

Towards Indian G-20 Presidency

Delhi Process VI

Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies:
Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations

27-28 August 2022, New Delhi



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Towards Indian G-20 Presidency Delhi Process VI-Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations

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Preface

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS

Over the years RIS has spearheaded the efforts of bringing all stakeholders together to deliberate on South-South Cooperation (SSC), instruments of Triangular Cooperation (TrC) as well as theoretical and empirical frameworks on SSC and TrC for a better understanding of the global development architecture. In this regard, RIS initiated the Delhi Process conferences to bring together the academic community, policymakers, practitioners, civil society and other stakeholders including various international development cooperation agencies.

The first conference in 2013 provided an international platform for such a deliberation and generated a balanced and a well-informed debate. Subsequent conferences (2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019), highlighted the plurality and diversity of SSC, nature of cooperation among the global north and the global south and its linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Deliberations during these conferences helped contribute significantly to the Second United Nations High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40). Through the years

Delhi Process has been instrumental in providing the theoretical and empirical grounding to assert the 'uniqueness' of SSC.

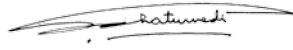
The economic challenges in recent years have been formidable. Fragmented approaches on development, missing local connect and gradual weakening of the multilateral world order have not only resulted in inequities in access to resources but also in reversing the progress on SDGs. The G20 has emerged as a foremost global initiative to respond to global crises in the short term and also suggest longer term pathways on development with strong focus on sustainability. India during the Presidency of the G20 for the year 2023 and has set itself an ambitious and action-oriented agenda on finance, SDGs, environment, sustainable consumption and production and digital transformation. The Delhi Process VI conference focused on the theme "*Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations*" held on 27- 28 August 2022 in preparation towards India's impending G20 Presidency.

The Conference comprised roundtable sessions to allow maximum interactions on the following themes: New Development Paradigm and Principles of Cooperation; Global Governance and Agenda 2030; Development Pathways and New Measurement Approaches. The key issues deliberated upon include new development paradigm, global development initiatives and scope for partnership and cooperation, macroeconomic challenges and weakening means of implementation, recalibration towards SDGs 2.0 and beyond GDP - measuring development and wellbeing, among other issues.

The discussions eventually had strong focus on India's G-20 Presidency as an opportunity to catalyse commitments for equitable and inclusive global development trajectory and strengthen the means of implementation. The connect with IBSA countries taking forward the G-20 Presidency in the coming years was highlighted and discussions were held on the long term initiatives that can be taken up by IBSA countries.

The conference was organized by RIS with the support of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST); Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC); Global Development Centre (GDC) and other partners.

We are pleased to present here key takeaways that emerged from the deliberations of the conference. We appreciate the efforts put in by the RIS team led by Dr Sabyasachi Saha, comprising Dr Sushil Kumar, Dr Dinoj Kumar Upadhaya, Ms Shweta Shaju, Mr Syed Arslan Ali and Mr Arpit Barman for putting together this comprehensive report of the conference. We also note with appreciation the support received from the publication team comprising Mr Tish Malhotra, Mr Sachin Singhal and Mr Sanjeev Karna for arranging the production of this Report.



Sachin Chaturvedi



Day

1

Inaugural Session

KEY TAKEAWAYS





Welcome Remarks

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS

- Delhi Process is one platform where we have promoted, deliberated upon and taken forward India's development engagement with the partner countries, its engagement with the South and recently, the advancement of triangular cooperation.
- This time, the focus is more on India's G20 presidency and I am delighted to have Amitabh Kant, the India G20 Sherpa to be present in Delhi Process 6.
- We are also extremely delighted that this process has also prompted the larger sort of limit within which South-South cooperation has evolved. Brazil and South Africa are the two countries that would take the G20 process forward after India's Presidency ends in 2023 November.
- So IBSA would be the process that would be going forward and all the three democracies have a huge plurality of perspectives and vibrant civil society organizations across the three countries, and this commonality that South Africa, Brazil and India bring together on the table is an extremely good legacy, that we would have from Indonesia to take forward. This is where we all have to work together.
- We are in times of profound change; the global economy is changing in a significant way. We are also realising the fact that inflation is bothering all the global economies, whether advanced economies or emerging markets.
- India is one of the few economies among the emerging economies where we have ended up with negative opposition on the global inflation index, which means the inflation in India is least in the last three quarters where inflation in other countries has gone up, IMF and other Institutions have failed completely in predicting the inflation rate that we have ended up with.
- This idea of bringing back development right at the core of our development thinking, of our economic growth strategy is extremely important. Thanks to Chicago School, we have thrown this word and the process completely out of our remit and we thought that monetisation and financialization would help in terms of taking the process forward. We need to realize

- that development is the core and that's where I think we can address the huge inequalities we have ended up with.
- Augustine Castings, the head of The Bank for International Settlements, has come out with this statement and let me just quote "The sooner policy makers recognise the need for a reset and commit to sustainable growth strategies focused on revitalising the supply side, the stronger and more resilient the global economy will be," and I feel this is important to us.
 - The issues are also in terms of how development finance is addressed. The portion of the development finance, which other countries have been part of, is something that we need to see as part of not only infrastructure building, but infrastructure which is linked with social priorities, infrastructure, not that it is built and no one to use it.
 - It is important that we do not pump in money for infrastructure without local participation; that's what the agenda for SDG, particularly Agenda 2030 is about. It is about localisation of development and bringing in local aspirations and local expectations in the wider global process.
 - India's development cooperation, India's development finance this year has touched a record level of \$6.75 billion. And this is consistent over the last three years when we see this jump in our development finance with other countries. And the rise is extremely discernible across the modalities for engagement.
 - I must acknowledge that the countries that are going to go forward together, the countries that can collate their resources together under the broader UN commitment to SDGs would be extremely important.
 - And that's what the first session is all about where we are trying to see if individual countries and individual priority programs, if they are going to supersede the collective UN commitment, then we are really inviting the global trouble. And that's where our effort and endeavour would be to bring in a sort of convergence.
 - Prime Minister Modi has been pushing forward for taking wider narratives of South-South and North-South Triangular cooperation.



Setting the Context - The Delhi Process

Mr Jorge Chediek

Formerly Director, UN Office for South-South Cooperation and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation

- Delhi Process was an attempt to mobilise the South around the paradigm of South-South Cooperation. As we know, South-South cooperation has a long lineage going back to the last century, but it really took off this century when many countries from the South started to find ways or their own development path that did not necessarily follow the prescriptions coming from the north.
- At the same time, so many of these countries committed resources for this type of collaboration and also set up the institutional frameworks to expand collaboration with other developing countries.
- In that context, India in 2013 put together this meeting to discuss our South-South Cooperation, and at the time, I realised how important it was that a country from the South managed to convene in its capital participant from over thirty countries from the global South to discuss issues for the South from a southern perspective.
- The following sessions of the Delhi Process, with the support of the Office for South-South Cooperation, were to advance the different elements of South-South cooperation, confirm political principles, establish mechanisms, establish parameters for further institutionalisation, and how to make it an essential element of the international global architecture without letting the northern countries, the developed countries off the hook from their compromises and obligations.
- Those years provided a lot of intellectual ammunition and a lot of political push for the process that led to the Buenos Aires Plus 40 conference that took place in 2019.
- At first, the pandemic exposed inequities and limitations of the international system. Even though we were all singing the praises of the global agenda, SDG's and the commitments we have made and the climate successes of Paris, etc., many countries went back to their own national interest and were unable or unwilling to really work for the common global good.
- We have a massive financial impact, the explosion of debt, the inflation phenomena that we thought would not happen and are perhaps one of the gravest threats to the financialised economy. The fire complex that we have put in place since the 1990s.
- The massive economic impact, which I make different from the financial impact because the economy has human dimensions. The economic impact that at the local level implied recession with the consequences of unemployment, social dislocation and even psychological factors.
- The upcoming presidencies will give a new impulse to bring back development to the globalisation process, and I think Delhi can play the same role it played for South-South Cooperation.



Special Remarks:

H.E Ambassador Anil Sooklal

South Africa's BRICS Sherpa

- Of course, it was India soon after your independence that was one of the chief architects of the Bandung process, the Asia Africa summit in 1955, that despite the challenges you had following your independence, you immediately saw the value of South-South cooperation. And I believe that the template for South-South cooperation was set in Bandung as early as 1955.
- We need to bring back development from the margins of the G20 agenda to the centre of the G20 agenda and to go beyond the verbal articulation of setting priorities and need to bring forward practical examples of the agenda.
- In 2010, when the G20 decided that we needed to bring development onto the G20 agenda, we adopted the Seoul Consensus for Development through the nine- point plan and we created the development working group. South Africa was fortunate to be asked to serve as a permanent member of the G20 Development Working Group.
- Part of the problem with the development agenda in the G20, it is still in its developmental stages, if one has to be honest about it. It has never been part of the mainstream. It was a good afterthought, if one could say that the G20 is also deliberating one of the most critical issues on the global agenda, to have the development working group.
- But the structural challenge is that every year each country comes with a set of priorities, not only as the vision for the G20, which is good to bring in refreshing new ideas, and creative ideas, to the G20 agenda but in the development agenda, you need continuity, and there is no continuity, including policy continuity, and this is part of the challenge. All of the G20 members, when they come into the chair will have a set of priorities, including in the development agenda. And at the end of that chair ship it seems to fall by the wayside.
- When Australia was in the chair and the Brisbane Summit, we adopted the 2025, 25/25, that by the year 2025, we must advance women's empowerment to ensure that at least 25% of women are in the workplace. We are far from achieving that goal and where is that within the G20 agenda today.
- Indonesia has set women's economic empowerment as one of the critical focus areas of their chairship. As did Turkey following Australia, and so would the others. But there's no continuity and therefore we fall short of a very vital component of the global development agenda.
- China in 2016, put forward the priority of industrialisation of Africa and the LDCs. But after China's chairship, where is that process? And yet, industrialisation of Africa and the global South, I would say, is a critical component of addressing the developmental agenda.
- How do you bring development into the mainstream because it was very nice, we would have robust discussions and great ideas, in terms of the development working

- group, but within the Sherpa track, development was not even featured in the discussions. It was something that fleetingly caught our interest.
- When South Africa put the issue of illicit financial flows on the Sherpa agenda, it was relegated to the development working group, and then it was given to the OECD to develop a paper on it and that was the end of it. Yet, Africa loses a close to 100 billion US dollars annually as a result of illicit financial flows. Now imagine if that funds could be retrieved and invested into the development agenda, what a difference it would make for Africa.
 - Need to bring development agenda in Sherpa track not only limited to development working group and also Why not have a meeting of development ministers to put development on the centre stage of the G20 agenda?
 - Secondly, the point was made about IBSA countries following the chairship going forward. Now, I think there needs to be coordination. And I think there's a marvellous opportunity here before us, between India, followed by Brazil and South Africa to coordinate what we would like to achieve over the next three years in advancing the development agenda. And likewise, the larger G20 agenda. I think if we can have some policy coordination and some coordination on goals and practical outcomes for the development agenda between the three IBSA countries
 - I was very privileged to be at the founding of IBSA and lead South Africa's first senior officials meeting to Brasilia in 2003. And the IBSA fund for poverty and hunger alleviation is a landmark new template on South-South cooperation. It's a modest fund. But we have invested something like 35 million US dollars in over 30 plus projects in over 30 countries in the Global South.
 - The last point I want to make is how do we stop or at least arrest the continuous weaponization of development? You see this in this current global environment. Perhaps many have described it as an inflection point in human history. Rightly so it is an inflection point and the choices we make going forward is going to have severe implications for our future generations. It's going to have severe implications on the development agenda.
 - Just in 2020, as a result of the pandemic, a further 97 million people were pushed into extreme poverty. And it's generally agreed that we have lost between three or four years in terms of achieving our development goals in eradicating extreme poverty on the global stage. But how do we collectively work towards the deweaponization of a very important issue in terms of global development, in terms of an inclusive global community, and in terms of taking forward what we said in 2015 when we adopted the SDGs, "Leaving No One Behind".



Special Remarks:

H.E. Mr Andre Aranha Correa do Lago

Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil in India

- Multilateralism was capable of creating an agenda, Agenda 2030 of the SDGs that was adopted not only by the G20 but by BRICS, OECD, World Bank, IMF and WTO. Development today is called sustainable development, and the fact that this evolution of the idea of development to sustainable development is built by the developing world since the 1970s.
- When the world brought to the international agenda the issue of the environment, developing countries transformed it into something different, and said we are only going to discuss the environment if it is in the context of social and development agendas. It is the developing countries that have succeeded to transform it into the balance between the economic, the social and the environmental dimensions of development.
- The MDGs and the SDGs are completely different. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are philosophically distinct from the SDGs since they were designed to motivate developing countries to address issues that were long been resolved in developed world. As a result, it was intended to push only the developing countries to combat poverty, provide food security, etc. On the other hand, the SDGs takes a more nuanced approach to sustainability.
- The MDGs and the SDGs are completely different. The MDGs are objectives that were created for developing countries to fulfil certain targets. If one looks at the MDGs, those were about problems that developed countries had already solved, that were not problems anymore of developed countries. So it was designed for developing countries, end of poverty, food security, etc. The SDGs are on the opposite are about sustainability in a more complex way.
- The fact that we're going to have IBSA in sequence as presidency of G-20 is going to be historic. We have to make sure that we have some cross cutting subjects between our three countries.



Special Remarks

Shri Dammu Ravi

Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India

- Delhi Process dialogue is an extraordinary thing and a very important event which is bringing back the agenda of the development into the centre stage of the global debate. The two day's conference will give us an opportunity to collect our thoughts and pass it on to the Sherpas of all the three countries, particularly those who are looking at the development agenda and bringing development to the centre stage of G-20.
- We need to recognise that this time is really challenging, and Covid has already put the economic growth rates very downside and then the Ukraine crisis is creating another kind of challenge for humanity in terms of disrupting the supply chains. Food security and energy security are another dimension of this crisis, putting nations at great risk to even address the livelihood issues.
- Inflationary tendencies that you will see in developed countries, which are not necessarily there in developing countries, would also have a significant impact on developing countries.
- We will see inflationary tendencies contracting economies at a global scale and a lot of challenges for humanity in terms of jobs, in terms of price rise impacting the livelihood issues, tensions in the South China Sea will linger on, and it will be quite some time that there will be stability on the global scale.
- So the uncertainties being there, how will the G 20 leadership handle this, and address these challenges is what is going to be the focus in the days to come.
- We will also see other sentimental challenges, one is the nationalistic sentiments, nationalism versus globalism. In a crisis situation you will see countries typically wanting to take care of their own people, but is it possible to look beyond that and also see who are the people that are affected in other countries? Can we have that Logic of sharing? That is an important aspect we need to bring back into this debate
- We've always seen that the development is very important for developing countries, which is not new it has been going on for several decades, ever since the Post Second World War. Development should be human-centric, it should be demand- driven that the recipient country will have to decide what it wants and that is the underpinning logic of this South-South cooperation that India has taken this development agenda, the development compact forward.
- I think the time has also come to look at a more innovative way of addressing this development agenda. Can we create a win-win situation in the South-South cooperation models, beyond the government-to-government contributions or support or assistance? I think we had to look at the revenue

generating models within the Development compact, make employment central, commercially viable projects, and capacity building should go even beyond just training. Is it able to find logic in terms of employment? It is able to link the skills to employment.

- We have to rethink the priorities and policies, no doubt. But at the same time, when you talk about SDGs, there is an element of development agenda in the SDGs. The challenge is how do you enforce, how do you implement? G 20 is not about having binding commitments, but definitely it brings the debate back on the development.
- SDG is equally valuable, and equally important for both developed and developing countries. But one needs to also find balance there. We have agenda like clean Development Technologies, which is going to actually enhance costs for developing countries. Now the challenge is how make balance between their development agenda in this transition phase. It's easy for country to jettison the targets on clean development and climate change but at the same time, It requires innovation, innovative thinking and putting minds together to find that balance, and that will be an important element for the G20 leadership in the days to come.
- We've always said that the South-South cooperation is purely about developing countries, but today the paradigm of development has shifted. In fact, the North is very much present in the South, and we had to recognise the strength of North which is present in the South and how do you find synergies in that.
- I believe it is perfectly possible because you're able to combine and synergize finance of the North, this technology of the North, the skills of the South and the low-cost solutions of the South, it should be possible to find those cooperation models. I believe we can think in terms of the trilateral cooperation, able to do enduring projects, which are impacting people at the ground level. And that again requires thinking, and putting minds together.
- We cannot leave out the private sector today. The private sector is so aggressive, so vibrant, and so innovative. In fact within India, this startup culture has got out so many solutions to be able to address challenges at the local level. I think that is an important thing that we need to push.
- Some of the ideas and experiments that we have seen, in the digital world today that is revolutionizing our own economy are actually coming from the start-up culture. we need to borrow ideas from across countries, the direct cash benefits were actually started in Brazil. It was a Brazilian experiment which was borrowed and which was experimented successfully in India and we actually enhance its scale which is empowering the common man in a considerable way.
- So we have to also look at the funding part of it. Unless and until we address the financing element, there won't be significant progress in the development agenda. One of which is the hard currency shortages that countries are going to face and they are facing hard currency shortages to be able to pay for those projects in the South-South cooperation or in this development compact models. Now, how do you find that? Can we look at currency swap arrangements? Is it possible to look at counter-trade arrangements? And most importantly, can we link projects to minerals and commodities exchanges? So those kinds of linkages, we need to be discussing whether it's possible
- India, Brazil, and South Africa sequentially would be holding this G20 presidency and it's a great opportunity for us to build a common agenda to bring the development into the centre fold of the G20.



Inaugural Address

Shri Amitabh Kant

G20 Sherpa, India

Thank you, Sachin for organizing this wonderful interaction towards India India's G20 presidency and congratulations also for reviving the Delhi process. My very distinguished panellists Mr. Jorge Chediek, the former Director in the UN Office for South-South cooperation, some very, very distinguished panellists, Mr. Anil Sooklal, the South Africa's BRICS Sherpa, my friend Mr. Andre Aranha, the Ambassador of the Republic of Brazil to India and Mr. Dammu Ravi who's been a very close colleague of mine for a very long time, distinguished guests, many, many distinguished people in the audience, Mr. Amar Sinha who is a great friend of mine, many, many distinguished people here who are sitting here.

India will take over the presidency of G20, around December of this year, till the end of next year. We're going to take over the presidency during very challenging times. We have the Russia-Ukraine war, in today's world, a war going on for the last six months, you have the China-Taiwan crisis, the global supply chains are totally disrupted, we are in the post- COVID era, there are challenges of climate change, international trade has slowed down and the global debt is at an all-time high, it is going to get squeezed out, and therefore growth will get impacted. And global growth is increasingly getting hugely impacted. And actually, the world is getting, America's almost getting into a recessionary period.

So the challenge in the midst of all this is if you look at the Indonesian presidency, you have an actual scenario, where in the G20, the G7 are not even willing to have a photo opportunity with the Russian Sherpa. This is the reality. And it's very important to understand this reality, they're not willing to have a photo opportunity, they're not willing to sit down and discuss, and they're not willing to get together even socially. This is the hard reality of the world today.

But I'm a long- time optimist, I'm a believer that every challenge is an opportunity. And India has great political capital and very astute and very seasoned political leadership to drive the G20 presidency. And to my mind, there are three key issues which have to come centre stage on which I think it's possible to arrive at a consensus.

One is that the world is in need of growth. So, firstly, growth has to be brought centre stage. There cannot be the elimination of poverty, there cannot be the achievement of goals laid down at COP 21 and Cop 26 and climate sustainability cannot be achieved without growth. And therefore, growth will alone will enable emerging markets, the south to lift itself and vast segments of the population to be lifted above the poverty line.

And much of this, huge segments of people who were lifted above the poverty line happened when global growth was taking place. And several countries rode the wave of

growth. And this could happen when international trade grew and blossomed. And therefore, first and foremost, the critical challenge for the world today is to drive growth and bring growth centre stage.

Secondly, I think any growth today has to take place in the context of sustainability, climate change, climate adaptation, climate mitigation, and really driving sustainability and to my mind, this is not a challenge; this is a huge opportunity. This is a huge opportunity as India sees it; India sees this as a massive opportunity, not a challenge. We have not been a polluter in the world. In the total carbon space available, if you look at 1.5 degrees, 2400 Gigaton available, we've contributed only 52 Gigaton, which is 1.5%. We are logically entitled to be on a per capita basis; we are entitled to 17.5%. But the Prime Minister committed to a particular strategy at COP 21 and we are the only country in the world which has been able to achieve its NDC target. None of the G20 countries achieved it. India was the only country which achieved its NDC targets nine years ahead of schedule, nine years ahead of schedule.

And it could do this because of top-class entrepreneurship. So I'm a great believer that much of this change will have to be driven by the private sector. But the challenge is that India is climatically blessed. It does not face challenges from many other countries except the Middle East as far as climatic conditions are concerned, not even China. It has top-class entrepreneurship. But to be able to accelerate the pace of green growth, to be able to accelerate the pace of both renewable and to accelerate the pace of decarbonizing some of the hard to abate sectors, and to become the first country in the world to industrialize without carbonizing, you need finance at low costs. The developed world has been committing to this, but does not live up to its commitments at all.

So actually, in reality, if you were as we analysed in Niti Aayog from Cop 1 to Cop 26, the developed world has been giving long-term commitments and not fulfilling any of its commitments. Not one single commitment and you can

analyse this. From one Cop to another, they keep shifting the goalposts and keep talking long-term goals. So in 2050, you will have another new goal of 2090 or 2080 or whatever. But unless and until we don't achieve short-term goals, it will be very difficult for the world to achieve this.

And when you talk about achieving short-term goals, as has been accepted in the Cop on principles of climate equity and justice, finance has to flow into emerging markets, and finance is not flowing in. And the basic difference between achieving what India has committed to is its ability to get finance at low costs. And unless and until that is made available, and there's very little political capital in the developed world to make that finance available to which it has already committed to.

The second big challenge is that money can flow in from development finance institutions, but most of them were structured for the post-World War II period, in the post-Bretton Woods period. And they're not designed, both World Bank and IMF are not designed for the post-COVID and the post Climate change era, which would necessitate a lot of first loss guarantees, blended finance, and ensuring that large sums of money are able to flow to good entrepreneurship in the emerging markets.

And therefore, this would require the restructuring of developmental finance institutions by enhancing the equity base very substantially by the developed world to enable them to lend for climate finance. And this, to my mind, is one of the key challenges before the world today. And unless that happens, it will be very difficult for the world to achieve its net zero targets. And therefore, climate change will be a very key challenge.

So the first is growth. The second is climate change and sustainability. And the third key perspective has to be the accelerated implementation of sustainable development goals because of the development agenda, and the huge impact the COVID has had in terms of vast segments of the population

slipping back in terms of learning outcomes, health outcomes, and in terms of poverty is a very major challenge to the world. And there can be no growth without lifting people, vast segments of people above the poverty line. A challenge on poverty in one part of the world is a challenge across the world, and therefore everybody must get lifted. And therefore, a huge amount of political capital was spent on acceptance of SDG, it took almost five years to arrive at a consensus on SDG. And I think they are pathbreaking goals, and there's a broad consensus across the world and through the United Nations system on SDGs. And therefore, how do we accelerate the pace of SDGs as we are midway through it. By the time we reach 2030, how do we achieve what was basically meant to be the key outcomes by 2030.

India has done a lot of work on that in terms of localisation of SDG, in terms of ranking its own states, and its own districts on performance. India has done a huge amount of work through cooperative and competitive federalism on SDGs. A huge amount of work, has been done in terms of SDG implementation. I mean, ensuring that electricity reaches every single household, ensuring that roads reach every rural village, in ensuring that everybody gets Covid vaccinated through the COWIN process, ensuring that houses are provided to every single individual, that sanitation reaches every individual, ensuring that water through pipes reaches every household. These are massive targets for a country, which is 1.4 billion, which is bigger than 25 countries of Europe. And therefore, much of this development story flows from the Indian experience. And all this gets reflected in its performance in SDG. And that's enabled India to lift huge segments of the population above the poverty line. How do we accelerate the process of SDG across the world? Through implementation, through very hard-headed implementation will be the third key challenge therefore.

Now when you have a G20 in India, in addition to these three broad perspectives, it's very important to understand

that there has to be an India narrative during the G20, and India must leave behind its legacy and India must do this because it's really celebrating democracy in its 75th year of democracy through the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. And what the Prime Minister says is that we should use the next 25 years by the time India becomes 100 to transform India into a developed country in one generation, transform India in one generation. And that would really mean that India has to accelerate the pace of growth and grow at high rates, and ensure that much of that benefit goes across to people living below the poverty line.

So, what is the narrative that India can build in into this growth story, into the G 20 story?

And I think first and foremost, the Prime Minister's talked at length about life, he's talked at length about lifestyle for environment, that when the Western world was growing, it grew by polluting the world. It had a model where for every 1000 people, you have 1100 cars. So 1000 people, 1100 cars and cities were made for cars and not for people. So in Europe, you have 900 cars for 1000 people. In India, you have 22 cars per 1000 people. So there's a huge opportunity in adopting a totally different model of development. If you're able to adopt a model where you're urbanized, the western world is already urbanised, America has already urbanized, in India, you will have at 500 million people getting into the process of urbanization in the next four decades. The challenge will be to build two America's, you will be building a Chicago every three years. And therefore, how do you urbanise around public transport? How do you recycle your water? How do you recycle your waste? How do you ensure that you're able to use public mobility that will be the key challenge of the transformation because, to my mind, at the heart of growth in the next few decades will be the strategy of the energy transition. There can be no growth without energy transition.

And how do we using the strategy of renewables? How do we use renewables to crack water, then build green hydrogen

and then decarbonise hard to abate sectors, like refineries, fertiliser, steel, cement, long- distance transportation. And that's the challenge where everybody in the world is at the same stage. Everybody in the world is at the same stage. It's like saying that Maruti and Tata Motors are both at the same stage, and Tatas have gone and done electric mobility, and their sales per unit have increased rapidly. And unless Maruti doesn't do that, it will not be able to keep pace. And therefore, you have Mahindra announcing five new SUVs and electric mobility. So everybody in the world is at the same stage, it's an opportunity for everyone, and whoever technologically leapfrogs in this will be the leader in the world. And therefore, the emerging world has to get into sunrise areas of growth, which are going to transform these countries.

And what are these sunrise areas of growth? For a long, the developing world and the southern world have been talking about sunset areas of growth. And as long as you keep talking about sunset areas of growth, it'll be very difficult to grow with sustainability. And therefore, it's important to look at cutting-edge areas of growth, which will enable us to grow at high rates of 9-10%, over the next four to five decades and lift vast segments of the population. And unless you don't go digital, and you don't go green, it will not be possible to achieve this growth. It will not be possible to achieve this growth, because by 2026, Europe will put border taxes, and none of these countries will be able to export steel, cement, nothing, nothing. You will not be an exporting country anymore. You will not be able to penetrate global markets post- 2026. And therefore, we need to go digital, and we need to go green not for America, not for Europe, but for ourselves. We need to transform ourselves to be able to penetrate and become a global champion. That is the challenge.

We need to do what we have done in the digital world. We created an alternative model to the big tech model of the United States of America. In India's case, the data is not owned by Google and Facebook, it's owned by a public entity, the

digital public entities which we created. We have an identity, every single Indian has an identity, and every single, 1.4 billion people have an identity. It's all consent- based. And our payment today is 20% more than the digital payment of the United States of America and China put together. I have not used my debit or credit card for the last three years. I've not gone to an ATM machine for the last three years, I've just used my mobile as my bank in India. And that's what a vast segment of people do. So we have created identity, we have created consent base, we have created payment base, and we created the COWIN which enabled us to do vaccination, totally paperless, cashless.

All the public digital infrastructure India has built, look at Fastag. And as you go along, health and education and nutrition, agriculture, all these digital public health infrastructures on the back of which we've allowed the private sector to innovate. And therefore, India is the only country in the world where Phone Pay competes with Google Pay in the marketplace over the Unified Payment interface, that is, the UPI. It is the only place where Ola and Uber compete in the marketplace. And therefore, we created a unique digital public infrastructure, which has to be replicated across the world. That is the legacy of India.

Here individual data does not vest in big tech companies, but it is individual consent- based. We've not gone around building roads and infrastructure in other countries and created a debt trap for them. That's not our power. That's not the hard power of India. We believe in the soft power of digital India. And therefore, our belief is that India can create a cloud in a box, which can then penetrate, which can then be made available to individual citizens across the world so that individual citizens across the world can be fully empowered. That is the model of India. We believe in empowering citizens; we do not believe in putting them into debt traps.

And therefore, the legacy of India has to be this unique legacy of digital public infrastructure. It has to be a unique

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legacy of how it has done energy transition despite all challenges, nine years ahead of schedule and how it's focusing on green hydrogen to decarbonise. And therefore, there is a huge, huge story of what the prime minister talks about life, that lifestyle for the environment must be changed, that individual consumer choices must change because governments in the developed world will not deliver. They have not been delivering from Cop 1 to Cop 26 and they will not deliver ever and therefore, individuals must take the leadership position, they must transform their behaviour and nudge individuals towards this. And that is what the nudging and behavioural change hold the future. And the Prime minister has had the foresight and the vision to do this.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I'm a great believer that much of this transition, which has to happen in the world, will happen as Mr Dammu Ravi rightly said, the private sector will have to be a very key player, it will have to be the partner in this growth process. India has been the fountainhead of democracy. It's been the motherhood of democracy in the last 75 years, and in the next 25 years as its drives transition, growth, through

behavioural change, through the energy transition, through growth, through digital public infrastructure and through a vast acceleration of its developmental schemes at the grassroots level, to push for accelerated SDG on the ground. I think that is the India narrative which we must build into the G20 story. And unless and until we are able to, the challenge really is to put together all these countries and arrive at a consensus because G20 is all about consensus. It's about learning from each other, it's about building consensus. And that is what the Sherpa does. It builds that consensus during challenging times to arrive at this. And I'm quite sure that the G20 countries, along with the several institutions here, the IMF, and the World Bank, all play a key role; this is a unique opportunity. And I'm quite sure India will live up to this challenge and really provide some very unique political leadership under Prime Minister Modi to really truly take the world to another era of growth, of accelerated trade, and of sustainable and green growth and of accelerated implementation of SDG. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Session 1: New Development Paradigm and Principles of Cooperation



Key Themes:

- New Development Paradigm
- Global Development Initiatives and Scope for Partnership and Cooperation
- Going beyond Modalities of SSC, NSC and TrC
- Development Banks and Resource Mobilisation

*Chair***Shri Prabhat Kumar**

- Global South has been cooperating for many years in various areas. There is political cooperation, Economic cooperation and environmental cooperation, so in many areas, we have been cooperating, and we want to take that forward.
- India Development Partnership has been our one of the flagships and it is the centre of our foreign policy and one of our foreign policy objectives.
- Development cooperation for India takes various dimensions, lines of credit under which India extends concessional loans to countries; a capacity building which started in 1964, and presently we are doing capacity building for around 12,000 people from all over the South every year, around 400 subjects are being dealt with the participation of over 100 institutions in India. Then we have grants for many projects, which is an outright grant.
- India has been in development cooperation even before independence, and one of the studies done by RIS states that our total investment in development cooperation since our independence is around \$107 billion.

*Moderator***Professor Sachin Chaturvedi**

- When the world is going through this profound transformation, and the economy is going through transition, the community that is setting in a strategic and political context to it is also bringing in contestations in the sharp focus, and that's where our role comes in as the community that is committed for development and how we bring in cooperation instead of contestation.
- This session is dedicated in terms of how with various initiatives like Blue Dot Network, Indo-Pacific Economic Framework of US, Global Gateway Initiatives of EU, Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment by G-7; Global Development Initiative and Belt and Road Initiative of China, we can still create space for global cooperation.
- We still have to find out what the development finance should be doing and what development finance institutions should be doing in terms of evolving the innovative financing mechanisms through the MDBs and also through other financial institutions, and this is where our scope for principles that are coming in.



Dr Stephan Klingebiel

- Year 2015 was really a window of opportunity, Paris Agreement, 2030 Agenda and looking at our time now, can you think about something like this on a global scale that we would achieve something like this?
- In this context, 2030 agenda there is a huge need for development investment, and sustainable development investments, and we have a G20 estimate that we need to fill an investment gap of 15 trillion U.S. dollar by 2040.
- There is an Overlap between international climate finance and development finance; part of this investment need is for the transition and climate change transition approach, and this is taking much and more of those resources we are using for ODA.
- Since 2015, we have those additional sustainable finance needs that have increased in a very dramatic way. Just to mention COVID-19 impact - In 2020, for the first time over 30 years, the Human Development Index dropped down.
- The Global Gateway initiative not explicitly but to some extent responds to China's Belt and Road Initiative, that's very clear.
- Global Gateway was launched in December last year, it was announced that this initiative will allocate €300 billion between 2021 and 2027, it builds on some former initiatives like the 2018 EU-Asia connectivity strategy and some other initiatives.
- The main focus of the Global Gateway initiative is on physical infrastructure and it is quite a shift, especially since European countries were used for quite a while, rather focus on soft topics now we have this kind of explicit focus on physical infrastructure. Nature is of course related to what other actors are doing, not at least China, but also India and some others
- €300 billion is about public resources from the Member States and European Union and private investment resources. It brings together European institutions, Member States, plus the two European development banks and European Investment Bank, among others.



Dr Anthea Mulakala

- The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) is an economic framework that was launched in the US in May this year and unveiled more formally at the Quad Summit in Tokyo. It has 14 countries that are involved, representing 40% of world GDP, mostly quad countries plus ASEAN, with the addition of Fiji.
- It is an economic framework, which is much needed by the US and wanted by the US after the US withdrew from the CPTPP and didn't join RCEP. IPEF has four pillars which are around supply chain resilience, clean energy decarbonisation and infrastructure, taxation and anti-corruption, and fair and resilient trade. There's also an element of digital economy and skilling in IPEF.
- IPEF adds a missing Geo-economic component to security and strategic heavy approaches that have been more common for the US in the region, and it provides alternatives for the countries in the region in the Indo-Pacific to Chinese money and resulting Chinese dependency.
- IPEF gives options to countries to partner with like-minded states around building resilience, particularly when countries are dependent on China and right now, there is a lot of volatility in China with markets and economy.
- However, in terms of standard setting, it is largely around many different pillars. It can take time, and when standards take time to formulate – since fourteen countries are involved – investment can take a very long time.
- There's no money on the table yet with IPEF. So a lot of money is expected to be generated from the private sector, but the US government itself doesn't have a pool of money. China has been highly critical of it and calls it "loud but empty".
- Blue Dot Network is again led by Development Finance Corporation in the USA, sort of the quad minus India. Its aim is to promote quality investments by certifying projects that are market-driven, socially and environmentally responsible, financially sustainable, transparent and accountable, and open and inclusive.
- The Blue Dot Network aims to distinguish itself from China's BRI by relying on the private sector
- rather than large, state-owned companies, and focuses on both sustainability and transparency

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- Projects that meet the requirements on sustainability and transparency will receive a blue dot as a seal of approval. It relies on public- private partnership schemes, especially major infrastructure and pension funds, to raise the capital and the necessary expertise for cutting- edge soft and hard infrastructure projects in strategic emerging markets.
- In March of this year, the OECD is participating in Blue Dot and has released a certification framework for the Blue Dot Network, which sets the requirements for the certification and also has a scoring system and a review process.
- Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) G7 initiative was announced at the summit in June 2021 which focus on digital connectivity, health, women's equality, climate and energy security. The idea is that it will raise USD 600 billion by 2027 to fund infrastructure for low and middle income countries.
- Private sector financing is crucial for this, and the question is how to mobilise those investments. The private sector is very wary of investing in unstable economies, also with this initiative, there's no version of the Chinese cynosure which underwrites a lot of the investments that come from Chinese companies.
- It's around promotion of high-quality projects with low environmental, social and governance risks and sustainable economic returns that should be attractive to both investors and recipient countries. Ideally, it could complement the IPEF mostly hard infrastructure focus with softer infrastructure.
- All Three of these initiatives will have some element of countering China as their foundation, which makes them questionable whether the spoken objectives might be sacrificed for other priorities like security or geopolitical interests.
- Countries that are participating can be made to choose sides and that creates uneasiness amongst countries.
- All the three initiatives are focused on rules, standards and principles and are useful in a way that they provide choice. They provided a seat at the table for some countries and opportunities for agenda setting.
- They are multilateral in nature, and many of China's initiatives are more bilateral in nature, but the multilateralism could potentially slow things down with complex bureaucracies to navigate and get agreement.
- Critical is private sector engagement, but it's not clear how the private sector is going to be incentivised or supported to participate. So they're big on ideas at the moment but vague on the implement.
- lastly, all of them are subject to the vagaries of US politics. By the time PGII or IPEF are implemented, the US may have a new government in power.



Dr Zhou Taidong

- Global Development Initiative (GDI) consists of 6 key principles, including a people-centred approach, development as a priority, benefits for all, innovation-driven development, harmony between man and nature and action-oriented approaches.
- Over the last about 8 to 10 years, China has emphasised a lot about the green transition and low carbon development, pledged not to build any coal plant project abroad. This reflects the principle of harmony between man and nature is reflected on the ground.
- GDI also includes eight priority areas: poverty reduction, food security, Covid19 and vaccines, financing for development, climate change and green development, industrialisation, digital economy and connectivity in the new era.
- There are about like 60 countries that are joining this initiative, and currently more than 100 countries expressed interest in it. Multilateralism will be a key under the GDI, and more appetite for triangular cooperation will be expected.
- GDI & BRI will be pretty much running in parallel. GDI is evolving and dynamic because currently it's less than one year and is expected that there will be more dynamics or more evolution of GDI.
- If we are saying development paradigm, we would see BRI is more economic growth oriented and GDI is more development oriented. The BRI is more about hard infrastructure but GDI is more about the soft side - about livelihood, technology transfer, capacity building, rules and standards.



Ms Anita Prakash

- I would take this opportunity to define the connectivity paradigms, but explain the principles mainly in terms of India oncoming G20 Presidency and what could be the key recommendation in terms of making funding available for connectivity projects or infrastructure projects.
- Connectivity covers several dimensions of international growth strategy which is also true for the developmental agenda in the G20 and in the 21st century, all connectivity plans have Asia at its core.
- Southeast Asia, East Asia, they all have been model of Trade and Economic Cooperation and have very dynamic regional value chains.
- Much of this region's prosperity and growth, and trade dynamism is due to the huge efforts they have put in ensuring hard and soft connectivity, and this model is now being emulated in other parts of South Asia, West Asia, and even Central Asia.
- Asia is now a centre of pan-regional connectivity initiatives and this is where the several connectivity paradigms come in - The ASEAN model of connectivity, BRI, Global Gateway, the building blocks for the Asia Europe connectivity. All these connectivity plans are aimed to deepen Asia economic dynamism.
- The European strategy, at least in the Europe-Asia connectivity, aims for sustainable, comprehensive and the rules-based connectivity.
- US has the ITAN for providing assistance and support for infrastructure, and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018. There have been a lot of comments on the size of the fund committed for this particular project, but that's part of the US paradigm as they are much more reliant on their direct investments in the region, which is far more superior than any other trading partners in Southeast Asia and East Asia – way ahead of China and Japan.
- The pathways to developing principles for finances for connectivity projects lie in cooperation, but so far, the opposite has been seen to be true; competition is the key driver among most of the connectivity plans.
- G20 already has several guidelines on connectivity and infrastructure projects to support the governments and financial institutions, to meet the global standards of governance, sustainability and even investment pathways.

- The need for the oncoming G20 Presidency is to have a consensus around mobilising funds; to evolve a multilateral or plurilateral cooperation platform that can provide a predictable, informed and facilitative environment for mobilising funds and converging the governance, sustainability and investment pathways.
- It is important to note that there are about USD 120 trillion assets among private investors - Including institutional ones which are available for investment but are not forthcoming, and this is exactly where the governmental cooperation requires to come into play, the need is to create investment facilitation for infrastructure projects. This is built on a similar analogy for investment facilitation for trade.
- Emerging new paradigms of connectivity are based more on bilateral and trilateral collaboration for economic linkages, for example the new supply chains like AJI that Australia, Japan, and India have established. So these new paradigms of connectivity can also be included for a better justification for cooperation for funding of connectivity.



Professor Ivan Oliveira

- According to data released at the last meeting of the G20 Development Working Group, the unmet financing needs for SDGs have expanded dramatically over the last few years, particularly during the COVID crisis, from \$2.5 trillion to \$4.2 trillion yearly. So, the challenges previously existed, are now substantially bigger.
- According to statistics presented at the most recent meeting of the G20 Development Working Group, the unmet finance requirements for SDGs have expanded dramatically over the last few years, particularly during the COVID crisis, from \$2.5 trillion to \$4.2 trillion yearly. So, the obstacles previously existed, and they are now substantially greater.
- We also have seen an explosion in debt, especially in low- income and middle- income countries, since these are the countries that were more affected in this crisis. Also, the Global financial market does not work for poor countries, they essentially overprice risks, and they overreact to any kind of instability.
- G20 during the Indian Presidency could be a very important point in re-engaging in reviewing the way we are going to restructure debt.
- The Multilateral Development Banks have been playing a very important role in different countries they should be seen as a very important channel to review public finance towards development in developing countries, and again, I think it should be one of the critical aspects of development finance in the G20.
- In the infrastructure working group could be quite well connected to what the development working group in the Sherpa track is doing, so that is critical to bring about a real change and also to deliver on some of the critical issues we're discussing today.



Mr Federico Bonaglia

- We have discussed on the importance of changing the development paradigm by going beyond aid, recognising the emergence of new players, recognising the fact that the agenda is much broader and cannot be tackled by aid, and development is not only development cooperation.
- There is recognition that we need to do things differently. But whether there is an emerging consensus and whether there are compatible paradigms, it's increasingly called into question.
- We need to set the expectations right about what we can achieve, whether we can achieve a kind of grand scheme, grand architecture, where we all agree on something like the 2015 miracle year, where all the different frameworks got fall into place? Or are we going to have a fragmented outcome and have to leave with a kind of suboptimal outcome?
- G-20 Working group place a very important role which is not exploited to its fullest, which is an incubator. When you say "you have to deliver concrete outcomes," you have every year pet projects specific priorities and you lose a little bit of continuity and the ability to think deep and think long and to develop some kind of common ground that would help advance multilateral cooperation.
- How can we make the different initiatives work Better Together? We must recognise that they're different and they try to pursue different interests. Each one of these initiatives aims to create opportunities for partner countries and for the promoter, but they also aimed at creating and enlarging the sphere of influence.
- We need to recognise that there are certain interests that are difficult to reconcile, so coming up with a common approach may not be that easy, or saying that we need to move towards the same values is probably not going to work.
- There are certain common interests like Green Transition, dealing with discontent and inequality, and I think the G20 can help making this initiative work Better Together if it manages to define some common desirable objectives that should be pursued through these initiatives.
- It's important to define some kind of voluntary high-level principles that can help explain to the private sector, to investors what the G20 collectively aim to advance because there is a lot of confusion. There are many standards, and many principles, and investors can be confused.
- Working with Africa is important because this is a continent which is the youngest and is going to play the same role that Asia played in terms of adding to the pool of world labour and other billion people. But we shouldn't leave other regions behind, and this is a bit of a problem.



Professor Mustafizur Rahman

- We are looking forward to India's G20 Presidency with great hope, anticipation and expectations. We appreciate the constructive role India is playing in the region and globally towards welfare of people, democratisation of global institutions and improvement of cooperation among nations. Low income countries (LICs) and least developed countries (LDCs) are pinning high hopes on India's G-20 presidency
- At present there are 46 LDCs, a category which was first identified in 1971, with 25 economically vulnerable countries as members of the group. My own country Bangladesh was included in the group in 1975. Over the years, between 1971 and 2022, only six LDCs were able to graduate out of the group; in contrast, another 27 countries joined the group. This regrettably speaks for itself as regards efficacy of the supportive measures that were promised by the global community to help these countries come out of economic backwardness and address their vulnerabilities. However, it is also to be noted in this backdrop that 16 LDCs are now slated for graduation out of the group, at one go.
- In South Asia, three of the four LDCs – Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan – will be graduating over the next two to four years. There will be formidable challenges that these countries will be facing to address the implications of graduation and in making graduation sustainable. India's G20 presidency can make a difference in this backdrop.
- Graduation will mean that the international support measures (ISMs) in place for the LDCs, in the form of preferential market access, flexibilities and waivers as regards obligations under the various WTO Agreements including the TRIPS agreement, and aid for trade, will no longer be available to these countries on graduation. For Bangladesh, the graduation rubicon, with its attendant challenges, is November, 2026.
- The graduating LDCs will have to make a crucial transition from preference-driven competitiveness to skills and productivity-driven competitiveness. No doubt, LDCs will need to undertake their own homework, but they will require international support as well to make graduation successful and sustainable. In view of this, I would like to bring on board what the G20 under Indian Presidency could do to help these countries in order to enable them to graduate with momentum, and to ensure that their graduation is sustainable.
- India can take the lead in the design of a new set of International Support Measures for the graduating LDCs, in areas of market access, compliance enforcement and technical and financial support.

- SDG implementation is yet another challenge for the graduating LDCs. For Bangladesh, to meet the SDGs by 2030, an annual investment worth \$70 billion will be needed over the next nine years. LDCs will need financial support to meet the SDGs and confront climate impacts.
- Many LDCs are also making a second transition – from low income countries (LICs) to lower middle income countries (LMICs). Majority of the graduating LDCs are indeed going through dual graduations – LDC graduation and Middle income graduation. Middle income graduation will entail challenges in terms of access to financing because once a country graduates from LIC to LMIC status, their cost of borrowing will go up. For example, they will no longer be eligible for lending from the soft window of the World Bank, the IDA loan, with its 0.7% interest rate, 40 years of maturity and ten years of grace period. Graduating LDCs will need access to concessional finance to address their newly emerging challenges.
- International cooperation will also be needed to address the issue of capital flight from LDCs, LICs and LMICs. In Bangladesh, according to the global financial integrity report, over the last 10 years a staggering amount of more than \$50 billion of illicit financial outflows have taken place, with the larger part going to some of the G20 countries. India could take the lead to put in place a mechanism to address this problem.
- Many graduating LDCs are likely to face debt pressure and debt stress. Sri Lanka’s recent experience is quite distressing but also educative for the LDCs and graduating LDCs. Graduating LDCs will need more meaningful cooperation and debt waiver initiative to deal with debt repayment, debt servicing and likely debt distress.
- As is known, India, Brazil, and South Africa will assume the next three presidencies of G-20. This should help us develop a predictable strategy in support of graduating LDCs. One year is a rather short time, but if we think of three years, these three presidencies can do much to help address the challenges facing the graduating LDCs and low income countries. I have highlighted some of these challenges in my brief statement. Initiatives can be designed by keeping the medium term actions in the perspective. We look forward to India to provide leadership in this context and initiate measures in this regard.



Dr N R Bhanumurthy

- For the next 2-3 years most of the advanced countries are going to grapple with double-digit inflation for a long time and developing countries like us, have to face those challenges coming from advanced countries.
- We are going to face this public debt situation for a long time and most of the countries are going to face how to service those public debts for a few years and at the same time how to revive the economy from or to come back to the pre-pandemic situation.
- India and China have showed how the savings have played a major role. The kind of growth that India has experienced in the last 15-20 years is largely a savings led growth. The causality is actually from savings to growth and then lead to more resources for human development. I think that causality needs to be brought back to the discussion.
- In the last 20 years we've already seen how globalisation has played a major role, and many countries actually prospered and a perfect co-integration between countries in terms of bringing down the tariffs and bringing down other non-tariff barriers so that everybody could benefit out as part of the globalisation.
- But in the past 6-7 years, what we are seeing is actually some kind of a Co breaking happening in terms of whole globalisation, and largely it's happening because of the kind of tariffs that have been brought in, and tariffs also have its impact on the resource mobilisation.
- Tariffs and resource mobilisation don't have a kind of linear relationship; it is a nonlinear relationship rather, there is a negative relationship between the tariffs and resource mobilisation.
- In the recent period, the way we brought in tariffs, I think it will have a huge impact on the resource mobilisation and subsequent impact development goals.
- We might have to bring the India success story of how we dealt with these Aspirational Districts, and there's so much of literature on that, how it has been helping in addressing the SDG's at the local level.
- With regard to the UPI, again, there's so much discussion in India that UPI is actually becoming a public good, and there is so much discussion about digital payments. I am again coming back to this issue of savings that we also need to talk about digital saving infrastructure.



Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

- We fail to distinguish that there are different types of infrastructures necessary for the development process, and there are certain infrastructures which are to be provided at the global level or maybe at a regional level, which can be called the global or regional public goods.
- Infrastructure mechanism and the financing for infrastructure that we discussed, unfortunately, did not try to capture that component (infrastructure necessary for the development process), which is very important for the process of development.
- For the last 50 years, when in 1972 the “Limits to Growth” book was published, from then on, we have been very keen to prove that growth brings development, and we have tried to bring in a sort of a linkage between growth and development as a direct one.
- Over the years, it has been found very categorically that growth does not necessarily mean development. Development has got a qualitative component in it, and it cannot be just measured by some way or some parameters of growth in terms of growth in GDP.
- There is no paradigmatic shift observed yet but the time has come for us to think in terms of paradigmatic shift, in terms of our understanding of the difference between growth and development.
- We have to think in terms of an arrangement for public investment at the global level to take care of the investment infrastructure that is required at the global public level. Short-term examples can be the Covid financing mechanism. It requires basically a sort of pandemic-related insurance funds which can be generated with a global public investment.
- In terms of making a difference between investment and development cooperation, it is an investment which is meant to create resources for consumption in the future. It should not be compromised and considered to be equivalent to ODA or any development assistance programme.
- Financial arrangements have been made in terms of efforts by China or efforts by Europe or efforts by the USA apparently say the same thing, but they are developing different objectives and forms for that. It is necessary because the funds for investment in infrastructure are linked to the internal interest of the concerned parties.
- There was no necessity to make a US fund for infrastructure, a European fund for infrastructure, or a Chinese fund for infrastructure. Had the objective been the same and intentions been identical, then the fund could have been the same, and there could be a single fund to generate and make infrastructure push.

Open Discussion

Professor Abraham George

- We need to look towards bilateral financing aspects within the South South cooperation and to ensure whether there are no crises or debt traps engulfing from these finances towards southern countries.
- We need to look towards the issues of covid-19 pandemic, food and energy crisis and all kinds of supply chain bottlenecks impact on achieving SDGs and plans to improve their infrastructure development
- G20 should pressurise multilateral agencies to reform themselves so that more funds are available for developing nations to achieve their sustainable development goals and their development needs
- The financing needs can be via non- traditional ways of provision of SDR rights as traditional ways that have benefitted rich rather than needy countries.

Professor Sita Prabhu

- The mechanisms for implementation of SDGs are still up in the air, and therefore I think we need to look at a global compact on how we get to the SDGs
- Contestations about infrastructure funding and the way political economy considerations are, we need to focus on prioritising the types of infrastructure that need to be funded, whether it is IT or physical or social infrastructure.

- We need to change the mindset of countries that have taken the backseat and pursuing self-interest in an unabashed way even during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Inequality is conducive to a higher savings rate and the SDG goal 10 talks of reducing inequality. If we were to really succeed in reducing inequality, what would happen to the savings rate is a question that we need to consider as well.

Professor Balaji Parthasarthy

- We need to address the issues of distributional consequences of any development, and over the years, we have noticed declining amount of returns to labour vis a vis capital.
- More recent scholarship has shown that global convergence is also becoming divergent, so we are declining inequality at the global level, and we're having inequality increasing at the local level.
- The amount of returns the gig economy worker gets under disguise of flexibility is becoming extremely, extremely harsh. Thus, we need social architecture to protect these workers while also ensuring that they have work opportunities.
- We need to focus our attention towards the return on investment we get via venture capital.

Professor Ari Sitas

- There are three levels of points that I want to discuss:
- Firstly, what India should be doing now, that is take driving seat when taking the G20 Presidency.
- Secondly, what should the Delhi process be doing in order to create the necessary voices for those voices to be heard?
- Third is the idea of localization and the need to work together in order to create a development model and to be able to tell the other levels where public investment should.

Dr André de Mello e Souza

- Global development initiatives seem quite amorphous and vague. It lacks a financial timeline, it lacks priorities on countries or even regions and even on development issue areas, it also lacks priority, and it doesn't help to say that it will aim to accomplish the SDGs, because the SDG covers basically everything related to development.
- How does the GDI reflects Chinese views and approaches towards development differ from these other Western initiatives?

Ms Sabina Dewan

- We need to recognise that the agenda between the global South and the global North cannot be a common agenda beyond broad priorities of climate change, and financial stability, but we didn't see such a corporation during the time of Covid-19. Thus, there is a need for designing new paradigms for global development that are not defined by the experiences of the global north but are actually premised on the experiences of developing nations and the global south.
- We need to broaden our priorities when we are talking about labour- intensive growth taking into account of the quality of employment provided, gender equity and women labour force participation of women, the climate change and energy transition and finally, facilitated by carefully composed growth that is labour intensive in the context of today's economy and not some notion of what labour intensity means in the past and industrial policy that is relevant for the global South.
- Need for funds and investment directed towards health, education, social security and Infrastructure

Ms Renana Jabhwala

- We need to focus on providing finance to low-income countries towards self-employed or micro-entrepreneurs, especially women micro-entrepreneurs, 90 % of micro-entrepreneurs have a turnover of less than \$15000 a year.
- The provision of a financial stream towards this low to the base of the income pyramid, the low-income people who are micro-entrepreneurs which would push both consumption and growth from the grassroots.

Shri Prabhat Kumar

- Our position on BRI is well known, and Territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country must be respected in all the initiatives and in South- South cooperation; this would be transparency and also a financial commitment or responsibility as we see some problems in our neighbourhood. So, when we do projects, the financial responsibility should also be there.



Special Luncheon Session

Theme- “Cultural Connect and Philosophical Underpinnings of Development”



*Moderator***Professor Jyoti Chandiramani**

- If we study the factors economy considering land, labour and capital- then the Session I of the Delhi Process VI, covered issues related to land- and the area transformation from rural to urban - given the world is increasingly getting urbanized This area transformation will be further impacted by climate change posing severe challenges for the vulnerable sections of society. Moving onwards -the ground realities of the labour markets, reveals the increasing absence of women in the labor market - showcasing low levels of female labour force participation rates (LFPR). This further depicts a skewed picture showcasing gender inequality, and when it comes to capital - financial flows is characterized by the illicit flow of funds, which poses challenges with respect to creating global funds for global schemes and enterprises. Such flows reduce domestic resources and tax revenue - reducing fiscal space needed to fund poverty-reducing programs and infrastructure related with basic needs in developing countries.
- Given that climate change will impact the marginalized and therefore saving lives and livelihoods requires urgent action to address both the pandemic and the climate emergency.
- The SDG agenda for 2030 - will only succeed if India succeeds - and therefore localization of SDGs and how India is going to lead this in near future is very crucial. With India assuming the presidency of the G 20 - all eyes are on how India will cope with the multitudes of challenges

*Chair***H. E. Ambassador Anil Sooklal**

- We are familiar with Samuel Huntington's famous Clash of Civilization, more recently he speaks of the world being geopolitics being characterized by inter- civilizational dynamics.
- Global geopolitical scenario is characterized by 4Cs: cooperation, competition, contestation, & conflict and will now be characterized by 5Cs in this decade by China and others as characterized in 4Cs
- Thomas Friedman in his book speaks of living in the age of acceleration and there is a number of factors descending on the human psyche simultaneously; globalisation, new technologies and climate change and biodiversity loss. Apart from this, two further factors are more relevant in recent challenges faced by us; The pandemic and major power contestation and conflict.
- How do we interpret the inter- civilisation dynamics and their impact on development cooperation, especially in the age of the donor and recipient paradigm that has been fostering the Western culture and understanding of the recipient countries who are countries of the global South, which has led to contestations and conflict because we are not just fostering our worldview, we were forcefully imposing our worldview as a part of development?

- We see this in the current era where the rise of political Islam has led to major contestation between the West and the global Islamic community. The rise of China and how they view the world quite differently from the Western perspective and the rise of BJP and focus on rising of Hinduism using the so-called soft power tool in advancing Indian thought throughout the global community in an unassuming, non-confrontational way; using soft power but using actually so-called hard power in advancing their worldview forcefully.
- Thus, the theme of this meeting is referring to new paradigms in understanding their way of Development Corporation and interaction is conducted in a very globalised and challenged worldview; the cultural underpinnings, philosophical underpinnings and these soft so-called total package of soft power underpinnings and its influence in terms of advancing Development Corporation as a positive tool for a better understanding more inclusive global world where we appreciate each other in this global, rich tapestry that we have of our various cultures, histories and richness of philosophes working together not in conflict with each other, but underpinning the new type of development paradigm that we want to place on the global stage.



Speaker

Dr Seshadri Chari

- What is happening when we look at the present developmental paradigm? Has the existing developmental paradigm failed to solve the problems of the universe? Looking at the past history of aspects of all international relationships (from World wars, Atlanticism, Eurocentrism, Eurasian centrality, bilateralism, unilateralism and multilateralism) we can conclude that we are not able to cope up with the development issues that the globe is facing
- The western world looks at the existing development paradigm into the development aspects as growth. When discussing growth, the topic of profit becomes central. Profits come from trade, commerce and business. Thus, more one manufactures and trade defence products and is able to sell them to maximum number of countries. This can be done by creating various flashpoints through conflicts. In order to settle the conflicts, one needs more defence products; thus more defence products are manufactured, and thereby GDP and so-called happiness index improve. The most important question arises from the fact that where does happiness lay since happiness doesn't arise with conflicts.
- In order to have a growth strategy, we forget the ultimate objective of growth. When we look at the entire globe as a market, as an area where one has to benefit, where one has to draw profits

from, this issue of strategy comes and instead of dealing with and the other rest of the world as partners, we take them as strategic partners. This strategic partnership is the not the ultimate objective of growth.

- The existing development paradigm is based on consumption. More consumption, more production is required, and more resources, this leads to competitive effort for resources in order to consume more as consumption is linked with GDP and GDP is linked with happiness. However, as per Schumacher's book Small is beautiful, the chapter on the Buddhist economy, he says with an example that The Indian way of treating a disease is the advice given to reduce consumption first; thus lesser consumption and greater the happiness, happiness lies in giving up.
- Thus, we must adopt a development model in which we place less emphasis on consumption and more on happiness. We need to shift the economic paradigm away from consumption and production but meeting the needs of individuals, groups, communities, state and the society as a whole.
- Unfortunately, the whole paradigm of development has started on a wrong note as the earlier models of the economy by neoliberalism and neo socialism focusses on individual ownership versus state ownership and neither community nor social ownership was part of maximizing happiness.
- we need to have a paradigm shift in economic programming from GDP to Gross National Happiness Index (GNH), global development happiness as suggested by various economists, earliest by Professor Mahbub ul Haq proposed in 1990 that the World Economic report should have more social progress in terms of Social happiness and Happiness Index. Even Aristotle said "wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else".
- The philosophy behind the new development paradigm should consists of 5 principles;
 - » Samaan (Dignity)- the need for Development partnership and not aid givers, One who gives is not actually the giver one who takes is not actually the taker.
 - » Samvaadh (Dialogue)- MDGs were decided without dialogue and SDGs have been decided with dialogue, so any developmental aspect has to have dialogue as another template.
 - » Samriddhi (Shared Prosperity)- Prosperity of not one percent but collective prosperity. We cannot have a rich India with a poor neighborhood
 - » Suraksha. (Security)- There has to be a correlation between global, regional and national security. There cannot be one country which is extremely secure and the rest of the world which is absolutely insecure.
 - » Sanskriti and sabyata (civilization and culture)- There has to be a dash in addition to civilization and cultural aspects.
- We need to include a theoretical basis and have the new templates for the old theoretical practice and where there will be the practical idea of collective benefit though communism talks of maximum benefit to maximum people, but the Indian philosophical thought says all benefits for all people. We don't look at the world as a market. We look at the world as a family.

Moderator

Professor Jyoti Chandiramani

- The 5-point philosophy - people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership forms the very basis of the global order, which is camping on seesaws. Every decade, faces its challenges and finds some solutions - with G20 since its establishment, has attempted to address the varied global challenges - be it financial, economic recession, health contagion and the need to address global health security along with the changing geo-political framework impacting the global economies. In its present format the G 20 has come a long way and hopefully, collectively there will be more innovative solutions that we will find in the collective wisdom, integrating the Cultural Connect and the Philosophical Underpinnings of Development.



Closing remarks

H.E Ambassador Anil Sooklal

- Are we moving back to theory of *Clash of Civilization* by Samuel Huntington? India has taken the chair of the G20 at a time when I believe the G20 can become very fractious. Firstly, the Russia-Ukraine war has polarized the world. Secondly, Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan has created a major fault line in the global geopolitical environment.
- There should be a common recognition that we all have a great heritage, and culture philosophies that can enrich human society as a whole and move away from competition and contestation to cooperation and coexistence, and I believe this topic has to be further unpacked to see the value that it can bring in a very polarized and dangerous world if we allow it to go in that direction.

Session 2: Global Governance and Agenda 2030



Key Themes:

- Adaptation at and for Multilateral Institutions and Global Governance
- Macroeconomic Challenges and Weakening Means of Implementation (Finance & Technology)
- Declining enthusiasm for leveraging multilateral institutions
- Need for recalibration towards SDGs 2.0



Chair

Dr Carlos M. Correa

- South Centre is an intergovernmental organisation of developing countries. It was set up by developing countries and works for developing countries. India is one of the founding members of the South Centre. The South Centre supports developing countries in negotiations in areas such as international trade, investment, human rights, intellectual property and public health, and provides technical assistance on the basis of bilateral agreements with different governments.
- The current context of multiple crises is worrying. Thus, 60% of low middle income countries and 30% of middle income countries are in debt distress.
- There is a need for G20 to address issues relating to global common goods and to assess whether we are building back better, greener and fairer post- COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, the distribution of vaccines should come under multilateral governance so that vaccines are provided equitably to countries in need.
- Developing countries need to create coalitions to address issues of their concern in a manner that reflect their own interests, such as the negotiation of a treaty on marine genetic resources beyond national jurisdictions and the proposed legally binding instruments on businesses and human rights and on the right to development.
- G20 needs to address transfer of technology. There has been a constant refusal during the last years by developed countries to talk about transfer of technology; however technology is essential for development.
- A G20 agenda must be effective beyond rhetorical statements to ensure that technology is made available. The code of conduct on the international transfer of technology negotiated in the 1970s was an example of efforts in that direction; new approaches and models need to be found.



Mr Mario Pezzini

- *Vision for Sustainable Transition*
- The discussion shed light on the following things:
 - » Rising inflation and increasing discontent for the same should be taken into account, for instance, the explosion of the ticket prices in Chile, rising price of transport in Brazil, rising prices in Colombia, Ecuador, Tunisia etc. It is in many cases disruptive, and going through constitutional processes is not necessarily the solution but policy-oriented solution should be there.
 - » Africa has been expressing discontent with aid and development
 - » The unexpected geopolitical events arising from the Russia-Ukraine war have taken everyone by surprise.
- Areas where G20 should take action:
 - » Bring development and development finance back to the agenda; A different form of cooperation and development is needed that is not based on charity but on solidarity. The development of countries based on measures such as GDP should be reconsidered
 - » Growth and finance: Development cooperation was focused on injecting resources into the countries lacking them. Need to reform the rating system; systematically developing countries are underrated or the risk is overrated by mechanisms that are non-transparent, not based on the objective indicator and are decided in a small room with very few actors. There is a need for redistribution of resources to countries like Africa (Africa is receiving 5% of the SDR).
 - » illicit financial flows
 - » Need to finance youth and women; There are extraordinary experiences in developing countries about that.
 - » Compact for Africa under the German presidency did not work. We need not look only to issues for finance;

we need to know where to invest and recreating the condition of trust. One is obviously rating, but the other one is to investigate where to invest. This can be done by i) creating South Africa a hub for the production of vaccines including R&D required for it, ii) special economic zones that specialise in certain areas and produce part of the regional value chain, iii) address the small and medium sized firms in Africa which are very often informal, but form a large majority of the economy.

- G20 should propose 30 areas in Africa where some experiments are done on policy for small firms.
- There should be a representation of Africa in the Security Council and in G20, and other groupings/ institutions.
- As of now, cooperation is discussed by the past colonial countries in an organisation where there are no developing countries sitting and giving their perspective. This should change as is mostly decided by the non-developing country G20.
- Development is much more than a policy of charity. In G20, if we propose more discussion between the Financial Group and the development group, the risk is that those people will discuss only about money, without discussing objective, without discussing modality, so the need is to have an innovative discussion in the G20.





Dr André de Mello e Souza

Reforming Multilateralism in times of Contestations

- Multilateralism has been in a crisis well before the pandemic happened. But it became evident and visible when COVID-19 struck.
- Institutions are weak and fragmented in general. And there has been called a shift from thick multilateralism to thin multilateralism, which means that institutions and agreements had previously legally binding mechanisms, legally binding provisions and enforcement mechanisms but now there are increasingly non-binding agreements or voluntary declaration, which have no enforcement mechanisms.
- For instance, the shift from the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement, while Kyoto had punitive measures for parties that failed to comply with its targets, the Paris Agreement relies on the so-called nationally determined contributions, which are by and large voluntary.
- Similar has been the case with the shift from MDGs to the SDG's. SDGs are a bottom-up mechanism, it is inclusive, democratic and broader in scope than the MDGs. However, it lacks objective, quantifiable and measurable indicators and countries can establish their own priorities. The countries are largely free to pick and choose whichever SDG's they want to pursue and continue to pursue goals that they might have pursued anyway, even in the absence of the SDG framework. This raises the issue of the impact of such a framework.
- As 2030 approaches, there is a need to think about an SDG 2.0 framework or a postponed revised version of the SDGs.

- There is a need to differentiate between those SDGs that entail the provision of global public goods (such as SDG 13, which deals with climate change) from other SDGs that entail only policies that work at the domestic level.
- Provision of global public goods involves collective action problems, and therefore, they need to be stressed. Strong institutions - thick multilateralism - are necessary when global public goods are involved.
- The crisis of multilateralism is related to the shifts in the distribution of power, and leadership as well as the rise of populism and nationalism.
- Multilateralism has not always failed; 3 examples from different areas of global governance- i) GATT has largely succeeded in opening markets in the post-world war; ii) Montreal Protocol 1987 has succeeded in curbing the emissions of gases that destroyed the ozone layer; iii) Peacekeeping and peace treaties sponsored by the UN in several contexts of conflict have also succeeded in promoting development and stability.
- Multilateralism is currently in crisis, and it is crucial to provide global public goods because by their very nature, these goods cannot be provided by only a few countries getting together.
- Need to talk about the new Cold War, it is crucial, and it should be a part of the discussions in the G20. However, G20 is not an institution that deals with security. It is not part of the security regime, and it cannot solve the problems of the new Cold War. Those problems need to be tackled by the UN Security Council or by the powers themselves.
- Inclusive and efficient institutions are the need of the hour. Inclusivity does not involve only giving a seat at the table to previously marginalised stakeholders (developing countries, least developed countries) but giving space and decision- making powers to non state actors of civil society and the private sector as well.
- G20 is an institution where there are stakeholders that are the largest economies. They are capable of bringing about change, and 20 countries are manageable group It helps solving a lot of the collective action problems.
- There is a window of opportunity for the G20 that should not be taken for granted, with the G20 Presidency being occupied and sequenced by India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA)



Dr Swarnim Wagle

Mainstreaming Development in Global Governance

- Issue of provisioning of global public good is not innate but a policy choice. For instance, the case of the distribution of vaccines has not been equitable. Vaccines are not technically global public goods since they are not non-rivalrous and non-excludable in nature. However, by producing them in cheap and abundant quantities that they appear to be de facto non-rivalrous goods.
- Many of the development challenges fall in the continuum of pure public good and pure private good. So what are some of the issues that need to be mainstreamed more aggressively going forward? Some of the issues are captured in SDGs - climate emergency, the spread of communicable diseases, financial instability, safe use of new technologies, unsafe migration, terrorism, cross-border conflicts and nuclear non-proliferation.
- Is the present system of multilateral cooperation, equipped to tackle the under provisioning of global public goods, and do we need new institution?
- New institutions are coming up, such as the Green Climate Fund aimed at the LDC's, Chinese policy banks like China Development Bank, AIIB
- There is a need for adapting and reforming existing rules and principles of such institutions. The principles for global public goods should focus on mutual compatibility between international cooperation and sovereignty. It is crucial to address systemic issues of operational and implementation part since the traditional modality of financing is tailored to national jurisdictions (for instance, institutions that provide ODA-like assistance at bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels).

- Since the global issues are too big, they need to be broken down, and regional organisations can level intermediaries for the provisioning of global and regional public goods. There is a need for 'multilateralising regionalism'; for instance, in the case of climate change, there is the melting of the Himalayas in South Asia, which is affecting 10 major river systems of the world and which is a regional issue to be dealt at regional level.
- Global public goods should be seen as a new type of policy challenge, and they should not be confounded with ODA. Many of the GPGs affect both the rich and the poor countries alike, and they need to be seen from the investment mode of thinking, and they require policy interdependence. Hence there is a need for multilateral cooperation.
- Some of the developing countries, particularly the LDC's, continue to need special and differential treatment (CBDR). There is a need to advocate for preferential market access, concessional finance, and extension of concessionary provisions on TRIPS and other agreements. They need to be made relevant by updating it for a smaller set of countries with narrower set of issues.



Dr Fahmida Khatun

Recalibrations needed for SDGs

- Development or economic progress which was being made by countries was flawed even before the pandemic struck since it did not include the social aspects of development. Issues of distributive justice, and inclusivity of growth were broadly ignored.
- COVID-19 has exposed the fragility of health systems across the world and impacted learning severely, particularly in the poor countries because of lack of technology. It's going to take another generation to recover from the learning losses.
- Since education is an enabler as well as a source of inequality, the learning loss due to COVID-19 has caused intergenerational inequality between and among countries.
- With COVID-19 and new shocks, there is increasingly a need for redesigning or re-defining some of the SDGs. But which one to pick? That's a big challenge because many of these SDGs are interlinked, and each one is important for equitable and inclusive growth. Four things that need to be focused on:
- Countries need to invest in developing a robust health system which is strong, accessible and affordable for all people.
- Create an education system which gives access to knowledge for everyone and then it is linked with the technological access as well.
- Have a robust social protection system; huge resources are needed at the country level for countries to strengthen their social protection system through direct support, cash and food support.

- Environmentally sustainable development strategy and investment in climate change. Countries which are vulnerable to the impact of climate change, like Bangladesh, require a huge amount of resources as well as technology.
- Mobilisation of resources from various sources is required, including public sector, public, private investment; blended finance etc. blended finance is generally a source of investment in the energy sector. Investors have very little appetite for the sectors which are linked to poverty eradication, and reduction of inequality, for youth and women in the SME sector.
- Post COVID-19, many children couldn't attend schools, boys were looking for work and girls were married off, child mortality increased, kids who have come back they are not able to cope; this a new and much stronger force of inequality



Dr Sandhya Iyer

Localisation of Development and Global Interconnectedness

- How do we link the localisation issues with the larger multilateral processes that are already in place? Are we trying to talk about the localization situation, where global systems will place a decision on the local communities, local societies as to what they ought to do? Or are we going to make it plural and try to see what they really are looking for?
- Development is an overarching process which takes a very dynamic phenomena and which is not linear, whereas growth could be linear.
- The idea of localisation in identifying local problems and giving global solutions is a dependency framework which will not work in the 21st century.
- Localisation has to be seen through two lenses: plurality and bottom-up and people-centric approach; while making 'solutions' for the people, their voice is paramount and should be considered.

- Global South has been a remarkable partnering space where countries have come together to deal with issues, not just GDP but respecting physical ecology, environmental systems, social contracts and human well-being. The global south needs to document its knowledge structures more strongly and collectively, and therefore the role of academia and think tanks is very crucial in the same.
- There is a need to consider 'Glocalism', where local systems play a key part in the global development debate. There is a need to go from local to global instead of global to local.
- When considering localisation, there is a need to accept that societies are heterogeneous, societies are plural, and therefore their understanding of development will also be plural. So we cannot go by a one-size-fits-all measurement of development. It is not going to work, and therefore, even developmental cooperation has to take into account of this.
- Post pandemic recovery, rebalancing cannot be achieved by working purely on accountability at national levels. Need to make global systems accountable for national failures.
- Need to keep working towards a new framework of global public goods since goods earlier considered private (e.g., vaccinations) are now come under the purview of public goods; no good can be permanently classified as public or private.
- Presidency of G 20 in the next three years is going to be in the middle-income countries and it is the responsibility of the G20 to consider the issues of middle-income countries, especially acute pressure of poverty, food security, rise in malnourishment, out of school children, woman getting married early, family planning problems, rising wealth inequality.
- G20 needs to be aware that it's not a homogeneous group, and middle-income countries are going to be the close partner in the global recovery.
- G20 finance track has to place the importance on SDG and the IBSA group needs to act as a pressure group.
- The issue of empty indicators in SDGs -there are concepts for which there are no methods that can be created for national-level comparison, need to be mindful of the methodologies.
- We can't expect too much on the private sector, which has not really been a partner at all so far, the role of state and civil society would have to be much stronger if Agenda 2030 needs to be achieved.
- South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation is the only way we can strengthen the role of developing countries in shaping our global future.



Dr Jorge A. Pérez-Pineda

Global Cooperation and Role of Private Sector

- The role of the public sector is key to development finance, bringing development to the centre stage, growth and global public goods as to create incentives or emerging forms of collaboration with other actors such as private sector
- Since Private Sector is relevante and is included in many initiatives such as the GPEDC, there is a need to promote interagency, intra- platforms coordination and collaboration, multilateral finance as a complment and technical cooperation, instead of necessarily having more financial resources, other things can be done apart to the use of money, regarding adoption of norms, standars and international commitments for example, to achieve the SDGs through PS and cooperation agencies or developing frameworks for multistakeholder partneships. There is an opportunity for Indian Presidency in G20 to bring this issue to B20.
- To bring in diversity in investment and strategic collaboration, going beyond public private partnership is crucial to bring private sector to the arena to complement financial resources with tools, models, protocols or forms of collaboration to strength PS engagement in SDGs and the global agenda
- We need more coordination with the private sector engagement and government; the G20 space could be one of those areas of coordination as we have B20 embedded in it. These kinds of debates do not happen and therefore, we need to start to bring private sector and civil society to these meetings as well. Need to align private sector efforts with a better governance, with a better finance.
- Need to keep in mind the advancements made in South-South and Triangular Cooperation and BAPA+40 process and take those inputs as well to improve the multi stakeholder approach for the SDG considering these different modalities of cooperation and the role of Private Sector on them.



Ms Maria M Ntembwa

- Indian presidency of G20 serves as a great opportunity to bring the challenges faced by Africa to the forefront and help in finding a solution for them.
- Different regions of all are at different levels of development in Africa. While some countries in Africa have developed others are grappling with basic issues of access clean drinking water, without which result in diseases in the population which put extra pressure on the health centres and ultimately on the government to use little available resources to health services.
- African region is rich in minerals and land, and tourist spots, so there are many areas of cooperation and partnership. The principles of South-South cooperation, such as mutual benefit, it's beneficial for Africa as well as beneficial for the investment partners. African countries should therefore not be looked at on the receiving end of aid always as its resources can be exchanged for economic gain.
- Need for giving seat at the table so that the people from Africa has an opportunity to learn from others, express the challenges and also be able to find a solution to their own problems.
- Civil Society Organisations are significant while we talk about issues of development. Even in Africa, there are a lot of civil society organisations, and they are on the ground and are more familiar with the needs of the people. It is vital that they be brought to the table when policies are being made.
- Issue of low investments in women groups -a lot of these small investments may look small, but they play a very significant role in poverty alleviation, as families livelihood are uplifted using these same resources. It is therefore important to look at finance directed at women's and youth programmes.



Dr Saikat Sinha Roy

- Need to consider the framework of sustainable development, which includes social, economic and environmental perspectives:
 - » Economic - currently, the global economy is in downswing, which is likely to continue in the near future with major economies going into recession; the drivers of stable growth are missing. In contracting economies, demand contraction along with supply disruptions are on since the pandemic, which need to be talked about on equal footing. Further, high rates of inflation in both developing and developed countries constrain growth prospects.
 - » Social - With pandemic, there is employment contraction and especially, declining female labour force participation. This is more visible in developing countries and LDCs. Across countries, there is rising poverty levels and income inequality. Poverty is multidimensional; inequality has many faces with inequality in production scale as well. This is worrisome especially with widening income gaps since the onset of globalisation. The multiplicity of factors that determine inequality - institutional factors, economic factors, social factors - need to be taken into account while arriving at a common policy for G20 countries.
- » Environment - climate change is of paramount importance, especially carbon footprints in various economic activities. Climate change involves two kinds of risks: Transient & Macro-economic. Investment in zero emission technologies will result in a lower investment in productive sector, which affects the macro-economic indicators in the economy. On the other hand, if this investment is deferred to maintain growth and productivity, it will have an adverse impact on human civilization. As a result, there is a trade-off between investing now and investing in future. This aspect needs to be dealt with great attention, as this trade-off has profound impact on the macro economy and related aggregates. Nonetheless, investment in green technology is the need of the hour, which needs to be pursued vigorously.
- SDG 2.0 - There is a need to widen the scope of SDGs along with reduction in development policy uncertainty for SDGs to be more effective.

- Focus on regional blocks of development and later on it can multilateralised. People who are in the periphery should move towards the centre with economic and social inclusion as the main focus of policy making in G20 countries.



Professor T. C. James

- When you start thinking of new development paradigms, that means you are not either happy with the existing paradigms of growth or they have not delivered what you expected.
- Challenges to global governance are not something new. Since the time when nation-states came into existence, a number of institutions and international treaties have come up. Several challenges come up, and they are not identical, so the mechanism to handle such challenges shouldn't be catered to specific challenges.
- How do you decide about the institutional capability or achievement of an institution?
- New challenges require rebooting of SDGs, but certain principles should remain constant. It should be focused on sustainability, and should retain the economic, social and environmental part of the goals.

- All these policy making and effective implementation of SDGs and the widening of its scope for G20 countries require micro level data on a continuous basis.

The development should be life centric instead of human- centric covering sectors like health, poverty, one health, one world, environment and climate challenges.

- The current state of development is lacking moral and ethical values. Science and technology, and trade and commerce have made immense progress but fears of insecurity, dangers of annihilation through weapons of mass destruction, poverty, and environmental pollution exist. We need to have certain commonly accepted principles, including justice for everyone, justice for the environment, justice for all living with ethics, equity, fairness, inclusiveness, and participatory decision- making.
- Cooperation is required in the face of ensuring distributive justice. The cooperation should be centred on solidarity and not on charity.
- The South should come up with a proposal (instead of just responding) for a new development paradigm and for restructuring the institutions. The three consecutive presidencies by the middle-income countries of the South is a good opportunity to begin with.



Ms Shivali Lawale

- Impact of hyper- nationalism and geopolitics on development cooperation should be considered.
- There has been a tendency of countries to be more inward-looking recently with the rise of nationalism and the emergence of the extreme right, which is a challenge to the concept of development cooperation. There is also a rise of unilateralism and the emergence of trilateral cooperation, such as the India, Australia, France and India, Israel and UAE collaboration.
- Against the backdrop of hyper- nationalism, could we get a good development cooperation is truly de-hyphenated from geopolitics?
- Recalibrations needed for SDG's and the localisation of development and global interconnectedness: There is a need to recalibrate the national SDG plans to be able to incorporate the flow of migrants- both man made and natural crisis, for instance the refugee crisis in Syria, Ukraine, Myanmar and Afghanistan.
- Could the migrations augment the rise in hyper nationalism?

Open Discussion

Mr Gerardo Bracho

- Due to the early irruption of the Cold War, the network of multilateral institutions that the world adopted at the end of WW2 never really worked well.
- When the Cold War ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall, we missed the opportunity of bringing to life the multilateralism anchored in the UN.
- With the mounting of global challenges (such as climate change) and a new Cold War on the horizon, we are now paying a very high price for such grave mistake
- In the current situation, the G20 -under Indian leadership-- seems like the most attractive and effective institution that might allow us avoid a second edition of the Cold War, and help us recreate the multilateralism that we badly need in these challenging times.

Mr Woo Chan

- There are many Korean companies doing business in India by making a factory and manufacturing line in the country. Young Indian people are needed to support their business. This is a great opportunity of blending the contribution of the private sector with Korean government ODA.
- India is one of the few countries that make it compulsory for the companies like Hyundai, Samsung etc to invest 2 per cent of their profit for the development of India.

Dr Pam Rajput

- Accountability mechanism is important (like the G7 Accountability Report coming out).
- There is a need for a gender perspective to the new development paradigm that we are seeking otherwise, it will be pointless talking about women in the economy.
- Where are the women in the discussion on global governance, policy issues, or setting up advisory committees or taskforces? Inequalities have been exhibited during COVID-19 pandemic and there were about 70 per cent women as front-line workers.
- While considering localising of SDGs, who knows better than those women what poverty is? Do those people know who framed this global agenda of SDGs. So there is a need for their voices to be there in planning and implementation as well.

Professor Jyoti Chandrimani

- Following challenges were identified:
- How does global governance bring ethics and, values, solidarity into the system in the backdrop of a geopolitical framework?
- Climate change is again a challenge, and it is going to make the people at the bottom of the pyramid even worse off. So while inequality exists to a certain extent, there needs to be discussion on an approach towards basic needs for everybody. Basic needs have to be put into the forefront in G20 and even while we are talking about localisation of SDGs.

Professor Ivan Oliveira

- IMF has created the Resilience and Sustainability Trust Fund last May, which was supposed to have USD 300 billion. However, we will end up with less than USD 100 billion. Brazil has not been contributing as they are not in accordance with the way the IMF is managing the Trust fund. The countries that are in need, the ones that are highly indebted, will not be able to get the money.
- Indian Presidency of G20 need to advocate in changing the way IMF is managing funds like the Trust fund and ensure the funds are going to the places that are in need.

Mr Federico Bonaglia

- The Chinese G20 Presidency was very keen on making sure that the Agenda 2030 is mainstreamed across the G20, with a specific concern about developing countries, by drafting Action Plan. However, mainstreaming of SDGs did not happen. Sustainable development is needed, and it is about global public goods, North-South, or addressing rich-poor divide.
- Issues of SDRs or illicit financial flows should not be restricted to the Finance track alone.
- Global public goods cannot be discussed as global goods are about climate change; it is discussed in another group. And other working groups are not discussing sustainable development in G20 countries. India should focus on Action Plan 2.0 in the context of such issues.

Ms Anita Prakash

- Trade always creates winners and losers, and development policies also do the same; we have to accept it only then we

can have adjustment policies or alternate policies to be created at national and regional level, which are related to social security, education, alternative infrastructure, including macroeconomic policies.

- The choice between development and inequality will appear every time an international cooperation agenda is pursued, such as climate action, energy transition, trade agreements. So creating simultaneous adjustment policies are important in any development agenda.

Dr Abraham George

- approach towards SDG and priorities related to global governance have to be changed. This is because in 2015, when the SDGs were made, globally economies were doing well and there was much larger cooperation among countries.
- However, post- COVID era, it is the opposite: Growth rates are coming down, and most of the countries are staring at a prolonged recession. Money left for development cooperation with developed countries is limited, and cooperation among governments is on the decline.
- Along with growth, the focus should be on human development like education, countering hunger and extreme poverty. The priorities and approaches for development need to be corrected to make it inclusive and equitable, life centric and people centric and sustainable.

Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

- By 2030, we are supposed to achieve the sustainable development goals, but we will not be achieving them, and we have started arguing that we should reformulate

and start, and this process should start today.

- The consecutive middle income countries assuming presidency in G20 provides an opportunity to think about the restructuring of SDGs and how to go about post 2030.
- Dr Seeta K Prabhu
- While thinking about the future and SDG 2.0, there is a need to address the current challenges being faced and what can be done now.
- G20 countries account for around 80% of GHG emissions and yet there is no framework or policies to contain the emissions. The nationally determined contributions (NDCs) do not really address the goal of limiting the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Reforming of the Bretton Woods Institutions should consider the fact that countries are being pushed into the debt trap; As on 15 March 2021, 85% of the total loans sanctioned by the IMF have conditionalities attached, which includes fiscal consolidation, which will in turn lead to wage cuts, increase in consumption taxes and cuts in public expenditure.
- How can we avoid the structural adjustment wars of the 1980s? Question to the G20-what can be done now while focusing on the future?

Dr Rana Hasan

- NGOs are not considered a stakeholder in development even though their role is significant as they are close to the downtrodden; they have concerns for the weaker section of society.
- They need to be considered so that they can take part in the discussion of exploring the development and growth.

Mr Atul Kaushik

- It's not enough to have a seat on the table, inclusive decision-making is the key
- Ques to Dr Andre: If you get the CSOS and the private sector on the multilateral trade table, but the government does not follow what they're saying on the table, where do the civil society and the private sector get their agency? And how do you ensure or how do you secure their agency?

Dr Subhabaran Das

- Development is the continuous process, so we should think about the future generation in that case.
- Climate change is one of the important topics and we should concentrate on the Green GDP. For green GDP, we should focus on the green financing that is basically government green bond that can be issued.
- Vaccine diplomacy and global governance

Dr Sabyasachi Saha

- What implications do we see in the process of norm setting at this point if we take the inclusive approach?
- Do we imagine the recalibration of SDGs to happen at the level of the SDGs or at the level of implementation?
- There is unfinished agenda around finance, technology and on data. How do we have the agenda on data for development and data for SDG, and how to connect both of them?

Professor Balaji Parthasarthy

- The issue of technology transfer and the availability of capital-intensive technologies only in the more affluent countries needs to be considered.
- The issue arises largely because of IPR considerations; while talking of IPR, there is an assumption of the existence of property (P). So, the challenges faced by countries like India or Africa is that there is no property. It is important to include the people who are working at the grassroots and who have the tacit knowledge to address the wicked problems.
- We need to have a different model of institutional structure and necessary financing to support those kinds of technology.
- Designing institutions to support innovations with grassroots actors is needed

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

- Four issues that need to be discussed and elaborated upon:
- Address the disconnect between finance and development
- Address the disconnect between the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action agenda and Agenda 2030.
- What do we do with finance and technology which are the cross-cutting themes of 2030 Agenda?
- How do we bring macroeconomic variables into the forefront as economies are grappling with squeezing financial space, Inflation, unemployment and fall in a revenue collection?

Session 3: Development Pathways and New Measurement Approaches



- Key Themes:**
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Beyond GDP - Measuring Development and Wellbeing



Chair

Professor S. K. Mohanty

- One of the key sub-agendas of the discussion is SDG 12 which ensures sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns globally. The issues of SCP had been formalised at the Rio summit of 1992, though the debate started in the 1960s and 1970s. The Rio summit of 2012 on SCP Implementation issues came up to ensure resource efficiency problems, how issues can be decoupled and how countries can support SCP implementation.
- The SCP issues are biased towards developing countries as they are expected to reduce consumption in order to achieve reduced global emissions as per Paris Agreement. This is unethical in the sense that developed countries have already achieved a particular threshold of consumption whereas the developing countries of Asia and Africa are yet to achieve their respective consumption threshold.
- As per different studies, it is not possible to reverse the damage caused majorly by developed countries in reducing global GHGs. On the production side, the reduction of GHGs is one of the major priorities of the Paris Agreement to achieve a reduction in global temperature by 2 degrees Celsius. The production of goods and services is majorly outsourced from developing countries, which are heavily consumed by developed countries leading to high emissions in developing countries. Hence, the question remains - will it be possible for a developing country to grow at a sustained pace with a reduction in GHGs? On the global emission side, ecological footprint per capita using the Sustainable Society Index indicated that developing countries are far better performers than developed countries.
- While comparing the countries in the world, it has been debated that the GDP estimation across the world is a poor indicator. The introduction of HDI in 1991 resolved, to some extent, the measurement issue by introducing variables of health and education. However, it has failed to capture the environmental and has limited social dimension aspects. Additionally, the Happy Planet Index covers well-being, life expectancy, inequality and ecological footprints, however, the relevance of the index is still picking up.
- The developing countries are facing various developmental challenges, especially in the context of sustainable consumption and production, well-being, and Human Development Framework. We need to go forward 'beyond GDP' measurement and look for alternative pathways for development along with a new and viable measurement approach.



Moderator

Dr Bernabe Malacalza

- There is a incongruence between metrics of development and the agenda 2030 which sees development as multidimensional. Development is not exclusion, it is inclusion.
- We need to discuss the dominative narrative that Development is unidimensional and linear. Thus, the underlying and crucial question is why the metric established in the World Bank report in 1978 continues to be the determinant of this reductionist concept of development, the per capita income taxonomy, which is an underrepresentation of the universe of development.
- The issue for this session comprises of new measurement approaches to development and wellbeing, whole of society approaches, need to go beyond GDP and implication for policy, new framework for Human Development and Sustainable Consumption and production.



Dr Rana Hasan

New Measurement Approaches to Development and Wellbeing

- The discussions of the previous sessions and keynote addresses have been excellent.
- We have heard different views about development:
- What is it about? Is it about consumption? Conventional approaches treat more consumption as better. But there are clearly those who disagree with this.
- How do we measure it? Here, there seems to be unanimity: GDP per capita is clearly insufficient. We need an array of measures.
- How do we promote development? And does it conflict with sustainability?
- These are difficult questions. But, from a measurement perspective, I think what we need to do is clear. I will say a few words about this.

On measurement.

- First, we must have reliable measures of household consumption and incomes. We must have reliable and disaggregated measures of prices for estimating cost of living and inflation. These need to be not only nationally representative, but they also need to be representative at relevant subnational levels.

- Second, we need high quality data on enterprises – both formal and informal. We need to understand what firms are producing, what markets they are serving, how many workers they are employing and their key inputs.
- Whatever one may think is the appropriate pathway of development, without a solid understanding of what is happening to household consumption, how much people are earning, and the types of enterprises they are employed in, it is very difficult to formulate and assess the policies that will get us to achieve any vision of development.
- Now on this, a key question we must ask: Are we developing strong national statistical systems? Are we funding our national statistics offices (NSOs) appropriately, and ensuring they have appropriate organizational structures and human resources?
- A study funded by the UN Statistics Division in 2015 had noted that the backbone of a national statistical system are the population census, agricultural/economic census, sample survey capacity, and national accounts. Strengthening these in the developing world would probably require more than \$200 million alone. Unfortunately, very limited amounts are available for this purpose.
- Now, some say, we can by-pass the NSOs. We are in the world of Big Data. Certainly, Big Data present tremendous opportunities across sectors and themes. But we need to recognize that many types of Big Data are highly unrepresentative. They tend to capture well the lives and actions of higher-income groups. Not so, the digitally unconnected.
- **The bottom line:** Big Data is a great opportunity. But let us not underplay the massive investments we must make in our national statistical systems and the apex role of the NSO.
- **On financing:** Data is the classic public good. We simply must find ways to finance it and make it publicly available.



Ms Renana Jhabwala

Whole of Society Approaches

- When discussing development, the missing market for women empowerment and the informal sector in developing countries should be prioritized. Development can only succeed in developing countries when the countries can lift the lowest strata of the pyramid (poorest 40%). Especially strong attention should be directed towards the poorest of poor households and women households (Single mothers that are primary bread earners).
- The solution for this problem lies in recognition of this problem by the government, civil society and kept in various political agenda. There needs to be a well-established data system for women workers, which through quantitative and qualitative analysis, provide visible and viable statistics. We need creative solution for women employment and to increase their income. Since most of the women are Micro entrepreneurs (which consist of 64% informal employment) which come under informal sector in developing countries, there is a need for providing requisite finance to this sector.
- Providing requisite finance can be done by sharing resources and free flow of information among

developing countries, providing a well-functioning financial system which caters to vulnerable entrepreneurs and self-employed, especially towards women. These financial tools can consist of Microfinance, Venture Capitals etc. Private sectors need to work with the government to ensure availability; however questioning of which private firm will play this role is still an important point of discussion.

- In most of the development measurements, the informal sector is quite missing. This is contributed due to the lack of data availability as discussed extensively under statistical issues. To solve this issue, recognition of contribution done by the informal sector is a must for any developing country as it plays important role at grass root level of development and the recognition should come from local to international level.
- There is a need for continuous skill development and upgradation in the gig economy sector. These economies need to establish a certain minimum income threshold followed by social securities (old age pension), health care and most importantly, child care system, which remains almost non-existent in developing countries. Lastly, finance trade should reach informal economy as well and not just cater to organized sector.



Professor Amitabh Kundu

Going beyond GDP and implications for Policy

- Two and a half years of the pandemic has been a disaster as much for the Asian economies as for their statistical system. India has postponed conducting its Population census and some the critical surveys, as in many other countries in the less developed world. Consequently, there exist no accurate estimate of population for any recent year for several Asian countries, not to say about poverty and unemployment figures.
- Policy makers, planners and researchers in India are trying to determine, with the inadequacies of the data system, whether the trajectory of recovery from the economic disaster caused by the Pandemic will be V shaped or K shaped, the latter indicating a sharp increase in inequality in the growth in income across socio-economic categories. Some have stipulated that the process of economic recovery in Asian countries will make the rich richer and the poor poorer, but no robust data are available on consumption expenditure at household level, to take any definite position in the debate
- However, the share of Asia in global GDP, which has gone down from about 50 percent in the eighteenth century to 11 % in 1961. is predicted to go up to 48% in 2050. The shares of Asia and also that of the LDCs in the global GDP are likely to rise significantly over the coming three decades and their rate of growth would be significantly higher than the rest of the world. .
- In the absence of the data from the ground level through robust surveys due to Covid 19 in several developing countries, international agencies like the IMF and World Bank have made attempts to estimate poverty, unemployment etc. using alternate data sets or through mathematical modelling. These give erroneous impression regarding the ground

realities. As per a IMF working paper, there is no poverty in India which has been followed by another paper from the World Bank putting the poverty level at around 12%.. All this confusion is due to not conducting the regular Census and Surveys on time..

- We need to emphasize the need to immediately conduct surveys and bring consumption expenditure data in public domain in India as also in all developing countries. We need to discuss the multidimensional poverty index brought out by NITI Aayog, its robustness and comparability with the UNDP figures for other countries. The significant increase in the gap between income poverty and multidimensional poverty over time should be a matter of real concern for all developing countries, including India.
- The average growth rate of HDI at global level was 2 % per annum during 2000 to 2010, but it came down to less than 1% for developing countries in the last decade, which should be a matter of anxiety for policy makers. Unfortunately, HDI growth rate in case of India too has been going down approaching zero level but there are distinct signs of improvement in the year 2021 and 2022.
- The inequality adjusted Human Development Index, being brought out by UNDP since 2010, provides information regarding inequality in income, health and educational dimensions, enabling cross sectional and temporal comparisons. The analysis, in its report for the year 2020, divides 189 countries into 4 categories (Very high HDI, high HDI, medium HDI and low HDI) and provides temporally comparable figures for the time period 2010-2020. It is noted that the countries with *very high level of HDI* record high income inequality but the health & educational inequalities are low (Table 1). While considering the countries in *high category of HDI*, the income inequality is noted to have gone up from 20 percent to 28 per cent but the health and educational inequalities have doubled from the low figures of 5 and 6 percent respectively for the top category. In the *medium category*, inequality in income is less but that in health is double and that in education is two and a half times the figures of the *high category*. The

bottom category, with *low levels of HDI*, records increase in inequality in all three dimensions, the highest figure being for education. Here the income inequality is higher than the *very high and medium* categories but those in health and education are alarmingly higher than all other categories.

- In India, educational inequality is higher than that even the *lowest category in HDI*, although those in health and income are less and comparable with those in the *medium category*. Furthermore, gender disparity has been recorded to be extremely high, higher than several less developed countries, as per a large number of indices, constructed by various UN agencies.
- In sum, the gender and education inequalities emerge as major areas of policy concern in India. Furthermore, income inequality has shown an increasing trend during the past couple of decades while the health inequality has gone down significantly, thanks to the strategic interventions by the state and central government.
- A large segment of students in India, as in other countries in South Asia, going abroad for studies, including school education, results in heavy drain on the foreign exchange earnings. Emphasis must be given for improvement of quality education in the national education policy India so as to meet the demand for quality education of the higher and middle income groups in the country. Scholarship and other support system for the people in low income groups should enable them to access the quality education. This can be done with development cooperation with other developing countries in Asia, taking some initial academic and technical support from the western countries. There are opportunities available within the global South that need to be used.

Loss in Human development Index and its three Dimensions due to inequality 2020

Countries having	Health (Life Expectancy)	Education (Years in school)	Per Capita Income (PPP)	Overall Index
Very High HDI	5.2	6.4	20.4	10.9
High HDI	10.1	14.3	28.0	12.9
Medium HDI	20.8	37.1	19.7	26.3
Low HDI	30.8	37.9	25.1	31.4
India	19.7	38.7	18.8	26.4



Dr Seeta K Prabhu

New Framework for Human Development

- The human development approach emerged out of a large series of consultations during the 1980s under the rubric of the North South Round Tables in which various academicians and policy makers were involved. The UNDP was entrusted with the preparation of the Human Development report, which is by now its well-known flagship product.
- The HD approach is much more suitable at the current juncture as it embodies concepts of equity and justice.
- The main four principles of the Human Development Approach (HDA), equity, productivity, participation & empowerment and sustainability; are not treated as trade-offs for each other. The concept of sustainability and equity are seen as two sides of the same coin; while equity generally relates to intragenerational justice, the intergenerational dimensions are looked at by the sustainability concept.
- The concept of sustainability in the human development approach is broader, encompassing and modelled after the Brundtland Commission report of 1987 that included the economic, social and environmental dimensions. These three dimensions, when seen in the context of the current scenario, are important, particularly for middle-income countries that are experiencing a crisis which is largely due to the capability trap, or lack of skills and capabilities that has resulted in their growth rates being stunted.
- At the level of the population, there is also social unsustainability that is evident from the social unrest growing across countries.
- Within the environmental sustainability dimension, it is important to distinguish between physical, manmade, and natural capital, none of which can be treated as a perfect substitute of each other. Moreover, when a positive rate of discount for the future is used for project selection, it leads to resource depletion as it gives priority to the preferences of the current generation over that of the future generations.
- Unfortunately, the success of the HD approach is masked by the HDI as the concept of human development has become a prisoner of the HDI and has attracted more attention than other valuable dimensions of the human development approach. There is a question of responsibility that is embedded in the sustainability concept of the human development approach, which comprises responsible consumption and responsible production.

- Referring to the inequality adjusted Human Development Index, in India, it is important to note that educational inequalities are the highest, with 36% or more of the value of the education index being lost due to inequality, as compared to the inequality loss in the indices relating to income and health.
- Two aspects of measurement that need to be highlighted going forward; firstly, a vulnerability index which should include economic, social and environmental vulnerability. I think an attempt has to be made to measure vulnerability and look at risk and capacity as well as resilience of people. Secondly, intergenerational aspects are crucial and within the intergenerational dimension, we need to look towards education mobility and occupational mobility, which are important in themselves and also serve as redistributive measures.
- Lastly, while it is expensive to collect local data, participatory methods can be used to generate data at the local level, which through suitable mechanisms can be vetted and aggregated to be included in official data that is made available. With due diligence of statistical agencies such mechanisms can lead to better measures of development.



Dr Sabyasachi Saha

Sustainable Consumption and Production

- There is need to contextualize Sustainable Consumption and Production within the scope of national thinking and domestic policymaking. In that context, led by the PM, India has come up with the articulation on 'LiFE' meaning lifestyle for environment. This is the idea whose time has come. Here, pathways and strategies are of key importance.
- When we are talking about the SDGs, the focus on Sustainable Consumption and Production i.e. SDG 12 is of importance, but it has a limited agenda. The underlying targets and indicators cover certain areas like food loss and in other areas indicate circularity in production systems. When it comes to sustainable consumption and production and their impact connected to LiFE we need to look at opportunities beyond decarbonization.
- We need to ask ourselves, whether we can create the path dependence around sustainable consumption and production. When we are talking about industrially advanced countries those who also have advanced technology ecosystems, despite their dismal commitment towards climate finance, what they are perhaps doing is to look for technological alternatives to mitigate climate change.
- Technological alternatives are just going to extend the agenda in a way where we have the present cycle and pattern of consumption of goods and services perhaps through use of alternate technologies, but is that enough! Not much discussion has happened on the idea of regulating consumption.

- We all know that the idea of per capita emissions is grossly flawed to begin with in international negotiations on climate change. We need to have sequencing of policies that are required differently by developed and developing countries to arrive at a common understanding of sustainable consumption and production. So the range of policies, the steps that we take and the sequencing of it would obviously be very different.
- We can also go back to the discussions on Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and the divergences around that. Is there a possibility to rephrase and recoin common but differentiated responsibility in a manner, that at this juncture we can have both developed and developing countries on a common platform, on norm setting, because the moment CBDR appears in the debate, it is being sidelined.
- Developing countries should have their own agenda; they should place their own agenda. But they should be equipped to understand the implications of domestic policy making in developed countries. Very recently we see US coming up with Inflation Reduction Act, how do you interpret it? It's being interpreted as a game changer for climate change strategies in the US.
- The same context is with the European Green Deal, the idea of sustainable consumption and production within the European Green Deal ends with an appeal for sustainable and consumption pledge for the private sector alone and private sector enterprises, it doesn't go beyond that to private individuals where lifestyle changes need to be initiated.



Mr Gerardo Bracho

- I would like to briefly comment on 4 metrics (or measurement approaches) of development cooperation, which are being discussed or created today in different fora: South-South Cooperation (SSC; its definition); Official Development Assistance (ODA; its modernization); Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD; its design) Global Public Investment (GPI; its co-creation).
- For many decades there has been no consensual definition of SSC. Now the SDG 17.3 and its call “to mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple resources” has been able to mobilize a task force at the UN (with participation of major SSC players as India, China, Brazil and Mexico), that is finally arriving at such definition. Unfortunately, according to my view, this definition is based only on concessional flows of resources (financial or real) and leaves out other types of cooperation expressed in concessional policies (such as technological transfer and preferential tariffs) and well captured in the concept of “development compact”.
- Since 2012 the DAC has been engaged in a process of “ODA Modernization” driven by the need to adapt the concept to new challenges, such as the relative decrease of ODA’s importance relative to other flows (especially private investment and loans), and the proliferation of so-called “global bads” such as climate change and pandemics. Yet

the results of this modernization have been so far disappointing: it has weakened the statistical coherence of ODA while it has failed to tackle inherent flaws such as the unidimensional criteria (GDP per capita only) the DAC uses to construct its list of ODA recipient countries.

- As a spin-off of the ODA modernization process the DAC decided to create TOSSD, a new metric aimed at “complementing” not supplanting ODA. TOSSD aims at being different from ODA in various respects. It wants to be: *broader* -including non-concessional official flows and officially mobilised private flows; *more legitimate* --administered not exclusively by DAC donors but also by other development actors and anchored not only at the OECD but also at the UN; and better geared to take account of global public goods.
- I would like to close this point by presenting with some detail the proposal that Mexico has put on the table to further differentiate TOSSD from ODA by designing the TOSSD list of recipients based on multidimensional criteria.
- Finally, I recognized that the GPI promoted mostly by a network of CSOs, rather than just a “metric” was an ambition initiative to transform the “public aid system” into one of “public global investment”. Yet I would not go into details as the GPI initiative had been already very well treated by a previous speaker: Milindo Chakarbarti.



Dr Pam Rajput

- The solution to women empowerment issues is the key to success for any developing countries. As per UN, it will take 146 years to close the gap of inequality. Thus, India needs to focus on gender inequality issues during its G20 presidency.
- After the struggles of COVID-19 Pandemic, there is a need for clean sanitary health along with sustainable development of health sector and Human Resource development.
- To achieve SDG 12 of Sustainable Consumption and Production, we need to have public and private sector involvement. For sustainable development we need pronounced knowledge approach coupled with domestic traditional techniques.
- GDP measure is a fault measurement as the approach is biased towards the “haves” at the cost of “have nots”. Though the new framework of Gross National Happiness Index tries to rectify the problem of measurement to an extent but there is need for alternative measurement of development that caters to everyone’s needs. There is a need to go from *humanistic to huminitic* approach, prioritizing equity.



Dr Gajanan Dange

- There is a need for a holistic, *Bhartiya* approach towards the resources to achieve SCP. In India we venerate *Panchatatoas* which are five elements of life: Akash (Space), Vayu (Air), Agni (Fire), Jal (Water), Prithvi (Earth). These five elements are foundations of existence. *Bharatiya* world view considers humans to be part of existence and not the centre of existence.
- All providing earth is considered mother and humans to be her sons, in *Bhartiya* culture. Looking after mother earth is the duty of humans.
- *Akshay Krishi Vikas*, Sustainable Agriculture has been the strength of *Bharat*. *Akshay Krishi*, implies harnessing the natural resources, ensuring agriculture production and simultaneous conservation of natural resources. The productivity of the land is improved by enriching her, not at the cost of her ecology.
- For sustainable consumption, *Aparigrah*, which is one of the important pillars of *Bharatiya Philosophy*, which is to keep away from greed and avoid overindulgence. We need to act with a holistic understanding of sustainability where it is crucial to have “value-based systems”



Ms Sabina Dewan

- The development has reached a critical junction and requires a major transformation taking account of Climate change, COVID-19 pandemic resurgence in health institutions along with data system which needs to keep up with the pace of development.
- Development should start with bottom-up approach. For this we need to have data system in place that accounts for migrant and gig economy workers. The question of analysis and fetching of dataset is of immense important.
- Development should be inclusive accounting for cultural differences. Thus, there needs to be continuous evolution of changes in development mechanism. The SDG 8 Seeks to promote sustained inclusive economic growth with full employment which needs to bring unemployment down. However, it fails to account informal sectors and hence a poor measurement for LDCs and Developing countries.
- Strengthening National Statistic System should be among the top priority for new measurement approach. There is a need for employee data collection to solve the murkiness of demand side factor of labor market. This should include data of gig economy workers, migrant workers and informal sector.

- Not just inclusion of informal data but need to capture the different aspects of gig economy otherwise a vegetable vendor and a freelance graphic designer will be treated the same when analyzing datasets which might lead to

wrong conclusions and estimations and thus effect the policy of development.

- We need to mandate companies to share their data in order to inform evidence-based policymaking.

Open discussion

Mr Mario Pezzini

- We need to be concerned towards *what to measure, measure what you can and don't care what you measure* that is we are collecting data which we do not care about. This means we need to Measure beyond growth, accept and look for alternatives. The OECD statistical department has used wellbeing indicator providing a different alternatives pathway for measuring development.
- We cannot continue to produce policy only for multinational as they want to have a clear legislation to be protected.

- Production determines consumption in most of the developing countries and we need to look at consumption.
- Make some indicators on factor of income to showcase how the income is divided among four factors of productions. We have to go back from just production indicators to consumption and Income distribution indicators for finding out the aggregate measures of development for a Country.
- Production is determined on consumption also in MSME and may not be in large scale industries.

Professor Millindo Chakrabarti

- The Fundamental economic idea behind GDP is that it is divided into following categories; productions, consumptions and how income is divided among four factors of production and should be equal theoretically. Production and consumption are separated not involved in one another as per neo classical framework which can be solve through market mechanism.
- GDP is dependent only on production, but on the other hand, it has been found by the agricultural household models of 70s and later extended, that most of the developing countries they are not having an economic situation where production and consumption are completely differentiated in terms of their decision-making process.

Dr Saikat Sinha Roy

- Production inequality needs to be stressed in MSME, as it has huge job opportunities and large mobility and in fact for most developing countries the MSME are the backbones of economy, around 70% or more employment relies on it.
- Need to highlight on MSME development for G20 countries. For this, there is a need for data requirement, need MSME survey extensively and in periodical manner along with building a pronounced database management system exclusively for MSME.

Dr Sandhya Iyer

- Need for Data system and extensive framework for SDG data particularly for G20 countries especially the developing countries, Data cannot be represented in silo.
- Managing of data needs partnership with state, academics, role of university so as to bring scientific methodology towards database.
- The G20 platform provides us very unique opportunities for universities across G20 countries at least, to start building collaborative methodologies of partnerships for knowledge creation and sharing.
- The role of academic debates, academics enquiry and social inquiry across G20 is something which should continue to emphasize in the platforms that we go.

Dr Andre de Mello e Souza

- The challenges of measurement that we're discussing here have more to do with the politicization of indicators than Abide by technical difficulties that we face
- Earlier LDCs had only GDP data available but nowadays almost every country has HDI and thus making it more sense to do away with GDP as measurement.
- There is a need for Modernization of ODA list and need to revisit the TOSSD in order to reach individual countries to reach SDGs.
- We cannot have SDGs indicators that are meant to be applied everywhere thus a localisation of SDG is need for the hour.

Dr Stephan Klingebiel

- We need to replace GDP with HDI among G20 countries with the help of global south actors. Though HDI is still a weak parameter but its relatively stronger than GDP.
- Need for the hours is to bring broader measurements of development.

Mr Jorge Chedick

- We have an agenda of sustainability that says things like recycle, reduce or reuse, maybe the opposite to growth but how do we grow keeping this agenda?
- We need to be careful with overflow of optimistic perceptions. For example in Mexican case of private sector implementing SDGs we see that only 1 % of companies were surveyed, around 800 considering they have 5 millions of companies as per National Institutions of Statistics
- G20 was born for a financial crisis, however the debt has reached 327% of global GDP, are we going to cure debt with more debt?

Professor Mustafizur Rahman

- I would like to take this opportunity to recall the very fruitful collaboration between my organisation, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Dhaka and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). This generated win-win outcome for both parties. Our survey methodology was developed in consultation with the BBS and the CPD survey findings were vetted by the BBS officials. We need to identify more such avenues of GO-NGO collaboration to address the challenges of 'Data Revolution' articulated in the SDGs, in areas of generating meta data, satellite data and others.

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

- Need some indicators with some sunset clause as GDP measurement had its time and at the global level for UN to agree and bring forward some indicator which is acceptable to all is not easy to bring
- The issue of debate of HDI and basic needs approach discussion needs to be look carefully.
- We need to look closely towards Local parameters, regional cultural specificity in order to measure development and to have at least one goal focus on culture in the list of 17.
- Is there any consideration to bring in alternative indicators by the Asian Development Bank as backdrop to the need to go beyond GDP measure and OECD approach on Wellness index?

Dr Jorge A. Perez-Pineda

- There are challenges related to various macroeconomic variables especially after post COVID which need to draw attention.

- How to follow up, or asses the negative impacts of technology, digitalization, revolution 4.0, delocalization of companies, problems with the global supply chains, scarcity jobs and unstable job markets, inequality, avoiding short term economic benefits over social and environmental benefits? Something that can be incorporated in the new development paradigm in the future by India in the next T20 presidency

Dr Jayanta Choudhary

- How can local governments be strengthened in terms of data collection and localization of SDGs?
- How do we bridge the Gap between micro level data and macro level data?
- How we can put this government data into as a people data. So, people should not hesitate to keep the data or the information?



Wrap-up and Valedictory Session



*Chair:***Mr Jorge Chediek**

Formerly Director, UN Office for South-South Cooperation and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation.

- Delhi has made great contribution to South-South cooperation. However, after today's discussion we still have huge challenges, sustained paradigm regarding political issues, data issues and sustainability.
- Delhi process has the power to influence practicioning of north south cooperation, the capacity to influence policy makers especially during upcoming chairmanship of India's presidency. The process of Delhi VI can give knowledge and hope for issues faced by developing countries.

*Special Remarks***Professor Sachin Chaturvedi**

Director General, RIS

- Delhi process has allowed us to bring some key issues and make a pathway for future agenda. As RIS will be part of Think Tank 20 (T20), it will be of immense importance to bring today's panellists and speakers to tackle and provide impact analysis on G20 issues that India can bring forward when it receives its chairmanship.
- We cannot match OECD resources but we have the intellectual heft that is required for the presidency to take forward.
- The three issues: New Development paradigm and Principles of Cooperation, Global Governance and Agenda 2030 and Development Pathways and New Measurement Approaches have been emphasised very well during the three sessions held at RIS over the past two days.
- The issues of bringing local strategies, local data collection and localisation of statistics, focussing more on gender equality, and revisiting the concept of measurement have been discussed extensively. Bringing our own agenda as part of T20 to the table is of extreme importance rather than solely relying on the government to take action.
- The issue of theory and development connect is equally important, and there would be a special issue of development cooperation review during the G20 Presidency of India

- The RIS team will also bring a G20 report on the wellness index which will be at par with OECD countries. For this, we need to discuss more extensively on issues of development at the local level and how one can connect at the global level. For this, there is an urgency to bring Taluka (Local) level statistics to understand on how to define development.
- EU resistance towards development and more focusing towards growth is considered a poor ideology; thus a need to reemphasise development with prioritising health and education equality.
- We need to reemphasise more towards ecological crises; the link between consumption and production and to see how development is rooted at the local level would be extremely important. The process of development will be incomplete without domestic resource mobilisation.
- Lastly, we need to see what kind of happiness measures or issues that are required in terms of new measures that are needed for a culture of philosophical and localisation development approaches.



Closing Remarks:

Dr Anthea Mulakala

The Asia Foundation, Malaysia

- Thanks to RIS and thanks to all of you – the caliber and expertise and breadth of those who came here to participate suggest RIS influence, the confidence we have in RIS, and the capacity we have for influence and leverage.
- Development cooperation paradigm of the post WWII era has limited relevance today - this is old news, but we cling to it awkwardly, because we haven't advocated enough for an alternative, we've realized over these two days that we are struggling to define a single different paradigm, and because the traditional paradigm is bolstered by tenacious institution.
- We need to more focus on governance issues and need new institutions that embrace the principles and voices from the demand side. Delhi Process is a positive start towards G20 troika for next year of India, Brazil and South Africa, by sharing ideas for development as it is not a single year process, but it takes time.
- We need to move step by step from minilateralism to multilateralism
- We are suffering from a measuring and accounting crisis, and need to advocate & act in our own capacity. This can happen only if we can first appreciate our own capacity, take the help of DAC donors and leverage our position for a new development paradigm.



Mr Federico Bonaglia

OECD Development Centre, France

- Need to take into account of the question of paradigm and development contentious, the global south has contributed enormously to development and Human development and capability approach.
- G20 still suffers from legitimate problems as developing countries are not represented to fullest.
- Lastly, the measurement approach needs to be recognised by each institution and to be an integral part of the economy.



Valedictory Address

Ambassador Amar Sinha

- By the time Delhi Process 10 will be done, the chairmanship for developing countries will be over. Thus, they need to bring and act upon key agenda for development in 4 years for developing countries during their presidency.
- The Sherpa extensively talked about the engine of growth which provides the muscle for development, leapfrogging technologies, decarbonised growth, digital growth, and new method of financing. We extensively talked about Public Private Partnership; it is important to think of new methods of financing as the traditional methods of financing have also left in its vague degree of the sovereignty of debt traps.
- The forest fires and the floods, the extreme changes in climate, it's nature's way of protest and is telling us that perhaps this conflict of man versus nature has gone too far. *It is well said that nature has everyone needs but not for everyone's greed.*
- Consumption is top driven, rich develops standards which become a competitive drive to consume that good thus difficulty in achieving sustainability. We need localisation of development and not take models from western rich societies.
- We have to work towards congruence in order to reduce the consumption patterns between rich and poor. The climate change, global warming is telling us that there needs to be sustainable development to take care of nature, a need for lifestyle changes, provide greater awareness to public.
- We will have to look at some other metrics under which we can actually define human development and individual growth and development also.
- Challenges are so immense and immerse that we need to call for cooperation whether multilaterally or mini laterally or any other form in which each countries has a voice towards their own challenges and through collective bargaining we need to provide solution to such immense problems.

Agenda

Day I: Saturday, 27 August 2022	
09.30-10.30 hrs	Inaugural Session
<i>Venue: Gulmohar</i>	<p>Welcome Remarks: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS</p> <p>Setting the Context - The Delhi Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Jorge Chediek, Formerly Director, UN Office for South-South Cooperation and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation <p>Special Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H. E. Ambassador Anil Sooklal, South Africa's BRICS Sherpa • H. E. Mr Andre Aranha Correa do Lago, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil in India • Shri Dammu Ravi, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India <p>Inaugural Address: Shri Amitabh Kant, G20 Sherpa, India</p> <p>Vote of Thanks</p>
<i>Delegates move from Gulmohar to Jacaranda (across the corridor)</i>	
10.45-13.45 hrs	Session I: New Development Paradigm and Principles of Cooperation
	<p>Chair: Shri Prabhat Kumar, Additional Secretary (DPA & ER), Ministry External Affairs, Government of India</p> <p>Moderator: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS</p> <p>Introduction to Topics: (8 mins each)</p> <p>Global Gateway and other European initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Stephan Klingebiel, IDOS, Germany <p>Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, Blue Dot Network & Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Anthea Mulakala, The Asia Foundation, Malaysia

<p>Venue: Jacaranda <i>Key Themes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Development Paradigm • Global Development Initiatives and Scope for Partnership and Cooperation • Going beyond Modalities of SSC, NSC and TrC • Development Banks and Resource Mobilisation 	<p>Global Development Initiative & Belt and Road Initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Zhou Taidong, Center for International Knowledge on Development (CIKD), China (online) <p>Connectivity Paradigms and Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Anita Prakash, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Indonesia <p>Mobilising Development Finance and Innovative Financing (Blended Finance, Impact Finance, Green Finance etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Ivan Oliveira, Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil <p>Panelists: (8 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Federico Bonaglia, OECD Development Centre, France • Professor Mustafizur Rahman, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh • Dr N R Bhanumurthy, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar School of Economics University, India • Professor Milindo Chakrabarti, O.P. Jindal Global University, India <p>(Open Discussion)</p>
<p>13.45-14.30 hrs</p>	<p>Special Luncheon Session</p>
<p>Venue: Silver Oak</p>	<p>Chair: H. E. Ambassador Anil Sooklal, South Africa’s BRICS Sherpa Moderator: Professor Jyoti Chandiramani, Symbiosis University, India <i>“Cultural Connect and Philosophical Underpinnings of Development”</i> by Dr Seshadri Chari, China Study Center, Manipal (15 min)</p>
<p>14.30-18.00 hrs</p>	<p>Session II: Global Governance and Agenda 2030</p>
	<p>Chair: Dr Carlos M. Correa, South Centre, Switzerland Moderator: Dr Stephan Klingebiel, German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS), Germany Introduction to Topics: (8 mins each)</p>

<p>Venue: Jacaranda <i>Key Themes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaption at and for Multilateral Institutions and Global Governance • Macroeconomic Challenges and Weakening Means of Implementation (Finance and Technology) • Declining enthusiasm for leveraging multilateral institutions • Need for Recalibration towards SDGs 2.0 	<p><i>Vision for Sustainable Transition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Mario Pezzini, Formerly Director, Development Centre and Special Advisor to the OECD Secretary General on Development, France <p><i>Reforming Multilateralism in times of Contestations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr André de Mello e Souza, Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil <p><i>Mainstreaming Development in Global Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Swarnim Wagle, Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Nepal <p><i>Recalibrations needed for SDGs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Fahmida Khatun, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh <p><i>Localisation of Development and Global Interconnectedness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Sandhya Iyer, Tata Institute for Social Sciences, India <p><i>Global Cooperation and Role of Private Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Jorge A. Pérez-Pineda, Universidad Anáhuac, México <p>Panelists: (8 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Maria M Ntembwa, Embassy of Zambia, Luanda • Dr Saikat Sinha Roy, Jadavpur University, India • Professor T. C. James, RIS • Ms Shivali Lawale, Symbiosis School of International Studies, India <p>(Open Discussion)</p>
<p>1900 hrs</p>	<p>Dinner (Venue: Juniper Hall)</p>

Day II: Sunday, 28 August 2022	
07.30-9.00 hrs	NeST Board Meeting (by invitation) (Venue: Silver Oak)
09.30-12.30 hrs	Session III: Development Pathways and New Measurement Approaches
<p>Venue: Jacaranda <i>Key Themes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production • Beyond GDP - Measuring Development and Wellbeing 	<p>Chair: Professor S. K. Mohanty, RIS</p> <p>Moderator: Dr Bernabe Malacalza, National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Argentina</p> <p>Introduction to Topics: (8 mins each)</p> <p><i>New Measurement Approaches to Development and Wellbeing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Rana Hasan, Asian Development Bank, New Delhi <p><i>Whole of Society Approaches</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Renana Jhabwala, Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) of India <p><i>Going beyond GDP and implications for Policy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Amitabh Kundu, World Resources Institute, India <p><i>New Framework for Human Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Seeta K Prabhu, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India <p><i>Sustainable Consumption and Production</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Sabyasachi Saha, RIS <p>Panelists: (8 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Gerardo Bracho, University of Duisburg-Essen • Dr Pam Rajput, Centre for Social Research, Punjab University, India • Dr Gajanan Dange, YOJAK Center for Research and Strategic Planning for Sustainable Development, India • Ms Sabina Dewan, JustJobs Network, India <p>(Open Discussion)</p>

12.30-13.30 hrs	Wrap-up and Valedictory
<i>Venue: Jacaranda</i>	<p>Chair: Mr Jorge Chediek, Formerly Director, UN Office for South-South Cooperation and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation</p> <p>Special Remarks: Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS</p> <p>Rapporteur Report: Dr André de Mello e Souza, Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil</p> <p>Closing Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Anthea Mulakala, The Asia Foundation, Malaysia • Mr Federico Bonaglia, OECD Development Centre, France <p>Valedictory Address: Shri Harsh Vardhan Shringla, G20 Chief Coordinator, India</p>
13.30-14.00 hrs	<i>Lunch</i>

Glimpses of the Conference

KEY TAKEAWAYS



KEY TAKEAWAYS



KEY TAKEAWAYS



RIS A Think-Tank of Developing Countries

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is a New Delhi-based autonomous policy research institute that specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues.

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Arifa Prakash @ArifaPrakashIND · Aug 29
 Thanks RIS for Delhi Process VI. And taking South South cooperation ahead- esp into India's G20 presidency theme. Now looking at 2023, and ISA cooperation. @Sachin_Chat @Sanya_Saha @RANig @Anil_Sooklal @A_MelloeSouza @JChediek @Fbonaglia @AntoniaMuzakala @St_Klingebiel



Federico Bonaglia @Fbonaglia · Aug 28
 Inspiring discussions at #DelhiProcessVI hosted by @RIS_NewDelhi on development paradigms & Int'l cooperation.

👏 for inviting @OECD_Centre

The sequencing of 4 #G20 presidencies from #GloboSouth is an opportunity to enrich & strengthen the sust dev agends of @G20org

Gulshan Sachdeva @gsachdeva19 · Aug 27
 At the Inaugural session of #DelhiProcessVI Many speakers including @JChediek @Anil_Sooklal MEA Sec, Dimmu Rief & @Sachin_Chat argued that development should be brought back to the centre stage of #G20 agenda



Stephan Klingebiel @St_Klingebiel · Aug 28
 #DelhiProcessVI: Thx @Sachin_Chat & @RIS_NewDelhi for this important & inspiring platform led by @GloboSouth @SandhyaSiyer2 @Fbonaglia @JChediek @AntoniaMuzakala @JorgeAFerezP @A_MelloeSouza @sanya_saha

Antonia Muzakala @AntoniaMuzakala · Aug 29
 That's a wrap from #DelhiProcessVI. Great momentum for ensuring development nits the G20 agenda over the next 3 presidencies. Thanks @RIS_NewDelhi for including @Asfa_Foundation



Professor Anil Sooklal @anil_sooklal · Aug 27
 Privileged to be part of Delhi Process VI. Towards India's G20 Presidency: Exploring new Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations.



South Centre @South_Centre · Aug 29
 Excellent discussions on #development paradigms & role of #SSC at @RIS_NewDelhi on 'Exploring New Development Paradigms & Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transitions & Contestations', 7-28 August, New Delhi. We were pleased to contribute with @South_Centre's views.



Srinivas Wagle @srinivagla · Aug 27
 Inclusive vision of 'digitalisation to empower every citizen as a source of soft power from India's G-20 Sherpa @anilab187 here at @RIS_NewDelhi



Global Development Centre @GDC_NewDelhi · Aug 27
 Thank you HE Andre Arango Cores do Lago for bringing into the discussion the contribution of developing countries in transitioning the idea from development to #SustainableDevelopment #DelhiProcessVI #G20



Jorge Chediek @JChediek · Aug 27
 In New Delhi, about to start the opening session of the Delhi VI process. Many high level thinkers and practitioners to discuss emerging global challenges. An honor to be here

Stephan Klingebiel @St_Klingebiel · Aug 28
 #DelhiProcessVI: Thx @Sachin_Chat & @RIS_NewDelhi for this important & inspiring platform led by @GloboSouth @SandhyaSiyer2 @Fbonaglia @JChediek @AntoniaMuzakala @JorgeAFerezP @A_MelloeSouza @sanya_saha



Sandhya S. Iyer @SandhyaSiyer2 · Aug 28
 Need to understand the importance of heterogeneity, diversity and partnership that G20 countries need to work closely. Globalism is the way forward for a just recovery #TISBusiness #G20 #G20