**ASU**

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***SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE SDGS:***

***DOES CLIMATE ACTION UNDERMINE REDUCTION OF GLOBAL POVERTY?***

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Many of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), authoritatively, synthesize and re-state the principles of sustainable development directed at abolishing global poverty. For example, SDG 1 is directed at ending poverty in all its forms; SDG 2 is on zero Hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promotion of sustainable agriculture; and SDG 3 on good health and well being is directed at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages. Achieving these poverty goals will entail cost of around $ 1 trillion per year. Furthermore, SDG 7 aims at giving electricity to over 700 million people who lack it, and will cost an additional US $ 40 billion a year. The costs of the anti poverty SDGs are overwhelmed by the costs of SDG 13, requiring urgent action to combat climate change consistent with the mandates of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The International Energy Agency (IEA), estimates the costs of climate action will exceed $5 trillion per year by 2030. Much of this will need to be found by developing countries that cannot afford these costs. The Glasgow Conference on Climate Change 2021, confirmed the failure of the rich developed countries to provide poor developing countries with the resources to meet the climate goal of zero emissions by 2050. Nonetheless, the world was strongly directed to take action against climate change. In the result, climate action has emerged as a more powerful objective than global poverty. A troubling question that arises is whether the resources needed for climate action will be taken at the expense of global poverty.