



भारत 2023 INDIA

Background Guide

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Respected Members,

It is a matter of great pride and honour for the executive board to welcome you all to the simulation of G20 under the flagship event, Excellencia MUN 2023.

Though this is a committee that is new to the concept of Model United Nations, the sanctity this committee holds is something that is of the most nature. The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an essential role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

The Agendas have been chosen in consonance with the present-day developments to ease out and encourage productive debate. We expect all the members to go through this background guide and make note that this background guide holds significant importance.

However, it should be noted that the background guide should not be considered exhaustive. It just gives a brief idea of the agenda, and it is the tip of the iceberg. Members are expected to have deep research on the agendas.

Wishing you all the very best and hope to see fruitful and enlightening discussions. You can reach out to the board at any time for any clarifications. Quoting beloved Shri Abdul Kalam, “*Learning gives creativity, creativity leads to thinking, thinking leads to knowledge, knowledge makes you great.*” May all of you always be motivated towards the process of learning and attainment of knowledge.

Regards,

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ABOUT G20

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.

The G20 was upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government in the wake of the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, and, in 2009, was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”.

The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency. The G20 initially focused mainly on broad macroeconomic issues, but it has since expanded its agenda to inter-alia, including trade, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption.

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and United States) and European Union. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

G20 is the premier forum for international economic cooperation, and it plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.



How G20 Works

- The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the Summit. The G20 consists of two parallel tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track, while Sherpas lead the Sherpa Track after Finance Track.

- The G20 process from the Sherpa side is coordinated by the Sherpas of member countries, who are personal emissaries of the Leaders. Finance Track is led by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the member countries. Within the two tracks, there are thematically oriented working groups in which representatives from the relevant ministries of the members, as well as from invited/guest countries and various international organisations, participate.

The Finance Track is mainly led by the Ministry of Finance. These working groups meet regularly throughout the term of each Presidency. The Sherpas oversee negotiations over the course of the year, discussing agenda items for the Summit and coordinating the substantive work of the G20.

- In addition, there are Engagement Groups which bring together civil societies, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, youth, labour, businesses and researchers of the G20 countries.



- The Group does not have a permanent secretariat. The Presidency is supported by the Troika – previous, current and incoming Presidency. During India's Presidency, the troika will comprise Indonesia, India and Brazil, respectively.

India's G20 Priorities

1. Green Development, Climate Finance & LiFE - India's focus on climate change, with a particular emphasis on climate finance and technology, as well as ensuring just energy transitions for developing countries. Introduction of the LiFE movement, which promotes environmentally-conscious practices and is based on India's sustainable traditions.

2. Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth - Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promoting labour rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

3. Accelerating Progress on SDGs - Recommitment to achieving the targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a particular focus on addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure - Promotion of a human-centric approach to technology and increased knowledge-sharing in areas such as digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors such as agriculture and education.

5. Multilateral Institutions for the 21st century - Efforts to reform multilateralism and create a more accountable, inclusive, and representative international system that is fit for addressing 21st century challenges.

6. Women-led Development - Emphasis on inclusive growth and development, with a focus on women empowerment and representation in order to boost socio-economic development and the achievement of SDGs.

Agenda:

“Discussing the role of technology and climate finance in green development with emphasis on a global LIFE movement.”

What is Green Development?

The concept of green development or green growth has its origins in the Asia and Pacific Region. At the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED) held in March 2005 in Seoul, 52 Governments and other stakeholders from Asia and the Pacific agreed to move beyond the sustainable development rhetoric and pursue a path of "green growth". To do so, they adopted a Ministerial declaration (the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth) and a regional implementation plan for sustainable development (UNESCAP, 2008). This commenced a broader vision of green growth as a regional initiative of UNESCAP, where it is viewed as a critical strategy for achieving sustainable development as well as the Millennium Development Goals (in particular 2 and 7 relating to poverty reduction and environmental sustainability) (UNESCAP, 2012).

The green growth approach adopted by the MCED sought to harmonise economic growth with environmental sustainability, while improving the eco-efficiency of economic growth and enhancing the synergies between the environment and economy. As with the green economy, green growth attracted significant attention as a way out of today's economic doldrums in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis (Green Growth Leaders, 2011).

At least 13 separate definitions for green growth were identified in recent publications. This includes definitions by vital international actors involved in green growth work:

- UNESCAP: growth that emphasises environmentally sustainable economic progress to foster low-carbon, socially inclusive development.
- OECD: fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies.
- World Bank: growth that is efficient in its use of natural resources, clean in that it minimises pollution and environmental impacts, and resilient in that it accounts for natural hazards and the role of environmental management and natural capital in preventing physical disasters.
- GGGI: green growth is the new revolutionary development paradigm that sustains economic growth while at the same time ensuring climatic and environmental sustainability. It focuses on addressing the root causes of these challenges while ensuring the creation of the necessary channels for resource distribution and access to basic commodities for the impoverished.

What is climate finance?

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change. The Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement call for financial assistance from Parties with more financial resources to those less endowed and more vulnerable. This recognises that countries' contribution to climate change and capacity to prevent it and cope with its consequences vary enormously. Climate finance is needed for mitigation, because large-scale investments are required to

significantly reduce emissions. Climate finance is equally essential for adaptation, as significant financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.

Following the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities” set out in the Convention, developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries, while, for the first time, also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Developed country Parties should also continue to take the lead in mobilising climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilisation of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.



All governments and stakeholders need to understand and assess the financial needs of developing countries, as well as to understand how these financial resources can be mobilized. The provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation.

Overall, efforts under the Paris Agreement are guided by its aim of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. Assessing progress in providing and mobilising support is also part of the global stocktake under the Agreement. The Paris

Agreement also emphasises the transparency and enhanced predictability of financial support.

Role of Technology in Green Development

It is essential that an appropriate model of green building be used by administrators and professionals. The global problems of environmental degradation have forced society to rethink the way of development and evolve the concept of sustainable development. Indeed, the new environmentally friendly technologies are fundamental to attaining sustainable development. Various green initiatives are being taken to maintain and improve the quality of the environment that might flourish in the new resource-efficient and sustainable thinking society of the future. There is hope for international action in the application of science and technology to environmental concerns, a hope born of the urgency of current environmental problems, of the new-found recognition of mutual environmental interests and of the fundamental role of science and technology in general and green technologies, in particular, in assessing and responding to environmental threats.

Green technology (GT) is a broad term and a field of new innovative ways to make environmental friendly changes in daily life. It is created and used in a way that conserves natural resources and the environment. It is meant as an alternative source of technology that reduces fossil fuels and demonstrates less damage to the human, animal, and plant health, as well as damage to the world [20]. The use of green technology is supposed to reduce the amount of waste and pollution that are created during production and consumption. It is also referred to as environmental technology and clean technology.

Although it is difficult to precisely define the areas that are covered by green technology, it can safely be said that "GT is the development and application of products, equipment and systems used to conserve the natural environment and resources, which minimizes and reduces the negative impact of human activities."

This technology should meet the needs of society in ways that can continue indefinitely into the future without damaging or depleting natural resources. In short, GT is defined as the technology that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

LIFE Movement



At the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP26), Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi announced Mission LiFE, to bring individual behaviours at the forefront of the global climate action narrative.

LiFE envisions replacing the prevalent 'use-and-dispose' economy—governed by mindless and destructive consumption—with a circular economy, which would be defined by mindful and deliberate utilization. The Mission intends to nudge individuals to undertake simple acts in their daily lives that can contribute significantly to climate change when embraced across the world.

LiFE plans to leverage the strength of social networks to influence social norms surrounding climate. The Mission plans to create and nurture a global network of individuals, namely 'Pro-Planet People' (P3), who will have a shared commitment

to adopt and promote environmentally friendly lifestyles. Through the P3 community, the Mission seeks to create an ecosystem that will reinforce and enable environmentally friendly behaviours to be self-sustainable.

Approach of LiFE Campaign



Focus on Individual Behaviours

Make life a mass movement (Jan Andolan) by focusing on behaviours and attitudes of individuals and communities



Co-create Globally

Crowdsource empirical and scalable ideas from the best minds of the world, through top universities, think tanks and international organisations



Leverage Local Cultures

Leverage climate-friendly social norms, beliefs and daily household practices of different cultures worldwide to drive the campaign

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