

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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The conception of sustainable development was accepted in 1992 on Conference of Environment and Development. Definition of sustainable development is built on co-ordination of interests between people and nature. The strategies for sustainable development called for at Rio are foreseen as highly participatory instruments intended “to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for the benefit of future generations”. Hence a new conception has united the three main components, such as economic, ecological, social.

The economic sphere

1. *Economic prosperity*. The traditional measures of economic activity include gross domestic product (GDP), net domestic product (NDP), and the unemployment rate. These measures, however, do not take into account negative environmental impacts of production and consumption or gauge the incidence of poverty.

2. *Consumption and production patterns*. The Ecological Footprint is a measure of the demand human activity puts on the biosphere. More precisely, it measures the amount of biologically productive land and water area required to produce all the resources an individual, population, or activity consumes, and to absorb the waste they generate, given prevailing technology and resource management practices. The consumption footprint of a country measures the biocapacity demanded by the final consumption of all the residents of the nation. This includes their household consumption as well as their collective consumption, such as schools, roads, fire brigades, etc., which serve the household, but may not be directly paid for by the households. Very often with ecofootprint calculate biocapacity, as a total amount of bioproductive land available. Difference between ecofootprint and biocapacity is define type of country (ecological debtor or ecological creditor)

3. *Energy efficiency*. There is a need for developing countries in the region to include a goal such as “enhanced energy independence” in their infrastructure development plans so that local and renewable energy resources may be used to generate power for buildings and fuel for transportation. Two key components are the need to diversify energy supplies so that one source does not dominate and hence control the market demands. The other is to start investing in development of renewable and sustainable energy resources now rather than later.

The economic component of the concept consists of optimizing the use of limited resources and the management of material and energy saving technologies. Such management would create a stream of cumulative income, which would preserve—and not reduce—the cumulative capital (physical, natural and human) employed in the creation of this cumulative income.

The social sphere

1. *Demographic*. Creation and realization efficient state policy for the increase of life expectancy and Ukrainian population stabilization, to give the comprehensive support to young families.

2. *Sustainable tourism (ecotourism)*. Increase in urban green space, park space, and recreational areas.

The social component is oriented to human development, preserved stability of public and cultural systems, and the reduction of the amount of societal conflict. The human being should not be viewed as an object, but rather the subject of development. People should take part in the formation of their own life, making and executing decisions, and exercising control over their implementation. An important part in creating these conditions belongs to the pluralism of opinions and tolerance for relations between people, the preservation of cultural capital and its varieties, and the fair distribution of benefits amongst people

The ecological (environment) sphere

1. *Atmosphere* (clean water, air). There is a need to apply eco-efficiency concept into water infrastructure development. Not only efficiency of infrastructure investment but also eco-efficiency of operation and maintenance of water infrastructure need to be improved. Opportunities for improving eco-efficiency in water infrastructure include reducing water demand by increase public awareness, applying integrated water resource management, increasing water recycling, and minimizing water loss.

2. *Biodiversity*. Biodiversity Convention is legal document which indicate necessity conservation and renewal of biological potential. For that purpose, it is necessary to create a protective territory such as reserves, national parks, where a favourable conditions for residence biological species.

3. *Climate change*. Reason of climate change is accumulation CO₂ in atmosphere, which produce from burning fossil fuels. Hence, in order to avoid carbon accumulation in the atmosphere, the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, two options exist: human technological sequestration, such as deep well injection; or natural sequestration.

From an ecological perspective, sustainable development provides for the integrity of both natural biological and physical systems and ensures their viability. The global stability of the biosphere depends upon it. Special significance is attached to the ability of such systems to self reproduce and adapt to various changes, as opposed to being preserved in a static condition within a vacuum or deteriorating and losing its biological variety.