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**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ
ТА СТАЛИЙ РОЗВИТОК**

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I ZRÓWNOWAŻONY ROZWÓJ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ
И УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ**

Матеріали

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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It is increasingly recognized that human rights play an important role in ensuring sustainable development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) served as vehicles for some economic and social rights, but ignored other important human rights issues. In contrast, the new ambitious universal development program The Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030 fully embodies the principles and standards of human rights.

In September 2015, 170 leaders from all over the world gathered at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in New York for the adoption of the Agenda until 2030. The new agenda includes 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 167 objectives and will be a comprehensive program that will guide global and national development actions in the next 15 years.

SDGs is the result of the largest consultations in the history of the United Nations involving a large number of stakeholders. Based on international human rights law, the agenda offers significant opportunities for furthering the realization of human rights for all people around the world without any discrimination.

The list of goals:

1. No poverty;
2. Zero hunger;
3. Good Health and Well-being;
4. Quality Education;
5. Gender Equality;
6. Clean Water and Sanitation;
7. Affordable and Clean Energy;
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth;
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure;
10. Reduced Inequalities;
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities;
12. Responsible Consumption and Production;
13. Climate Action;
14. Life Below Water;
15. Life on Land;
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions;
17. Partnerships for the Goals.

Along with a wide range of social, economic and environmental tasks, the Agenda until 2030 envisages the creation of a "more peaceful, just and

inclusive society free of fear and violence". It pays attention to democratic governance, the rule of law, access to justice and personal integrity, as well as a supportive international environment. Thus, it covers issues relating to all human rights, including economic, civil, cultural, political and social rights and the right to development.

The New Agenda seeks not to forget anyone, providing for a "world in which universal respect for equality and non-discrimination" is achieved between and within countries, including gender equality, and reaffirming the commitment of all States "to respect, protect and promote human rights without any There was no difference, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birthplace, disability or other status".

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GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES*

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Using terminological definition of sustainable development [1] as a baseline, we develop generational approach to the use of the global natural resources based on such key assumptions. First, all humankind needs can be generally divided into three groups: biological, manufacturing, and cultural ones. Second, the ability of the global natural resources to meet the needs of future generations could be defined through accounting their quantitative parameters and qualitative ecological properties (as far as they are reproducible, substitutive, exhaustible, vulnerable to climate fluctuations etc.).

The classification of the global natural resources is rather convenient for sustainable consumption purposes. As the concept of sustainable development is primarily concerned with preventing ecological risks, resulting from natural resources consumption, the above created classification is a good tool for precise identification of the eco-needs being at risk of global depreciation.

The classification of future generations is a core stone for classification of the global natural resources within sustainable development concept. According to the eco-futuristic classification, four groups of the global natural resources are possible:

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