

# Non Traditional Security Digest

## G20 DELHI DECLARATION Climate Change and Sustainable Development Agendas

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## G20 DELHI DECLARATION

### Climate Change and Sustainable Development Agendas

#### Introduction

Under the vision of Prime Minister Sri. Narendra Modi, India's G20 Presidency turned out to be a big success. With the formal adoption of the 'Delhi Declaration' this year's summit become a medium of expressing the aspirations of peoples around the world, in the true traditions of India's civilizational ethos and the UN Charter. India, through its G20 leadership role has become successful in showing that world that the G20 can be a dream team for re-invigorated multilateralism and a values-based approach to growth and development. Apart from the multiple priority areas that have been highlighted in the formally adopted Delhi Declaration, various aspects of Climate Change and Sustainable development gained keen attraction. This issue of NTS digest specifically captures all such priority areas that has been highlighted in the formal declaration and has received unhindered endorsement of the states.

The preamble of the Delhi Declaration highlights that the Years of cascading challenges and crises have reversed gains in

the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to increase, with climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, drought, land degradation and desertification threatening lives and livelihoods. Rising commodity prices, including food and energy prices are contributing to cost of living pressures. Global challenges like poverty and inequality, climate change, pandemics and conflicts disproportionately affect women and children, and the most vulnerable

It emphasizes that no country should have to choose between fighting poverty and fighting for planet. States will pursue development models that implement sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind. In terms of their commitment climate change, sustainable development and other related issues the G20 states through Delhi Declaration agreed to;

- Accelerate strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.
- Pursue low-GHG/low-carbon emissions, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable development pathways by championing an integrated and inclusive approach.

- Accelerate actions to address development and climate challenges, promote [Lifestyles for Sustainable Development](#) (LiFE), and conserve biodiversity, forests and oceans.
- Accelerate the full and effective implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).
- Scale up financing from all sources for accelerating progress on SDGs.
- Accelerate efforts and enhance resources towards achieving the [Paris Agreement](#), including its temperature goal.

### **Accelerating Progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The [Delhi Declaration](#) under its section on the progress on SDG's emphasizes that at the midway of 2023, the global progress on SDGs is off-track and only 12 percent of its targets are on track. Therefore, the G20 states through this declaration has called upon using G20's convening power and its collective resolve to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and accelerate progress toward the SDGs, in a timely manner. To accelerate the implementation of

the 2030 agenda the Indian presidency through this declaration has called for;

-Recognizing the role of digital transformation, AI, data advances, and the need to address digital divides.

-reaffirming commitment towards the mobilisation of affordable, adequate and accessible financing from all sources to support developing countries in their domestic efforts to address bottlenecks for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and [the Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#).

- recognizing the role of tourism and culture as a means for sustainable socioeconomic development and economic prosperity, and take note of the [Goa Roadmap for Tourism](#) as one of the vehicles for achieving the SDGs.

- welcome ongoing efforts at the UN, including the Secretary General's efforts to address the SDG financing gap through an SDG stimulus. The [Delhi Declaration](#) has been instrumental in receiving endorsement from member states for providing full support to the [United Nations 2023 SDG Summit](#), the United Nations Summit of the Future, and other relevant processes.

## Green Development Pact for a Sustainable Future

The [Delhi Declaration](#) recognizing the prosperity and well-being of present and future generations has called for pursuing environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development in an integrated, holistic and balanced manner. Therefore to fulfill this, the declaration has called for accelerating actions to address environmental crises and challenges including climate change. It emphasizes that the impacts of climate change are being experienced worldwide, particularly by the poorest and the most vulnerable, including in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This section further reaffirms G20 states commitments, in pursuit of [the objective of UNFCCC](#), to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the [Paris Agreement](#) and its temperature goal, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

The declaration highlights its concern that global ambitions and implementation efforts to address climate change remains insufficient to achieve the temperature goal

of the [Paris Agreement](#). The declaration therefore stresses the importance of ambitious action on all pillars of the [Paris Agreement](#), taking into account the best available science. Noting the [IPCC](#) assessments, that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5°C compared with 2°C, G20 states reiterate to pursue further efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C which will require meaningful and effective actions and commitment by all countries, taking into account different approaches, through the development of clear national pathways that align long term ambition with short and medium-term goals, and with international cooperation and support, including finance and technology and sustainable and responsible consumption and production as critical enablers, in the context of sustainable development.

The declaration mentions that G20 states recognize that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43% by 2030 relative to the 2019 levels. It highlights that states have also taken note of the finding [12 Zero Draft of the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report](#), based on global modelled pathways and assumptions, stating that “Global GHG emissions are projected to

peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C and assume immediate action.” This does not imply peaking in all countries within this timeframe; timeframes for peaking may be shaped by sustainable development, poverty eradication needs, equity, and in line with different national circumstances. Therefore, the declaration further recognize that technology development and transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, capacity building and financing can support countries in this regard.

G20 states through [Delhi Declaration](#) has also urged global states to align their ‘[Nationally Determined Contributions](#)’ (NDCs) with the temperature goal of the [Paris Agreement](#). States recalled the nationally determined nature of NDCs and Article 4.4 of the [Paris Agreement](#), which provides that “Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.” In

this context, G20 states also commended those countries who’s NDCs include economy-wide targets covering all GHGs, and others are encouraged to include such economy-wide targets in their upcoming NDC cycle(s), in the light of different national circumstances. The states agreed to contribute to a successful conclusion of the first global stock take at [COP28 in Dubai](#), which drives enhanced climate action across mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation and support. Through this declaration the G20 states reiterated their commitment to achieve global net zero GHG emissions/carbon neutrality by or around mid-century, while taking into account the latest scientific developments and in line with different national circumstances, taking into account different approaches including the Circular Carbon Economy, socioeconomic, technological, and market development, and promoting the most efficient solutions.

### **Macroeconomic risks stemming from climate change and transition pathways**

The macroeconomic costs of the physical impacts of climate change are significant both at aggregate and country levels, and the cost of inaction substantially outweighs that of orderly and just transitions. This this regard the G20 declaration recognized the importance of international dialogue and

cooperation, including in the areas of finance and technology, and timely policy action consistent with country-specific circumstances. It also asserted that it is critical to assess and account for the short, medium and long-term macroeconomic impact of both the physical impact of climate change and transition policies, including on growth, inflation, and unemployment. Therefore, the [Delhi Declaration](#) endorsed the [G20 Report on Macroeconomic Risks Stemming from Climate Change and Transition Pathways](#). Building on analysis in this Report, G20 states have called for further considering the work on the macroeconomic implications, as appropriate, particularly as relevant for fiscal and monetary policies, drawing on the inputs from a diverse set of stakeholders.

### **Mainstreaming Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)**

On the basis of G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development, the G20 states have called for;

- Committing themselves for the implementation of G20 High-Level [Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development](#).

- Supporting the implementation of the High-Level Principles (HLPs) through international cooperation, financial support, and development, deployment and dissemination of technology.

- supporting “[Travel for LiFE](#)” and developing smart destinations that are responsible and sustainable.

### **Designing a Circular Economy World**

In order to endeavor to decouple our economic growth from environmental degradation and enhance sustainable consumption and production, including primary resource consumption while supporting economic growth, the G20 States through the [Delhi Declaration](#) acknowledged the critical role played by circular economy, extended producer responsibility and resource efficiency in achieving sustainable development. G20 member states also thanked Indian presidency in launching [Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition \(RECEIC\)](#). All states showed their commitment to enhance environmentally sound waste management, substantially reduce waste generation by 2030, and highlighted the importance of zero waste initiatives.

## Implementing Clean, Sustainable, Just, Affordable & Inclusive Energy Transitions

The G20 states through the adoption of [Delhi Declaration](#) have shown their commitment in accelerating clean, sustainable, just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions following various pathways, as a means of enabling strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth and achieve our climate objectives. To this regards these states have called for;

- Emphasizing the importance of maintaining uninterrupted flows of energy from various sources, suppliers and routes, exploring paths of enhanced energy security and market stability, including through inclusive investments to meet the growing energy demand, in line with our sustainable development and climate goals, while promoting open, competitive, non-discriminatory and free international energy markets.

- Recognizing need to support developing countries in their transitions to low carbon/emissions.

- Supporting the acceleration of production, utilization, as well as the development of transparent and resilient global markets for

hydrogen produced from zero and low-emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia, by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized and interoperable certification schemes.

- working towards facilitating access to low-cost financing for developing countries, for existing as well as new and emerging clean and sustainable energy technologies and for supporting the energy transitions.

- pursuing and encouraging efforts to triple renewable energy capacity globally through existing targets and policies, as well as demonstrating the similar ambition with respect to other zero and low-emission technologies, including abatement and removal technologies, in line with national circumstances by 2030.

- Pledging to advance cooperation initiatives to develop, demonstrate and deploy clean and sustainable energy technologies and solutions and other efforts for innovation.

- Taking note of the '[Voluntary Action Plan on Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement by 2030](#)'.

- Recognizing the importance of sustainable biofuels in zero and low-emission

development strategies, and taking due note of setting up of a [Global Biofuels Alliance](#).

-Supporting reliable, diversified, sustainable and responsible supply chains for energy transitions, including for critical minerals and materials benefited at source, semiconductors and technologies.

-collaborating on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, in research, innovation, development & deployment of civil nuclear technologies including advanced and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), in accordance with national legislations. States have also called for promoting responsible nuclear decommissioning, radioactive waste and spent fuel management and mobilizing investments, and sharing of knowledge and best practices, through strengthening international cooperation on global nuclear safety.

-Recognizing the role of grid interconnections, resilient energy infrastructure and regional/cross-border power systems integration, where applicable in enhancing energy security, fostering economic growth and facilitating universal energy access for all.

-increase efforts to implement the [commitment made in 2009 in Pittsburgh](#) to phase-out and rationalize, over the medium

term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.

-recognizing the importance to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation, including renewable energy, as well as energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards phasedown of unabated coal power, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions.

### **Delivering on Climate and Sustainable Finance**

The G20 member states has welcomed the Sustainable Finance Working Group's (SFWG) recommendations on the mechanisms to support the timely and adequate mobilization of resources for climate finance while ensuring support for transition activities in line with country circumstances. The Declaration also called for recognizing the significant role of public finance as an important enabler of climate actions, such as leveraging much-needed private finance through blended financial instruments, mechanisms and risk-sharing facilities to address both adaptation and mitigation efforts



in a balanced manner for reaching ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), carbon neutrality and net-zero considering different national circumstances.

The G20 states through the [Delhi Declaration](#) has endorsed the multi-year [G20 Technical Assistance Action Plan](#) (TAAP) and the voluntary recommendations made to overcome data-related barriers to climate investments. States have encouraged the implementation of TAAP by relevant jurisdictions and stakeholders in line with the national circumstances.

The G20 states have called for recognizing the need for increased global investments to meet climate goals of the [Paris Agreement](#), and to rapidly and substantially scale up investment and climate finance from billions to trillions of dollars globally from all sources. In this regard, states view that it is essential to align all relevant financial flows with these objectives while scaling up finance, capacity building and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing countries. Therefore to achieve this, G20 states through [Delhi Declaration](#) have;

-Noted the need of USD 5.8-5.9 trillion in the pre-2030 period required for developing

countries, in particular for their needs to implement their NDCs, as well as the need of USD 4 trillion per year for clean energy technologies by 2030 to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

-recalled and reaffirmed their commitment made in 2010 by the developed countries to the goal of mobilizing jointly [USD 100 billion climate finance per year](#) by 2020, and annually through 2025, to address the needs of the developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation.

-called for working towards successfully implementing the decision at [COP27](#) on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including establishing a fund. The states have agreed that they will support the Transitional Committee established in this regard, and look forward to its recommendations on operationalization of the new funding arrangements including a fund at [COP28](#).

-called on Parties to set an ambitious, transparent and trackable [New Collective Quantified Goal](#) (NCQG) of climate finance in 2024, from a floor of USD 100 billion a year, taking into account the needs and

priorities of developing countries in fulfilling the objective of the UNFCCC and implementation of the [Paris Agreement](#).

-Recalled para 18 of the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#), urge the developed countries to fulfil their commitment to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving scaled up financial resources.

-called on all relevant financial institutions, such as MDBs and multilateral funds to further strengthen their efforts including setting up of ambitious adaptation finance targets and announcing, where appropriate, revised and enhanced 2025 projections.

-acknowledged the vital role of private climate finance in supplementing public climate finance and encourage the development of financing mechanisms such as blended finance, de-risking instruments and green bonds for projects in developing countries.

### **Conserving, Protecting, Sustainably Using and Restoring Ecosystems**

The final Declaration emphasized on the importance of healthy ecosystems in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, drought, land degradation, pollution, food insecurity and water scarcity.

In order to restore at least 30% of all degraded ecosystems and scaling up efforts to achieve land degradation neutrality G20 states have called for;

- Committing to the swift, full and effective implementation of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (GBF), and encourage others to do the same, and encourage actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

-Supporting the G20 ambition to reduce land degradation by 50% by 2040 on a voluntary basis, as committed under the [G20 Global Land Initiative](#) (GLI) and have noted the discussions on the [Gandhinagar Implementation Roadmap](#) and the Gandhinagar Information Platform.

-Recognizing forests in providing crucial ecosystem services, as well as for climate purposes acting as sinks, at the global and local levels for the environment, climate and people. States have called for scaling up efforts to protect, conserve and sustainably manage forests and combat deforestation, in line with internationally agreed timelines, highlighting the contributions of these actions for sustainable development and taking into account the social and economic challenges of local communities and indigenous peoples. States have also made commitments for

mobilizing new and additional finance for forests from all sources, including concessional and innovative financing, in particular for developing countries.

-Enhancing global cooperation and sharing of best practices on water, and welcome the deliberations at the [UN 2023 Water Conference](#) and [G20 Dialogue on Water](#).

### **Harnessing and Preserving the Ocean-based Economy**

G20 states through the adoption of [Delhi Declaration](#) have committed themselves for conserving, protecting, restoring and sustainably using the world's ocean, marine ecosystems, so as to make progress and in this regard, contribute to the [2025 UN Ocean Conference](#). Therefore to this regards G20 states;

-Have welcomed the Chennai High-Level Principles for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue/Ocean-based Economy.

-Noted the adoption of the new international legally binding instrument under the [UN Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS\)](#) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biological diversity of areas [Beyond National Jurisdiction \(BBNJ\)](#) and have called on all countries for its early entry into force and implementation.

-Supported the [Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources \(CCAMLR\)](#), within the [Antarctic Treaty](#) system, to establish a representative system of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the CCAMLR Convention area based on the best available scientific evidence.

-Reiterated their commitment to end illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as destructive fishing methods in accordance with international law.

-have called for supporting the role of [Ocean 20 Dialogue](#) in making progress to achieve this agenda.

### **Ending Plastic Pollution**

Finally, the [Delhi Declaration](#) has called for ending plastic pollution. In this context, states have welcomed the [resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#) which established an [Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee \(INC\)](#) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including the marine environment, with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024. To this regard states have also called for building upon on the [G20 Marine Litter Action Plan](#) as elucidated in the [Osaka Blue Ocean Vision](#).

## Non-Traditional Security Centre

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