



10th DELHI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

BEYOND COPENHAGEN: NEW PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Inauguration

by Dr Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

In the presence of HE Mr Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Norway; HE Mr Jigmi Yoser Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan; HE Mr Matti Vanhanen, Prime Minister of Finland; HE Mr George Papandreu, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, Greece; The Hon Jean Charest, Premier of Quebec; HE Mr Danilo Türk, The President of the Republic of Slovenia; Dr Farooq Abdullah, Hon'ble Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India; Mr Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Environment and Forests, Government of India; Mr S M Krishna, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, Government of India.



Dr Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, in his inaugural address congratulated TERI on the 10th anniversary of the annual DSOS (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit), an event which has increasingly gained importance in the international arena. He acknowledged the fact that TERI had earned respect over the years for research on the twin challenges of energy security and climate change. Reflecting on the lessons from the Copenhagen Summit, he said, 'It is important to ensure that we deliver what we have promised to do.' Referring to the UNFCCC, Dr Singh mentioned that the framework needed to be a centerpiece of global cooperation on climate change.

He elaborated that to be successful, the international climate change agreements require consensus on (i) the science of climate change, and (ii) the need to operate within an ethical framework. A key barrier to meeting the climate change challenge was lack of global consensus on burden sharing. In the above context, he said that the developed world needs to assume a larger responsibility, while at the same time the developing world also needs to contribute.

The IPCC has recently faced some criticism but that does not challenge



the core results put forth by the Panel. 'India has full confidence in the IPCC and in its leadership and will support it,' he said.

The Prime Minister mentioned that the climate action delays will make the goal of poverty alleviation even more difficult. Therefore, priority needs to be assigned to mitigating actions that provide collateral benefits, which alleviate poverty and improve environmental quality. India is taking measures to

ensure that its development path is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. An international network on climate change (comprising 120 institutes) has been constituted to further the understanding on the science of climate change.

To conclude, Dr Singh mentioned that we should be mindful of the challenges that we face not as nations divided by frontiers but as a united world. ■

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP AWARD



The Sustainable Development Leadership Award, instituted by TERI in 2005, is given away every year in recognition of significant contribution towards the cause of sustainable development.



The fifth Sustainable Development Leadership Award was presented to HE Mr Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan. The award was presented by Dr Arcoot Ramachandran, Chairman, TERI Governing Council. The award was received by Mr Mutsuyoshi Nishimura, Special Advisor to the Cabinet in charge of Climate Change, Japan, on behalf of the HE Mr Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan.

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Keynote address by leaders

Imperatives of visionary leadership

Moderator ■ Mr Vikram Chandra, CEO and Managing Director of NDTV Networks plc, India
Speakers ■ HE Mr Anote Tong, President of the Republic of Kiribati ■ HE Mr Danilo Türk, The President of the Republic of Slovenia ■ HE Mr George Papandreou, Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, Greece ■ HE Mr Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Norway ■ HE Mr Jigmi Yoser Thinley, Prime Minister of Bhutan ■ HE Mr Matti Vanhanen, Prime Minister of Finland ■ The Hon Jean Charest, Premier of Quebec ■ HE Mr William Jefferson Clinton (by video), Former President of USA ■ HE Mr Ricardo Lagos, Former President, Government of Chile ■ HE Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, Former Prime Minister of Norway and Special Envoy on Climate Change, United Nations



There was a near consensus that even though Copenhagen had limited impact, there had been some progress, and learnings could be drawn from the summit. It was also discussed that the recent attacks on the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change) by no means damages the credibility of the institution or the science, and efforts need to be made to address climate change concerns immediately. Speakers also emphasized that there is a need to develop a truer understanding of wealth and well-being. For addressing climate change, in addition to working on a legally binding agreement, there is a need to set up an international regulatory authority. The distinguished speakers also focused on increased public engagement and shaping of public

opinion for better understanding of the Copenhagen outcomes and agreed that any movement forward would require involvement of all stakeholders and it would not be sufficient to only rely on the government. Also, it would be imperative to harmonize the developmental objectives of countries with efforts to address climate change concerns. The speakers concurred that politicians, businesses, and civil society need to work together to develop a global curriculum for education. Financing is not only the biggest issue that needs to be addressed but also is a matter of



HE Mr Anote Tong



HE Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland



The Hon Jean Charest



HE Mr Ricardo Lagos



HE Mr Matti Vanhanen



HE Mr George Papandreou



HE Mr Jens Stoltenberg



HE Mr Jigmi Yoser Thinley



HE Mr Danilo Turk

justice for countries addressing twin challenges of poverty alleviation and climate change. They emphasized on the need to fast-track the process of establishing a financing mechanism, where contributions need to be made by both public and private sector. Cap and trade, carbon taxation, and pricing are the common instruments for financing which not only create incentive for the industry to generate movement in a low carbon economy but also generates funds for financing climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives in the developing countries. The speakers finally stated that forests provide a cost-effective means for addressing climate change and there needs to be increased focus on both reduction of deforestation and reforestation.

The session continued after lunch with an emphasis on climate change issues and the need for reaching a climate deal that would be just and fair to all countries. The speakers which included Mr William Jefferson Clinton, former president, US, through a video link stressed that climate change affects the most vulnerable people around the world, thereby accentuating the need for steps such as green jobs within the economy. The speakers emphasized on the criticality of taking immediate steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through efficiency improvement and upscaling strategies. It was stated that more and more countries across the world are formulating and initiating appropriate mitigation action plans essential to deal with climate change and

As they said it...

India has full confidence in the IPCC and in its leadership and will support it.

Dr Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

between generations thereby highlighting the significance of harmony between humanity and nature. Thus, there is a need to secure an economic growth that properly distributes wealth. It was also said that access to energy would remain crucial for all. During the session it was emphasized that developed countries need to move towards a low carbon growth, the two key challenges being climate change and poverty. It was highlighted that leaders need to stay engaged in climate change negotiations. The speakers were positive that a just and fair climate deal could be achieved. They observed that developed countries needed to make deeper emission cuts, needed to take concrete actions at home, facilitate adaptation, and promote a low carbon economy in developing countries. Hence, both developed and emerging economies need to work together to help poor countries. ■

move forward on the path of sustainable development. One of the key factors that were stressed during the session was the fact that for the first time the finances were specified in phases till 2020. The need to discuss the political outcome of COP 15 was stressed upon by the speakers. They stated that sustainability implies concerns for social equity

As they said it...

'It is critical to take immediate actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through efficiency improvement and the strategies to upscale it.'

William Jefferson Clinton
Former President of USA

Mainstreaming Climate Policies with development

Chairperson ■ Mr Caio Koch-Weser, Vice Chairman, Deutsche Bank, UK
Keynote speaker ■ Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank, The Philippines
Speakers ■ Mr Esko Aho, Former Prime Minister of Finland and currently Executive Vice President, Member of the Group Executive Board, Nokia Corporation, Finland ■ Mr Juan P Bonilla, Chief of Climate Change Unit, Inter-American Development Bank, USA ■ Mr Pierre Jacquet, Executive Director (in charge of strategy) and Chief Economist at the French Development Agency (AFD), Paris ■ Mr Anthony Nyong, Head of OSUS Unit, African Development Bank, Tunisia ■ Dr Ulrich Schröder, Chairman of the Managing Board, KfW, Germany ■ Dr Andrew Steer, Director-General for Policy and Research, DFID, UK ■ Ms Hilde M Tonne, Executive Vice President and Head of Communications AND Corporate Responsibility, Telenor, Norway ■ HE Mr Rachmat Witoelar, Former State Minister for the Environment, and Chairman, National Council on Climate Change, Indonesia



Mr Anthony Nyong Mr Caio Koch-Weser Mr Juan P Bonilla Mr Esko Aho

This session on mainstreaming climate policies with development was moderated by Mr Caio Koch-Weser, vice-chairman of Deutsche Bank, UK. He introduced the theme of the session highlighting how political positions could change in the

next ten months leading up to COP 16 in Mexico and stressed the need for multiple-pronged strategies of smaller like-minded countries, civil society groups, and research institutions each acting independently but complementary with each other.



Mr Haruhiko Kuroda Ms Hilde M Tonne HE Mr Rachmat Witoelar Mr Pierre Jacquet

Mr Haruhiko Kuroda, President, ADB initiated the session with his keynote address. In his address Mr Kuroda stressed on why efforts with respect to climate change are important as it is about lives of people that we are striving everyday for; he also emphasized that the stakes for Asia are high and leaders of Asia should make every effort to improve lives of people. There was an agreement that there is a great degree of convergence between development policies and climate change policies. The panel also stressed that there should be enabling conditions for technological innovation, public-private partnership, capacity building for a low carbon development pathway and so on.

The focus should be on cost effective measures that take advantage of co-benefits and on the national front he urged to promote renewable energy for energy security as well as develop low carbon pathways for development; encourage public-private partnership by means of regulation. He further said that 'while we work towards MDGs we must address climate change'. ■



Dr Ulrich Schröder Mr Andrew Steer

Voting session

Q1 Climate interventions and sustainable development are...

- Divergent – 5%
- Convergent – 51%
- More convergent than divergent – 37%
- More divergent than convergent – 7%

Q2 Would climate action starve development of financial resources?

- Yes – 16%
- No – 46%
- To some extent – 35%
- To a large extent – 4%

The Urgency of Sustainability in Business

Chairperson ■ Mr Björn Stigson, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Keynote speakers ■ Mr Matthias Bichsel, Director of the Projects and Technology Business, Royal Dutch Shell plc, The Netherlands ■ Mr Kris Gopalakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Infosys Technologies Limited, India
Speakers ■ Dr Alf Bjørseth, Chairman, Scatec AS, Norway ■ Mr Henry Saint Bris, Senior Vice President Strategy, SUEZ Environment, France ■ Mr Pierre Gadonneix, Former Chairman and CEO, Electricite de France (EDF), and Chairman, World Energy Council ■ Mr Ajit Gulabchand, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Construction Co Limited, India ■ Mr Jean-Pascal Tricoire, President and Chief Executive Officer, Schneider Electric SA, France



The session was chaired by Mr Björn Stigson, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). In his opening remarks Mr Stigson reiterated that business as usual is not an option. A supportive regulatory framework is required from governments, in which businesses should be a contributor; and public private-partnerships are needed. Dr

Matthias Bichsel, Director of the Projects and Technology Business, Royal Dutch Shell Plc, The Netherlands, in his keynote speech pointed out that Shell is focused on achieving energy conservation and efficiency – producing more energy from more diverse sources – providing cleaner and safer energy. Mr Kris Gopalakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Infosys



Mr Ajit Gulabchand Dr Alf Bjørseth Mr Pierre Gadonneix Mr Kris Gopalakrishnan



Dr Matthias Bichsel Mr Henry Saint Bris Mr Björn Stigson Mr Jean-Pascal Tricoire

Technologies Ltd, in his keynote address agreed that resource productivity is the greatest challenge for business today and urged that opportunities such as profits, jobs and competitive advantage are the opportunities for business from the sustainable development path. However, the panel acknowledged that businesses in emerging economies are yet to adopt sustainable development as a core strategy. The panellists agreed that sustainability is an issue of urgent importance for businesses and emphasized the need for regulations, incentives and public-private

partnerships. Other speakers included Dr Alf Bjørseth, Chairman, Scatec AS, Norway; Mr Henry Saint Bris, Senior Vice President Strategy, SUEZ Environment, France; Mr Pierre Gadonneix, Former Chairman and CEO, Electricite de France (EDF), and Chairman, World Energy Council; Mr Ajit Gulabchand, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd, India; and Mr Jean-Pascal Tricoire, President and Chief Executive Officer, Schneider Electric SA, France. ■

Dinner session

Presentation of the Green Globe Foundation's Annual Awards Ceremony

Green Globe Foundation Award

The award endeavoured to honour the heroes making efforts to save the planet. He commended Wizcraft for their excellent organization skills and appreciated the conceptualization of the Green Globe Awards as having value for future generations.

Figure espousing the environmental cause award was presented to actor and famous media personality Mr Rahul Bose.

The extraordinary contribution of corporate house in private sector was awarded to Rewa Electric Company Pvt Ltd.



Winners of Green Globe Foundation Awards with Dr R K Pachauri and other dignitaries

The YUVA Award was presented to Mr Raghav Mimani as the youth of this country who believes that growth is not just about economic growth but growth in a sustainable manner. Further the Young Achiever award went to Aarav Bhatia, son of cine-star, Akshay Kumar.

The green architecture award was presented to the Centre of Environmental Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Kanpur. The Best Public

Message from Prime Minister of Bhutan, HE Mr Jigmi Yoser Thinley

In his message he stressed that Bhutan to be one of the happiest countries as they have taken a number of measures to ensure that happiness is sustainable. Highlighting some of their achievements he stated that Bhutan as a country is carbon neutral, and they have ventured into carbon sequestration. 72% of the land is under forest cover and 5% under national cover of protected area. ■

Special session (in conversation)

HE Mr Arnold Schwarzenegger (by live video link)

Governor of California

He highlighted the strong efforts California is making towards becoming a green economy, by virtue of which it is today 40% more efficient than rest of the United States. He also asserted that there is a need for the federal Government of United States to



follow the trajectory at a national level. He further emphasized that it is time for the sub-national governments to engage in sustainable development like California. Also bringing out the economic benefits of going green, he mentioned that the green sector is today producing 10 times more jobs than any other sector of the economy and that 57% of the venture capitalist flocks to California due its pro environmental policies. Also expressing his opinion on the outcome of Copenhagen summit, he said that he considers Copenhagen summit a success as it showed that significance of the engagement of the sub national governments. Endorsing the importance of public engagement and action at the grass root level to make a substantial difference he

congratulated Dr Pachauri for being a role model for encouraging action as grass root levels. Shunning the voice of climate sceptics and opponents, he said that he knew that he was in the right direction, and quoting that it was hard to convince the people that world is not flat but round, he asserted that it takes world some time to realize every truth and he is sure that it will happen in the near future.

Regarding solar energy sector in California His Excellency Governor mentioned that there has been a 100% increase in the production capacity of solar companies in California due to which the economy has been able to achieve major reduction in fuel consumptions. He further added that the government is promoting and funding these technologies.

'What is good for the environment is good for the economy'

HE Mr Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor of California

SPECIAL EVENT

Fostering Regional Cooperation for Water Security and Governance in South Asia

The round table conference organized on 4 February 2010 focused on the issue of regional cooperation for water security and governance in South Asia. It was agreed that since a number of resources in the South Asian region are under stress, there is a need for cooperation to resolve these problems.

Capacity building in the water sector was identified as a grey area which needed further discussions. South Asia, considered the least integrated region in the world, requires regional cooperation, exchange of knowledge, and a common framework to manage our dwindling resources. Rapid growth in population, industrialization, and urbanization are creating a greater gap between demand and supply. To stem this, collaborative research and communication is essential. The speakers stressed that regional cooperation needs to be pluralized, redefined, and re-invigorated. Also regional cooperation should not be limited to governments but should also focus on institutional and people to people cooperation. It was also agreed that there was a need for a trans-boundary governance framework to

address the issues of water security in the South Asian region and then generate adaptation and mitigation measures that can be implemented regionally. Mr Ashok Jaitly, Distinguished Fellow and Director, Water Resources Division, TERI, Dr Laxman Prasad, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Dr Manish Kumar, UNICEF were among the dignitaries present at the event. The Regional Knowledge Hub for Water and Climate Change adaptation in South Asia was also launched during the event. Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, vice-president (KM & SD), Asian Development Bank delivered the keynote address. ■

