

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

*On the rights of manuscript*

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History

**THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE  
STRATEGY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE  
CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN)**

Specialty: 5902.17 – “Management of sustainable development”

Field of science: Political sciences

Applicant: **Ayaz Amir oglu Hajiyev**

**BAKU – 2024**

The dissertation work was carried out at the department of “Planning and Management of Sustainable Development” of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor  
**Ziyafet Ziya gizi Habibova**

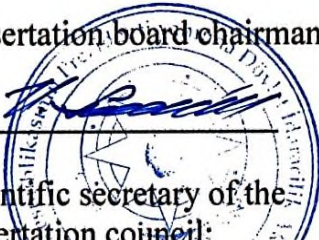
Official opponents: Corresponding member of ANAS, Professor  
**Aminaga Behmen oglu Sadikhov**

Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor  
**Vesile Jumshud gizi Hajiyeva**

PhD in political sciences  
**Mirnazim Mirsalman oglu Jafarov**

Dissertation Council BFD 2.30 operating at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Dissertation board chairman:



academician  
**Alakbarov Urkhan Kazim**

Scientific secretary of the  
dissertation council:

A circular official seal is visible in the background. A blue ink signature is written across the seal.

doctor of political sciences,  
associate professor  
**Aliyeva Sevda Agamirza**

Chairwoman of the scientific  
seminar:

A circular official seal is visible in the background. A blue ink signature is written across the seal.

doctor of political sciences,  
associate professor  
**Mammadova Sevil Imamverdi**

## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH**

### **Relevance and the degree of development of the subject.**

Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It helps countries address social, economic and environmental challenges in a fair, inclusive and resilient manner. There are many reasons why countries choose a sustainable development strategy. Some of these reasons include: addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality and climate change, increasing economic growth and development, protecting the environment and natural resources, and improving people's quality of life by investing in social and economic development.

Globalization can affect sustainable development in various ways. It can have both positive and negative effects. On the positive side, globalization can help countries achieve sustainable development. Some of these include: allowing them to access new technologies and knowledge, helping them trade and invest with other countries, and encouraging them to work together on sustainable development projects. However, globalization can also create problems such as economic inequality, loss of cultural diversity, and environmental damage. Globalization can have negative impacts on sustainable development, including worsening economic inequality, harming cultural diversity and the environment. It is important for countries to consider both the positive and negative impacts of globalization as they strive to achieve sustainable development.

In this regard, ensuring sustainable development is of specific relevance for Azerbaijan. As a member of the United Nations, Azerbaijan has made commitments to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. These are a set of global goals put by the UN for member states to solve social, economic and environmental challenges. Azerbaijan has made significant progress in the areas of sustainable development, including poverty reduction and increasing access to education. However, the country still faces

environmental problems, such as dependence on oil and gas exports and air and water pollution.

As a whole, Azerbaijan, as an oil and gas country, pursues environmental and climate policies, and prioritizes improving the well-being of its citizens by promoting sustainable development. It is no coincidence that President Ilham Aliyev, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the COP29 Leaders' Summit, touched upon these issues and said: "Azerbaijan plans to build about six gigawatts of solar, wind and hydropower plants by 2030. Along with this, contracts and memorandums of understanding have already been signed for an additional 10 gigawatts of renewable energy projects. Our country pays special attention to green energy exports and, in this context, cooperates with our partners on such a strategically important project as laying an energy cable starting from the Caspian Sea and running along the bottom of the Black Sea".<sup>1</sup>

The research topic is of particular relevance for the following reasons:

- Sustainable development is an important global challenge that is relevant for all countries, including Azerbaijan.

- Azerbaijan is a country facing many challenges related to sustainable development, including economic dependence on oil and gas and environmental problems. By studying the theoretical and political conditions of a sustainable development strategy in the context of globalization, it is possible to contribute to a better understanding of how Azerbaijan can address these challenges and promote sustainable development.

- The results of our study may be relevant and applicable to other countries facing similar challenges related to sustainable development in the context of globalization. By studying the conditions of sustainable development strategy in Azerbaijan, it is possible to identify strategies and approaches that may be useful in other contexts.

- By focusing on the theoretical and political conditions of a sustainable development strategy, it is possible to more clearly explain

---

<sup>1</sup> Bakıda COP29-un Liderlər Sammitinin açılış mərasimi keçirilib: [Elektron resurs] / president.az, - 12 noyabr 2024. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/67281>

the main issues and factors affecting sustainable development. This can provide a more comprehensive and punctual approach to sustainable development problems and their solutions.

Besides all these, the sustainable development strategy in the context of globalization is closely related to global measures aimed at solving climate change and environmental problems at the international level.

Azerbaijan's hosting of COP29 demonstrates the commitment of the country to sustainable development goals and its active participation in global cooperation in this direction. COP29 serves as an important platform not only in the fight against climate change, but also in the formation of sustainable development strategies. The decisions taken and innovative solutions presented within the framework of this event can give a new impetus to policy of Azerbaijan in the environmental, economic and social spheres. Thus, holding COP29 in Baku is considered a unique opportunity to strengthen sustainable development strategy of Azerbaijan in the process of globalization and further increases the relevance of the topic.

As for the degree of development of the topic, the main literature in this field is literature in English. Since concepts such as "sustainable development", "human development" and "human capital" are concepts that come from the West. However, there are serious researchers in this field in our country. For example, the works of Academician Urkhan Alakbarov are the main scientific and theoretical sources for the study of human development in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The author's book "Sustainable Human Development", published in 2006, discusses the essence and prospects of sustainable human development.<sup>2</sup> Another book by the author on this topic is the "Sustainable Human Development and the Foundations of Ecological Civilization", published in 2013. This textbook, which is a textbook for universities, provides detailed information on the planning and management of sustainable human development and ecological civilization, the formation of this

---

<sup>2</sup> Ələkbərov, U. Davamlı insan inkişafı / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2006. – 88 səh.

direction as an interdisciplinary science, basic concepts and theoretical resources.<sup>3</sup> In U. Alakbarov's book "Fundamentals of Sustainable Development and Ecological Civilization Management", published in 2017, is stated that the current stage of civilization confirms that only effective public administration can ensure the security and well-being of the country. The successful experience of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a small proof of this. In order to maintain a high level of well-being and ensure the political, economic, social and ecological security of the country, it is important to constantly renew knowledge and skills in the field of development management.<sup>4</sup> Another textbook he wrote for universities is "Fundamentals of Inclusive Development Management". This book, published in 2018, states that inclusive development, which ensures the well-being of the state and citizens is one of the main priorities of modern public administration. A comparative analysis of global indicators of inclusive development conducted by international organizations in 2018 shows that the successes achieved in this area are mainly due to the application of innovative technologies in public administration.<sup>5</sup> The book "Improving Human Resource Potential for Sustainable Development: The Azerbaijani Model", edited by the author and published in 2018, is also a valuable work for our research. It is noted in the book that in the context of global challenges in the world, each country is a place for appropriate policies to ensure sustainable development.<sup>6</sup>

Chingiz Ismayilov's book "Ecology of the Caspian Sea and Coastal Areas" provides scientific foundations for achieving sustainable development goals by examining the main problems related to the protection of the Caspian Sea and its environment. This work is an important source in terms of ensuring ecological security in

---

<sup>3</sup> Ələkbərov, U. Davamlı insan inkişafı və ekoloji sivilizasiyanın əsasları / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2013. – 222 səh.

<sup>4</sup> Ələkbərov, U. Davamlı inkişaf və ekoloji sivilizasiyanın idarə edilməsinin əsasları / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2017. – 175 səh.

<sup>5</sup> Ələkbərov, U. İnküziv inkişafın idarə edilməsinin əsasları / U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2018. – 215 səh.

<sup>6</sup> Davamlı inkişaf naminə kadr potensialının təkmilləşdirilməsi: Azərbaycan modeli / müəll. Ç. İsmayilov və b.; red. U. Ələkbərov. – Bakı: Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, – 2018. – 249 səh.

the Caspian Sea region and integrating the efficient use of natural resources into the sustainable development strategy.<sup>7</sup>

Regarding the research topic, S.I. Mammadova's monograph "The Environmental Policy" of the Republic of Azerbaijan" promotes the sustainable development policy of the modern Azerbaijani state and a number of world states, reveals and shows the positive experience of Azerbaijan.

Among the studies conducted in the academic sphere, U.Mehdiyev's dissertation entitled "Human Capital as a Factor of Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan" examines the impact of human capital on the economic, social and environmental development of the country. The study analyzes the role and importance of human resources in Azerbaijan's sustainable development strategies.<sup>8</sup> M.Gubadov's dissertation entitled "Inclusive Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan: Comparative Analysis" examines the conceptual foundations of inclusive development in the country and the specific features of these processes in comparison with other states.<sup>9</sup> Sh. Allahverdiyeva's dissertation entitled "Participation of the Republic of Azerbaijan in International Humanitarian Cooperation" examines Azerbaijan's activities in the field of international humanitarian policy and the impact of this cooperation on the role of the country in the global arena.<sup>10</sup>

F. Tahirli's dissertation assesses the sustainable development potential of the Southern region and analyzes the directions and future

---

<sup>7</sup> İsmayılov, Ç.N. Xəzər dənizinin və sahiləni ərazilərin ekologiyası / Ç.N. İsmayılov. – Bakı: Ayna Mətbu evi, – 2005. – 127 s.

<sup>8</sup> Mehdiyev, Ü. İnsan kapitalı Azərbaycan Respublikasının davamlı inkişafının faktoru kimi: siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / Ü. Mehdiyev. – Bakı: 2022. – 26 s.

<sup>9</sup> Qubadov, M. Azərbaycan Respublikasının inklüziv inkişafı: müqayisəli təhlili: siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / M. Qubadov. – Bakı: 2024. – 28 s.

<sup>10</sup> Allahverdiyeva, Ş. Azərbaycan Respublikasının beynəlxalq humanitar əməkdaşlıqda iştirakı: siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiya / Ş. Allahverdiyeva. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, – 2017. – 170 s.

prospects of socio-economic development in this region.<sup>11</sup> I.Aslanova's dissertation examines the role of macroeconomic balance in ensuring sustainable development in Azerbaijan and the ways to establish this balance.<sup>12</sup>

It is also worth mentioning the book "Heydar Aliyev's Legacy in Sustainable Development Strategy of Azerbaijan". The book, published at the initiative of the New Azerbaijan Party, is dedicated to the memory of Heydar Aliyev, the National Leader of Azerbaijan, and the founder of the New Azerbaijan Party. The book includes materials from the conference on "Heydar Aliyev's Legacy in Sustainable Development Strategy of Azerbaijan".<sup>13</sup>

Analysis of the literature shows that in Azerbaijan, various aspects of sustainable development are covered - human capital, environmental security, inclusive development and management approaches. However, these works are mainly focused on socio-economic and environmental issues, and the theoretical and political framework of sustainable development in the context of globalization has not yet been studied in depth. This gap creates the need to examine how Azerbaijan's sustainable development strategies are agreed with global processes and international integration, as well as how theoretical and political conditions affect the formation of these strategies. Our research was created to fill this gap and provide a new theoretical and practical view of the topic.

Among the literatures in foreign languages, Turkish sources cover a wide range of approaches to sustainable development. K.G.Özcan's work presents the failures of sustainable development and critical views on this concept, proposing alternative ecological approaches.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Tahirli, F. Azərbaycanın Cənub bölgəsinin davamlı inkişaf potensialının qiymətləndirilməsi: siyasi elmlər üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / F. Tahirli. – Bakı: 2024. – 22 s.

<sup>12</sup> Aslanova, İ. Azərbaycan Respublikasında davamlı inkişaf şəraitində makroiqtisadi tarazlığın təmin edilməsi yolları: iqtisad üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim olunmuş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / İ. Aslanova. – Bakı: 2021. – 30 s.

<sup>13</sup> Heydər Əliyev irsi Azərbaycanın davamlı inkişaf strategiyası / Bakı: Azərbaycan. - 2006, - 783 səh.

<sup>14</sup> Özcan, K.G. Sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın başarısızlığı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya eleştiriler ve hâkim çevre anlayışına alternatif yaklaşımlar / K.G. Özcan. – Tekirdağ: Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, – 2019. – 191 s.



E.Özmehmet makes a comparative analysis of sustainable development approaches in Turkey and the world, revealing different methodologies in this field.<sup>15</sup>

In Russian sources, the topics of sustainable development, economic security and environmental management have been studied in various aspects. Emelyanov focuses on the security aspect of sustainable development, conducting an in-depth analysis of terrorism and its social impacts.<sup>16</sup> And Safiullin examines the trends of informatization in the Russian economy and its impact on management processes.<sup>17</sup> Svetaklov and Glotina analyze the impact of the information space on regional economic security and present valuable scientific results on the economic aspects of sustainable development.<sup>18</sup> These works present theoretical and applied views, taking into account various aspects of sustainable development.

English-language sources cover a wide range of sustainable development and provide in-depth theoretical and applied analyses in the field. The works of Adams and Barbier et al. explain the main concepts of ecological economics and sustainable development, while Agarwal explores the links between gender and green governance. Andov et al. discuss the concept of life-cycle costing for sustainability in the European Union, while Busset, Brockington and Ponte focus on different practices of green economy in the global south. These works illuminate different perspectives on sustainable development and open up new research directions in an international context.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> Özmehmet, E. Dünyada ve Türkiyede Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Yaklaşımları // Yaşar Üniversitesi E-Dergisi. – 2008. – Cild 3, №12. – ss. 1853-1876.

<sup>16</sup> Емельянов, В.Н. Терроризм и преступления с праздниками терроризирования / В.Н. Емельянов. – М.: «Note bene», – 2000. – 250 с.

<sup>17</sup> Сафиуллин, А.Р. Тенденции и особенности информатизации российской экономики // НИУ ИТМО. Серия «Экономика и экологический менеджмент». – 2013. – №1 (12). – с. 1-12.

<sup>18</sup> Светлаков, А.Г., Глотина, И.М. Влияние информационного пространства на экономическую безопасность региона // Экономика региона. – 2018. – Т. 14, вып. 2. – с. 474-484.

<sup>19</sup> Adams, W.M. Green Development: Environment and sustainability in the third world / W.M. Adams. – London: Routledge, – 2001. – 428 pages.; Agarwal, B. Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond Community Forestry / B. Agarwal. – London: Routledge, –

As a whole, analysis of the literature on the topic shows that various aspects of the research problematology have been investigated - human capital, environmental security, inclusive development and management approaches, etc.

However, these works are mainly focused on socio-economic and environmental issues, and the theoretical and political framework of sustainable development in the context of globalization has not yet been studied in depth. This gap creates a need to examine how Azerbaijan's sustainable development strategies are aligned with global processes and international integration, as well as how theoretical and political conditions affect the formation of these strategies. Our study was done to fill this gap and provide a new theoretical and practical perspective on the topic.

**Object and subject of the research.** The object of the study is the theoretical and political conditions of the sustainable development strategy in the context of globalization in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the processes of its implementation, and the subject, in turn, is the policy, mechanisms and tools applied for the formation, implementation and adaptation of this strategy to global challenges at the national and international levels in the context of globalization.

**Goals and objectives of the research.** The goal of the research is to identify the main global and regional challenges affecting sustainable development in the context of Azerbaijan, as well as the existing opportunities needed to formulate an effective sustainable development strategy.

The objectives of the study can be classified as follows:

– To analyze the political, humanitarian and global risk management aspects of the formation of the concept of sustainable

---

2012. – 515 pages.; Andhov, M., Caranta, R., Wiesbrock, A. Cost and EU Public Procurement Law: Life-Cycle Costing for Sustainability / M. Andhov, R. Caranta, A. Wiesbrock. – London: Routledge, – 2020. – 203 pages; Barbier, E.B., Barbier, C.G., Folke, C. Paradise Lost? The Ecological Economics of Biodiversity / E.B. Barbier, C.G. Barbier, C. Folke. – London: Routledge, – 1995. – 288 pages.; Brockington, D., Ponte, S. The Green Economy in the Global South: experiences, redistributions and resistance // *Third World Quarterly*. – 2015. – 36:12. – pp. 2197-2206.; Buseth, J.T. Narrating Green Economies in the Global South // *Forum for Development Studies*. – 2021. – 48:1. – pp. 87-109.

development, as well as to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of these processes;

- To study the main models of sustainable development, the system of indices and indicators, as well as the role of the green economy as an element of sustainable development;

- To analyze the relationship between sustainable development and national priorities, to identify geopolitical factors affecting this process and ways to prevent them;

- To examine the characteristics of the sustainable development model in the Republic of Azerbaijan, its relationship with national priorities and geopolitical factors;

- To analyze the application of innovative technologies in ensuring sustainable development in Azerbaijan and the ways of implementing inclusive development.

**Methods of research.** Various scientific methods were used during the research, which ensured a systematic and comprehensive approach to the topic. First of all, the document analysis method was applied. Within the framework of this method, official documents, reports, academic articles and other relevant literature on the topic were reviewed and analyzed. This approach allowed for the structuring of existing information on the topic and clarification of key concepts. On the other hand, the case method allowed for the analysis of Azerbaijan's experience in sustainable development in the global context. Within the framework of this method, sustainable development problems and opportunities were systematically investigated, taking into account the geopolitical, social and economic characteristics of the country. Along with these, the observation method was used to obtain information by observing processes, behaviors and events related to sustainable development in real conditions.

The action method also played an important role in the implementation of the research. This method focused on working with interested parties to solve problems, identify existing barriers, and implement changes. Moreover, the content analysis method involved the systematic analysis of written and visual materials, providing a deeper understanding of patterns and trends. This method was used to analyze news articles and materials shared on social networks. Finally, considering the varied nature of the research, a mixed-methods

research approach was applied. This approach combined qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic and increase the reliability of the results obtained. Thus, the integration of various scientific methods played an important role in achieving the objectives of the research.

### **The main provisions of the defense:**

As a result of our research, the following propositions were considered acceptable for defense:

– The theoretical and political conditions existing in Azerbaijan have a positive impact on the development and implementation of sustainable development strategies in the country. This proposition suggests that key issues and factors such as theoretical concepts and frameworks, political conditions, and the role of various actors and interested parties shape the way sustainable development strategies are developed and implemented in Azerbaijan.

– The impact of globalization on sustainable development in Azerbaijan can be characterized by both positive and negative impacts. This proposition suggests that globalization has both positive and negative impacts on sustainable development in Azerbaijan, and that these impacts may vary depending on the specific context and the specific sustainable development goals under consideration.

– Sustainable development strategies implemented in Azerbaijan have succeeded varying degrees of success in achieving their goals. This proposition suggests that some sustainable development strategies in Azerbaijan have been more effective than others in achieving their goals and that the factors influencing the success or failure of these strategies are worth examining in more detail.

– Hosting COP29 in Azerbaijan is an effective tool to demonstrate Azerbaijan's sustainable development strategy at the international level in the context of globalization and to strengthen this strategy through global cooperation. This event not only aligns the country's environmental policy with global standards, but also strengthens its leadership position in energy security and the transition to renewable energy technologies on a regional and international scale.

### **Scientific novelty of the research:**

The research includes the following scientific innovations:

– The research applied new frameworks and models to better understand the key factors shaping the sustainable development

strategy. This approach increases the practical significance of the research and provides opportunities for the wide use of the obtained results in the areas of application.

– The research, for the first time in Azerbaijani science, identified effective practices and successful approaches at the political level in order to implement sustainable development in the context of globalization. The results obtained can be used as an exemplary approach not only for the development strategy of Azerbaijan, but also for other countries facing similar problems.

– The holding of COP29 in Azerbaijan was analyzed in the study in terms of its impact on the implementation of a sustainable development strategy in the context of globalization, which in turn provides a new perspective for the coordination of sustainable development at the national and international levels, evaluating the country's integration into green energy initiatives and global environmental challenges in theoretical and practical aspects.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** In the context of the first innovation we mentioned regarding the scientific novelty of the study, our research can contribute to the development of new frameworks or models for understanding the key issues and factors shaping sustainable development strategies in Azerbaijan and other countries. These frameworks or models can be used to guide future research and policy development on sustainable development.

The practical significance of the research is related to the provision of recommendations for improving the sustainable development strategy in Azerbaijan. Based on the results of the study, ideas and recommendations were put forward on how Azerbaijan can more effectively promote sustainable development in the context of globalization, which can contribute to the implementation of a political course in the relevant field. Also, the results of this research can serve as a scientific source for the preparation of textbooks and monographs on the topic of sustainable development.

**Approbation and application of the research.** The results of the research were reflected in 12 articles and theses of the author. 2 of them were published in foreign indexed journals (*index Copernicus*), 6 in local scientific journals, and 4 were presented at international and republican scientific conferences. These publications also confirmed

the theoretical and practical value of the research and contributed to a wide scientific discussion on the topic.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out.** The research was carried out at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**The total volume of the dissertation with characters, indicating the volume of the structural units.** The study consists of an introduction, three chapters and eleven paragraphs, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume of the study is 252.611 characters, and the volume of the structural sections with characters is as follows:

Introduction – 19.152 characters;

Chapter I – 69.035 characters;

Chapter II – 93.933 characters;

Chapter III – 61.978 characters;

Conclusion – 8.513 characters.

## **II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

In the “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation work the relevance of the topic of the dissertation work is justified, the object and subject of the research, as well as the goals and objectives, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research are determined, the provisions put forward for defense are given, and the structure and scope of the work are briefly indicated.

Chapter I of the research work is about “**Conceptual foundations of sustainable development**”. First paragraph of this chapter is entitled “**Political and humanitarian conditions for the formation of the concept of sustainable development**”. The author notes here that although the concept of sustainable development was understood mainly as economic development at the beginning of the 20th century, after the Second World War, the implementation of social and economic development with more balanced approaches became the main priority. Starting from the 1970s, approaches that focused on fundamental needs, especially indicators such as health, education and ensuring social equality, were emphasized more. Although trade liberalization and structural adjustment policies were implemented in

the 1980s, these approaches were often criticized in terms of poverty reduction and ensuring equality. The concept of sustainable development, on the other hand, created a new paradigm by highlighting environmental protection and improving social rights. The sustainable development goals were more widely accepted at the 1992 Rio Conference and the 2012 Rio+20 Forum, and in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals were defined by the UN.

Within this concept, sustainable development combines economic, environmental and social aspects in a balanced way, taking into account the needs of both present and future generations. The main goal is to ensure human well-being and the management of natural resources. The UN approach to human development shows that sustainable development should not be limited to economic factors alone, but should also include the social situation and rights of people. This approach has been supported by international reports published annually since 1990. In general, sustainable development is considered an important roadmap for creating harmony between humans and nature without compromising the needs of future generations.

In the second paragraph entitled **“Global risks and the political and methodological aspects of their management”** is stated that in modern times, global risks pose serious threats to the future of humanity. Issues such as global climate change, pandemics, terrorism, demographic problems, arms race and disruption of the ecological balance hinder sustainable development processes. Research conducted by the Davos Economic Forum and other international organizations shows that these risks are systemic in nature and are interconnected. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has had serious impacts on both health and economic-humanitarian spheres, further increasing the need for global cooperation. However, the national interests of power centers make it difficult to act together to solve universal problems.

The concept of sustainable development is accepted as a fundamental framework for reducing the impact of global risks and ensuring both the present and future well-being of humanity. Measures such as preserving ecological balance, protecting biodiversity, rational use of natural resources and transitioning to sustainable energy

sources are important. However, despite globally adopted conventions, effective results in solving these problems are not achieved due to the fact that a number of leading states prioritize national interests and do not provide necessary support to weak countries.

As is known, sustainable development is a development process that aims to meet the current needs of humanity while also taking into account its future. As can be seen, sustainable development is aimed at the well-being of humanity. In this sense, sustainable development should first of all focus on the future existence of humanity. This shows how important demographic problems are from the perspective of sustainable development. For several decades now, a number of concerns have emerged on a global scale regarding demographic development.

In the third paragraph of the chapter, entitled “**Main Models of Sustainable Development**”, is stated that the concept of sustainable development aims to increase human well-being while ensuring the protection of natural resources for future generations. This concept presents different approaches with weak and strong sustainability models. The weak sustainability model sees technological development as the main tool, arguing that human-made capital can replace natural capital. However, this approach does not take into account the limitations of natural resources and the cases where their replacement is impossible.

The strong sustainability model emphasizes that natural capital cannot be completely replaced by human capital and considers the protection of ecosystems as an integral condition for development. This approach focuses on the importance of natural capital as non-renewable resources and focuses on qualitative growth of well-being. Both approaches suggest that sustainable development provides a sound framework for maintaining the balance between people and nature.

Chapter II of the research is entitled “**Theoretical and political aspects of the development and implementation of a sustainable development strategy**”. This chapter consists of five paragraphs, the first of which is entitled “**Sustainable development and national priorities**”. This paragraph illuminates national priorities of Azerbaijan in the field of sustainable development and how the



alignment of these priorities with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demonstrates that the country's strategic goals for socio-economic development are linked to global efforts. According to the author, this approach includes goals such as diversification of the economy, development of the non-oil sector, formation of competitive human capital, ensuring the return to the liberated territories, and "green growth". Submission of two Voluntary National Reports by Azerbaijan, a significant reduction in poverty and hunger, and legislative reforms in line with international standards confirm the country's commitment to the SDGs and the effectiveness of measures taken to achieve these goals. The policy implemented in the country prioritizes increasing the role of the private sector, balanced development of regions, ensuring a decent standard of living for people, and introducing innovations in education. In particular, the restoration of the liberated territories, ensuring sustainable settlement and reintegration of these territories into an integral part of the economy are of great importance. At the same time, national strategies related to the development of a clean environment and alternative energy sources show that Azerbaijan is trying to build an exemplary model in the field of environmental sustainability. These approaches reflect an approach that combines economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability and are based on the implementation of Azerbaijan's national priorities in accordance with global challenges. It is emphasized that the achievements in this direction will strengthen the economic sovereignty of the country, increase the level of social welfare and create the basis for the formation of a society that meets modern living standards.

The second paragraph of Chapter II is entitled **"Geopolitical factors hindering sustainable development"**. Here, the author notes that the concept of sustainable development was formed on the basis of a new approach to nature as an integral element of the economy, starting from the late 1980s and early 1990s, and this approach, in contrast to the *"laissez-faire"* principle of liberalism, was based on the principle of *"foresee and prevent"*. After 2001, changes in world geopolitics opened a new stage in the approach to sustainable development, and this concept became a central theme in solving global problems; in particular, Jeffrey Sachs evaluated sustainable

development as a new management approach on ecological grounds in the fight against war, terrorism and corruption. Although this concept was strengthened by many governments, including the European Union, with their “green transition” and carbon-neutrality plans, military conflicts, especially Russia’s aggression against Ukraine, emerged as one of the main obstacles to sustainable development. Global challenges such as military security, climate change, digital threats and health crises are taking precedence in national security strategies, forcing sustainable development to align with national priorities and reducing multilateral cooperation in solving global challenges. From China’s “green authoritarianism” model to India’s decarbonization efforts and Europe and the US’s “green deals”, the role of various geopolitical actors shows that sustainable development can be both a platform for global cooperation and a means of competition and strategic advantage. However, issues such as international trade conflicts, food safety and the use of natural resources pose additional challenges to sustainable development, and these challenges can only be resolved through peace, diplomacy and international cooperation. Despite of the fact that the key conditions for achieving sustainable development are increased investment in physical infrastructure and human resources, poor and vulnerable countries remain deprived of these opportunities, and the current global crises are leading to a shortage of development funds due to budgetary pressures, increased military spending and changing priorities. Geopolitical instability, the rise of populism and the relegation of environmental concerns to the background make sustainable development even more difficult, which shows that political will and multilateral cooperation play a key role in responding to the major global challenges of our world.

The third paragraph of Chapter II, entitled “**System of indices and indicators of sustainable development**”, analyses the relevant indicator system. The Sustainable Development Index (SDI) is an approach that measures the environmental efficiency of human development, emphasizing the importance of development within planetary boundaries, and was developed in response to criticisms of the Human Development Index (HDI); the SDI adjusts each country’s human development indicators (life expectancy, education and

income) for their excess over environmental limits, comparing consumption-based CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and material signs with their fair share of planetary boundaries, as the HDI has long been criticized for not taking into account environmental sustainability; The HDI is considered problematic in that the levels of environmental impact of countries with high indicators are dangerously high and this leads to global crises, which results in high levels of development in some countries limiting the development of others; in this sense, any ecologically rational vision for human development must take into account planetary boundaries and use resources without compromising ecological sustainability, with the aim of ensuring both human development and ecological sustainability; The HDI serves these goals and presents a new and more comprehensive approach to development in the 21st century, as poor countries must improve their environmental situation in order to increase human development, while rich countries must continue human development while reducing their environmental impact; The newly developed Sustainable Development Indicators consist of 50 core indicators, emphasizing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and covering a wide spectrum such as poverty, governance, health, education, demography, natural hazards, biodiversity, economic development and consumption; while these indicators cover various aspects of social life and public administration, they are not equally relevant for all countries, as certain indicators are more important in some countries, while different indicators are at the forefront in others; therefore, governments should take all these different issues into account when defining sustainable development strategies and strive to create a balance between environmental sustainability and economic and social development.

The fourth paragraph of Chapter II is entitled **“The “Green Economy” as an element of sustainable development”**. Here, the author emphasizes that the green economy is an approach that combines economic growth with environmental sustainability and aims to reduce environmental risks and deficiencies. This economic model was first used in 1989 in a report called “The Green Economy Plan” prepared for the British government. Currently, interest in the green economy has increased due to the impact of economic and

environmental crises. Since 2008, UNEP's Green Economy Initiative has been focused on the development of global programs aimed at reducing carbon emissions and eradicating poverty, in addition to promoting investment in green sectors. The main principles of the green economy include aspects such as well-being, justice, planetary boundaries, efficiency and sufficiency, as well as efficient management, which indicates that it is a fundamental approach that ensures social inclusion and the protection of natural resources. The green economy is implemented in six key sectors: renewable energy, green buildings, sustainable transport, water and waste management, and sustainable land use. Actions taken in these areas contribute to environmental sustainability and balanced economic development.

The last - fifth paragraph of Chapter II is entitled “**The role of the UN in ensuring sustainable development in the world**”. It is noted here that the United Nations (UN) plays a key role in promoting sustainable development and solving global problems such as poverty, inequality, climate change. Along with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN seeks to balance the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development through various programs, initiatives and agencies. In this framework, the UN provides technical assistance, develops partnerships, promotes the sharing of best practices and establishes mechanisms for monitoring progress on sustainable development. The organization, in partnership with governments, civil society and the private sector, seeks to create a more just and sustainable future.

Thus, our analysis showed that the activities of UN in ensuring sustainable development are very extensive and the largest role in this area belongs to this organization all over the world. Moreover, the UN also bears serious responsibility in this area and has specific mechanisms for sharing experience gained in the field of sustainable development all over the world and coordinating international action.

The UN plays a significant role in promoting sustainable development and solving global problems such as poverty, inequality and climate change. The organization moves towards these goals through a number of programs, initiatives and agencies that focus on different areas of sustainable development such as economic development, social development and environmental protection. In

addition to the SDGs, the UN also supports sustainable development through various agencies and programs. As a whole, the UN plays a key role in promoting sustainable development and addressing global challenges through its various programs, initiatives and agencies. Working with governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, the UN aims to create a better, more sustainable future for all.

Chapter III of the dissertation is about **“Prospects for the implementation of the sustainable development model in the Republic of Azerbaijan”**. The first paragraph of the last chapter is called **“Features of the sustainable development model in the Republic of Azerbaijan”**. In this part of the research, the author concludes that Azerbaijan actively participates in international initiatives with its achievements in the sustainable development strategy. The country has achieved significant results in areas such as poverty reduction, development of education and health, ensuring gender equality and environmental protection in order to realize the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals. The increase in sustainable development indicators observed since 1995 can be assessed as the result of the government’s socio-economic reforms and international cooperation. Thanks to the implemented state programs and legislative changes, Azerbaijan has become one of the leading countries in the field of sustainable development.

President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has established the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development in order to form an effective mechanism to ensure balanced development of social spheres and create a more stable, comprehensive and diversified economy in Azerbaijan. Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>20</sup> The main objective of the Council is to determine national priorities and indicators for Azerbaijan by 2030 in accordance with global goals and targets, and to develop state programs and strategies in socio-economic spheres in the country in accordance with the Development

---

<sup>20</sup> Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dayanıqlı İnkişaf üzrə Milli Əlaqələndirmə Şurasının yaradılması haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Fərmanı. 06 oktyabr 2016,

Goals. In addition, the Council is responsible for preparing an annual report on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Central and local self-government bodies and legal entities under state control must submit statistical data on indicators of achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and a report on the work done to the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan upon the request of the Council once a year. The State Statistical Committee is responsible for processing statistical data on indicators determined in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals and submitting them to the Council once a year. The Council submits a report to the President of Azerbaijan once a year on the measures taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan is taking concrete steps to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. The country has already made significant progress in various areas such as economic development, health, education, and environmental protection. As a result of these efforts, Azerbaijan is considered a leader among other countries and is recognized by the UN as a good practice example. The country has also submitted reports on its progress towards these goals, highlighting specific areas such as education, economic growth, reducing inequality, and combating climate change.<sup>21</sup>

Azerbaijan has succeeded in achieving many of the goals set by the United Nations in the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals. These achievements are reflected in areas such as health, environmental protection, poverty reduction, education, and gender equality.

Hosting COP29 in Baku further strengthens Azerbaijan's position in global environmental regimes. This event creates a platform for accelerating development not only in environmental issues, but also in the country's social, economic and political spheres. Azerbaijan's active participation in this event confirms its leadership in the field of sustainable development at both the regional and global levels. Overall, Azerbaijan acts as an important example both nationally and

---

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.azerbaijan-news.az/view-171242/dayaniqli-inkisaf-meqsedleri-azerbaycanda-ugurla-reallasir>

internationally with its successful activities in the field of sustainable development and participation in international events.

The second paragraph of Chapter III is entitled **“Application of innovative technologies in ensuring sustainable development in Azerbaijan”**. It is emphasized here that the application of innovative technologies in ensuring sustainable development in Azerbaijan is one of the priority issues. The widespread use of advanced technologies in public administration, economy and social spheres forms the basis of the country’s sustainable development strategy. The implementation of e-government projects, the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) and the activities of ASAN Service centers, in addition to increasing efficiency in management, have made significant contributions to the fight against corruption and ensuring transparency. 453 types of electronic services provided through e-government have made relations between the state and citizens prompter and more effective. At the same time, with the use of ICT, Azerbaijan is implementing strategies that meet modern standards in economic development. The launch of “Azerspace” satellites into orbit, the transition to digital TV broadcasting and the expansion of the “Electronic Government” platform indicate the country’s progress in the technology sector. The government has also introduced special concessions and tax exemptions to support the development of small and medium-sized businesses, thereby giving impetus to the development of the non-oil sector.

The author also notes that hosting COP29 in Baku demonstrates Azerbaijan’s active participation and leadership potential at the international level in the direction of sustainable development. This event provides an important platform to promote the country’s efforts to create a balance between energy policy and environmental responsibility on the global stage. The initiatives related to the development of renewable energy sources, reduction of carbon emissions and application of smart management technologies within the framework of COP29 strengthen Azerbaijan as an exemplary country in the field of environmental sustainability and green economy. At the same time, by operating in accordance with the 1.5°C target adopted within the framework of the Paris Agreement, Azerbaijan both ensures domestic development and contributes to

global climate initiatives. Hosting COP29 in Baku also strengthens the country's position in the international arena, enables it to emerge as a regional leader in solving environmental issues, and creates new opportunities to advance sustainable development strategies.

The last paragraph of Chapter III and the dissertation work is related to **“Ensuring inclusive development in Azerbaijan”**. Ensuring inclusive development is one of the main issues facing humanity, and Azerbaijan's socio-economic policy has achieved significant success in this direction. The concept of inclusive development aims at the fair distribution of the benefits of economic growth to all segments of society and the comprehensive development of human capital. For this purpose, large-scale social and economic programs have been implemented in the country. Azerbaijan's leading position among the CIS countries and its high assessment among developing countries in the “Inclusive Development Index 2018” report indicates that positive results have been achieved in terms of inclusion. Indicators such as increasing labor productivity, reducing poverty, promoting gender equality, and reducing interregional development disparities prove the effectiveness of the country's inclusive development strategy. In particular, maintaining a low level of public debt, a high rate of economically active population, and the implementation of targeted social assistance programs for low-income populations are important indicators that distinguish Azerbaijan from other countries in the field of social inclusion.

In this context, the “Great Return” program presents a strategic approach to ensuring inclusive development in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan. The main goal of the program is to ensure the safe and decent return of internally displaced persons in Karabakh and East Zangazur to their native lands, as well as to ensure economic, social and environmental development in the region. “Smart Village” projects have been implemented within the program, and a solid foundation for sustainable development has been created through the restoration of infrastructure and the application of green technologies. With special attention to gender equality, projects are being implemented to ensure the economic independence of internally displaced women and increase their participation in the labor market. Moreover, the program contributes to social inclusion by building



educational, cultural and health infrastructure in the region. By restoring historical and cultural heritage, conditions are created for the formation of Karabakh as a common value for all segments of society. This approach not only strengthens the physical restoration of territories, but also strengthens social justice and equality in accordance with Azerbaijan's sustainable development goals.

The **“Conclusion”** section of the research presents the results of the analyses conducted. According to the author's conclusions, the socio-economic policy implemented in the Republic of Azerbaijan shows that significant successes have been achieved in ensuring inclusive and sustainable development. The state's targeted strategies are aimed at the development of the non-oil sector, the introduction of innovative technologies, the establishment of e-government platforms, and the reconstruction of the liberated territories. Within the framework of international initiatives, especially through events such as COP29, Azerbaijan has demonstrated environmental leadership at the global level and contributed to the fight against green energy projects and climate change. The “Great Return” program confirms the country's commitment to sustainable and socially just development. Azerbaijan's successes in the field of inclusive development are a direct result of the implemented sustainable and innovative state policy.

The author also recommends, based on the results of the research, that the application of “smart” technologies based on a sustainable development strategy should be a priority in the reconstruction of the liberated territories. At the same time, the country's scientific research potential should be mobilized and strategic planning should be carried out in this direction to prepare for post-SDGs after 2030.

**The main content of the dissertation were published in the following works of the author:**

1. Azərbaycan Respublikasında həyata keçirilən davamlı inkişaf strategiyasının təhlili // Tarix və onun problemləri: Nəzəri-elmi metodiki jurnal. – 2019. – №4. – s. 177-183.

2. Davamlı inkişaf konsepsiyasının formalaşması prosesinin xüsusiyyətləri // Dövlət idarəçiliyi: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə. – 2020. – №1.
3. Azerbaijan Theoretical and political conditions of sustainable development strategy in the context of globalization on the example of the Republic of Azerbaijan // IX Международная научная конференция Кавказ: история региона, история исследований. – 2020, 3-4 декабря.
4. Comparative Analysis of Weak and Strong Sustainable Development Models // Сборник научных трудов. – 2020. – №1(33). – Тбилиси.
5. Azərbaycanca neft və qaz sənaye müəssisələrinin innovativ inkişafını şərtləndirən amillər // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil Nazirliyi Mingəçevir Dövlət Universiteti: Davamlı inkişaf strategiyası: qlobal trendlər, milli təcrübələr və yeni hədəflər I Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – 2021, 10-11 dekabr. – II cild.
6. Davamlı inkişafın başlıca modelləri // Baku Engineering University International Scientific and Practical Conference. – 2021, 24-25 dekabr.
7. Davamlı inkişaf konsepsiyasının formalaşmasının siyasi, iqtisadi və humanitar şərtləri. (ARPYDIA) // İnformasiya cəmiyyətində iqtisadiyyatın davamlı inkişaf problemləri beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – 2021, 16-17 dekabr. – №10.
8. Weak and strong sustainable development models analysis // Przegląd Europejski. – 2021. – №4. – s. 211-217.
9. Zəif və güclü davamlı innovasiya modelləri // Tarix və onun problemləri: Nəzəri-elmi metodiki jurnal. – 2021. – №4. – s. 208-213.
10. Davamlı inkişafın təmin edilməsinə qlobal risklərin təsiri // Dövlət idarəçiliyi: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə. – 2021. – №3(75).
11. Azərbaycanca davamlı inkişafın təmin edilməsində innovativ texnologiyaların tətbiqi // Qafqazşünaslıq: elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2022. – №1(3). – s. 31-39.
12. Azərbaycan Respublikasının davamlı inkişafı (konseptual və praktiki inkişaf kontekstində) // Tarix və onun problemləri: Nəzəri-elmi metodiki jurnal. – 2023. – №3.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on "30" 01  
2025 at "13<sup>30</sup>" at the meeting of the BFD 2.30 Dissertation Council  
operating at the Academy of Public Administration under the President  
of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Address: AZ 1001, Baku, Lermontov str., 74

The dissertation work is available in the scientific library of the Academy of  
Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official  
website of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the  
Republic of Azerbaijan.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on "28" 12  
2024.

Signed for print: 15.12.2024  
Paper format: A5  
Volume: 41.853  
Number of hard copies: 25