere understanding of the goal does not yet mean that the latter is attainable. Therefore, the human system development must be treated on the basis of the cross-disciplinary approach through the prism of integrity, systemic features, comprehensiveness, and with proper understanding of the given identified goal, since only through apply-

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ing such method we can minimize the task of the search and eliminate the chaos, complexity, and uncertainty in understanding the human system development.

Further on, it was found that all processes and phenomena can only be measured through the sole index – that is, the ‘time’. And only then, on the basis of this sole index, the single criteria of efficiency was obtained for the whole human system and any of its subsystems in whatever the section – that is, the ‘time between’ the attainment of the objectively set goal and the reality in which we find ourselves. If the ‘time between’ shortens irreversibly (which means without crises), the world would objectively move closer to attainment of the goal and the society would start to comprehend it in full.

Otherwise, if this ‘time between’ grows (at different rates for different people), it means that the whole community and all its parts are located in different spaces of ‘time between’ and have no chance to agree with one another. Such situation will be followed inevitably by conflicts that would be mounting through to the start of war. Right now we are witnessing the peak of such relations that have brought the world to the brink of the global warfare (Bondarenko 2014).

Today, as evidenced by the studies done through the prism of the worldview approach, in the circumstances of technological revolution and rapid introduction of different digital appliances, IT, Internet of things, as well as bio-, neuro-, and other technologies of the twenty-first century, there can be three models for the human civilization development. Each of these models offers different type of relations among the state (government authorities), society, business, and each particular human individual in relation to the goal, as well as different paths and opportunities to attain sustainable development (Bondarenko, Ilyin and Korotayev 2017).

So, models for the future are the following:

**Model One.** Consciously or unconsciously, the society and the government authorities select the different development goals. At the same time, a narrow group of persons sets its own goals. Each group of goals is directed differently. Development would proceed by the method of “trials and errors”.

Hence in this case the future is uncertain as the moment when singularity is reached in attainment of different goals may come and not come. But the process would be too much procrastinated while the use of digital and other technologies in this model operating in the acceleration regime would be accompanied by big human and resource losses, and may result in the apocalypse.

Therefore, with Model One, the sustainable development problem is irresolvable.

**Model Two.** Development proceeds in the conditions of the currently existing model and is being understood in the interests of a narrow group of people and thereby adopted goal. In such case we can see, as a trend, appearance of technological singularity, the core of which is formed by artificial intellect as well as digital, biological and other technologies for manipulating with and controlling the human consciousness. In this model the final goal is to have control over the entire world. The risks for states, society as a whole, and human individuals would be growing. With this model, the future, in which the moment to attain the set objective is equal to zero, will never come. The mankind would be doomed to the Apocalypse. Therefore, in the given case, too, the sustainable development goal is absolutely unattainable.
Model Three. Development would be realized consciously, with proper understanding of the final goal and in the interests of each particular human individual living on the planet of Earth. At each local level, activities are oriented to the particular human individuals and their maximally diversified interests. The latter are coordinated in the real time through personalized production realized with the help of digital technologies under the customer’s demand, without manufacturing anything redundant. This is the only possible condition that can motivate the given human individual to provide for accelerated and sustainable development in relation to the goal and simultaneously to reduce consumption of all kinds of resources.

In this case technological singularity would be synchronized with the singularity of forming the new human relations and with the human understanding of the need to proceed evolutionally and irreversibly in order to accelerate the attainment of the goal. The human-civilization development will be made absolutely sustainable.

Today the world finds itself between the first and the second models. However, the rapid introduction of different technologies quite swiftly brings us closer to the second development model.

Therefore, all states and their leaders in order to provide for their own and the people’s survival and to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) must be concerned first and foremost by resolution of the task to form the third development model.

But, what are the conditions for its formation? They are as follows:

1. The global Community would adopt the single objectively set goal;
2. The 17 goals and the entire rest range of human needs would be considered as sub-goals under the higher goal;
3. The forecast horizon would not be 2030 but rather the whole long-term perspective lasting until the goal is attained;
4. The balance among all components of the human system's sustainable development will be provided through the integral, systemic, and comprehensive approach, and will be based on unification of all sciences and the spiritual knowledge into the single cross-disciplinary knowledge in understanding the attainment of the single goal;
5. Instead of 169 SDG tasks, it will be necessary to resolve only one task – that is, to form at each local level the new model of life organization and at the same time to devise the mechanism for its realization – i.e., the mechanism for coordination of the state, societal and business community’s interests with the interests of each particular human individual in the real time;
6. Rather than to control 338 Global Indices multiplied by the regional and national indices, the control will be exercised over attainment of the single SDG only by the ‘time between’ its attainment and the reality, in which the world finds itself at the given moment. Thus the continuous reduction of this ‘time between’ will be provided, and attainment of the given SDG will be approximated at the ever faster rates.

Basing on the afore-presented considerations, I offer to prepare the respective report, to discuss it with all concerned structures in Russia and other countries, and then to pre-
sent it for public discussion at the high-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspice of the UN Economic and Social Council.

References


