Novi Ekonomist
Vol 13(1), Year XIII, Issue 25, january - june 2019.
ISSN 1840-2313 (Print) 2566-333X (Online)
DOI: 10.7251/NOE1925045M

Submitted: 24.05.2019.
Accepted: 13.06.2019.
Review
UDK: 316.334.5:502.131.1

DETERMINANTS OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN WORLD

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Paper presented at the 7th International Scientific Symposium „EkonBiz: Modern business in the function of the development of the national economy“, Bijeljina, 20-21nd June 2019.

Abstract: *Paradigm of sustainable development is not a stationary state but a global resolution of problem in a peacefully manner across the planetary boundaries. It is a normative (ethical) concept, an analytical concept, the science about complex systems, and at the same time a saving formula of the global survival of the world and the most complex human challenge in the 21st century. As an ideal this is a utopian concept, there are no reliable scientific arguments in support of its realisation and predictable time proximity. As an idea, it is a call to mobilizs the whole of mankind. The basic thesis and problem, whether and to what extent sustainable development is achievable or if it remains a fiction and a real danger of excessive technological mind and ecological degradation of the world of life.*

Key words: *sustainable development, society of inequalities, economic growth, social inclusion, poverty, urbanisation, anthropogenic climate change.*

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Member States have adopted the Sustainable Development Program for 2030, which contains 17 sustainable development goals aimed at eradicating poverty, combating inequality and injustice and addressing climate change. Global goals are replacing and building on the Millennium Development Goals (2000). (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/)

Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs or Global Goals are:

1. A world without poverty
2. A world without hunger
3. Health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable energy from clean sources
8. Dignified work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reducing inequality
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Preserving the climate
14. Preservation of life below water
15. Preserving life on earth
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals.

The stated goals are in the function of social mobilization, mobilization of the "knowledge community", direction of action and positive pressure on the actors in achieving the goals. We pay for sustainable development funding as suppliers and consumers of public services, through markets and political institutions. The dilemma is the price of too much success and the question of our chances, namely, are we in the planetary limits of growth, development and ecological sustainability, or are these boundaries in some dimensions, ecologically special, irreparably transcended to the detriment of both humans and the planet. The determinants of sustainable development are economic development, social inclusion, ecological sustainability and good governance (accountability, corporate responsibility, justice, transparency, participation, 'polluter pays' principle and a positive commitment to sustainable development). Sustainable development is a good illustration of modern science to embrace ignorance and to strive to collect observations and use mathematical apparatus to come up with meaningful theory and new power to develop new technologies. Since we do not know, we believe that we are not without a chance to function within the boundaries of sustainable development, because where there are problems and awareness of them, solutions are possible.

1. THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The normative concept of sustainable development of the global world is the concept of modernity, which, due to economic and technological success, leads to self-destruction or destruction if reduced to the expanding economic growth of the world's leading economies. Sustainable development is a life-saving formula for the global survival of the world that is exposed to the risks of overpopulation, growth without development, rising inequality, poverty, marginalization, mismanagement and ecological destruction of life. Sustainable development is not only a "normative (ethical) concept but also a science of complex systems" (Jeffrey D. Sachs, 2014, p. 6) It is a complex synergistic system in which the entire system is more than the sum of the interacting parts that cannot take economic reduction. According to Sachs, it is the interaction of four complex systems - the global economy, social interaction, geosystems and management systems. In the foundations of the modern world is technological change that generates sustainable development, but also has side-effects on social and overall development. At the heart of the normative concept of sustainable development as a complex interaction of "economic, social, environmental and political systems" is a holistic approach to a good society, as a rich, efficient and just society that ensures the well-being of the individual. The analytical concept of sustainable development means understanding the links between the economy, society, politics and ecology. The normative concept offers the normative path, the way and the goal of sustainable development, good governance of states and companies. Sustainable development is at the same time economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability, in practice it is the "scientific and ethically based problem-solving" of the modern world. (Sachs, 2014, p. 44).

Economic growth means an increase in the rate of GDP growth measured by constant prices during the year. The economic growth of an economy (country) as the market value of the total production of a country during the year, is divided per capita and shows the size of the "economic cake" per individual (GDP per capita). The calculation takes into account the population, currency and price level. Gross means that every market transaction within a country is measured. Domestic means that the measurement of economic activity has been carried out within the borders of a country, region of a city, or the world. The product is capital, not trade, in other words, the flow of a new output at a given time. GDP measures output (transactions in goods and services in the market) at market prices and is generally expressed in national currency and converted into US dollars (international prices, purchasing power parity (PPP)).

The World Bank uses per capita GDP as a basis for classifying countries into three major categories: high-income countries above $12,615 per capita, middle-income countries between $1,035 and $12,615, and low-income countries with less than $1,035 per capita).(https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-2016)

Modern economic growth measured by GDP expands after 1750, marking the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England. The fastest economic growth in recent history has been achieved by China, which has become the largest trading power and „world production facility“, but has not yet secured sustainable development. Global social development is uneven and ambivalent. Public health has improved, poverty is increasing in a world of abundance, (pockets of poverty worldwide), there are global environmental threats caused by technology and economic development, disruption of physical and biological systems on Earth, and increasing carbon dioxide by burning fossil fuels, and changing climate of the planet Earth. Sustainable development is a synthetic term whose elements are economic growth, broad-based social inclusion and environmental sustainability that are empowered by good governance. Economic development seen through GDP per capita, which includes population, currency and price level, shows differences in living standards between countries and also within each country individually. The process of urbanization with the Industrial Revolution as a global trend is changing the way of life and leading to great differences within the countries themselves. Per capita income is generally higher in urban, densely populated areas than in rural areas conducive to food production. The difference is in the quality of public services and the overall standard of living, as well as the fertility rate, which is usually higher in rural areas. Urban areas are, as a rule, richer than rural, countryside areas. Differences (inequalities) in the incomes of individuals and households within a country are, as a rule, large and are measured by a Gini coefficient ranging from 0 to 1. Inequality is lowest in the Nordic countries, where the Gini coefficient is 0.25, while in the US it is 0.45, which indicates a markedly unequal income distribution, as it is also the case in China in recent times. (https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gini-index.asp).

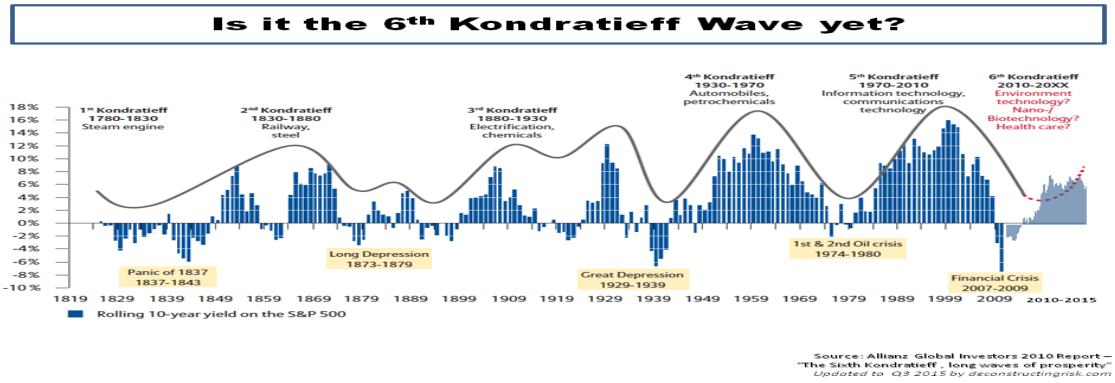
Inequalities are explained, among other things, by history, geographical conditions and government. The determinants of inequality in the global world are the degree of industrial development, differences in educational level, division into rural and urban areas, discrimination, natural resources or the "curse of natural resources". Well-being or life satisfaction is measured by growth and income level, more specifically by the Human Development Index as a synthetic indicator of educational level, health, life expectancy at birth. High per capita GDP does not necessarily correspond to the Human Development Index, however high per capita income is undoubtedly one of the aspects of happiness. They also include „social capital“ or the quality of the social environment and community, physical and mental health, values of the individual and society, consumerism. Bridging the large gap between rich and poor countries is explained by the convergence, ie the reduction of the proportional gap, (China) and the divergence that shows the further impoverishment of a poor country compared to a rich country (Niger) in a given period.

2. THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AS THE HISTORY OF INEQUALITY

Around 1750, the Industrial Revolution in England encouraged great economic growth, an increase in output per capita, an increase in population, an increase in economic and technological knowledge, but at the same time an increase in inequality. According to Keynes, the standard of living of the average man did not change much from Christ to the 18th century, (Keynes, 1930, p. 2). The reason for this is the striking absence of important technical advancements (technology) and the inability to accumulate capital. With the Industrial Revolution in England society has moved from agriculture to industry. Small waves were spreading from England, arriving all over the world today. New technologies (steam engine), transportation, the world supply system and increasingly complex business transactions required markets, finance, insurance and full protection of property rights (property law, company law, industrial property law). In 1776, Adam Smith explained the essence of capitalism with an invisible hand, according to which individuals guided by selfishness and interest increase the productivity and thus the wealth of the nation. That way individuals satisfy their wants and needs through market transactions by encouraging the division of labor and the functioning of the capitalist economy. With the introduction of the capitalist class, the Industrial Revolution swept the feudal class out of the historical scene, thus carrying out a civilizational mission - with the new bourgeois mode of production it civilized the „barbaric nations“ by drawing them into this inevitable process.

This process of technological advancement and economic development is uneven. On the global stage, the world's first technological leaders are developed Western countries as the bearer of major changes and endogenous growth. Some lagging countries are beginning to make up for what they missed by technology imports and the implementation, adaptation and application of innovations, hence, growth based on catch-up. (China). China's catch-up growth implies a strong role of the Chinese state (party). The classic work of Russian economist Nikolai Kondratieff (Long cycles of conjuncture, 1925) explains that economic growth is fueled by waves of major technological changes (steam engine, rapid development of rail and steel production, electricity, automotive industry, information and communication technology, internet, wave of sustainable technologies).

Picture 1. Kondartieff cycle (wave)



Source: http://synapsetrading.com/2018/01/cryptocurrencies-50-year-kondratiev-wave-cycle/

The effects of small technological waves have allowed some coastal countries to follow global technological and economic leaders with catch-up growth, while other inland countries have been unable to do so. Western Europe, the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Latin America, China had good economic fortunes.

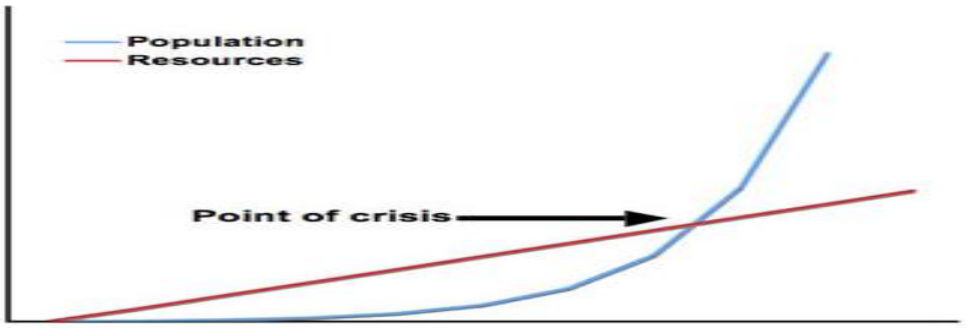
The First World War and the growth of the global economy caused great financial, monetary and political instability, mass dying, economic chaos, the Great Recession, and the Second World War, after which the process of globalization and the growth of multinational corporations, as well as global world growth, began intensively. Modern economic growth in cycles is diffusingly spreading around the world. When asked why some countries are leaders, others are followers, and third are outsiders, one answer is the so-called clinical economy based on the medical diagnostic-therapeutic paradigm. There are a number of categories or items of poverty on the diagnostic list. According to Sachs, the main reasons on the poverty list are poverty trap, poor economic policy, financial insolvency of the state and excessive indebtedness, geographical and climatic factors, culture, (demographics, education and gender) mismanagement (politics) and geopolitics, as well as, „curse of natural resources“ (Sachs, 2014, p. 96). In conclusion, inequality and extreme poverty correspond to modern economic growth both locally and globally. Thus, the history of modern economic growth and sustainable development is inseparable from the rise of extreme poverty and inequality. In regards to this, it is logical to ask whether extreme poverty can be eradicated as income below the poverty line ($1.25 per day expressed in international prices). The poverty rate shows the percentage of the population living below a given poverty line. Keynes believed that this was a key economic problem that, thanks to technology and GDP growth, could be solved, of courseunless there were „major wars and large population increases“ (Keynes, 1930, p. 133, quoting Sachs). The United Nations General Assembly in the United Nations Millennium Declaration has given particular attention to the eradication of poverty and hunger at national and global levels. Some of the measures in which Africa can make rapid progress are agricultural productivity, urban productivity, national infrastructure, investment in human capital and the low and medium fertility demographic scenario. Interesting and instructive experiences are also the „green revolution“ of India and the implementation of innovations and their adaptation in the colossal progress of China.

3. PLANETARY BOUNDARIES AND DYNAMICS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sustainable development corresponds to a prosperous, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable world. The modern world is facing a crisis caused by climate change, land degradation, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity, therefore, a global crisis as a result of over-technological and economic success. The global crisis was born not out of failure but out of success and points to the planetary limits of growth. As early as 1798, Thomas Robert Malthus, in an Essay on the Principles of Population, accepted the problem of the birth of a population by geometric progression, while the production of food would proceed by arithmetic progression, which inevitably leads to the problem of rising living standards and the problem of scarcity. Specifically, there are two laws here:

a) natural law of population, and
b) the law of declining yields in agriculture.

Picture 2. The Malthus population model



Source:https://www.eh-resources.org/malthus-bibliography/

Thus, the misery of the population stems from the natural law of the population, the misery of the poor stems from the fact that they are incapable of reconciling their numerousness with the means of subsistence available. (Alica Wertheimer, Baletic, 1999, p. 70). Malthus population theory implicates

two relevant points, poverty is explained by overpopulation and the law of population is applied to the supply and demand of the population. The Maltus theory, despite being accepted by both David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill, is one of the most controversial theories in economic science and is a new challenge, given that birth rates in underdeveloped countries cannot be controlled today. John Maynard Keynes, in his essay „Some Economic Consequences of Population Reduction“, emphasizes that „future population development is a remarkable example of a case in which we have considerable power of insight into the future“ (Keynes, p. 13).

Keynes analyzes population developments in developed countries and the economic consequences of population decline as their real prospect, which is detrimental to their growth and development. Indeed, the „stationary population“ allows for a rise in living standards, but only with the growth of resources and consumption. So the problem of underutilization links him to Malthus, who was first aware of the problem. Therefore, developed countries (the West) will inevitably face a declining population. According to Keynes, there is a strong link between population growth and capital demand growth, namely, with population decline, the demand for capital falls below justified in the long run, the state of over supply appears, the savings are difficult to transform into new investments, which can have a devastating effect on economic growth. Keynes concludes unequivocally that it is much more difficult to sustain economic growth and prosperity in a declining population than in a growing population (Alica Wertheimer-Baletic, p.81).

However, given the expanding population development in underdeveloped countries, without the possibility of fertility control, Malthus theory is, as we have pointed out earlier, a new challenge.

Jeffrey D. Sachs lists planetary boundaries in nine areas:

1. Anthropogenic climate change,
2. Ocean acidification (acidity),
3. Destruction of the ozone layer,
4. Pollution caused by an increase in nitrogen and phosphorus,
5. Overuse of freshwater resources,
6. Biodiversity,
7. Aerosol load,
8. Overuse of land and
9. Increase in average global temperature, (frequency of extreme heat waves) (Sachs, 2014, p. 181)

Globally, sustainable development and environmental sustainability are needed, especially in the context of the expected „damped growth“ in the world economic system as a result of the poor countries' catch-up of rich countries. It is estimated that by 2050 there will be no divergence in income levels. This suggests that, despite faster growth, developing countries will not „fully“ bridge the per capita income gap that separates them from rich countries, regardless of the growth rates of those countries (Sachs, 2014, p. 183). This gradual convergence requires that population dynamics, world population growth rates and fertility rates be included in the account. The challenge of aligning growth with planetary borders is manifested as an energy problem, both in relation to environmental (carbon dioxide concentrations) and climate change (temperature rise), which require a new world energy system. At the heart of the problem is the self-sustainability of global agriculture and food production, which directly affect all the planetary boundaries discussed. The additional difficulties of agriculture and food production are that they stimulate new pathogens (recombination of bacteria genes and viruses). The global solution for agriculture and food production involves stabilizing the population and applying environmentally sound methods in food production. As the demographic future of the world remains uncertain, sustainable development will depend on the dynamics of the world's population, the planning of lower fertility rates in underdeveloped countries, and the exit from the vicious circle of extreme poverty. At the global level, it shows that global markets cannot solve the problem of growth and sustainable development. Namely, the problem of externalities, environmental and other damages is in the hands of pests, powerful companies that do not pay additional pollution costs but transfer them to the whole society. The second problem is the intergenerational, the „tragedy of shared property“, it is obvious that today's generations impose costs on future generations. Without consensus and the common will of all, there is no solution to the environmental problem of over-pollution, although there are known instruments and economic measures that can be effective (carbon tax, permit systems, rules on liability, operation of social institutions, public financial support, etc). Thus, it is necessary for effective policy instruments to eliminate externalities and to establish inter-generational fairness in achieving economic growth in planetary boundaries.

4. FREE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Inequality of income, wealth and power is also a feature of highly developed countries. Social inclusion as an equal access to resources has not yet been given, but has been set as a worldwide task. There are strong economic, legal and cultural

barriers, as evidenced by gender inequality, the status of indigenous peoples, minorities, class, racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds, which inevitably lead to widespread poverty and exclusion. Excessive differences in wealth, income and power are not only a moral problem, they are becoming serious economic constraints on sustainable growth and development. The ethics of equality and law as an axiom of modern democratic societies testify to the problem of moral and ethical choice and the ultimate decision.

Modern dilemmas are:

1. Income redistribution and growth,
2. Economic discrimination,
3. The relationship of ethics, culture and law,
4. Virtue ethics, duty ethics,
5. Secular utilitarianis,
6. Freedom as an ethical category and
7. The philosophy of human rights as the dominant framework of the international system of nations. (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN).

Social inclusion aims at economic and social prosperity, eliminating discrimination, equal legal protection, meeting the basic needs of the individual, and high social mobility. It is not about egalitarianism, but societies of equal opportunities and alternatives, in which there can be differences in outcomes (luck, circumstances, case, work and intellectual effort). Measured by the Gini coefficient, northern European countries, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland are the societies where the greatest equality in the world is achieved, they are at the same time among the developed, if not the most developed countries. Another example is the US, where income inequality is growing, the growing wage gap between unskilled and highly skilled workers, characterized by the high use of robotics and information technology and the distinctiveness of the political and legal system.

5. THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Investing in human capital, education, health care, a safe environment, improving the skills and work experience of the population is an important part of sustainable development and an element of achieving productivity and dynamic economic growth. Every state, more developed and less developed, needs a literate population and a significant proportion of university-educated citizens. In this area, the concept of cumulative investment and the activity of the state at all levels is essential, so that education is accessible to all and everyone on equal terms. This is a public good available to anyone who is not a commodity on the market. State programs and funding for starting positions for children from poor families are important. Existing education systems do not ensure a more equitable distribution of income but increase social inequalities. The United States is faced with very unequal access to higher education, low college graduation rates and a large increase in student loans. Another regularity is that societies with large inequalities are at the same time societies with low mobility and a low chance of succeeding in changing status. Higher education plays a significant role in endogenous growth and new technologies and growth based on the systematic and successful application of innovation and technological and economic knowledge. The premise on which sustainable development rests is health for all, as one of the basic human needs and basic human right, that is, universal coverage of health care. Health as a compulsory public good, very broad and accessible to everyone, enhances the length of life at birth, infant and maternal mortality, better diagnostics, medications, surgical procedures, and a healthier lifestyle. The rich and the poor generally die from the same diseases, with the poor also dying from infectious diseases. Research shows a correlation between poverty and disease, poverty contributes to disease, as well as disease contributes to poverty. Smart investment in public health, which is not a marketable product, and a good health system, leads to breaking the vicious circle of extreme poverty and disease. Today more than ever, responsible creation and financing of primary care systems in low-income countries is needed, accompanied by external financial assistance and good strategy. Health financing in high-income countries is not without its problems, as evidenced by the US primary care system. The US health care system is privately oriented and expensive. The private healthcare industry is considered one of the four most powerful lobbies in the US and one of the largest funders of political campaigns, blocking any interventions in the health system (an example of the fate of Obamacare and the reform underway during Barack Obama's time).

The health sector cannot function as a competitive market sector. Asymmetric information is important in this sector, namely that patients do not know from the medical point of view what is best for them and rely on doctors who know it or should know it (Saks, 2014, p. 289). Thus, information is provided by providers, not patients, which leads to overly expensive healthcare services. In the health care system as a marketable product, healthy people do not buy insurance premiums, they are mostly bought by sick people, therefore, because of the 'death spiral' of insurance, the insurance market is shrinking or crashing.

Most other countries rely on regulated prices, much less on private, unregulated healthcare providers, and have a health system more organized in the public interest, and thus have cheaper healthcare.

6. SUSTAINABLE FOOD SUPPLY

The issue of sustainable food supply and the end of world hunger is not recent. The big problem today is the fact that a considerable part of humanity is poorly nourished, but there is a far more serious threat to the future security of food supply in the world. A major challenge in a world where 40 percent of the population is poorly nourished, of which a significant proportion of the population is in a state of chronic hunger, is the continued and uncontrolled population growth in the underdeveloped countries of the world. Today, one can hear that two thirds of the world is starving and the remaining third is holding a baby. An additional difficulty is the paradox, namely climate and other environmental changes threaten future food production, on the one hand, and on the other, the existing food production system contributes to climate and other environmental problems. When it comes to poor food in poor countries, there is talk of chronic hunger or malnutrition, then hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiency, while the epidemic of overweight calories is spreading in rich countries and leading to obesity. Chronic malnutrition in young children leads to stunted growth and even more alarming malnutrition. The combination of unstable food production due to climate change and the increasing demand for it (due to the increasing population and increased consumption of meat and food products) is driving the rise in food prices in the world.

The problems of food security correspond to the large differences in agricultural production systems, the climate, as well as the fact that agricultural land occupies about 10% of the world's land area and that rapid degradation is at work. Capitalism has developed in the temperate zone, population density being highest in the temperate climate conducive to agricultural and food production. Some environmental changes threaten the food production system. The world's population is also growing relatively fast in absolute terms. Climate change, higher temperatures, global warming followed by changes in patterns of regional and global rainfall, rising sea levels, ocean acidification and the emergence of invasive species are a serious challenge for all, and for developing countries and underdeveloped countries in particular. On the other hand, the food production system causes environmental damage and threatens the environment (greenhouse system, destruction of habitats of other species, use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals, acid forests, genetic modification of organisms). The agricultural sector has become a major factor in „anthropogenic environmental loss" (Sachs, p. 321). The sustainable food supply system should feed the population, reduce the pressures of existing systems on the most important planetary ecosystems, and be more resilient to climate and environmental changes in the flow. The loss of biodiversity is already a global threat. Some of the measures that strengthen the sustainable food supply system are, controlling and monitoring the risk of genetically modifying organisms, producing crops with higher nutritional value, „precision agriculture", better management of nutrients and water, then a better way of harvesting, storing and transporting crops. The road to sustainable development is a matter of political decision, but also of changing behavior, public awareness, individual and collective responsibility, and the introduction of new technologies in food production.

7. URBANIZATION, SUSTAINABLE, GREEN AND RESILIENT CITIES

Along with the scientific, agricultural and industrial revolution of the first decades of the 18th century, there was a mass urbanization. Namely, with the transition from agriculture to industry, there was a massive shift of population from rural to urban city areas. Today, more than 50% of the world's population lives in cities. Cities become centers of research, innovation, technological development, industry, and politics. Modern cities are characterized by high concentration and rapid population growth, inequality growth, followed by education, medical, trade and financial services. Due to the over-population density and concentration of economic activity, cities face major problems of „urban externalities", crime and violence. With the urbanization of the world being an inexorable global process, the share of Europe's population in the world's population is shrinking rapidly (about 9% of the urban population). The trend of urbanization clearly demonstrates that the end of Western world leadership is approaching globally. It is estimated that by 2030 there will be 41 „megacities" with over 10 million inhabitants. People in these cities will spend 81 percent of the world's resources. Twenty years later, by 2050, this urban population will need 50 percent more food and 17 percent more water than today (https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf).

Sustainable green and resilient cities are economically productive, socially and politically inclusive and environmentally sustainable. The global tendency is urban sprawl and high

population density, which requires smart infrastructure, urban water supply and waste management. Resilience in cities means facing climate and environmental change and risks (pollution, high seismic activity, floods, tsunamis). Awareness of the planetary boundaries of urbanization and readiness for political consensus and action are necessary, though not sufficient, factors for sustainable development.

8. ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE, ECOSYSTEMS AND PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

Ecosystem functioning, biodiversity and the ability of the atmosphere to absorb greenhouse gases emitted through fossil fuels, as well as in agriculture and industry, becomes a condition without which sustainable development cannot take place. Anthropogenic climate change is causing a global crisis and making public policy responsible for the future of unborn generations. The solutions to the problems of anthropogenic climate change are objectively complex, because they are fossil fuels on which the modern economy rests, and there are great difficulties in replacing them with new, harmless energy sources. An additional difficulty is the fact that the world's most powerful companies with the highest revenues in the world are concentrated in the energy sector. The most visible consequences of anthropogenic climate change are with the concentration of carbon dioxide, an increase in temperature and changes in physical systems, an increase in sea level, drought. Without the willingness of developed countries and companies, the political consensus of governments and states, policies to mitigate the effects of carbon dioxide, it is not possible to mitigate greenhouse gas (decarbonisation) emissions to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius. Human footprint on ecosystems is devastating, it has conquered over 50% of photosynthesis on earth, it is also the biggest threat to biodiversity, as humans literally feed on other species on Earth. Man has fundamentally changed the circulation of carbon, absorbed vast amounts of water, dominated the nitrogen cycle, introduced invasive species into ecosystems and changed food chains, and caused many species to die out.

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SUMMARY

Sustainable development is the most complex, the most important and very controversial theoretical "intergenerational" concept of globalization that requires holistic approach, analytical method and the power of synthesis. This is a way that the modern world is understood synergistically as a complex interaction of economic, social, ecological and political systems. Economic growth borders reduce the economic approach to one dimension with the reduction of sustainable development, showing that global economic reality is just one segment of the problem that implies social inclusion, environmental sustainability and good governance. Among the goals of sustainable development, which are both a compromise and a compass of global development within the planetary borders in the 21st century, it is the most important to set a moral imperative, "not jeopardize the needs of current and future generations." The goals of sustainable development should be balanced in a way that includes all dimensions; they should be concise and focused on the action; with global character and generally applicable in all countries, respecting the realities, levels of development, national policies, and priorities in every specific country. Governments are those that drive and implement sustainable development goals, with the active involvement of all interest groups that participate as suppliers or consumers of public services which fund sustainable development.