

# CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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## Introduction

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Department for Sustainable Development, climate change is the most important global challenge on the way of sustainable development in all countries. The issue of sustainable development came to an end in the late 1980s. Since the 1990s, the United Nations has prepared reports on these concepts, targets and strategies.

Sustainable development can be classified as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. The main idea of the Sustainable Development Concept is to create conditions and mechanisms for the interconnection of socio-economic and environmental development, and to address natural environmental issues in conjunction with socio-economic processes. (1)

It includes two basic concepts:

- The understanding of the needs, particularly the needs of the poorest population, which should be the subject of priorities;
- The concept of limitations is conditioned by the ability to pay for present and future environmental needs, the organization of the society and the state of the technology.

While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, it is also rooted in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns. As the concept developed, it has shifted to focus more on economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. The Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development clarifies the objectives of the Concept of Sustainable Development as a whole and confirms its commitment to state and interstate politics. By 2030, 17 targets have been identified, one of which is to address the issue of climate change. This issue is reflected in the resolution adopted in Paris in 2015 for its relevance and necessity.

The purpose of this article is to raise the key issues regarding the relationship between climate policy and sustainable development. Political experience in

climate stabilization has largely been developed in the institutional, economic and political context of industrialized countries, but today a political analysis of the situation of developing countries should be taken. In the future it will be deemed necessary not only to carry out reforms in industrialized countries, but also to de-carbonate the direction of the development process in the developing world.

**Climate change in the context of sustainable development.** Climate change is a serious and important issue. The climate of the Earth varies and the scientific approach is that human activity has significantly affected it, and this climate change is faster than it was thought of, and is extremely dangerous for the Earth.

The global average temperature of the earth rises; In the 20th century it has grown to 0.7 ° C and continues to rise. This has led to excess costs (eg heat currents, extreme events happening often, and glacial melting), but these are common experiences. But more and more temperature increases involves the occurrence of large and even catastrophic effects. Climate change can have very different impacts on local or regional environmental conditions and climatic impacts as it has an impact on all over the world (it is quite unevenly distributed). It can also accelerate the sustainability and development of human life. The worst impacts will be in emerging economies, with one reason being because of their geographical location, the other reason is that they have poor social, institutional and physical infrastructure.

The key factor in anthropogenic climate change is the increase in concentration of carbon in the atmosphere. (2) This increased concentration was caused by the release of artificial gases as a result of economic activity, including the use of energy, industry, transport and land, which depend on more fossil fuels. Reduction in carbon emissions is also required:

- Population:

A decline in population growth will also lead to a relative decline in the release of gases without the change in the population, energy use, or carbon dioxide volume.

- Monthly income:

Decrease in per capita income growth rates (not recommended by most analysts) also reduces emissions proportionately.

- Energy and carbon abundance:

By increasing energy efficiency, fuel consumption, land use, carbon accumulation and efficient combustion of fossil fuels, it will reduce relative quantities of gases emitted for energy use and production in a given quantum size.

So far, climatologists have been dealing with issues related to climate. Experts from other fields already have their own ideas on climate change. For the developing countries, the climate issue is actually a matter of development. Even if complex projections of climate change are practiced, the development process will change its direction and serious social, political and economic violations will be reflected in the South in the near future. On the other hand, a successful solution to the climate problem goes through the development process; this process will be clear from the experiences in developing countries, and ultimately, the deeper nature of the development can be overcome.

The conventional approach has been shaped around strategies for reducing impacts. The leading approach in climate policy is conducted in two directions. The first one looks at it as an investment program: revenues from standard costs and profits, as well as the investment costs required in new technologies and the prevention of climate change (additional environmental and social benefits), as appropriate. The second approach looks at it as the consumption of global commodity commodities and explores how individual economists, including states, can propose solutions to ensure the products of this society.

Since the UN Convention on Climate Change, a number of political trends have come together at international and national levels to address climate change, and adaptation to alterations and carbon emissions have been reduced in the atmosphere. (3) International Political Direction and strategies have largely been related to the Kyoto process. National strategies have often been referred to the Kyoto Protocol, as they pay particular attention to the sections in which the tasks of the states are highlighted, but in developing countries, they favored primarily national priorities or technical support. Other categories, such as innovation and development of institutional structures, have made it easier to adapt to processes.

Adaptation to processes is a necessary part of cli-

mate policy despite the effects of climate change that occur in the short run. Some activities have already started in the adaptation process, but most are of preparatory nature. The largest source of support comes from Global Ecological Resources.

At the national level, developing countries have taken a number of measures aimed at reducing or adapting carbon emissions to the atmosphere, but their overall effects and synergies are at a very limited level, particularly in the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. (4.1) Recent research on climate-related issues indicates that a contextual-specific approach is essential. (5) Strategies in this direction are shown below:

- India: India's Conservation Strategy emphasizes the need to tackle mechanisms in particular in coastal areas. A number of TIM (Clean Development Mechanisms) projects have already started to work and conduct significant investigations on carbon dioxide emissions by improving energy efficiency from offshore waves, biomass or sustainable transport. India has recently created a United Energy Policy body that provides clean energy for the poor and increases energy efficiency.

- Indonesia has a national climate strategy. The government has prioritized carbon emissions reduction efforts and seeks to increase the capacity of people struggling with issues such as maritime levels. Thus, there are no standards and targets in the climate change legislation.

- Kenya has a National Committee on Climate Change, which is developing jointly with related organizations.

- Brazil has established inter-ministerial co-ordination for sustainable development and actively follows international and international climate talks (and contributes). Naturally, climate change does not seem to be a priority. Brazil wants a 10% share of renewable energy in 2030.

- China aims to reduce energy intensity (energy / GDP) by 20% in 2005-2010, and receive 15% of renewable energy resources over 10 years.

- Africa: almost all African countries have ratified the CRDF and many support the Kyoto Protocol. They are potential beneficiaries of their mechanisms. Carbon dioxide emissions and detailed inventory of wastewater have been provided by many countries. Options for alternative energy use (sun, wind, biomass, water) are explored. Ways to cope with the effects of changes in weather conditions, droughts and floods for carbon dioxide emission reduction and

adaptation should be sought and investigated.

- Asia: The Asian Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies (ALGAS) project has identified a number of options to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

- Latin America and the Caribbean Islands: Carbon dioxide emission reduction and adaptation activities include energy conservation in areas such as transport, agriculture and waste management. This region is actively involved in renewable energy and carbon sediments (forests) as well as wind energy research.

Clearly, climate-related strategies can have positive and negative impacts on development goals and, depending on these strategies, energy, forestry, agriculture (methane), transport or population development trends can be linked to climate change.

A particular area of potential synergy is between adaptation and poverty eradication. Several academics have analyzed the impact of climate change on poverty and adaptation in developing countries. Climate change can increase poverty even indirectly or indirectly, and poorer countries and societies are in great danger. (6) Although the response to carbon monoxide emissions is delayed, there are still adaptive measures in developing countries can cause serious effects in the climate. Adaptation strategies can lead to short-term gains in local profits (investment in infrastructure, employment, etc.).

The Kyoto Protocol requires the industrialized countries to reduce gas emissions up to 5 percent since 1990; it is clear that the emissions of more harmful gases will be required during the course of the IPRD targets (in the 21st century). The 2007 summit meeting of the eight major countries was called to reduce global emissions by 2050. (7) The United Nations Millennium Project's major task is to prevent some gas emissions (such as investments in sustainable energy technologies, renewable alternatives, such as the prevention of fossil gases emissions into the atmosphere, the creation of climate-friendly markets).

It is evident that rapidly growing energy and transport in many developing countries at the local or national level. Decisions about how technology can affect the way to development and worldwide future mitigation measures have already been made.

In the developing countries, the UNIDO's climate-related targets can be the cheapest way to achieve international recognition. Scientists have come to the conclusion that "adaptation can contribute to mitigating measures by investing effectively in reducing risks associated with climate change, and they

can contribute to sustainable development goals."(8) Scientists suggest that the international community is more likely to adapt to the adaptation process It is important to involve any mitigative action before the effects of serious climate change in the coming years will be effective. This is especially true for less developed countries, which are more likely to be affected by the effects of climate change. At present, the issue of climate change and adaptation is not highlighted in the poverty reduction issue. Although adaptation strategies often create profits at a local level such as infrastructure, investment, employment, etc., in the short run.

Another strategic issue related to the Kyoto approach is the issues in the TIM. Several scientists have identified some of the CDM's relevant effects, including (including capital and technological transfers) contributions to human capital formation, job creation, reduction of inequality, environmental degradation, and biodiversity conservation.) Of course, these benefits do not always occur everywhere, but they can also lead to adverse effects, for example, in local host countries, where local impacts can be influenced by the impacts of TIM, relocation from people's homes, or loss of sown areas . Alternatives should be investigated and explored to ensure that the cluster targets and development strategies, as well as the most appropriate combination of TIM's revenue and expense, are properly combined.

There is a greater need for the creation of new qualities in cooperation in climate policy: (9)

- A better combination of climate-related targets in the Millennium Development Goals and a more consistent climate-oriented system of sustainable development and environmental quality;

- International exchange of best practices (national);

- Develop appropriate international policy strategies, including trade agreements involving environmental issues, including climate issues;

- To promote innovative technologies in the field of carbon dioxide emission reduction and other climate-related measures and to cooperate internationally with their dissemination and implementation;

- Adaptive and mitigative approaches - to revise the existing structure and support level, especially for the old approach;

- To re-evaluate traditional strategic tools based on the ability to adapt to better reflect the effects of climate and climate on production and consumption;

- Establish effective cooperation with the private

sector and civil society;

Climate change will be "more sustainable" with its strategic commitment to development. Arguments such as the various socioeconomic developmental pathways do not merely reflect different adaptive capabilities and pathways, but will also affect mitigating capacities and pathways and therefore lead to different emission trajectories.

Climate-related strategic development targets include strategic use of land use (natural resources and agriculture), health, poverty, economic development (including trade and finance), energy (supply, demand, markets, security). These "non-climate paths" are considered to be key elements in strategic initiatives, especially in the short term, to be unprepared for climate change. Climate change in this direction can integrate into the development of strategic goals. Sustainable development emphasizes the need for diversity and acceleration to increase adaptive capacities and to gradually increase the capacity for mitigation measures.

The main reason why climate-related discussions did not produce any results is that climate is not viewed as a separate development problem. This can be seen from expense-related calculations. (4.2) Similarly, expenditure on mitigation measures depends on static technology. This approach is used in project selection in developing countries, but is not directly related to macroeconomic costs (economic development, unemployment, balance of payments, and inflation). The integration of climate and development goals has certain dimensions and attitudes. At one level, he requires different thinking about the relationship between the goals, and at another level, he links to the relationship between the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Finally, there is a need for an optimal variant of strategic tools.

#### **Climate change and measures in Azerbaijan.**

Complex climate change measures are underway in our country. Over the past decade, we witnessed the high technological and marketing progress that led to a new climate economy. This can be an example for new jobs created in our country, increasing market opportunities and competitiveness, as well as improving social welfare. An example of this is the successful implementation of the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2003-2005, as well as the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2015. Reducing poverty from 50 to 5 percent,

or 10 times, is a great success. By the way, over the past 14 years, salaries have increased more than five times, and pensions have risen more than 8 times in the country. (10)

The special attention and care of the Azerbaijani state to the formation of a socially-oriented economy and providing citizens with decent jobs has yielded positive results. 1.9 million new jobs have been created and put into operation in the country during 2004-2018. In addition to strengthening the social protection of unemployed citizens in the country, the adoption of the Law on Unemployment Insurance, the introduction of professional standards, which is of vital importance for the expansion of active labor market programs, will create a strong incentive for the development of the labor market in the future.

In the last decade of the last century, the economy of our country was exposed to serious economic fluctuations, but in the 21st century it became an independent country adopting market economy. The country's natural resources and production potential have been evaluated as a means of evaluating the natural potential of natural resources in order to achieve economic growth. The main motivation for this process was to develop and utilize the financial resources required by rapid boosting of oil production and other sectors of the economy, as well as the development of the country's economy as a whole. As a result, the possibility of increasing domestic sources for the country's economy has become a reality.

The sustainable and sustainable development strategy, based on scientific bases in our country, has led to a qualitatively new stage of reforms that contribute to the rise of human and personality. Formation of the market economy principles and the current tendency of economic relations have created a solid basis for the modernization of the system of social protection and labor rights of citizens. The socially-oriented policy carried out in our country is ultimately based on the liberal market economy line of human factor. Since this policy is based on science, the foundations of the market economy in the society, the conditions created for the development of the private sector, liberalization of the economy do not contradict the interests of our citizens who need social protection. To increase sustainability, the dependence of the country's economy, the state budget and the exchange rate on oil should be reduced. Additionally, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev signed a decree on March 16, 2016 "On Approval of Strategic Road Map on Major Sectors of Natio-

nal Economy and Economy". By the architecture of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev, the main directions of development of the national economy were announced, successful oil strategy was implemented, infrastructure was created, key elements of economic security - energy, financial, food and transport security, welfare of population improved, role of private sector strengthened and the peculiar position of Azerbaijan in the world economy has been determined.

### Conclusion

As a result of the ongoing reforms carried out by the respected President Ilham Aliyev, Azerbaijan will respond to new challenges in the global economy in line with the new climate economics concept. Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan for 2016-2020, long-term vision for the period up to 2025 and targeted view for the next 2025. According to the decree, the strategic roadmap for the following directions has been approved: National economy prospects, development of oil and gas industry (including chemical products), production and processing of agricultural products, production of consumer goods at the level of small and medium entrepreneurship, heavy industry and machine building, development of tourism industry, logistics and development of trade, development of housing at affordable prices, development of vocational education and training, development of financial services, development of telecommunications and information technologies and development of utility services (electricity and thermal energy, water and gas).

The Strategic Roadmap will ensure competitiveness of the economy, inclusiveness and social well-being based on sustainable economic development in Azerbaijan. Responding to global challenges, attraction of investments, free competition environment, access to markets and human capital will strengthen Azerbaijan's position in the world economy and will enter the group of highly profitable countries. Implementing Sustainable Development targets up to 2030 is one of the main tasks of our country, with each of these targets covered in the adopted Roadmap.

Settlement of the 13th Sustainable Development Goal is directly related to other targets. If measures are taken to address climate-related issues nationwide, these are steps taken to address other issues, such as accessible and clean energy, healthy living and well-being, jobs and economic development, sustainable cities, infrastructure and innovation. The steps

taken in Azerbaijan are carried out in accordance with the goals of the new climate economy. Looking at the concepts and reports adopted by the UN, we see that the new world and its standards are designed for future generations. In this new world model, the new human center stays in the center of the new human, rather than a human being who has spoiled the ecology in the past and played an indirect or indirect role in the events taking place on the Earth.

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### Davamlı İnkişaf Kontekstində İqlim Dəyişikliyi XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalədə məqsəd iqlim siyasəti və davamlı inkişaf arasındakı əlaqələrə dair mühüm məsələləri qaldırmaqdır. İqlim sabitləşməsi ilə bağlı siyasi təcrübə əsasən sənayeləşmiş ölkələrin institusional, iqtisadi və siyasi kontekstində inkişaf etmişdir, lakin bugün inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələrin vəziyyəti ilə bağlı siyasi təhlil aparılmalıdır. Gələcəkdə islahatların təkə

sənayeləşmiş ölkələrdə aparılması deyil, eyni zamanda inkişaf etməkdə olan dünyada inkişaf prosesinin istiqamətini de-karbonizmə doğru yönləndirmək zəruri hesab ediləcək.

İqlim dəyişikliyi ciddi və zəruri bir məsələdir. Yer-in iqlimi dəyişir və elmi yanaşma budur ki, insan fəaliyyəti əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə buna təsir etmişdir, və bu iqlim dəyişikliyi düşünülüyündən daha sürətlə baş verir və Yer kürəsi üçün olduqca təhlükəlidir. Bu günə qədər iqlimlə bağlı məsələlər ilə aydın şəkildə iqlimşünaslar məşğul olmuşlar. Artıq digər sahələrdən olan mütəxəssislər də iqlim dəyişikliyi ilə bağlı öz ideya-fikirlərini irəli sürürlər. Digər tərəfdən, iqlim probleminin uğurlu həll yolu inkişaf prosesindən keçir; bu proses inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələrdə aparılan təcrübədən aydın görünəcək, və nəticədə inkişafın necə baş verməsinin dərin mahiyyətinə enmək olar.

**Açar sözlər:** *iqlim dəyişikliyi, davamlı inkişaf, de-karbonizm, inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələr, iqlim siyasəti.*

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### **Изменение Климата В Контексте Устойчивого Развития РЕЗЮМЕ**

Цель данной статьи - поднять ключевые вопросы, касающиеся взаимосвязи между климатической политикой и устойчивым развитием. Политический опыт в области стабилизации климата был в значительной степени разработан в институциональном, экономическом и политическом контексте промышленно развитых стран, но сегодня необходимо провести политический анализ положения в развивающихся странах. В будущем будет сочтено необходимым не только провести реформы в промышленно развитых странах, но и обезуглержить направление процесса развития в развивающихся странах.

Изменение климата является серьезной и важной проблемой. Климат Земли меняется, и научный подход заключается в том, что деятельность человека значительно повлияла на него, и это изменение климата происходит быстрее, чем предполагалось, и чрезвычайно опасно для Земли. До сих пор климатологи занимались вопросами, свя-

занными с климатом. Эксперты из других областей уже имеют свои идеи об изменении климата. С другой стороны, успешное решение климатической проблемы проходит через процесс развития; этот процесс будет понятен из опыта развивающихся стран и, в конечном счете, из более глубокого характера процесса развития.

**Ключевые слова:** *изменение климата, устойчивое развитие, де-карбонизм, развивающиеся страны, климатическая политика.*