

# **SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: GENESIS AND MODERN CONCEPTION IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL SCIENCE**

**Key words:** sustainable human development, human development, sustainable development, financial science, financial potential of the state.

JEL: A12, E66, O15, Q01

## **Abstract**

The article presents the theoretical explanation of the functional determination of the tandem “human development – sustainable development”. The authors overview theoretical and conceptual principles of sustainable human development as a new social paradigm. The work proves that a state is responsible for maintaining of sustainable human development. Special attention is paid to the state financial potential as a foundation, which enables functioning of highly developed national economy with a "human face". The article proposes the extended interpretation of the definition of «sustainable human development» taking into account the financial achievements of science.

**Introduction and Review of Literature.** The post-industrial development of the society has initiated social trends in the interference treatment of both a man and economy. The research emphasis has moved to life quality of people and their level of social benefits provision as important factors in the implementation of innovative capabilities of a society. The state had the responsibility to create an environment that would facilitate social, economic and environmental development equally. They have acknowledged that the formation of legal, social and democratic state requires a man-centered approach to government regulation of investments and the recognition of a human as a principal subject of intellectual progress, as, the development of this area changes the state attitude towards a man as a personality and a professional [1, p. 9]. However, the process of enabling environment creating for people to develop their

full potential in all areas according to their needs and interests requires a comprehensive understanding and theoretical conceptualization, especially in the context of financial science achievements.

Scientific basis of the study of human development lies in the works by M. Azhazha, L. Radchenko, Mahbub ul Haq, A. Sen, O. Hrishnova, N. Tomchuk, E. Libanova, A. Karpenko, V. Voronkova, A. Bilousova, H. Husenko, V. Sccheryna and others. The problems of sustainable development in general and in particular are discussed in the works of I.Bryzhan, I.Korchak, A.Vysochyna, M.Khvesyk, I.Bystriakov, N.Yanchuk, L. Oreshniak, V.Poluiko, Ye. Borshchuk, V. Kutsenko, V. Shevchuk, I. Bidziura, L. Hladchenko, M.Deich, M.Derkach, V.Polishchuk, A.Orlov, O.Kubatko, N.Palapa, L.starchenko, O.Amosha, Ye. Saveliev, V.Kuryliak.

However, despite the close attention of representatives from different sectors of the economy to the above terms, the question remains unexplored representation sustainable human development. Therefore, we believe that timely and urgent today is search for new approaches to the disclosure of the latter in the light of financial science.

The purpose of the study is theoretical and practical bases of formation of the concept of sustainable human development, taking into account the financial gains of science.

### **Results, Discussion, and Conclusions**

In most scientific research works essential characteristics of the concepts of both human and sustainable development are closely interlinked. Their correlation and interdisciplinary integration has been increasing. This indicates that the theoretical work and conceptual principles in this sphere, which have been improved for a long time, need a new vision and reinterpretation of the established terms either methodologically or in terms of the worthwhileness of financial science.

### **Theoretical Aspects of Human Development**

Human development reflects the creating process of social and economic conditions and the exercise of people's choice in order to realize their human potential [8, p. 75].

The founders of the concept *sustainable human development* were a Pakistani economist and the founder of the UN *Human Development Report* Mahbub ul Haq and the famous Indian economist, who was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, Amartya Sen. In the report on human development “*Concept and Measurement of human development*”, prepared by a team of UNDP staff in 1990, the concept *human development* is considered as “a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect.” [39].

Thus, the concept of human development is focused on a man and proclaims a human as the principal target for the development. All people want to get the largest income that is certainly an important factor, but can not be considered as the end in itself. The idea of development lies in choices expanding but not in profitability. It is based on the principle according to which the economy exists for the development of people, and people don't exist for economic development. If they don't implement three key opportunities for rights, i.e. to live a long and healthy life, acquire, expand and update knowledge, access to livelihoods, providing a decent standard of living, then social progress is possible under no economic growth [4, p. 88].

Investigating in detail the concept of human development, N. Tomchuk concludes that the UNDP definition on human development (1990 p.) is too simplistic and does not reflect fully the essential understanding of the category. So he treats *human development* as “a system of relations that determine the process of continuous growth opportunities for a personality with optimal economic support that meet the growing needs of life (primarily its qualitative components), aimed at a comprehensive and harmonious development of a man and serve to maintain a long, healthy and creative active life, a high general level of education, especially professional, implementation of possibilities of cultural and spiritual enrichment” [9, p. 5].

The authors group headed by E. Libanova defined human development as “the growth of human capabilities in the interests of people and their own rights, provided political freedom, human rights, public respect for the individual and healthy environment. The main goal of sustainable growth is the quality of life of all people” [7, p. 27]. Focusing on the key components of human development, A.Karpenko considers human development as “a continuous process of changing choices enlarging, including the most important ones as long and healthy life, education, access to means that ensure a decent standard of living” [6].

Friendly perception of the basic idea of the concept *human development* by governments, academics, civil society showed that it caused the resonance by its innovative approach to the society development. That’s why in 2010 UNDP presented its anniversary report “*The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development*”, where they proposed a new and specified essence of the concept *human development* as “the expansion of people’s freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups” [40].

In the concept of human development the main target is a highly developed and successful person, and the final task of the development is his/her welfare ensuring [8, p. 75]. So nowadays in Ukraine it is necessary to develop measures in order to implement consistently the effective public policy, which main objective is security rights in all spheres of public life.

### **Conceptualization of Sustainable Development**

In the 70-ies of XX<sup>th</sup> century, the concept of sustainable development occurred as a logical transition from the acquired scientific knowledge on the ecology of the planet and rapid socio-economic progress. It was obvious enough that the crises solution in the field of the environment protection could not be isolated on the state level, and it required understanding and active cooperation at the international level. In view of this, in 1972 the first United Nations conference on environment was held

in Stockholm, Sweden, where the Declaration on the Human Environment was adopted.

In 1983 the Secretary-General of the United Nations decided to establish a special and independent World Commission on Environment and Development under the guidance of the famous Norway politician Ms. G.-H. Brundtland. The Commission report “Our Common Future”, published in 1987, presented theoretical and methodological principles of the concept *sustainable development*. The document defined *sustainable development* as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” [41].

The conclusions made by the Commission under the leadership of Ms. G.-H. Brundtland provided the momentum for first Earth Summit 1992— the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. Heads of Government and representatives from over 170 countries participated there and it was the largest ever gathering delegates. The conference proclaimed *sustainable development* as a worldwide strategy and the states faced the task to develop their national milestones. There was emphasised the necessity to establish a balance between both the needs of modern mankind satisfaction and protection of future generations, taking into consideration their need for safe and healthy environment. Furthermore the conference examined the environmental and socio-economic development as interrelated and interdependent areas. The final document “Agenda-21” determined that it was necessary to enhance harmonious environmental quality as well as to maintain healthy economy for all populations of the world, meeting the needs of people, and to preserve sustainable development for a long period.

In 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg (South Africa). There was reached conscious recognition that it was necessary to take practical measures in order to solve a number of pressing problems of mankind. In that context some issues of “Agenda-21” were specified and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development was worked out. The summit focused on environmental issues together with social and economic

ones. In order to achieve sustainable development priorities were given to social issues, namely the poverty eradication, development of both health protection and education. At the same time, there was a demand to enhance participation in certain areas and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders including international financial institutions.

Twenty years after the historic meeting in Rio de Janeiro, the United Nations held another global conference, known as "Rio + 20". The result of the event was the resolution "The future we want" (2012) adopted by the General Assembly. Its foundation was recognition of further promotion of sustainable development at all levels and integration of its economic, social and environmental components, taking into account the relationship of the latter in order to achieve sustainable development in all its aspects [42].

However, it should be noted that based on the current situation, the desired result was not achieved. If to consider the significant time and cost spending, aimed at preparing and holding of the conference, it might seem it would give better effect of earmarking in accordance with the defined priorities of sustainable development.

However, we'd like to note that, taking into account the UN recommendations, the vast majority of countries have developed national sustainable development concepts, but Ukraine hasn't done it. Nevertheless, our country is rich in many research works on sustainable development problems and ways of their decision.

Thus, as to Brizhan's opinion the theory of sustainable development is an alternative paradigm of economic growth that ignores environmental hazard [15, p. 130]. Investigating the idea of sustainable development, I. Korchak notes that it arises as an alternative to badly organized and managed social development in all spheres of human activity. It becomes clear that this way further following leads to a dead end. The agenda of global development is an imperative of looking for a solution of the problem due to determination of the transition ways to sustainability principles in all areas of public management [19, p. 214].

At the same time, A. Vysochyna believes that sustainable development pursues the same objectives as the socio-economic ones, but the achievement is carried out on

a more moderate, balanced and socially responsible basis taking into account not only the needs of modern society members, but also future generations [16, p. 92].

Enriching the research methodology, in the mentioned context M. Khvesyk and I. Bystriakov explain the problem of sustainable development from the point of view of its spatial organization. The scientists denote the importance of the factor providing professional, scientific and project reflection of socio-economic transformations that significantly affect the definition of population forms organization. Considering the concept of sustainable development from the standpoint of form and content (eternal contradiction that requires finding ways to harmonize them) the scientists believe that the concept meaning is the nature of social and economic relations, and the form is the space for ecologically-management entities [12, p. 6].

Investigating the legal principles of sustainable development, N. Yanchuk defines it as managed sustainable social and economic development that does not violate the natural basis and is aimed at survival and continuous progress of society within the economic capacity of the biosphere [32, p. 10].

In her study L. Oreshniak notes that sustainable development is development that is followed by qualitative and quantitative changes in economy, that help in simultaneous reduction of anthropogenic impact on the environment and increasing of welfare of both a single individual and society as a whole [23, p. 6–7].

According to V. Poluiko, sustainable development is a process of harmonization of productive forces, maintenance of essential needs of all members of a society under conditions of preserving and restoring the integrity of gradual natural environment, creating opportunities for a balance between its potential and needs of people of all generations [27, p. 7].

Another scientist Ye. Borshchuk believes that the essence of the concept of sustainable development lies in the fact that men can use nature without destroying the established environment components correlation. Due to self-development and self-organization human beings can not only ensure their livelihoods, but also constantly collect information about the natural and social environment that

successfully enables a society to meet the challenges that constantly arise in the course of social evolution [14, p. 20–21].

V. Kutsenko considers the main criteria for sustainable development as follows: 1) minimum cost ensuring while achieving the result; 2) the ability to maintain sufficient levels of key effectiveness indicators when tasks are changed; 3) reaching the objectives of specific sectors and economy in general when activities (effectiveness) are changed; 4) ensuring of optimal management impact on the final results of the activity. [22, p. 80].

Considering the sustainable development policy, V. Shevchuk believes that it should be based on the following principles:

- recognition of vital forces of a human being, a family, an ethnic group, a society, a nation, a state as the highest values of civilization;
- determining of society sustainability as a process of qualitative change;
- formation of society philosophical orientations on the basis of cultural, spiritual and moral values;
- ecological recovery of natural objects, landscapes as habitats and life dominants, reducing of the anthropogenic load on them and consolidation [31, p. 7].

During the study of sustainable human development, I. Bidziura notes that sustainable development as a form of planetary unity of understanding the world and its natural resources, should be based on the principles of comprehensiveness and consistency; harmony of all components movement; focusing on a person as the central subject and object of the development; ecologization of economic and social rights and rationalization of nature management and restoration of damaged ecosystems at micro and macro levels [13].

L. Hladchenko points out such basic principles of sustainable development as resource potential preservation, harmonization of various aspects of social life and the contemporary generation responsibilities to future generations. The scientist states that the universal tool to promote sustainable development in all its components in the context of the principles can be government finances [17, p. 59].



Very useful view is the statement of M. Derkach, who claims that among the main aspects of sustainable development it is advisable to allocate a financial one as all measures concerning stimulating and providing of environmental and economic development are connected with great expenditures. It becomes important to look for necessary sources and mechanisms of financing. The scientist proves the maintainance of sustainable development of a country and its regions is possible due to effective mechanisms and funding sources. [18, p. 15].

Exploring the features of sustainable development at the regional level, V.Polishchuk understands it as a continuous process of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of a regional socio&ecological&economic system aimed to achieve a dynamic balance among society, economy and environment, at the same time providing wealth of present and future generations [26, p. 18].

Studying the problem of sustainable development at mesoeconomic level A.Orlov defines sustainable development as a type of a complex and multi-component system that includes both dynamic equilibrium maintaining of a system, and its purposeful development on the basis of scientific and technological achievements aiming to ensure their stable and effective functioning for the benefit of present and future generations [24, p. 15].

Paying attention to the environmental component, O.Kubatko proves that sustainable development is impossible without country's environmental and economic convergence of regions. He determines this as the adjusting of economic and environmental potential areas based on the redistribution of financial resources in order to promote environmentally sustainable development [20, p. 15–16].

It is clear that the above mentioned views reflect important aspects of sustainable development. However, we want to point out that “in the context of state formation it is necessary to find real means in order to overcome the separation of public awareness from authoritarian and totalitarian approach to a man who was a “screw”, “factor, ”thing” and to change over to the humane social processes where a man, his/her birth, human nature, individual freedom, self-actualization are in the center” [3, p. 36]. Since the formation of a legal, social and democratic state requires

a man-centered approach to government regulation of investments and the recognition of a human being as the main subject of intellectual progress [1, p. 9]. Investment in human capital and providing conditions for its effective use are alternatives to damaging nature of economic growth. People themselves make their own choices on behalf of more intelligent type of development changing time consumption and production patterns [13]. In the long term, the emphasis on economic development will move from ecological&social and material to the spiritual&moral and information ones [25, p. 267].

According to L.Starchenko anthropocentric concept lies in the base of the interpretation of sustainable development. She considers its development aimed at the biosphere capacity preserving for human needs in order to improve life quality of present and future generations with the optimality principles keeping and the one that takes into account regional peculiarities of formation of social, economic and environmental components [30, p. 15].

Thus, the main objective of sustainable development comes from the priorities of life. The social development paradigm considers people, their life and health, living conditions improvement as the most important. Only through some improvements in this regard the population will be able to adapt to the existing socio-economic and environmental conditions, to master social activity skills and mobility, to realize their human potential [43, p. 123–124]. In this context, O. Amosha and M. Deich note that concerning the importance of social factors, sustainable development is progressive changes directed to security and development of contemporary and future generations based on guaranteed decent ones, most possible starting conditions for human capabilities exercising and meeting their vital needs [11, p. 13].

To sum up intermediate conclusion, we'd like to note that despite the variety of definitions, the main objective of sustainable development is proclamation of human needs and wants satisfaction. It is based on the necessity to meet essential life needs of people and to provide equal opportunities to satisfy their desires for a better life.

### **3. Sustainable Human Development as a New Social Paradigm**

Having analyzed scientific and theoretical achievements of the concepts *human development* and *sustainable development* we can identify the following basic principles of *sustainable human development*:

- empowerment, which implies the development carried out by the people's efforts, not only for their interests. Everyone should expand their participation in all processes related to their lives;
- the sustainability principle, i.e. providing opportunities for contemporary and future generations.

To continue the discussion, we'd like to present the thought of A. Bilousov who considers the basic elements of the concept of human development as the expansion of human capabilities, productivity, equity, sustainability and safety [2, p. 16]. Human development's emphasis on multidimensionality complements conventional approaches to sustainability, reminding us that the debate about what should be sustained is as important as how to sustain it. Human development requires that people have the freedoms and choices to fulfil their needs, desires and wants [40].

Proceeding from the above, sustainability is one of the domainants of human development. The essence of sustainable human development is that all people are equal on development opportunities in the moment and in the future. In the UNDP 1994 report *sustainable human development* is defined as development that not only generates economic growth but distributes its benefits equitably; that regenerates the environment rather than destroying it; that empowers people rather than marginalizing them [44, p. 15]. As for the priority areas of sustainable human development of our country it is interesting to consider the E. Saveliev's idea, who believes that knowledge economy is the only alternative model. Due to its implementation we expect success in public welfare formation, and it is a unique opportunity for Ukraine to enter the club of the countries with large economies. "Knowledge is the only "magic wand" for Ukraine in its development as a European state," - said the scientist [28, p. 4–5].

However, we believe that interdisciplinary concept of sustainable human development requires the widest possible understanding and scientific reasoning. At the same time we must pay tribute to the few researchers who have expanded and in some respects filled its essence with new meaning.

Thus the Japanese scientist Sukehiro Hasegawa denotes that sustainable human development “represents an evolution of the classical concept of development: its emphasis has moved from the material well-being of states to the well-being of individual human beings. While the classical approach was based on three factors of production, namely land, capital and labor (human beings), the new paradigm of SHD places people at the center, as the principal actor and the ultimate goal of development” [38].

Thus, the French economist N. Mansouri-Guilani said that the concept of sustainable human development should be considered as a continuous process of social progress, improving individual and collective goods [37].

Investigating the problems of sustainable human development in Micronesia Jay Dobbin and Francis X. Hezel marked the standard definition with the widely used three pillars of the development:

- productivity increasing, which always implies social change
- it is environmentally sound and does no permanent damage to the ecosystem, nor does it squander scarce resources.
- it is people-centered: both participatory (involving people in the decision making process) and empowering (bestowing confidence in their own ability) [33].

The next point of view of American ecologist B. Commoner is interesting for our research. He states that “sustainable human development compels the integration of environmental and societal considerations within economical and political strategies so as to ensure equal opportunities to everyone, within and between generations, to achieve a stable economic and social growth in conjunction with a responsible management of the environment.” [35].

T. Ivashchenko argues that sustainable human development is a consecutive, harmonious, stable, permanent, mutually empowering, freedom and opportunities in all aspects of life with the active, responsible human activities aimed at achieving this development, to maintain the ideals of social justice and equity, including intergenerational and ecological balance [34, p. 34]. In other words it focuses on social justice and sustainable development of ecosystems to create a safe environment for human habitation.

I. Mamonov defines sustainable human development as a system of existential conditions (living conditions that a man selects or creates – the author's note) which provides increasing of abundant life on the basis of high level satisfaction of human needs and the development of skills and opportunities of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [36, p. 34]. This author's view shows that the responsibility for human activity relies solely on itself.

As you can see, none of the above mentioned interpretations does not depict the relationship between both the state and its financial capacity and people's livelihoods who reside in its territory. In our opinion, this context should be reflected in the considered concept because the state is given priority role in order to maintain the human capabilities expansion and to create safe conditions for their lives and work.

**Conclusions.** The person must participate in all the processes that shape the scope of his/her life. Sustainable human development requires socially oriented growth, but it also requires that people have the political, economic and social freedom, equal opportunity, freedom of movement, the creative abilities of human rights guarantees. The mechanism of human development has also an environmental component. Human development and economic growth are inextricably linked with the need to preserve the environment and ensure environmental safety of a human life. The constant production increasing that ignores environmental aspects leads to global challenges increasing [5, p. 38].

Nowadays the state, a non-profit sector (social entrepreneurship), which unites international organizations, local communities, non-governmental organizations; commercial business; households and the human beings themselves become subjects of human development [10]. However, the responsibility for ensuring conditions for sustainable human development is mostly relied on the state.

Since the period of its origin the state is a social formation, characterized by all relevant social functions. Each state should lead its policy of responsibilities and principles supporting of sustainable human development. First of all it concerns financial aspects of the policy. The state financial capacity is the element that connects and enables highly functioning of the national economy with a "human face".

As for Ukraine there is a felicitous thesis written by E. Saveliev, who in 2005 denoted that our country "... must determine its economic face. What kind must it be before becoming an EU member and the member of the "big club"? Must it either claim to be as "replacement parts" or create "twin theaters", or to impress the world by its unique necessity for everyone? Since the national consciousness can't be satisfied by the need in the state when there occur some global disasters and the necessary peace keeping processes, waste salvaging services etc. The state can't develop while copying the successful development model of another country. We know that in "twin theaters" leaders' achievements can be more or less reproduced successfully, and during the period of a copyright, the leaders make new steps forward and a twin is interesting only for those who have nostalgia for the past or the protagonist " [29, p. 151–152].

In summary, we note that modern vision of progressive social development puts a human being into a centre either in the spiritual life of society, or in the reproduction processes cycle. Since a person is also input and output of balanced socio-ecological and economic development. The human dimension of this development is its defining dominant, and financial capacity is a means to achieve it.

From the standpoint of financial science sustainable human development is a process of maintaining of people by their choice as for their health, knowledge and

professional skills improvement, better ecological living conditions; equitable distribution of resources and help for the poor; social responsibility formation for future generations with the help of the state financial potential.

Finally, thinking of sustainable human development paradigm in modern political and economic situation of Ukraine we would like to quote the remarks of our Ukrainian scientists E. Saveliev and V. Kuryliak who stated that “... the main way to develop modern economy is its transformation into an innovative or, in other words, knowledge economy . From this point of view they should develop a national strategy as sustained growth is impossible without brand new ideas and technology, as well as the formation of a highly competitive state is impossible without them” [21, c.].

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ажажа М. А. Державне регулювання інвестицій в людський капітал як фактор інтелектуального розвитку суспільства: автореф. дис. ... канд. наук з держ. упр.: 25.00.02 / М. А. Ажажа; Нац. акад. держ. упр. При Президентові України. Харк. регіон. ін.-т держ. упр. – Х., 2008. – 19 с.
2. Білоусова А. О. Людський розвиток як домінанта інноваційних перетворень в Україні: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.07 / А. О. Білоусова; Дон. нац. екон. ун-т. – Д., 2014. – 22 с.
3. Воронкова В. Г. Формування антропологічної парадигми політичного менеджменту в умовах глобалізації / В. Г. Воронкова // Гуманітарний вісник Запорізької державної інженерної академії. – 2008. – Вип. 34. – С. 24–42.
4. Грішнова О. А. Людський розвиток: навч. посіб. / О. А. Грішнова. – К.: КНЕУ, 2006. – 308 с.
5. Гузенко Г. М. Людський потенціал: сутність та пріоритетні напрямки розвитку в Україні / Ганна Гузенко // Збірник наукових праць Харківського національного педагогічного університету імені Г. С. Сковороди. Економіка – 2010. – № 10. – С. 30–41.
6. Карпенко А. В. Рівень людського розвитку в Україні / А. В. Карпенко // [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: [http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc\\_gum/znptdau/2012\\_17\\_1/17-1-28.pdf](http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/znptdau/2012_17_1/17-1-28.pdf)].
7. Людський розвиток регіонів України: аналіз та прогноз: колективна монографія / За ред. Е. М. Лібанової. – К.: Ін-т демографії та соціальних досліджень НАН України, 2007. – 328 с.
8. Радченко Л. П. Людський розвиток: еволюція концепції та пріоритетні напрями реалізації в національній економіці України /



Л. П. Радченко // Вісник Національної юридичної академії України імені Ярослава Мудрого. – 2011. – № 2 (5). – С. 67–76.

9. Томчук Н. В. Система соціально-економічного забезпечення людського розвитку в умовах трансформаційної економіки: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.01 / Н. В. Томчук; Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка. – К., 2009. – 20 с.

10. Щербина В. К. Экономический механизм обеспечения человеческого развития / В. К. Щербина // [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: [http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc\\_gum/bi/2011\\_1/32-35.pdf](http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/bi/2011_1/32-35.pdf).

11. Амоша О. І. Соціальна відповідальність держави за стан людського та сталого розвитку в контексті модернізації рекреаційної сфери України та її регіонів / О. І. Амоша, М. Є. Дейч // Вісник ДІТБ. – 2013. – № 17. – С. 10–15.

12. Хвесик М. Парадигмальний погляд на концепт сталого розвитку України / М. Хвесик, І. Бистряков // Економіка України. – 2012. – № 6. – С. 4–12.

13. Бідзюра І. Філософське обґрунтування ідеї сталого людського розвитку [Електронний ресурс] / І. Бідзюра. – Режим доступу: <http://lib.chdu.edu.ua/pdf/pidruchniku/21/21.pdf>.

14. Борщук Є. М. Теоретико-методологічні основи системного аналізу сталого розвитку еколого-економічних систем: автореф. дис. ... д-ра екон. наук: 08.00.06 / Є. М. Борщук; Нац. лісотехн. ун-т України. – Л., 2009. – 36 с.

15. Брижань І. А. Умови та чинники переходу України до моделі сталого розвитку / І. А. Брижань // Вісник Полтавської державної аграрної академії – 2013. – № 1. – С. 128–133.

16. Височина А. В. Дослідження сутності поняття «фінансовий потенціал регіону» у контексті трансформації національної економіки / А. В. Височина // Сборник научных трудов SWorld. Материалы международной научно-практической конференции «Современные проблемы и пути их решения в науке, транспорте, производстве и образовании-2012». – Вып 4. Том 28. – Одеса: КУПРИЕНКО, 2012. – С. 91–93.

17. Гладченко Л. П. Фінансові інструменти впливу уряду на сталий розвиток суспільства /Л. П. Гладченко // Економіка: теорія та практика. – 2013. – № 2. – С. 54–60.
18. Деркач М. І. Становлення парадигми фіскальної децентралізації державного управління у контексті забезпечення сталого розвитку України: автореф. дис. ... д-ра екон. наук: 08.00.03 / М. І. Деркач; Дніпропетр. нац. ун-т ім. О. Гончара. – Д., 2011. – 32 с.
19. Корчак І. Архетипова складова сталого розвитку суспільства / І. Корчак // Публічне управління: теорія та практика. – 2013. – С. 210–215.
20. Кубатко О. В. Еколого-економічні механізми забезпечення сталого розвитку на рівні регіонів: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.06 / О. В. Кубатко; Сум. держ. ун-т. – Суми, 2010. – 21 с.
21. Савельєв Є. Реформування української економіки: невідкладність і пріоритетність / Є. Савельєв, В. Куриляк // Журнал європейської економіки. – 2015. – № 1. – С. 3–
22. Куценко В. І. Стратегія сталого розвитку крізь призму соціогуманітарної сфери / В. І. Куценко // Вісник Національної академії наук України. – 2012. – № 1. – С. 79–88.
23. Орешняк В. Л. Структурні зрушення в сучасній економіці при переході до сталого розвитку: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.01 / В. Л. Орешняк; Держ. вищ. навч. закл. «Київ. нац. економ. ун-т ім. Вадима Гетьмана». – К., 2013. – 18 с.
24. Орлов А. В. Теоретичні основи сталого розвитку функціонування мезоекономічних систем: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.01 / А. В. Орлов; Донец. нац. ун-т. – Донецьк, 2010. – 20 с.
25. Палапа Н. В. Впровадження концепції сталого розвитку в Україні / Н. В. Палапа // Науковий вісник НЛТУ України. – 2013. – Вип. 23.3. – С. 263–268.

26. Поліщук В. Г. Стимулювання сталого розвитку регіону: автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук: 08.00.05 / В. Г. Поліщук; Луц. нац. техн. ун-т. – Луцьк, 2010. – 24 с.
27. Основи стратегії сталого розвитку місцевої громади: навч. посіб. / Західноукр. ресурс. центр; під заг. ред. В. Полуйка. – Л.: Кудла Г. Я., 2011. – 64 с.
28. Савельєв Є. В. Україно-Русь, куди ж несешся ти? Дай відповідь! Слово головного редактора / Є. В. Савельєв // Журнал європейської економіки. – 2007. – № 1. – С. 3–6.
29. Савельєв Є. В. Міжнародні послуги: сценарій розвитку для України XXI століття / Є. В. Савельєв // Вісник економічної науки України. – 2005. – № 2. – С. 149–159.
30. Старченко Л. В. Оцінка якості життя населення регіону в умовах сталого розвитку: монографія / Л. В. Старченко, за заг. ред. І. М. Сотник. – Суми: Сумський державний університет, 2010. – 270 с.
31. Шевчук В. Я. Формування інноваційної моделі сталого розвитку України в посткризовий період // Економічний часопис-XXI. – 2010. – № 1–2. – С. 6–8.
32. Янчук Н. Д. Правове забезпечення концепції сталого розвитку сучасної держави: теоретико-компаративістський аналіз: автореф. дис. ... канд. юрид. наук: 12.00.01 / Н. Д. Янчук; Одес. нац. юрид. акад. – О., 2009. – 20 с.
33. Dobbin J., Hezel F. X. Sustainable Human Development in Micronesia [Електронний ресурс] / Jay Dobbin, Francis X. Hezel // Micronesian Counselor. – 1998. – № 21. – Режим доступу: <http://www.micsem.org/pubs/counselor/frames/sushumdevfr.htm>.
34. Іващенко Т. Ю. Сталий людський розвиток: концептуальний підхід / Т. Ю. Іващенко // Ринок праці та зайнятість населення. – 2011. – № 3. – С. 34–37.

35. Commoner B. Sustainable human development: why patents are the paramount [Електронний ресурс] / Barry Commoner. – Режим доступу: <http://www.atrip.org/Content/Essays/Roberto%20d%27Erme.pdf>.

36. Мамонов І. Поняття «сталий людський розвиток»: управлінський аспект / І. Мамонов // Державне управління та місцеве самоврядування. – 2013. – Вип. 3. – С. 28–35.

37. Mansouri-Guilani N. Une nouvelle civilisation pour un développement humain durable [Електронний ресурс] / Nasser Mansouri-Guilani. – Режим доступу: [http://www.espaces-marx.net/IMG/pdf/col\\_Civ\\_Mansouri\\_Guilani.pdf](http://www.espaces-marx.net/IMG/pdf/col_Civ_Mansouri_Guilani.pdf).

38. Hasegawa S. Development cooperation [Електронний ресурс] / Sukehiro Hasegawa, 2001. – Режим доступу: <http://www.humandevlopment.uz/upload/files/HasegawaTheSDparadigm.pdf>.

39. Human Development Report 1990. Concept and Measurement of human development [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1990/chapters/>

40. Human Development Report 2010. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/270/hdr\\_2010\\_en\\_complete\\_reprint.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/270/hdr_2010_en_complete_reprint.pdf).

41. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>.

42. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012 (A/RES/66/288) – The future we want [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: [http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A\\_RES\\_66\\_288\\_EN.pdf](http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_RES_66_288_EN.pdf).

43. Наукові засади розробки стратегії сталого розвитку України: монографія / ІПРЕЕД НАН України, ІГ НАН України, ІППЕ НАН України. – Одеса: ІПРЕЕД НАН України, 2012. – 717 с.

44. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 1994. Human Development Report 1994. N.Y.: Oxford University Press. – 226 p.

