

# COMPARISON OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THREE COUNTRIES


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*Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.*

## United States

## Brazil

## Taiwan

Criteria			
Status	<p>Leads the world in oil, natural gas, and electricity consumption Largest emitter of CO2 emissions from fuel consumption Imported oil accounts for 55% of US consumption</p>	<p>5<sup>th</sup> largest country 12<sup>th</sup> largest oil producer 12<sup>th</sup> largest information technology</p>	<p>5<sup>th</sup> largest economy in Asia Partner of the Global Value Chains of Electronic Industry Largest metal stock exchange in the world</p>
Economy	<p>Poverty Rate: 13.5% Gross Domestic Product: \$54,800 Common jobs are in the retail industry, food industry, or healthcare</p>	<p>Poverty Rate: 21.4% Gross Domestic Product: \$11,208 (2014) Jobs are mining, farming, lumber, and oil drilling Public pensions have lifted millions out of poverty</p>	<p>Poverty Rate: Less than 1% Gross Domestic Product: \$31,900 Country has advanced foreign technology with lower cost to be produced and sold abroad</p>
Energy Sources	Oil, natural gas, petroleum	Oil, petroleum	Good delivery point for primary aluminum, aluminum alloy, copper, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc
Issues	Air pollution, water pollution, deforestation	Pollution threatens the drinking water supply Tiete River filled with sewage from 33,000 factories and 13 million people Deforestation causing erosion and flooding	Air pollution and water pollution from industrial emissions and contaminated drinking water
Progress	Energy Star labeled products have increased in use Development of fluorescent and LED light bulbs uses less energy Developed the Clean Air Amendment of 1970	55% of sewage now treated New water treatment plants and sewage pipes US EPA working with Brazil on environmental management and risk reduction for mutual benefit	Taiwan Healthy Air Action Alliance working to develop ways to improve the air quality
Future Plans	New pipeline is under construction that connects Flint to Lake Herron Old pipes and infrastructure have been replaced and repaired to lower the lead levels in Flint	85% of sewage will be treated by 2018 Continued partnership with the US to train local leaders on recycling and a sustainable urban infrastructure	The EPA determined that the PM10 levels have decreased over past years Taipei's tallest building is highly energy efficient and received LEED Platinum Certification in 2012