

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
VIII МІЖВУЗІВСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ
КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO LIVE IN A SAFER WORLD”

(Суми, 28 березня 2014 року)

The eighth scientific practical student`s, postgraduate`s and teacher`s
LSNC conference

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Katia Bezugla -Sumy State University, Group M-32.

Ph. D. N.V. Malovana

Sustainable development is an organizing principle for human life on a finite planet. It posits a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource-use meet human needs without undermining the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that future generations may also have their needs met.

For cities/regions to prosper and be successful in the 21st Century, their economic development strategies must engage with the economic opportunities offered by the sustainability revolution.

How this can be accomplished is the message of this paper, which is addressed to the audiences of:

- Regional, state, county, and city public officials.
- Economic development agencies.
- Environmental, energy, waste management, and other sustainability agencies.
- Community and neighborhood development organizations.
- Technology development agencies.

A Sustainable Economic Development strategy uses all of these best practices in a modified fashion

to encourage:

- Businesses that specialize in environmental products and services (the cleantech business cluster) to start-up, locate, and grow in the region.

-All businesses in a region to become greener and, at the same time, more economically productive.

-Sustainable real estate development to take place—development that is mixed use, mixed income, walkable, energy and resource efficient, and transit oriented.

- The regional financial, workforce, and educational infrastructure to understand sustainable enterprises, in order to encourage investment in the sustainable economy and to prepare people to participate effectively as workers, consumers, and investors.

- The regional physical infrastructure to provide energy, water, materials, buildings, and mobility in a way that is both ecologically and economically efficient.

-The region to be recognized as a place that is in the forefront of the sustainability revolution, becoming an economically, socially, and environmentally better place to live, work, and locate a business.

A Sustainable Economic Development Strategy provides guideposts on the way to the full realization of the promise of the sustainability revolution. As such, it can help create a place that the residents will be proud to hand on to their children and their children's children.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Matvei Marin – Group M-32

Ph. D. N.V. Malovana

There are many definitions of sustainable development, including this landmark one which first appeared in 1987: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."— from the World Commission on Environment and Development's (the Brundtland Commission) report *Our Common Future* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).

Increasingly, "green," "sustainable," or "low-carbon" development is seen as a pathway to economic recovery, resilience, and prosperity. A growing number of cities and regions are recognizing that their climate, energy, and economic development goals and agendas are parts of the same whole. The interest in sustainable economic development and the "clean economy" has gained increasing attention in recent years.

Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social and economic challenges faced by humanity. Research in this area tackles the issue of how to improve our economy and our environment at the same time, with a particular focus on creating employment and preserving well-paying jobs. Sustainable development may involve improvements in the quality of life for many but, particularly for the affluent, may necessitate a decrease in resource consumption.