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### **Программа развития ООН: преодоление бедности** **UN Development Programme: Poverty Eradication**

The United Nations Development Programme is the UN's largest source of grants for development cooperation. It is funded with voluntary contributions of Member States of the United Nations and affiliated agencies. A network of over 140 country offices – with programmes in more than 170 countries and territories – helps people to help themselves.

The UNDP country and regional programmes draw on the expertise of developing country national and non-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the UN system and research institutes. Seventy-five percent of all the UNDP-supported programmes and projects are implemented by partner governments. Ninety percent of the UNDP's core resources are focused on 66 countries, 90 percent of which are the world's extremely poor. The UNDP is a hands-on organization with 85 percent of its staff in the countries that it supports.

At the 1995 World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), 117 heads of state and government and the representatives of 186 countries and hundreds of civil society organizations set up the goal of eradicating poverty as "an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of human kind". The WSSD Programme of Action calls on the UNDP to "undertake efforts to support the implementation of social development programmes, taking into account the specific needs of country in transition and others".

It was noted that around one third of people in developing countries continues to live in "income poverty" – earning less than \$1 per day. But it emphasizes the importance of looking beyond income to address human poverty – the lack of essential human needs such as being literate, healthy and adequately nourished.

What is the international community doing to address both income and human poverty? Out of 130 countries covered, the survey finds that 43 now have plans in place while 35 more address poverty explicitly within their national planning framework. But only 38 countries so far have set targets for the eradication of extreme poverty.

The attack on poverty in the coming years needs to be backed with real resources. For the poorest countries, still burdened with demands to pay off debts, that will be difficult. Thus the bilateral and multilateral

creditors have to cancel or cut the debts they are owed. The international community also has a vital contribution to make through aid. Even with donor assistance, however, it is argued that the eradication of poverty cannot rely on the efforts of central governments alone.

Human poverty is the result of the whole set of intersecting inequalities – social, political, and economic. One of the most important of these involves gender.

The international community, including the UN system, can help fully establish poverty eradication as a priority. And the UNDP is striving to play an important role, following the impetus provided by the ongoing UN reforms, to enable the UN system to address poverty in a more coherent and effective way.

В данной работе освещается деятельность Программы развития ООН, направленная на преодоление бедности в странах с переходной экономикой. Исследуются причины появления бедности, критерии ее оценки, а также реальные действия правительств этих стран и помощь мировых сообществ, направленные на решение данной проблемы.

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### **Интеграция Беларуси и Европейского союза** **Integration of Belarus and European Union**

The current tendency of European integration is one of the major questions on the global scope, especially taking into consideration the burning issue of the EU membership of the post-socialistic countries.

At the current stage the foreign policy of Belarus is clearly oriented to the integration with Russia and to some extent with other CIS countries. At the same time it seems reluctant to the integration processes taking place in Western and even Central and Eastern Europe. Such "one-vector" policy can lead to the future isolation of the republic from the global economic processes. On the one hand, Belarus is a small country and its economy can't be self-sufficient, on the other hand the republic is situated in the center of Europe and its territory is ideal for transit and distribution of goods and services. Thus the participation in the international span of labor and global economic system is inevitable for the prosperous future of the country.

Nowadays, although some efforts for integration have been taken, many difficulties and problems exist. The international agreements in

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