

Tatiana Deryabkina
I.I. Klimkina, research supervisor
S.I. Kostrytska, language adviser
SHEI «National Mining University», Dnipropetrovsk

Sustainable Development in the World Environmental Strategy

At present the anthropogenic load on the environment in many regions of the world has reached ‘threatening’ levels for the population’s health. Great efforts in many countries are concentrated on the development and implementation of policies for supporting stable economic-ecological progress, as well as controlling and preventing the negative influence of environment factors.

An integral part of such ecological policy is based on the transition to sustainable development in all aspects of human activities. It is directed at the harmonization of mutual relations between society and nature, and is the basis of the strategy for balanced (sustainable) development of the world declared in the “Global Program of Actions for the 21st Century” accepted by the International Forum in Rio de Janeiro (1992) and approved by the participants of the World Summit in Johannesburg (2002).

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio 2012, Rio+20, or Earth Summit 2012 was the third international conference on sustainable development aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community.

The strategy of the sustainable development includes the following overall objectives and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges:

- climate change and clean energy;
- sustainable transport;
- sustainable consumption and production;
- conservation and management of natural resources;
- public health;
- social inclusion, demography and migration;
- global poverty and sustainable development challenges.

The major outcomes of the specified conferences include the Climate Change Convention, namely, a climate-change agreement that led to the Kyoto Protocol and Agenda 21, as well as a Convention on Biological Diversity. It has also created new international institutions, among them the Commission on Sustainable Development, tasked with the follow-up to the Rio Conference, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. All of the above has led to the reform of the Global Environment Facility.