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**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS  
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ  
ТА СТАЛИЙ РОЗВИТОК**

**MIEDZYNARODOWE STOSUNKI GOSPODARCZE  
I ZRÓWNOWAŻONY ROZWÓJ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ  
И УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ**

Матеріали

Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції  
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Сумський державний університет  
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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".

*Scientific adviser* – Dr. of Sci. in Economics, Professor **Prokopenko O. V.**

## **GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES\***

**Marekha I.**, Senior Lecturer, **Makarenko T.**, student gr. ME–61an  
*Sumy State University (Ukraine)*

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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- global natural resources with marginal futuristic ecological value, and are of the first-turn priority to be saved (plants, drinking water, oil, natural gas, uranium ore);
- global natural resources with low futuristic ecological value, and are of the second-turn priority to be saved (seafood, coal, wood, aluminum ore, biomass);
- global natural resources with high futuristic ecological value, and are of the third-turn priority to be saved (clay, glass material, cement material);
- global natural resources with the best futuristic ecological value, and are of the forth-turn priority to be saved (wind power, geothermal power, solar power).

The findings indicate that prevailing part of the global natural resources belong to the Generation Gamma. It means that natural resource endowments are quite enough to meet the needs for three upcoming generations. But, nevertheless, food resources are at risk of exhausting what is going to provoke ecological conflicts within generations.

1. Our common future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Oxford University Press, Oxford. – 1987. – 416 P.

## **ALTERNATIVES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY**

**Nekrasenko Larysa**, PhD, associate professor  
*Poltava State Agrarian Academy(Ukraine)*

**Lazurenko Bogdan**, Chair  
*Public Organisation "FreePe Foundation"(Ukraine)*

Nowadays we cannot imagine life without the Internet. We use it for communication, business and entertainment. Information technologies dominate in all spheres of human life.

Priority spheres the information technologies development are:

- communication improvement, enhancement of access and reduction its value;
- creation political, legislative, and network providing.
- stimulation global e-trading;
- self-learning and self-development skills;
- the growth role of information technologies in social and economic relations;
- production of information products and services, the growth their share in the gross domestic product, and increase the number of people engaged in;