

Evolution of the Global Environmental Agenda: Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss

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Abstract. The climate change, ozone depletion, water, air and soil pollution, desertification in the forests, loss of biodiversity are becoming an important security threat for developing countries. The existence of all mankind is even an threat to the existence of all people. More information on environmental problems of the modern world and evolution of the global environmental agenda will be discussed further.

1 Introduction

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, anthropogenic pressure on nature has slightly decreased. In the end, there was no significant cleansing of nature. Air pollution returned to its previous level after the end of the first wave restrictions. After the end of this wave, air pollution quickly returned to its previous level. The volume of plastic pollution in the world has only significantly increased [1]. At the end 2022, emissions of CO₂ were reduced by about 7 %. If you consider that the main source of climate change is not only the volume of an year's emission per se, but also its concentrate in 2023, then the pandemic will only minimally slow down this process. Ecological problem connected with the problems of nature are interconnected. For example, burning fossil gases exacerbates both local air pollution and climatic change; chlorofluorocarbons are both greenhouse gases and Ozone-depleting substances. Sometimes, one environmental problem exacerbates others: in particular, the rise of material pollution is not only causing difficulties in disposal, but also leads to water and air pollution; deforestation affected biodiversity, resilience to natural disasters [2]. The global environment has a high level of pressure on hydrocarbon gases, it can be attributed by its impact on ecosystems and habitat quality; climate change exacerbates water stress as well as other problems that are similar to them. Deforestation, soil degradation and aquifer depletion are products of poverty and are cumulative in poor countries. The consequences for the development of such problems include poaching, water and air pollution, poaching, and poor sanitation. In international relations, the environmental problems are becoming an important factor in international relations. I believe that this is the reason for them. Their scale around the world has such an impressive level that countries that offer effective methods to mitigate them and can position yourself as leaders in the struggle for nature protection will greatly increase international influence on the planet. Now there is an intensification of competition for leadership in setting the agenda to internationally cooperate on environment protection issues.

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2 Research Methodology

In the fight against climate change, the European Union is the most active in the fight against global warming. A proposal to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions (carbon neutrality) by 2050 was announced in 2019, the European Green Deal initiative, the goal of which is to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions (carbon neutrality) by 2050 (Fig. 1). For this, it is planned to provide 1 trillion euros of investments in the green transformation of economic development [3]. This will include the development of new energy resources, green gas and electric transport for building projects that are environmentally friendly and eco-friendly. In addition to this, it is important to note that the “European Green Deal”, although documented and not 100% completely implemented plan, is not an ideological approach for Europe’s development. It is rather an ideological path - on what European economic progress will be traced by the EU green deal. This strategy is also seen as an anti-crisis approach [4]. The European Green Deal, in particular the creation of green jobs and investment in green energy will help overcome the effects of the current economic crisis. A new US President Joseph Biden is going to try to take over from the EU in terms of climatic leadership, but also positioning itself as a world leader in the field of environment. It will be possible to develop a broader agenda than the EU with his presence at Washington. It was announced that he returned the US to Paris, after leaving the decision of Trump’s former president Donald Trump, and said that over the next four years, for development of green energy and green construction, \$ 2 trillion will be allocated in order to develop renewable energy and green technology. For example, in the EU, this measure is considered as a way to get the country out of economic troubles and for long term as a step forward towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. An important role for climate issues in Biden’s administration is demonstrated by the new position of special envoy on US President’s climate issues in the rank and post of cabinet minister, to whom John Kerry was an politically strongweight former headquarters. Now in China, they have come to an active environmental policy. It is worth noting that the country, thanks to several decades of rapid development, has largely solved the problem of poverty, is facing catastrophic environment problems [5]. They are becoming one of the main constraints on economic growth and development in this country. As of the moment, China is moving towards “the new normal”, characterized by low economic growth and high quality production. Environmental issues are one of the pillars of this “new normal”. In the early 2010s, in the country’s leadership, it was declared that the goal of building an ecological civilization was to be achieved. As of 2018 in 2018, this concept was introduced into the constitution. China is a world leader in the development of renewable energy and the implementation of afforestation and reforestation projects. Today, China is a world leader in the development of renewable energy and the implementing of afforestation and reforestation projects. Since 2020, unexpectedly for many, China has announced the goal of achieving carbon neutrality. It is planned to be achieved by 2060. There are dozens of countries already officially declared the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by mid-century, in addition to the EU and China. The main one is Japan South Korea: Canada and Brazil have been largely included in this list.

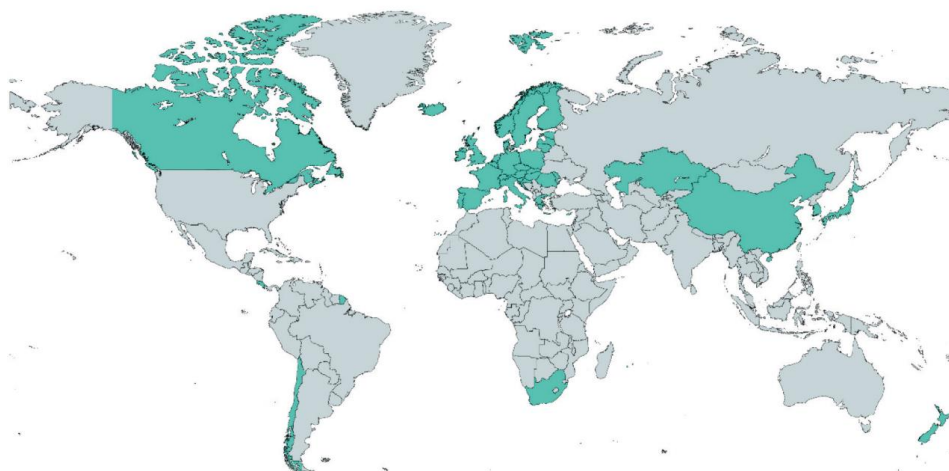


Fig. 1. Countries that have announced plans to achieve carbon neutrality as of January 2023 (green)

A potentially unifying approach can be created by the efforts of many countries to move towards a “green” future, and it is possible to improve cooperation between all leaders, including such countries that are geopolitical rivals. These common positive agendas are urgently needed in the current multi-crisis: pandemic was not such an unifying force. This unifying potential is far from obvious, and so far the promotion of the “green agenda” by Europe and America increases international disunity [6]. The European Union and the United States are promoting the “green agenda” to create conflict in countries around them with rivalry. The coronavirus pandemic turned out to be an arena of rivalry for the development of environmental and climate issues. Since the first time, in different groups of countries there is an unequally large difference in understanding of each other’s successes, the reasons for this and the level of social responsibility. The responsibility for it is transferred to the main countries, in whose territories greenhouse gas production is predominantly concentrated [7]. This has been done by many countries that are positioning themselves as the main fighters against climate change. Acknowledging this, developing countries are not surprised by the fact that West is far better in terms of global energy production. In response, development countries point out that the West is far more forward than Europe on gas storage and also refer to an enshrined concept for common but differentiated responsibility enshrined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, under what one cannot expect the same results from different countries with different levels depending on its level of development. It is not only that developing countries are faster in reducing emissions, but also due to the slow economic and demographic development [8]. Development countries are growing faster and from the lower level, so it is possible to expect an increased rate of emission. In the creation of carbon-intensive products, an important dividing line lies between producer countries and consumers of carbon-intensive products. First are predominantly the BRICS countries, where carbon-intensive industries have been actively develop over the past decades. The first are most likely in China and Russia, whose carbon-intensive industries have been actively developed over the past decades. This account for a large portion of greenhouse gases and air pollution from the countries that are severely affected. All this is due to the fact that consumers of these products, mainly from Western countries are not less important than others for an increased level of greenhouse gas and pollution. I do not understand how they should bear no less responsibility, but in reality it doesn’t happen [9]. This is due to the fact that today the environmental agenda is closely intertwined with trade, investment and technology, and

consequently it becomes an instrument of fierce economic competition. A few measures in the European Green Deal include the introduction of new limitations on carbon-intensive goods imported from Russia, China and other countries that do not have “proper” (which is, satisfying the EU) carbon regulation. For example, The European Green Deal, among others, involves the introduction of “barriers” to carbon-intensive goods imported by Russian products importing into Europe from regions with poor standards for carbon regulation. In the near future, similar “carbon customs duties” may be introduced by the United States, and then, as a response, by Asian countries. In addition, the countries that introduce them position itself as an opportunity to level the conditions for competition, and in fact, whom they are introduced see them as protectionism disguised as plausible goals. The tariffs on carbon is highly likely to trigger a new round of trade wars. “Carbon tariffs” are highly likely to be the trigger for a new round of trade wars. This will lead to. There are many ways to get an agreed understanding under these conditions, but it is extremely difficult.

3 Results and Discussions

Coronavirus infection did not lead to a “purification of nature”, but also did not push the environmental agenda into its background. A priority for the protection of nature in a pandemic is not only in some poor, but also in some poor states. But in some countries, the coronavirus pandemic at ideological level brought environmental pollution to an unprecedented level, increased its relevance and turns it into a national security issue. It is worth noting that, in the first place, the degradation of the human environment will continue to give rise to epidemics, as well as intensify other transnational threats (migration, extremism and organized crime), as well as intensify others transnational threats. The development of states will be affected by poverty, deterioration in public health, poor water quality, deprivation of fresh water. Food water and a drink. Water is. With solving the main problem, improving the human environment, state may not be capable of resolving the main problem - improved human environment - in order to cope with the shaft of socio-economic problems and the burden on health care and social security systems [10]. It is important to protect nature not only from a moral and ethical point of view, but also in the direction of national security and long-term economic feasibility. This is what we need to do. It was not only that the response to a pandemic by the ruling groups of many countries, even if partly caused by an inability to control unsolved problems and its own defeats, but also brought to the fore human life. Almost all leading countries in 2020, stopped economic activities. The reason for this is the fact that saving lives and public health are more important than economic growth [11]. All countries are again opting for economic growth, the imperative of human life proclaimed at an early stage in pandemic, perfectly combining with “green” ideology gives it new impetus. The fact that today many countries are again opting for economic growth, the imperative about the value of human life proclaimed at the start and perfectly combined together with green ideologies gave its development more energy than before. During the crisis that was in 2020, it again underscores its need for restructuring in order to “turn to man and nature”, the fact that there is no way to continue on the previous model of endless increases in consumer products, not to move along this path. The problem with the global economy has been resolved by creating comfortable conditions for human life and health as well as an favorable environment. When you understand this and rightly associating the solution of social problems with economic progress, most large state will strive to develop clean technology and tighten environmental standards [12]. The crisis will not only not force the European Union, China and China to postpone their green development plans, but also accelerate them by investing in green recovery products. The history of overcoming crises can be summarized by the well-known maxim “Never let a good situation go to waste”. This is one of the most popular words in all world history [13].

Do what previously seemed impossible is possible, it gives the chance to do something that was not yet difficult.

Another time of change, many things can be programmed. A crisis is the time of change, many different events can be programmed. If the economy needs to be put on an upcoming footing, it is important to do this exactly in time for the crisis [14]. Anti-crises measures are used as anti-crisis measures: targeted government spending in such a volume can only be mobilized at the moment of a crisis; budgetary spending in such a volume can only be mobilized after the crisis [15]. As an iceberg is the architecture of modern world's environmental policy, it can be compared to this. They are international and the most noticeable part of it, lying on the surface, is international agreements. Among them are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Convention on Biological Diversity, Kyoto Protocol (1997), Kyoto Protocol (1997), Paris Agreement (2015) And others. They are also. As the main part of iceberg is under water, the environmental agenda is mainly implemented outside UN process. The environmental agenda is mainly implemented outside the UN negotiating process in the UN. A lot of this has been observed in the last decade. Almost a million people in the low-level government (national, subnational, regional and non-state) not only implement the rules developed at global level. But also try to learn from other's mistakes and make decisions "bottom up", but closely interact with each other. Thousands of participants at such high institutions are working together for an independent project, despite its own limitations and failures.

4 Conclusions

The "green" agenda in Western countries is a coalition of interest groups that are at the heart. It is important to note that there are environmental institutions whose activities can be seen by the public and with them we have an ethical plane for resolving issues about environment. This is in the context of our future responsibility. On the other hand, in a green technology movement, they are led by producers of clean and high-quality technologies, which have rapidly decreased in price in the last 10 years and are becoming an investment object, involving finance. As a result of this, many business companies finance the development of environmental campaigns in order to improve its image, and environmentally friendly organization willingly or unwittingly become its lobbyists. Environmental problems are considered as the manifestation of modern capitalism, and the "green agenda" is supported by the left. However, it is also close to the part of the nationalists who are trying to reduce dependence on hydrocarbon imports and prevent climatic migration. In relation to Russia, they often differ radically on non-environmental issues and interest groups that have similar interests. It's wrong to consider them as a single movement, it is not correct. Since there are many such groups, whose agenda is complementary to the interests of Russia and Russian people, it makes sense to cooperate. Moreover, in leading development countries, the turn to nature has also accelerated in recent years. This is due to the fact that its main support is not civil society, but state governments that see environmental problems as an obstacle for development and businessmen who open up new market niches. At the moment, it will be not far off that in these countries there is general knowledge of the resource-environmental limitations of economic growth, as result of this there will be an unprecedented rethinking of modern development models. The process has already begun in China. In China, this process has already begun. The content of the environmental agenda is different from country to country. It differs in the specific

content of the environmental agenda. At the moment in Europe, combating climate change will be an important issue. It is also noted that it has been considered as a key issue for small island countries and African country groups. In China, the problem of air pollution in cities is more important than other problems. The main concerns are: depletion of water resources, in many African countries - to the problem of unsanitary conditions, in some African countries - to the problem of poor quality and non-sanitary conditions; in India, many environmental problems are closely linked to poverty.

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