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Economic Aspect of Global Wellbeing

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Abstract

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The general Assembly of the UN proclaimed carrying out the first decade of the twenty first eyelid to fight for poverty eradication, the solution of environmental problems and completion of resources and health of the population of a planet. Problem of wellbeing, ecology, completion of resources and health of the population of a planet it is more expedient to solve on the basis of uniform health of preserving green economy.

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1. Introduction

Demand of population on health is 100%. The people want to live here and now. Therefore it is expedient to form health preserving economy. If it is realized at the current stage, equilibrium pricing stabilizes health preserving economy for future generations with purchasing power of the population, including younger generation and pensioners, a consumer basket of goods and services of healthy activity. Healthy activity (healthy lifestyle) keeps health to the person and will create the healthy population.

Uniform health the preserving green economy creates conditions for a practical embodiment of creative activity and production of material benefits for a healthy lifestyle of each person. It is promoted by just professional solutions of the authorities and action of participants of economic processes. Authorities have to define legal conditions fair health of preserving economy for disclosure and realization of talents. Legal conditions have to give opportunity to each conscientious participant of economic processes and social programs to get the right to necessary requirements of a healthy



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lifestyle observance of all its rules. For this purpose it is necessary to make and hold intersectoral and other balances at the level of the equilibrium prices (Veduta, & Bryndin, 1999, 2010-2013).

To solve the problems proclaimed the United Nations General Assembly, the institutionalization health of preserving uniform green economy has to realize the budgetary, innovative, investment, self-supporting and self-financed economic processes proportional, interfaced and coordinated on time and territorially, on branches, on natural and human resources, on intellectual and production property, on supply and demand, on quality and quantity, on expenses and profit, on a salary and the price, on ensuring prosperity of each person and a family, on completion of resources, without violation of conditions of restorability of environment. Economic processes of all kinds of activity have to work for health and wellbeing of the person, ecological safety and society development.

2. Economic model of global wellbeing

Transition to uniform health to preserving green economy is carried out on the basis of three financial balances. First, it is financial balance of the population of urban and rural areas, as balance of the income of the population and cost of products, goods and services of healthy activity (Bryndin, 2013). Secondly, financial balance of regions which is formed on the basis of financial balances of the population of urban and rural areas of the region. Thirdly, the financial balance of the country made on the basis of financial balances of regions and financial balance of the population of city and rural territories of the country.

Key parameter of financial balance of the population of territories is the starting norm of healthy activity for all conscientious participants of economic processes and social programs. This balance allows to embody Christian ideology in real economy.

Criterion of realization of key parameter: the quantity of money in economy of territories has to be always enough for production and consumption of products, goods and services of healthy activity by the population living on it.

Realization mechanism: uniform regulation of pricing taking into account a demographic situation and changing demand and offers in the market.

Financial balances green health of preserving uniform economy provide all participants of economic activity and social programs with finance for healthy activity (Bryndin, 2012-2013).

Let PC - product cost,

QPG - quantity of production goods,

MCG - market cost of the goods,

NP - number of participants in products,

NPP – number of producers products,

D – demand,

MP – market profit,

APF – assignments from profit in funds;

AP – appropriated profit,

SENHL – social and economic norm of healthy life,

LP – labor productivity.

Then

$$QPG \times (MCG - CII) = MP;$$

$$AP = MP - APF;$$

$$AP/SENHL = NP;$$

$$QPG/ NPP = LP.$$

At 100 % demand for healthy life $D \geq QPG$, AP provides all its participants with the finance for healthy life. Deductions from market profit, first, arrive in budgetary fund and are spent under the state order in budgetary sphere. Secondly, arrive in social funds of support of children, parents looking after kids and pensioners.

Strategic priority directions innovative health saving up uniform economy are, first, maintenance of the population with the goods, services and conditions of a life of healthy ability to live, secondly, completion of resources, thirdly, environment ecology.

Maintenance of the population with starting social and economic norm of healthy life is carried out by uniform regulation of pricing from a position of realization of the future demand for healthy ability to live.

Let $\{Xi\}$ – set of the goods in the market, where $i = 1 \dots \dots \dots n$;

Xi – quantity of i goods;

Ci – cost of resources on manufacture Xi of the goods;

Ki – quantity of employees participating in manufacture and realization Xi of the goods;

NHL – norm of healthy ability to live;

WFi – a wages fund of employees participating in manufacture and realization Xi of the goods;

where $WFi \geq (Ki \times NHL)$ for all i ;

Pi – profit on realization Xi of the goods in the market, where $Pi > WFi$ for all i ;

$PGMi$ - the price of i goods in the market;

K – quantity of the population;

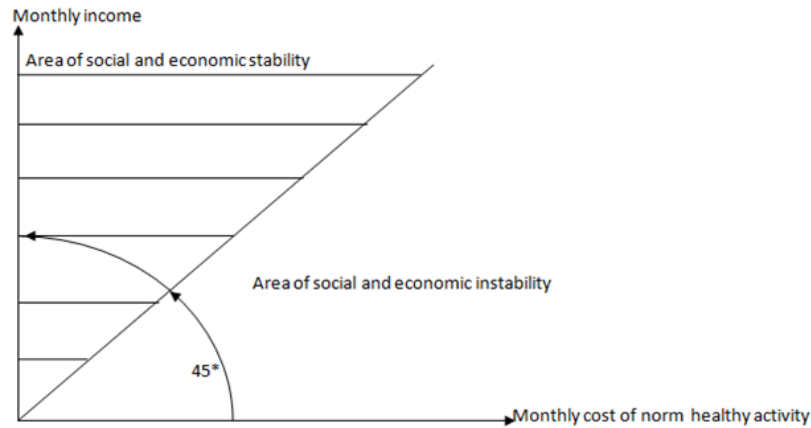
P – cumulative market profit, where $P = \sum Pi$;

If $PGMi > (WFi + Ci) : Ki$ for all i ; that $P : K \geq NHL$;

If $WFi < (Ki \times NHL)$ increases $PGMi$, that $PGMi > (WFi + Ci) : Ki$.

If financial balances of all levels provide performance of a condition 1, they maintain social and economic stability of society of providing population with starting norm of healthy activity (Bryndin, 2013). See schedule 1.

Financial balances are formed taking into account the main indicator of social and economic stabilization. Providing with norm of healthy activity everyone is the main indicator of social and economic stabilization. The indicator is defined by the relation of a ceiling price of a consumer basket, services and life goods to the minimum income. The minimum constant monthly income bigger or equal to the maximum monthly cost of norm of healthy activity is a condition of social and economic stabilization.



Schedule 1.

Fig. 1 Social and economic state.

The government of the country, the power of regions and the cities together with departments and the enterprises of various branches of economy count balances of the country, regions, the cities and their inhabitants which have to provide financially realization of products, goods and services of healthy activity and their consumption.

The state sets the fiscal rule for heads of the enterprises:

- to provide with a salary of each conscientious employee of not less monthly cost of products, goods and services of healthy activity.

Regulation mechanisms for deduction of a ratio of the price, a salary, costs of production (products of goods of services) turn on and arrived within social and economic stability:

1. Market mechanism of regulation by the enterprises increase of labor productivity and quality of production.
2. Market mechanism of regulation by sectors of economy and branches equilibrium prices.
3. It is market - the state intersectoral mechanism of regulation of a ratio 1 on limit of social and economic stability adjustment of the equilibrium prices.
4. State mechanism of regulation of system violation of a ratio 1 by enterprises, sectors of economy and branches establishment of the equilibrium prices.

And also fiscal rules of economy work:

- A . Lack of speculative operations.
- B . The prices if quality (products, goods and services) didn't decrease don't change. The prices if quality worsened decrease.
- C . Taxes are collected for payment of the immaterial optimized work.
- D . Realization (products of goods of services) in territories is optimized.

Drawing up financial balance of the population of urban and rural areas requires definition of financial security of activity of subjects of managing and local governments, coordination of material and material and financial and cost proportions at micro level, definition of sources of formation and volume of financial resources of subjects of managing and local governments, definition of the directions of use of financial resources by subjects of managing and local governments. The financial

balance of the population of urban and rural areas represents the set of all income and expenses. It considers professional opportunities of a labor resource, economic and economic opportunities of territories for their development and improvement of quality of life of the population. It helps to pursue effective migratory policy in territories of the country.

The characteristic of social and economic capacity of the territory is a basis of development of programs of development health of preserving economy of territorial division. Social and economic capacity of the territory is a cumulative ability of cash labor, material, financial, natural and other resources of providing maximum in these conditions of output of products, goods and services of healthy activity for full satisfaction of individual and collective requirements of the population of the territory and creation of conditions for development uniform health of preserving green economy of this urban or rural area.

Possibilities of accumulation of social and economic potential define extensive and intensive factors. Growth of volumes of resources belongs to extensive factors: labor, material, financial, natural. Improvement of quality of all types of resources, increase of efficiency of their use belongs to intensive factors.

Important factor is proportionality and balance between different types of resources and potential components. Absence or insufficient quantity of one of its components becomes an obstacle of realization of the others.

Component of social and economic capacity of the territory is the labor potential which serves as the characteristic of ability of the population to economic and economic and innovative activity as carriers of labor potential manpower acts. Determination of labor potential demands the accounting of number of manpower and their professional opportunities and working capacity. It allows to determine the cost of a manpower on a labor market, distribution by branches and sectors health of preserving economy, to define balance of a manpower, to reveal the innovative potential of a manpower, to trace a demography of a manpower. Territorial social services make groups on a floor and age, by training and qualifications, on occupations and professions, on branches and economy sectors, on a condition of working capacity and labor productivity. Classification of a manpower by professions allows to distribute workers in concrete forms of labor activity, effectively to use them and to solve a problem of their reproduction of spheres and kinds of activity, forms of ownership with division on city and rural territories, and the most important to keep balance of a manpower. The balance of a manpower is important for security of the territory with a manpower for implementation of programs of the territory for the concrete period. The professional aspect of the population defines its differentiation of economic activity. Employment and redistribution of a labor resource is carried out through a labor market according to supply and demand of employers on their qualification.

The financial balance of the population of the territory considers its fixed assets and their reproduction, wear and balance. Fixed assets are the part of territorial wealth created in the course of production of fund the forming branches. They treat and not material assets, such as the software, original literary works and arts and other intellectual property. Balance of fixed assets are data which characterize volume, structure, their reproduction on branches and economy sectors, on forms of ownership.

In financial balance of the population of the territory its revolving funds are reflected. Revolving funds are production stocks (raw materials, materials, fuel, spare parts), tools, landing materials, a stern and animals, a work in progress, finished goods and goods for resale, and also material reserves.

The system of indicators of current assets includes structure of current assets, security with revolving funds, movement of current assets and their turnover. The structure of current assets includes natural and material indicators, financing sources, the location, branches and economy sectors. Indicators of movement of current assets characterize their change within a year: replenishment and leaving. One of the main purposes of current assets is ensuring production.

Turnover of current assets is characterized by number of turns of revolving funds for this period, lasting one turn.

The financial balance of the population of territories gives a clear idea of volume and structure of release of products, goods and services of healthy activity, of level and structure of the income and expenses of institutional units, of financial opportunities of the territory, of quality of life of the population.

Finance as blood system of economy, play huge role in structure of the market relations and in the mechanism of their regulation. In the territory financial means form financial streams.

The financial balance of the population of the territory gives the qualitative and quantitative scheme of financial resources: their stability, liquidity, structure, streams of their redistribution and expenses. It shows, what part of financial resources remains at the disposal of the territory, how many means go on social payments to the population, what components of financial resources of the enterprises for sources of formation and to use directions.

Correctly made financial balance of the population of urban and rural areas maintains market balance of supply and demand.

Balance is based on the following postulates:

- as the main tool of life of society the controlled market serves, and the major kind of activity is production of goods and services;
- economic activity is carried out in the conditions of free competition under state control, and regulated prices develop under the influence of supply and demand according to a condition 1;
- the purpose of producers — receiving profit and performance of a condition 1;
- the purpose of consumers — receiving products, goods and services of healthy activity;

Macroeconomic balance is a result of joint actions of the state and business, factors of production, supply and demand at which a way of use of limited production resources for creation of various products, goods and services and their distribution between citizens of the population are balanced. Balance is stable use of all resources and optimum realization of economic interests of all citizens of the population in all sectors, spheres, structural elements of economy.

At the heart of balance the following ratios lie:

$$CII = CC$$

where CII - the cumulative offer,

CC – cumulative demand.

$$OP = D$$

where OP – the volume of expenses,

D – income.

$OC = OI$

where OC – the general savings,

OI – the general investments.

Dynamic balance is reached by regulation of pricing and intersectoral balance the equilibrium prices.

The effective mechanism of stabilization of economy is carried out by purchasing power, solvent demand, an equilibration of the prices, optimum increase of pensions and grants, instead of injection of money in the economy, not provided with goods and services.

Opportunities of use of standard measures of regulation of a macroeconomic situation of modern market economy are exhausted. Financing of social, economic and ecological parameters of a sustainable development aren't provided. Youth unemployment threatens with loss of economic potential of the whole generation.

3. Conclusions

To translate the world community on world uniform health preserving green economy it is possible by modernization of modern market economy and Bretton-Vudsky payment world system (Veduta, & Bryndin, 1999, 2010-2013). It is necessary for modernization:

- to create infrastructure uniform health of preserving green economy on realization of the budgetary, innovative, investment, self-supporting and self-financed economic processes proportional, interfaced and coordinated on time and territorially, on branches, on natural and human resources, on intellectual and production property, on supply and demand, on quality and quantity, on expenses and profit, on a salary and the price, on ensuring prosperity of each person and a family, on completion of resources, without violation of conditions of restorability of environment;

- to enter norm of goods, a life and services of healthy activity as starting;

- to keep starting norm of goods, a life and services of healthy activity to all conscientious participants of economic processes and social programs uniform expeditious regulation of pricing by the equilibrium prices;

- to use as investments and the credits for release of goods and providing a life and services of healthy activity deposits of banks on the basis of individual share;

- investment and crediting of projects for individual share in them financial maintenance;

- to use only electronic calculations with the automated control of the income with expenses;

- to ensure safety of electronic calculations at failures of the equipment and from unfair citizens;

- effective use and completion of natural resources;

- ecology protection by the economic activity which isn't violating conditions of restorability of environment;

- ensuring starting norm of healthy activity for all participants of market economy and social programs by means of balance of the income and expenses of the population of all managing territories;

- to balance use and completion of a professional, cultural and healthy human resource by transition to a spiritual healthy lifestyle, and health preserving economy;
- global economic stabilization by pricing regulation on the basis of the equilibrium prices;
- providing ecology of environment;
- creation bio - the technological industry;
- ensuring reproduction a gene of containing resources;
- global social stabilization by unemployment elimination by labor market use in restoration and preservation of ecology of managing territories;
- to sign the international economic memorandum of use of resources for the good of peace activity and to exercise control.

Everything that the person creates, becomes as a result either household, or the industrial waste, polluting environment and breaking its ecology. Purely not where clean and where don't litter. It is necessary to change economic activity in a root, to provide reproduction a gene of containing resources, to develop ecological biotechnologies, to create bio - the technological industry and harmonious (equal) acritical (uniform) health preserving green economy.

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