

ROLE OF G20 IN ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A REVIEW

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Introduction:

A new era of unparalleled global challenges, including poverty and inequality as well as economic instability and climate change, began at the turn of the twenty-first century. The international community looked for ways to coordinate and take collective action globally in response to these complex challenges. The Group of Twenty (G20) has gained recognition as a key participant in the quest of sustainable development among the several conferences and organizations that arose to address these issues. The G20 was first held in reaction to the world financial crises of the late 20th century, but it has since developed into a preeminent forum for discussion and collaboration between the most significant economies in the world. Its scope has broadened to include a variety of socioeconomic and environmental issues, having previously been limited to financial stability and economic growth. The G20 is a crucial player in the effort to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) because of its broad membership and significant economic influence, which have allowed it to take center stage in determining the global agenda.

As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 and offer an ambitious and comprehensive vision for a future that is more wealthy, equitable, and environmentally sustainable. The SDGs, which are made up of 169 objectives and 17 interconnected goals, tackle a variety of global issues, such as ending poverty, promoting gender equality, combating climate change, and providing high-quality education. It will take coordinated global initiatives in addition to political will to accomplish these goals.

The European Union and 19 other countries make up the informal G20, which accounts for 60% of global population, 75% of global trade, and more than 80% of the world's GDP. A number of entities, such as international organizations, civil society organizations, and non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), can have an impact on G20 decisions regarding sustainable development. In order to foster meaningful relationships with non-governmental organizations, the G20 frequently holds with engagement groups representing business (B20), civil society (C20), labor (L20), think tanks (T20), and youth (Y20)¹. Major events are held by these engagement groups all year long, and the results are fed into the G20 leaders' discussions.

In order to promote sustainable development and have an impact on policy decisions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are essential. They contribute knowledge from the ground up, a variety of viewpoints, and expertise to the table, influencing the G20's agenda and priorities. NGOs frequently work in tandem with global institutions like the United Nations (UN) to promote sustainable development objectives and offer insightful opinions on a range of topics.

The UN, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are just a few of the international organizations that have an enormous impact in G20 choices about sustainable development. These organizations support G20 efforts and conversations with research, data, and policy recommendations. In order to address global issues, advance sustainable development, and encourage international cooperation, they collaborate closely with G20 members. The G20 makes decisions with input from civil society organizations that reflect a range of communities and interests. They offer insightful commentary, fight for environmental and social justice, and make G20 officials answerable for their promises. Civil society organizations frequently participate in consultations, debates, and public forums with G20 members in order to make sure that the perspectives of underrepresented groups are heard. Engaging with civil society organizations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations provides the G20 with access to a wider range of ideas, viewpoints, and expertise. By using an inclusive approach, the G20 can make sure that choices on sustainable development take into account the demands and goals of a wide range of stakeholders and lead to a future that is more equitable and sustainable.

This paper's main research problem examines how the G20 is evolving in its response to sustainable development-related concerns. How successfully has the G20 adopted the SDGs as a central component of its agenda as it evolved from a crisis-response mechanism to a forum for

international cooperation? What effect has this had on global sustainability and how much have G20 member nations integrated these goals into their national policies?

Objectives of the Research

This research paper seeks to achieve the following objectives:

Examine the Evolution of the G20: To provide a comprehensive understanding of how the G20 has evolved over time from its inception to its present role as a forum for addressing sustainable development challenges.

Evaluate the G20's Commitment to Sustainable Development: To review the G20's official statements, communiqués, and declarations related to sustainable development, with a focus on the major SDGs on its agenda.

Assess Contributions to Global Sustainable Development: To analyze the G20's contributions to global sustainable development across various dimensions, such as climate action, poverty reduction, and healthcare access, using empirical data.

Evaluate Effectiveness and Challenges: To objectively assess the G20's effectiveness in promoting sustainable development, taking into account both achievements and challenges, including the role of geopolitical interests and divergent national agendas.

Examine Future Prospects: To explore the potential for the G20 to strengthen its role in sustainable development in the post-COVID-19 era, considering the socio-economic effects of the pandemic and the imperative for international recovery and resilience.

G20's Significance in Global Sustainability

As a powerful global force for sustainability, the G20 is made up of countries that account for 84% of the world economy. It is essential to maintaining and strengthening international investment and trade relations. In addition, the G20 accounts for over 77.1% of the world economy, 85% of the global GDP, participate in 75% of international trade, and produces roughly two-thirds of the world's plastic garbage. These ratios have stayed largely stable, while the Group of Seven (G7)

countries' comparable numbers have decreased, indicating the growing impact of bigger emerging economies on the world economy.

The G20's original focus was mostly on wide macroeconomic issues, but it has since greatly expanded. A turning point occurred in 2016 at the Hangzhou conference when Chinese President Xi Jinping and American President Barack Obama formally declared their nations' support for the Paris Climate Agreement. Issues like the future of work, climate change, and global health have become recurrent focal points at summits, but economic and financial coordination still remains at the center of the agenda. The G20 was able to focus on issues other than managing the immediate economic crisis in the 10 years that followed the global financial crisis, which led to an expansion of the group's agenda. Reflecting the differing interests of high- and low-income economies, countries have faced difficulties in creating a unifying consensus at recent summits.

The global financial and economic crisis of 2008 prompted the G20 to be promoted to the summit level. Leaders assembled at the First Summit, which the US President hosted in Washington, to deliberate on the root causes of the crisis and reach a consensus on an Action Plan intended to strengthen the global financial system, revive the global economy, and restructure international financial institutions. The G20 countries agreed at the Rome summit of 2021 to restrict methane emissions and stop providing public funding for the majority of new coal-fired power facilities abroad. Interestingly, there was no talk of limiting the use of domestic coal, which is still a big problem, particularly in nations like China. In 2022, Indonesia pledged to shut down its coal-fired power facilities in return for \$20 billion in funding from wealthy nations, such as the US. However, Indonesia is still building coal-fired power facilities as of 2023.

The G20 has accomplished a number of noteworthy firsts in the last seventeen years, such as the 2009 London agreement to infuse \$1.1 trillion in financial help into the world economy in order to prevent a global depression. The G20 added "Development" to its agenda in Toronto in 2010, which prompted the creation of a High-Level Development Working Group (DWG). Additional measures, such as backing the growth of regional bond markets and regulating shadow banking, have been implemented following summits in Cannes, St. Petersburg, and other locations.

G20's Commitment to Sustainable Finance

The G20 Sustainable Financing Working Group (SFWG) resurfaced in 2021 with the goal of supporting sustainable finance in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. A voluntary and adaptable G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap was unveiled by the SFWG, with a focus on three main areas: building a framework for transition finance, enhancing the legitimacy of commitments made by private sector financial institutions, and expanding the use of sustainable finance instruments. The G20 Leaders supported these initiatives that same year.

The G20 is a powerful force in promoting global sustainability and is actively addressing important environmental issues such as pollution, waste, biodiversity loss, and climate change. The G20 is taking a step toward harmonizing human activity with the environment by adopting high-level guidelines on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. The sustainable development agenda is advanced by the G20's adoption of zero-carbon standards as a result of climate action, which unites the group. The G20 has a special duty to make sure that vital international systems adjust to the environmental, social, and economic obstacles preventing the pursuit of sustainable development, since it is a forum made up of the biggest economies in the world.

India's Contribution to Sustainable Development and Multilateral Cooperation:

India is dedicated to promoting equitable recovery following the pandemic and enhancing international collaboration. The goals of the country are to improve debt governance, facilitate climate finance, improve health infrastructure, and handle labor market difficulties. India aims to significantly contribute to the advancement of the global society.

(A) One Earth: Climate financing for Sustainable Growth

Compared to wealthy economies, India, the fourth-largest carbon dioxide emitter in the world, maintains much lower per capita emissions. India's CO₂ emissions per person in 2019 were 1.9 tones, a significant decrease from 15.5 tons in the US and 12.5 tones in Russia. There is significant potential for India's GDP to increase by up to 4.7 percent above baseline growth estimates by 2036, or an estimated US\$371 billion, if the country commits to attaining net-zero emissions by 2070. But in order to fulfil this promise and enjoy economic gains, a number of issues, especially

financial ones, must be resolved through international discussions that are aided by organizations such as the G20.

As part of its climate goals, India is pushing for the creation of a "Clean Energy Projects Fund" which would give wealthy countries one percent of their GDP to finance environmentally friendly projects in developing nations. Furthermore, India may lead the G20 countries in establishing an international standards organization to advance the production and application of green hydrogen.

(B) One Family: Advancing human capital for a Unified World

The COVID-19 pandemic emphasizes how urgently cooperative initiatives to strengthen the world's public health infrastructure are needed. India can take the lead in projects like creating an international emergency medical supply fund and defining global health protocols. Moreover, digital solutions are essential to reaching objectives related to health and wellbeing. Efficient care delivery is contingent upon the digitization and interoperability of health records, as demonstrated by platforms such as India's Co-WIN and contact-tracing apps. In light of the cross-border nature of health hazards and budgetary constraints, particularly in the Global South, global alliances established by the G20 are imperative.

Early in 2023, India surpassed China to become the most populous country in the world due to changes in the country's demographics. The growing youth population has a clear competitive advantage, but there are now too few job options, which is a big obstacle. Attaining the eighth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), "Decent Work and Economic Growth," is largely seen as a problem at the national level.

(C) One Future: Post-Pandemic economic recovery: An Inclusive Approach

India is committed to a post-pandemic recovery that is both equal and inclusive. Avoiding the possible wave of sovereign debt crises that could endanger the global financial system and the SDGs is a major task for the G20. Thus far, the G20's attempts to reduce debt have had very modest results. Beginning in May 2020, the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) temporarily postponed paying official creditors for Low-Income Countries (LICs) about US\$12 million in debt service. Then, in cooperation with the Paris Club, the Common Framework (CF) was created to

restructure government debt on an individual basis. But only three countries have formally requested aid through this Framework so far: Zambia, Ethiopia, and Chad.

South Asian Nations' Reliance on Debt Relief:

International financial organizations, particularly the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have provided debt relief to a number of South Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Even though these nations are working to integrate their economies with the global market through economic reform measures, they have run into financial difficulties that call for outside help.

In the instance of Sri Lanka, a serious economic crisis emerged in 2022, highlighting the nation's need on outside funding to handle its financial challenges. In contrast, Pakistan has participated in several IMF bailout programs over the years in an effort to rectify its economic and fiscal imbalances. Even Bangladesh, which has a somewhat better economic situation than other countries, has applied for loans and help packages from foreign organizations in order to support its economic development.

Implications and Concerns for India

The economic weaknesses of South Asian countries are brought to light by these interactions with the IMF. India cannot afford to ignore the dangers of social unrest in countries suffering from serious debt problems, given that it is the largest economy in South Asia and has substantial trading relations with the majority of these nations. Thus, tackling the problem of external debt along with improving the IMF's governance and quota system ought to be top priorities on the political agenda of the G20.

G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration on Commitment to Sustainable Development

The G20 countries reaffirmed their invincible commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), despite the fact that just 12% of the targets are on track. This commitment was reinforced by the extensive action plan presented in the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, which was made public at the 18th G20 summit, which was hosted by India.

The plans and policies that are developed at this summit have worldwide implications because the G20 member nations collectively wield significant influence. Between them, these countries manage seventy-five percent of global trade, eighty percent of the world's GDP, and sixty percent of the world's population.

The G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration of 2023, according to Soumya Bhowmick, research associate at the Observer Research Foundation, consists of ten essential components:

(1) Harnessing Digital Advances for SDGs:

The G20 has expressed support for the G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D), acknowledging the transformative potential of digital technologies, artificial intelligence (AI), and data advancements in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These guidelines emphasize the ethical and inclusive use of data to promote the goals of sustainable development. The G20 also applauds the launch of the Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative and other ongoing initiatives that aim to use data as a potent development driver.

(2) Mobilizing Global Financial Flows for SDGs:

The G20 members reaffirm their unwavering commitment to supporting developing countries' efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda by mobilizing accessible, sufficient, and reasonably priced funding from a variety of sources. They stress how crucial it is that wealthy countries keep their promises to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA). ODA encourages and supplements funding for development from a variety of sources, including the public, commercial, national, and international domains.

(3) The Role of Tourism and Culture in SDGs:

According to the G20 framework, culture and tourism are important catalysts for long-term socioeconomic growth and prosperity. The Goa Roadmap for Tourism is a vital channel for the accomplishment of the SDGs, and the G20 recognizes these industries as powerful agents for bringing them to pass. As a result, they promise to back programs that align tourism and culture with the goals of sustainable development.

(4) Forging Collaborative Pathways for SDGs:

The G20 restates its steadfast dedication to promoting collaboration and alliances as a fundamental element in accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They give the Secretary-General's initiatives their full support in an effort to close the finance gap for the Sustainable Development Goals and so give the UN vital support. The G20 demonstrates their commitment to promoting global sustainable development via cooperative efforts by firmly endorsing the UN 2023 SDG Summit and other relevant procedures.

(5) Responsible Capital Mobilization for Sustainable Finance:

By endorsing the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, the G20 demonstrates its commitment to sustainable finance and acknowledges its critical role in achieving the SDGs. This all-inclusive road map includes suggestions for improving the uptake of social impact investment vehicles. It acts as a strategic roadmap that helps countries customize their approaches so that the advancement of sustainable finance fits their particular situation.

(6) Eliminating Hunger and Malnutrition:

The adoption of sustainable agriculture methods and ensuring access to nutrient-dense food are crucial components of the G20's commitment to enhancing global food security and nutrition. The G20 highlights the necessity of improving soil health for sustainable agriculture, as well as the need for research collaboration on nutrient-dense, climate-resilient crops and the effective use of fertilizers.

(7) Mitigating Market Volatility and Ensuring Food Security:

The G20 recognizes the significance of tackling food and energy insecurity and the possible volatility in these markets, as well as the macroeconomic implications. They emphasize how crucial it is to restock the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) resources in order to fight food poverty. The objective of this commitment is to guarantee market resilience and competitiveness ahead of policy implementations.

(8) Comprehensive Healthcare Mandate and Emphasis on WHO:

The World Health Organization (WHO) is emphasized by the G20 as having a crucial role in global healthcare. Their main goals are pandemic preparedness and the advancement of universal health

coverage. This sector includes commitments to improving primary healthcare, health workforce development, and fighting infectious diseases like hepatitis, AIDS, TB, and malaria.

(9) Finance-Health Collaboration for Pandemic Prevention:

In the joint domain of the Ministries of Finance and Health, the G20 seeks to reinforce the global health framework for pandemic preparedness, prevention, and response. Acknowledging the financial susceptibilities and hazards linked to pandemics, they support actions to support the prompt and effective allocation of vital funding resources, in line with debates in international forums.

(10) Human Capital Development for Inclusive Education and Skills:

The G20 underscores the critical importance of human capital development by upholding an unflinching commitment to inclusive, equitable, and high-quality education and skill training. They take a multipronged approach to their commitment, advocating for digital inclusivity, technical and vocational education, lifelong learning, and foundational learning.

G20's Commitment to Sustainable Development and Global Well-Being

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are to be achieved through the transformational power of culture, according to the G20. This acknowledgment highlights our shared resolve to tackle global issues and improve everyone's quality of life. The G20 countries demonstrate a strong commitment to forming a sustainable future through a combination of financing, education, sustainable agriculture, and digital transformation.

The G20's commitment to advancing the SDGs more quickly demonstrates their shared determination to address global issues head-on. This dedication is demonstrated by a multimodal strategy that includes funding, education, sustainable agriculture, healthcare enhancement, and digital transformation, all of which are meant to enhance the lives of people everywhere.

The New Delhi Declaration stresses the necessity of developing health systems that are low-carbon and climate resilient, in addition to promoting a One Health strategy. The declaration encourages the creation of low-carbon, climate-resilient health systems in partnership with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and calls for strengthening the resilience of health systems.

Additionally, it emphasizes support for the work of the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH), which is led by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Commitment to Energy Transition and the Global Biofuel Alliance:

Leaders from around the world established the Global Biofuel Alliance at the G20 Summit to hasten the use of biofuels globally. This alliance actively involves a wide range of stakeholders in order to achieve its aims, which include supporting scientific developments, expanding the consumption of sustainable biofuels, and developing solid standards and certifications. Remarkably, 12 international organizations and 19 nations have already agreed to take part in this project.

In addition to promoting dependable and sustainable supply chains for energy transitions, especially those for essential minerals, the Declaration emphasizes the significance of gradually eliminating and rationalizing wasteful fossil fuel subsidies. Experts respond to this by pointing out that nations have promised to triple the world's renewable energy capacity by 2023 and reach net-zero emissions by the middle of the century. The pledge to include 20% biofuels into gasoline is especially notable and represents a big advancement in the field of sustainable energy practices.

Partnerships and Multilateral Cooperation for Sustainable Development Financing:

The New Delhi Declaration represents a paradigm change in the financial discourse, as greater numbers have been referred to and the focus has shifted from money for mitigation to resilience and adaptation. The Declaration emphasizes that in order to assist poor nations in meeting their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), an estimated \$5.8–5.9 trillion must be raised before 2030. Furthermore, it estimates that \$4 trillion would be needed annually to help emerging nations achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

The goal of the G20 2023 Action Plan is to encourage cooperation within G20 work streams in order to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Developing ties with all developing nations, the UN, other pertinent international organizations, and international financial institutions (IFIs), such as multilateral development banks (MDBs), are prioritized

highly. This all-encompassing strategy, which aims to expedite the accomplishment of all SDGs in all regions, acts as a multi-year living document.

Challenges and Critiques

The G20 needs to pay attention to a number of issues and criticisms that they confront in spite of their efforts and promises. These difficulties are important factors to take into account when evaluating how effective their actions are. Among the principal issues are:

(1) Prolonged Dependency on Coal Power:

Research published by Global Energy Monitor, an organization that monitors different energy initiatives across the globe, states that 88% of planned new coal power plants lack carbon capture technologies and 93% of the world's operational coal power plants are located in G20 nations. The G20's commitment to lowering carbon emissions is called into question by this continued reliance on coal power.

(2) Action vs. Promises:

As an experienced observer of international climate negotiations, Harjeet Singh of Climate Action Network International highlights the necessity for wealthy nations in the G20 to convert promises into real actions. Many detractors contend that real progress must be made in the direction of a more sustainable and just future.

(3) Financial Commitments:

The G20 reached a consensus on the financial requirements for the transition to clean energy, agreeing that developing countries would need to set aside \$5.9 trillion by 2030 to meet their climate goals and an additional \$4 trillion annually until 2050 to achieve net-zero emissions. However, few researchers were disappointed that the G20 was unable to agree on a phase-down of fossil fuels. This disagreement over fossil fuels is still a hotly debated topic.

Challenges Addressed in the G20 2023 Action Plan

As part of the initiative's attempts to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the G20 2023 Action Plan acknowledges some and other problems and aims to address

them. It acknowledges that overcoming these challenges is essential to achieving the SDGs and fostering sustainable development on a global scale.

There are on-going worldwide problems in the quest of sustainable development, and those difficulties have been made worse by recent events and developments. These issues are multifaceted and have significant implications for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among the principal difficulties are:

(1) COVID-19 Pandemic:

The on-going COVID-19 epidemic has had serious consequences, such as a decline in the economy, heightened vulnerability to debt, an increase in poverty and inequality, food insecurity and hunger, difficulties obtaining healthcare, and disruptions in international supply networks. The SDGs' progress has been greatly hampered by these effects.

(2) Climate Change:

Climate change mitigation is essential to sustainable development. Increasing temperatures, severe weather, and environmental deterioration provide significant obstacles to accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals.

(3) Biodiversity Loss:

A hazard to ecosystems and means of subsistence is the loss of biodiversity. The SDGs cannot be advanced without the preservation of biodiversity and the encouragement of resource sustainability.

(4) Desertification and Land Degradation:

The productivity of agriculture, food security, and livelihoods are negatively impacted by desertification and land degradation. Sustainable growth requires overcoming these obstacles.

(5) Environmental Degradation and Pollution:

Environmental deterioration and pollution pose serious threats to ecosystems and human health. Adopting sustainable techniques and coordinating efforts are crucial to addressing these issues.

(6) Learning Crisis:

Providing everyone with high-quality education is still a major challenge. Achieving the SDGs is hampered by the learning problem, which is made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic.

(7) International Conflicts and Crises:

Significant challenges to sustainable development are presented by global conflicts, crises, and dangers to democracy, such as disinformation campaigns and acts of international terrorism.

These difficulties highlight the necessity of joint ventures, cooperative efforts, and creative solutions in order to accelerate the realization of the SDGs. Through the advancement of international alliances, development cooperation, and the utilization of the G20 platform, the G20 2023 Action Plan seeks to tackle these issues and propel sustainable development worldwide.

Future Prospects/ Recommendations for Enhancing G20's Role

The G20 has devoted to coordinating its initiatives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to advance sustainable development as an important global forum. Several suggestions are made in order to enhance its role in advancing sustainability:

(1) Strengthening Coordination:

In order to maintain sustainable development as a central focus of its activities, the G20 should step up efforts to improve policy coherence and coordination across all of its work streams.

(2) Implementing the 2030 Agenda:

It is crucial for the G20 to keep implementing the 2030 Agenda. This means committing to both domestic and international implementation while keeping in mind the capacities, needs, and priorities of each country.

(3) Supporting Low-Income and Developing Countries:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include eliminating poverty and reducing hunger, may be substantially advanced by low-income and developing nations with major assistance from the G20.

(4) Reporting Progress:

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be actively monitored and reported on, and the G20 should take the lead in supporting these efforts. The current follow-up procedures and accountability systems can help achieve this.

(5) Prioritizing Gender Equality:

Since gender equality is essential to attaining sustainable development, it should be prioritized highly within the G20's efforts on sustainable development, along with the empowerment of women and girls.

(6) Integrating Sustainable Development:

The G20 member nations' national policies, strategies, and international development activities should all incorporate sustainable development concepts.

(7) Collaboration with International Organizations:

The G20 should actively cooperate with appropriate international organizations, such as the United Nations and International Financial Institutions, to harness their knowledge and resources in order to promote sustainable development on a global scale.

These suggestions provide as a road map for strengthening the G20's involvement in sustainable development and aiding in the 2030 Agenda's successful execution. The G20 can accomplish its goal of fostering strong, equitable, and sustainable global growth while protecting the environment and making sure that no one is left behind by adopting these policies.

These suggestions seek to strengthen the G20's position in the field of sustainable development and aid in the successful execution of Agenda 2030. The G20 can continue to support robust, balanced and sustainable growth while preserving the environment and ensuring that no one is left behind by implementing these policies.

Conclusion

The major economies that make up the G20 are essential to the advancement of sustainable development. Its focus has shifted from financial crises to a more comprehensive socioeconomic and environmental agenda. Dedications to combating climate change and mitigating the financial crisis are notable accomplishments. There are still issues, like relying too much on coal and having to follow through on commitments. Development is made more difficult by global problems like the pandemic, climate change, and conflicts.

In order to better fulfil its mandate, the G20 needs to put a high priority on policy consistency, carry out the 2030 Agenda, aid poor countries, and actively track and share its success. Working with international organizations, including sustainability, and promoting gender equality are essential. Through the adoption of these recommendations, the G20 may reaffirm its dedication to sustainability and worldwide advancement. It highlights once again how crucial global cooperation is to ensuring that everyone has a sustainable future.

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