# What Should the Post-2030 Development Agenda Look Like?


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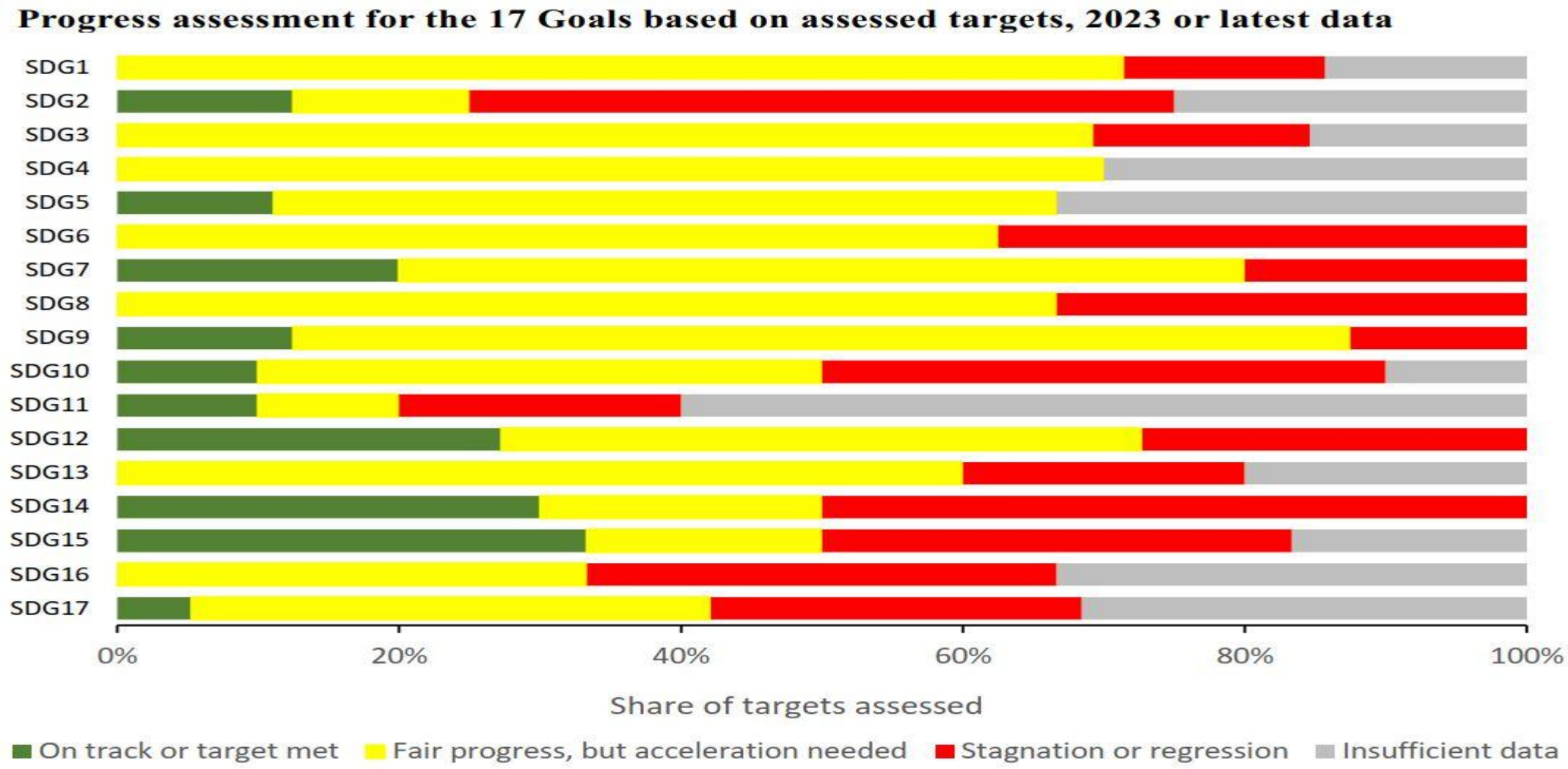
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary-General, *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023: Times of crisis, times of change: Science for accelerating transformations to sustainable development*, (United Nations, New York, 2023).
https://sdgs.un.org/gsdr/gsdr2023

# The failure of the SDGs (2023)



# SDG backlog (2013-2015 development): climate and health

- The UN's 2030 Agenda (2015) has become inadequate to the real world situation, especially in terms of health (SDG 3), hunger (SDG 1), inequality (SDG 10), energy and climate (SDGs 7 and 13), as well as institutions and development assistance (SDGs 16 and 17).
- to solve health problems and adequately take into account the value of human life in connection with the new reality caused by COVID-19;
- correction of Goals related to the long-term trends of the global economy's transition to low-carbon development trends caused by climate change.
- In addition to correcting the Goals, it is necessary to change the SDG indicators: the introduction of new indicators important for sustainability that are not currently in the SDGs, and the incorporation of cross-cutting key indicators for the SDGs - both new and existing ones (climate and energy).

**Bobylev S., & Grigoryev L.** (2020). In search of the contours of the post-COVID Sustainable Development Goals: The case of BRICS. *BRICS Journal of Economics, 2*(1), 4–24. https://doi.org/10.38050/2712-7508-2020-7

# Global Risks (WEF)

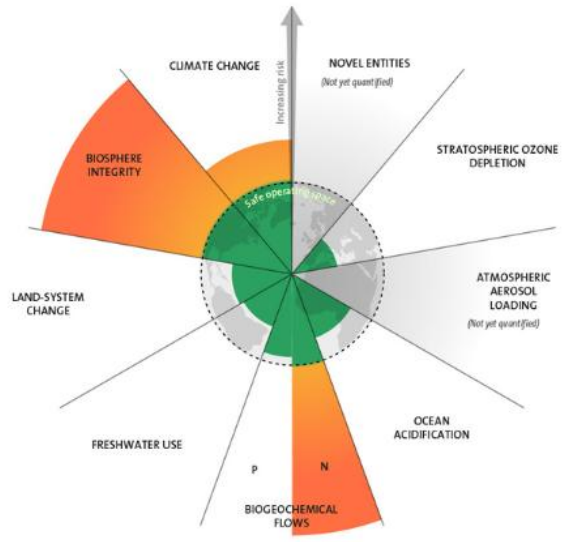
# Global Risks (WEF 2025)


Source

World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025.

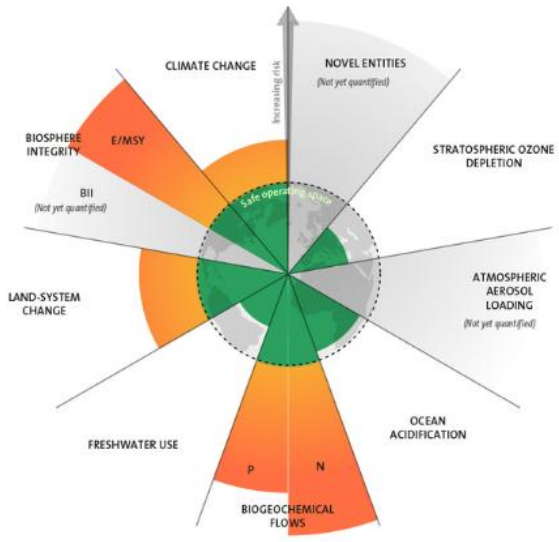
# Planet boundaries

## 2009



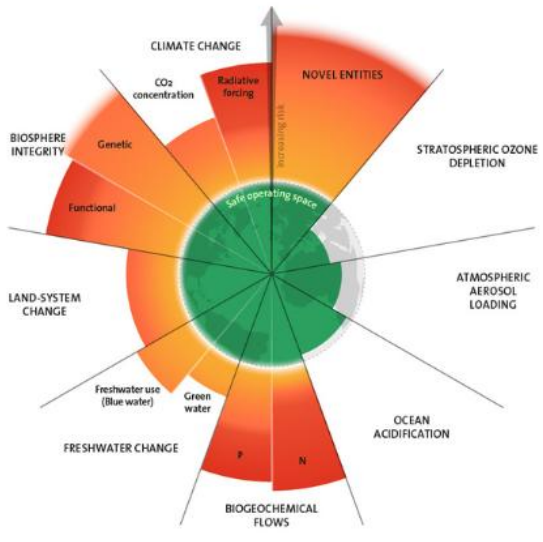

7 boundaries assessed,
3 crossed

## 2015




7 boundaries assessed,
4 crossed

## 2023




9 boundaries assessed,
6 crossed

# BRICS as an environmental donor of the planet

- the largest territories in the world in terms of **area undisturbed** by economic activity. These territories are the main regulator of planetary stability. In Russia, they make up about 60-65% of the country's area, in Brazil – 28%, in China – 20%. In the world, the areas of natural ecosystems are sharply decreasing: if at the beginning of the twentieth century they were destroyed by 20% of the land, now they are by 61-63%;

- the **largest forest area** in the world, accounting for about 40% of the world's forested area. This array significantly affects the regulation of the Earth's climate system, the sources and sinks of carbon dioxide and methane on the planet, the water cycle in the world, the conservation of global ecosystem services, and the species biodiversity of the Earth.

- **huge water reserves**. Brazil and Russia have the largest water resources in the world. In Russia, Lake Baikal alone contains about 20% of the world's fresh water. Water scarcity in the world, and its sharp aggravation in the near future, is an acute global problem.

- There is a **huge reserve of biodiversity** on the territory of the BRICS countries, and there are unique ecosystems that preserve rare species of flora and fauna that are a planetary treasure. The BRICS protected areas account for about 20% of all protected areas in the world.

- **the large area of wetlands** – swamps, swampy and waterlogged lands. In Russia alone, these lands account for approximately 60% of all such territories in the northern hemisphere. Temperate wetlands serve as cold carbon traps, which is very important for climate stabilization.

# SDG and their indicators. BRICS (UNDP and WB)

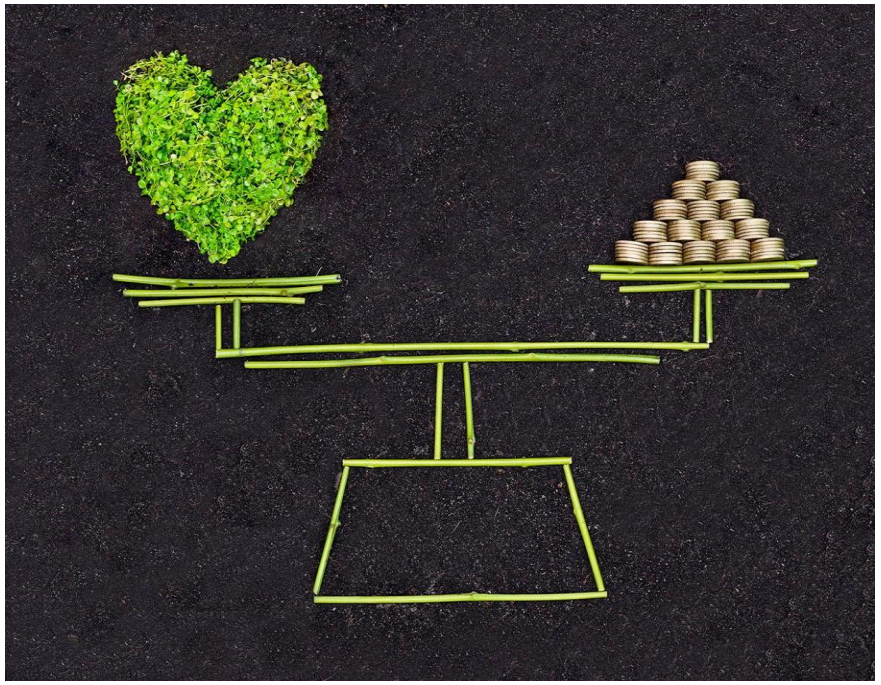
| Countries | GNI per capita ($) (SDG 8) | HDI (Rank) | Life expectancy at birth (year) (SDG 3) | Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent) (SDG 7) | CO2 emission per capita (metric tons) (SDG 13) | Cereal yield (kg per hectar) (SDG 2) | Forest area (% land area) (SDG 15) | Access to improved sanitation (% of total population) (SDG 6) | PM2,5 exposure (% pop.exceeding WHO guideline level) (SDG 11) | Education expenditure (% of GNI) (SDG 4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Norway** | 68,013 | 0,953 (1) | 82,3 | 5,596 | 11.7 | 4,362 | 33.2 | 98 | 9 | **6.8** |
| **Russia** | **24,233** | 0,816 (49) | 71,2 | **4,943** | **12.5** | 2,444 | **49.8** | 72 | **90** | **3.9** |
| **Brazil** | 13,755 | 0,759 (79) | **75,7** | 1,471 | 2.5 | **4,640** | **59.0** | **83** | 56 | **5.5** |
| **China** | 15,270 | 0,752 (86) | **76,4** | 2,237 | **7.6** | **5,886** | 22.2 | **77** | **100** | **1.8** |
| **India** | 6,353 | 0,640 (130) | 68,8 | 637 | **1.6** | 2,984 | 23.8 | 40 | **100** | **3.1** |
| **South Africa** | **11,923** | **0,699 (113)** | **63,4** | **2,715** | **8,8** | **4,894** | **7,6** | **66** | **100** | **6.0** |

## FUTURE?

CHANGING ALL LONG-TERM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRATEGIES (!!!???).
**THE WORLD AS AN ECOLOGICAL CIVILIZATION?** (China)

- The global economy is increasingly forced to play and transform according to environmental rules.
- 2020-2021 The overwhelming majority of the world's leading economic powers have declared their goal to achieve **carbon neutrality**, a zero balance of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050-2060.
- **Russia. President: 2060. DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT 2023.**
- **The Government of the Russian Federation "Strategy of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation with low greenhouse gas emissions until 2050" (October 29, 2021)**
- Humanity's goal is **1.5 C** (?!)
- Environmental dominance leads and will lead even more strongly in the near future to radical economic transformations, structural and technological changes, reform of traditional sectors, changes in state and market regulation, consumer behavior.

# 4 core problems for valuation of development. New theory for sustainable development and climate

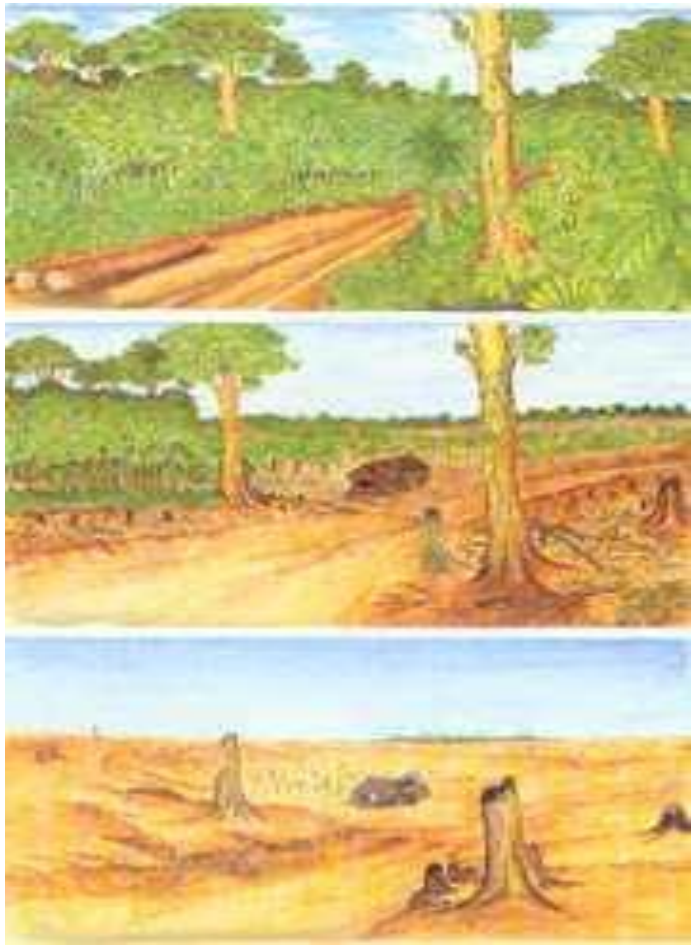


- Valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services ($CO_2$ regulation)
- Health (coal etc.)
- Externalities
- Time factor (discount rate)

# The General Reason

It is possible to consider as the important general reason of the crisis phenomena for mankind original absolutization of economic growth, a recognition of increase in a material well-being, production of the goods and services as major purpose of development. Actually human and environmental factors has dropped out of a context of development.

# Failure of traditional indicators of development and prosperity



- Traditional macroindicators (GDP, GNP, national income, etc.) fail to reflect the environmental and social situation – their growth may be accompanied by environmental and social degradation.

- Nobel Economic Prize Winners Stigliz, Sen, Fitoussi (2010) “New Approaches”: Report “*Mis-measuring Our Lives. Why GDP Doesn’t Add Up”.*
- The main conclusion is that we do not know how to assess development and progress. This applies to both the state and business. We need to move on to assessing sustainability

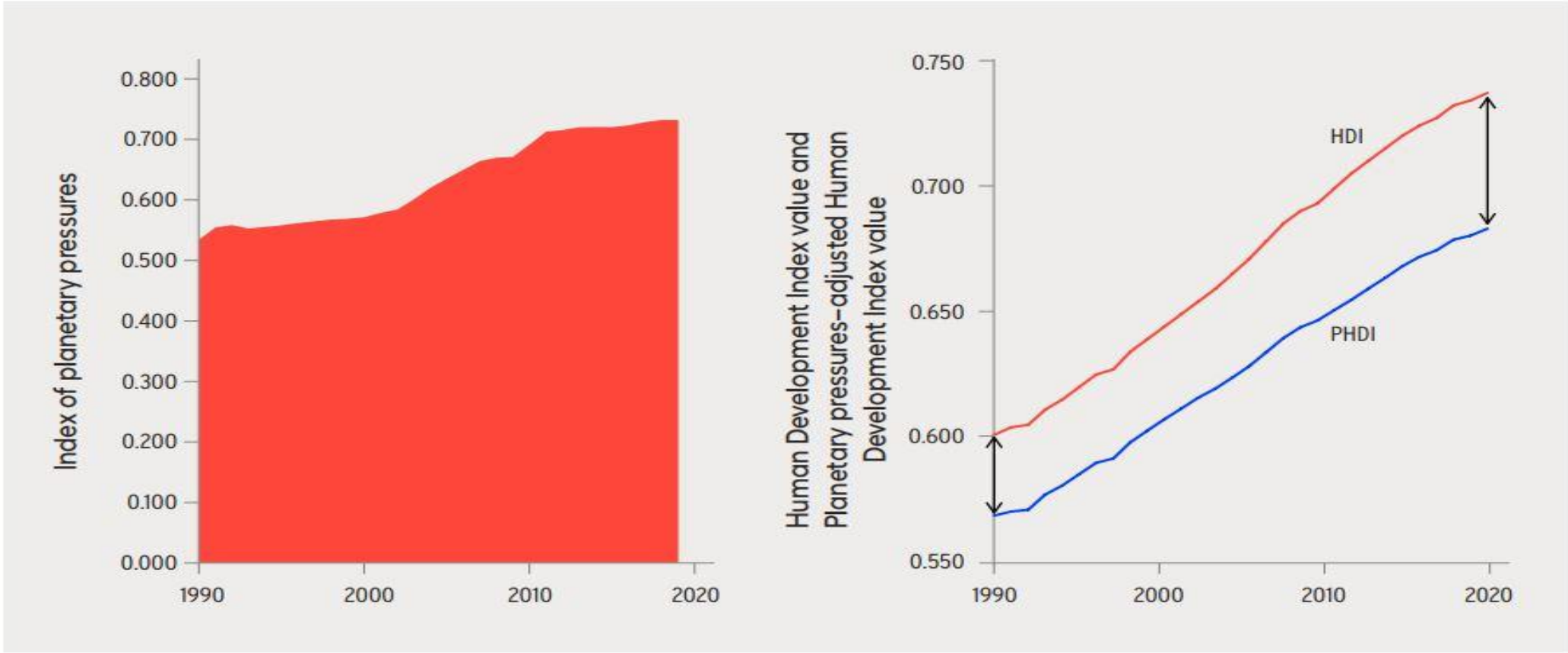
# Sustainable development indicators: most popular - world and Russian experience

- the United Nations (Millennium Development Goals),
- **the United Nations (Sustainable Development Goals),**
- **the United Nations (Human Development Index),**
- **the United Nations (Planetary Pressures-Adjusted Human Development Index),**
- **the World Bank (Adjusted net savings),**
- the United Nations (a System for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting),
- SDG index (Sachs et al. (2024))
- OECD (Green growth indicators),
- WWF (Ecological footprint), etc.

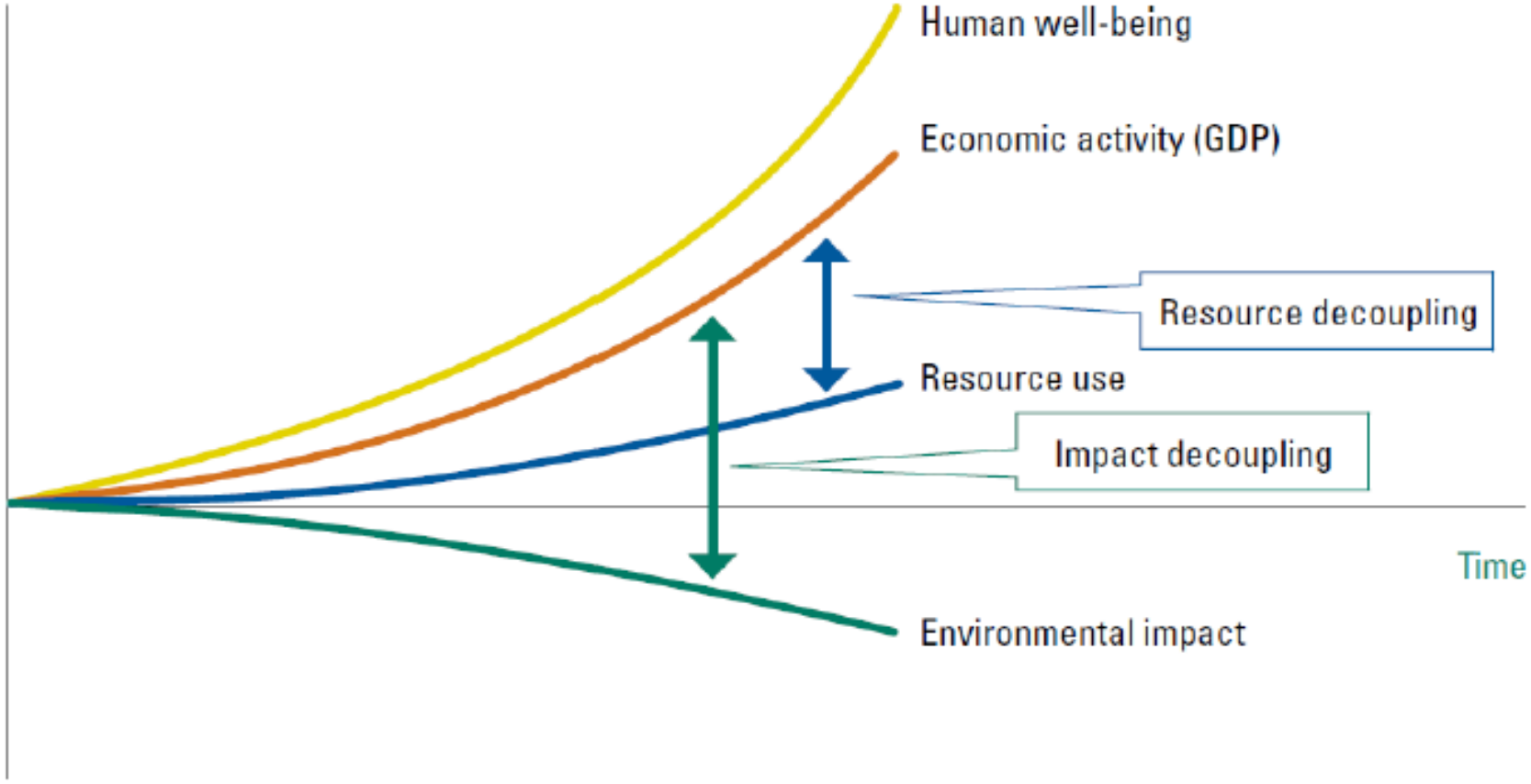
The basic point in many approaches is an attempt to take into account: investment in **human development/capital**, the **damage** caused by environmental pollution and the **depletion of natural resources** at macroeconomic level, to adjust the basic economic indicators of development.

# Planetary Pressures-Adjusted Human Development Index

**Figure 7.6 Planetary pressures have increased with gains on the Human Development Index**



# Decoupling trends (climate – absolute decoupling)




Source: UNEP 2011, p. xiii.


# Thank You