The Civil Society Engagement Group **C20**

PREPARATORY

BOOTCAMP

for Saudi Non-profits

September 8th to September 12th **2019**



The Bootcamp consist of five training days from different local and international entities that includes:

The King Khalid Foundation,
the Saudi G20 Secretariat,
the Sustainable Development Goals Deputyship at the
Ministry of Economy and Planning,
United Nations Development Fund (UNDP),
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
The International Labor Organization (ILO),
3z Protocol,
The General Authority of Statistics
and World Bank (WBG).

Bootcamp content

3

Review of past G7 and G20 Declarations and Communiques

The G7/8 have consistently dealt with macroeconomic management, international trade, and relations with developing countries. And with the formal birth of the G20 that was established as a deliberative rather than a decision-making body, to encourage consensus formation on global problems with a focus on reviewing policy issues among industrialized countries and emerging markets to promote international financial stability, the agenda has broadened to include microeconomic topics such as employment, security issues, human rights, arms control and many more..

31

C20 2019 Policy Pack

The Policy Pack is a production of The Civil 20 (C20) Summit in Tokyo and contains the Communiqué and the Tokyo Declaration on Peace, Human Rights, and Democratic Governance Towards Improvement of Civic Space for the SDG 16+ along with recommendations and policy papers on Anti-Corruption, Education, Environment, Climate and Energy, Gender, Global Health, Infrastructure, International Financial Architecture, Labour, Business and Human Rights, Local2Global, Trade and Investment. Understanding the Policy Pack from the previous year help in building the upcoming one since a part of the work is continuous to what have been agreed on in the summit.

97

G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration 2019

The declaration of the leaders contains details of the significant challenges that have been discussed. Some of what has been agreed on included the G20 commitment to enable global economy by using policy tools to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth and the importance of creating opportunities for Labour and Employment with a focus on the aging society, women, youth, and persons with disabilities in economic activities.

111

HRH Prince Mohammed bin Salman's Speech during the Osaka Summit 2019

During this year's Japanese presidency, the Crown Prince commended the G20 work that concentrated on creating a human-centered economic future and addressing demographic and technical issues. Crown Prince Muhammad clarified that given the complicated and interrelated problems facing the world currently, the need to improve global collaboration and coordination is urgent. He also shared some of the initial priorities for Saudi's G20 presidency next year, to include: youth, women, financing the SDGs for low-income countries, water scarcity and security, digital taxation, climate action, and emissions reductions. The Crown Prince affirmed that the Kingdom would continue to assist the Japanese government in implementing the work program throughout the remainder of the year.

115

Suggested documentaries and films

The suggestions are all based on relevance to the topics related to the C20. The categories include Anti-Corporation, Climate Change, Taxation, Education, Health, and Justice

117 Preparatory
Bootcamp Content







Review of past G7 and G20 Declarations and Communiques

Leaders' Communiqué, Ministerial Meeting and Action Plans

Table of Contents

5	Labor and Employment
5	G20, Germany 2017
6	G20, Argentina 2018
7	G7, Canada 2018
8	Health
8	G20, Germany 2017
9	G20, Argentina 2018
10	Finance
10	G20, Germany 2017
11	G20, Argentina 2018
11	G7, Canada 2018
13	Development
13	G7, Canada 2018:
14	G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
21	Global Action Plan for The Prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020
23	G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021
25	
	G7 Leaders' Communiqué
25	G7 Leaders' Communiqué Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014
25 25	•
25 25 26	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016
25 25 26 26	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017
25 25 26 26 27	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017 Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018
25 25 26 26 27 28	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017
25 25 26 26 27 28 28	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017 Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018 G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2014
25 25 26 26 27 28 28 28	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017 Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018 G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2014 Turkey G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2015
25 25 26 26 27 28 28 28 29	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017 Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018 G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2014 Turkey G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2015 China G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2016
25 25 26 26 27 28 28 28	Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016 Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017 Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018 G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2014 Turkey G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2015

Labor and Employment

G20, Germany 2017

In 2017, the labor and employment ministers began their statement by stating their aim of ensuring a strong, sustainable economic development that is free of exclusion. In that statement they mentioned the SDG mantra of leaving no one behind. The ministers mentioned that decent job opportunities that are inclusive, high in quality, and achieve sustainable growth should be at the center of development and are essential to reducing poverty.

Labor and Employment Ministerial Meeting (LEMM), 2017:

The future of work

The ministers agreed that the strength of economy and society depends on creating the means to for economic security and dealing with uncertainty. In addition to that, tackling inequality came as a key to better work through addressing the gaps in social protection and ensuring the rights of both employees and employers. The declaration also addressed the fact that the nature of work is constantly changing due to globalization and technological development, which requires change and adaptability of businesses and workers. Within this, they pledged to enable workers through building their capacities to perform the changing demands of the labor market and ensuring their commitment to proper social security coverage. Lastly, the communique states that the ILO Centenary Initiative on the Future of Work, the OECD's Jobs Strategy and the Initiative on the Future of Work were noted in developing their actions.

Bridging the gender gap in compensation and labor force participation through enhancing the quality of jobs for women

Improving women's compensation and their ability to earn was a key point in the discussion. For this issue, the ministers dedicated 8 goals that are in line with previous declarations such as the Melbourne 2014 Declaration and the Beijing 2016 Declaration. Some of those goals included:

- Putting in place proper wage policies in accordance to the G20 Sustainable Wage Policy Principles promoting equal pay for equal work.
- Undertaking the stereotypes that prevent men and women from choosing their desired career paths, and motivating businesses to recruit women in STEM fields.
- Promoting access of women and girls to education and training opportunities, and supporting their lifelong learning through utilizing digitalization and e-learning.
- Aiming for more female entrepreneurs in accordance with the G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan.

Addressing informal and low paying employment of women was another part of the discussion. The minister made seven commitments to increase job market security in line with the recommendations made by the ILO on going from an informal for formal economy (2015 No. 204). Those commitments included the enhancement of social protection coverage for women, especially those related to breaks from employment due to family commitments, the formalization work dominated by women such as domestic and care work, the implementation of minimum wage policies specifically in low paying sectors, the advancement of measure allowing for work to life balance for both men and women in accordance to the Melbourne policy priorities. Here, the ministers offered nine pledges including:

- Putting in place policies guarding women, especially working mothers and those who work part-time from discrimination, as well as, policies protecting against gender-based violence.
- Encouraging family-related leaves from work for both men and women in public and private sectors.
- Encouraging flexibility in working arrangements such as working remotely or flexi-work.
- Improving the accessibility to cost effective and high quality care for children or dependents of workers.

The declaration also stated the commitment to achieving the Brisbane Goal on reducing the gap in labor force participation by 25% by 2025 through boosting female participation, improving the quality of employment and enhancing gender equity.

G20, Argentina 2018:

The Labor and Employment Ministerial Meeting (LEMM), 2018

In 2018, the labor ministers continued on the same themes and commitments stated in the 2017 Germany Declaration; emphasizing on inclusive growth as a basis for economic development.

In this document, the labor and employment leaders reaffirmed many of their previous declarations in relation on developing a better future for labor, and in addition to that they touched upon the following elements:

- The inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labor market based on the 2030 SDG pledge to leave no one behind. The minister's aim was to enhance the progress of data collection on the state of disabled people in the job market and promote the implementation of international agreements like the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Meeting the commitment "to take immediate and effective measures to eliminate child labor by 2025, forced labor, human trafficking and all forms of modern slavery" based on the G20 Strategy to eradicate child labor, forced labor, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work.
- Continuing the effort to lower the total of young people who face a higher risk of being left behind in the labor market by 15% in 2025 (G20 Youth Goals, Antalya 2015).
- The ministers also confirmed their implementation of G20 Skills Strategy, Initiative to Promote Quality Apprenticeship, and G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan.

- Formalizing informal work through the commitment to the G20 Policy principles for promoting labor formalization and decent work in the Future of Work.
- Sustaining robust social protection and safety in the job market. Within this, the ministers offered guiding principles on developing strategies for social protection.
- Reducing the gender gaps between the participation of men and women in the labor market, and encouraging the inclusion of women in the STEAM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math).

Joint Declaration from The Ministers of Education and Labor, 2018

In this declaration the education and labor leaders of the G20 spoke about the links between job markets and education. In their discussion addressed the importance of long life learning, developing a workforce capable of meeting the ongoing job market demands, and career counselling services for students and employees.

The ministers also focused on youth, and encouraged G20 countries to create initiatives specially for vulnerable youth that outside employment, education, or training (NEET). In addition, the topic of care services came as priority; children and dependents of employees should gain access to affordable and dependable care services.

Finally, the G20 leaders stressed on the importance ensuring that no one is left behind when it comes to opportunities pertaining to education, training and employment.

G7, Canada 2018: G7 Ministerial Meeting on Preparing for the Jobs of the Future, 2018

Similar to the G20 Ministerial Declarations on Labor and Employment, the G7's discussion in 2018 centered around the future of employment. The meetings resulted in establishing a taskforce to study, analyze, and recommend policies on improving the future of work. Some of the taskforce's goals included continuing the dialog on how the changing ecosystem of work impacts employers, particularly women and marginalized groups.

During the Canadian presidency, the G7 launched the Future of Work Forum, a platform dedicated to supporting evidence-based policies on employment, and sharing knowledge on effective policies and programs that solve labor market challenges. The ministers also focused on women's economic empowerment through ensuring that anti-discrimination and harassment policies are in place and effectively practiced. And when it comes to youth, Canada committed to investing three million dollars in employing 500 young students in the field of Artificial intelligence (AI), along with seriously taking into consideration the representation of women and marginalized groups and promising to subsidies up to 70% of those groups wages.

Health

G20, Germany 2017: Labor and Employment Ministerial Meeting (LEMM), 2017:

In their communique, the health ministers began their statement by referring to the significance of working collectively to eradicate disease and uphold the health and wellbeing of society. The declaration focused on different aspects of health including:

- Preventing and managing the risk of infectious disease outbreaks and antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and eradicating diseases such as tuberculosis. The ministers commit to enhancing research and development in those fields by partnering and funding initiatives such Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP), the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi), UNITAID, and Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), the TB Alliance for new anti-tuberculosis medicines.
- Working on the capacity of individuals providing health services during outbreaks and national disasters, as well as, health professionals overall. The ministers believe that the skilling of health service providers is essential to building a resilient health system.
- Implementing the International Health Regulation (IHR 2015) and enhancing its monitoring and evaluation across countries. In the declaration, the health leaders restate their commitment to lowering health inequalities by taking action on the social determinants of health (WHO 62.14).
- Promoting the adoption of a universal health care system (UHC), the ministers believe that UHC is at the core of disease prevention, crisis mitigation, protecting against neglected diseased, the overall wellbeing of society and the prosperity of economies. They view achieving a UCH system as a means to accomplish the 2030 SDG goals on health.

G20, Argentina 2018: The G20 Ministerial Meeting of Health, 2018

In Argentina, the health leaders continued the dialog on enabling better global health. Their discussing center around the following topics:

- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): The G20 ministers reaffirmed their commitment to One Health¹ action plans on AMR and raising awareness of the importance of the safe disposal of antimicrobials by farmers and health providers. This effort comes in collaboration with the ministers of agriculture.
- Malnutrition: Childhood Overweight and Obesity: The health ministers shed a light on the growing prevalence of obesity and pledged to preventing obesity through supporting the healthy growth of children and accessibility to proper nutritional options. Moreover, they also applaud the international efforts to implement the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases² (2013-2020), the WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity and Health (2018-2030). With that being said, the ministers ensure that they acknowledge that undernutrition remains a burden in many parts of the world. And within this topic, the declaration encouraged and welcomed the partnerships between different policy areas in health, education, finance and research to combat this issue.
- ▶ Health Systems Strengthening: The Argentina ministerial declaration touches upon commitments mentioned in previous G20 statements such as the importance of universal health coverage to (UHC) that is inclusive of social and mental health care. The document also spoke about the unequal access to quality health care between men and women and promised to bridge the gap. In addition, they vowed to promote a fair labor force participation in health sectors; where men and women are treated equally and fairly, and job conditions are decent. Lastly, the investment in the training of health workers especially those in remote areas with poor access to health services came as a priority, as well as, teaching them along with consumers on the use of e-health tools; using technology as a solution to health gaps.
- ▶ Health Systems Responsiveness to Disasters, Catastrophes and Pandemics: Health leaders stressed on the importance of adhering to the WHO's International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR). In addition, they encouraged a multi-sectoral approach to dealing with health crises including the threat of diseases transmitted from animals (zoonotic diseases). The ministers explicitly promised to share their national action plans on health and good practices, as well as, working on partnering with local and global stakeholders to address global health challenges and prevent the repetition of efforts.

One Health' is an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviours factors. People who are overweight or obese face a higher risk of NCDs.

Finance

G20, Germany 2017: Ministerial Statement of Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors, 2017

In 2017, the Germany ministerial statement on finance prefaced its commitment by mentioning that the financial and economic situation around the world remains in a state of recovering from crisis. Due to that, they vowed to using various financial policy tools to harbor a financial ecosystem that is characterized as strong, sustainable and resilient by eliminating policy uncertainty, and encouraging transparency. Therefore, the promise to reform the international financial architecture remains a priority for G20 countries; the ministers see that the means to cultivating an agile financial system lay in improved financial policies and institutions. For that, they endorsed the G20 financial sector reform agenda.

Moreover, the communique highlighted the role of many international organizations in financial development such as:

- The Financial Stability Board (FSB) and their policy recommendations to treat the structural weaknesses of global economies,
- the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in their contributions to fighting terrorist financing, corruption and tax evasion; the finance leaders encouraged G20 countries to support and cooperate with the FATF in meeting their mandate,
- and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) in efforts to promote access to financial services, especially for vulnerable groups and SME's. When it comes to SME's it is worth noting that the finance leaders committed to enabling a robust ecosystem for entrepreneurship.

Sustaining the resources of the present to the future came as a priority for the ministers and central bank heads. They encouraged countries to meet their promise to "rationalize and phase out, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption."

And beyond G20, the document showcased the dedication to cooperating with African countries by launching an initiative aimed at cultivating private investment in infrastructure. In line with that, they applauded the IMF for enhancing the effectiveness of lending and its coordination with Multi-Lateral Development Banks to lend countries suffering from economic vulnerability.

G20, Argentina 2018: Ministerial Statement of Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors, 2018

Many of the commitments in the 2017 declaration were restated in 2018 including:

- Opposing the financing of terrorism, corruption, and tax evasion.
- Supporting the efforts of international organizations to enable financial stability and inclusion`.
- Supporting countries suffering that are economically weak, especially Low Income Countries (LIC)
- The ministers restated their commitment to the Hamburg Action Plan to achieve resilient economies and inclusive growth.

The declaration adds to its focus an emphasis on furthering investments in infrastructure by endorsing G20 Principles for the Infrastructure Project Preparation Phase that focuses on generating profitable investment opportunities that attract private investment. Incentivizing the flow of private capital in the economy comes high on the list for the finance leaders as they agreed on extending the mandate of the Global Infrastructure Hub to 2022^3 .

The finance leaders also addressed technological innovation (Fin-Tech) including crypto-assets and its impact on the security and improvement of the financial system. When it comes to security, the leaders wanted to ensure that consumers and investors alike are protected. Tax evasion, money laundering and terror financing come as prominent risk as well. They urged the FSB to include crypto-assets into their mandate. Moreover, the digitalization of the global tax system was another priority item, the declaration committed to collaborate in seeking a consensus-based solution to handle the impacts of economic digitalization on the international tax system by 2020.

G20, Japan 2019:

Communique of Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors, 2019

The 2019 ministerial meeting was held amid tense period of the US-China trade negotiations, which was left out of discussion, but the Communique noted the growing risk of economic slowdown due to intensified trade and geopolitical tensions, and called for them to be addressed. The statement emphasized demographic changes, especially population aging (a Japan priority) and its challenges for all G20 members that require policy actions that span from fiscal, monetary, financial, and structural policies. The statement also covered financial Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in developing countries with a shared understanding and a dedicated upcoming joint ministerial meeting with Finance and Health ministers in the margins of the Leaders' Summit. The statement also committed redoubling efforts for a consensus-based solution with a final report by 2020 on digital tax.

^{3.} An initiative aiming to help bridge the gap between public and private sectors, helping governments unlock trillions of dollars in private investment to fund much needed public infrastructure, creating productive economies and more liveable cities.

The ministers also endorsed the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, which has been a Japan priority as well, by focusing on integrating environmental and social considerations, including women's economic empowerment, building resilience against natural disasters and other risks, and strengthening infrastructure governance. The statement concluded with a commitment to the Strategic Review of the FATF, to keep it relevant and responsive to all risks of money laundering and terror financing, especially around crypto-assets. They requested FATF to report back on progress in 2021.

G7, Canada 2018: The G7 Joint Declaration of Development and Finance Ministers, 2018

In a joint declaration with the ministers of development, the G7 finance ministers collectively approved the following statements and actions:

- Endorsing the use private capital in sustainable development, and ensuring the commitment to supporting the global agenda named "Billion to Trillions". The agenda emphasizes the importance of multi-sectoral collaboration to increase funding of official development assistance (ODA). The leaders also encourage private investment in the development of women and girls through education and employment programs.
- Enhancing the ability of economies to resist natural disasters. The declaration sheds a light on the vulnerability of Least Developed Countries to natural disasters. For that, some of the ministers noted the World Bank's Global Risk Finance Facility (GRiF)⁴ are as upcoming initiative to fight this challenge. The leaders also reiterated their commitment to the InsuResilience Initiative 2017: Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions⁵
- Ensuring women's economic empowerment through working with G20 countries to improve women's financial inclusion, and enhance the quality of disaggregated date issued by financial institutions. The ministers acknowledged that the existence of an enabling economic environment is necessary for women's work and entrepreneurship. They also stressed on continuing previous G7 actions such as the "Roadmap for a gender responsive economic environment" proposed in Taormina during 2017.

^{4.} The development objective of the GRiF is to strengthen financial resilience of vulnerable countries by enabling earlier and more reliable response and recovery to climate and disaster shocks, and over time to a wider range of crises, through establishing or scaling up pre-arranged risk financing instruments, including market-based instruments like insurance.

^{5.} The vision of the InsuResilience Global Partnership is to strengthen the resilience of developing countries and to protect the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people from the impacts of disasters by enabling faster, more reliable and cost-effective responses to disasters.

Development

G7, Canada 2018: G7 Ministerial Meeting on Development, 2018:

In this communique, the development ministers dedicated their focus to the area of social development and centered their discussion on four main aspects:

- Empowering adolescent girls: The ministers released a declaration titled Declaration on Unlocking the Power of Adolescent Girls for Sustainable Development that aims at enabling young women to reach their full potential. The issuing of this document comes in the line with development leaders' statement that improving gender equality is one of the most impactful ways to eradicate poverty.
- Sexual exploitation and abuse: The communique showed that the ministerial meeting resulted in the creating of the Whistler Declaration on Protection from Sexual Exploitation to protect individuals against gender-based violence.
- Empowering women and girls in humanitarian action: The ministers addressed the humanitarian crises happing in countries including Syria, Yemen, and Myanmar. They issued the Declaration on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action, which brings into light the crucial role of women and girls as change agents in their communities during crises, and aims to protect their wellbeing including their mental and physical health.
- Speeding up the innovation for developmental impact: The development leaders adopted the Whistler Principles to Accelerate Innovation for Development Impact. The goal of those principles is to increase the agility of countries; enabling them to become less vulnerable in the face of natural disaster, disease and poverty. The ministers also sponsored inclusive innovation, investing in local solutions, adopting enhanced policy approaches, using data to as a basis of decision-making, and supporting gender-responsive mechanisms and knowledge transfer.

G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The G20 is committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to guarantee that no one is left behind in their efforts to abolish poverty, achieve sustainable development and create an inclusive and sustainable future for all, as confirmed at the Antalya Summit. This Action Plan, including the High-Level Principles, contributes to global efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA).

High-Level Principles on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The G20's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and its collective ability to adapt and support initiatives at the highest global level, including those that involve macro-economic framework, and to create the global enabling environment. In this regard, the G20 contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be guided by the following high-level principles. Some of those principles as follows:

- Reaffirm the universality of the 2030 Agenda and, the importance of people-centered sustainable development.
- Implement the 2030 Agenda domestically according to national priorities, and internationally in fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth that creates productive employment and decent work and benefits all segments of our societies.
- Take collective policy actions to the pursuit of global development that respects country ownership and national priorities.
- Support international development partnerships that engage governments, the private sector, civil society, academia and international organizations, in line with the 2030 Agenda.
- Ensure and strengthen the coordination and policy coherence on G20 work across all G20 work streams.
- Support efforts to report on the implementation progress of the 2030 Agenda led by the High- Level Political Forum.

Scope of the Action Plan

G20 collective actions include Infrastructure, Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, Human Resource Development and Employment, Financial Inclusion and Remittances, Domestic Resource Mobilization, Industrialization, Inclusive Business, Energy, Trade and Investment, Anti-Corruption, International Financial Architecture, Growth Strategies, Climate Finance and Green Finance, Innovation, and Global Health. The Action Plan is open to updates to accommodate new emerging needs, such as migration.

G20 Collective Actions for Sustainable Development

Infrastructure

G20 activities in these SDS, and the Development Working Group (DWG), will further develop a list of comprehensive and concrete actions that contribute to the implementation of the 2030 that includes investments in sustainable infrastructure across a wide range of sectors (SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11, 12). Such investments will impact positively on global efforts on economic growth, poverty eradication and combating climate change and its impacts (SDG 1, 3, 8, 13).

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

In addition, sustainable agriculture, through its links to food security and nutrition, health, employment, economic development and environment, contributes significantly to achieving a wide range of SDGs (2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15).

Human Resources Development and Employment

There is emphasis on decent work for all, entrepreneurship, and social protection in line with national conditions (SDG 8). In addition, development through education, quality apprenticeships, in both G20 countries and non-G20 countries, remains a high priority (SDG 4). There is also adoption of Multi-Year Framework for Policy Coherence and Coordination between the G20 Development and Employment Working Groups and a focus on policy principles for better youth employment outcomes. One of the goals is to reduce the share of young people who are most at risk of being left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025, and reduce the gender gap by 25 percent by 2025.

Financial Inclusion and Remittances

The focus is to provide full and equal access to formal financial services for all, enhancing financial literacy and education and consumers protection, promoting digital financial inclusion, and reducing the cost of transferring remittances, help reduce poverty and inequality (SDG 1,10) and foster inclusive growth (SDG 8). Also, the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) is working on expanding access to financial services usage for those formerly excluded, particularly youth and women and addressing financial system challenges and legal uncertainties around SMEs financing in both G20 and non-G20 countries.

Domestic Resource Mobilization

The G20 affirms its commitment to international cooperation on tax through building on the implementation of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Project and the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). Such international support to low income and developing countries will be valuable (SDG 17).

Industrialization

The G20's focus on supporting industrialization in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), contributes towards the SDGs (9) and will consider new forms of international development partnership to promote sustainable industrial productive capacity.

Inclusive business

In line with the G20 Leaders' Call on Inclusive Business, the G20 has launched the Global Platform on Inclusive Business and continues to promote knowledge and learning for policy makers and this serves SDGs (1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17).

Energy

The G20 shares the vision of a world of sustainable energy for all and will contribute to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services. Such efforts support a wide range of goals of the 2030 Agenda (SDGs 7, 9, 12, 13; AAAA paras 31, 49).

Trade and Investment

The G20 accepts to work with all WTO members to establish the direction towards attaining positive outcomes toward a balanced, inclusive and transparent way. Trade and investment are crucial drivers of inclusive growth (SDG 8). In addition, Trade and Investment contribute to fight against inequality across countries (SDG 10) and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (SDG 17, AAAA paras 80-82, 85).

Anti-Corruption

The G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018 focuses its work on where the G20 can best add value to existing international efforts to reduce corruption, recover and return stolen assets, enhance transparency, and reduce illicit financial flows (SDG 16).

International Financial Architecture

The G20 has been working on advancing the reform of the international financial architecture, such as reforms by IMF and the World Bank Group that which calls for strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries in global international economic and financial institutions (SDG 10).

Growth Strategies

Through the strategies, the G20 aims to lift G20's collective GDP by an additional 2 percent by 2018, which could bring positive spillovers boosting non-G20 economies' growth through increased demand in an open and integrated global economy that insure inclusive growth.

Climate Finance and Green Finance

Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13) is a priority of G20 countries, as reflected in their contributions made in the context of the Paris Agreement.

Innovation

In 2016, the G20 agreed upon the Blueprint on Innovative Growth, which focuses on international cooperation on innovation to reduce gaps at local and global levels (SDG17).

Global Health

The G20 believes there is a need for an improved, aligned and coordinated approach to strengthening health systems, thereby contributing to universal health coverage, which serves as a foundation to promote public health.

<u>Strengthening G20 Coherence and Coordination on Sustainable</u> Development

The 2016 G20 presidency sets priority-areas to advance this multi-year Action.

Accountability and Engagement

The DWG through its established Accountability Framework will conduct an Annual Progress Report and a Comprehensive Accountability Report once every three years on its working areas, focusing on G20's collective actions for sustainable development. Therefore, the G20 will ensure that a coherent, streamlined and credible accountability approach is in place to support reporting on this Action Plan. In addition, the G20 supports UN processes and recognizes that the UN High Level Political Forum has a central role in follow-up and review processes at the global level.

National Actions and Opportunities for Mutual Learning

G20 members have shared their experiences around a number of areas including but not limited to the Integrating the 2030 Agenda into national decision-making based on local contexts and creating horizontal and vertical policy coherence.

Annex A

Strengthening G20 coherence and coordination - the role of the Development

Working Group (DWG)

DWG will lead on its own development priority areas and act as a coordinating body and policy resource for sustainable development across the G20. It will continue to report directly to, and be strategically guided by, G20 Sherpas to undertake multiple functions such as supporting development cooperation, policy and financing actions including the means of implementation for better integration of low income and developing countries.

Annex B

Outline of the presentations on national actions by the G20 members

ARGENTINA

In April 2016, inter-agency work began among Committees by strategic areas that are organized among six committees: Education; Science and Technology; Sustainable Agricultural Development; Housing, Habitat, Urban Development, and Infrastructure; Work and Labour, and Social Protection. Besides, in the process of adaptation of the new agenda to the priorities set by the national government and incorporating subnational jurisdictions, a gender approach will be taken into account, at both a national and a subnational level.

AUSTRALIA

In May 2016, the Australian Government released its Framework for supporting tax policy and administration through the aid program to guide Australia's approach to assist partner governments in achieving their tax policy and administration goals. Australia is also implementing domestically initiatives that align with the SDGs, for example, the Women's Safety Package aims to improve frontline support services, and provide educational resources to help change community attitudes to violence and abuse (SDGs 5 and 16).

BRAZIL

Brazil is working with UN agencies to foster new partnerships and disseminate knowledge on SDGs. As a starting point, five regional and one national conference will take place, with Brazil's support, targeted at civil society and the private sector. In April 2016, local government associations, together with civil society, launched a new online platform for the program "Sustainable Cities", incorporating the content of the SDGs in tools for policy planning and follow-up.

CANADA

Canada has launched an International Assistance Review to refocus on the poorest and most vulnerable, who are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The empowerment of women and girls, and the protection and promotion of their rights, will be at the heart of this Review. There is also focus on Canada is supporting the Agenda include the investment of \$2.65 billion over five years to support climate change action in developing countries and investment to support it is of \$2.65 billion over five years.

CHINA

Efforts have been made to publicize the 2030 Agenda nationwide to mobilize domestic resources, raise public awareness, and creating a favorable social environment for the implementation. China will also strengthen inter-sector policy coordination, review and revise relevant laws and regulations to provide policy and a legislative guarantee for the implementation. In the next five years, the goal is to lift all the 55.75 million rural residents living below the current poverty line out of poverty and to double its GDP and people's per capita income.

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union took policies to contribute to the agenda such as the path towards a circular economy, resource efficiency, the European pillar of social rights, (for the EU and its Member States) to achieve the UN target of 0.7% of gross national income as official development assistance within the lifetime of the 2030 Agenda. Eurostat is also participating in the development of a global indicator framework and the development of monitoring at the regional level.

FRANCE

The implementation framework will build on the national strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development 2015-2020 as well as the national reform program, which is the French transposition of Europe 2020, the European Union's ten-year jobs and growth strategy. There will be an increase in international financing in favor of sustainable development to 4 billion euros by 2020.

GERMANY

Policy coherence at all levels is of particular importance to the German Government, and Germany's National Sustainable Development Strategy is guided by the principles of international responsibility, inter-generational equity and quality of life. The Federal Chancellery is leading the process to revise this Strategy to adapt it to the transformative 2030 Agenda by the end of 2016. For this reason, the Federal Government has set up a broad consultation process including civil society stakeholders, academia, the business sector, and other experts. The German experience is that transparent and inclusive participation of civil society is key to sustainable development processes.

INDIA

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be financed through the regular national budget cycle and allocation. The national budget for 2016-17, focuses on agriculture and infrastructure, which would help achieve various goals. The Government of India through NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is putting methodologies and mechanisms in place to assess, analyze and report progress and periodic achievements through indicators being evolved by MoSPI.

INDONESIA

Indonesia has done substantial step in fiscal reform by removing the economically and environmentally costly regressive fuel subsidy. By reshaping the main direction of financing development to transform a formerly consumptive into productive economy and hereby effectively alleviating intergenerational poverty in all dimensions, as well as reducing inequality among citizens and regions. To ensure availability and sustainability of the financing for SDGs, Indonesia has secured the budgeting for SDGs within the national development planning (RPJMN)

ITALY

The Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament has established a 2030 Agenda Committee that will soon promote a survey on is implementation and the Parliament itself is promoting innovative legislation that is very much a direct contribution to the SDGs. The civil society will be participating in discussions to plan the 2030 Agenda implementation. The Italian government has also decided a substantial increase of ODA for the triennium 2016-2018.

JAPAN

In its efforts for supporting the agenda Japan applied the Development Cooperation Charter, which they have already revised taking the SDGs into account, like a com-

pass, and by adopting the concept of human security as a guiding principle. Besides, to help embody the 2030 Agenda on African soil, Japan committed to investing for the future of Africa through implementing measures centering on developing quality infrastructure, building resilient health systems and laying the foundations for peace and stability, amounting to approx. USD 30 billion under public-private partnership.

MEXICO

For the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Mexican Government established institutional mechanisms for the follow-up and implementation of the SDGs. Mexico believes that the engagement of all stakeholders will be crucial for the accomplishment of the SDGs; therefore, they have undertaken dialogues and consultations with parliamentarians and local authorities, as well as civil society, academia, philanthropic foundations, and others.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korea has been implementing 140 policy goals within the framework of the 140 Government Policy and Governance Tasks. The Tasks include 42 economic development, 52 social development, 13 environments, and 23 governance associated goals. The government has developed policies to achieve these tasks in a way to create synergies with the SDGs. A series of laws and policy proposals to respond to the aging population in Korea, particularly those addressing social and economic insecurity of people in various stages of their life course has been established.

RUSSIA

Russia is in the process of the incorporation of Agenda 2030 and SDGs in the national policies and programs, both domestically and internationally and incorporated the SDGs in Russia's laws, rules and regulations that already exist, as well as their possible incorporation to the new government policy documents, strategies, and programs. Russia's Federal State Statistics will lead the monitoring framework of the SDGs implementation.

SAUDI ARABIA

The strategic development goals of the Vision 2030 are fundamentally aligned with the overarching aim of the Saudi 2030 Agenda while taking into account national circumstances to achieve core tenets of the SDGs catered to the Saudi context. The National Transformation Program 2020 will be the starting point to implement the strategic orientation of the vision 2030. To this end, a plethora of initiatives have already been implemented, and the specific goals under these programs align perfectly with the SDG goals of promoting sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work. Also, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has long been a provider of aid and development financing; It can be safely assumed that recipient countries' use of such funding contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030, and it serves as the vehicle for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. South Africa utilizes its African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF) to support developing countries. The fund was established through legislation to enhance cooperation and promote democracy; good governance; the prevention and resolution of conflict; socio-economic development and integration; humanitarian assistance; and human resource development, particularly in other African countries. Also, South Africa is inter-alia partner and contributes to, Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) New Development Bank.

TURKEY

Turkey has a Sustainable Development Coordination Commission (SDCC) coordinated by the Ministry of Development, and it has a central role in the follow-up and review process of the SDGs to ensure vertical and horizontal policy coordination. The SDGs will be integrated into all relevant strategy and policy documents at central and local levels. The priority target population for SDGs communication will be the government officials that are responsible for reporting the developments in SDGs implementation.

UNITED KINGDOM

The UK has enshrined in law its commitment to provide 0.7% of national income as aid and is also supporting developing countries to mobilize resources 'beyond aid' in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The UK Aid Strategy ensures the response to the changing world and global challenges and is aligned with the bilateral and multilateral objectives and the Global Goals. The objectives in the strategy are closely aligned with the five key principles that underpin the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. In terms of overseeing this process and managing implementation within Government, this will be championed by Department for International Development's (DFID) and supported by the center of Government – the Cabinet Office –to ensure a whole of Government approach to delivering on this Agenda.

UNITED STATES

The United States' efforts to expand access to health insurance through the Affordable Care Act have led to more than 90 percent coverage nationwide, representing a gain of more than 20 million people who were previously not covered. Expansion of health coverage reflects the values articulated in the SDGs that health is necessary for socio-economic stability. Several U.S. cities committed to implementing the SDGs locally and are developing their sub-national plans. And, in 2016, the Congress approved two critical pieces of legislation, the Global Food Security Act and the Electrify Africa Act, reaffirming the long-term commitment to addressing the global food security crisis and addressing sub-Saharan Africa's critical energy crisis. The United States founded and is implanting the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Global Action Plan for The Prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020

The vision:

A world free of the avoidable burden of noncommunicable diseases

The goal:

To reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality and disability due to noncommunicable diseases by means of multisectoral collaboration and cooperation at national, regional and global levels, so that populations reach the highest attainable standards of health and productivity at every age, and those diseases are no longer a barrier to well-being or socioeconomic development.

The overarching principles:

- ▼Life-course approach
- Empowerment of people and communities
- ▼ Evidence-based strategies
- Universal health coverage
- Nanagement of real, perceived or potential conflicts of interest ■
- Human rights approach
- ▼ Equity-based approach
- National action and international cooperation and solidarity
- Multisectoral action

The objectives:

- 1. Raise the priority accorded to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in global, regional and national agenda, through cooperation and advocacy.
 - Policy options for member states involve many choices including advocacy by generating actionable evidence and disseminate information about the effectiveness of interventions or policies to intervene positively on linkages between noncommunicable diseases and sustainable development, including other related issues such as poverty alleviation, economic growth.
- 2. Strengthen national capacity, leadership, governance, multisectoral action, and partnerships to accelerate the country responsible for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.
 - Policy options for member states involve many choices that include developing a national plan and allocate budget while taking into account national priorities and domestic circumstances, in coordination with the relevant organizations and ministries, including the Ministry of Finance.
- 3. Reduce modifiable risk factors of noncommunicable diseases through health-promoting environments.
 - Policy options for member states involve many choices that include promoting a healthy diet so, for instance, there will be a 25% relative reduction in the prev-

alence of raised blood pressure or containment of the prevalence of elevated blood pressure according to national circumstances. Also, national and subnational urban planning and transport policies to improve the accessibility, acceptability, and safety of, and supportive infrastructure for, walking and cycling.

- 4. Strengthen and orient the health system through people-centered primary health-care and universal health care system.
 - Policy options for member states involve many choices that include expanded quality services coverage. For example, there is a need to strengthen and organize services, access and referral systems around close-to-user and people-centered networks of primary health care that are fully integrated with the secondary and tertiary care level of the health care delivery system, including quality rehabilitation, comprehensive palliative care, and specialized ambulatory and inpatient care facilities.
- 5. Promote the research and development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.
 - Policy options for member states involve many options including accountability for progress by tracking domestic and international resource flows for research output and impact applicable to prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases
- 6. Monitor the trends and determinants to evaluate the progress in noncommunicable diseases
 - Policy options for member states involve many options including capacity strengthening & innovation with a focus on the capacity for data management, analysis and reporting to improve the availability of high-quality data on noncommunicable diseases and risk factors.

The Action Plan:

The action plan provides a road map and a menu of policy to attain the nine voluntary global targets by 2025, and that includes, but not limited 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity and 80% availability of essential medicines including to treat significant noncommunicable disease. Moreover, the plan is consistent with WHO's reform agenda, which requires the Organization to engage an increasing number of public health actors, including foundations, civil society organizations, partnerships, and the private sector, in work related to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.

The main focus of this action plan is on four types of noncommunicable disease

- 1. Cardiovascular diseases
- 2. Cancer
- 3. Chronic respiratory diseases
- 4. Diabetes

The four categories mentioned above make the most substantial contribution to morbidity and mortality. Also, on four shared behavioral risk factors—tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and harmful use of alcohol. It recognizes that the conditions in which people live and work and their lifestyles influence their health and quality of life. Many other terms of public health importance are closely associated with the four major noncommunicable diseases, including violence and injuries. However, one action plan to address all of the challenges in equal detail would be unwieldy. Further, some of these conditions are the subject of other WHO strategies and action plans or Health Assembly resolutions.

G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021

Combating corruption remains a top priority for the G20: There is a need to strengthen practical international cooperation to fight corruption as well as the support of business and civil society to help prevent and uncover corruption.

Since 2010, when we established the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), a number of actions have been undertaken.

Series of sectorial and cross-cutting initiatives, resulting in the establishment of G20 High Level Principles, guidelines, sharing of experiences and compendiums of good practices has been developed. Also, there is emphasis on cooperation with business, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders. But there is still a need to accelerate the implementation which is one of the priorities of the ACWG in the next three years, to build on the political leadership, share views, best practices on international anti-corruption issues and build partnership. Also, In line with the sustainable development goals, we will continue to develop targeted new actions, focusing our work on key topics where the G20 can best add value.

In 2019-2021, the ACWG will:

A. Strive to adapt its working methods and mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of past G20 commitments and increase the impact of our anti-corruption agenda

To this end, the ACWG will in particular:

- Share experiences and best practices on developing and implementing national anti-corruption strategies and actions.
- Enhance transparency and inclusivity of the UNCAC review mechanism by continuing to make use, on a voluntary basis, of the options in its terms of reference, including: hosting country visits; involving the private sector, academia and civil society
- Strengthen interactions and cooperation with other relevant work streams, within the G20 and its engagement groups and task forces as well as with international organizations and other stakeholders.
- Strengthen engagement with the civil society, academia and the business community
- Support the provision of effective and efficient technical assistance to tackle corruption.
- ▼Focus stronger political attention and leadership on G20 anti-corruption priorities, and use the Leaders' communiqué to achieve greater impact, and deepen the accountability of our individual and collective actions
- improve analytical support for the G20 ACWG building on the G20 countries' expertise and research potential.

B. Develop further targeted actions where the G20 can best add value

- 1. Strengthen and promote integrity and transparency in the public and the private sector:
 - In the public sector: ACWG priorities will include: promoting the use of open data; identifying and addressing corruption risks in public procurement, budget processes and tax and revenue administration; encouraging public institutions to implement anti-corruption initiatives; continuing to consider ways of protecting and strengthening judicial integrity; deepening anti-corruption measures in the infrastructure sector and other corruption vulnerable sectors.
 - In the private sector: ACWG will work with the business community and civil society to further explore means of promoting a culture of integrity and transparency and supporting private sector anti-corruption initiatives, including for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).
 - Protection of whistleblowers: the ACWG will assess and identify best practices, implementation gaps and possible further protection measures as appropriate.
- 2. Tackle financial crime related to corruption, including tackling money laundering and recovering stolen assets, and strengthen international cooperation

Beneficial Ownership: ACWG will be regularly updated by the relevant international organizations and work streams on progress in the effective implementation of international standards on transparency and beneficial ownership and of the 2014 G20 High Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency. Also, explore ways to assist in many ways including capacity building and technical assistance.

Asset recovery: Strengthen domestic measures and international cooperation to identify seize the proceeds of corruption crime and set out actions to improve the cooperation remains priority.

Practical cooperation: The ACWG will also explore possible ways for sharing information between anti-corruption, tax and other relevant authorities, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, taking account of work done in other for a and serve as a platform for sharing.

3. Address relevant topics:

Bribery: G20 priorities will include: Criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials in all G20 countries as soon as possible; establishing measures to prevent bribery and actively enforcing foreign bribery laws; deepening the interaction and active participation with the OECD Working Group.

infrastructure ACWG will contribute to the international agenda by identifying the key anti-corruption features that are needed to ensure integrity and transparency in this sector while promoting integrity in the infrastructure sector.

4. Deepen the understanding and consider possible actions on emerging issues:

Measurement of corruption: ACWG will continue to deepen its understanding of corruption measurement and encourage the development of additional tools.

Corruption and gender: ACWG will also discuss how the gender dimension could be included in anti-corruption programming and policies.

G7 Leaders' Communiqué

Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, 2014

The Brussels G7 happened in Germany between 4th and 5th June 2014. The meeting among the countries such as Germany, Italy, France, Canada, the United Kingdom, The United States, and Japan aimed to share their beliefs and responsibilities towards enhancing peace and security among their societies. These entailed being committed towards democracy and freedoms of their people through open government, open societies, open economies and respect for the rule of law and human rights. All these approaches and initiatives are aimed at establishing lasting stability and growth of member states. They are bound by a set of principles and values as identified within the summit. In addressing the global economy, the summit in Germany, Brussels, placed supporting jobs and growth is a top priority within their agenda. The issue of unemployment among the youths was a significant concern and unemployment among long-term unemployed individuals. Trade and investments formed part of the primary drivers for growth and jobs within the summit. Energy issues were well addressed, and the focus was placed on the use of energy as a threat to security being deemed as unacceptable. The topics discussed within the G7 Energy Initiative in Rome identified the need for implementation of domestic policies that could help in creating a diversified, resilient and more competitive energy modern infrastructure. The support of the Copenhagen Accord commitments was critical in addressing the climate change challenges within the global environment. Global issues on development, security, political instability and election challenges in various nations such as Syria, Ukraine, Democratic Republic of Mali and North Korea among other states were discussed in detail with declarations on the support of the actions taken by the United States in respective countries. Unity in addressing global challenge remained a priority while building for development across all countries uniformly.

Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2015

The summit was held in Schloss Elmau Germany in 2015. It was similar to previous summits organized by the G7 member states but unraveled additional challenges within their efforts to promote global economic growth. The year 2015 was declared to be a milestone year for the G7 hence called for addressing sustainable development and international cooperation issues. They identified various initiatives that would help in support of its agendas and these include the UN Climate Conference in Paris COP 21 and The UN Summit in New York that would assist in addressing global climate and universal global sustainable development agenda respectively. Lastly, the International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa will seal the guiding principle of "Think Ahead. Act Together approach." For the execution of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The global economy progressed in the past year hence economic growth seen in advanced economies. However, challenges that arose included unemployment, long-term inflation rates, high private and public debt, weak demand and investment as well as geopolitical tensions among others within such economies. Women entrepreneurship is a critical factor in the drive for growth, innovation, and jobs within the marketplace. The G7 charged OECD with monitoring women entrepreneurship within the economy and welcomed for

G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women as well as the World Assembly for Women. Financial market regulation, tax, and Trade were also addressed. The issues on the liberalization of economies to support the growth of trade was desired for competitive growth. The foreign policy addressed helped in ensuring that the G7 acted in the universal principle and values of the world through the desire for territorial integrity, peace, and freedom. These included finding a resolution for the conflict in Ukraine while ensuring high levels of nuclear safety worldwide.

Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, 2016

The meeting was held in Ise-Shima and was targeting the address of various major global economic issues related to the political and economic state. The leaders if the G7 identified some of the changes that have happened in the past that seem to have failed to address several concerns of the world such as weak growth risk and escalated issues sofa terrorisms, geopolitical conflicts and violent extremism being on the rise affecting the ability for a stable global economic environment. The economic initiative posed in the G7 Ise-Shima meeting addressed various issues through a collective approach, and these include the identification of global growth as an urgent priority. Migration among refugees is an ongoing large-scale movement that should be addressed to provide for the long-term needs of the refugees. Trade within the global environment should be enhanced by offering opportunities to consumers, workers, and firms as part of reaffirming the commitment of the G7 towards open markets and removing all forms of protectionism. Infrastructure issues were addressed in the meeting at Ise-Shima where they endorsed the G7 Ise-Shima principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment. In essence, the application of the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health focuses on health concerns of the global environment. It calls for reinforcing the response to health needs and promotion of a Universal Health Coverage. Women were also considered as a factor that promotes the growth desired within the global economy. This involved empowerment of girls and women to be part of the equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth desired by the G7. Anti-corruption was a fight vital for the survival of the economy as it helps in the promotion of peace, sustainable development and peace, and security within the region. Climate and energy concerns were also addressed, and the G7 decided to take a leading role in securing ratification, approval, and acceptance of the Paris Agreement while acknowledging the role of energy in the process.

Taormina Summit Declaration, 2017

The meeting was held in Taormina on May 26-27, 2017 to address several issues that are of interest. The leaders endorsed the Joint Communiqué, the Declaration on Responsible States Behavior in Cyberspace, and the Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and further discussed issues and crises that are most seriously threatening the security and well-being of G7 citizens and global stability. Foreign Policy Issues included the Six years (now it is 8) into the Syrian war, the Syrian people have endured tremendous suffering. There is a strong desire to increase efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular, ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh and al Qaeda. Global Economy issues included moderate growth and below potential GDP in many countries. The top priority is to raise global growth to deliver higher living standards and quality jobs. To this end, the leaders have reaffirmed the commitment to use all policy tools - monetary, fiscal and structural - individually and collectively to achieve healthy, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. There is committed to tackling all forms of corruption and tax evasion, as a means of reinforcing public trust in governments and fostering sustainable global growth. Inequalities were addressed and acknowledged that it is not only just in income but all their forms — represent a significant source of concern. Furthermore, inequality may contribute to regional disparities within countries and undermine intergenerational mobility, while jeopardizing social cohesion and putting stress on institutions. Gender inequality remains a top priority as well, promoting their empowerment and closing the gender gap is not only right, but also helpful for the economies, and a crucial contribution to progress towards sustainable development.

Charlevoix Summit Declaration, 2018

The G7 summit held in 2018 was done in Charlevoix Canada. The summit addressed several concerns that have been previously tackled in various summits and these entailed fostering the values and principles held within the communique. It necessitated response to different global challenges that are within the control of the G7. Investing in the growth that provides for the needs of every individual was required in stimulating sustainable economic growth. The summit endorsed the Charlevoix Commitment on Equality and Economic growth that would help in the eradication of poverty, improve income equality, foster gender equality, generate quality life, create decent jobs and ensure provision and access to financial resources. Domestic resource mobilization would be achieved through the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development aimed to complete the set objectives of the summit. The summit sought to enhance the access to education and skills desired to have a particular job through technologies and innovation. The summit members agreed to commit towards a culture or lifelong learning within the present generation and future workers. Advancing gender quality is part of fulfilling human rights that are imperative for economic and social growth. The Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls, and Women in Developing Countries were vital in the advancement of such issues on gender equality. Building a peaceful and secure world identified the need to respect human rights, equality of opportunity and the rule of law to enable growth within the economy for every individual. Brutality across the globe was condemned within the summit include that of Daesh, and civilian oppression witnessed. The summit lastly called for a collective effort on addressing the issues on climate change, oceans and clean energy for a healthy planet through adopting the guidelines set at UNFCCC COP 24.

G20 Leaders' Communiqué

Brisbane G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2014

The leaders' highest priority in 2014 is the same as the previous year that has better quality jobs and sustainable living standard across the world. It has been noted that the global recovery is uneven and the economy is being held back by a shortfall in demand and the risks persist, including in the financial market. There is implantation of structural reforms that enable the growth, prosperity, and plan to ensure that the G20 policies are appropriate and will promote global rebalancing. Besides, there is a continuation from the past year to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path. To help with the process of development, inclusive growth, poverty and inequality along with macroeconomic policies the leaders sat an ambitious goal to lift the G20's GDP by at least an additional two percent by 2018, if the commitment was fully delivered it will add more than US\$2 trillion to the global economy and create millions of jobs. The action for boosting the growth and the quality job creation are set out in the Brisbane Action Plan, and in the comprehensive growth strategies the leaders suggested acting together to lift growth and create jobs by focusing on the Global Infrastructure Initiative, a multi-year work programme to boost quality public and private infrastructure investment and to support implementation of the Initiative, the leaders agreed to establish a Global Infrastructure Hub with a four-year mandate. Additionally, to attract more private sector investment in developing countries, the G20 welcomed the launch of the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility, which will complement the work. Also, to help with the high percentage of youth unemployment, there are employment plans that include investments in apprenticeships, education, and incentives for hiring young people and encouraging entrepreneurship. To build a stronger global economy, the leaders welcomed the significant progress on the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan to modernize international tax rules and endorsed the 2015-16 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan that will support growth. As for Strengthening global institutions the G20 is committed to maintaining a robust, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF) and reaffirm the commitment in St Petersburg and this light we are deeply disappointed with the continued delay in progressing the IMF quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010 and the 15th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula.

Turkey G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2015

The leaders met in Antalya on 15-16 November 2015 and the agenda of the meeting focused on Strengthening the Recovery and Lifting the Potential. Despite the positive outlook in some major economies, global economic growth is uneven. Risks and uncertainties in financial markets remain, and geopolitical challenges are increasingly becoming a global concern. A top priority is timely and effective implementation of the growth strategies that include measures to support demand and structural reforms to lift actual and potential growth, create jobs, promote inclusiveness, and reduce inequalities. The analysis by the IMF, OECD and World Bank Group indicates that the implementation so far represents more than one-third of the G20 collective growth ambition. Unem-

ployment, underemployment, and informal jobs are significant sources of inequality, and there is a strong determination to support better integration of the young people into the labor market, including through the promotion of entrepreneurship. Additionally, enhancing the resilience of the global financial system will have a positive impact, so the G20 have completed further core elements of the financial reform agenda. In particular, as a key step towards ending too-big-to-fail, the leaders have finalized the common international standard on total-loss-absorbing-capacity (TLAC) for global systemically important banks. To reach a globally fair and modern international tax system, the leaders endorsed the package of measures developed under the ambitious G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project.

China G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2016

The meeting was held in China from 4-5 September 2016. The meeting identified a set of changes that entailed the setting within which the meeting occurred such as new sources of growth that were coming up and the growth of resilience among various economies and progress within the recovery of the global economy. However, several challenges were still cited within the year, and this surrounds weak economic growth despite the changes. It entailed high volatility of the financial markets, slow productivity, commodity prices fluctuations, slow growth of employment and sluggish trade as well as investment. A close partnership was vital in intensifying the economic growth of member states. The Hangzhou consensus created an integrative and comprehensive package that would help in boosting an inclusive, balanced and sustainable growth. These include vision, openness, integration, and inclusiveness. Strengthening policy coordination required the application of all structural, fiscal, policy and monetary tools collectively to achieve set objective. The summit also ventured into breaking a new path for growth for the creation of more and productive jobs that are driven by innovations. Besides, it was imperative to engage in more efficient and effective financial and global economic governance. It serves to create a more resilient and stable International Financial Architecture. Support is still provided to the international tax system to enhance growth and cooperation, exchange of information related to tax and implementation of the base erosion and profits shift (BEPS). The Hangzhou Summit addressed the concerns on robust international trade and investment where the slow growth was to be addressed through an open world economy. A transparent, open, non-discriminatory and rules-based multilateral trading system plays a significant role in the efforts of the G20. However, they condemn acts of terror and massive forced displacement of people that have been witnessed worldwide.

Hamburg G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2017

The G20 meeting addressed several challenges related to the global economic environment. It focused on the emerging aspect of the global economy being interconnected hence the desire to shape it through the implementation of a variable set of policies. These included shaping the benefits that relate to glo-

balization. The global economy is prospering, but it is still slow based on the forecast and expectations of the G20 leader's target. Trade and investment have been propelled through open markets as mentioned in earlier meetings but seek to be driven more than previous years through job creation, productivity, development, and innovation. The leaders of the G20 have applied the actions of monitoring trade through the mandates provided by the UNCTAD, WTO, and OECD within their respective. The global challenge of excess capacities is still a challenge hence the need for a collective approach through the Global Forum as provided within the consensus reached in the Hangzhou summit. Harnessing digitalization and sustainable global supply chains were addressed in the Hamburg Leadership Declaration for balanced economic growth and job creation. The digital economy has been able to foster innovation and investment which is positive for the global economy. Building resilience has been approached through the creation of a resilient global financial system based on acceptable international standards, an international financial architecture that is to be implemented as laid out within the Hamburg Action Plana and International Financial Transparency as well as Tax Cooperation. Improving sustainable livelihood within the global environment was also addressed at the declaration through mutual reinforcement of a healthy planet and strong economy based on energy and climate factors. Leaders have agreed to abide by The Paris Agreement making the decision irreversible. Assuming responsibility has always been a concern for the G20 hence addressing partnership concerns with Africa, fighting corruption, and cooperation and coordination on the migration and displacement of individuals provide for a thriving global economy.

Buenos Aires G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 2018

The main agenda of this G20 summit was the future of work, infrastructure for development, a sustainable food future and a gender mainstreaming strategy. In this summit some of the key risk of global economic growth, including financial vulnerabilities and geopolitical concerns, has partially materialized and important steps were taken to fill the infrastructure financial gaps as the infrastructure is the key component of economic prosperity, sustainable development and inclusive growth. The summit was committed to resolve the issues related to food security to make a world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition. More initiatives were taken to achieve Brisbane commitment to reduce the gender gap in labour force participation rates by 25% by 2025. Considering the vulnerability of young children, Initiative were taken for Early Childhood Development, to enhance quality and sustainably financed early childhood programs, all stakeholders were joined. Current trade issues, policy tools to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and safeguard against downside risks have also been discussed at this summit. Transformative technology is the emerging sector to bring immense economic opportunities, better jobs, and higher living standards. Members of the summit are committed to the fair and sustainable Future of Work by promoting decent work, vocational training and skills development, including reskilling workers and improving labour work conditions in all forms of employment. They also endorsed "G20 Menu of Policy Options for the Future of Work" developed by G20 Framework Working Group, which was requested by Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors. Access to education and girls' education is also the key agenda of this summit. Digitalization and emerging technologies for innovative growth are promoted by all members. To control the global warming in addition to Paris agreement new policies were formed which affirms economic growth and energy access and security, utilizing all energy sources and technologies, while protecting the environment.







Policy Pack



Table of Contents

Communiqué
Tokyo Declaration on Peace, Human Rights and Democratic Governance: Towards Improvement of Civic Space for the SDG 16+ 5
Policy Papers
Anti-Corruption
Education
Environment, Climate and Energy
Gender
Global Health
Infrastructure
International Financial Architecture
Labour, Business and Human Rights
Local2Global
Trade and Investment
Recommendations by Digital Economy Task Group
General Information



Communiqué

Fundamental transformation is needed to make the world more equal, democratic, peaceful, and sustainable.

Almost 10 years to go to 2030 and with the current model of economic development already identified as unsustainable, our world is facing a critical implementation gap between promises and actions and tremendous challenges that stand in the way of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. *The problems are so grave that multilateralism and democratic pluralism are in danger.* The environmental crisis has sharply accelerated and economic development is not happening for too many people while inequality has reached dramatic levels, putting basic human rights at threat. With a handful of individual billionaires as wealthy as half of humanity, the growing imbalance exacerbates key issues such as corruption and illicit financial flows, unsustainable debt levels, high risks towards another financial crisis, lack of access to basic infrastructure, goods and services, unfair labour practices, an unbearable gender gap, discrimination against marginalised groups, and inequitable access to education, health, digitalisation and technology. As the flagship multilateral forum for sustainable economic development, **G20 members must take an active role to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.**

In this context, G20 countries must ensure adequate financing for the 2030 Agenda with substantial financial support for developing countries. These financing mechanisms should prioritise domestic resources mobilisation by changing the current global tax system, fulfilling the ODA commitment, and agreeing on an exhaustive debt sustainability criterion. G20 must put in place measures to prevent the world from another financial crisis.

Globally shared problems need globally shared solutions. The international system needs profound reforms, so that it benefits not just a few but everyone. Multilateralism needs to be preserved, to address common challenges and common problems that necessarily need solutions based on sustainability, justice and democratic participation including the civic space as an equal and relevant stakeholder with an important role in creating healthy and peaceful societies. World leaders must come together to develop concrete and effective solutions to globally shared problems.

Genuine democratic and participatory approaches should be sought to "leave no one behind". In that regard, human rights and the "leaving no one behind" principle should be put at the forefront, both in decision-making and actions in order to ensure inclusive growth. Those who are often marginalised, least heard and least visible, including women, LGBTQI, disabled, indigenous peoples, and descent-based communities, ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities, refugees and IDPs, immigrants, and the aged, should be able to voice their concerns together with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and have the capacity to hold governments to account. Continued shrinking spaces for democratic action would only have a negative impact. Criminalisation in the face of dissent or protest that puts young people particularly at risk in many countries weakens societies as a whole. It is vital that all G20 leaders preserve and improve conditions for CSOs to continue their work so that policies can take peoples' voices into account, within the G20 as well as in other spaces and multilateral institutions. More than ever, participation and transparency in decision-making should be a priority for the G20.

Speeches and commitments should be translated into concrete, timely and realistic actions, and be accountable, responsive and resolute in addressing global challenges. Civil society across the world is keen to continue its dialogue with G20 leaders in order to find shared solutions to shared challenges and to jointly work for a more inclusive and better world. G20 has much to benefit from civil society capacity in reaching the most vulnerable and forgotten parts of societies. We, more than 400 CSOs from around the world working within the Civil20 (C20), urge the G20 to implement their commitments. It is time to turn promises into actions.

Tokyo Declaration on Peace, Human Rights and Democratic Governance: Towards Improvement of Civic Space for the SDG 16+

Adopted at Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF), as part of the C20 Summit in Tokyo, Japan on 21 April 2019

The participants of the Tokyo Democracy Forum, which was held on the first day of the 2019 C20 Summit,

- Recalling the Busan Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond on 24 January 2018 and the Ulaanbaatar Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond (SDG 16+) on 28 February 2019;
- 2. **Welcoming** the participation of more than 200 civil society members from across the world, including the countries and area in the Group of Twenty (G20);
- 3. **Expressing** our deep appreciation to the organisers of the TDF, namely, the Permanent Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (PSCD), Asia Democracy Network (ADN) and Asia Development Alliance (ADA), and the supporters of the TDF, namely, the Government of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES);
- 4. **Reaffirming** the importance and gravity of the UN General Assembly document (A/70/L.1) "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which outlines 17 Goals and 169 targets to stimulate actions until 2030 in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet;
- 5. **Reaffirming** that the principles of the UN 2030 Agenda are embedded in such phrases as "we are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence", "we envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination", "[s]ustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development" and "no one will be left behind";
- 6. **Concerned** about continuing conflicts and humanitarian crises, the dreadful violation of human rights, erosion of the rule of law, denial of access to justice, and deteriorating democratic governance;
- 7. Concerned about increasing restrictions on civic space and human rights, including freedom of speech, expression, association and assembly (especially in Asia); increasing financial and security constraints on civil society organisations; attacks on human rights defenders; gender inequality and discrimination against LGBTQI people; corruption and the undermining of democratic governance; risks associated with technological disruption (especially in the fields of artificial intelligence and bioengineering), which may negatively impacts on civil society; and the abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all forms of violence against children;
- 8. **Declare** that SDG 16 is an enabler and accelerator for all SDGs, and commit to work with all governments (especially those in the G20) and other official G20 engagement groups to ensure the full achievement of SDG 16 and its 12 targets to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
- 9. **Submit** the following recommendations, as a part of the 2019 C20 Communiqué, to the 2019 G20 Osaka Summit scheduled on 28-29 June 2019.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- A) G20 governments must consider and implement all previous and current C20 recommendations within a specific time frame.
- B) G20 governments must do all within their power to make SDG 16 a permanent, global and cross-cutting priority goal at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, and review it on an annual basis, as is done with SDG 17.
- C) Regarding civic space in Asia, G20 governments must recognise that CSOs are indispensable and independent actors in their own right, that a diversity of voices from civil society enriches policy-making, and that legal and policy frameworks regulating CSOs must enable diverse and free operation rather than restrict or control them. Relevant governments must also create meaningful partnerships with civil society (providing financial and other support as required) and respect internationally agreed human rights standards (including freedom of association, assembly, expression and the right to operate independently without government interference).
- D) Regarding gender and sexuality, G20 governments must develop and implement comprehensive plans to achieve SDG 5, which will contribute to the fulfillment of SDG 16. In doing this, they must ensure women are engaged in all aspects of peace processes and support them to lead, participate and benefit equally from governance systems; introduce and implement laws to eliminate discrimination and gender-based violence against women and LGBTQI people (including sexual and other violence in the context of conflict); provide public services that fully meet women's and LGBTQI people's needs; and ensure gender-responsive reform of justice and security institutions.
- E) Regarding corruption and democratic governance, G20 governments must recognise that a social system and practice lacking transparency and civic participation combined with inequality is what causes corruption; they must establish and strengthen adequate legislative, administrative and social measures to increase accountability and integrity, engaging with stakeholders including civil society and vulnerable people who are suffering due to corruption. As a cross boundary issue, global collaboration is a key and G20 governments must work across borders to combat corruption.
- F) Regarding financial and security constraints on CSOs, G20 governments must: ensure that financial laws and practices facilitate the establishment and operation of CSOs; evaluate the legal and regulatory environment to enable CSOs and human rights defenders to freely carry out their legitimate work; and collaborate with global mechanisms, including the Financial Action Task Force and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, and civil society partners, to study and mitigate the negative impact of bank de-risking on non-profit organisations.
- G) Regarding science, technology and civil society, G20 governments must establish an inter-governmental process with universal and inclusive membership to regulate the development of science and technology (especially artificial intelligence). They must also engage with stakeholders at the national level to design transitional policy in this context, which includes re-training workers, upgrading educational curricula, promoting the increased participation of women and girls in STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics) courses and professions, and supporting new forms of digital ownership (such as platform cooperatives, which provide a safe, accountable space for users and workers to provide and use data to collectively share the benefits of digitalisation).
- H) Regarding violence against children, G20 governments must recognise that all forms of violence against children are unacceptable and that this is clearly set out in the 2030 Agenda as a fundamental principle of a peaceful, just and democratic society in SDG 16, as well as article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which provides that States should "take all appropriate legislative administrative and social and educational measures to protect the child". G20 governments must thus show leadership in addressing common challenges through focused actions to put an end to violence against children (e.g. by prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings and promoting a children's rights-based approach to child caregiving).

Policy Papers





Relevant G20 Commitments

Infrastructure

"[Infrastructure] is an area particularly vulnerable to corruption, the ACWG will contribute to the international agenda by identifying the key anti-corruption features that are needed to ensure integrity and transparency in this sector." *G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan*

Whistleblowing

"G20 [...] continue to make practical and valuable contributions to international efforts to combat corruption and lead [...] in key areas that include, but are not limited to, [...] protect whistleblowers, who report in good faith suspected acts of corruption, from discriminatory and retaliatory actions." **G20 2010 Anti-Corruption Action Plan**

"Protection of whistleblowers: the ACWG will assess and identify best practices, implementation gaps and possible further protection measures as appropriate" *G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan*

G20 Effectiveness

"We need to accelerate the implementation of our past commitments, which will be one of the priorities of the ACWG in the next three years." *G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan*

"Strengthen interactions and cooperation with other relevant work streams, while avoiding duplication" **G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan**

"Strengthen engagement with the civil society, academia and the business community" **G20 2019-2021 Anti-**Corruption Action Plan

Gender

"The ACWG will continue to deepen its understanding of the linkages between gender and corruption, and discuss possible actions. The ACWG will also discuss how the gender dimension could be included in anti-corruption programming and policies." *G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan*

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges that the G20 faces in order to promote global development in a sustainable manner, eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve the SDGs, is corruption.

Corruption impacts poor people, especially women, the most and thus exacerbates inequality. No country nor sector nor company is immune to corruption. In this sense, **increasing transparency and integrity in the infrastructure sector is crucial**. Every year an estimated average of US\$9.5 trillion of public money is spent by governments through public procurement for these types of projects¹. It is estimated that by 2030, the value of global construction output will increase by US\$8 trillion to reach US\$17.5 trillion per annum and it is estimated that close to US\$6 trillion of this investment could be lost annually through corruption, mismanagement and inefficiency.²

Whistleblowers play an essential role in exposing corruption and other wrongdoing. By disclosing information about such misdeeds, whistleblowers have helped save countless lives and billions of dollars in public funds.³ According to the OECD, "Whistleblower protection is the ultimate line of defence for safeguarding the public

¹ Caroline Spruill, "Open Contracting: Factivists fighting Procureaucrats", 2013: https://www.open-contracting.org/2013/12/09/open_contracting_factivists_fighting_procureaucrats/

² https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/model_monitoring_agreement_and_integrity_pact_for_infrastructure, 2018

³ US Department of Justice, 'Justice Department Recovers \$ 2.4 Billion in False Claims Cases in Fiscal Year 2009; More than \$ 24 Billion Since 1986', Press Release, 19 November 2009, https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-recovers-24-billion-false-claims-cases-fiscal-year-2009-more-24-billion



interest.⁴ However, whistleblowers often put themselves at high personal risk. They may be fired, sued, blacklisted, arrested, threatened or, in extreme cases, assaulted or killed. While many G20 countries have adopted whistleblower legislation, these laws leave significant loopholes and fall short of best practice. ⁵

The resources developed so far by the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), especially on asset recovery, beneficial ownership transparency, asset disclosure by public officials, open data and integrity in public procurement, are a valuable starting point. But now is the time to put them into practice and ensure coordination between sectors.

The Solution

Following the promise of facilitating the implementation of past G20 commitments, increasing the impact of the anti-corruption agenda⁶, and the B20 and C20 requests for implementation, the G20 ACWG should focus on the implementation of existing G20 commitments and anti-corruption good practice. Furthermore, the G20 ACWG should improve its accountability and scale up the impact of their work.

In key areas such as whistleblowing and gender and corruption the G20 should lead by example by adopting and implementing effective anti-corruption measures.

The C20 Anti-Corruption Working Group has some suggestions for how the G20 could do better in tackling corruption. We believe G20 countries must implement the following recommendations:

Recommendations

Infrastructure:

G20 countries should accelerate the implementation of their previous commitments, respect the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and avoid and address adverse impacts related to human rights, labour rights, environment and bribery, and ensure dialogue between themselves to address major corruption risks in infrastructure projects.

- Beneficial ownership transparency and conflict of interest: In infrastructure procurement there should be
 equal treatment of all bids. Public funds should not be used to favour specific individuals or companies and
 conflict of interest should be identified and addressed. This could be done by:
 - Requiring companies that bid for public contracts to publish beneficial ownership information in order to identify potential conflicts of interest, reduce the opportunities for collusion between linked companies, create fair competition for companies and ensure full knowledge of who is ultimately benefitting from public money;
 - Disclosing through a central and public portal the identity and beneficial ownership of all bidders. In order to reduce costs and duplication and to ensure registered data is available for free in widely used formats that are non-proprietary, searchable, sortable, platform-independent and machine-readable, G20 countries should implement the global beneficial ownership data standard being developed by OpenOwnership;
 - Establishing asset declaration systems for public officials, in line with best practice principles.^{7,8}
 Sanctions should be imposed on public officials who do not include their beneficial ownership connections to companies and other legal entities when declaring their assets;
 - Regulating lobby activity in order to prevent infrastructure decision-making from favouring a particular

 $^{4\} http://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/Committing-to-Effective-Whistleblower-Protection-Highlights.pdf$

⁵ Whistleblower Protection Laws in G20 Countries. Priorities for Action, 2014, http://transparency.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/FINAL__-Whistleblower-Protection-Laws-in-G20-Countries-Priorities-for__- Action.pdf

⁶ G20 2019-2021 Action Plan

⁷ https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/working_paper_1_2014_asset_declarations_an_effective_tool

⁸ https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/asset_declarations_in_morocco_illicit_enrichment_and_conflicts_on_interest

- interest group or individual. This regulation would include a lobbying registry, regulation of revolving doors, and ensuring the transparent and balanced composition of advisory groups;
- Adopting measures to prevent elected officials from choosing a specific investment that benefits contractors who contributed to their political campaigns by, for example, requiring disclosure and banking of political contributions, adopting online registering and reporting mechanism of the economic movements of the entire political campaign.
- Citizen participation and access to public information: Increasing access to public information and the role of civil society in promoting transparency, monitoring procurement processes and promoting the engagement of communities, especially women, affected by infrastructure projects ⁹ are key in order to tackle corruption in any of the phases ¹⁰ of an infrastructure project. This could be done by:
 - O Ensuring that the entire public contracting process is "open by default";
 - O Publishing timely and accurate information using open contracting data, such as the OC4IDS;
 - Supporting independent civil society monitoring of large-scale infrastructure projects through Integrity Pacts and other similar vehicles that help ensure governments are delivering on commitments to transparency, efficient and accountable procurement;
 - Establishing effective and constructive feedback channels, open to stakeholders across government, industry and civil society, and especially affected communities, to ensure decisions are made taking into account the needs of those affected by projects, including during the pre-tender phase;
 - Enact effective whistleblowing legislation to allow people and public servants to challenge unethical behaviors that can derail infrastructure projects.

Whistleblowing

All G20 countries should have a dedicated, comprehensive whistleblowing law. The G20 ACWG should adopt and implement G20 High Level Principles on Whistleblowing in line with international standards and best practice, such as Transparency International **Principles for Whistleblowing Legislation** and Government Accountability Project **International Best Practice for Whistleblower Policies.** G20 countries should commit to report back on progress in two years. The G20 High Level Principle on whistleblowing should include:

- Scope of application: A wide range of categories of wrongdoing should be covered and a wide definition of
 whistleblower (beyond traditional employee-employer relationship) should be provided. Both the private
 and public sector should be covered. The motives of a whistleblower in reporting information that they
 believe to be true should be unequivocally irrelevant to the granting of protection.
- Protection: Comprehensive protection against retaliation should be provided, including protection in legal proceedings. Confidentiality of the identity of the whistleblower should be guaranteed and allowing anonymous disclosures should be considered. Penalties should apply to persons who attempt to hinder reporting or retaliate against whistleblowers.
- Disclosure Procedures and follow-up: Multiple avenues for making a disclosure should be provided. whistleblowers should be able to make reports internally to their organisation or directly to the competent authorities. Disclosure to the public, in certain circumstances, should be allowed. It should be mandatory for a wide range of public and private sector organisations to set up internal whistleblowing mechanisms and have procedures to protect whistleblowers. Furthermore, there should be an obligation to follow up on reports and to keep the whistleblower informed, within a reasonable timeframe.
- Relief: A full range of remedies, financial and others, covering all direct, indirect, past and future consequences of unfair treatment should be provided. The burden of the proof should be placed on the employer to establish that any detriment suffered by the whistleblower is not linked to his/her disclosure. Providing legal and financial assistance to whistleblowers should be considered.

⁹ OECD's Recommendation of the Council on Public Procurement, Integrity Framework for Public Infrastructure

¹⁰ initial project identification; appraisal through feasibility studies; project planning and the preparation of tender documents; evaluation of bids and award of contracts; contract implementation and management; and final auditing and evaluation



• Whistleblowing Authority: An independent agency, with appropriate power and resources, should be responsible for the effective implementation and enforcement of whistleblower protection.

Gender and corruption

- Collect gender disaggregated data on the differentiated impact that corruption has on women, including sexual extortion ('sextortion'), to better integrate the gender perspective into anticorruption policies and inform evidence-based and gender-sensitive anti-corruption initiatives.
- Establish robust and gender-responsive reporting mechanisms for women to report corruption and demand accountability.
- Recognise and address sextortion as a gendered form of corruption and violence.
- Mainstream gender into anti-corruption programmes, ensuring women are involved in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption policies.

G20 Effectiveness

Accountability:

- G20 countries should publish individual country accountability reports as was the case during the Australian presidency. A combined progress report is not satisfactory for monitoring progress and consequently leads to gaps.
- Focus must ultimately be on implementation of existing G20 commitments and reporting back on progress and challenges. There is extremely limited information on what countries are doing to implement promises, leading to loss of trust in the effectiveness and ambition of the G20 ACWG from the wider anti-corruption community.
- Scale up G20 ACWG engagement and improve communication: Ultimately very few people or organisations
 know about the work of the G20 due to poor engagement and communication, changing central platforms
 and weak reporting mechanisms. We recommend that:
 - O NGOs and business representatives be invited to additional parts of G20 Working Group meetings, to provide insights and guidance on a thematic basis and not in a single short session;
 - All G20 members adopt the policy of meeting with civil society groups in-country prior to G20 ACWG meetings. We welcome those governments who already convene meetings with business and civil society stakeholders in-country throughout the year.

Supporting information

Transparency International, Model monitoring agreement and integrity pact for infrastructure: an implementation guide for civil society organisations. Available in:

 $https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/model_monitoring_agreement_and_integrity_pact_for_infrastructure$

Transparency International, From Open to Clean Contracting: A collective agenda to end corruption in public procurement and infrastructure and support sustainable development. Available in:

https://www.transparency.org/files/content/feature/Clean_Contracting_Manifesto.pdf

OECD/G20 Study on G20 Whistleblower Protection Frameworks: Compendium of Best Practices and Guiding Principles for Legislation. Available in:

http://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/48972967.pdf

Transparency International, A best Practice Guide for Whistleblowing Legislation, 2013. Available in:

https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/best_practice_guide_for_whistleblowing_legislation

Transparency International, International Principles for Whistleblowing Legislation, 2018. Available in:

https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/international_principles_for_whistleblower_legislation Government Accountability Project, International Best Practice for Whistleblower Policies, 2016. Available in: https://www.whistleblower.org/international-best-practices-for-whistleblower-policies/





Educational justice as a sustainable development strategy

Context / G20 Commitments

"Access to education is a human right and a strategic public policy area for the development of more inclusive, prosperous, and peaceful societies. We underline the importance of girls' education. To equip our citizens to reap the benefits of societal and technological innovations, we will promote coordination between employment and equitable quality education policies, so we can develop comprehensive strategies that promote key competences such as learning to learn, foundation and digital skills, in a lifelong learning perspective from early childhood". (G20 Leaders' Declaration, 2018)

We, civil society, reinforce the importance of compliance with SDG 4 and the corresponding sub-goals; as well as the Incheon Declaration for Education 2030 (2015).

Challenges

Educational justice is the pedagogical dimension of social justice aimed at providing each student and learner with what they need to complete their educational career and quality lifelong learning. Therefore, educational justice contributes to the construction of fairer societies, through the strengthening and/or development of skills and construction of knowledge in favour of each person's desires in dialogue with the collective construction of their community.

There is a strong need to invest in improving equity in education. This requires additional resources and increasing the national and education budget, consistent with international benchmarks (i.e. The Incheon Declaration). Investments should be made in infrastructure, teacher training and adequate pay, appropriate pedagogical methods supported by information and communication technology, and the creation of safe learning environments free from discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, disability or socioeconomic status. We must ensure that the most excluded and left behind are given top priority in provisions of quality education in a safe, gender-responsive, child- and disability-friendly, inclusive, and multicultural learning environment. The recent Global Education Meeting held in Brussels in December 2018 noted that "despite some progress, globally, we are not on track to achieve the SDG 4 targets by 2030." (Brussels Declaration, 2018). Equally alarming is the UN ESCAP report that states inequalities are widening compared to 2000 because rapid economic growth has not always been equitably shared. (Asia and the Pacific, SDG Progress Report 2017 UN ESCAP).

As noted by the Brussels Declaration (2018), " [...] there are still 750 million youth and adults who are not literate, two thirds of whom are women, and 262 million children and youth who do not attend school. Equally worrying, 617 million, or 58% of children and adolescents, are not able to read and do basic mathematics, of which a large share is in school." Education throughout life must be assumed by the States as a non-delegable right. States must declare themselves guarantors of the educational trajectory of all children, beginning in early childhood. Improvements in access to school and learning institutions can be made most notable for early learning and stimulation childhood education, literacy, adult education and skills for decent work, all areas which have been neglected since the Education For All agenda/MDGs. For young people, and especially for girls, the greatest difficulty lies in the continuity of education from primary to secondary level. Various studies have suggested that this is due to the differentiated and selective characteristics of secondary school, as well as the disconnect with the social, cultural context and the needs of the world of work.

The school trajectories of young people are designed from the perspective of a single route, a narrative that ignores the challenges and varying circumstances facing many young people. Therefore, to ensure we leave no one behind, the education system must provide multiple avenues for school completion that take into account the diversities of young people in all their social, economic, political and environmental circumstances. We place special emphasis on girls and women, migrant populations, refugees, nomads, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and those living in crisis caused by conflicts and disasters. A commitment to education in

crisis contexts is particularly crucial, as nearly 1 in 3 of all out-of-school children are in countries affected by conflicts and disasters, and as the potential for children's development could be at risk. (UNICEF, 2018) In addition, attention must be paid to children and adolescents in employment and those deprived of education in response to conflict with the law. " [...] Experience shows that a system based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which facilitates reintegration, is better for society because it reduces recidivism and violence and, in many cases, these kinds of measures are also less expensive in economic terms. [...] The social policies that promote education, sports and adolescent health are the best strategy to prevent juvenile crime "(UNICEF, 2018).

As outlined within the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to build the transition between the education system and the world of work. Inequalities in education are later translated into inequalities in employment and income, and we know that the development of foundational, vocational and transferable skills are the key to unlocking the potential of decent work. Education systems must focus on building these essential skills to give young people the opportunity to reach their full potential and contribute meaningfully to their communities. By strengthening education systems to provide life skills programs and expand access to decent work and livelihood opportunities, adolescents will be more likely to find productive work, take decisions that affect their lives, and access decision making and leadership spaces, all of which leads to increasing productivity, employment growth and sustainable development.

Recommendations

It is the responsibility of the G20 member countries to demonstrate in concrete actions that a more socially just world rooted in the principals of human rights is possible. Considering the aforementioned challenges, the recommendations and proposals of the C20 Education Working Group have been organised into four main pillars:

1. Quality education for realising sustainable growth

Early childhood education: Guarantee the right to child well-being, integral education policies and play. Design public policies that promote inclusive early childhood care and stimulation for all children, particularly those who are marginalised, with measures to guarantee access to educational completion also for the mother. Ensure that quality care and education for children is delivered by trained professionals and with provision of adequate equipment, accessible learning materials and products, and reasonable accommodations to include children with disabilities.

ESD and GCED in formal, non-formal and informal education settings: Develop policies and programs to promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) to promote peace, justice, human rights, cultural diversity, and social cohesion in line with SDG target 4.7. Ensure that these programs are mainstreamed at all levels in education (Education 2030, UNESCO 2016).

Literacy through formal/non-formal education and training: Literacy and numeracy skills are foundations for life. Work to ensure functional literacy for all, including digital, media and information literacy, as essential educational outcomes (Brussels Declaration, 2018).

Basic education system that considers cultural diversity and different social contexts: Ensure that school curriculums take into account different cultural values, languages and references. Develop a regional and global level certification system that considers migrant populations and develop various educational trajectories that take into account situations such as social re-inclusion due to situations of conflict with the law, nomadic and migrant populations.

Quality education/Quality teaching: Increase the supply of qualified teachers, educators and trainers, and improve teacher training, professional development, working conditions and social dialogue. Develop strong incentive systems for the training of teachers and educators who come from different social backgrounds and communities to guarantee respect for diversity of contexts, abilities and languages.

2. Education for creating innovation

Skills for life and work: Inclusion, follow up and certification of social, emotional and life skills as part of the curriculum at all levels, beginning in early childhood. Build transferable and job specific skills within education, and connect students with the world of work (G20 Leaders Declaration, 2017) and facilitate vocational choice.



This includes knowledge about decent work and skills development programs that meet the needs of the economy and can drive youth employment.

Skills for Girls Initiative: Improve access and provide incentives to encourage marginalised populations and adolescent girls into the fields of science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics (STEAM) and work to bridge the gender digital divide by implementing the measures outlined in the 2018 G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration (Annex Paper 2).

Intersectoral participation: Strengthen the leadership of key actors in the education system, particularly students and teachers, in curriculum development, decision making and transformation. Acknowledge adolescents and youth as agents of change that should take part in defining the knowledge and skills they wish to acquire and the opportunities they want to access. Promote socio-educational policies and non-formal education by working with community organisations as an inclusive strategy for students who want to engage in alternate ways.

STI and education: G20 should design innovative "STI for SDGs" that are considered and context-specific. It is imperative to understand the wider cultural context of a country or a community, and accessible technologies should be implemented in line with the local curriculum, instead of introducing a one-size-fits-all type of curriculum everywhere.

3. Education for creating resilient and inclusive future

Gender-responsive national education sector plan: Prioritise gender equality in education, starting with safe school facilities and transport, female teacher recruitment in contexts where cultural and social barriers hinder girls' participation in education, and gender-responsive curricula that are inclusive of different sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics. Curriculums should include comprehensive sexuality and relationship education with a focus on consent, healthy relationships and breaking down harmful gender stereotypes, norms and practices.

Equal, safe, accessible and inclusive educational opportunities for persons with disabilities: Educational and learning establishments should all have adequate infrastructure, equipment and learning materials for the inclusion and participation of children and adults with disabilities. Develop training tools suitable for teachers, parents, and the community on inclusion of learners with disabilities, as well as developing a curriculum that is inclusive and economic incentives to promote education for learners with disabilities.

Continuity of educational opportunities for children must be maintained throughout contexts of crisis caused by conflicts and disasters: Develop educational policies that respond to populations in crisis as a result of natural catastrophes or wars, and ensure the continuity of education provision for children and young people living in crisis contexts. This should include supporting a child or young person's re-entry into the formal education system, as well as protecting the school and its students from armed conflicts.

Children facing the risk of child labour: Sensitise the different key actors (families, educators, employers and unions) on the regulations related to the prevention of child labour, forced adolescent labour and all forms of modern slavery that often affect girls disproportionately, in order to guarantee the right to education. Develop policies that include economic support so that families are able to prioritise education for their children.

System based on restorative justice and preventing children, adolescents and youth from conflicts with the law: The restriction of freedom for children, adolescents and young people must be an exceptional measure. We should focus on social reintegration and offer adolescents and young people educational opportunities, job training and recreational opportunities, to facilitate their inclusion within society and as a deterrent from crime (UNICEF, 2018). Include training for teachers and staff about the penitentiary service and centres of deprivation of liberty for children, youth and adolescents.

End school violence and bullying: Develop a strong policy framework to promote a safe and positive school climate and classroom environment, including effective systems for reporting and monitoring school violence, bullying and training, with additional support for teachers (UNESCO, 2019).

4. Financing for Education

Regulating private actors in education and ending commercialisation of education: Prioritise investments in public education and regulate private education to guarantee educational justice. Guarantee a minimum of 12

years of free, safe and quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education. Eliminate tuition fees and hidden fees in the 12 full years of primary and secondary education, in order to ensure the participation of all children and young people, including the most marginalised and especially girls and boys in crisis contexts.

Increase investment in education: Prioritise education financing on all agendas in order to secure investment through domestic, bilateral and multilateral funding.

National budget spending and ODA: Reinforce the commitment assumed by the countries in the Incheon Declaration (2015) of "[...] allocating efficiently at least 4 - 6% of Gross Domestic Product and/or at least 15 - 20% of total public expenditure to education", as well as " [...] the fulfilment of all commitments related to official development assistance (ODA) is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for ODA to developing countries. In accordance with their commitments, we urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries."

Multilateral funding needed: Multilateral funding needed: Prioritise increased education financing through bilateral and multilateral cooperation particularly through Global Partnership for Education and Education Cannot Wait, and the strengthening of South-South cooperation. This cooperation should not imply in any way the indebtedness of the countries, their capacity to make sovereign decisions and the privatisation of education in any of its aspects. Resources from international cooperation should not be used in any way to support commercial or no- commercial private schools or any form of profit making in and through education.

Reform in the global tax system/fair and progressive taxation: In order not to hinder domestic resource mobilisation for education, the global tax system should be based on a balanced system of rights and obligations, where the collection of resources is progressive, equitable, and transparent and ensures social harmony. This should include mechanisms to prevent tax avoidance and combat tax opacity.

Debt sustainability: Reinforce the importance that the developing countries do not take on external debt. In the case of countries that take debt, the volume and payment of debt services should not condition the educational budget.

Supporting Information

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)

The Incheon Declaration for Education 2030 and the Education 2030 Framework for Action (2015)

G20 Leaders' declaration Building consensus for fair and sustainable development (2018)

G20 Education Ministers' Declaration (2018)

G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development: Building human capital to break the cycle of poverty and inequality (2018)

Buenos Aires Update: Moving Forward the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018)

C20 POLICY PACK and other 7 documents, joint statement on Education (2018)

G7 Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries (2018)

UNGEI, Make it Right: Ending the Crisis in Girls' Education. Available in:

http://www.ungei.org/MakeItRight_Report_07.pdf

Foreign Policy, Argument: Here Come the Young (2016) Available in:

https://foreignpolicy.com/2016/08/12/here-comes-the-young-youth-bulge-demographics/

UNESCO, Discover the new Right to education handbook (2019) Available in:

https://en.unesco.org/news/discover-new-right-education-handbook

UNESCO, Behind the numbers: ending school violence and bullying (2019)

Brussels Declaration, outcome document of the Global Education Meeting (2018)

Human Rights Council resolutions A/HRC/29/L.14 and A/HRC/32/L.33

UN ESCAP. Asia and the Pacific, SDG Progress Report (2017)





Environment, Climate and Energy

Context - Political Landscape

Accounting for approximately 80% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, G20 countries have a crucial role and collective responsibility to fight climate change, which is already negatively impacting nature and human civilisation, human rights and causing the loss of billions of dollars in infrastructure and livelihoods. The poorest and most vulnerable people are disproportionately reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods, and least able to cope with and adapt to the effects of climate change, or reduction in ecosystem services.

Environment, Climate Change and the Energy Transition have been part of the agenda of G20 and G7, and the Hamburg and Buenos Aires Summits have proven that climate change is and will be a crucial part of geopolitics.

As states have agreed to the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement (PA), they need to accelerate implementation of climate action. G20 must ensure that outcomes recognise the systemic risks posed by climate change, and that energy and financial decisions mutually reinforce climate action on socio-economic policies. Escalating fragmentation, damage and overuse of natural and agricultural systems and marine ecosystems, are mutually reinforcing climate and biodiversity crises. It is critical to heed the call in the Convention and the PA to protect biodiversity and ensure climate action in land, forests and oceans tackles the biodiversity crisis.

Policy Recommendations

We call on all G20 countries to adopt the following provisions to address the risks and impacts posed by climate change and to seise opportunities for sustainable development and modernisation of their economies in view of leaving no one behind.

Recognise the urgent need to enhance AMBITION to prevent the most serious impacts of climate change: Building on the 2017 G20 Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth, the 2018 G20 Leaders' Declaration, the urgency shown in the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C, the Katowice outcomes on Climate Ambition and the Talanoa Dialogue, we expect G20 countries to;

- Make concrete commitments on enhancing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2020, acknowledging that current commitments are entirely insufficient to achieve the goal of the PA;
- Take immediate steps to reduce GHG emissions in line with the PA's 1.5°C goal, and make tangible announcements on the process for scaling up integrated climate ambition at the UN Secretary General (UNSG) Climate Summit in 2019;
- Provide support to scale up balanced and predictable climate finance for NDC enhancement process in developing countries;
- Develop and communicate by 2020 ambitious, comprehensive, and economy-wide, long-term strategies
 (LTS) in line with 1.5°C and net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 to provide policy stability and predictability to
 all stakeholders in a manner to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Announce ways forward for convening multi-stakeholder, inclusive and participatory dialogues to review
 and update NDCs and develop LTS, and ensure the integration of human rights, ecosystem integrity and
 other principles, including the rights of indigenous peoples, gender equality, food security, just transition,
 intergenerational equity, the protection of biodiversity and integrity of ecosystems;

Accelerate ENERGY TRANSITION to clean, sustainable, environmentally-sound, and decentralised energy system, and ensure a just transition to a 100% renewable energy future, in line with safe and sustainable access to energy for all;

- Commit to ensuring energy policies are aligned with ambitious LTS. This should include defining decarbonisation options and technologies, and outlining a decarbonisation pathway in line with 1.5°C, for a country's energy mix to evolve within;
- Swiftly shift energy systems from conventional energy sources, such as fossil fuels and nuclear, commit to phase out coal, as well as set regulations for private finance institutions;
- Stop financing new coal power plants by 2020, regardless of the location of the project (domestic or



- overseas), by implementing regulations for public and private finance institutions located in G20 member countries (government organisations, MDBs, DBs, and commercial banks);
- Commit to putting in place national policies to ensure rapid deployment of renewable energy across G20 countries by 2030 in order to decarbonise their energy matrix in line with a 1.5°C trajectory;
- Initiate policies to achieve SDG 7.3 to double the annual rate of energy intensity improvement by 2020 and maintain that rate until 2030;
- Engage with all stakeholders and citizens in national and regional dialogues to steer a process of a just transition towards a 100% renewable energy future and advance an accelerated, worker and community oriented, resilient energy transition;
- Innovation and technology must be in line with environmentally-sound practices and not be used to
 delay actions to continue business as usual. Technologies such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and
 Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU), cannot be used to continue the exploitation of fossil fuels, and any
 development of geo-engineering technologies should be avoided;
- Other technologies, such as clean production of hydrogen and new sources of renewable energy should be further explored, in order to contribute to a diversified and integrated energy matrix.

Phase out fossil fuel subsidies (FFS): This year, the G20 marks a dubious anniversary - 10 years from the Pittsburgh declaration where countries agreed to phase out fossil fuel subsidies. The lack of progress G20 countries have made on this front is a real threat to the energy transition. G20 countries, without further delays, must urgently set a timeline for the complete and equitable phase-out of FFS by 2025, and develop by 2020 FFS phase-out roadmaps to achieve this goal;

- Establish a timeline and clear guidance for the completion of peer review of FFS by all G20 members by 2020 to enable equitable phase out of all FFS;
- Set up a process to initiate the redirection of energy-related domestic and international public finance to only support cost-effective, clean, healthy, human-rights compliant and safe environmental and social practices by 2020.

Scale up climate finance and align FINANCIAL FLOWS with the PA and SDGs:

- Demonstrate progress on collectively scaling up climate finance towards the US\$100 billion/year goal by 2020, providing additional adaptation funds to balance adaptation and mitigation, and channeling at least 25% to the least developing countries;
- Reaffirm and scale up financial support to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for its upcoming replenishment in 2019, as well as other multilateral mechanisms, such as the Global Risk Finance Facility (GriF);
- Encourage innovative mechanisms to ensure both public and private funding are appropriately and sufficiently targeting poor and vulnerable populations;
- Make sustainable finance a permanent focus of the G20 finance track, including the upgrade of the study group on sustainable finance (SFSG) to a working group and ensure that all lending through the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and International Financial Institutions(IFIs) is aligned with the SDGs by 2020, and make financial flows compatible with the 1.5°C goal of the PA;
- Ensure full transparency and accountability in markets and global finance, by requiring disclosure
 of all financial flows to carbon-intensive companies' contracts and recipients, and full disclosure of
 climate risks through implementation of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
 recommendations;
- Ensure environmental and social externalities are adequately priced into the market by implementing a strong and effective carbon price floor. Carbon prices should be progressive and put the burden primarily on fossil fuel companies and wealthier consumers, not on lower-income ones; study border adjustments to incentivise non-carbon-price jurisdictions to become more environmentally responsible while securing an equal footing in the global market.

Ensure INFRASTRUCTURE is low-carbon, inclusive, environmentally-sound and climate resilient: Investing in fossil fuel infrastructure has substantial environmental and social risks, and locks in high-emitting infrastructure that is incompatible with the PA's goals;

- Cease energy-related infrastructure developments that are not compatible with the 1.5°C goal of the PA, to
 minimise the risk of costly stranded assets in non-resilient fossil fuel infrastructure, including coal with CCS,
 natural gas, shale and tar sand;
- Ensure by 2020, all public finance institutions cease direct, indirect, ancillary infrastructure and policy support for upstream and downstream fossil fuels, carbon intensive projects, assets and technologies, and for nuclear, large bioenergy and hydropower;
- Ensure that infrastructure decisions are guided by upstream, systemscale geospatial planning that meets strict environmental and social development criteria and be assessed through a pro-poor, inclusive, climate-resilient and gender-responsive lens. This includes avoiding linear infrastructure that opens up valuable ecosystems for agricultural purposes, leading to high emissions from land use changes;
- Ensure democratic monitoring and reflection process of infrastructure investments.

Support global transition towards RESILIENT economies, ecosystems & societies:

- Recognise the vulnerability of economies, ecosystems, nature, people and societies to changes in nature
 due to human activities and address the resilience gap of G20 and partner countries through policy,
 financial, and fiscal measures;
- Enhance and implement the work program to build resilience with year-on-year monitoring and reporting of progress made;
- Enhance support to vulnerable countries, especially SIDS and LDCs, through enhanced financial flows and enabling sharing of technical knowledge and technology.

Protect BIODIVERSITY to ensure ecosystem integrity and stability:

- Deliver on international agreements and objectives to protect biodiversity, by elevating the protection and restoration of Earth's high integrity, relatively stable carbon rich ecosystems, and preventing further fragmentation and damage;
- End deforestations and ecosystem conversion by 2020;
- Ensure sustainable finance takes into account ecosystems conservation and restoration;
- Ensure biodiversity is enhanced through appropriate management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry;
- Develop and implement a rapid transition plan from current destructive land use towards sustainable and climate smart agriculture, recognising the invaluable role of indigenous and local knowledge;
- Encourage a virtuous cycle in which consumption and environmental behavior is aligned with food security
 policies, such as ecosystems protection, landscape restoration, food waste reduction; protecting and
 restoring ecosystems is critical to deliver a sustainable food future for all.

Reduce MARINE PLASTIC POLLUTION: G20 must take action, building on G7's initiative in 2018 and the G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter 2017, to reduce the production of virgin plastic and stop the outflow of plastics to ocean;

- Commit to join and implement Ocean Plastics Charter of the G7 Charlevoix Summit and support a new international legally binding agreement to combat marine plastic pollution;
- Set annual targets for reducing single-use plastic (bags, plates, cutlery, straws, balloon sticks, cotton buds and microbeads, products made of oxo-degradable plastics, and packaging and fast-food containers made of expanded polystyrene etc.) towards phase out by 2021;
- Introduce policies to rapidly reduce plastic items, including to ban single-use plastic items, invest in creating
 refillable, reusable containers and the innovation of new delivery systems that minimise wasteful packaging,
 and regulate the discharge of plastic pellets, fragments of artificial turf;
- Accelerate recycling by collecting separately and recycling fully beverage bottles by 2025, and reducing use



- of agricultural plastics and banning fertiliser covered with plastic;
- Implement countermeasures against the source of micro plastic fiber (clothing, washing machine, dryer that does not easily produce micro plastic fiber);
- Take a precautionary approach on biodegradable/bioplastics, particularly the sustainability concerns of feedstock, and ensure closed system cycle for material recycling and/or nutrient cycle;
- Exclude energy recovery of waste plastics in the recycling rate. Set annual targets for reducing incineration of plastics towards phase out by 2030 to also reduce CO2;
- Alert marine litter is one of the serious environmental pollution to threat human food (including salt, not only sea food). Microplastics, chemicals and heavy metals;
- Attention threat to sustainable use (fishery, tourism etc.) of marine natural resources of ecosystem services based on marine biodiversity;
- Conserve marine livelihood and economic activities of coastal areas from the threat of huge amount of stranding and drifting marine litters. Marine litter comes to be obstacles of physical coverage of fishery and sports ground. This situation may lead the collapse of coastal traditional communities and the loss of coastal culture.

Supporting Information

B-C-T-20 (2017) Statement for a sustainable energy transition

C20 (2018), Energy Transitions recommendations

C20 (2018), Climate Sustainability recommendations

CAN (2017), Briefing on civil society participation

CAN (2018), G20 Argentina Issue Briefs

Climate Transparency (2018), Brown To Green Report

G20 (2017), G20 Leaders' Declaration. Shaping an Interconnected World. Hamburg, Germany

G20 (2017), G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth

G20 (2018), G20 Leaders' Declaration. Buenos Aires, Argentina

IPCC (2018) Global Warming of 1.5C

UNEP (2018), Emissions Gap Report





Context / G20 Commitment

The C20 acknowledges and commends G20 countries for their commitments aimed at achieving gender equality and securing the full economic empowerment of women.

In their 2018 Leaders' Declaration, G20 leaders acknowledged that "[g]ender equality is crucial for economic growth and fair and sustainable development" and reinstated their commitment to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation by 25 percent by 2025, while affirming that "more needs to be done." Leaders also committed to "improve labour conditions for all" and "promote initiatives aimed at ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and gender-based violence." ¹¹

In their 2019-2021 Action Plan, the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group committed to deepen its understanding of the linkages between gender and corruption and discuss possible actions on how to include a gender dimension in anti-corruption programmes and policies. ¹² In their 2018 Ministerial Declaration, G20 Ministers responsible for the digital economy also presented a comprehensive list of recommended actions to bridge the gender digital divide. ¹³

C20 welcomes these statements and commends G20, under Argentina's presidency, for applying a gender mainstreaming strategy across the 2018 G20 Agenda.

G20 have yet to make any commitments regarding the human rights or economic participation of LGBTQI¹⁴ people, despite their disproportionate experience of discrimination and violence.

Challenges

Despite women's economic empowerment being identified as a priority for the G20 and other international forums, women's economic choices, income and control over assets continue to lag behind those of men. In their Global Gender Gap Report 2017, the World Economic Forum found it could take another 217 years until the economic gender gap is closed.¹⁵

There is both an ethical and economic imperative to achieving gender equality and fulfilling the human rights of women and girls. Gender equality sits at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals (both as a goal in itself and as a key requirement for other Goals). G20 countries are also required to ensure gender equality under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law and standards to which they are bound.

Evidence shows that investment in women's rights and empowerment has a positive return, while the perpetuation of gender inequalities has significant social and economic costs for families, communities and society at large. The International Labour Organisation suggests that closing the gender gap in economic participation by 25 per cent by 2025 could increase global GDP by US\$5.3 trillion¹⁶. Studies also show that prevention of violence against women and protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights improves productivity and yields positive returns on investment.¹⁷

Bold action is required to achieve G20's target of reducing the gender gap in labour market participation.

¹¹ G20. G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, 2018.

¹² G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group. G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Action Plan 2019-2021, 2018.

¹³ G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration, 2018.

¹⁴ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex.

¹⁵ World Economic Forum. The Global Gender Gap Report 2017, 2017.

¹⁶ International Labour Organization. Economic Impacts of Reducing the Gender Gap (What Works Research Brief No. 10), 2017.

¹⁷ Care International. Counting the Cost: The Price Society Pays for Violence Against Women; 2018; Universal Access Project. BRIEFING CARDS: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2014.

The C20 challenges G20 countries to tackle the root causes and structural barriers that inhibit economic justice for women and people who experience discrimination on the grounds of their real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics, including harmful social, cultural and religious norms and practices related to gender and marginalised groups. These sit at the heart of the unequal distribution of unpaid care and work, the gender pay-gap, gender-based violence and harassment (including in the world of work), women's digital exclusion and other key barriers to achieving economic justice for women and LGBTQI people. Consequently, the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment stated that "[c]hanging norms should be at the top of the 2030 Agenda to expand women's economic opportunities." 18

Similarly, harmful gender norms and stereotypes, among other intersecting forms of discrimination, have detrimental impacts on LGBTQI people's education, employment prospects, and experience, once in employment.¹⁹ A 2014 study found that discrimination on the grounds of real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics causes harm to economies, while "the addition of legal rights for LGBT people is associated with higher levels of economic development."²⁰

In the context of aging populations, the growing digital economy and changing nature of work, it is critical that women and LGBTQI people, in all their diversity, are at the centre of policy development. Women live an average of 5 years longer than men and are disproportionately affected by a lack of universal healthcare and social protection (especially pensions, where the cumulative lifetime burden of unpaid care and work often leaves older women without adequate income). Similarly, opportunities presented through the digital economy risk a lack of social protection (such as parental leave and job protection) as well as growing inequality due to the gap in women's digital inclusion and participation in STEM areas.

Meaningful progress will only be achieved when actions are responsive to the needs of all women and LGBTQI people (including young, Indigenous, migrant, refugee, and older women and LGBTQI people, widows, and those with disabilities and from minority groups). Alongside this, G20 countries must implement a strong framework of legislation and policy that combats discrimination and inequality in every sector so that no one is left behind.

Recommendations

In order to achieve economic justice for all women and LGBTQI people, the C20 calls upon G20 to:

- 1. Develop and implement National Implementation Plans to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation by 25 per cent by 2025, focusing on decent work, applying an intersectional approach, and incorporating the recommended actions listed below;
- 2. Increase resources to prevent, respond to, and monitor gender-based violence, collaborating with grassroots movements and organisations to scale up their best practices and working with boys and young men to break down harmful gender norms and stereotypes, and support the adoption of an effective ILO Convention and Recommendation to prevent, address and remedy Violence and Harassment in the World of Work;
- 3. Eliminate intersectional discrimination and harmful gender norms at the community and national level this should include a specific focus on supporting children and young people to break free from stigma and stereotypes, including boys and young men, and end the cycle of adverse attitudes and behaviours associated with gender roles;
- 4. **Institutionalise a gender mainstreaming strategy across the G20 agenda** (that is inclusive of different sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics) with appropriate accountability mechanisms including data collection and establish a Ministerial Working Group on Gender (ensuring accountability

¹⁸ UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment. Leave No One Behind: A Call To Action For Gender Equality And Women's Economic Empowerment, 2016.

¹⁹ International Labour Organization. Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation: Promoting Rights, Diversity and Equality in the World of Work: Results of the ILO's PRIDE Project, 2017.

²⁰ USAID & The Williams Institute. The Relationship Between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: An Analysis of Emerging Economies, 2014.



through transparent and adequate resourcing, monitoring and evaluation) and commit to do so in subsequent years.

National Implementation Plans to Reduce the Gender Gap in Labour Market Participation, focusing on decent work and applying an intersectional approach

In 2018, C20 issued a joint statement with L20, W20, T20, S20 and Y20 calling on G20 to adopt concrete and effective actions and monitor its 2014 commitment to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation. C20 again calls on G20 to develop National Implementation Plans to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation by 25 per cent by 2025, in partnership with civil society, employers, and diverse groups of affected individuals. In doing this, G20 countries must build on existing knowledge and best-practices, evidence of effectiveness, and innovative approaches (including new technologies and behavioural insights to ensure initiatives are effective for all women and LGBTQI people.

National Implementation Plans must have a specific focus on decent work (using ILO's indicators of decent work) and social protection. The plans must also apply an intersectional approach that ensures actions are responsive to the needs of all women and LGBTQI people, especially those that belong to groups subject to vulnerability (including migrants, refugees, widows, people with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, young and older people and people who belong to minority groups).

National Implementation Plans must include targets and indicators to measure progress. Consequently, G20 countries must harness digital technologies to collect, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data, broken down by gender, age, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, sex characteristics, ethnicity, disability and other relevant identity markers.

G20 countries must adequately finance and release figures that show a breakdown of their financial commitment to National Implementation Plans.

Content of National Implementation Plans:

Each National Implementation Plan must include a holistic set of policies, initiatives, and legal instruments that align with and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and target the seven primary drivers of women's economic empowerment, as identified by the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment.²³

In addition, Implementation Plans must include policies and initiatives that:

- a) Work to eliminate gender-based violence and harassment in all spaces;
- b) Recognise, reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care and work and support women's and LGBTQI people's safe access to economic opportunities as part of this, G20 countries must increase investment in:
 - Accessible and quality care and social services;
 - Comprehensive social protection (including universal pensions and paid parental leave for parents, guardians and caregivers of all genders);
 - Technologies and infrastructure that save time and labour and protect women and LGBTQI people's safety in the world of work (including water, sanitation, transport and energy infrastructure);
- c) Address the disproportionate impacts that corruption has on women by implementing previous G20 anticorruption commitments and mainstreaming gender throughout; recognising and addressing sexual extortion ('sextortion') as a gendered form of corruption and violence; and collecting gender disaggregated data to better understand and monitor the gendered impact of corruption and inform evidence-based and gender-sensitive

²¹ Joint Statement by the C20, L20, S20, W20 and Y20 on Addressing Gender Labour Gaps, 2018.

²² Behavioural insights is an approach to policy making that uses behavioural science to develop trials, which, if proven to be effective, are scaled up.

²³ Ibid., UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment. 2017.

anti-corruption initiatives;

- d) Ensure universal provision of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights information, education and services, including education and campaigns around consent, comprehensive sexuality and relationship education (that is inclusive of different sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics), and access to contraception and safe abortion services;
- e) Work to **bridge the gender digital divide** by implementing the measures outlined in the 2018 G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration (Annex Paper 2);
- f) Accelerate the equal participation of women and LGBTQI people in decision-making with special attention to intersecting forms of discrimination this includes promoting women's and LGBTQI people's participation as voters and candidates in electoral processes and supporting their representation in governance institutions, including constitutional committees, parliaments, public administrations and the judiciary;
- g) Ensure women and LGBTQI people, especially those with disabilities and/or living in rural areas, have access to quality education that prepares them for the future of work.





Context

G20 countries, along with all UN Member States, committed to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030 by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the world is far from achieving this; at least half of the world's population lacks access to essential health services and an increasing number of people face catastrophic out-of-pocket payments, despite countless commitments made by Heads of Governments. For example, in 2018 alone the G20 Health and Leaders' Declarations committed to:

- Encourage investing in high-quality research and development, especially for new antimicrobials, diagnostic technologies, vaccines and alternative preventative measures across the One Health agenda, while promoting affordable and equitable access to all individuals in need.
- Welcome the outcomes of the UN High-Level Meeting on Tuberculosis (TB) and acknowledge the first global AMR target to commit to treating 1.5 million people with drug resistant TB.
- Welcome the outcomes of the Third UN High-level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and the commitment on a series of actions to scale up efforts to fight against NCDs.
- Tackle malnutrition, with a special focus on childhood overweight and obesity.
- Support the need for stronger health systems to achieve better access to safe and quality health care for the purpose of moving towards **UHC**.
- Strengthen core capacities in all countries as required by International Health Regulations for prevention, detection and response to **public health emergencies**.
- Commit to ending HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, through the successful replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in 2019.

Being both a coalition of the world's largest economies and home to a large share of the global burden of disease, the G20 is in a unique position of influence and power, and has a responsibility to spur the changes needed to get the world on track to achieve SDG 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). 2019-2020 offers a unique opportunity for the G20 to do this:

- The first ever joint G20 Health and Finance Ministers meeting will take place on 28 June 2019.
- The UN High-Level Meeting on UHC will take place on 23 September 2019.
- Japan is the G20 President and a recognised leader on global health. For example, Japan hosted the UHC
 Forum in 2017, co-facilitated the UN High-Level Meeting on TB in 2018, and will host the Global Nutrition
 Summit in 2020. Japan must use its presidency to forge accountability for the commitments made at
 previous high-level fora and build momentum for upcoming opportunities.
- Numerous replenishments of key global health programmes and multilateral organisations will happen in 2019 and 2020, including that of the Global Fund and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.
- The G20 should leverage the discussions and decisions of the G7, especially on primary health care, addressing inequalities and fully funding the Global Fund.

As President of the G20, Japan has identified three priority areas for the health working group; universal health coverage, healthy and active ageing, and health security. As such, the C20 Global Health Working Group has structured our recommendations under those three themes.

1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Background: UHC stipulates that all people and communities have access to needed quality health services without risk of financial hardship. It cuts across health targets and contributes to the promotion of health security, equity, and long-term economic development. Under Japanese Presidency, the G20 will approach UHC from a multi-sectoral perspective, with the first ever G20 joint health and finance ministers meeting.

• Financing for UHC: Donor governments should invest at least 0.7% of their GNI on Official Development Assistance (ODA) with a priority on global health and ensure sustainability of all investments, building in timely capacity and risk assessments, analysis of donor transitions, and providing the necessary technical



assistance. All governments should increase equitable public financing, to achieve a target of at least 5% of GDP as government spending on health.²⁴ National plans must incorporate sustainable financing for community-based health services, human resources including community health workers and ensure that civil society, as well as vulnerable and marginalised populations, are involved in planning. Increased investment by all countries for research and development (R&D) is required to address prevention, diagnosis, and treatment technology gaps, to sustainably eliminate infectious and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), and to tackle drug-resistance.

• Equity: Achieving health for all is a test of countries' political will to challenge the status quo that leaves behind the poorest, most vulnerable, and marginalised communities. These communities, along with civil society, must be actively involved in policy planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and accountability. Such involvement needs to be meaningful, sufficiently resourced, and legally enabled.²⁵ Any UHC framework must be grounded in a human-rights based approach, prioritise primary health care, ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)²⁶ including maternal and child health (MCH) and gender equality, recognise nutrition as key to health and development,²⁷ prioritise water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in all health facilities,²⁸ ensure access to safe and affordable surgical, obstetric and anaesthetic care, and respond to violence, which is often gender-based.²⁹ G20 must set clear, concrete, time-bound, costed, and publicly communicated UHC plans and targets, developed through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues, including civil society. At the same time, G20 should leave no countries behind in the context of UHC, especially countries with heavy disease burdens as well as political and economic crises.

Concretely in 2019-2020, the G20 should:

- Commit to ambitious and increased pledges to:
 - The 2019 replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in recognition of its the critical role in strengthening health systems, preventing unnecessary deaths from infectious diseases and tackling drug-resistance.³⁰
 - The 2020 replenishment of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in recognition of immunisation as part
 of integrated primary health care services and an early priority in building UHC and preventing
 antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
 - O **The Global Polio Eradication Initiative** in recognition that it has provided an entry point to reach the most vulnerable people with health services and must be continued until every last child is reached.
 - The WHO 13th General Programme of Work (2019-2023), including commitment to implement the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being for All.
 - Other upcoming pledging moments including UNITAID and the Global Financing Facility (GFF).
- Commit to reconvene in Japan in 2020 for the Global Nutrition Summit to demonstrate renewed

²⁴ Governments should raise revenue for health and nutrition systems in an equitable way, such as through prepaid, mandatory and progressive taxation, pooling funds to increase purchasing power, and creating mandatory health insurance schemes.

²⁵ Community and civil society mobilisation and advocacy, service provision, outreach, monitoring, and research enable health programmes to reach and respond to the needs of hardest to reach communities, including undocumented people, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, mobile populations, indigenous people, people physically or socially isolated, people with disabilities, children and youth, older persons, people using drugs, sex workers, MSM, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and queer communities, people under detention including prisoners. Protecting human rights and ending discrimination and stigma against these communities should be also emphasised in the context of community responses for health.

²⁶ Women and girls are 51% of the world's population and face higher poverty rates than their male counterparts for much of their lifetimes.

²⁷ Undernutrition contributes to 45% of child deaths. In 2017 among children under-5 22.2% were stunted, 7.5% wasted and 5.6% overweight.

²⁸ Almost 40% of healthcare facilities in low and middle income countries lack water supply and more than a third do not have hand hygiene facilities.

^{29 1} billion children (2–17 years) have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence or neglect. This negatively impacts lifelong health and well-being, impairing brain and nervous system development and contributing to non-communicable diseases.

³⁰ Investment in the Global Fund is an investment in equitable health systems to tackle the three diseases. For example, being predominantly a disease of society's poorest, vulnerable, criminalised, stigmatised and marginalised people, TB is a strong indicator of how equitable a country's health system is. Currently about 40% of people with TB are never formally diagnosed. In reference to the Global Fund investment case, every US\$100m raised above the US\$14 billion target will save over 100,000 lives and generate US\$1.8 billion in economic returns through health gains.

- leadership on nutrition through new financial and policy pledges to tackle global malnutrition.
- Commit to Head of State or Government attendance at the UN High-Level Meeting on UHC and agree indicators to measure progress of UHC in meeting the specific needs of vulnerable and neglected populations, including women, children, adolescents and youth, and those affected by neglected diseases.
- Agree a G20 initiative to expand diagnostic, treatment and surveillance capacity for infectious diseases across the world in line with SDG target 3.3. This should include and aim to achieve delivery of the commitment in the Political Declaration of the UN High-Level Meeting on TB to diagnose and treat 40 million people with TB by 2022. Such an initiative would greatly enhance the ability of countries to respond to other priority pathogens identified by WHO as Malaria, STDs or NTDs. G20 should foster a research-enabling environment that streamlines and expedites innovation and promotes collaboration through innovative financing mechanisms to ensure R&D for new diagnostics, drugs and vaccines is carried out and products are made accessible to all.

2. Healthy and Active Ageing

Background: WHO identified NCDs³¹ as the main threat to human health. This threat spans the life-course, with opportunities to address NCDs beginning during pregnancy and childhood, and being particularly prevalent among older people (in low- and middle-income countries NCDs account for 90% of disease burden among older people). With the global population of people aged 60+ surpassing one billion in 2018,³² it is essential that the G20 addresses the implications of this for health systems. Actions must be gender-responsive, recognising that women live an average of 5 years longer than men.

- NCDs: A life course approach to health that spans the continuum of care, from health promotion, prevention, screening and diagnosis, to treatment and care, including rehabilitation and palliative care, is required to protect the health of populations and to meet the needs of people living with NCDs.
- **Dementia:** Globally, there are 50 million people living with dementia, forecast to rise to 152 million by 2050. Women continue to be disproportionately affected in terms of burden of care, making up 71% of informal carers. The current annual cost is US\$1 trillion per year, set to double by 2030.
- Malnutrition: A life-course approach to health and NCD prevention must include adequate nutrition. While undernutrition contributes to 45% of child deaths, there are 41 million children under-5 who are overweight or obese. Building on the World Bank's recognition of stunting rates as a determinant of human capital and recognition that obesity tends to grow in lower socio-economic groups, any framework or blueprint for achieving UHC must recognise nutrition as key to health and development.
- **Gender-responsiveness:** Improve ageing women's access to a continuum of quality care that is both age- and gender-responsive and invest in a national care infrastructure that meets the needs of both carers and older women.

Concretely in 2019-2020, the G20 should:

- Reiterate the 2018 UN High-Level Meeting on NCDs commitment to better prepare health systems to respond to the needs of rapidly ageing populations once more at the UN High-Level Meeting on UHC, including reducing exposure to major risk factors such as tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet, environmental pollution and insufficient physical activity. Population ageing and long-term care expenditures must be considered as integral components of UHC frameworks and planning.
- Ensure multi-stakeholder response to dementia across health, social services, education, employment, justice and housing sectors, and in partnership with people living with dementia, civil society and private sector entities, in line with the 2017-25 Global Action Plan on Dementia. This should include funded, rights-based national dementia plans,³³ and robust national reporting and data collection. Plans should include

³¹ NCDs include cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes.

³² Many commitments already exist on the prevention and control of NCDs and their common risk factors, including the WHO Global Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, the United Nations Political Declarations on NCDs from 2011, 2014, and 2018 and SDG3.4.

³³ National dementia plans are an essential tool for responding strategically to the challenge and in measuring health and care preparedness. Currently, eight G20 countries have a national plan. Globally, less than 15% of WHO Member States have a national plan.



- innovative approaches to care, such as dementia friendly communities.³⁴ All countries should be ready to report on progress at WHA in 2020.
- Enact effective policies to reduce consumption of unhealthy products and promote consumption of healthy products. For example, adopt food labelling, implement taxes, and restrict marketing on products high in salt, sugar and fat, create healthy school environments, and enhance availability, affordability and acceptability of healthy products.

3. Health security

Background:

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR): Drug-resistant infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites must be urgently addressed. For example, TB is the only drug-resistant infection that is airborne and is responsible for one third of AMR-related deaths. Fewer than 20% of people with multi-drug resistant TB are correctly diagnosed and provided treatment. The Political Declaration of the UN High-Level Meeting on TB provides the first global AMR target, "Commit to provide diagnosis and treatment to 1.5 million people with drug-resistant TB from 2018-2022." G20 countries must take a lead on delivering this through bold commitments on TB as part of the AMR and global health security agendas. An adequately financed Global Fund will be essential to combat AMR. For example, emergence of drug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong Subregion is a serious threat against which countries and partners such as Global Fund have been making tremendous efforts to contain. If it continues to spread in and across regions, where over 200 million people are infected with malaria annually, it would be a public health disaster.
- Health emergencies: Health systems must be adequately prepared for health emergencies. For example, the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced an Ebola outbreak for the past seven months, highlighting the need for adequate surveillance and response capacity, especially in crisis-prone unstable areas. The response should be people- and community-centred to avoid mistrust of the system. The outbreak highlights the need for more coordinated efforts of R&D for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of acute viral infections such as Ebola, Lassa Fever, Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever and Marburg Viral Disease.
- R&D: UHC cannot be delivered without addressing technology, human resource and infrastructure gaps that
 hinder the effective diagnosis and treatment of people and is required to tackle the rising threat of drug
 resistance. Developing new diagnostics, drugs and vaccines, based on public health priorities and principles
 of affordability, effectiveness, efficiency and equity, can significantly contribute to both individual health
 and the quality and resilience of health systems.

Concretely in 2019-2020, the G20 should:

- Support and finance public health needs-driven, evidence-based research for new diagnostics to detect AMR and new antibiotic treatments to address AMR. Promote the responsible use of existing and newly developed antibiotics for optimal conservation and ensure stewardship and equitable access for all in need, as well as implement the IACG recommendations. R&D initiatives should incorporate de-linkage approaches and be guided by the principles of affordability, effectiveness, efficiency and equity.³⁵
- Commit to concrete action plans to deliver the commitments of the UN High-Level Meeting on TB, including diagnosing and treating 40 million people with TB and 1.5 million people with drug-resistant TB by 2022. This includes fully financing the Global Fund in its 2019 replenishment. Further, agree a definition of contributing "appropriately" to TB R&D as 0.1% of gross expenditure on R&D, and aim to meet this target. G20 countries could then pool collective contributions towards a common objective, such as diagnostic, drug or vaccine trial and development.
- Review performance and collaboration of existing stakeholders in health emergencies and outbreak
 responses, including newly created financing agencies (e.g. CFE and PEF), multilateral and bilateral aid
 agencies, governments, private sector, and civil society.

³⁴ Japan led the way by introducing the ground breaking dementia friends programme, now with 11 million people in the community trained.

³⁵ G20 countries should support innovative financing models for global health R&D. This could include CARB-X, Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership, Innovative Medicines Initiative, Joint Programming Initiative on AMR and Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations.





Context / G20 Commitment

At the 2016 G20 Summit in Hangzhou, G20 leaders agreed to 'stress the importance of Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) which aims to ensure economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, safety, resilience against natural disaster, job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how on mutually agreed terms and conditions, while addressing social and environmental impacts and aligning with economic and development strategies.' In addition to this agreement, in December 2018, G20 leaders endorsed the 'Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class' and the 'G20 Principles for the Infrastructure Project Preparation Phase.' They also agreed to make progress on 'quality infrastructure' in 2019. Mindful of these commitments, Japan as the host country in 2019 is preparing to upgrade the principles for QII and has proposed four priority areas: 1) openness, 2) transparency, 3) economic efficiency including life-cycle cost analysis and 4) debt sustainability for host countries Japan has also proposed to develop a guidance note on QII.

Challenges

It is widely recognised that QII is essential to delivering the SDGs, dealing with the impact of climate change and ensuring prosperity for all. However, recognising its importance is not the same as the ability to deliver it in practice. Clear principles are needed to guide policy-makers and practitioners and to ensure that the QII approach retains relevance, broad based support and practical utility.

Recommendations

The Principles and the guidance note on QII should reflect the following recommendations:

- Consistency with key international goals and agreements including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement: Infrastructure investments should help deliver international commitments to end poverty, uphold human rights and protect the environment. This requires detailed consideration of the economic, social and environmental impact of investments at all stages of the delivery cycle. With regard to the Paris Agreement, new energy and transport infrastructure must be screened to determine whether its direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions over its lifetime, are consistent with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.
- Consistency with national strategies and priorities for sustainable development: Infrastructure
 investments should help deliver national commitments to end poverty, uphold human rights and protect the
 environment. Governments should consider the economic, social and environmental impact of investments
 at all stages of the delivery cycle. They should also involve citizens and civil society organisations at all
 stages of decision-making, report on progress, invite public scrutiny and make themselves accountable to
 the public.
- Inclusion: All people should benefit from the design, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure. However, this will not occur without purposeful consideration of inclusive approaches that for example: support meaningful stakeholder and community engagement, promote women's economic empowerment, incorporate universal design for disability inclusion, integrate safeguarding mechanisms, promote safety in public spaces and reduce violence against girls and women.
- Social and environmental safeguards: Infrastructure investments should be designed and implemented through participatory processes that help identify, mitigate and manage social and environmental impacts. These measures must be an integral part of decision-making at all stages of delivery. All financial institutions should adopt appropriate social and environmental safeguard policies. Governments should strengthen cooperation amongst financial regulators and public banks, through the Sustainable Banking Network (SBN) and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

³⁶ G20 Leaders' Communique - Hangzhou Summit, September 5, 2016

³⁷ G20 Leaders' Declaration - Building consensus for fair and sustainable development, December 1, 2018

³⁸ Government of Japan, SDGs Action Plan 2019, December 21, 2018

Labour standards: Construction workers have the right to decent pay and conditions, to working
environments in which they are not hurt or made ill through work, to join trade unions and enjoy the
benefits of collective bargaining and to be paid on time and in full. Migrant workers are often particularly
vulnerable and should not be subject to the constraints and indignities associated with the kafala system or
similar employment frameworks.

Workers' rights are best protected through ratifying and effectively implementing relevant international labour standards related to construction and in particular, the Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167), and the Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94), and promoting the inclusion of labour clauses in public contracts, procurement processes, and bidding documents.³⁹

Anti-Corruption: Infrastructure investments have characteristics that make them particularly prone to
corruption including that almost all projects are unique, they involve numerous actors and complex
transaction chains and that various approvals are required from government, in the form of licenses and
permits. at various stages of the delivery cycle, each one providing an opportunity for bribery. Therefore,
anti-corruption measures must be an integral part of planning, delivering, operating and maintaining
infrastructure.

In line with existing B20 and C20 statements and recommendations, ⁴⁰ G20 countries need to implement the more than 60 anti-corruption resources previously adopted that address a wide range of topics, including beneficial ownership, transparency, open data and asset disclosure. Implementing these commitments and utilising the tools and resources identified, would significantly reduce the corruption risks associated with infrastructure investments.'

 Transparency and accountability: On average, thirty per cent of investments in infrastructure are lost through corruption, mismanagement and inefficiency. Whilst the focus is often on mobilising additional investment, reducing these losses could result in thirty per cent additional productive investment, without having to mobilise additional finance. Improvements in transparency and accountability are needed to meet this challenge.

Information on public investments and on investments that use private investment to deliver infrastructure for public use, should be publicly disclosed so that decision-makers can be held to account.⁴¹ CoST and the Open Contracting Partnership have drawn on the Infrastructure Data Standard and the Open Contracting Data Standard respectively, to develop OC4IDS,⁴² the leading international standard guiding the disclosure of data on investments in infrastructure. It supports the disclosure of data in a machine readable, interoperable and open data format. The OC4IDS should be endorsed by the G20 and widely applied.

Beyond this focus on data and in line with a drive towards clean contracting, G20 countries should support independent civil society monitoring of large-scale infrastructure projects through Integrity Pacts⁴³ and other similar vehicles that help ensure governments are delivering on commitments to transparency and efficient and accountable procurement.

• Financing: QII should acknowledge and promote the benefits of public financing which is less costly, more sustainable and more accountable to citizens than private financing. However, public financing is currently starved of funds because of a lack of action at international level and because the G20 is promoting private financing for development through PPPs and its 'Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class'.

This 'private first' approach fails to acknowledge that infrastructure investments are inherently risky, frequently unprofitable and as a result, unattractive to potential investors. That is why the levels of private financing, particularly in developing countries, are miniscule. It is unrealistic to think that private financing

³⁹ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_dialogue/-sector/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_458150.pdf

⁴⁰ https://civil-20.org/c20/b20-c20-joint-statement-calling-g20-members-to-adopt-national-anti-corruption-strategies/

⁴¹ https://www.transparency.org/files/content/feature/Clean_Contracting_Manifesto.pdf

⁴² http://standard.open-contracting.org/infrastructure/latest/en/

⁴³ https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/tools/integrity_pacts



can fill the gap and provide the infrastructure which is vital to the goal of 'Leaving No-One Behind'.

The G20 can help ensure that more public finance is available by stemming public revenue losses through clamping down on tax dodging, dealing with unsustainable debts through establishing criteria to assess debt sustainability and developing an effective debt resolution mechanism, meeting ODA commitments and getting behind new sources of public financing such as the UN's proposal for annual reserve assets for developing countries and proposals for a Robin Hood Tax.

• Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): The 'private finance first' bias of the G20 and multilateral agencies should be replaced with a focus on increasing and improving the quality of public investment. There is a growing body of evidence that PPPs are expensive, risky and opaque. Privately-financed infrastructure often ends up costing the public purse in the form of bailouts, subsidies or risk guarantees, as countless examples of failed PPPs can testify. Effective tools are needed to assess fiscal risks of PPPs and they should be included in debt sustainability assessments.

PPPs must also be open and transparent. This includes publishing contract values, full details of guarantees and contingent liabilities. International standards such as the OCDS for PPP Framework⁴⁵ should be adopted to achieve this.

⁴⁴ https://eurodad.org/HistoryRePPPeated

⁴⁵ http://standard.open-contracting.org/profiles/ppp/latest/en/overview/



International Financial Architecture



G20 Commitments

Fiscal Transparency, Illicit Financial Flows, Taxation and Inequality

The G20 have committed to enhancing transparency as a tool in the fight against illicit financial flows, by: (i) advancing beneficial ownership transparency of legal persons and trusts; (ii) implementing automatic exchanges of information, and (iii) considering defensive measures against jurisdictions that do not comply with international standards on tax transparency.

The G20 have committed to addressing the taxation of the digital economy and to working for a globally fair and modern international tax system, implementing the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Reports (BEPS Reports) and supporting developing countries in building their tax capacity.

Financial Regulation, Financial Inclusion and Debt

The G20's 2008 promises to ensure effective regulation of the whole of the financial sector have not been fulfilled. G20 summit commitments include regulating too big to fail banks and addressing the risks from shadow banking so that they cannot disrupt the financial system. The G20 agenda now focuses mainly on implementation and tackling related effects such as problems with remittances.

To avoid over-indebtedness, the G20 has adopted the Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing. These commit G20 lenders to share more information with the IMF, but not media, parliaments and civil society. In 2019 the G20 is discussing measures to enhance debt transparency and ensure debt sustainability.

Challenges

Fiscal Transparency, Illicit Financial Flows, Taxation and Inequality

Tax havens, especially major financial centres, continue to offer secrecy provisions and are not being compelled to improve towards automatic exchange of information, beneficial ownership registration and country-by-country reporting (the ABC of fiscal transparency).

The international financial and tax systems have failed to solve the increasing inequality between countries and within countries. Digitalisation has exacerbated the fundamental flaws of the international tax regime, further facilitating tax avoidance by multinationals. The proposals resulting from the BEPS Reports have patched up existing rules, but have not ensured that multinationals will be taxed 'where economic activities occur and value is created'. There is also growing evidence confirming that tax systems are not gender neutral.

Financial Regulation, Financial Inclusion and Debt

The finance sector is far bigger and more interconnected today than it was before the crisis, with a significant rise of the asset management industry. Shadow banking is still not adequately regulated but anti-money laundering measures have resulted in restrictions and the financial exclusion of non-profit organisations. Hyper-financialisation of the global economy continues to advance while specific financial needs of developing countries remain unaddressed. It augments existing inequalities, exacerbating women's structural limitations in gaining access to finance. Overall, finance continues to evolve in directions not consistent with the sustainable development imperatives for people and planet. Increased financial risks, financial market volatility, and downward economic forecasts all generate concerns for new financial instability and a global crisis. Additional challenges come from investments needed to tackle climate change and disinvestment in unsustainable activities. This requires the G20 to take concerted and bold action, beyond the cautious steps and watered-down regulations in place so far, in a context marked by de-regulation and lack of international cooperation.

The past months have exposed the worrisome combination of commodity price, interest rate and exchange rate shocks and currency instabilities. This raised debt payments and increased risks of unsustainable debt levels in many countries. The variety of creditors and types of debt makes debt restructuring and default resolution more difficult.

Recommendations

Fiscal Transparency and Illicit Financial Flows

The G20 should introduce a proposal within a truly democratic institution where all countries have an equal voice in developing a multilateral Convention establishing minimum standards, including a requirement for all countries to:

- a) Implement the OECD's Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information, to exchange information with all interested parties (including non-reciprocal exchanges with developing countries during a transition period, if necessary). In addition, to publish statistics on the total values of deposits held in their territories by jurisdiction of origin of the account holders (at the legal and beneficial ownership level of the account holder);
- b) Establish beneficial ownership registries for all legal vehicles (e.g., companies, partnerships, trusts, foundations) to be publicly accessible online and for free, in an open data format, and to ensure that registered information will be verified;
- c) Publish country-by-country reports of all multinational enterprises headquartered in their territories to be publicly accessible online and for free, in an open data format;
- d) Establish collective counter-measures (developed with inputs from countries of the Global South and civil society organisations) against non-cooperative jurisdictions, starting with major financial centres, while allowing more time and providing technical and financial assistance to low-income countries.

Taxation and Inequality

G20 Countries should commit to achieving comprehensive taxation reforms fit for the 21st century to ensure all companies and high-net worth individuals pay due taxes, not just a patch-up applied to a few large highly digitalised multinationals, including by:

- a) Developing a new definition for taxable presence based on significant economic presence combined with a holistic approach in attributing profits to relevant jurisdictions in order to take into account the combined contributions of all the affiliates of a multinational enterprise within each jurisdiction;
- b) Agreeing principles for allocation that would be (i) fair, by balancing production and consumption factors, and
 (ii) easy to administer, reducing compliance costs for both taxpayers and tax administration and providing certainty for business;
- c) Accepting all the BEPS' Multilateral Instrument provisions, or publicly explaining their reasons for any reservations;
- d) Undertaking spill-over analyses, where they assess the tax impact of their own tax system and bilateral tax treaties in relation to other countries, especially developing countries;
- e) Undertaking gender analysis of tax measures and addressing gender barriers and gaps;
- f) Developing a global asset registry to allow for measuring inequality, identify illicit financial flows (people who cannot justify the origin of their wealth), and apply wealth taxes, as appropriate.

Financial Regulation and Financial Inclusion

As a self-proclaimed guardian of global financial stability, the G20 needs a new strategy of global cooperation to prevent new global financial risks and crises, In addition, it should promote further financial reforms to ensure that the banking sector, and the financial system as a whole, support sustainable societies and economies, and adapt to developing countries' financial priorities, including SDGs. The G20 can agree on particular measures thereto, including:

- a) Abstaining from unilateral deregulation measures and urgently further regulate Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs) to reduce their size, interconnectedness and complexity;
- b) Undertake measures against new systemic threats and financial risks by strictly monitoring, regulating, supervising and limiting renewed expansion of securitisation and derivatives trading, unregulated shadow banking, concentration of credit rating agencies and the rapid development of fintech; ensuring, in addition, that entities that issue trade or exchange crypto-currencies (e.g. bitcoins) apply customer due diligence and anti-money laundering provisions to identify the beneficial owners of such crypto-currencies;
- c) Addressing volatile financial outflows that negatively affect currencies of emerging and developing countries, by coordinated and effective capital flow management by central banks, flexible interpretation of the IMF's institutional view on capital flow management to adapt to external circumstances and discourage 'hot' inflows before crises occur, and revise articles in trade and investment treaties that forbid a flexible management of capital flows;



- d) Reversing the financial exclusion of non-profit organisations (NPOs) due to risk and cost aversion by banks in order to comply with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML-CTF) laws, by effective steps by G20 states in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), the World Bank, and NPO experts;
- e) Agreeing on coordinated measures and international standards that prudently direct financial flows to support the Paris Agreement, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promoting inclusive pro-poor economic development, amongst others, by:
 - Designing, implementing, and promoting policies and regulations to re-orient investment and loans to socially and environmentally beneficial activities and companies,
 - Introducing a legally binding duty on investors and banks to incorporate social and environmental impact
 in their risk assessments and investment decisions; such an impact assessment duty should also apply to
 central bank monetary policy,
 - Ensuring that all large companies report at least according to the Financial Stability Board's initiated climate-related financial risks disclosure (TCFD),
 - Introducing national and multi-jurisdictional International Solidarity Levy, including Financial Transactions Taxes (FTTs) and Solidarity Levy on Air Tickets, to finance SDG implementation and reduce the speculative nature and high frequency trading of financial assets (applying progressively larger levies depending on price volatility).
- f) Agreeing on standards that promote a more diverse banking system in all countries, including state-owned and development banks at the regional and local levels, as well as cooperatives, savings and ethical banks and non-profit institutions. The banking system should address the gender barriers and gaps in women's financial inclusion, and ensure finance to rural economy, small and medium enterprises, non-formal sector and poor and marginalised people at large.
- g) G20 Finance Ministers in addition to dialogues with the B20, should also consult with a broader range of stakeholders, particularly the C20, in pursuit of promoting the public interest in the financial architecture and discussions to reform it.

Debt

Bold action is needed to prevent debt crises from increasing poverty and inequality, including:

- Renewed discussions should begin to establish an independent, multilateral and transparent debt restructuring mechanism, to ensure timely and orderly debt crisis resolution and comprehensive creditor coordination as well as to prevent negative fiscal and social impacts of protracted debt crises.
- Debt sustainability assessments should cover all debt risks, including those coming from domestic debt, private external debt, Public-Private Partnerships and bonds issuance from "infrastructure as an asset class", and include key metrics such as total public debt service as a proportion of revenue.
- All loans to governments (of any income level), or with government guarantees, should be publicly disclosed when they are given, so that parliaments, media and civil society can hold governments and lenders to account. To assist in this the G20 should ensure that a publicly accessible registry of loan and debt data is created, commit to disclosing loan details in this registry and pass legislation in all relevant legislatures, to require all lenders to disclose loans to governments in this registry.
- The G20 should further encourage the introduction of state-contingent debt instruments by official and private creditors.

Debt owed by the private sector is as, or more, risky than sovereign debt, including when bailouts lead to this debt being passed to the public sector. The G20 should support interventions by governments to manage private debt risks. The increase of corporate bonds calls for standard ('boilerplate') debt restructuring clauses in corporate bond contracts to be reviewed.

Supporting Information

BEPS Monitoring Group's report; Tax Justice Network's reports on AEOI, BO and CBCR; Latindadd's report on debt; and the Inter-Agency Task Force report on financing for development.



Labour, Business and Human Rights



Context / G20 Commitment

The time to agree is also the time to implement

"Promote due diligence and transparency in global supply chains. We will increase engagement with the private sector encouraging businesses to carry out comprehensive risk analyses of their supply chains and to implement strong social compliance systems, in order to promote transparency. We will also encourage business sectors to work on creating multi-stakeholder agreements that facilitate due diligence in their supply chains in order for all involved in the supply chain to benefit. In carrying out due diligence, we encourage businesses to consider the 2018 OECD due diligence guidance for responsible business conduct.

The findings show that gender gaps in labor force participation are still substantial, but there are proven and promising initiatives which will accelerate progress towards gender equality. In this regard, we encourage the collection, harmonization and analysis of gender-disaggregated data, including among the business sector.

Improve effective mechanisms to promote and monitor compliance with legal frameworks, through a clear definition of the sets of rights and responsibilities of workers and employers in the area of social protection, including the prevention of misclassification of workers' employment status, according to employment status as defined in national legislation". (Labour and Employment Minister's Declaration – Argentina 2018).

"Shaping the future of work cannot be achieved by governments alone, business and labour will play a critical role in shaping a world of work that puts people, employers and workers, first." (Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General).

"We remain committed to building an inclusive, fair and sustainable Future of Work by promoting decent work, vocational training and skills development, including reskilling workers and improving labour conditions in all forms of employment". (G20 Leaders' Declaration, 2018)

"We will strive to ensure that all our citizens are digitally connected 2025 and especially welcome infrastructure development in low-income countries in this regard". (G20 Leaders' Declaration, 2017)

Challenges

Although more than 70 years have passed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a great number of companies still neglect to respect it. It is urgent that decent work in the global supply chain, by implementing the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights,, be made a top priority.

Persistent economic inequality and climate change

Along with the increase in geopolitical tensions and the accelerated pace of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, there is an urgent need for a collaboration from multi-stakeholders. The SDGs is a new opportunity to put the people in the centre, so that no one gets left behind.

Lower economic growth and more limited trade in global supply chains

Technological changes and innovation shaping the world of work in different ways is generating a complex forecast.

Exclusion of a significant number of citizens, particularly women and young people

This situation precedes the forthcoming technological changes, which poses important challenges, since these workers are less likely to find secure jobs with regular and decent income and to have access to social protection.

Financialisation of infrastructure, outlined in the Roadmap for Infrastructure as an Asset Class, putting market preferences ahead of the public interest and leading to push backs in environmental and labour protections

Especially concerning in a global context of increased restrictions on civic freedoms and attacks on environmental and human rights defenders and whistle-blowers, and where community participation and consultation are increasingly under threat in the context of infrastructure projects.

Boom in new technologies of production, such as automation and robotisation

Decrease in demand for human labour risks generating a race to the bottom in wages and worker benefits. Low-skilled workers in global supply chains, especially women and those traditionally discriminated against and/or marginalised, are most likely to be adversely impacted by these transitions.

Environmental and Developing Professional Skills policies

Both aim to integrate environmental awareness and adequate technical training for green jobs. Without a properly trained workforce, the transformation to a greener economy will stop.

A world in which the advancement of science and technology is detrimental to humanisation is inconceivable. Thus, automation and mechanisation of labour should be a tool to improve workers' quality of life, as well as the quality of products and services offered and care for the environment. By no means should we accept the prediction that millions of workers will be displaced in global supply chains without any alternative, because at the same time we would be predicting that world peace would be at risk.

That is why a new social pact is needed, taking into account key actors and a just transition in the human rights frame. Guided by the responsibility and common sense, we must take into account that people in general, and especially in the poorest countries, expect their rights to be respected.

It is the responsibility of G20 member countries to demonstrate in concrete actions that a more humane world is possible.

Recommendations

Policies to support decent employment

- Adoption by G20 members of a system of incentives to companies so they promote given vacancy quota for internships, and first young employment advocacy, together with the strengthening of the social emotional capacities for this purpose (Commitment G20 2017);
- Adoption by G20 members of systems of protection of youth employment in all its organisational forms (employment, self-employment, cooperative movements, etc.) within the framework of workers' rights and social security as guarantors of inclusion to the G20 goal of reducing the percentage of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries;
- G20 members should report the percentage reduction in young people at risk of being left behind which they have achieved;
- Take concrete steps to eradicate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery as agreed upon in the Leader's Declaration in Germany in 2017 and Argentina in 2018, as well as in 2018 Labour and Employment Minister's Declaration, by promoting transparency in global supply chains including through trade and public procurement policies and promoting human rights due diligence in business;
- Adoption by G20 members of systems of public policies (including incentives and special quotas) that guarantee labour inclusion (with a focus on decent work) and social security of women and the fulfillment of the goal of reducing the gender gap in employment by 25% by the year 2025 assumed by the G20 leaders at the Brisbane Summit (2014). This recommendation should also apply to LGBTQI people and people with disabilities;
- G20 members should report back on their progress in reducing the gender gap in employment by 25% by the year 2025 with specific focus on decent work. G20 countries must collect, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data (broken down by gender, ethnicity, disability and other relevant identities) related to



- participation in different types of work;
- Adoption of legal and social protection framework that is responsive to women, informal and migrant
 workers, older people, and socially and economically marginalised populations, and enables them to enter
 and thrive in the formal labour market that guarantees decent work environment including various social
 security provisions and affordable care services.

Policies for implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

- The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights provide a clear roadmap for protecting and respecting human rights as part of the wider concept of responsible business conduct. Acting on the Guiding Principles should also be a key part of the SDGs roadmap as the public sector is partnering with the private sector to solve the world's sustainable development challenges. Put simply, achieving the SDGs will require that States meet their duty to protect human rights from business-related human rights abuses and that businesses meet their corporate responsibility to respect human rights;
- Ensure that all G20 countries have a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights with mandatory human rights due diligence requirements; and constructively engaging to develop legally binding instruments on human rights, transnational corporations and other businesses (C20 Education, employment and inclusion);
- Ensure that human rights and ILO conventions are safeguarded throughout global supply chains, including
 through implementing and strengthening international labour rights standards; guaranteeing decent work;
 ensuring a living wage; and requiring full supply chain transparency. Adopt ILO's forthcoming Convention
 and Recommendation on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work;
- Ensure meaningful participation of civil society and community participants in human rights due diligence
 processes related to business, investment decisions, guaranteeing communities participation in projects
 from their design, according to their own time and priorities; access to information; upholding the right to
 free, prior and informed consent; and protecting human rights defenders and whistleblowers;
- Guarantee access to effective remedy for communities impacted by business activities, including when the
 harm occurred abroad, through strengthening judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, according to the UN
 Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Develop standards and promote policies and legislation on how all public and private lenders and investors, including investments through financial intermediaries, should be transparent about how they assess social and environmental risks as well as impacts, beyond those that affect the (short term) value of the loans or investments. In addition, support independent (official) institutions/mechanisms and regulate sustainability ratings, to ensure that the actual social and environmental impacts of loans and investments are fully assessed throughout the value chains of the companies invested in. Moreover, such mechanisms and regulations should ensure such negative impacts are averted.

Policies for an inclusive digital society

- Universal training and use of modern technologies within the education systems, considering the diversity of particular needs -people with disabilities, technological presence at home, gender inequalities etc.;
- Work to bridge the gender digital divide by implementing the measures outlined in the 2018 G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration (Annex Paper 2);
- Continued training by companies, together with the States, so that workers are prepared for the economic transitions of a more digital labour world, including continuous face-to-face and virtual training systems emphasising the participation of workers in rural areas and women (G20 Leaders Declaration 2017);
- Ensure competition in the digital economy is sustainable, that the market encourage new entrants (especially SMEs, self-employed individuals and social economy actors), and that consumers are protected from unfair practices;
- Guarantee affordable Internet access for everyone -including through community networks- to boost

- economies and digital literacy programs;
- Inclusive policies allowing an effective exercise of Digital Citizenship, avoiding the discrimination of
 collectives in relation to technological access (on compliance with the G20 2017 commitment to guarantee
 universal connectivity by 2015);
- Privacy and data protection rights through mechanisms for public participation and democratic accountability regarding the adoption of algorithms and artificial intelligence systems by the public and private sectors;
- Regulations to maintain an open Internet where speech is free and uncensored for everyone;
- National assessment systems to assess the impact of technological developments in the labour world;
- Develop cybersecurity approaches, in close collaboration with all stakeholders protecting human rights and values and preserving the Internet as a global public resource (strong encryption is essential to both these aims).

Supporting Information

G20 Leaders' Declaration (2017)

G20 Leaders' Declaration (2018)

Labour and Employment Minister's Declaration (2018)

Civil 20 Recommendations to the G20 (2017)

World Employment and Social Outlook - Trends 2017. Available in:

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_541211.pdf

Monitoring progress in reducing the gender gap in labor force participation. Available in:

http://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/employment-education-and-social-policies/Monitoring-progress-in-reducing-the-gender-gap-in-labour-force-participation.pdf

The Global Risks Report 2019 14th Edition – World Economic Forum (2019)





Context / G20 Commitment

"To build consensus for fair and sustainable development through an agenda that is people-centred, inclusive and forward-looking." **G20 2018 Leaders' Declaration**

"Building consensus requires the commitment of the society as a whole." G20 2018 Leaders' Declaration

"We renew our commitment to work together to improve a rules-based international order that is capable of effectively responding to a rapidly changing world." **G20 2018 Leaders' Declaration**

Challenges

Civil society organisations (CSOs) are crucial to the development of strong democracies and inclusive societies. CSOs contribute creative, agile responses to long-term Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as urgent natural disasters and humanitarian crises. CSOs not only help propel innovation in policy making, but in many instances also take responsibility for delivery of services on the ground in line with the needs of local communities. Moreover, they are also an important actor in national economies, not only as providers of services but also for the economic contribution they make to the gross domestic product.⁴⁶

In order to effectively fulfill these roles, CSOs require an enabling environment to legally form and operate. We believe that civic space is the key to unlocking the potential of the 2030 Agenda through robust civil society and public participation.⁴⁷ Civic space is centred on the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, which are fundamentally guaranteed in national constitutions and international human rights instruments ratified by G20 countries and others. However, when CSOs are impeded in forming legally recognised organisations and carrying out their diverse missions due to intrusive legal restrictions, civic space is constrained and sustainable development is compromised.

Restrictions on these fundamental freedoms are increasingly becoming a global trend.⁴⁸ Data shows that during 2018 civil society has been under serious attack in 111 countries around the world.⁴⁹ Although international human rights mechanisms have indicated that the best practice for legal registration of CSOs is through simple notification systems,⁵⁰ many governments implement prior authorisation systems based on ambiguous, highly discretionary laws and procedures that increase the costs, administrative burdens, and time frames for obtaining and maintaining legal personality.

These and other restrictive regulations, at times grounded in cultures of heavy-handed bureaucratic oversight and at times with the perceived intention of silencing civil society critics, have a negative impact on civil society

⁴⁶ According to a study by the Johns Hopkins University, the non-profit workforce makes up 7.4% of the total workforce on average in the thirteen countries on which data was collected; placing it ahead of a number of major industries. See The state of global civil society and volunteering. Available in: http://ccss.jhu.edu/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/04/JHU_Global-Civil-Society-Volunteering FINAL 3.2013.pdf

⁴⁷ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes commitments to civic space; for example, Target 16.7 on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making.

⁴⁸ In Turkey, more than 1,300 NGOs have been permanently closed down under the state of emergency for vague links to "terrorist" organisations, while in Mexico journalists and activists continue to be attacked and killed for reporting on crime or criticising officials. India routinely denies UN accreditation to CSOs in their country and Indonesia systematically cracks down on peaceful protests in the region of West Papua. See CIVICUS Monitor 2018. Available in:

https://monitor.civicus.org/PeoplePowerUnderAttack2018/

⁴⁹ The CIVICUS Monitor 2018 reflects 23 countries with a closed civic space, 35 countries in the repressed category; and 53 in the obstructed category. This means that civic space in almost six out of ten of the world's countries is under attack. Available in: https://monitor.civicus.org/PeoplePowerUnderAttack2018/. The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) also tracks legislation affecting CSOs. According to ICNL's tracking data, 94 countries have proposed or enacted more than 269 legislative initiatives impacting civic space since 2013. Of these initiatives, 67% are restrictive and 33% are enabling; 82 countries have proposed or enacted more than 181 restrictions on civil society since 2013. (See http://www.icnl.org/)

⁵⁰ See, for example, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, A/ HRC/20/27, May 2012, Para. 58.



by raising barriers to registration, funding, access to information, and advocacy. In some cases, authorities deny registration or requested modifications to by-laws based on reasons without legal support or without any justification at all. Further, in some instances there are no effective remedies available to organisations to challenge a rejection before an impartial and independent court.

Frequently, governments crack down on CSOs through "extra-legal tools, including stigmatising narratives, overt threats and intimidation, government surveillance and harassment (through, for example, office inspections and closures, as well as arbitrary detention of individuals), and violence, whether perpetrated by state or non-state actors." Governments also stifle the voice of CSOs through extra-legal means by restricting their access to international fora and using Government-affiliated CSOs to discredit independent CSOs before international bodies. 52

Emerging legal trends reflect governments' misapplication of international legal standards to address problems of corruption and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML-CTF) demands in ways that close civic space. Governments increasingly impose restrictions based on the origin of funds, how those funds are channeled, and on which issues donated funds may be spent. In particular, limitations on foreign donations deprive CSOs of a valuable source of funding, causing many organisations to greatly scale back or cease operations that help vulnerable and marginalised people in their countries.

One troubling development affecting civic space is the problem of bank de-risking: inordinate delays in cash transfers, onerous due-diligence requirements, inability to open bank accounts, and arbitrary closure of bank accounts. ⁵⁴ One of the key drivers of bank de-risking for non-profit organisations (NPOs) is the failure of governments to properly implement the revised Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 8 and its Interpretive Note, which explain that governments must not treat all NPOs as uniformly vulnerable to abuse for the financing of terrorism, but rather that they should impose proportionate laws and measures on a subsector of NPOs identified as at heightened risk without limiting the legitimate charitable work of the sector. ⁵⁵ Notwithstanding this FATF reform, governments worldwide are imposing one-size-fits-all legal restrictions on all NPOs based on the unsubstantiated argument that they are all at high risk for terrorism financing abuse. ⁵⁶ A second key driver of bank de-risking is that financial institutions frequently perceive the profit margin for providing banking services to NPOs as too low to justify the high cost of due-diligence measures or the institution's own risk of running afoul of ambiguous AML-CTF rules with steep sanctions for non-compliance. ⁵⁷ Bank de-risking is reportedly disproportionately affecting NPOs working in peace operations/peacebuilding,

⁵¹ ICNL, Effective Donor Responses to the Challenge of Closing Civic Space May 2018, p. 10. Available in: http://www.icnl.org/news/2018/Effective%20donor%20responses%20FINAL%201%20May%202018.pdf

⁵² See id., pp. 11-12.

⁵³ For example, governments point to the need for transparency to justify "(1) burdensome requirements for reporting and for disclosure of private information (e.g., in Bulgaria, Panama, Uganda); (2) mandatory disclosure of private assets of CSO directors and/ or officers (e.g., in Ukraine and India); (3) limiting public advocacy by categorising CSOs as lobbyists or political activists (e.g., in the United Kingdom and Ireland); (4) disclosure of private and international funders (e.g., in Hungary and Mexico); and (5) disproportionate penal provisions linked to non-compliance with reporting and disclosure requirements (e.g., in Egypt and Russia)." See id., p. 11.

⁵⁴ See Human Security Collective and European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL) At the Intersection of Security and Regulation: Understanding the Drivers of 'De-Risking' and the Impact on Civil Society Organizations. Available in: http://ecnl.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Understanding-the-Drivers-of-De-Risking-and-the-Impact-on-Civil-Society-Organizations 1.pdf

⁵⁵ See ICNL FATF Toolkit, http://www.icnl.org/programs/lac/fatftoolkit.html

⁵⁶ See CIVICUS The International Anti-Terrorist Financing Syatem's Negative Effect on Civil Society Resources Available in: http://www.civicus.org/images/SOCS2015_ESSAY9_AntiTerroristFinancingEffectsOnCS.pdf The UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association has said that FATF fails to provide for specific measures to protect the civil society sector from undue restrictions to their right to freedom of association which includes the right to seek, receive and use resources from domestic, foreign, and international sources. See https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/

⁵⁷ See Hayes, van Broekhoven, Skoric, De-risking and non-profits: How do you solve a problem that no-one wants to take responsibility for? Available in: https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/de-risking-and-non-profits-how-do-you-solve-problem-that-n/

public health, development/poverty reduction, human rights/democracy building, and humanitarian relief.⁵⁸

Therefore, we need governments to facilitate and support the work of CSOs, highlighting the importance of the sector and the value it brings to the economy and to building stronger democracies. We urge G20 countries to implement legal frameworks consistent with international law that guarantee and promote freedom of association. We further call on G20 countries to promote CSO sustainability by guaranteeing access to the resources – international and domestic – needed to carry out their objectives.

Recommendations

We urge G20 countries to take the following measures:

Policies to support **freedom of action** for civil society:

- Reaffirm their commitments to the principles of the Freedoms of Expression, Association, and Peaceful Assembly enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that celebrated the 70th anniversary of adoption in 2018; as well as adhere to their obligations to protect civil society actors from violence, to investigate alleged violations of CSO members' rights and hold those responsible accountable, and to take measures to halt violations and prevent their recurrence.
- Commit to take concrete actions to put an end to the criminalisation and stigmatisation of human rights defenders by both state and non-state actors.

Policies to facilitate legal creation and operation of CSOs:

- Facilitate the laws and the application procedures to create and operate a CSO by eliminating extraneous
 paperwork, high fees, and onerous requirements. Repeal or substantially amend legislation and regulations
 that require associations to obtain prior authorisation for registration as a legal entity, and replace them
 with simple, accessible, non-discriminatory notification processes which are either affordable or free of
 charge, in consultation with human rights defenders and CSOs.
- Address the negative impact of AML-CTF regulations on the NPO sector, in collaboration with global mechanisms such as the FATF and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) as well as organised civil society, including the Global NPO Coalition on FATF, by:
 - Recognising and investigating the negative impact on NPOs from bank de-risking and considering possible response strategies;
 - Setting up a G20-GPFI sub-group on financial access for NPOs (or expanding the mandate of an existing one) to identify and promote institutional-level good practices; and
 - Encouraging FATF to produce more comprehensive guidance for NPOs and financial institutions on the risk-based approach.⁵⁹
- Facilitate CSO access to resources from a range of international and domestic sources by guaranteeing in law and practice the right of CSOs to seek, receive and utilise funding from national, foreign and international sources without prior authorisation or undue interference.
- Enable CSO participation in international processes at the UN and other international fora instead of blocking them.
- Collaborate with CSOs to evaluate the overall legal environments in which the organisations operate in order to identify broader barriers to freedom of association, for example, tax and customs laws that inhibit charitable donations and labour laws that impede volunteerism.

Policies to enable mechanisms to create sustainable partnerships for development:

 Recognise civil society as a legitimate actor and implement policies to enable civil society to participate in decision-making processes in an inclusive and democratic way.

⁵⁸ See http://blogs.worldbank.org/psd/de-risking-impedes-access-finance-non-profit-organizations

⁵⁹ See G-20: Access to Financial Services for Non-Profit Organizations



- Adopt procedures and channels for inclusive partnerships, including roadmaps for CSO-State engagement.
- Commit to work with and support capacity-building for CSOs; bilateral and multilateral donors should
 emphasise enabling environment objectives in their policy framework for partnering with CSOs, and their
 funding modalities for CSOs must respect the diversity of CSOs and be responsive to CSO initiatives.
- Build and strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships for development in order to accomplish 2030 Agenda as stated in SDG 17 – through improved channels for CSO engagement and full participation in public policy development.⁶⁰

Supporting Information

G20 2018 Leaders' Declaration: Building consensus for fair and sustainable development CIVICUS Monitor 2018

Chaundhry, Suparna and Heiss, Andrew (2018): *Are donors really responding? Analyzing the Impact of Global Restrictions on NGOs*. Available in: https://www.andrewheiss.com/files/research/chaudhry-heiss-ngos-aid.pdf *G-20 Access to financial Services for Non-Profit Organizations. Available in:* http://www.civicus.org/images/SOCS2015_ESSAY9_AntiTerroristFinancingEffectsOnCS.pdf

Closing Civic Space: Impact on Development and Humanitarian CSOs, 7 Global Trends in NGO Law 1 (2016), Available in:

http://www.icnl.org/research/trends/Global%20Trends%20Vol.%207%20Iss.%203%20Challenges%20to%20 Development%20Organizations%20final.pdf?pdf=trends7-3.

Johns Hopkins University (2013) The state of global civil society and volunteering

CIVICUS (2015) Anti-Terrorist financing Effects on CS

Human Security Collective and European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL): At the Intersection of Security and Regulation: Understanding the Drivers of 'De-Risking' and the Impact on Civil Society Organizations.

Hayes, van Broekhoven, Skoric, De-risking and non-profits: How do you solve a problem that no-one wants to take responsibility for?

Amnesty International (2019): Laws designed to silence: The global crackdown on civil society organizations https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ACT3096472019ENGLISH.PDF ICNL FATF Toolkit

ICNL, Effective Donor Responses to the Challenge of Closing Civic Space May 2018, p. 10

UN Human Rights Council Report (2012): A/HRC/20/27 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. Available in:

https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session20/A-HRC-20-27_en.pdf

⁶⁰ Restrictions on free association rights can severely impede CSO contributions to SDGs, with grave consequences. Eritrea lost all but one of its international CSOs after a 2005 proclamation placed onerous and restrictive regulations on them. As a result, the country now faces the increasingly severe concern of malnutrition. See *Closing Civic Space: Impact on Development and Humanitarian CSOs at 3*.



Trade and Investment



G20 Commitments

We welcome that the Japanese G20 presidency has put economic imbalances and the need to address them on the agenda of this year's summit. Huge deficits and surpluses are a sign that there are global imbalances that have the potential to create trade conflicts.

In the 2018 Buenos Aires Action Plan, the G20 recognised: "Excessive external and internal imbalances pose a risk to global economic and financial stability." (#8), and they also recognised serious problems in trade: "The system is currently falling short of its objectives and there is room for improvement. We therefore support the necessary reform of the WTO to improve its functioning. We will review progress at our next Summit." (#7 – the same wording at #27 of the Leaders' Declaration).

In the Hamburg 2017 Leaders' Declaration, the G20 stated: "We recognise that the benefits of international trade and investment have not been shared widely enough. We need to better enable our people to seise the opportunities and benefits of economic globalisation. We agree to exchange experiences on the mitigation of the adjustment costs of trade and investment liberalisation and technological change, and on appropriate domestic policies, as well as to enhance international cooperation towards inclusive and sustainable global growth. We underline the crucial role of the rules-based international trading system. We note the importance of bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements being open, transparent, inclusive and WTO-consistent, and commit to working to ensure they complement the multilateral trade agreements." (#3,4)

Challenges

In almost every democratic G20 member state, there is visible public discomfort with globalisation as we know it. However, the trade agreements that currently are pursued by governments have been following the same old lines and objectives for decades. They are aiming at more deregulation, more globalisation, and more market opening, with little emphasis on socio – economic development and reduction of inequality. This neoliberal approach has only lead to growing inequality, up to dramatic proportions, with a handful of billionaire individuals as wealthy as half of humanity. The globalisation of industrial production was buttressed politically by farreaching new trade rules and trade deals. Dozens of new trade agreements in the pipeline are mainly aiming at liberalising agriculture and services, and "regulatory harmonisation". This agenda only serves multinational corporate's interests, not the local economy, neither people nor the planet.

Family and small-scale farms around the globe are in crisis, which forms one of the main reasons of the massive migration from rural to urban areas within and across borders. Family and small-scale farms are a better answer to the challenge of feeding the world than the industrialisation and globalisation of agriculture. They depend on regional markets, not global markets with fierce price competition with agribusiness corporations. We oppose trade agreements that further globalise agriculture markets. Family and small-scale farms as well as rural areas don't need global markets but properly functioning regional markets.

The services sector is now the other main sector affected by projected new trade agreements. Through services liberalisation, working people are being pushed into an ever-growing low-wage precarious sector where the achievements of 150 years of struggles by the labour movement are under massive attack. The main reason is not only technological developments such as digitalisation, but politically promoted deregulation and globalisation of the services sector, as well as the transformation of non-profit public services into commercialised and privatised sectors. New trade agreements in the pipeline all share the same agenda of further deregulating, globalising and commercialising the services sector, with working people and consumers paying the price for ever higher "shareholder value" of a capitalist class that seemingly is never rich enough. The world does not need even higher market domination by multinational corporations.

The transformation to a sustainable economy for people and the planet, the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals need governments actively regulating in the public interest. Before the

neoliberal revolution of the 1980s, no one challenged that. Social and civic movements all over the world call on governments to return to an activist state regulating the business sector in the public interest. The free trade agreements in the pipeline of G20 countries, however, aim at so-called "regulatory cooperation" which in practice translates into making regulation in the public interest more difficult, if not impossible.

The proposed new agreement on e-commerce, launched at the "World Economic Forum" in Davos, is promoted by Japan's Prime Minister Abe as a cornerstone of the digital economy – yet he failed to specify how such an agreement can actually benefit ordinary people, rather than just a handful of digital corporations. The right of countries to regulate digital corporations, to require local data storage, to protect citizens' privacy and to impose taxes on the business of transnational digital corporations must not be restricted. The concept of "free flow of data" across borders is an agenda promoted by certain business interests to evade regulations, but this is not in the public interest.

Investor protection agreements are another instrument to prevent regulation in the public interest by giving multinational corporations a parallel legal system where only they can sue governments for such indefinite terms as "lost profits", "indirect expropriation" or "unfair treatment". Many regulations are being challenged in such tribunals, while many governments are scared to adopt policies in the public interest because they fear being sued for millions of dollars in these tribunals. The EU has a proposal to establish a multilateral ISDS court but this is not a solution as it only tries to legitimise a special legal system exclusively for corporations. Some G20 member states (notably South Africa, India, and Indonesia) have recently taken positive steps to reform their bilateral investment treaty (BIT) regime by terminating their existing treaties and undertaking parallel policy reforms.

A standard aim of new trade agreements is increasing intellectual property rights on pharmaceuticals, even more than the WTO TRIPS Agreement. As a result, access to medicine for poor people is restricted in many developing countries. This contradicts SDG Target 3b that calls for providing "access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health". We believe IPRs are not too weak, but too strong.

Recommendations

In a globalised economy, you cannot separate "domestic" and "international" economic policy anymore. Trade policy is a function of economic policy, and it cannot be redesigned independently. The economic policies of the G20 countries urgently need a reset, with different priorities and different outcomes.

2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, unanimously agreed on by the world's governments in 2015, cannot be implemented by continuing or even expanding our present resource-intensive economic system. An economic policy for the people and the planet respects the planetary boundaries, as the laws of nature cannot be changed by humans, and it aims at benefitting everyone and not a few that are already rich enough or too rich. For a new economic policy and sustainable growth, we need different regulations, different tax systems, different social systems, different labour laws, and different environmental laws.

- Trade agreements must not promote trade for its own sake, but only in so far as it can also help meet the transformation we so urgently need.
- Trade agreements must allow governments to protect local markets, where local markets make sense for meeting social and environmental needs.
- Trade agreements must protect workers' rights by discriminating against products that are unfairly cheap by exploiting workers, and must be consistent with human rights obligations.
- Trade agreements must allow government to support and promote sustainable producers by discriminating against products that are unfairly cheap by polluting and destroying the environment or exploiting workers, who are often women.



- The G20 should support developing countries by giving unilateral market access benefits that do not need to be reciprocal.
- Trade and investment agreements must not give investors unfair advantages over other parts of society. We need legal systems where investors do not have more 'rights' than workers, civil society, consumers and other citizens. In short, such agreements must not undermine the regulation of trade and investment for the benefit of people and the planet and for the transformation towards a sustainable economy. Therefore we call on the G20 to cancel their old ISDS treaties.
- The digital economy should not benefit a handful of powerful multinational corporations but its benefits should be shared equitably. If G20 governments want to regulate it with an agreement on e-commerce, they should do so cooperatively in the WTO rather than outside.
- The G20 must not endorse recent initiatives to reform and modernise the WTO by a small group of developed countries, which can potentially undermine existing rules like the special and differential treatment that cater to the needs of poor and developing countries. If the same set of rules are applied to developed and developing countries alike, already existing global economic inequalities are likely to increase.
- Trade negotiations must become democratically accountable and transparent from the outset, when
 negotiation mandates are formulated. Negotiating in secrecy, with the influence of only business lobbyists,
 almost guarantees that societies do not accept such agreements.

The logical consequence is not a whole series of new bilateral or regional or sectoral trade agreements, but a comprehensive reform of the WTO along these lines. "My country first" is not the solution. "Protectionism vs Free Trade" is a fake dichotomy – the real problems are "neoliberal market fundamentalism vs sustainability for people and planet". Multilateral approaches can work, but that will only happen if the neoliberal model of globalisation is no longer imposed on the people of the world as the only model for development. Sustainability, justice and democratic participation of civil society are the answer, not authoritarianism, nationalism and neoliberalism. We can meet the challenges of the 21st century. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the UN must be the guiding principles for the G20.

Recommendations by Digital Economy Task Group



Context / G20 Commitment

Digital economy debuted in the agenda of the G20 at the Hangzhou Summit in 2016, with the adoption of the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion that aims to unleash the potentials of digital services for financial inclusion to empower the poor and achieve economic growth. The G20 Task Force on Digital Economy (TFDE) was also adopted in Hangzhou and took on the task of developing the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth, ensuring continuity and consistency with the G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative and the G20 New Industrial Revolution Action Plan which were adopted in 2016. The G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative outlined key areas of cooperation, namely broadband expansion and quality improvement, investments in the ICT sector, supporting entrepreneurship, encouraging e-commerce cooperation and enhancing digital inclusion. Critical issues that need to be further discussed were identified: intellectual property rights, regulations and standards, transparency in digital economy policy making and trust in the digital world.

The first ministerial process on digital economy was established in Dusseldorf in 2017 where the G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration: Shaping Digitalisation for an Interconnected World was adopted. The thrust of the 2017 ministerial declaration was harnessing the potential of the global digitalisation on inclusive growth and employment, promoting digitisation of production and strengthening trust in the digital world by recognising the importance of protecting privacy, personal data and consumer rights. The Buenos Aires summit in 2018 further advanced the discussions on digital economy and provided more details on the priorities and direction of the G20's agenda, as embodied in the Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration that adopted the G20 Digital Government Principles developed to frame the use of ICT, reshaping capacities and strategies of governments while respecting national frameworks on privacy and data protection. The Declaration also adopted a paper aimed at addressing the digital gender divide through awareness raising, supporting women's entrepreneurship, increasing the participation of women and girls in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), addressing cyber-violence towards girls and women, and promoting the collection of gender disaggregated data to monitor progress in these areas. It also highlighted the importance of measurement of the digital economy by adopting the G20 Toolkit for Measuring the Digital Economy (the Toolkit) that presents possible measurement approaches to support evidence-informed policymaking and aims to guide countries in assessing the challenges and opportunities of the digital economy, identifies issues that could be addressed by public policies, and helps implement standardised measurement activities.

The Japanese Presidency has consistently underscored the digital economy in this year's Summit and agenda. Prime Minister Abe promoted Japan's "Society 5.0" agenda built on the promises of harnessing digitalisation and disruptive technologies to address societal challenges at the World Economic Forum in January 2019. The global hype over the digital economy and recent disturbing developments on the impacts of digitalisation on security and safety have highlighted the strategic, even game-changing, role of the digital platform in shaping the future of global developments.

Issues and Challenges

As the G20 charts its path in the digital economy and begins to address the most critical issues and challenges that we are confronting in the digital world, the following equally important issues need to be tackled by G20 at the Summit:

1) Rights issues

At the very heart of concerns on privacy and personal data is the fundamental value of protecting human rights in the digital world. G20 has referred to these as critical concerns but have not gone beyond exchange of views and experiences, flagging signals against regulations that could hamper the growth and curtail economic potentials of the digital sector. This while the world grapples helplessly with the serious impacts of violation of privacy, absence of consent on the use of personal data for commercial uses, security concerns, surveillance, promotion of violence and crimes, and cyber-violence directed at women and girls globally. As governments

and multilateral institutions currently grapple with a governance framework for these exponentially advancing technologies, there is a virtual absence of regulations that safeguard against unscrupulous use of personal information and protect the rights of consumers in e-commerce. The promises of connectivity and access to information for all in the digital world are fraught with ironies on absence of transparency on how e-commerce businesses operate and nebulous policies on disclosure on how consumers' data are used and commercialised. Ownership and use of consumers' and users' data on digital platforms are highlighted in recent developments involving political and electoral exercises in G20 countries.

Protection of labour rights is a concern as important as harnessing the potentials for investment and employment in the digital economy. Automation and digitisation of production and services are accompanied by a host of issues regarding work conditions, working hours, occupational hazards and employer-employee relations, as well as human alienation and a tough transition to new jobs, if workers even make it to a new job. The possible impacts of taxation and generation of public finances also need to be addressed, considering recent experiences of G20 countries like the Republic of Korea (ROK) regarding taxes or disincentives for automation in businesses to compensate for the loss of human labour.

2) Social concerns

The impacts of the digital economy on society as a whole, on values and cultures, and how people and communities relate to each other are most pervasive and yet seldom addressed. None of the principles laid out in the G20 Digital Government Principles cover the social aspects of the digital economy, nor does the G20 Toolkit for Measuring the Digital Economy provide any guide to evaluate the social impacts of digitalisation. Neither do these principles and tools address the growing concerns worldwide on the political repercussions of these social impacts of digitalisation, as the world witnesses the proliferation of 'fake news' and manipulation of political views through social media.

Displacement of labour in manufacturing, agriculture and service sectors should be faced as realities associated with industrial revolutions and technological changes, and be addressed beyond re-skilling, re-training, upgrading the educational curricula and promoting increased participation of women and girls in STEM courses and professions. The cascading impacts of such displacement and transitions to communities and sectors need to be addressed by providing social protection floors and long-term development planning to reduce social and economic shocks and taking into account the peculiar nature of the digital revolution that does not necessarily foster new jobs nor result in real economy development that benefits the marginalised.

The over-hype on the promises of the digital economy and the tendency to dismiss concerns on its adverse consequences results in diversion of resources and political attention away from grassroots-oriented, collective innovations. Limiting the definition of 'innovation' and 'technology' to 'high tech' marginalises indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and innovations that enabled communities and marginalised sectors to address and adapt to development challenges for centuries. It severely limits the potentials of coming up with solutions to problems, based on diverse sources of knowledge.

3) Environmental concerns

There is barely any discussion on the environmental impacts of the digital economy, which is another irony since many digital technologies are promoted to address climate change and resource scarcity such as the use of drones to more efficiently use water and apply chemical inputs. The digital economy is enabled by super computers, mega servers and cloud storage – all of which are powered by enormous energy consumption. The power consumption of bitcoins (a cryptocurrency used in financial technologies or fintech) in 2017 was equivalent to the annual energy use of Singapore in that same year, for example. Even if half of the super computers, mega servers and cloud storage in the world will depend on renewable energy sometime in the future, the mineral resources needed to produce solar and wind energy and efficient batteries to power all the digital requirements will require massive mining, extraction and processing of minerals and rare earths. Already,



Context / G20 Commitment

Digital economy debuted in the agenda of the G20 at the Hangzhou Summit in 2016, with the adoption of the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion that aims to unleash the potentials of digital services for financial inclusion to empower the poor and achieve economic growth. The G20 Task Force on Digital Economy (TFDE) was also adopted in Hangzhou and took on the task of developing the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth, ensuring continuity and consistency with the G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative and the G20 New Industrial Revolution Action Plan which were adopted in 2016. The G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative outlined key areas of cooperation, namely broadband expansion and quality improvement, investments in the ICT sector, supporting entrepreneurship, encouraging e-commerce cooperation and enhancing digital inclusion. Critical issues that need to be further discussed were identified: intellectual property rights, regulations and standards, transparency in digital economy policy making and trust in the digital world.

The first ministerial process on digital economy was established in Dusseldorf in 2017 where the G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration: Shaping Digitalisation for an Interconnected World was adopted. The thrust of the 2017 ministerial declaration was harnessing the potential of the global digitalisation on inclusive growth and employment, promoting digitisation of production and strengthening trust in the digital world by recognising the importance of protecting privacy, personal data and consumer rights. The Buenos Aires summit in 2018 further advanced the discussions on digital economy and provided more details on the priorities and direction of the G20's agenda, as embodied in the Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration that adopted the G20 Digital Government Principles developed to frame the use of ICT, reshaping capacities and strategies of governments while respecting national frameworks on privacy and data protection. The Declaration also adopted a paper aimed at addressing the digital gender divide through awareness raising, supporting women's entrepreneurship, increasing the participation of women and girls in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), addressing cyber-violence towards girls and women, and promoting the collection of gender disaggregated data to monitor progress in these areas. It also highlighted the importance of measurement of the digital economy by adopting the G20 Toolkit for Measuring the Digital Economy (the Toolkit) that presents possible measurement approaches to support evidence-informed policymaking and aims to guide countries in assessing the challenges and opportunities of the digital economy, identifies issues that could be addressed by public policies, and helps implement standardised measurement activities.

The Japanese Presidency has consistently underscored the digital economy in this year's Summit and agenda. Prime Minister Abe promoted Japan's "Society 5.0" agenda built on the promises of harnessing digitalisation and disruptive technologies to address societal challenges at the World Economic Forum in January 2019. The global hype over the digital economy and recent disturbing developments on the impacts of digitalisation on security and safety have highlighted the strategic, even game-changing, role of the digital platform in shaping the future of global developments.

Issues and Challenges

As the G20 charts its path in the digital economy and begins to address the most critical issues and challenges that we are confronting in the digital world, the following equally important issues need to be tackled by G20 at the Summit:

1) Rights issues

At the very heart of concerns on privacy and personal data is the fundamental value of protecting human rights in the digital world. G20 has referred to these as critical concerns but have not gone beyond exchange of views and experiences, flagging signals against regulations that could hamper the growth and curtail economic potentials of the digital sector. This while the world grapples helplessly with the serious impacts of violation of privacy, absence of consent on the use of personal data for commercial uses, security concerns, surveillance, promotion of violence and crimes, and cyber-violence directed at women and girls globally. As governments

and multilateral institutions currently grapple with a governance framework for these exponentially advancing technologies, there is a virtual absence of regulations that safeguard against unscrupulous use of personal information and protect the rights of consumers in e-commerce. The promises of connectivity and access to information for all in the digital world are fraught with ironies on absence of transparency on how e-commerce businesses operate and nebulous policies on disclosure on how consumers' data are used and commercialised. Ownership and use of consumers' and users' data on digital platforms are highlighted in recent developments involving political and electoral exercises in G20 countries.

Protection of labour rights is a concern as important as harnessing the potentials for investment and employment in the digital economy. Automation and digitisation of production and services are accompanied by a host of issues regarding work conditions, working hours, occupational hazards and employer-employee relations, as well as human alienation and a tough transition to new jobs, if workers even make it to a new job. The possible impacts of taxation and generation of public finances also need to be addressed, considering recent experiences of G20 countries like the Republic of Korea (ROK) regarding taxes or disincentives for automation in businesses to compensate for the loss of human labour.

2) Social concerns

The impacts of the digital economy on society as a whole, on values and cultures, and how people and communities relate to each other are most pervasive and yet seldom addressed. None of the principles laid out in the G20 Digital Government Principles cover the social aspects of the digital economy, nor does the G20 Toolkit for Measuring the Digital Economy provide any guide to evaluate the social impacts of digitalisation. Neither do these principles and tools address the growing concerns worldwide on the political repercussions of these social impacts of digitalisation, as the world witnesses the proliferation of 'fake news' and manipulation of political views through social media.

Displacement of labour in manufacturing, agriculture and service sectors should be faced as realities associated with industrial revolutions and technological changes, and be addressed beyond re-skilling, re-training, upgrading the educational curricula and promoting increased participation of women and girls in STEM courses and professions. The cascading impacts of such displacement and transitions to communities and sectors need to be addressed by providing social protection floors and long-term development planning to reduce social and economic shocks and taking into account the peculiar nature of the digital revolution that does not necessarily foster new jobs nor result in real economy development that benefits the marginalised.

The over-hype on the promises of the digital economy and the tendency to dismiss concerns on its adverse consequences results in diversion of resources and political attention away from grassroots-oriented, collective innovations. Limiting the definition of 'innovation' and 'technology' to 'high tech' marginalises indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and innovations that enabled communities and marginalised sectors to address and adapt to development challenges for centuries. It severely limits the potentials of coming up with solutions to problems, based on diverse sources of knowledge.

3) Environmental concerns

There is barely any discussion on the environmental impacts of the digital economy, which is another irony since many digital technologies are promoted to address climate change and resource scarcity such as the use of drones to more efficiently use water and apply chemical inputs. The digital economy is enabled by super computers, mega servers and cloud storage – all of which are powered by enormous energy consumption. The power consumption of bitcoins (a cryptocurrency used in financial technologies or fintech) in 2017 was equivalent to the annual energy use of Singapore in that same year, for example. Even if half of the super computers, mega servers and cloud storage in the world will depend on renewable energy sometime in the future, the mineral resources needed to produce solar and wind energy and efficient batteries to power all the digital requirements will require massive mining, extraction and processing of minerals and rare earths. Already,



in a world where the majority is outside the digital economy, problems on the life-cycle, management and disposal of electronic wastes are serious current issues.

4) Equity issues

The rise of the digital economy is associated with the massive income gap between the world's rich and poor, with 1 percent of the world's people controlling 82 percent of the world's wealth. The race for control over Big Data in the food and agriculture industry has paved the way to concentration of economic power in the hands of only 4 corporations that control 75% of the global agrochemical market and 70% of the global seeds market. Bitcoins and fintech was espoused by libertarians, and yet 97% of all bitcoins are owned only by 4% of accounts. The wealth of the world's richest peoples are derived from the digital economy, with the wealth of the 20 richest people equivalent to that of the bottom 50% of the world's population. While G20 has correctly addressed the obvious digital divide between rich and poor countries, and between men and women, it has yet to acknowledge the concentration of wealth in the hands of those who control the digital economy and marginalisation of the rest of the people.

Equity issues in the application of digital technologies on life forms are equally concerning. Digitalisation of genetic information and commercialisation of de-materialised information on life-forms, biodiversity and genetic materials from local and indigenous communities and wildlife brings up new forms of biopiracy and marginalises community control over those resources. The application of intellectual property rights (IPR) including patents, copyrights and trade secrets regarding digital sequence information on genes and on associated algorithms, reinforce commercial appropriation of biological resources and indigenous knowledge.

5) Governance

There is currently no global governance or regulatory framework that covers the digital economy, and national governments are left without appropriate policy tools to handle it. Even digital technologies that comprise the digital platform are barely regulated. It is only very recently that governments have adopted laws and regulations on the civilian use of drones and only ROK so far has imposed taxes/disincentives on robots. The development and use of Big Data are not governed by rules as digital giants make use of public statistics and consumer data in proprietary software and algorithms that power artificial intelligence and feeds machine learning. All privately-owned Big Data are comprised of publicly-generated small data, and yet there are no rules on where the lines are drawn and how personal data and privacy are protected from being misused and commercialised without consent.

Recommendations

In view of above issues, the C20 advocates the following recommendations to the G20 TFDE and to the Leaders' Summit:

1) Rights

- Explore the adoption of a global framework to protect privacy, personal data, consent, right to information and human rights in the digital world;
- Adopt principles and guidelines to protect the rights of workers, farmers, youth and women in digitalisation of manufacturing, agriculture and services;
- Promote the adoption of rules to ensure the accountability and liability of digital companies for violation of
 rights to privacy, consent, information and human rights resulting from their proprietary platforms, learning
 from recent experiences of G20 countries that adopted national measures to curtail such violations and
 abuses, such as Germany;
- The G20 Osaka Summit needs to take stock of what measures have been adopted at the national level to implement the commitments to address the digital gender divide;
- The rights of women and girls to be protected against cyber-violence are addressed in the Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration in 2018, but how that is actually implemented needs to be tracked and what kind of

measures are put in place at the national level in view of continuing assault on privacy and rights needs to be reported. The more subtle impacts of digitalisation on women and girls such as normalisation of gender stereotyping and discrimination in social media and algorithms that power artificial intelligence need to be tackled in further actions.

2) Society

- Review and update the G20 Digital Government Principles and Toolkit to include the social dimensions and potential impacts of the digital economy on society and cultures;
- Come up with a study on the contributions and value of indigenous and traditional knowledge, often passed on through women, in sectors and areas that are threatened by digitalisation, such as in agriculture.

3) Environment

- Update the G20 Digital Government Principles and Toolkit to include the environmental dimensions of the digital economy;
- Strengthen the operationalisation of commitments to sustainable production and consumption in the digital economy; and
- Arrange studies on the energy consumption and associated environmental impacts of the digital economy, or its components such as the internet of things, digital farming, automation of manufacturing, etc.

4) Equity

- Recognise the role played by e-commerce and the digital economy in the highly eschewed concentration of wealth, to be able to come up with measures to ensure leaving no one behind;
- Update national taxation laws and global policies to cover the scope and nature of e-commerce and digital platforms and ensure that public finances generated will support social protection measures; and
- Review the current state of digitalisation of genetic information from gene banks and in situ, and the implications on developing countries and local communities.

5) Governance

- The transboundary nature of the digital economy requires global governance mechanisms with universal state memberships to ensure accountability, transparency and liability among actors;
- Recognise the urgent need for participatory, inclusive and transparent global/regional mechanism for evaluation of digital technologies before they are developed and deployed.

Supporting Information

G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion, Hangzhou, September 2016

G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth, Hangzhou, September 2016

G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative, Hangzhou, September 2016

G20 New Industrial Revolution Action Plan, Hangzhou, September 2016

G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration: Shaping Digitalisation for an Interconnected World, Düsseldorf, April 2017

G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration, Buenos Aires, August 2018

Toolkit, Buenos Aires, August 2018



General Information

About C20

Civil 20 (C20) is one of the eight Engagement Groups of the G20. It is characterised as a specific space through which civil society organisations (CSOs) from different parts of the world can contribute in a structured and sustained manner to the G20, thus ensuring that world leaders listen not only to the voices representing the governmental and business sectors, but also to the proposals and demands of civil society as a whole. The objective of this Engagement Group is to generate spaces to discuss and build, policy papers to be presented to the G20 in order to influence its discussion, through transparent and inclusive processes.

Similarly to the G20, the C20 does not have a permanent structure, so it does not have a permanent secretariat, or central offices or officials. It also has a rotating presidency that changes annually. In recent years, the C20 adopted the division into specific Working Groups from which different topics are addressed in depth, and policy papers are prepared and then presented to the G20.

Bearing in mind that the G20 and the C20 are global spaces, both local and international organisations that wish to discuss issues on the global agenda with an impact on the G20 can participate in the C20.

The final result of all the C20 work is reflected in the final communiqué of the C20.

C20 Structure

Chair, Co-Chair and Sherpas



C20 Chair, Ms. Yuka Iwatsuki ACE (Action against Child Exploitation)



C20 Co-Chair, Ms. Atsuko Miwa Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center



C20 Sherpa, Mr. Masaki Inaba Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs (SDGs Japan)



C20 Sous-Sherpa, Mr. Aoi Horiuchi
Japan NGO Center for
International Cooperation
(JANIC)

Steering Committee (SC)



Ms. Valeria Milanes Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC)



Ms. Yuka Iwatsuki ACE (Action against Child Exploitation)



Mr. Katsuji Imata Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs (SDGs Japan)



Mr. Hideki Wakabayashi Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)





Ms. Maria Emilia Berazategui Transparency International



Mr. Matthieu Moriamez
Coordination SUD



Mr. Martin Tsounkeu Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)



Mr. Anselmo Lee Asia Development Alliance (ADA)

International Advisory Committee (IAC)



Mr. Max Heywood
Transparency International



Ms. Ines Pousadela CIVICUS



Mr. Steve Price-Thomas
Oxfam International



Mr. Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis Climate Action Network



Ms. Patricia Miranda LATINDADD



Ms. Neth DañoAction Group on Erosion,
Technology and Concentration



Coordinators of Working Groups





Mr. Hideki Wakabayashi Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)



Ms. Maria Emilia Berazategui Transparency International





Ms. Naoko Shiroya Plan International Japan / Japan NGO Network for Education (JNNE)



Ms. Marcela Browne Fundación SES / Liga Iberoamericana de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil





Ms. Tomoko HoshinoEnvironmental Partnership
Council (EPC)



Mr. Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)





Ms. Tomoko Fukuda Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)



Ms. Yamini Mishra Amnesty International





Mr. Masaki Inaba Africa Japan Forum



Mr. Kurt Frieder Fundacion Huesped





Mr. Yuki Tanabe
Japan Center for a Sustainable
Environment and Society
(JACSES)



Mr. Petter Matthews CoST: The Infrastructure Transparency Initiative





Mr. Hiroo Aoba Tax Justice Network Japan



Mr. Andrés Knobel
Tax Justice Network



Labour, Business and Human Rights



Ms. Kaori Kuroda Civil Society for Japan's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights



Mr. Valdinei Valerio Da Silva Rede Pró-Aprendiz





Mr. Tatsuro Niikawa Steering Committee for G20 Osaka Citizen's Summit 2019



Ms. Juliana Catania Red Argentina para la Cooperación Internacional (RACI)





Ms. Shoko Uchida Pacific Asia Resources Center (PARC)



Mr. Jürgen MaierGerman NGO Forum on
Environment and Development

Coordinators of Digital Economy Task Group

Ms. Shoko Uchida, Pacific Asia Resources Center (PARC)
Ms. Neth Daño, Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group)



Contact Us

C20 2019 Secretariat

Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs (SDGs Japan)

ADDRESS: 3rd Floor, 1-20-6 Higashi-Ueno, Taito-Ku, Tokyo, 110-0015 Japan

TEL: +81-50-7505-5221 / FAX: +81-3-3834-6903

WEB: http://www.sdgs-japan.net / E-MAIL: office@sdgs-japan.net

Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)

ADDRESS: 5th Floor, Avaco Building, 2-3-18 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-0051 Japan

TEL: +81-3-5292-2911 / FAX: +81-3-5292-2912

WEB: https://www.janic.org / E-MAIL: janic-advocacy@janic.org

C20 official website

https://civil-20.org/

E-mail

c20@civil-20.org

Facebook

https://www.facebook.com/civilsociety20

Twitter

https://twitter.com/c20_2019

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/c20_2019/

Hashtag

#G20takeaction





G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration 2019

G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration

PREAMBLE

- 1. We, the Leaders of the G20, met in Osaka, Japan on 28-29 June 2019 to make united efforts to address major global economic challenges. We will work together to foster global economic growth, while harnessing the power of technological innovation, in particular digitalization, and its application for the benefit of all.
- 2. Building on work done by previous presidencies, we will strive to create a virtuous cycle of growth by addressing inequalities and realize a society where all individuals can make use of their full potential. We are resolved to build a society capable of seizing opportunities, and tackling economic, social and environmental challenges, presented today and in the future, including those of demographic change.
- 3. We will further lead efforts to foster development and address other global challenges to pave the way toward an inclusive and sustainable world, as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

- 4. Global growth appears to be stabilizing, and is generally projected to pick up moderately later this year and into 2020. This recovery is supported by the continuation of accommodative financial conditions and stimulus measures taking effect in some countries. However, growth remains low and risks remain tilted to the downside. Most importantly, trade and geopolitical tensions have intensified. We will continue to address these risks, and stand ready to take further action.
- 5. We reaffirm our commitment to use all policy tools to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and safeguard against downside risks, by stepping up our dialogue and actions to enhance confidence. Fiscal policy should be flexible and growth-friendly while rebuilding buffers where needed and ensuring debt as a share of GDP is on a sustainable path. Monetary policy will continue to support economic activity and ensure price stability, consistent with central banks' mandates. Central bank decisions need to remain well communicated. Continued implementation of structural reforms will enhance our growth potential. We also reaffirm the exchange rate commitments made by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in March 2018.
- 6. Global current account imbalances have narrowed in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, notably in emerging and developing economies and they have become increasingly concentrated in advanced economies. However, they remain large and persistent, and stock positions continue to diverge. In assessing external balances, we note the importance of monitoring all components of the current account, including services trade and income balances. In the spirit of enhancing cooperation, we affirm that carefully calibrated macroeconomic and structural policies tailored to country-specific circumstances are necessary to address excessive imbalances and mitigate the risks to achieving the G20 goal of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

7. Demographic changes, including population aging, pose challenges and opportunities for all G20 members, and these changes will require policy actions that span fiscal, monetary, financial, labour market and other structural policies. To strengthen financial inclusion in the aging society, we endorse the G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion.

FOSTERING ROBUST GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

Trade and Investment

8. We welcome the G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba. We strive to realize a free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable trade and investment environment, and to keep our markets open. International trade and investment are important engines of growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and development. We reaffirm our support for the necessary reform of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to improve its functions. We will work constructively with other WTO members, including in the lead up to the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference. We agree that action is necessary regarding the functioning of the dispute settlement system consistent with the rules as negotiated by WTO members. Furthermore, we recognize the complementary roles of bilateral and regional free trade agreements that are WTO-consistent. We will work to ensure a level playing field to foster an enabling business environment.

Excess Capacity

9. While we note the progress made so far by the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity (GFSEC), we ask relevant Ministers of the members of the GFSEC to explore and reach a consensus by fall 2019 on ways to further the work of the Forum.

Innovation: Digitalization, Data Free Flow with Trust

10. Innovation is an important driver for economic growth, which can also contribute to advancing towards the SDGs and enhancing inclusiveness. We will work toward achieving an inclusive, sustainable, safe, trustworthy and innovative society through digitalization and promoting the application of emerging technologies. We share the notion of a human-centered future society, which is being promoted by Japan as Society 5.0. As digitalization is transforming every aspect of our economies and societies, we recognize the critical role played by effective use of data, as an enabler of economic growth, development and social well-being. We aim to promote international policy discussions to harness the full potential of data.

11. Cross-border flow of data, information, ideas and knowledge generates higher productivity, greater innovation, and improved sustainable development, while raising challenges related to privacy, data protection, intellectual property rights, and security. By continuing to address these challenges, we can further facilitate data free flow and strengthen consumer and business trust. In this respect, it is necessary that legal frameworks, both domestic and international, should be respected. Such data free flow with trust will harness the opportunities of the digital economy. We will cooperate to encourage the interoperability of different frameworks, and we affirm the role of data for development. We also reaffirm the importance of interface between trade and digital economy, and note the ongoing discussion under the Joint Statement

100

Initiative on electronic commerce, and reaffirm the importance of the Work Programme on electronic commerce at the WTO.

12. To further promote innovation in the digital economy, we support the sharing of good practices on effective policy and regulatory approaches and frameworks that are innovative as well as agile, flexible, and adapted to the digital era, including through the use of regulatory sandboxes. The responsible development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be a driving force to help advance the SDGs and to realize a sustainable and inclusive society. To foster public trust and confidence in AI technologies and fully realize their potential, we commit to a human-centered approach to AI, and welcome the non-binding G20 AI Principles, drawn from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Recommendation on AI. Further, we recognize the growing importance of promoting security in the digital economy and of addressing security gaps and vulnerabilities. We affirm the importance of protection of intellectual property. Along with the rapid expansion of emerging technologies including the Internet of Things (IoT), the value of an ongoing discussion on security in the digital economy is growing. We, as G20 members, affirm the need to further work on these urgent challenges. We reaffirm the importance of bridging the digital divide and fostering the adoption of digitalization among micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and all individuals, particularly vulnerable groups and also encourage networking and experience-sharing among cities for the development of smart cities.

Quality Infrastructure Investment

13. Infrastructure is a driver of economic growth and prosperity. We endorse the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment as our common strategic direction and high aspiration. These emphasize that quality infrastructure is an essential part of the G20's ongoing efforts to close the infrastructure gap, in accordance with the Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class. We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development while preserving the sustainability of public finances, raising economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, integrating environmental and social considerations, including women's economic empowerment, building resilience against natural disasters and other risks, and strengthening infrastructure governance. We look forward to continuing advancing the elements to develop infrastructure as an asset class, including by exploring possible indicators on quality infrastructure investment.

GLOBAL FINANCE

14. We reaffirm our commitment to further strengthening the global financial safety net with a strong, quotabased, and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF) at its center. We remain committed to concluding the 15th General Review of Quotas no later than the 2019 Annual Meetings, and call on the IMF to expedite its work on IMF resources and governance reform as a matter of the highest priority. We support the progress made on work to follow up the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) proposals, including on country platforms, and efforts by the World Bank Group (WBG) to enhance risk insurance in development finance. We welcome the work undertaken by the international organizations on capital flows. The OECD has completed a review of its Code of Liberalization of Capital Movements. We will continue our work on the

EPG's proposals, recognizing their multi-year nature.

- 15. We reiterate the importance of joint efforts undertaken by both borrowers and creditors, official and private, to improve debt transparency and secure debt sustainability. We call on the IMF and WBG to continue their efforts to strengthen borrowers' capacity in the areas of debt recording, monitoring, and reporting, debt management, public financial management, and domestic resource mobilization, including under their multi-pronged approach. In the context of the review of the Debt Limits Policy and Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy, we encourage the IMF and WBG to continue their efforts to deepen their analysis of collateralized financing practices. We welcome the completion of the voluntary self-assessment of the implementation of the G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing and the IMF-WBG note on the survey results and policy recommendation. We applaud G20 and non-G20 members who completed the survey and call for continued discussion of the issues highlighted by this note, aiming to improve financing practices. We support the work of the Institute of International Finance on the Voluntary Principles for Debt Transparency to improve debt transparency and sustainability of private financing and look forward to follow up. We support the ongoing work of the Paris Club, as the principal international forum for restructuring official bilateral debt, towards the broader engagement of emerging creditors and welcome India associating voluntarily with the Paris Club to cooperate in its work on a case-by-case basis.
- 16. We will continue our cooperation for a globally fair, sustainable, and modern international tax system, and welcome international cooperation to advance pro-growth tax policies. We reaffirm the importance of the worldwide implementation of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) package and enhanced tax certainty. We welcome the recent progress on addressing the tax challenges arising from digitalization and endorse the ambitious work program that consists of a two-pillar approach, developed by the Inclusive Framework on BEPS. We will redouble our efforts for a consensus-based solution with a final report by 2020. We welcome the recent achievements on tax transparency, including the progress on automatic exchange of information for tax purposes. We also welcome an updated list of jurisdictions that have not satisfactorily implemented the internationally agreed tax transparency standards. We look forward to a further update by the OECD of the list that takes into account all of the strengthened criteria. Defensive measures will be considered against listed jurisdictions. The 2015 OECD report inventories available measures in this regard. We call on all jurisdictions to sign and ratify the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. We reiterate our support for tax capacity building in developing countries.
- 17. Technological innovations can deliver significant benefits to the financial system and the broader economy. While crypto-assets do not pose a threat to global financial stability at this point, we are closely monitoring developments and remain vigilant to existing and emerging risks. We welcome on-going work by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and other standard setting bodies and ask them to advise on additional multilateral responses as needed. We reaffirm our commitment to applying the recently amended FATF Standards to virtual assets and related providers for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. We welcome the adoption of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Interpretive Note and Guidance. We also welcome the FSB's work on the possible implications of decentralized financial technologies and

102

how regulators can engage other stakeholders. We also continue to step up efforts to enhance cyber resilience.

18. We welcome the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2462, which stresses the essential role of the FATF in setting global standards for preventing and combatting money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. We reiterate our strong commitment to step up efforts to fight these threats, including by strengthening the FATF's global network of regional bodies. We call for the full, effective and swift implementation of the FATF Standards.

19. An open and resilient financial system, grounded in agreed international standards, is crucial to support sustainable growth. We remain committed to the full, timely and consistent implementation of the agreed financial reforms. We ask the FSB to continue to evaluate their effects. We will continue to monitor and, as necessary, address vulnerabilities and emerging risks to financial stability, including with macroprudential tools. While non-bank financing provides welcome diversity to the financial system, we will continue to identify, monitor and address related financial stability risks as appropriate. We welcome the work on market fragmentation, and will address its unintended, negative effects, including through regulatory and supervisory cooperation. We continue to monitor and address the causes and consequences of the withdrawal of correspondent banking relationships. Mobilizing sustainable finance and strengthening financial inclusion are important for global growth. We welcome private sector participation and transparency in these areas.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

20. We remain committed to play a leading role in the global efforts to prevent and fight against corruption, as well as promoting integrity, by implementing the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021 while strengthening synergies among related international instruments and mechanisms. Recognizing that countering corruption is an important requisite for ensuring quality and reliability of infrastructure, we welcome the Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development as part of our further work. We endorse the High Level Principles for Effective Protection of Whistleblowers. We renew our commitment to pursuing high level international cooperation between G20 members in the fight against corruption and to lead by example through the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including its review process. We will intensify our efforts to combat foreign bribery and to ensure that each G20 country has a national law in force for criminalizing foreign bribery as soon as possible. We take note of the efforts towards adherence to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. We will continue practical cooperation to fight corruption and reaffirm our commitment to deny safe haven to persons sought for corruption and their proceeds of corruption consistent with our G20 and international commitments and our domestic legal systems and will work more closely on asset recovery cooperation. We look forward to the scoping paper on international cooperation dealing with serious economic offenders and recovery of stolen assets in relation to corruption to be prepared by relevant international organizations. In addition, we also welcome the work on the linkages between corruption and gender being undertaken by relevant

international organizations.

CREATING A VIRTUOUS CYCLE OF GROWTH BY ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES

Labour and Employment

21. Population ageing is progressing in G20 members at different rates. Taking into account the commonalities and differences among G20 demographics, we recognize the importance of promoting an healthy and active ageing society that enables workers to participate in the labour market at older ages, while continuing to increase participation of youth, women and persons with disabilities in economic activities. We will boost job creation and flexible work arrangements, seek to raise quality of employment and enhance employability of workers through lifelong learning as working lives are expected to be longer, and strive towards improving the working conditions for all including, long-term care workers in accordance with national circumstances. We will also continue to promote employment opportunities for and employability of the young population. We ask Ministers of Labour and Employment to identify possible policy priorities for adapting to demographic trends when they meet in Matsuyama in September. We recognize that emerging new forms of work, particularly those driven by technological innovation can be a source of job opportunities but may also pose challenges for decent work and social protection systems. We encourage Labour and Employment Ministers to further exchange experiences and good practices as we endeavor to develop adequate policy responses to these new forms of work, taking into account the view of the private sector. We remain committed to promote decent work and reaffirm our commitment to take actions to eradicate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work, including through fostering sustainable global supply chains.

Women's Empowerment

- 22. Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. We reconfirm their importance in all aspects of our policies and as a cross-cutting issue at upcoming Summits. We note that further progress has been made towards the Brisbane Goal, to reduce the gap in labour force participation between men and women by 25 per cent by 2025. We take note of the progress report Women at Work in G20 Countries prepared by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and OECD, and acknowledge the need to accelerate our efforts. Building on the continued efforts by Labour and Employment Ministers, we will exchange our respective progress and actions taken in the G20 towards the Brisbane Goal, including the quality of women's employment, on the basis of the annual report. We will also address the gender gap in unpaid care work which remains a major obstacle to women's participation in the labour market. We commit to take further action to improve the quality of women's employment, reduce gender pay gaps, and end all forms of discrimination against women and combat stereotypes and to recognize women as agents of peace, and in the prevention and resolution of conflict.
- 23. We commit to continue support for girls' and women's education and training, including providing quality primary and secondary education, improved access to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education and raising awareness toward eliminating gender stereotypes. In order to close the digital gender gap, we will continue enhancing girls' and women's access to digital technology with a focus

104

on the needs of those in poverty and rural areas. We reaffirm the importance of taking measures to eradicate all gender-based violence, abuse and harassment, including in the digital context. We welcome efforts, particularly by the private sector, to promote women's access to managerial and decision making positions and foster women business leaders and entrepreneurship. We reaffirm the importance of taking measures to support skills development and provide access to funding to promote women's entrepreneurship and welcome the continued implementation of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) in support of women's entrepreneurship in developing countries including in Africa. We recognize the importance of encouraging efforts by the private sector including by acknowledging companies that are taking measures to increase the number of women in management and decision making positions and making gender responsive investments. We welcome the launch of the private sector alliance for the 'Empowerment and Progression of Women's Economic Representation (EMPOWER)' and call upon the alliance to advocate for the advancement of women in the private sector, and we will take stock of their progress and share their concrete efforts at our upcoming Summits.

Tourism

24. Tourism accounts for a significant share of the world's GDP and is expected to continue to be an important driver of global economic growth. We will work to maximize the sector's contribution to the creation of quality jobs and entrepreneurship, especially for women and youth and in the creative industry; economic resilience and recovery; the preservation of natural resources through sustainable tourism planning and management; and the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development.

Agriculture

25. In order to achieve food security and improve nutrition for the growing world population, agricultural productivity needs to increase and distribution needs to be more efficient, including by reducing food loss and waste, in a way more compatible with the sustainable management of natural resources. To this end, we highlight the importance of access to and utilization of existing, new and advanced technologies, such as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotics among others, and encourage cross-sectoral collaboration among stakeholders. We also encourage innovation, skills training and lifelong education for all, in attracting new entrants and empowering youth and women in the agro-food sector. We recognize the importance of developing sustainable, science-based and resilient agro-food value chains, in an inclusive and equitable manner, including family farming and small scale farmers, which will also contribute to revitalizing rural areas. We emphasize the need for continued and enhanced information sharing and research collaboration to respond to existing and emerging animal and plant health issues. We will further encourage voluntary exchange of good practices and knowledge towards more sustainable agro-food sector.

REALIZING AN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE WORLD

Development

26. With a view to the United Nations High Level Political Forum and High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in September, we remain resolved to playing a leading role in contributing to the timely

implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We recognize that international public and private finance for development as well as other innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, can play an important role in upscaling our collective efforts. Building on the G20's Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Osaka Update underscores the G20's collective and concrete actions contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and helping to ensure that "no one is left behind". We welcome the Osaka Comprehensive Accountability Report.

27. We support developing countries in their efforts to advance progress towards the timely implementation of the SDGs in such areas as poverty eradication, quality infrastructure investment, gender equality, health, education, agriculture, environment, energy, and industrialization, using all means of implementation, such as the mobilization of private sector resources and capacity building assistance. We reiterate our continued support to the G20 Africa partnership, including the Compact with Africa (CwA), with strengthened bilateral engagement by G20 members and enhanced roles for WBG, African Development Bank, and IMF in implementing the CwA, and G20 initiative on supporting the industrialization of Africa and other relevant initiatives that contribute to the realization of the African vision as set out in the African Union's Agenda 2063. We remain committed to address illicit financial flows and will take stock at future Summits.

28. We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development. Recognizing the importance of science, technology and innovation (STI) for SDGs, we endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps. We recognize the importance of further efforts on North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation as well as disaster risk reduction including disaster risk financing and insurance schemes as a means to promote financial resilience against natural disasters.

29. We will continue our work towards achieving a successful 19th replenishment of the International Development Association, as well as a 15th replenishment of the African Development Fund. We call for full and timely implementation of the capital increase package of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation in view of their expanded roles.

Global Health

30. Health is a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. We recall our commitment to moving towards achieving universal health coverage according to national contexts and priorities. We look forward to the United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Primary health care including access to medicines, vaccination, nutrition, water and sanitation, health promotion and disease prevention is a cornerstone for advancing health and inclusion. We will strengthen health systems with a focus on quality including through enhancing health workforce and human resources for policy development and promoting public and private sector innovation, such as cost-effective and appropriate digital and other innovative technologies. Recognizing the importance of sustainable financing for health, we will call for greater collaboration between health and finance authorities in accordance with

106

the G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries, to which our commitment was affirmed by our Finance and Health Ministers at their Joint Session. We encourage international organizations and all stakeholders to collaborate effectively and we look forward to the upcoming presentation of the global action plan for healthy lives and well-being for all.

- 31. We will promote healthy and active ageing through policy measures to address health promotion, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and through people-centered, multi-sectoral, community-based integrated health and long-term care over the life course in accordance with national context including demographic trends. We will implement comprehensive set of policies to address dementia, including promoting risk reduction and sustainable provision of long-term care as well as inclusive societies aiming to improve quality of lives of people with dementia and caregivers.
- 32. We are committed to improving public health preparedness and response including strengthening our own core capacities and supporting capacities of other countries in compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005). We will support countries suffering from the current Ebola outbreak in Africa, through both timely financial and technical assistance and in line with the central coordination responsibility that WHO has for international responses to health emergencies. We will work for the sustainability and efficiency of global health emergency financing mechanisms. We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate polio as well as to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and look forward to the success of the sixth replenishment of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
- 33. We will accelerate efforts based on the One-Health approach to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Recognizing the UN Secretary-General's report on AMR, which was informed by the recommendations of the UN Interagency Coordination Group on AMR and other relevant initiatives, we encourage all stakeholders including international organizations to act and coordinate on those items relevant to their missions that contribute to global efforts to combat AMR. We recognize the need for policy measures for infection prevention and reduction of excessive antimicrobial usage. Further action should be taken to promote stewardship of and access to antimicrobials. Noting the ongoing work done by Global AMR R&D Hub, we will promote R&D to tackle AMR. We call on interested G20 members and Global AMR R&D Hub to analyze push and pull mechanisms to identify best models for AMR R&D and to report back to relevant G20 Ministers.

Global Environmental Issues and Challenges

34. Noting the important work of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Sources (IPBES), and in the light of recent extreme weather events and disasters, we recognize the urgent need for addressing complex and pressing global issues and challenges, including climate change, resource efficiency, air, land, fresh water and marine pollution, including marine plastic litter, biodiversity loss, sustainable consumption and production, urban environmental quality and other environmental issues, and for promoting and leading energy transitions, with the best available science, while promoting sustainable growth. A paradigm shift is needed where the virtuous cycle of environment and growth is accelerated through innovations, and with business communities playing an important role, in synergy with the public sector. To this end we stress the

importance of accelerating the virtuous cycle and leading transformations to a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future. We emphasize the importance of taking concrete and practical actions and collecting international best practices and wisdom from around the world, mobilizing public and private finance, technology and investment and improving business environments.

Climate Change

35. To this end, we strive to foster inclusive finance for sustainable development, including public and private financing mobilization and alignment between them, as well as innovation in a wide range of areas for low emissions and resilient development. Climate actions at all levels with broad participation, including by nonstate actors, will be the key to realizing such a paradigm shift. In further enhancing this effort, as appropriate to each country's circumstances, we will look into a wide range of clean technologies and approaches, including smart cities, ecosystem and community based approaches, nature based solutions and traditional and indigenous knowledge. We need to enhance efforts to support actions and cooperation in adaptation and disaster risk reduction, in particular, for the most vulnerable communities, and to elaborate further and foster coherence between mitigation action, adaptation measures, environmental protection, and resilient infrastructure. We note the successful adoption of the implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement and the completion of the stocktaking of the Talanoa Dialogue at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (UNFCCC COP) 24 and the outcomes of the meeting of G20 energy and environment ministers in Karuizawa, subsequent to the successful G20 Buenos Aires Summit. We are determined to make best use of this momentum, and thus look forward to a successful Climate Action Summit of the UN Secretary-General and concrete outcomes at UNFCCC COP 25 in Santiago, Chile. Signatories to the Paris Agreement who confirmed at Buenos Aires its irreversibility and are determined to implement it, reaffirm their commitment to its full implementation, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. By 2020 we aim to communicate, update or maintain our NDCs, taking into account that further global efforts are needed. We emphasize the importance of providing financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

36. The United States reiterates its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement because it disadvantages American workers and taxpayers. The U.S. reaffirms its strong commitment to promoting economic growth, energy security and access, and environmental protection. The U.S.'s balanced approach to energy and environment allows for the delivery of affordable, reliable, and secure energy to all its citizens while utilizing all energy sources and technologies, including clean and advanced fossil fuels and technologies, renewables, and civil nuclear power, while also reducing emissions and promoting economic growth. The United States is a world leader in reducing emissions. U.S. energy-related CO2 emissions fell by 14% between 2005 and 2017 even as its economy grew by 19.4% largely due to the development and deployment of innovative energy technologies. The United States remains committed to the development and deployment of advanced technologies to continue to reduce emissions and provide for a cleaner environment.

Energy

37. We acknowledge the importance of energy transitions that realize the "3E+S" (Energy Security, Economic

108

Efficiency, and Environment + Safety) in order to transform our energy systems into affordable, reliable, sustainable and low GHG emissions systems as soon as possible, recognizing that there are different possible national paths to achieve this goal. Recalling the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth Communique, we acknowledge the role of all energy sources and technologies in the energy mix and different possible national paths to achieve cleaner energy systems. We also recognize opportunities offered by further development of innovative, clean and efficient technologies for energy transitions, including hydrogen as well as, depending on national circumstances, the Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) taking note of work on "Carbon Recycling" and "Emissions to Value". We acknowledge the G20 Japanese Presidency's initiative called Research and Development 20 for clean energy technologies ("RD20"). In light of recent events highlighting concern about safe flow of energy, we acknowledge the importance of global energy security as one of the guiding principles for the transformation of energy systems, including resilience, safety and development of infrastructure and undisrupted flow of energy from various sources, suppliers, and routes. We recognize the value of international cooperation on a wide range of energy-related issues including energy access, affordability and energy efficiency, and energy storage. We reaffirm our joint commitment on medium term rationalization and phasing-out of Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while providing targeted support for the poorest.

Environment

- 38. We recognize that improving resource efficiency through policies and approaches, such as circular economy, sustainable materials management, the 3Rs(reduce, reuse, recycle) and waste to value, contributes to the SDGs, as well as to addressing a wide range of environmental challenges, enhancing competitiveness and economic growth, managing resources sustainably, and creating jobs. We encourage work with the private sector towards innovation in the cooling sector. We will also work with stakeholders in order to increase the demand for recycled products. We look forward to the development of a roadmap of the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue under the Japanese Presidency.
- 39. We reiterate that measures to address marine litter, especially marine plastic litter and microplastics, need to be taken nationally and internationally by all countries in partnership with relevant stakeholders. In this regard, we are determined to swiftly take appropriate national actions for the prevention and significant reduction of discharges of plastic litter and microplastics to the oceans. Furthermore, looking ahead beyond those initiatives and existing actions by each member, we share, and call on other members of the international community to also share, as a common global vision, the "Osaka Blue Ocean Vision" that we aim to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 through a comprehensive life-cycle approach that includes reducing the discharge of mismanaged plastic litter by improved waste management and innovative solutions while recognizing the important role of plastics for society. We also endorse the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter.
- 40. As illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing remains in many parts of the world a serious threat to the sustainability of the ocean, we recognize the importance of addressing IUU fishing for ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources and conserving the marine environment including biodiversity, and reaffirm our commitment to end IUU fishing.

Displacement and Migration

- 41. We note the 2019 Annual International Migration and Displacement Trends and Policies Report to the G20 prepared by the OECD in cooperation with ILO, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). We will continue the dialogue on the various dimensions of these issues in the G20.
- 42. Large movements of refugees are a global concern with humanitarian, political, social and economic consequences. We emphasize the importance of shared actions to address the root causes of displacement and to respond to growing humanitarian needs.
- 43. We thank Japan for its Presidency and for hosting a successful Osaka Summit and its contribution to the G20 process, and we look forward to meeting again in Saudi Arabia in 2020, in Italy in 2021 and in India in 2022.

ANNEX

Ministerial Declarations and Communiqués

- 1. G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration 2019 (11-12 May)
- 2. G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy (8-9 June)
- 3. Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers & Central Banks Governors Meeting (8-9 June)
- 4. Communiqué G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth (15-16 June)

G20 Working Groups and Other Documents

- 1. G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment
- 2. Programme of Work to Develop a Consensus Solution to the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalization of the Economy
- 3. G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion
- 4. Proposed Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) Work Program
- 5. G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries
- 6. G20 Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development
- 7. G20 High Level Principles for Effective Protection of Whistleblowers
- 8. G20 AI Principles
- 9. Women at Work in G20 countries: Progress and policy action
- 10. G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development
- 11. Osaka Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 12. Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs Roadmaps
- 13. Osaka Comprehensive Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments
- 14. G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter
- 15. G20 Action Agenda on Adaption and Resilient Infrastructure
- 16. G20 Karuizawa Innovation Action Plan on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth





HRH Prince Mohammed bin Salman's Speech during the Osaka Summit 2019

Crown Prince's speech at G20:

Cooperation needed to face new challenges

Empowering women, youth pillars to achieving sustainable growth

Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman, deputy premier and minister of defense, at the closing session of the 14th G20 Summit in Osaka, Japan, Saturday. — SPA

55

Tax issues of digital economy must be addressed to avoid protectionist measures

Water security and environmental challenge important issues to be tackled

Saudi Gazette report

OSAKA — On behalf of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman, Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman, deputy premier and minister of defense, delivered a speech at the closing session of the 14th G20 Summit held in Osaka, Japan.

The Crown Prince praised the G20 work program during the Japanese presidency this year, which focused on building a human-centered economic future and facing the demographic and technical challenges.

He stressed that the Kingdom will continue its support for the Japanese presidency to implement the work program during the rest of the year.

The Crown Prince explained that the need to enhance international cooperation and coordination is more pressing than ever before, considering the complex and interrelated challenges facing the world today.

Crown Prince Muhammad said that effectiveness in achieving this depends on the ability to strengthen international consensus by establishing the principle of expanded dialogue, and building on the international system based on common principles and interests.

The Crown Prince pointed out that enhancing confidence in the multilateral trading system depends fundamentally on reforming the Word Trade Organization (WTO) and working under its umbrella.

He also stressed the necessity to address the tax issues of the digital economy, emphasizing the importance of seeking and working together to reach consensus with this regard in 2020 to avoid protectionist measures.

The Crown Prince said the Kingdom will assume the chairmanship of the G20 in December 2019. He stressed that it is determined to continue working toward achieving progress on the group's agenda and to work with all member states, especially Troika members Japan and Italy to discuss the pressing issues of the 21st century, promote innovation and preserve land and human well-being.

The Crown Prince praised the progress achieved over the past years on the economic level, explaining the need to strive hard to reach inclusiveness and justice, and achieve the greatest level of prosperity.

He also emphasized that empowering women and youth remain two key pillars to achieving sustainable growth, and encouraging entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

He added that in order to ensure sustainability, the agenda under the Kingdom's G20 presidency will include climate change, the pursuit of practical and feasible solutions to reduce emissions from all sources and to adjust to their impacts, and to ensure environmental balance in the world.

The Crown Prince said that providing adequate funding to implement the Sustainable Development Goals is one of the most important challenges facing the world, and he explained the urgent need for cooperation with low income countries in many domains, such as food security, infrastructure, access to energy and water sources, and investment in human capital. These issues, he stressed, will be the focus of attention during the Kingdom's G20 presidency next year.

The Crown Prince affirmed that water security and sustainability, as well as environmental and political challenges related to this issue, are one of the most important issues facing the world in general and the Middle East in particular, and he noted that that work will be done with member states to find consensus and meaningful policies for these challenges.

He said the world lives today in an era of unprecedented technological and scientific innovations with unlimited growth prospects, pointing out that the new technologies, like "Artificial Intelligence" and the "Internet of Things", can provide the world with abundance of benefits, if utilized optimally.

At the same time, he said, these new innovations may produce new challenges such as changing the patterns of work and skills needed to adapt to the future of work, as well as increasing the risks of cybersecurity and information flow. This requires us to address these challenges as soon as possible to avoid them turning into economic and social crises.

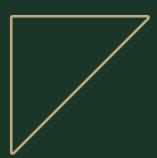
The Crown Prince said the G20 members bear the responsibility to work together and cooperate with all partners to create an environment in which science flourishes, and to enhance the level and effectiveness of investment in future skills and jobs.

He expressed more optimism than ever before with the determination of G20 and its members' joint ability to do so.

At the end of his speech, the Crown Prince welcomed the leaders of the G20 members and expressed his hope to host them next year in Riyadh.

_ 114





Suggested documentaries and films

Relevant Topic

Suggested Movie/Tv show Genre

Woman rights and Empowerment

On the Basis of Sex Biography, Drama

Anti-corruption, Financial crisis

Inside job Documentary, Crime

Fair trade practices

The true cost Documentary, Drama

Fair trade practices

Tony And The Chocolate Factory Documentary, Drama

Climate change

An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth To Power Documentary

Philanthropy, development

Inside Bill's Brain:
Decoding Bill Gates
Documentary

Climate change, migration

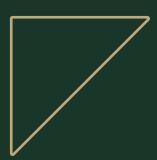
Climate Refugees

Gender, inequality

Fools and Dreamers
Documentary

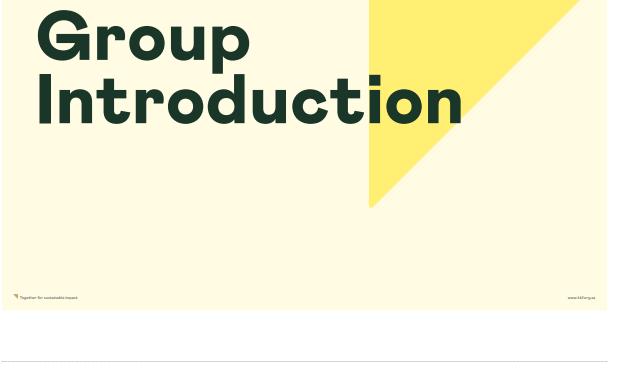
Netflix Series (Explained): Why Women Are Paid Less? Documentary





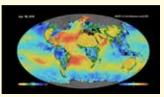
Preparatory Bootcamp Content





The World That We Live In:









Global Complex Challenges:

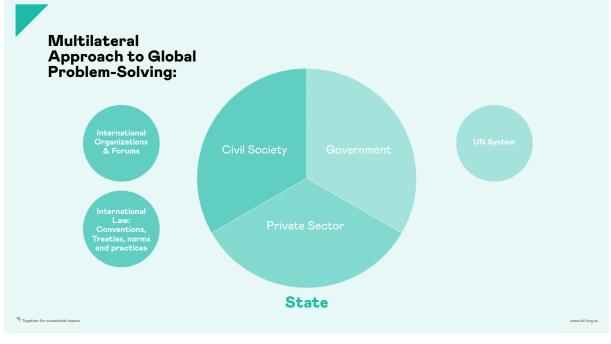
Interlinked

Transnational

Role of Non-State Actors

Together for sustainable impa

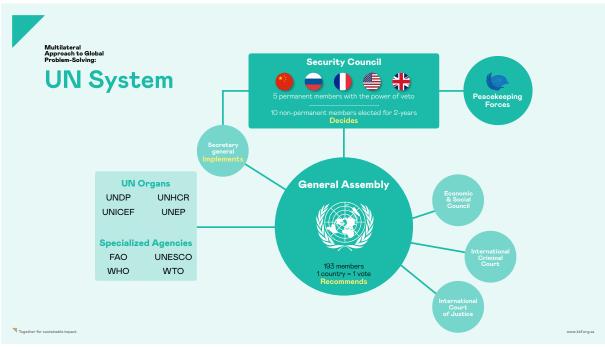
www.kkf.org



State

▼ Together for austainable impact

www.klaf.org.aa











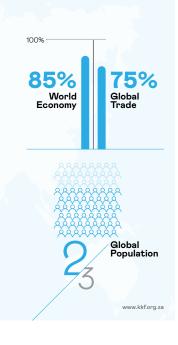
What about the role of NGOs? Implementers Voicers Representative Experts Innovators Vocates Professionals Protectors



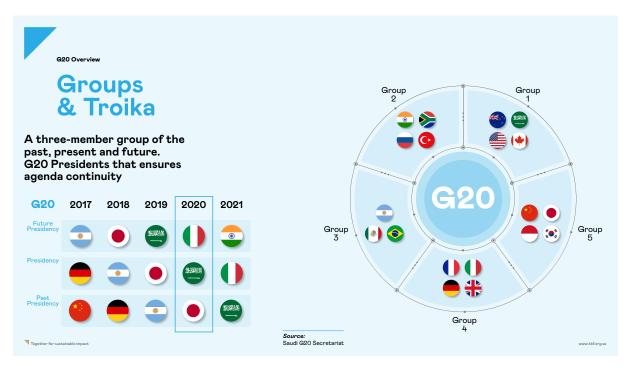
G20 Overview

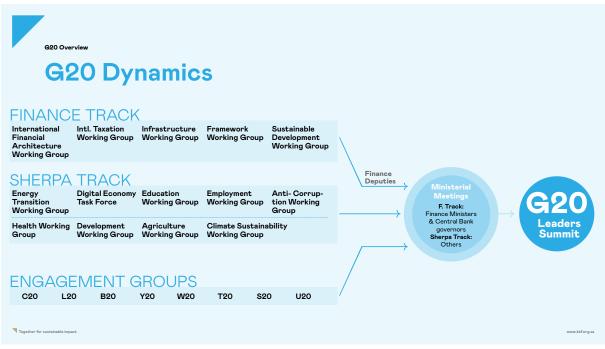
The Group of Twenty is the premier multilateral international forum for global economic cooperation. It consists of the largest 19 economies + EU. G20 has no permanent secretariat or HQ, it moves with its rotating presidency, where the host country calls for meetings and sets agenda & priorities.

It guides global policies around responses to global challenges, socio-economic challenges and economic crises, it shapes the global economic governance.



Together for sustainable impai





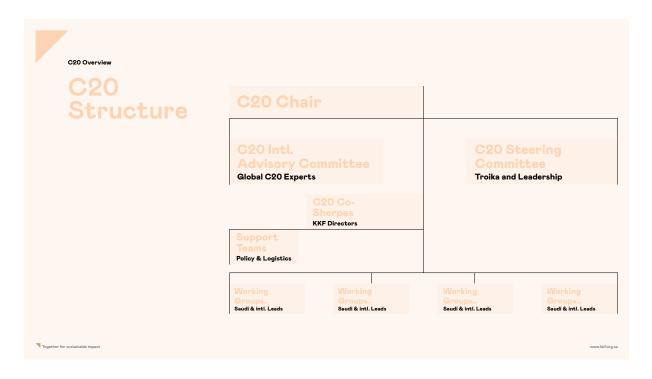
C20 Overview

Civil Society 20 (C20) is one of the eight Engagement Groups of the G20. It is characterized as a specific space through which civil society organizations from different parts of the world can contribute in a structured and sustained manner to the G20.

The objective of this
Engagement Group is to
generate spaces to discuss and
build, through transparent and
inclusive processes, technical
policy papers to be presented to
the G20 in order to influence it.

Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org









2019 C20 Working Groups Policy Positions:

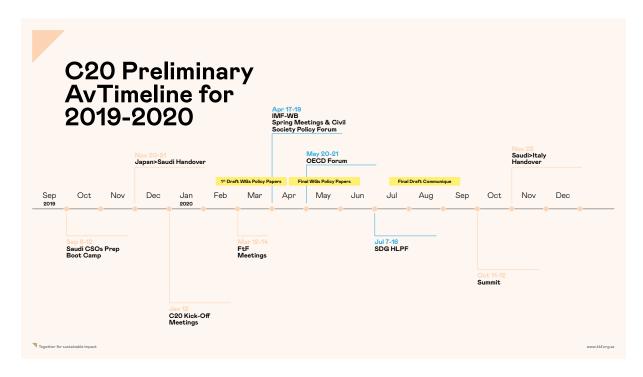
One C20 Communique (3 pages, including the Tokyo Declaration) pushing G20 countries to implement all their previously undelivered commitments across priorities around areas of climate action, anti-corruption, bridging gender gap in the labor market, and achieving SDGs, especially SDG16.

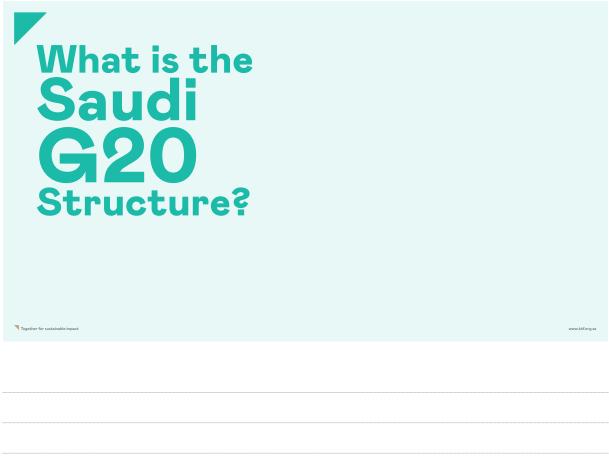
of 3 pages of policy papers (3 pages for each working group) reaffirming G20 commitments, noting challenges, and providing policy recommendations on each topic.

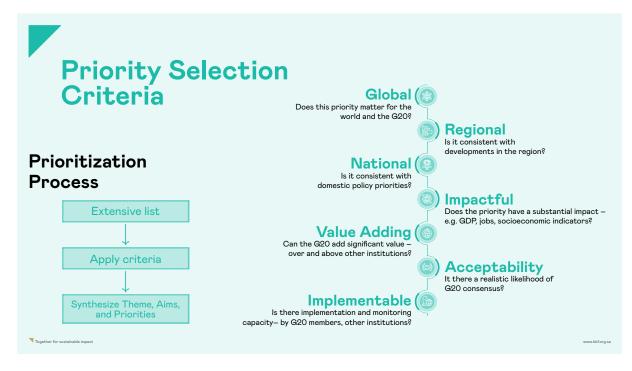


Together for sustainable impair

www.kkf.org.















- The global world we live in
- G20 overview and structure
- C20 overview and structure
- Picking a "global" and "policyrelevant" issue

Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org.s

Interlinkages between G20 and C20 G20 Leaders' Summit • C20 Summit

FINANCE Ministers & Governors' Meetings
TRACK

Deputies' Meetings
Infrastructure Working Group
Framework Working Group
Sustainable Development Working Group
International Financial Architecture Working Group
International Taxation Working Group
Ministerial Meetings

Face-to-Face Meetings
High Level Panels
Infrastructure Working Group
Infrastructure Working Group
International Financial Architecture Working Group
Ministerial Meetings

SHERPA TRACK Sherpa Meetings

Digital Economy Task Force Agriculture Working Group Climate Sustainability Working Group Energy Transition Working Group Anti-Corruption Working Group Education Working Group Education Working Group Employment Working Group Employment Working Group Education Working Group Employment Working Group Education Working Group Employment Emplo

Education Working Group
Employment Working Group
Employment Working Group
Labor, Business & HR Working Group
Development Working Group
Health Working Group
Health Working Group

Topother for usstainable impact

C20 Key Policy Themes:

- Anti Corruption
- Employment
- Education
- Global Health
- Climate Action
- Banking Restrictions on CSOs

Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.sa

Anti-Corruption



Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.s



Combatting Corruption

- Described as a global epidemic found in all sectors within a country and comes in different forms
- Can lead to severe instability and inequalities

Together for sustainable impact



State Corruption

Electoral Fraud

Stealing of Public Assets

Underperformance and lack of responsible service delivery

Private Sector Corruption

Bribery

Embezzlement

Lack of transparency

Anti-Corruption

Some benefits from tackling corruption:

- increase
 the school
 enrolment
 rate by 5
 percentage
 points
- increase life expectancy by 2.5 years
- vincrease
 public
 expenditures
 by 1.3 to 3
 percentage
 points
- increase investments by 2.5 to 4.5 percentage points
- increase
 GDP growth
 by 0.13
 percentage
 points
- decrease tax rate by 7.5 percentage points
- vincrease GDP per capita by US\$425

Together for sustainable impa





fforts within the In 2010 G20 Leaders Current G20 2019-¬All G20 countries are signatories of the UN established the Anti-2021 Anti-Corruption Corruption Working **Convention Against** Action Plan aims to Group (ACWG) at Corruption promote integrity the Toronto Summit, and transparency in producing a biennial the public and private sectors action plans designed to identify priorities



Some of the Commitments within the G20 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan

- **▼**Strive to facilitate the implementation of past G20 commitments and increase the impact of the anticorruption agenda
- Strengthen integrity and transparency in the public and the private sectors
- **▼**Deepen understanding on emerging issues such as the measurement of corruption and the linkages between gender and corruption
- **▼**Ensure integrity and transparency in infrastructure projects
- Assess and identify best practices for the protection of

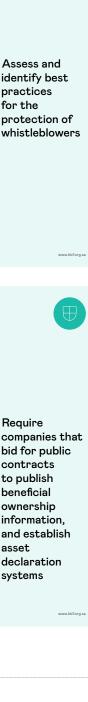


Key C20 Anti-Corruption Positions

▼ For the **G20 to** take action on all its previous commitments that has been made on combatting corruption

#G20takeaction

- ▼For all G20 countries to adopt a national whistleblowing law and legislation
- **▼**Collect genderdisaggregated data on the impact on corruption on women, especially in relation to sexual extortion (sextortion)
- **¬**G20 countries to publish individual country accountability reports on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan
- Require companies that bid for public contracts to publish beneficial ownership information, and establish asset declaration



Employment





Who is left behind in the world of work?

Women

rate of labor underutilization is higher for women at 11% than for men at 7.1%. most countries have gender pay gaps ranging from 10% to 25%.

Youth

globally one in five young people are not in employment, education or training (NEET)

Working Poverty

700 million people are living in extreme or moderate poverty despite having employment

Source: ILO World Employment and Social Outlook – Trends 2019

4	Together	for	sustainable	impact
---	----------	-----	-------------	--------







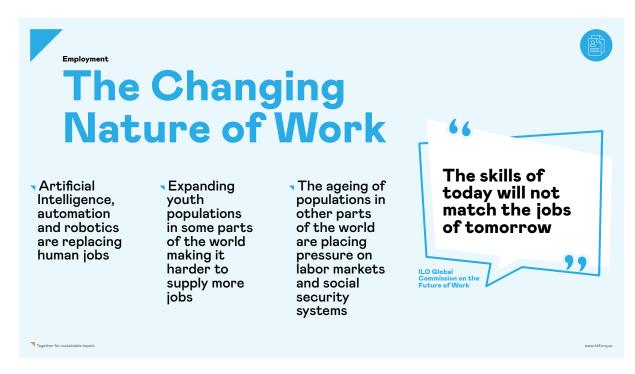
What is Social Protection?

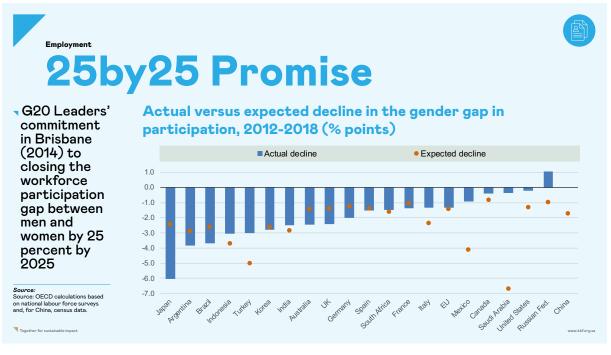


www.youtube.com/watch?v=5S7jYFCfSi0

Together for sustainable impa

www.kkf.org.









20 Positions

- Develop and implement National Implementation Plans to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation by 25 per cent by 2025
- **▼Increase** resources to prevent, respond to, and monitor genderbased violence, collaborating with grassroots movements and organisations to scale up their best practices and working with boys and young men to break down harmful gender norms and stereotypes
- adoption of an effective ILO Convention and to prevent, address and remedy Violence and Harassment in the World of

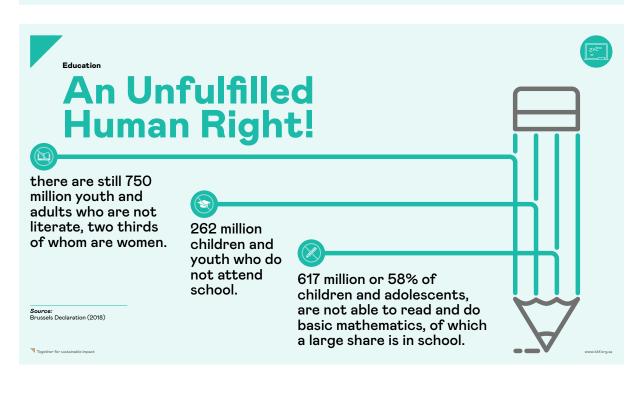


Education



Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org.s





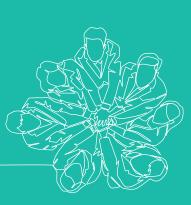


The Challenge of Bridging the Gap between Schools and the World of Work

- Lifelong Learning (LLL): the integration of learning and living, covering lifelong (cradle to grave) and life-wide learning for people of all ages, delivered and undertaken through a variety of modalities and meeting a wide range of learning needs and demands
- **▼**Formal education to foster transferrable technical and vocational skills to enable people to become lifelong learners
- Encouraging non-formal and informal learning especially for youth and adult learning and education
- Enhancing ICT learning and access to educators and learners to those platforms

Source: UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning Techn

20 Commitments



Access to education is a human right and a strategic public policy area for the development of more inclusive, prosperous, and peaceful societies. We underline the importance of girls' education. To equip our citizens to reap the benefits of societal and technological innovations, we will promote coordination between employment and equitable quality education policies, so we can develop comprehensive strategies that promote key competences such as learning to learn, foundation and digital skills, in a lifelong learning perspective from early childhood

Education

Key C20 Positions:

1

 Emphasis on quality education for all: promote global citizenship education (GCED), Literacy through formal/nonformal education and training, and improve quality teaching 2

Commit to education for creating innovation, through promoting skills for life and work, and skills for girls initiatives 3

Guarantee inclusion in educational systems, with emphasis on gender inclusion and the inclusion of people with disabilities

4

Commit to allocating efficiently at least 4 - 6% of Gross Domestic Product and/or at least 15 - 20% of total public expenditure to education

Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.sa

Global Health



Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org.:





Global Heath Issues

G20 countries are committed to "Universal Health Coverage (UHC)".

UHC has been a 2019 global priority, since:

- First joint ministerial meeting between Finance & Health Ministers during Osaka
- High Level Meeting on UHC during UN General Assembly (September 23)
- Japan prioritized aging as it hosts one of the oldest populations in the world. The threat is people living on average longer lives but sometimes less healthy with no care and more burden of disease in extra years of life expectancy

Together for sustainable impact

ww.kkf.org.sa



Global Health Risks



Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally

■ Each year, 15 million people die from a NCD between the ages of 30 and 69 years; over 85% of these "premature" deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Communicablediseases and crises

are threatening more lives with low surveillance capacity to better combat infectious diseases like TB, Cholera, Malaria, and Measles (rising skepticism over vaccines). Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

are being left behind for not offering commercial feasibility taxing those who are furthest behind in poor countries with no R&D inventive.

A diverse group of communicable diseases that prevail in tropical and subtropical conditions in 149 countries – affect more than one billion people and cost developing economies billions of dollars every year. Populations living in poverty, without adequate sanitation and in close contact with infectious vectors and domestic animals and livestock are those worst affected.

Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org.s





Global Heath Issues

C20 asks governments to

- Pledge 5% of GDP in public health expenditure
- Secure
 healthy and
 active aging
 (including
 care for
 people with
 dementia)

50m people live with dementia today, will rise to 152m by 2050

- Incentivize research & development in health, especially drug resistant infections (Antimicrobial Resistance -AMR)
- Guarantee and support health emergency preparedness in countries (through capacity building and surge financing) to better prevent, diagnose, and treat viral infections like Ebola

www.kkf.org.sa

Together for sustainable impact





Financing Global Heath

Replenishment of key funding needs of global health funds during 2019-2020











Support innovative financing models for global health R&D







Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.sa

Climate Action



Together for sustainable impa

www.kkf.org.:

Climata Astion

Climate Action Disappointments

- G20 countries find it politically difficult to reach consensus on climate action commitments, other than 19 countries pledging to go through with Paris Agreement.
- Even European countries are unable to lead by example, their leaders failed this summer to agree on carbon-neutral goal for 2050 due to opposition from many Eastern European countries who rely heavily on fossil fuels like coal.
- G20 (as well as G7) mitigation actions discussions have been focused on plastic pollution, marine litter, recycling, and the promise of innovation.



Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org.

Climate Action

2019-2020 Critical Time:

So far, with no promising ambitions on climate goals, risks are set to increase in our sinking planet with increasing

- Secretary
 General of
 UN is hosting
 Climate
 Summit
 September
 2019 to urge
 countries
 for more
 ambition.
- These efforts are critical for 2020: the year when the Paris Agreement will go into effect.



www.kkf.org.sa

Together for sustainable impac

CO2.

C20 has been asking for more ambition in climate action commitments, especially during 2020 beginning year for Paris Agreement, asking governments for more NCDs during Climate Summit this month in NYC and by 2020.

C20 demands shift of discussion away from false hope of innovation, and towards more concrete mitigation and adaptation acts like phasing out fossil fuel subsidies (FFS) by 2025, low carbon infrastructure, and carbon pricing.

The dilemma is between combating negative social and economic effects of drastic climate action moves on energy-dependent countries like Saudi Arabia vis-à-vis worldwide climate change risks.

Fossil fuel dependent countries are asking for time to economically grow away from carbon-intensive economics, and demand acceptance of fossil fuels in the energy mix for decades to come. They strongly believe in the power of innovation to deliver cleaner fossil fuels through CCUS and energy efficiency.

Climate Action

Global demands beyond C20:

Demands for more ambition in climate action is shared with many activists around the world, with a growing role for children as it threatens their lives the most.





C20 is joined by other official and non-official engagement groups of G20 to demand climate action, especially F20.

www.kkf.org

Banking Restrictions on CSOs



Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.s

Banking Restrictions on CSOs

CSOs around the world are facing increasing amount of overregulation, red tape, and bank de-risking that result in delays of urgently needed humanitarian support and social care.

G20 finance track has denied C20 any access to meetings, limiting possibility of bringing the issue to the discussion table.

Promise to provide space and welcoming C20 in 2020.



Together for sustainable impa

Banking Restrictions on CSOs

2020: critical timing for FATF reform

FATF, the world standardsetter on financial regulations around AML/CTF, now just received an open-ended mandate, increased ministerial involvement, and a 2020 Strategic Review request during Chinese presidency of the group next year. Saudi Arabia is now a FAFT member, making it more in power to influence policy making at the group, especially while presiding over G20.



vww.kkf.org.s

Together for sustainable impa

Banking Restrictions on CSOs

Strong Coalition of CSOs in C20

Since 2014, four organizations have developed strategies, facilitated and coordinated the Coalition. They are supported by a core group of NPOs representing a wide range of interests across countries and regions. The Coalition focuses on a risk-based approach to preventing terrorism financing and improvement in the quality and effectiveness of FATF mutual evaluations without

disrupting legitimate NPO activities.

The advocacy agenda is driven by FATF's policy changes that require swift action and engagement by NPOs. The Coalition has established a constructive relationship with the FATF Secretariat, Policy Development Group and the Evaluation Group for exchange of ideas, enabling transparent engagement.

the aim of eliminating the unintended consequences of FATF policies on civil society.

▼The Global NPO Coalition

of diverse nonprofit

on FATF is a loose network

organizations (NPOs) that

advocate for changes in

FATF's Recommendations

affecting NPOs, particularly

Recommendation 8 (R8), with

Source: fatfplatform.org

Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org.sa



A local pain point

Bank derisking on CSOs is especially critical in Saudi Arabia and contradicts Vision 2030 goals of reaching 5% of GD. KKF has produced a policy paper on the issue, and presented it to the Minister of Finance, who shared support of discussing this at G20 level.



www.kkf.org.

Together for sustainable impa

P

Banking Restrictions on CSOs

C20 Asks

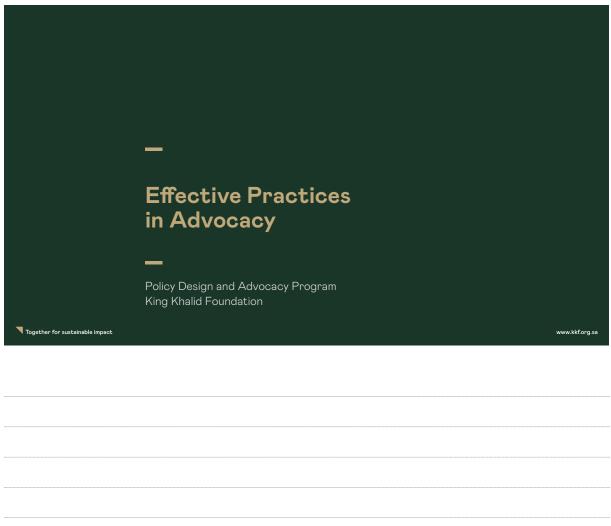
- C20 has been pushing this agenda item forward since 2017, with policy papers and communiques asking G20 countries (along with FATF & GPFI) to address the negative impact of AML-CTF regulations on CSOs.
- C20 held a side panel on the issue during the Osaka Summit organized by the NPO Coalition with the World Bank.
- C20 will move this agenda item further in 2020 during the FATF Strategic Review process and utilizing the first-ever access to G20 Finance Track discussions.

www.ktargas

Together for sustainable impa









- What is advocacy? Why is it important?
 What are key strategies & techniques?
 What are best practices for effective advocacy?
 how to staff and evaluate advocacy efforts?



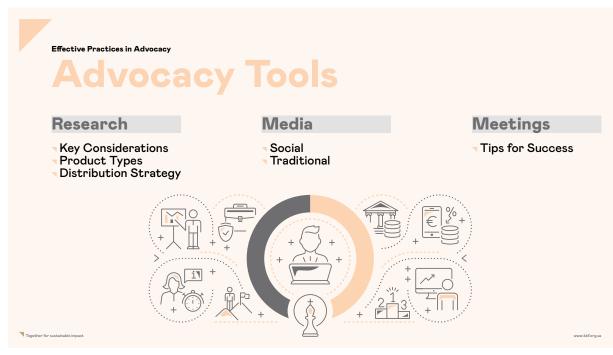
- Environmental scan
- Successful advocacy meetings
- Developing an advocacy plan

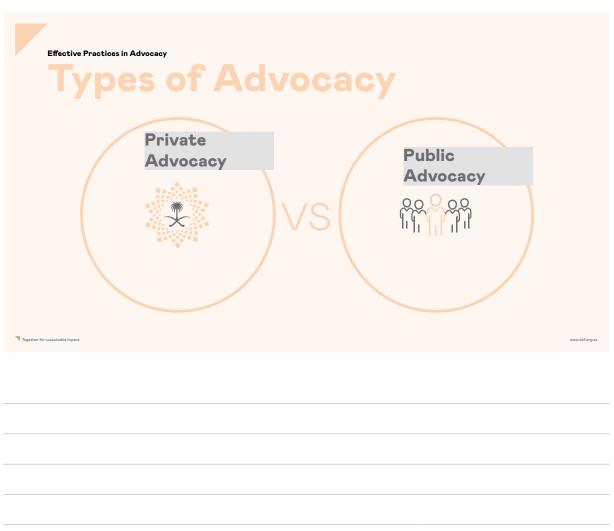
- What do you think advocacy means?
- Have you done advocacy before?
- Why might advocacy be important?
- What might you want to use advocacy for in the future?

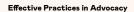












Advocacy Plan Steps

- Environmental Scan
- Policy Analysis
- Power Mapping and Power Analysis
- Goals and KPIs
- Main Messages
- Risk Analysis +Questions & Answers
- Dissemination Plan

Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org.s

Effective Practices in Advocacy
Advocacy Plan Steps

Environmental Scan

66

Understanding the factors and conditions surrounding an issue and possible responses

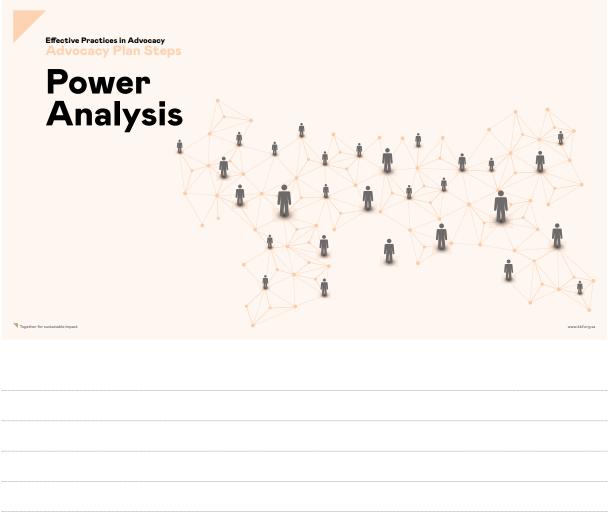




Together for sustainable impa

www.kkf.org







KPIs Key Performance Indicators

Setting targets by the advocacy team helps reaching desired outcome.

Develop SMART performance indicators that can be measured against each target.

Together for sustainable impai

www.kkf.org.sa

Effective Practices in Advocacy
Advocacy Plan Steps

Main Messages

Deciding how to frame the problem & solution Scanning
the internal
& external
environments
to understand
how and why
you should focus
your energy

Building effective coalitions to increase your capacity Developing messages and messengers that will resonate with target audiences

Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org



Risk Analysis Q&A

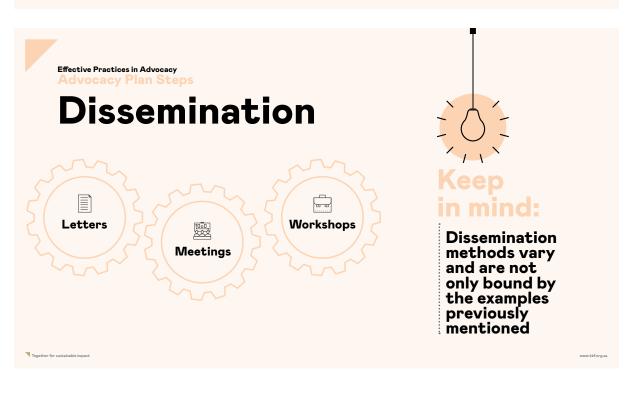


Based on this exercise, the questions and criticisms that might be directed at the advocacy effort are formulated and the answers for them are prepared and agreed upon.

After that, those questions and answers can be combined in a document that those in the advocacy and media teams can use as a reference.

Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org.:









Key Considerations

Determining structure & process

Coordinators vs. Leaders Majority vs. Consensus

Meeting frequency, duration & type Representation & credit

Multiple goals for multiple stakeholders

Determining commitments & obligations

Commitments- Money, Staff, Space, Expertise? Relationships?

Obligations- Full participation? (Commitments?)

Together for sustainable impac

www.kkf.org.sa



Meeting Tips



- Know your audience
- Develop message
- Use connections
- Know roles
- Have materials
- Practice!



During

Be on time
Be respectful
Stay on topic/ message
Find common ground
Pursue common goals
Be flexible
Have an ask

Listen Learn something



After

Thank you message
Debrief with team
Update strategy
Follow Up

Together for sustainable impact

www.kkf.org.sa











Prepare for a meeting

Who is your target? Why? What will your message be? Who will you bring? What role will each person play?

Role play!

Positive feedback

www.kkforg.sa

Group Exercise

Create a Campaign!

Choose an issue & define the problem Conduct a power analysis Create a power map You are the coalition Set campaign goal(s) Craft a message Decide which tools you will use & why (research, media, meetings)



Together for sustainable impa





Guest Speakers Presentations





The SDG focus its efforts on addressing global challenges through 17 defined goals

In September 2015, more than 190 world leaders committed to 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help us all end extreme poverty, fight inequality & injustice, and fix climate change





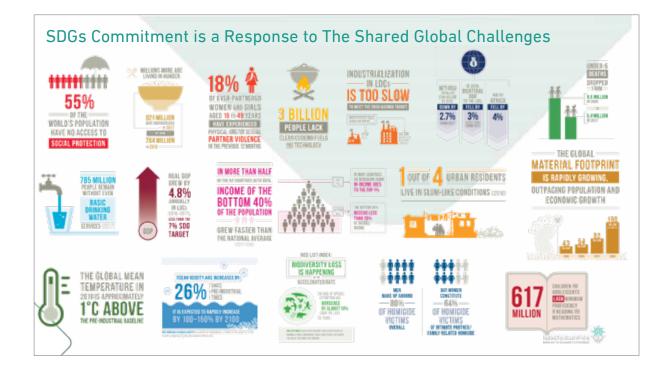
17 Goals

cascaded across 3 main dimensions (social, economic, and environmental)

2015 - 2030

Source: Desktop Research, MEP SDG Working team

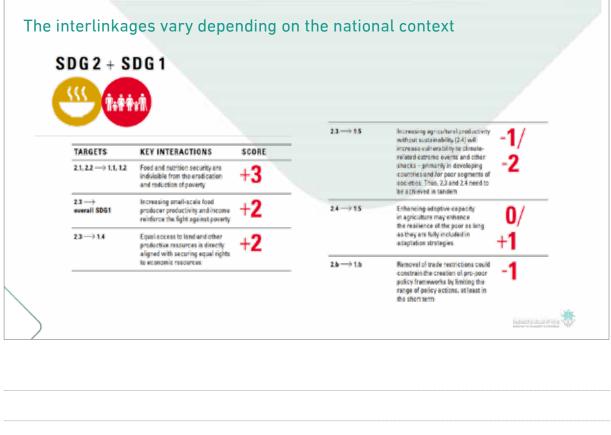


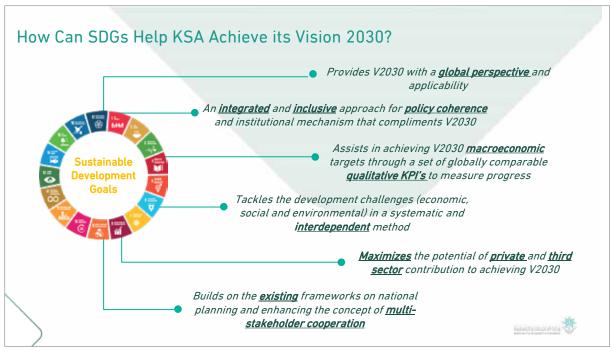


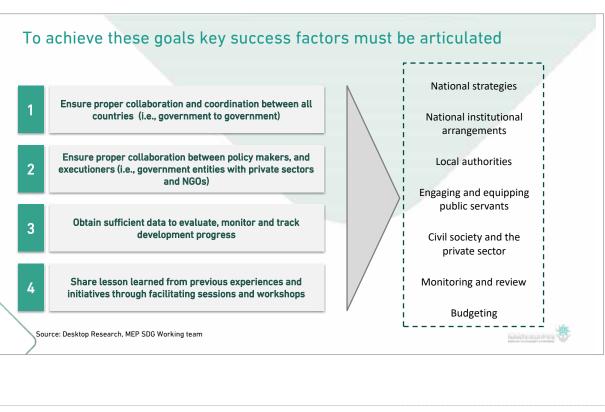








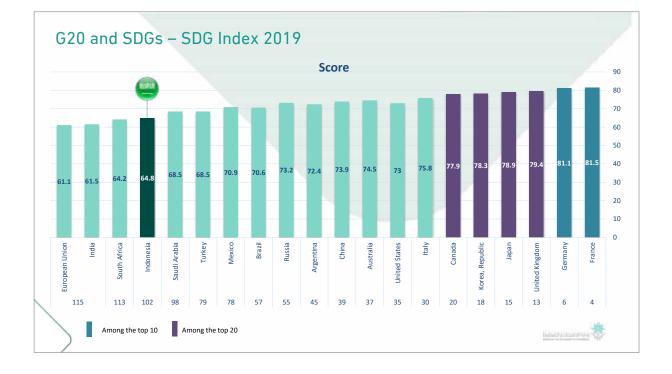


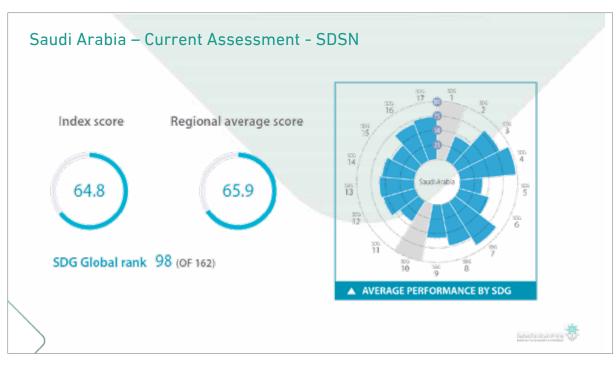


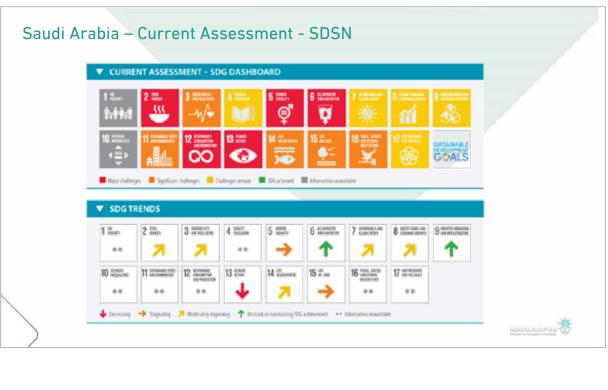
The Enabling Environment of Achieving SDGs - Means of Implementation (MoI) Policy and Institution Governance Policy Coherence Instruments/Impact/Evaluation Science, Technology and Innovation Environmentally Sound Technology Digital Technology Technology National Financing Criteria Auditing/Budgeting Innovative Instruments Aid and Official Development Multilateral/Regional Agreements Subsidies/Market Access Trade Partnerships Global National Regional Data, Monitoring and Accountability Accountability and Ownership Availability/ Transparency Monitoring and Review

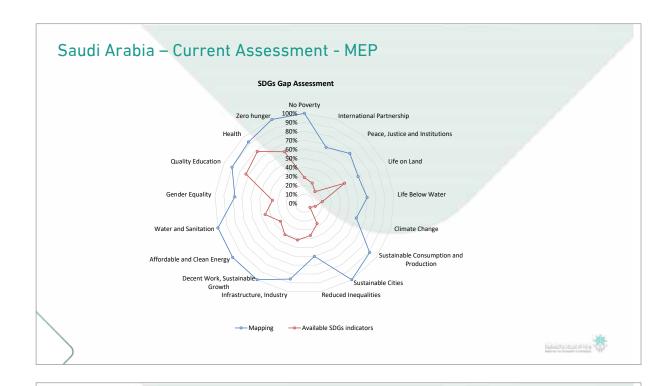
- The MoI are considered a key aspect of Sustainable Development since late 90's
- · MoI have been evolving based on global challenges and needs for both developed and developing countries
- Mol have been embedded within SDGs targets to ensure a comprehensive approach in achieving the goals
- Mol have to be tackled in an integrated way as they provide the enabling environment for achieving the SDGs









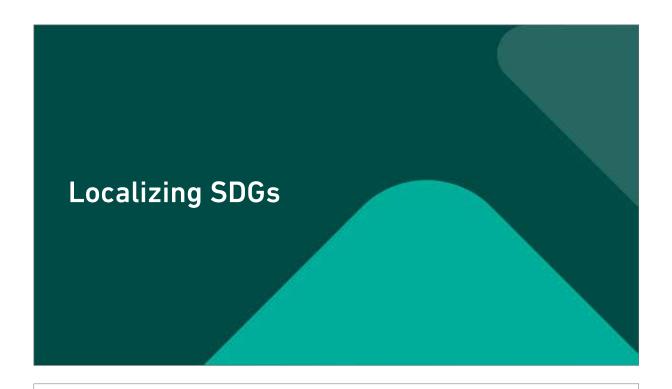


Saudi Arabia - Current Assessment -List of issues

- Social Protection
- Disaster Risk
- Nutrition
- Access to Economic Resources
- Biodiversity
- · Quality if Health Services
- Early Childhood Development
- · Technical and Vocational Training
- Water Management/Ecosystems and useefficiency
- Discrimination
- Violence
- Renewable Energy/Efficiency
- · Decent jobs and employment

- · Resilient infrastructure
- · Environmental Sustainability
- R&D
- Youth Empowerment
- Rural Development
- · Sustainable Habitat
- Vulnerable Groups
- Sustainable Urbanization
- Food Waste and Waste Management
- · Natural Habitat and Cultural Heritage
- · Marine and Coastal Protection
- · Illicit financial and arms flows
- · Inclusive Growth
- ODA and Partnership





What is "Localization"?

"Localizing development means taking into account <u>subnational</u> <u>contexts</u> in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the <u>means of implementation</u> and <u>using indicators</u> to measure and monitor progress."

"That depends on the ability of local and regional governments to promote integrated, inclusive and sustainable territorial development."



To accelerate the localization process, it is necessary to join forces to generate a leap in LRG mobilization in all regions



The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Achieving SDGs

Development Planning

- National and Sub-National
- Advocacy
- Promote the participation of citizens in planning
- Awareness and promotion of behavioral changes
- Human rights-bases approach
- <u>Localization</u>

Implementation

- contribute to the provision of services
- Funding
- Capacity building
- Humanitarian activities

Monitoring and Reporting

- Report on SDGs progress
- Monitor services
- Watchdog function
- Monitor private sectors
- Track and measure data

Networking/coalition building

Representation

Research and Knowledge Management



Challenges for Civil Society Organizations



Legal frameworks



Institutional capacity



Civic culture



Low awareness of SDGs

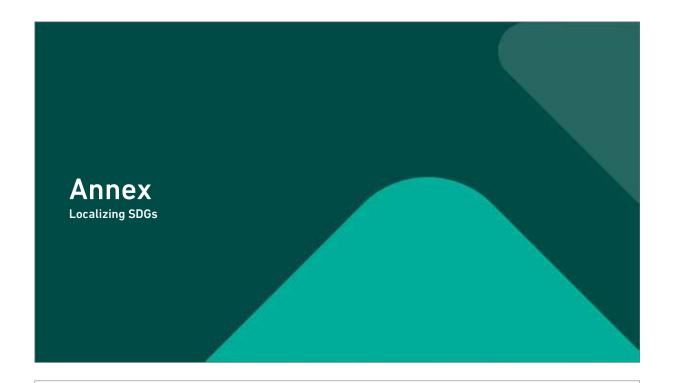


Institutional Setting



Partnership building





Why does SDG1 matter to local administrations?

- SDG 1 takes a multi-dimensional view of poverty and therefore requires multiple, coordinated responses.
- Local administrations are in the ideal position to identify people living in poverty on the ground, and to target resources and services to help them escape it.
- Our responsibilities for local basic services, such as water and sanitation, make us key partners in the achievement of SDG1.
- We can also play a role by developing local economic development strategies to create jobs and raise incomes, and by building the resilience of our communities to shocks and disasters.





Why does SDG2 matter to local administrations?

- Local and regional administrations' management of natural resources in rural areas, particularly land and water, underpins food security for the surrounding territory. Local administrations can support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening transport infrastructure and markets to promote local food chains.
- In urban areas, local administrations must ensure that people are able to purchase and cook safe, affordable, nutritious food. Urban planning can play a major role in waste reduction and food security by facilitating effective food-related transport and storage, access to clean water and sanitation. They can also promote urban agriculture on both public and private land.
- Local administrations can use healthcare services and schools to identify and tackle child malnutrition.
- Rural local administrations can manage collective resources and reform land tenure in ways that protect the rights of the poorer groups, including secondary right holders.

END
HUNGER
ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION
AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE.



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know

Why does SDG3 matter to local administrations?

- The provision of clean water and sanitation is essential to lowering infant, child and maternal mortality. Local administrations in urban areas must be particularly vigilant as urban rates of child mortality areas are stagnating in many countries. Local administrations can address this by slum improvement programmes and by increasing access to basic services for the urban poor.
- Local administrations can use urban planning and public transport to reduce air pollution, foster healthy lifestyles and prevent deaths from road traffic accidents.
- Local administrations can contribute to the reduction of deaths caused by water and soil pollution through effective natural resource management and environmental protection.



SERVICE CONTRACTOR

Why does SDG4 matter to local administrations?

- Education, particularly at primary level, is a direct responsibility of local administrations in many countries. This means local administrations will be called on to help achieve SDG4.
- Local administrations are well-placed to identify and tackle the barriers to school attendance in our communities.
- Local administrations can integrate technical and vocational training programmes into local economic development strategies, making sure training is valuable to labour market opportunities into account.
- Local administrations are particularly well-placed to reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and training that meet their needs.





Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know

Why does SDG5 matter to local administrations?

- Local administrations can act as a model for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices.
- Local administrations are on the frontline of identifying and tackling violence and harmful practices against women. Urban planning (particularly the creation and maintenance of public spaces) and local policing are both essential tools in tackling these issues.
- Local administrations also have a role to play in providing services to women affected by violence.
- Regional and administrations and rural municipalities can identify and tackle barriers to women's equal access to land control and ownership.





Why does SDG6 matter to local administrations?

- Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is usually a responsibility of local administrations, and relies on effective local governance, natural resource management, and urban planning.
- The challenges involved can vary hugely at sub-national level, particularly between urban and rural areas.
- In urban areas, the main challenge is often a lack of access to basic services in informal settlements, or high prices and a lack of quality control of water from private vendors. In rural areas, water may be free, but it may involve long journeys to and from the source, and may be contaminated.
- Local administrations have a role to play in improving water quality through environmental protection measures and sustainable solid waste management.
- Integrated water resources management requires horizontal cooperation in planning and environmental policy between municipalities and regions across borders. Local governments are ideally placed to support participatory management of water and sanitation by communities, including slum-dwellers.

Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know





Why does SDG7 matter to local administrations?

- Local administrations are often best placed to identify gaps in access to affordable energy among vulnerable groups in our communities.
- Local administrations can contribute to energy efficiency directly
 by investing in energy efficient buildings and green energy sources
 in public institutions (government offices, schools, etc.) and by
 introducing sustainability criteria into our procurement practices.
 Such initiatives can have the added advantage of reducing public
 spending on energy.
- In cities, local transport and urban planning policies, as well as new 'smart city' technologies, can have a significant impact on energy efficiency and carbon emissions.





Why does SDG8 matter to local administrations?

- Local administrations can generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and opportunities in our territories.
- Local administrations can identify children at risk of child labour and work to ensure they attend school. We can also work in partnership with the informal sector to improve their working conditions and social protections, and to encourage formalisation where appropriate.
- Local administrations can act as an example in providing safe and secure working environments, and in guaranteeing equal pay for equal work. We can also include these practices as part of our procurement criteria when working with the private and third sectors.
- Local administrations are best placed to work with communities to assess the benefits and costs of tourism in our areas and to develop strategic plans to ensure activity in this sector is sustainable.







Why does SDG9 matter to local administrations?

- Regional and metropolitan administrations are particularly important in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve urban areas and to link them up with their surrounding territories.
- Local administrations can include the promotion of small-scale industry and start-ups in their local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets.
- We can identify gaps in access to ICT and the internet in our communities and take steps to bridge them, particularly through provision in public spaces such as libraries.





Why does SDG10 matter to local administrations?

- Local administrations are essential to the reduction of inequality within countries. It will be vital to channel resources to local administrations in the most deprived areas, and to build our capacities to identify and tackle poverty and exclusion.
- Local administrations have a particular role to play in political inclusion at local level. We can promote the participation of minority and traditionally underrepresented groups in public consultation processes, and in standing for elected office.
- Local administrations can implement best practices in terms of equality and non-discrimination in our own institutions and operations, as well as making these criteria in our procurement of goods and services. We also have the responsibility to provide public services in a non-discriminatory way.





Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know

Why does SDG11 matter to local administrations?

- City administrations have responsibility for promoting the use of public transport in urban areas in order to improve road safety and reduce emissions. It is also our job to provide citizens with safe, green public spaces, such as parks, squares and gardens.
- In the context of rapid global urbanization, participatory urban planning is more important than ever if we are to prevent urban sprawl, tackle segregation, and reduce carbon emissions in cities.
 Sustainable solid waste management, with an emphasis on reuse and recycling, is also vital to the reduction of cities' environmental impact.
- Many cities are treasure troves of cultural heritage. Local administrations are vital in defining, identifying and protecting tangible and intangible urban cultural heritage for future generations.
- Finally, we know that no city is an island. Urban administrations
 must cooperate with our rural and regional counterparts to make
 sure that cities work in harmony with the rural areas on which
 they depend for food and natural resources.

MAKE CITIES

AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
INCLUSIVE, SAFE,
RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE.



Why does SDG12 matter to local administrations?

- Local and regional administrations can support short supply chains, thereby reducing transport and carbon emissions, through land management, infrastructure, urban planning, education and training, and public markets.
- As the level of administrations closest to the people, we are wellplaced to raise citizens' awareness of the importance of sustainable production and consumption and to equip them with the knowledge and tools to reduce their environmental footprint.
- Local and regional administrations should be key partners in developing and implementing tools to monitor the impact of tourism in our jurisdictions, and in working to make sure tourism creates jobs and promotes local culture while limiting waste and carbon emissions.





Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know

Why does SDG13 matter to local administrations?

- Local and regional administrations, especially in cities, are often
 on the frontline of dealing with the effects of climate change. It is
 vital that our capacities to deal with climate related hazards and
 natural disasters are strengthened so that we can protect our
 communities, particularly the most vulnerable.
- Local leaders have a history of leading from the bottom up in combatting climate change and of raising awareness at local level. It is essential that local administrations, particularly in the most vulnerable cities, integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into urban and regional planning to reduce the emissions of our cities and increase their resilience to environmental shocks.





Why does SDG14 matter to local administrations?

- Almost 80 per cent of the pollution in the oceans comes from land-based activities, both in coastal areas and further inland.
- Protecting our oceans and coasts is not just the responsibility of coastal cities. Any urban activity within river basins can affect the oceans, such as the discharge of sewage or industrial wastes into rivers.
- Worldwide, two-thirds of the sewage from urban areas is discharged untreated into lakes, rivers and coastal waters. Urban sanitation and solid waste management are essential to reducing coastal zone pollution, as is collaboration between municipalities and at regional level.



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know



Why does SDG15 matter to local administrations?

- Local administrations' role as service providers (especially of water, sanitation, and solid waste management), coupled with our ability to incentivize behavioural change in our communities, puts us in a unique position to protect natural resources and habitats.
- We are in a unique position to coordinate the partnerships with the private sector and communities that are necessary at local level for the complex task of integrated water resources management.
- Local and regional administrations should ensure that biodiversity conservation is an integral part of urban planning and development strategy. We should also use our local knowledge to help to implement the 'polluter pays' principle on the ground.
- Biodiversity conservation often requires cooperation between municipalities across their borders, for example in the creation of transboundary, biodiversity and wildlife corridors.
- Community-based participation and management, facilitated by local administrations, is a powerful tool to halt biodiversity loss and prevent extinction.

PROTECT, RESTORE
AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE
USE OF TERRESTRIAL

ECUSY STIELS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND
HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION
AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS.



Why does SDG16 matter to local administrations?

- This goal calls on local administrations to become more effective and accountable to our citizens. This requires us to tackle corruption and increase the public's access to information.
- For decades, local administrations have led the way in experimenting with new forms of participatory decision-making, such as participatory budgeting and planning. This goal calls on us to expand these efforts and become even more responsive to our communities, making sure no group is excluded.
- In an increasingly urbanizing world, reducing violence in urban areas will be increasingly important in the quest for global peace and security.



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals: What Local Governments Need To Know



Why does SDG17 matter to local administrations?

- It is at the local level that coherent policies can be developed to address the multiple challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- Local administrations are in the ideal position to encourage and facilitate partnerships between public bodies, the private sector and civil society in our communities.
- Local administrations have been collaborating internationally for over one hundred years as part of the international municipal movement. We are ready and willing to take a seat at the global table.
- Reliable local data will be an essential tool to monitor subnational variations in progress and in targeting resources to make sure that no one is left behind.





Cities can take advantage of the SDG framework and other cities' experiences 10 Steps to Support Sustainable Development Planning in U.S. Cities 8: Identifying stakeholders, 1: Setting up the leadership 5: Taking stock of what your outside advisors (including and management structure, city is already doing that aligns university and academic with the SDGs, identifying including budget and timelines, for the planning process gaps, and analyzing those most partners), and community important to fill resources; establishing processes to work with 2: Identifying core values for them; and integrating their your city knowledge and ideas into the 6: Identifying budget 6 resources and potential drafted plan funding sources 9: Aligning budgets and accountability mechanisms, 3: Establishing work teams 9 including metrics and indicators, and final reviews 7: Developing a draft STEP 10: Launching the plan while 4: Assembling baseline data, framework for the plan, establishing the feedback and 4 including population trends including targets, benchmarks, accountability mechanisms and economic conditions metrics and indicators hand a control of the Source: A Pathway to Sustainable American Cities: A Guide to Implementing the SDGs









What is Development?





"Widespread agreement among social scientists that development is a multidimensional phenomenon, with economic, political, and social aspects, and is the process by which a nation enhances its standard of living over time."

[World Bank]

Sustainable Development



"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

(UN)





Development in G20 Prior to the Establishment of DWG

 In 2008 and 2009, the G20's commitments on development centered around supporting the 8 goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).





Pittsburg Summit, 2009: Need for Development



"We need to shift from public to private sources of demand, establish a pattern of growth across countries that is more sustainable and balanced, and reduce development imbalances. We pledge to avoid destabilizing booms and busts in asset and credit prices and adopt macroeconomic policies, consistent with price stability, that promote adequate and balanced global demand. We will also make decisive progress on structural reforms that foster private demand and strengthen long-run growth potential." – Pittsburg G20 Summit 2009

- Leaders agreed to work together in an unprecedented process of mutual assessment to ensure individual economic
 policies collectively achieved an outcome of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
- This Framework was borne of a recognition that for the world to enjoy continuing levels of prosperity it must find new drivers of aggregate demand and more enduring sources of global growth.
- G20 Leaders recognized a crucial need to enhance the role of developing countries and low income Countries (LICs).

07



Toronto Summit, 2010: Agreeing on Creating DWG



"Narrowing the development gap and reducing poverty are integral to our broader objective of achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth and ensuring a more robust and resilient global economy for all. In this regard, we agree to establish a Working Group on Development and mandate it to elaborate, consistent with the G-20's focus on measures to promote economic growth and resilience, a development agenda and multi-year action plans to be adopted at the Seoul Summit."- <u>Toronto G20 Summit 2010</u>

Creation of Development Working Group

The Development Working Group (DWG) was created in 2010 to build on and add value to the G20's work regarding development.

Through the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, G20 seek to add value to and complement existing development commitments, particularly those made at the recent High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, and in other fora.

The DWG is chaired by presidency and co-chaired by the Troika and a developing country representative.

police Illeticale pliceduct

Seoul Summit, 2010: Development of Nine Pillars



- In 2010, the DWG started and broaden the MDG's to the more comprehensive Under 9 pillars under Seoul Development consensus.
- The Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan was subsequently adopted, which identified several pillars to
 ensure sustainable development in emerging and low-income economies.







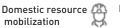
Food security



Private investment and job creation











Growth with resilience





09



Cannes Summit, 2011



- \bullet $\,$ G20 Countries started implementing the MYAP by taking both individual and collective actions. The implementation focuses on two avenues:
- 1- Setting the foundations for strong and balanced growth
- 2- Building resilience
- G20 and International Finance Corporation (IFC), launched the Challenge on "Inclusive Business Innovation", a global search for businesses with innovative, scalable, and commercially viable ways of working with low-income people in developing countries.1



1. http://www.g20challenge.com/

Los Cabos Summit, 2012



- Key challenges to development: inclusive green growth, infrastructure and food security. Plus, reaffirm the determination to continue working on the implementation of all previous commitments and existing initiatives established in the MYAP and in the 2011 Report of the DWG .
- The DWG Report shows a "Following on the commitments on the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development" section that tracked progress made on the 9 Pillars of Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth
- At the 2012 Los Cabos Summit, G20 leaders requested the DWG to put in place an assessment and accountability process for G20 development actions before the 2013 St Petersburg Summit. The objectives of the report are to:



Demonstrate the G20's commitment to transparency and accountability through better communication of its actions.



Wherever possible, identify most effective actions and policies for meeting the objectives of the G20 development agenda and make sure that it addresses the needs of developing countries, particularly LICs.



Clarify what development actions and policies the G20 has made commitments to and track their progress.



Contribute to future G20 development activities

11



Saint Petersburg Summit, 2013

Out of 67 commitments 33 Complete Stalle



- In 2013, the DWG conducted its first accountability exercise on the 67 commitments originating from the Seoul MYAP and 2011-2012 Leaders' Declarations relevant to the DWG's work.
- Under the Russian Presidency, with most of the DWG's first MYAP actions completed, DWG members agreed to the need to streamline and strengthen the development agenda by refining the DWG approach and identifying new actions.
- Refining the G20's Approach to Development in the Saint Petersburg Development Outlook. This Outlook refocused the G20 approach to development around 5 priority areas, these five areas are:



Financial inclusion



👺 Food security 🥋 Infrastructure 🚲





Domestic resource (A) mobilization



Human resource development

The DWG will prepare a Comprehensive Accountability Report every three years in accordance with the Saint Petersburg Development Outlook mandate. To ensure transparency and credibility of G20 development commitments, this report will be submitted through Sherpa's to leaders and made public through appropriate G20 presidency communication mechanisms.



Brisbane Summit, 2014



- The DWG agreed in September 2014 to an accountability framework, which builds on the process led by Russia in 2013. The Framework includes an associated rationale and methodology for considering ongoing and new G20 development commitments in line with Sherpas' guidance on the G20's comparative advantage. The framework specifies the methodology, approach and structure of both Annual and Comprehensive Accountability Reports (APR and CAR). The Framework was intended to be a simple but credible mechanism for ensuring a more consistent approach to accountability in the DWG's work.
- · Under Australia's Presidency, there was a particular focus on three priority areas for development:



Facilitating financial inclusion and remittance flows



Strengthening tax administration and policy development capacity (domestic resource mobilization)



Financing for infrastructure investment









Antalya Summit, 2015



- At the Antalya Summit, G20 Leaders strongly committed to implementing the outcomes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including:
 - The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)
 - The Paris Agreement on climate change, and agreed to develop an action plan in 2016 to further align the G20's

work with the 2030 Agenda.

G20 Leaders adopted the G20 and Low-Income Developing Countries Framework at the Antalya Summit to strengthen the G20's dialogue and engagement on development.

Under Turkey's presidency, the 5 priorities from Russia's presidency were covered under three broad headings:

Sı

Supporting Domestic Resources (Tax, Remittances and Anti-Corruption)

Nuti

Strengthening Key Areas for Growth and Development (Infrastructure, Energy and Food Security and

Promoting Inclusion and Opportunity (Trade and Global Value Chains, Financial Inclusion, Human Resource Development and Employment and Inclusive Business).

صاد والتخطيط معمده عوجمه

🔻 وزارة الاقتصاد والتخد

__/_

17

Hangzhou Summit, 2016



- G20 framed its political commitment to show leadership in achieving sustainable development worldwide in contributing to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by adopting the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- G20 collective actions are framed around Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) and are intended to be updated and adapted to reflect successive G20 presidency priorities, emerging needs, lessons and challenges.
- Supporting industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
- To enhance two-way communication between the DWG and other work streams, representatives from other work streams were invited to DWG meetings to make presentations on their respective agendas and priorities.
- Under China's presidency, the DWG's work has continued to build upon the five pillars established in the St. Petersburg Development Outlook adopted in 2013.
- Published the Second Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) to track progress on actions agreed by G20 leaders in previous summits.



G20	Sustainable Development Sectors	Work Streams	Links to UN Sus	tainable Development Goa
1.	Infrastructure	IWG, DWG	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11,	12, 📆 🥡 📆 🚟 👼 🕞
2.	Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition	Agric. Deputies & DWG	2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 1	3, 15
3.	Employment and Human Resource Develop	omeENNG & DWG	4, 5, 8, 10	
4.	Financial Inclusion and Remittances	GPFI	1, 8, 10	in 7 6
5.	Domestic Resource Mobilization	Fin. Deputies & DWG	17	177
6.	Industrialization	Digital Econ. & DWG	9	7K
7.	Inclusive Business	DWG	1, 8, 10, 17	*** *** ****
8.	Energy	Sustainability WG	7, 12, 13	₹ to to
9.	Trade and Investment	Trade & Investment WG	8, 10, 17	M C C
10	. Anti-Corruption	Anti-Corruption WG	16	×.
11	. International Financial Architecture	IWG	10, 17	© '₩
12	. Growth Strategies	Framework WG	1, 8, 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
13	. Climate and Green Finance	G. Fin. & Sustainability WG	13, 15	ő <u>*</u>
14	. Innovation	Digital Economy	8, 9, 17	
15	. Global Health	Health Working Group*	1. 3. 5	ting the light

Hamburg Summit, 2017



- "We commit to further align our actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its integral part, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, domestically and internationally, including in support of developing countries and the provision of public goods."- Hamburg Summit
- The G20 endorsed the DWG Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, which addresses the link between innovation, investment and partnerships for more employment and improved food security.
- At their Hamburg Summit, the G20 Leaders endorsed the DWG Women Entrepreneurs Financing Initiative (We-Fi), which aims at helping female entrepreneurs to set up, expand and manage their businesses.



Buenos Aires Summit, 2018



DWG topics in 2018 covered five priorities

:

- Early Childhood Development (ECD)
- Sustainable Habitat (SH)
- Inclusive Business (IB)
- Buenos Aires Update
- Accountability Report

2

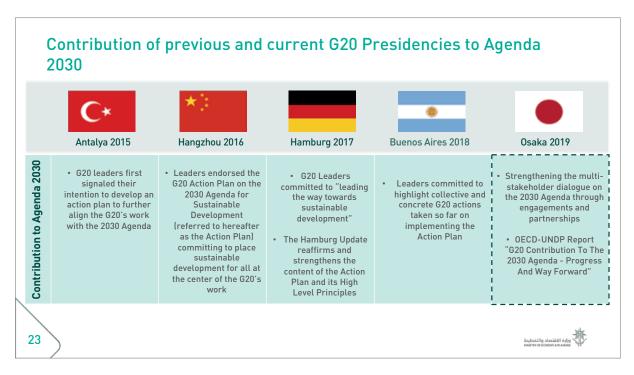


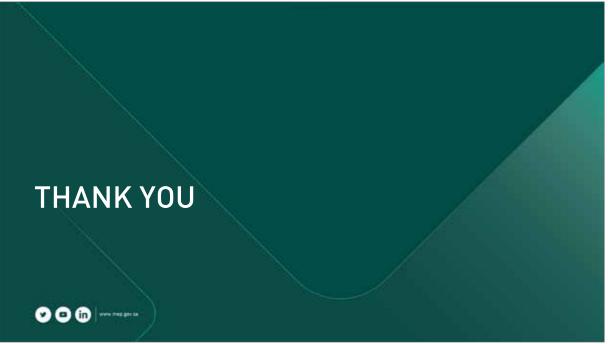
Osaka Summit, 2019



- DWG topics in 2019 covered four priorities:
 - Human Capital Investment
 - Accountability
 - $\ \, \diamondsuit \ \, \mbox{ Quality Infrastructure for Connectivity Enhancement}$
 - 2030 Agenda







The Sustainable Development Goals, Linkages to G20 Priorities Role of CSOs in SDG achievement

Civil Society Engagement Group (C20) Preparatory Bootcamp Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, September 09, 2019









































Devika Iyer

Policy Specialist, Inclusive Growth **UNDP** Regional Hub Amman



























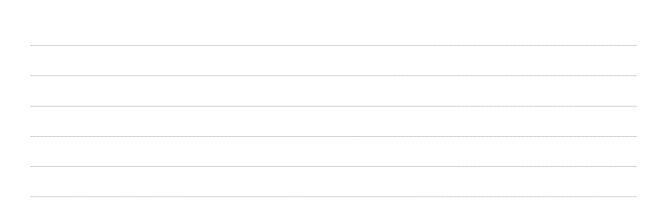












SDGs vs MDGs

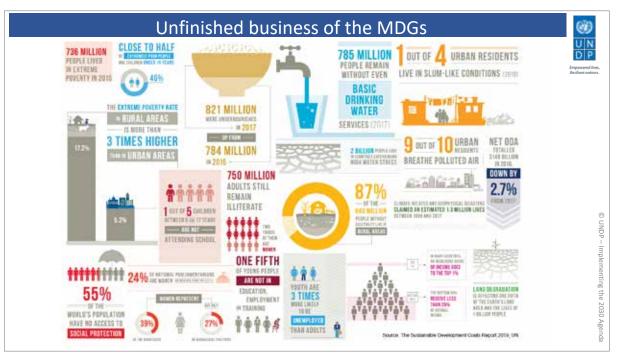
U N D P

How are the SDGs different from the MDGs?

- The SDGs cover more ground, are more ambitious, and are broader in scope (17 goals, 169 targets, 230 indicators vs. 8 goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators)
- The SDGs are universal and apply to all countries, whereas the MDGs were intended for action in developing countries only
- The SDGs cover the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection
- A core feature of the SDGs is their **strong focus on means of implementation**—the mobilization of financial resources—capacity-building and technology, as well as data and institutions.







SDG AGENDA PRINCIPLES





UNIVERSALITY

- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)



INTEGRATION

- Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social inclusion, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing tradeoffs and maximizing synergies across targets



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

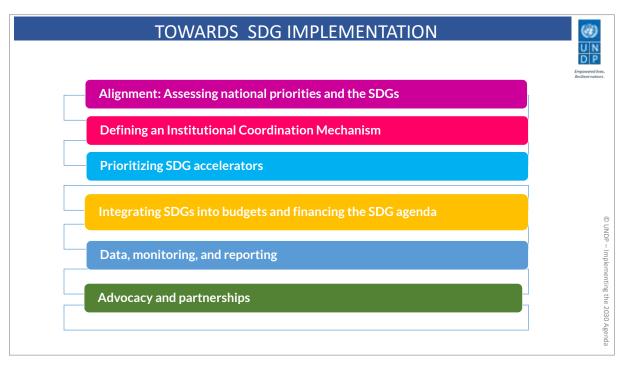
- The principle of 'leaving no one behind' advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.

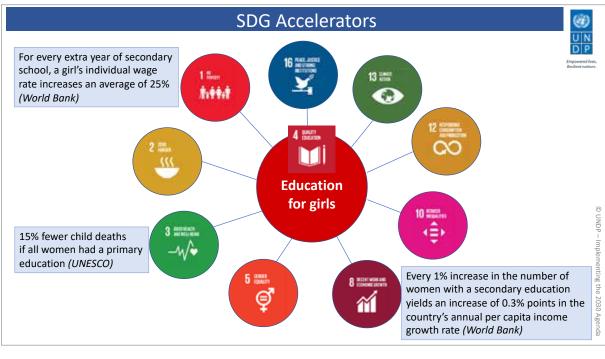
© UNDP — Implementing the 2030

SDG Interlinkages

Country International title 2020 Agenda

SDGs overview





SDG Linkages to G20 Priorities













































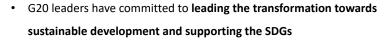




SDG Linkages to G20 Priorities







In 2016, the G20 adopted the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to contribute to efforts to achieve the SDGs



G20 collective action is framed around 15 areas that directly link to the SDGs cutting across economic, social and environmental dimensions



























































SDGs overview

SDG Linkages to G20 Priorities





Some of these areas include:

- Agriculture, food security & nutrition (SDG 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15)
- **Human Resources Development & Employment (SDG 4, 5, 8)**
- **Energy** (SDG 7, 9, 12, 13)
- **Anti-corruption (SDG 16)**
- **Climate Finance & Green Finance (SDG 13)**
- Health (SDG 1, 3, 5)

























SDG Linkages to G20 Priorities





The G20 Action Plan also includes cross-cutting areas for action:

- · Gender Mainstreaming
- Protection of the planet and its natural resources
- Means of Implementation finance, technology, capacity development









































Multiple entry points for CSO engagement. These are broadly classified under the following: • role in SDG-based development planning • role in SDG implementation • role in SDG monitoring and reporting

SDGs overview

Role of CSO's in SDG-based development planning CSOs can contribute to the **translation of SDGs** into national and subnational development goals. perform an advocacy function and raise awareness promote participation of citizens in planning contribute to the localization of SDGs

CSOs can contribute to the implementation of SDGs at national and subnational

Role of CSO's in SDG implementation

- contribute to the provision of services and filling service delivery gaps
- contribute as a funding provider

levels:



Role of CSO's in monitoring and reporting

U N D P

CSOs can contribute to **monitoring and reporting** of progress on the SDGs:

- monitoring SDG progress by providing additional data to track progress on SDG implementation. (data can complement official data)
- reporting on SDG progress, either by participating in national SDG reporting processes or by preparing shadow SDG reports
- assuming a watchdog function to ensure accountability of governments and other actors (including themselves)

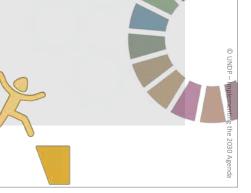


Challenges constraining the role of CSOs



Key factors constraining the role of CSOs in achieving the SDGs

- Lack of legal frameworks (the enabling environment)
- · Weak institutional capacity
- Low awareness of SDGs by CSOs
- The CSO programming framework not aligned with SDGs
- Limited partnerships for SDG achievement





SDGs overview



CSO Engagement



"If you want to go far go together"

The world needs civil society organizations as partners to achieve the SDGs by 2030

-- in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting.

© UNDP-I	
mplement	
ting the 2030 Agenda	
nda	



مدخل الى مكافحة الفساد

أركان السبلاني رئيس المستشارين الفنيين الإقليمي مكافحة الفساد وتعزيز النزاهة في البلدان العربية برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنماني

المضمون



- مفهوم "الفساد"
- الإطار القانوني الدولي لمكافحة الفساد
- قراءة تحليلية في تطور جهود مكافحة الفساد وواقعها وأفاقها

Breakout Session: Anti-Corruption

مفهوم الفساد



- تمرين أول
- العناصر الثلاثة المكونة لمفهوم "الفساد" من المنظور العلمي
 - ✓ وجود "سلطة قرار" ممنوحة لشخص ما
 - ✓ الإنحراف في ممارسة السلطة الممنوحة
 - ✓ قصد الإنتفاع الشخصي
 - تمرین ثان
 - الأهمية المزدوجة لمكافحة الفساد
 - ٧ غاية + وسيلة
 - قائمة بذاتها + مندمجة بغيرها

الإطار الدولى



- إتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد
 - التدابير الوقائية
 - ✓ التجريم وإنفاذ القانون
 - ٧ التعاون الدولي
 - ✓ إسترداد الموجودات
 - إتفاقيات دولية وإقليمية مكمّلة
- مبادرات متخصصة وتوصيات دولية
 - ✓ مثال: مجموعة العشرين





Breakout Session: Anti-Corruption





- كيف نفسر التقدم المحدود في جهود مكافحة الفساد عموما؟
 - ✓ تطور الفساد وحداثة التجربة المتخصصة في مكافحته
 - ✓ ضعف الإرادة السياسية
 - ✓ محدودية القدرات الفنية
 - ✓ خلل في الخيارات الاستراتيجية
 - مقاربة زجرية
 - مقاربة شمولية
 - مقاربة مركزية
 - مقاربة غير قائمة على البيانات





Breakout Session: Climate Change

United Nations Development Programme

G20 Local NGOs Prep Bootcamp, 9th September 2019, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Planetary Resilience and the G20: Climate Priorities for the 2020 Summit

Dr. Walid Ali, Regional Climate Change Specialist (<u>walid.ali@undp.org</u>) and **Mr. Stephen Gitonga**, Regional Sustainable Energy Specialist (<u>stephen.gitonga@undp.org</u>),

On Behalf of

Dr. Kishan Khoday, Regional Team Leader

Climate Change, DRR, Energy and Environment, United Nations Development Programme kishan.khoday@undp.org





UNDP: Accelerating SDGs Achievement

Building on our country cooperation since 1966, and our **presence today in over 170 countries**, UNDP serves as a platform for integrated solutions on the 2030 Agenda.

UNDP is the UN's largest implementor of grant assistance for climate change and the environment. Today we implement over \$4 billion in grant projects in over 140 countries to help achieve the environment SDGs, and global agreements on climate change, ozone layer, biodiversity, desertification, water, and toxic chemicals.



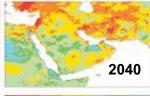


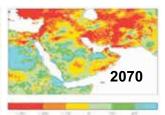




Climate Change and the Future of Development







At current rates of carbon emissions, world average temperatures may rise 3C-5C above pre-industrial levels by end of this century - an unprecedented risk to development, generating social vulnerability, inequality, poverty, and mass displacement

4



Climate Trends

Today over 2 billion people are poor or near-poor and face persistent vulnerabilities. Climate change is a major source of this vulnerability.

By 2030 over 100 million people could fall back into extreme poverty owing to climate change, and over 200 million more people could be displaced in coming decades as a result of more frequent and severe climatic disasters.



Climate Action

2020 sees the start of the commitment period under the **Paris Agreement** and NDC national climate plans. A major focus for 2020 will be on accelerating pathways to zero net emissions globally by 2050, and rapidly enhancing adaptive capacities for the most climate vulnerable countries.

G20 economies are home to 75% of global GHG emissions, thus pivotal for more ambitious climate action. The G20 is also key for global finance for adaptation in vulnerable countries, with G20 developed country members having committed to scale-up climate finance to \$100 billion per year by 2020 onwards.

G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group

Argentine G20 Presidency in 2018 created G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group (CSWG), focused on 3 topics:

- Adaptation to climate change and extreme weather with a focus on resilient infrastructure
- Long-term emission reduction strategies
- Aligning international climate finance to NDC implementation and to long-term emission reduction strategies

G20 Climate Adaptation Work Programme (2018-2019)

Objective: Sharing country experiences and promoting enhanced efforts for adaptation and resilience-building at home and in partner countries.

- Promote mainstreaming adaptation and resilience in national development planning processes.
- Promote adaptation efforts and cooperation on adaptation and resilience within the G20 and beyond.
- Enhance adaptive capacity by sharing best practices for adaptation and encouraging investment planning.
- Bring experts together to share capacities in interdisciplinary research, **prediction and response** to extreme events.
- Build on existing international outcomes, agreements and initiatives to enhance adaptation efforts and scale up resilience of people and sectors.

G20 and Climate Finance

Building on the previous G20 Green Finance Study Group, a new **G20 Sustainable Finance Study Group** was established under the 2018 Argentine Presidency. Key issues include **positive environmental impacts from G20 member investments**, and **scaling up private investment** for green infrastructure, technology and business models.

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors mandated the Group to develop and assess options for voluntary adoption by G20 members of actions to **green the financial system** via regulatory reforms and deploying new forms of financing via capital markets, equity/venture capital, etc.

G20 and Climate Finance

Sovereign Wealth Funds have emerged as a particularly important group of investors for climate action. In recent times, the SWFs from Saudi Arabia (the Public Investment Fund), Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Qatar, New Zealand and Norway jointly established the One Planet SWF Working Group, and issued in 2018 a Joint Framework to guide their actions.

With combined **\$3** trillion in assets, the group aims to do their part in the fight against climate change by scaling up their global investments in companies that factor climate risks into their strategies. This is in recognition of the financial risks posed to SWFs if warming breaches the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal, and the unique role SWFs can play to accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy.

Climate Action: Ideas for the 2020 G20 Summit

- 1. Build on initial outputs of the **G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group** to empower its role, from initial country case studies produced thus far, to actions and investments that help accelerate NDC climate plans in G20 members and beyond, including partnership with global NDC support programmes.
- 2. Extend the **G20 Climate Adaptation Work Programme** into 2020-2022, with a focus on catalyzing investments in resilient infrastructure and promoting policies that mobilize private actors for NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Climate Action: Ideas for the 2020 G20 Summit

- 3. As a Saudi legacy from the G20 Summit, develop and launch a new Saudi led Global Partnership on Climate-Resilient Human Development in developing countries, and address prevention and recovery needs of disaster-displaced communities in vulnerable countries.
- 4. As a Saudi legacy from the G20 Summit, develop and launch KSA's first **National Climate Adaptation Plan** focused on climate resilient water systems, infrastructure and cities in KSA.



Latest Energy Trends

Sustainable energy is accelerating at an unprecedented pace, with solar PV prices down 80% in recent years, strategic policy shifts, new business models and other factors

Improvement in energy intensity in industry, which reduced intensity 2.7% per year since 2010. Progress more modest in transport, residential and power sectors.

But recent years saw only a **small increase in the share of sustainable energy** in the global mix, as energy demand and emissions continue to rise; 2018 setting a new record.

Meanwhile over **1 billion people still lack access** to electricity, with decentralized off-grid solutions getting more attention in poor, excluded and displaced communities.

G20 Energy Transition Working Group

The G20 Energy Transitions Working Group focuses on energy security, access and efficiency and the transition to **lower carbon energy** systems. It is a major focus of the G20 Japan Presidency in 2019.

Members promote markets for energy commodities and technologies, including **investment and innovation in cleaner technologies** to transform energy systems and decarbonize the energy sector by 2050.

G20 Energy Transition Working Group

Focus areas:

- share **best practices in energy transitions** on energy market design, energy security and the role of fossil fuels
- foster private investment by enabling policies and regulatory frameworks that reduce investor risk
- stimulate innovative financing, including green bonds, leverage MDBs and multilateral climate finance institutions
- accelerate innovation in sustainable energy technologies to be SDG aligned, through research and development
- scale-up renewable energy by accelerating deployment of renewables in transport, heating/cooling and industry

G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme

G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme is its **first longterm framework for energy efficiency,** providing a basis for comprehensive, flexible, and resourced actions through voluntary collaboration of G20 members to reduce energy intensity of growth.

Japan G20 Presidency in 2019 will focus on **sustainable energy innovation**. Its goal is to accelerate the rate of energy intensity improvement by 2030 and expand sectoral coverage through standards in industry, transport and buildings.

Energy: Ideas for the 2020 G20 Summit

- 1. Focus **G20** Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP) on accelerating global progress on energy efficiency in key sectors where achievement gaps exist, and where KSA has engaged, such as buildings, cooling, desalination.
- Showcase KSAs National Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP), the Kingdom's flagship initiative to reduce energy intensity of growth, and accelerate the transition to a sustainable energy economy under SDGs and Vision 2030.

Energy: Ideas for the 2020 G20 Summit

- 3. As Saudi legacy from G20 Summit, launch new G20 Renewable Energy Acceleration Platform as a framework for comprehensive, voluntary actions on solar energy expansion by G20 members, with a view to:
- exchanging best practices on catalyzing transition to a sustainable energy economy
- fostering private investment to accelerate renewables in sectors like buildings, heating/cooling, water
- stimulating innovative finance, green bonds and sukuk
- accelerating innovation in use of solar technologies to achieve co-benefits for SDGs on poverty, gender, water
- 4. As Saudi legacy from G20 Summit, launch report capturing expanding nature of **KSA's Renewable Energy Investments in Developing Countries.**

Energy: Ideas for the 2020 G20 Summit

- 5. As Saudi legacy from G20 Summit, develop and launch Global Partnership on Energy Access in Fragile States:
- Mobilize G20 members expertise, technology and finance to address import role of energy in achieving stability and recovery in conflict- and disaster-affected countries
- Promote decentralized energy to meet basic needs of communities displaced by conflicts and disasters
- Deploy solar solutions for resilience of critical social services (schools, clinics, orphanages) in crisis settings
- Support innovation for energy solutions that help regenerate livelihoods and small businesses for crisisaffected communities





Closing the green finance gap



A major emphasis of the project is to explore innovative finance solutions for scaling up climate action in a way that brings benefits across the SDGs and supports resilience in fragile contexts.



Working with financial sector actors towards market transformation, identifying opportunities for scaling up green finance. Support for design of bankable projects for scaled-up investments, and enactment of new climate risk finance approaches.



This will also support sustainability of results after the life of the project, by establishing multi-partner platforms for climate finance.





Mobilizing public and private banks, insurers, private finance, IFIs, impact investors, Islamic finance, loan guarantees philanthropists, crowd funding, and other sources of innovative finance

Key Results



Developing capacities to take climate action under NDCs in a way that helps achieve co-benefits across the SDGs on poverty, gender, ecosystems and peace



Strengthening regional cooperation to address gaps in use of science, data and socio-ecological systems theory to better manage multi-dimensional risks and converging drivers of change



Building national leadership and local capacities to integrate climate measures in SDG strategies and crisis prevention/recovery plans



Mobilizing partnerships with banking, insurance and investment sectors to expand innovative finance to close the green finance gap



Country innovation grants to address climate risks to critical ecosystems and prevent displacement, loss of livelihoods

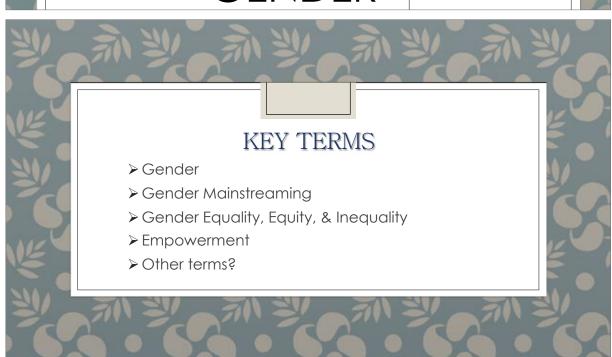


Country innovation grants to promote solar solutions for crisis-affected communities

Group Discussion Questions

- In the Context of the G20, what is the best way Foundations could effectively contribute to implementing sustainable development priorities in the region?
- What are the existing opportunities for Foundations to contribute to sustainable development in the region?
- Identify one innovative partnership with Foundations that could start the process of implementing G20 priorities in the region.

GENDER



Definition of Gender

Gender vs. Sex



A Biological Characteristic

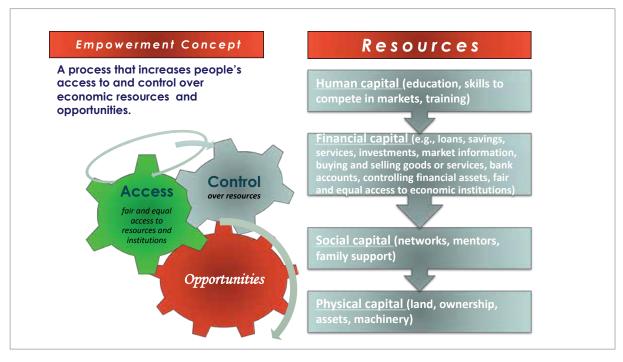
Does not change across time and space. Universal: same all over the world

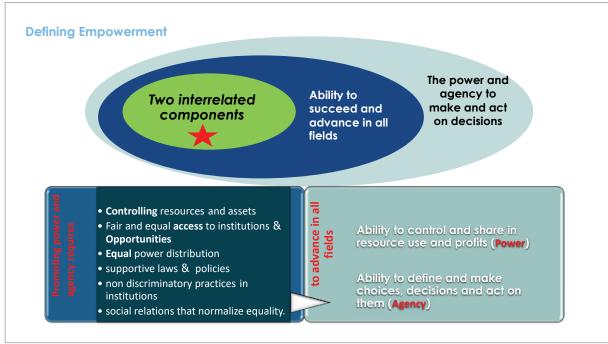


A Social Characteristic

Gender role can be affected by social class religion, region, race, ethnicity

It is about how power and decision making is used and shared





Gender Equality

It does not mean that women and men have to become the <u>same</u>, but that their <u>rights</u>, <u>responsibilities and</u> <u>opportunities</u> will not depend on whether they are born male or female.

all human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their **personal abilities** and **make choices** without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles, or prejudices.

Gender Equity

Means <u>fairness</u> of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs.

In the development context, a gender equity goal often requires built-in measures to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages of women.

Does Equality Mean
Justice? Which is Equal;
Which is Justice



Which is Equal; Which is Justice

Gender Mainstreaming

- Is a strategy for making women's, as well as men's, concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.
- Gender mainstreaming should be done in all areas and at all levels in society.



International frameworks for gender equality

CEDAW (1980) is the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - the international human rights treaty that focuses specifically on equality between women and men in all areas of life. CEDAW was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. It defines discrimination against women on a universal basis, forming an important bill of rights for women worldwide.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995: The Platform for Action imagines a world where each woman and girl can exercise her freedoms and choices, and realize all her rights, such as to live free from violence, to go to school, to participate in decisions and to earn equal pay for equal work.

This convention's purpose is to codify a basic international standard for women's political rights.

to the Consent of Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage, and Registration of Marriages (1964)

This convention requires the establishment of a minimum age for marriage by law, ensures the registration of marriage and reaffirms mutual consent for marriage by both parties.

This convention states that women and children are often the victims of wars, civil unrest, and other emergency situations that cause them to suffer. Furthermore, it enshrines women and children's rights, such as access to food, shelter, and medical care in emergency situations.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979) This convention is thought of as an international women's bill of rights.

It is a defining document in gender equality work.

The Optional Protocol is a subsidiary agreement to the CEDAW. It does not establish any new rights, but rather allows the rights guaranteed in the CEDAW to be enforced.

The Istanbul Convention is the first legally-binding instrument that criminalizes violence against women. This convention creates a legal framework and approach to combat violence against women and focuses on preventing domestic violence, protecting victims and prosecuting accused offenders.

The Paris Agreement constitutes a breakthrough; for the first time, a Climate Treaty in its Preamble commits Parties, to promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, as well as on gender equality, and the empowerment of women. The Agreement also mandates gender-responsive adaptation actions and capacity-building activities.

Women at Work in G20 countries: Progress and policy action

This year, the G20 meeting focused on issues including $\,$

- The global economy
- Trade and investment
- The environment
- Innovation
- Employment
- Women's empowerment
- Development.



Women at Work in G20 countries: Progress and policy action



Policy Packages:

Promotion of policy packages combining different and mutually-reinforcing measures - greater emphasis on targets/results



The Quality of Data: Stronger emphasis on improving the quality of data; monitoring and assessment of policies; establishment of dedicated, advisory bodies



Gender Equality
Work: Growing reliance
on 'whole of
government' approaches
to advance gender
equality at work

National gender equality plans/ programmes are more integrated and results-driven

Better and equal pay for women

STEM studies (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), including from early childhood, and STEM occupational trajectories for young women

Targets or quotas to increase women's representation at the top

Targets to reduce women's and men's concentration in female- and male-dominated sectors or occupations

Fair assessment of the value of "women's jobs", e.g. through pay transparency; gender pay audits; proactive equal pay legislation; minimum wages

In-depth diagnostics of the gender pay gap and future trends in the light of a changing world of

Women's access to and return to the labour market



Support women through work-life transitions: (e. g. women's return to work after child-birth or long-term unemployment; change in jobs): re-skilling, including in basic digital skills, and promoting lifelong learning and distance programmes, vocational training, job counselling, child benefits and childcare



Removal of legal barriers



women's entrepreneurship



challenge gender stereotypes and social norms

G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment

Principle 5: Integrating Social Considerations in Infrastructure Investment

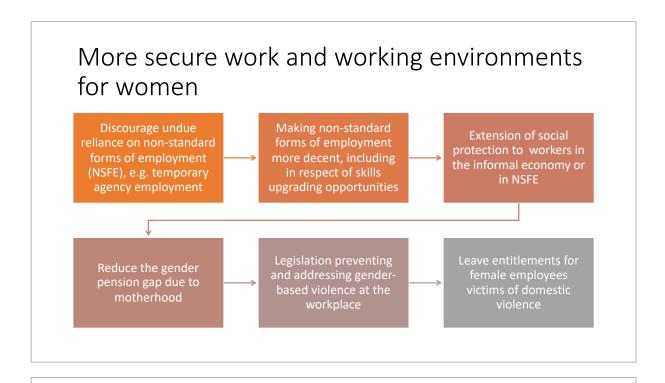
- How infrastructure facilitates women's economic empowerment through equal access to jobs, including well-paying jobs, and opportunities created by infrastructure investments.
- Women's rights should be respected in labor market participation and workplace requirements, including skills training and occupational safety and health policies.

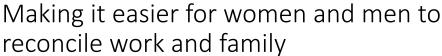
G20 #eSkills4Girls Initiative - Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WeFi)

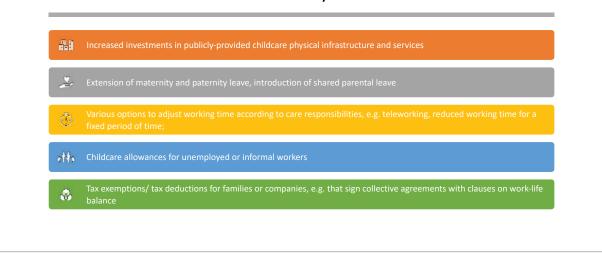
- Overcome the gender digital divide
- Encourages women entrepreneurs to use advanced technology and improve access to capital, technical assistance and investment to start-up or grow their own business.
- Address discriminatory norms and attitudes against women and girls in STEM fields and Promote the active participation of girls and women

Education for resilient and inclusive future

- promote inclusive quality education for all girls and women as both recipients and active participants and decision-makers in the promotion, design, delivery and evaluation of education.
- equal opportunities in accessing and completing quality education
- appropriate infrastructure and that it is free from gender-based discrimination and stereotypes.
- address other challenges such as eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children.









- Strengthening long-term care and care leave provision.
- Ensuring access to non-standard forms of employment do not weaken employment rights.
- Promoting entrepreneurship for women.
- Tackling gender segregation by occupation.
- Improving the evidence base on gender gaps in the labour market



C20 Working Groups













Anti-Corruption Education

Environment, Climate and Energy Gender

Global Health

Infrastructure



International Financial Architecture



Labor, Business and Human Rights

The Objective of C20: Human Rights, Gender equality and woman's empowerment

To generate spaces to discuss and build high-level policy papers to be presented to the G20 in order to influence it.

Global character

Predictability

Transparency

Independence

Collaboration

Human Rights, Gender equality and woman's empowerment

Inclusiveness

Continuity

Identify existing inequalities, forms of discrimination and other human rights violations, and strongly request G20 Governments to tackle them, promoting the empowerment of women and girls, men and boys both at country and global level.

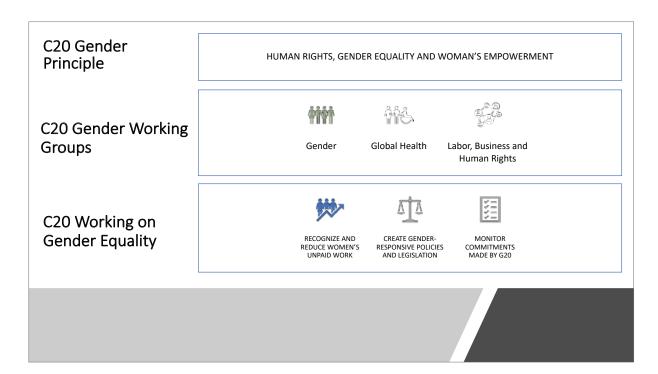
For women to realize their full potential, policies and programs across sectors should be designed with gender equality in mind. Acknowledging and promoting women's economic contributions are essential to achieving the G20 goal of boosting the world's economy by an additional 2 percent of GDP over the next five years.

The C20 Gender Working Group is dedicated to promoting the mainstreaming of gender equality into the G20 agenda and all its processes.

Will strive to ensure that the <u>processes fully guarantees the promotion and protection of human rights</u>, especially of women, girls.

Will work with diverse actors to bring them together on a <u>common</u> platform, focusing on identifying the <u>main</u> obstacles, and carrying out proposals to eliminate inequalities and combat discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation; and guarantee access to rights and full economic, social, and political participation of all people in an equitable manner.

With the launch of the Women 20 (W20) during the Turkish Presidency in 2015, leaders have given a strong signal that <u>strengthening gender equality</u> will be an important focus area of the G20 for years to come.



Outline

"CLOSING THE GENDER GAP FOR NEW PROSPERITY

W20



reduce the gender gap in labor force participation by 25 percent by 2025 during the 2020 G20.



Close the digital gender gap



Empower women owned-/led-business



Gender equality in schools and workplaces



End all forms of violence against women

C20 & W20 are jointly calling upon G20 leaders to:



RECOGNIZE AND MINIMIZE WOMEN'S UNPAID CARE WORK



ESTABLISH LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO ELIMINATE WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION



SET UP AND FINANCE INDEPENDENT MECHANISMS AND FRAMEWORKS



TAKE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NETWORKS



UNLEASH THE ECONOMIC POWER OF WOMEN BY LOWERING THEIR TAX BURDEN



SUPPORT WOMEN-OWNED MICRO- SMALL-AND MEDIUM-ENTERPRISES AND INNOVATION



Why gender equality matters across all SDGs?





Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- ✓ Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- ✓ End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- ✓ Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- ✓ Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- ✓ Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- ✓ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- ✓ Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Globally, there are 122 women aged 25-34 for every 100 men of the same age group living in extreme poverty



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

In nearly two thirds of countries, women are more likely than men to report food insecurity



Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

Globally, about 303,000 women died from pregnancy-related causes in 2015, resulting in a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 216 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Despite recent progress, girls continue to face significant disadvantages in education: As many as 48.1 per cent remain out of school in some regions



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

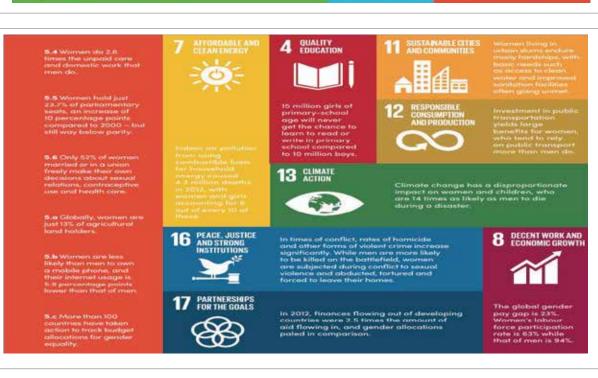
More than half of all households globally rely on solid fuels that put women's health and livelihoods at risk



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Globally, the labour force participation rate among prime working-age women (aged 25–54) stands at 63% compared to 94% among their male counterparts, with stark variations across regions







How are the G20, C20 and the SDGs Commitments on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Related?

Principle/ Component	G20	C20	SDG
"Globally, 303,000 women died from pregnancy-related causes in 2015. The rate of death is declining much too slowly to achieve Target3.1."	✓ Continue work in support of coordinated responses to global health issues to advance progress towards the SDGs	✓ From a human rights perspective, comprehensive health includes access to reasonable services, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, free and systematic vaccination, plus prevention and treatment of communicable and non- communicable diseases. ✓ Access to universal health and individual welfare will only be achieved through governments and communities involvement in the strengthening of health systems and substantial financial support.	 ✓ Biological differences between wome and men—as well as socially determined differences in their ights, roles and responsibilities— undermine the health and well-being of women and girls. ✓ Lack of control over resources, gender based violence, the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, longer working hours and unhealthy work conditions all impede on women's ability to lead healthy lives. ✓ Gender norms and biases shape how women's health needs are perceived by themselves and by others. At the health systems level, for example, identification and support fo women who have been victims of violence is often inadequate.

Principle/ Component	G20	C20	SDG
Education 15 million girls of primary school age will never get the chance to learn to read or write in primary school compared to 10 million boys.	 ✓ Role of vocational education and training, quality apprenticeship in integrating young people into the labor market ✓ Promote digital literacy and digital skills in all forms of education and life-long learning. ✓ Improve women's access to labor markets through provision of quality education and training ✓ Support infrastructure, public services and social protection policies and legal reforms ✓ Initiative #eSkills4Girls which aims at overcoming the gender digital divide 	✓ Educational justice and social inclusion in an increasingly complex world. ✓ Education for girls and women in crisis should be given priority promoted in formal, non-formal, informal educational settings for achieving SDGs	✓ SDG 4 broadens the focus from equal access to primary education to cover the quality of education and opportunitie for lifelong learning at all ages, with particular implications for women and girls.

Principle/ Component	G20	C20	SDG
Gender Equality "Women do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do."	✓ More needs to be done on the Brisbane commitment to reduce the gender gap in labor force participation ✓ Promote initiatives aimed at ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and gender-based violence ✓ Promote women's economic empowerment.	✓ Identifying the main obstacles and carrying out proposals to eliminate inequalities and combat discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation ✓ Guarantee access to rights and full economic, social, and political participation of all people in an equitable manner. ✓ Promote the empowerment of women and girls, men and boys both at country and global level.	and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life ✓ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights ✓ Undertake reforms to give women equal rights





Saudi Arabia has outlined the following fiscal, structural and monetary strategies in its comprehensive Growth Strategy:



 NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OSH)



• NATIONAL LABOUR GATEWAY PROGRAM (TAQAT)



• EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



• IMPROVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



 BOOST FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION



• ENHANCE LOGISTICS SERVICES — BUILDING A UNIQUE REGIONAL LOGISTICAL HUB.



• IMPROVE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY What are Saudi Arabia commitments in the W20 on gender equality and women empowerment?

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia & W20

To commit the goals of W20 in accordance with the final communiqué of the G20 Summit:

01

Increase the participation of women in labor market

02

Ensure the financial integration of women

03

Ensure the digital integration of women

04

Promote Rural women's development

- has systematically and transparently monitored the implementation of its employment plan, specifically female and youth goals.
- has taken actions to improve public sector transparency and integrity, however, did not address private sector transparency and integrity.
- taken actions to improve both private and public sector integrity, however little has been done to address
 public sector transparency, and no steps have been taken to address private sector transparency

UNICEF 245

UNICEF Perspective on G20 Priorities: Early Childhood Development



unicef for every child

- From the smoke and ashes of World War II, a refugee crisis emerged unlike any the world had seen. Out of this destruction, UNICEF was created to ease the burden of the world's most vulnerable children.
- We are active in more than 190 countries and territories through country programmes and National Committees.
- We work to strengthen the rights of children through: child protection and inclusion, child survival, and education.

246 UNICEF

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was the first instrument to incorporate the complete range of international human rights— including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights as well as aspects of humanitarian law.

The articles of the Convention may be grouped into the following categories of rights and a set of guiding principles.

Guiding Principles. The guiding principles of the Convention include non-discrimination; adherence to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and the right to participate. They represent the underlying requirements for any and all rights to be realized.

Survival and Development Rights. They include rights to adequate food, shelter, clean water, formal education, primary health care, leisure and recreation, cultural activities and information about their rights.

Protection Rights. These rights include protection from all forms of child abuse, neglect, exploitation and cruelty, including the right to special protection in times of war and protection from abuse in the criminal justice system.

Participation Rights. Children are entitled to the freedom to express opinions and to have a say in matters affecting their social, economic, religious, cultural and political life.



UNICEF 247 ____

Is this statement TRUE or FALSE?

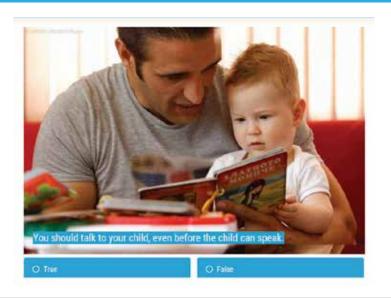


ANSWER: FALSE

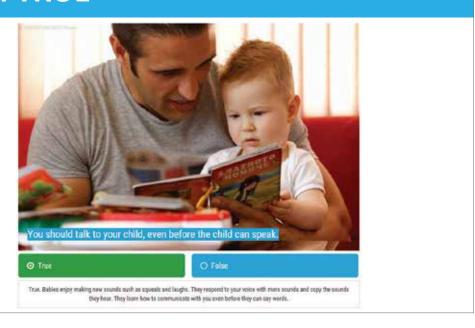


UNICEF UNICEF

Is this statement TRUE or FALSE?



ANSWER: TRUE



UNICEF 249

Is this statement TRUE or FALSE?



ANSWER: FALSE



250 UNICEF

1. Why is ECD important?



2. The Basics?

• What age cohort are we talking about?

Can apply to children from 0-8. But important to consider different age groups, such as:

- ☐ The first 1000 days;
- □ Pre-primary years;
- □And then 6-8.

What do we mean by "development"?

"The process of acquiring skills and abilities during this age period – across the domains of cognition, language, motor, social and emotional development – which helps us to think, solve problems, communicate, express our emotions and form relationships." In short: the foundation for human capital formation.

UNICEF 251

3. Pathways for Early Childhood Development



'Nurturing Care'

Behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge that address:

- √ caregiving
- ✓ stimulation (e.g., talking, singing and playing)
- ✓ responsiveness (e.g., early bonding, secure attachment, trust and sensitive communication);
- ✓ safety (e.g., routines, protection from violence, abuse, neglect, harm and environmental pollution).

4. "What" to do and "How" it can be done. Multisectoral intervention packages Caring for the Early Learning & Family Support & First 1,000 Days Protection Strengthening Service delivery platforms Health & nutrition **Education Protection** Preschools Health centres/ Child care centres Social protection platforms clinics (health, child protection and Schools Nutrition counselling · Home visiting Social welfare system Work place Hospitals

252 UNICEF

5. Intervention Packages

☐First 1,000 Days

- Immunization and well-baby visits (including tips for caregivers re. stimulation, positive interactions, and emotional attachment);
- Early initiation and promotion of breastfeeding and responsive feeding.

Early Learning and Protection

- Quality child care, preschool and/or pre-primary care;
- Hygiene practice;
- Education to teachers on early health, growth and development, support to parents on stimulation and positive parenting.

☐ Caring for the Caregiver: Multigenerational Nurturing Care

- Peer-to-peer support;
- Social services;
- Prevention and management of mental health;
- Positive parenting.

☐ Family Support and Strengthening

- Family friendly policies (parental leave, sick child leave, breastfeeding support);
- Positive parenting and responsive parenting skills building.

6. An example for intervention: "Serve and Return" through play



UNICEF 253 _

7. As second example: Care for Child Development 3. As sections to benefity have the correct plays and communication with the child. As a cach have he or the dishibit to child a developing Liviture to the answer. 4. Now do you go pixy with within the child a developing Liviture to the answer. 5. Now do you go pixy your child is havening? 6. Now do you go pix your child is havening? 6. Now do you go pix your child is havening? 6. Advise the corrective or plays and communication activities to diswift the child of benefity. 6. Advise the corrective or plays and communication activities to diswift the child of benefity. 6. Advise the corrective or plays and communication activities to diswift the child of benefity. 6. Advise the corrective or plays and communication activities to diswift the child of benefity. 6. Do on antificing appropriate for the child of benefity and communication for the corrective to the child of benefity to the child. 6. One the child is the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective the correction of the corrective to the child of any and communication for the corrective to the child of any and communication for the correction of the correction o

8. ECD and the G-20 presidencies

- Managed to recognize the critical importance of investing in early childhood development.
- ECD Action Network (ECDAN co-launched by UNICEF and the World Bank and eventually include inclusive ECD policies.

How do we take ECD to the next level?

- Equitable and Sustainable Financing how do we ensure every child receives quality early childhood interventions.
- How do we strengthen/improve the quality of the ECD "workforce".
- How do we continue to collect data on what countries are making difference for children?
- Family Friendly Policies

UNICEF UNICEF

9. ECD and the Sustainable Development Goals Out of the sum of th

255





Global employment and social trends and possible areas for the G20 in 2020

The Civil Society Engagement Group (C20)
Preparatory Bootcamp for Saudi Non-profits

Riyadh, 9 September 2019

About the ILO



https://vimeo.com/287679305

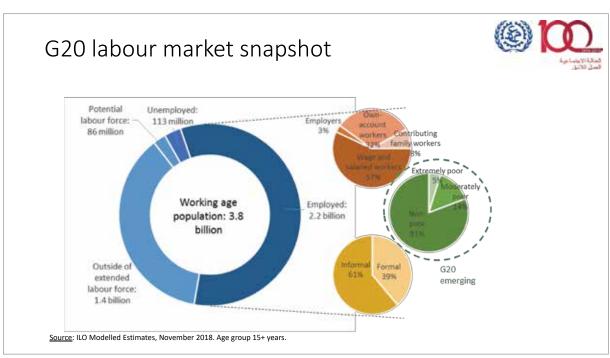
256

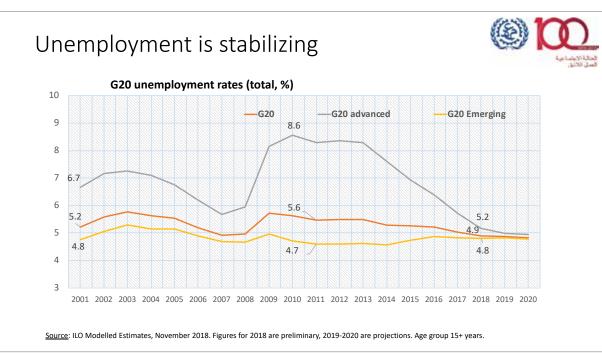


About the ILO "...labour is not a commodity..." "...universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice..." 1944: The Philadelphia Declaration 1919: Global social contract between governments, workers and employers Tripartism



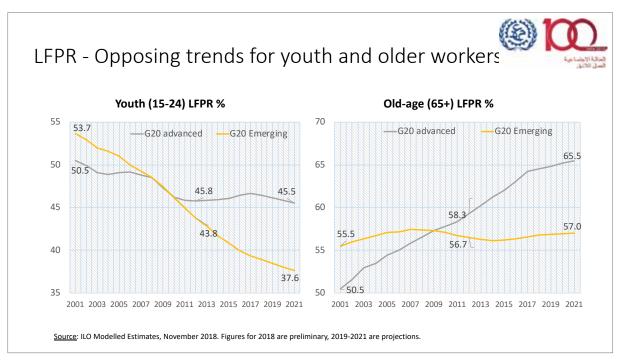
I. G20 labour market snapshot







Growing concern for youth NEET **Unemployment rate** 20 40 -G20 advanced -G20 Emerging 19 35 18.0 18 30 17 16 20 15 15 14 13.6 10 13.5 12.6 13 13.0 12 0 11 10.7 10 G20 G20 advanced G20 Emerging 2016 2019 2001 2007 2010 2013 ■ 2009 ■ 2019 Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, November 2018. Figures for 2018 are preliminary, 2019-2020 are projections. Age group 15-24 years.

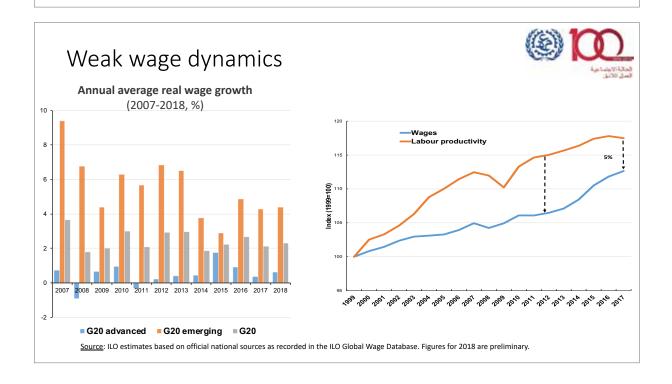


259



Gender participation gap remains Male vs female labour force participation rates, % 35.0 +7% **2009 2019** 30.0 25.0 -30% 20.0 15.0 10.0 5.0 0.0 G20 Emerging G20 advanced

Source: ILO Modelled Estimates, November 2018. Age group 15+ years.

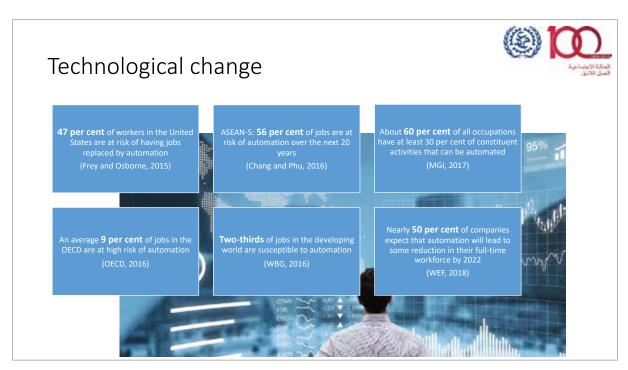


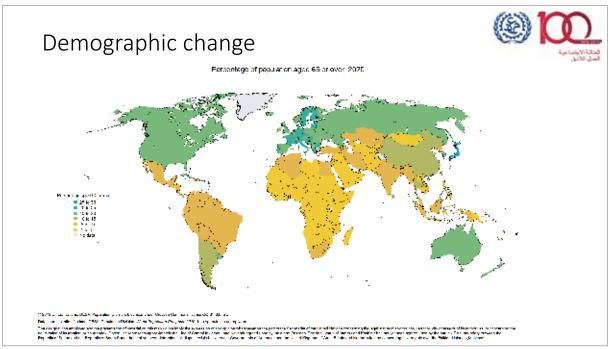


Gender Pay Gap persists Gender Pay Gap (factor weighted mean) Gender Pay Gap (factor weighted



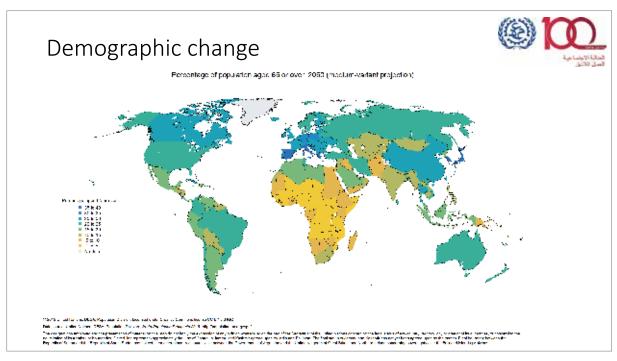
II. Future drivers (selection)

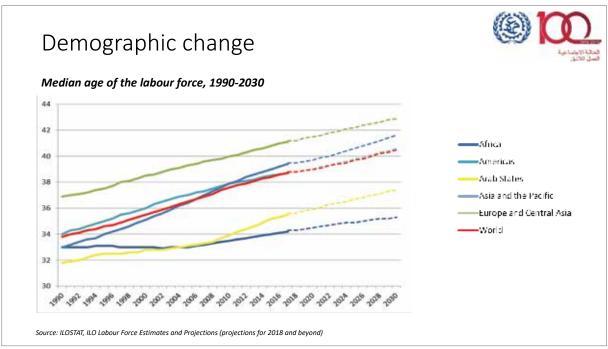




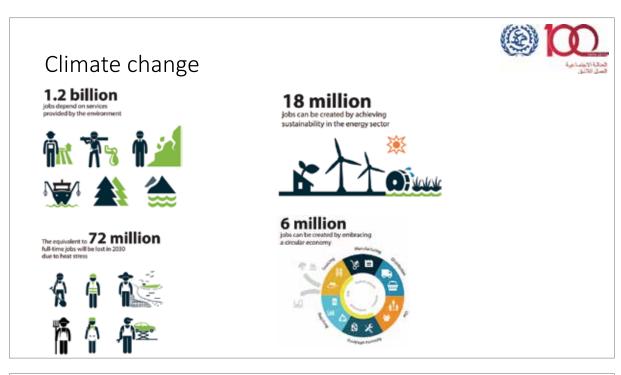
262





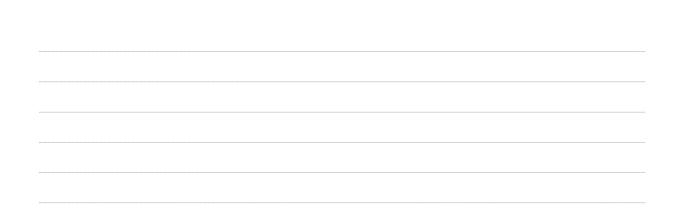




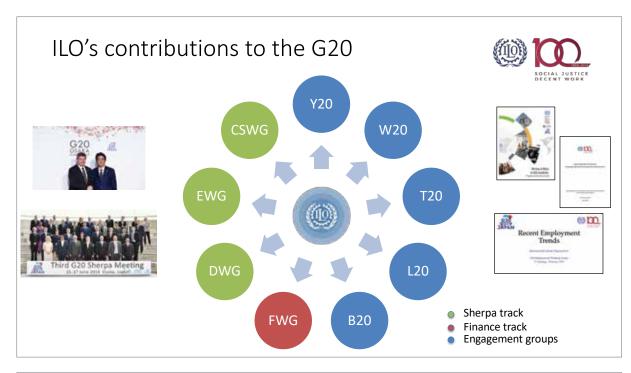




III. Possible areas for the G20 in 2020







Suggested approach

Strengthen institutions and policies that support people and businesses through transitions

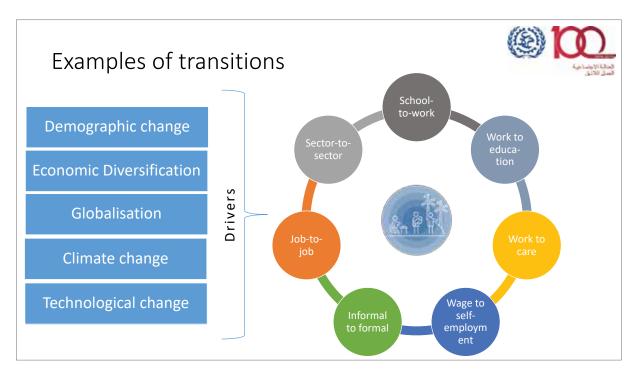
- > Expand people's choices
- Provide security to cope with change



...effective measures to support people through the transitions they will face throughout their working lives...

ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work





School-to-work transition



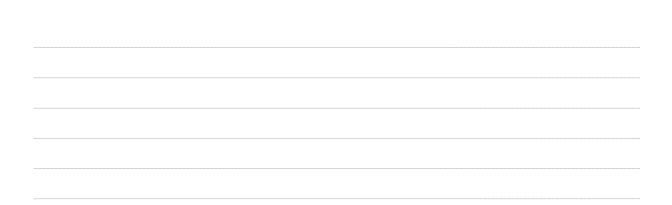
Youth unemployment is on average $2.5\ times$ higher than overall unemployment

About 21% of youth in the G20 is neither in education, employment or training (NEET)

G20 Advanced: 11%
G20 Emerging: 35%
Saudi Arabia: 26%
10%
7%



<u>Policy areas</u>: employment content of growth; second chance programmes; public employment services (career guidance, mentoring); entrepreneurial skills; active labour market programmes; role of the private sector; gender equality; apprenticeships



266



Lifecycle transitions





Retirement

Global average life expectancy increased by 5.5 years between 2000 and 2016*

 * average duration of working life has increased from 33

years in 2000 to 36 years in 2017**

<u>Policy areas</u>: active labour market policies; lifelong learning; public and private employment services; social dialogue and collective bargaining; social protection systems; gender equality; care economy and care work; HRD policies

*) WHO

**) EUROSTAT

Transitions resulting from economic restructuring





- Technological change (AI, digitalisation, robotisation)
- Greening and transition to a low-carbon economy
- Formal and paid employment
- Economic cycles

3 to 14% of the global workforce will need to switch occupational categories by 2030*

54% of all employees will require significant reskilling and upskilling by 2022**

<u>Policy areas</u>: pro-employment macroeconomic policies; training and skills development; active labour market policies; social dialogue; social protection; gender equality; vulnerable groups and left-behind regions

*) MGI (2017) Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained: Workforce Transitions in a Time of Automation **) WEF (2017) The Future of Jobs Report 2018.

ILO

Pillars of a human-centred agenda





Educational and training system

- Lifelong learning entitlement
- Access to quality education and training

Social protection system

- (Un-)employment and health insurance
- Pension
- · HR leave policies

Labour market institutions

- Public employment services
- Active labour market policies
- · Fostering equality





- Many challenges and opportunities for G20 countries
- Working towards a brighter future of work for all
- Increasing number of labour market transitions
- Human-centred approach towards the future of work:
 - Increasing investment in people's capabilities
 - Increasing investment in the institutions of work
 - Increasing investment in decent and sustainable work





Thank you شکرا جزیلا



http://ilo.org/fow



https://ilo.org/100/ar/



http://ilo.org/g20



http://ilo.org/100



مرحباً.. أنا عبدالعزيز!



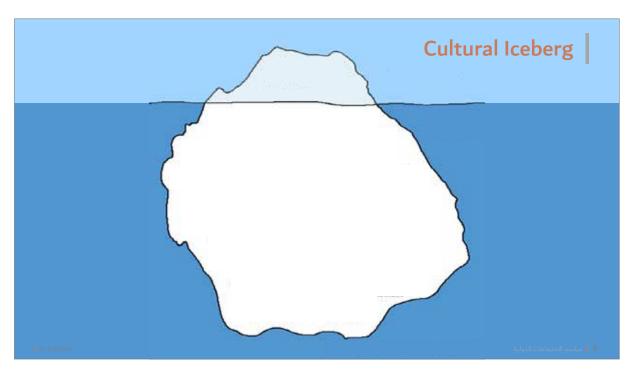
- المؤسس والرئيس التنفيذي لمؤسسة عز للعلاقات العامة والاتصال.
- حاصل على الماجستير في الاتصال الدولي من جامعة ولاية أركنسا الحكومية بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، والبكالوريوس في الإعلام من جامعة الملك سعود.
- عضو هيئة التدريس سابقاً في معهد الأمير سعود الفيصل للدراسات الدبلوماسية بوزارة الخارجية.
 - عضو ISPD+ Innovations
 - مستشار للعلاقات العامة والمراسم لعدد من الجهات الحكومية والخاصة.
 - ممثل للمملكة في عدد من المناسبات الرسمية والمؤتمرات الدولية.

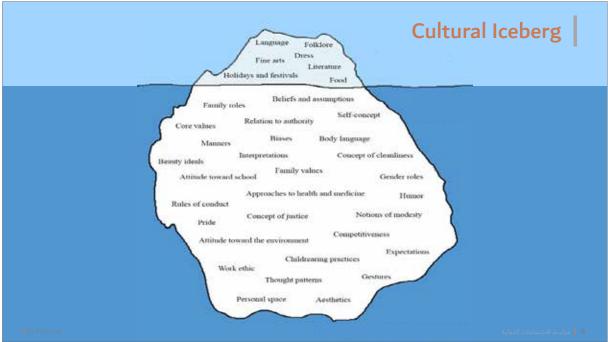
©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية



" Organizations realize that as the world becomes more globalized, there is more -not less- need to understand culture difference"

Gillian Tett, Financial Times





مفهوم التواصل الحضاري

«إقامة الجسور بين الثقافات والحضارات، من خلال تقوية الروابط التي تجمع بين الشعوب، باعتبار أن التواصل إنما يكون بين الأفراد والجماعات، بتبادل الافكار ومناقشة الآراء وبالبحث المشترك عن الحلول للمشكلات القائمة التي تعاني منها الشعوب والأمم»

د. عبدالعزيز التويجري

المدير العام للمنظمة الاسلامية للتربية والعلوم والثقافة

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

مراحل التواصل الحضاري

الفهم المعاللة المعالمة المعا













التمييز بين الحضارات

Indirect

- استخدام الكثير من الجمل الطويلة والمقدمات لتوضيح الفكرة.
 - ردود غیر مباشرة ومتشعبة.
- الاهتمام ببناء علاقة جيدة قبل الدخول في تفاصيل النقاش.
 - الصمت كثيراً وطويلاً.
 - استخدام كلمات أقل وجمل أكثر لإيصال الأفكار.
- عدم الخشية من الاختلاف، والمجادلة بأسلوب راقي.
- القرار يجب أن يكون واضح وصريح.

Direct

- التركيز أكثر على الحقائق والآراء.
- ا يتعمد المناقشة والردود على النقاش.
 - الايمان بالصراحة والمصداقية بغض النظر عن تأثيرها على العلاقة.
 - عدم الارتياح للصمت.
 - التمهل قليلاً، والاستعداد لأن تستمر
 المحادثة وقت أطول من المعتاد.
 - البدء بنقاط الاتفاق قبل نقاش الاختلافات.
 - التنبه إلى أن القرار قد يكون غير واضح أو عكس المصرح به.

©3z Protocol

15 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

التمييز بين الحضارات



VS.

العشاء عند الساعة الثامنة.

©31 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

التمييز بين الحضارات

Informal

- تشجيع الاختراع والابتكار.
- العمل بدون نظام متبع أو تسلسل
- ضعف التخطيط الزمني والقابلية للتغيير.
- حرية الاختيارات في ظل عدم وجود ماهو المتبع أو المتوقع.
- طقوس متجددة وعفوية في الغالب.

Formal

- اتباع التقاليد والأصول.
- التقيد بالاحترافية والتسلسل الهرمي.
 - العمل ضمن اطار زمني والتقيد بالنظاه
 - نمط سلوكي متبع في الحياة الاجتماعية.
- طقوس محددة في المناسبات الرسمية والدينية.

32 Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية | 17

VS.

حقل الألغام!



18 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

©3z Protocol





التعريف والتقديم

- يجب أن يكون الكلام **أبطأ** من المعتاد.
 - انتظر **اللحظة** المناسبة.
 - **■** تجنب التنبيه **باللمس**.
- تنبه لقواعد **الأسبقية** عند تقديم الناس.
- تأكد من **اللقب** الذي يحمله الشخص، واستخدمه **دوماً**.
 - يحبذ عند تقديم شخص ذكر **رابط** يجمعكما معاً.

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية على المسلم الاجتماعات الدولية المسلم الاجتماعات الدولية المسلم الاجتماعات الدولية المسلم الاجتماعات الدولية المسلم ال

التعريف والتقديم والتقديم المحالة المحالة والتعديم والتع

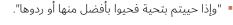


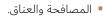
التعامل مع الأسماء

- تأكد من سماعك الاسم بشكل واضح وتركيز عالي.
 - "I'm sorry! I didn't catch your name."
 - أدع الأشخاص بأسمائهم الكاملة.
 - ذكرني بالاسم مرة ثانية!
- حاول الربط بين اسم الشخص الجديد بأشياء مألوفة لديك أو اكتبه.

©3z Protocol أ مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

التحية والمصافحة





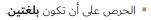
الأعلى منزلة والمرأة هما من يبادر بالمصافحة.



©3z Protocol

25 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

"Business Card" بطاقة العمل



- **عرف بنفسك** عند تقديم البطاقة.
- تقديم البطاقة دوماً بكلتا اليدين واستلامها من الآخرين بنفس الطريقة.
 - **قراءة** البطاقة بشكل سريع عند استلامها.
- تجنب وضعها مباشرة في الجيب أو المحفظة حتى انتهاء المحادثة.
 - عدم **الكتابة** على البطاقة أبداً.
 - **■** تجنب وضعها في الجيب الخلفي.
 - **الأعلى** مرتبة أولاً.

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية 26







©3z Protocol

أدوات الطعام



©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

آداب الطعام

- الجلوس بظهر مستقيم.
- عدم وضع المرفق على الطاولة، رفعها عالياً، أو تجاوز المساحة الشخصية.
 - تجنب الانشغال بالهاتف أو وضعه على الطاولة.
 - منديل الطعام يكون على الفخذين.
 - الخبزيتم تقطيعه باليد.

30 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

- عند الانتهاء من الطعام توضع الشوكة والسكين في منتصف الطبق واسنان الشوكة للأعلى.
 - الحرص على انهاء الطبق كاملاً.
 - موازنة الأكل مع الجالسين على الطاولة.

آداب الطعام

- الطعام يتم تقديمه من يسار الضيف والمشروبات من اليمين.
 - لابأس بالامتناع عن الطعام المقدم في حال عدم الرغبة.
 - عدم الإشارة إلى أحد الجالسين بالسكين.
 - تجنب مد اليد أو المصافحة فوق الطاولة.
 - خفض الصوت عند المضغ أو استخدام أدوات المائدة.
 - الفم مغلق قدر الحاجة.
 - عدم البدء في الأكل قبل جلوس الجميع.
 - عند الانتهاء من الأكل يوضع المنديل علة جانب الطبق.

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

التحدث خلال العشاء



- من اللباقة التحدث إلى الجالسين بجوارك.
- يفضل أن يكون الحديث بين تجديد الأطباق.
 - عدم إدارة الظهر إلى الطرف الآخر.
 - تجنب تنظيف الأسنان خلال الحديث.

©3z Protocol الدولية مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية











©3z Protocol

35 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

أسبقية الدول





©3z Protocol

36 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

Protocol Training

©3z Protocol

الأسبقية في المملكة

- أصحاب السمو الأمراء حسب العمر.
 - سماحة مفتى عام المملكة.
 - معالى رئيس مجلس الشوري.
- أصحاب الفضيلة العلماء حسب علمهم وقدرهم.
- السفراء المعتمدون لدى المملكة حسب تاريخ اعتمادهم.
 - أصحاب المعالى الوزراء حسب الأقدمية.
 - أصحاب الدرجة الممتازة حسب الأقدمية.
 - كبار الضباط من العسكريين برتبة فريق.
 - أصحاب السعادة بحسب المرتبة الوظيفية.

37 مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية 📗 🤻

حضور الاجتماعات

38 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

- الاستعداد للمشاركة في المناقشات وموضوعات الاجتماع.
 - الوصول إلى مكان الاجتماع في الموعد المحدد.
- إذا تأخر موعد بدء الاجتماع لأي سبب من الأسباب، يستحسن الدخول في حوار ودي منخفض الصوت مع من يجاوره.
- عند وجود خطأ يتعلق بكتابة اسم الدولة أو بعلمها، في اللوحة التعريفية أمام المقعد، يجب المبادرة بإصرار مفعم بالهدوء واللياقة الى الطلب من المنظمين تصحيح الخطأ بدبلوماسية.
 - إذا رغب أحد المجتمعين في استخدام جهاز لتسجيل مجريات الاجتماع؛ فيجب الاستئذان مسبقاً من رئيس الاجتماع.
 - عدم مقاطعة الآخرين أثناء الحديث، وعدم الاستحواذ على المناقشة، أو الإطالة في عرض وجهة النظر.
 - من الطبيعي جداً الاستفسار عن أي نقطة غامضة أو غير واضحة خلال المناقشة.
 - الإظهار الدائم للمشاعر الودية الطيبة، والمزج بين الجدية والابتسامة، وتجنب الخلاف العنيف في أي مناقشة.

حضور الاجتماعات

- الحرص على عدم مقاطعة المتحدثين، ومنحهم الوقت الكافي لطرح وجهة نظرهم.
- وضع بطاقة التعريف (Badge) على الدوام، التزاما بالنظام، ولكي يسهل على الآخرين التعرف إلى الشخص ومنشأته والدولة التي يمثلها.
 - شكر رئيس الاجتماع أو القائمين عليه في نهاية الجلسة.
 - عدم طلب تقديم المشروبات والحلويات، وانتظار تقديمها من قبل الجهة المنظمة.
- عند شرب الماء أو مشروب موضوع على الطاولة، فلا يُشرب من القارورة أو العلبة مباشرة، بل يسكب في الكأس ويتناول بهدوء.
 - إبعاد الأكواب الفارغة قليلاً في حال الانتهاء من شرب القهوة والشاي.
 - عدم التدخين في قاعات الاجتماعات والقاعات المغلقة.
- عدم اقتصار الاحتكاك بجنس محدد، وألا تكون تصرفات العضو في هذا الباب ملفتة للنظر، أو أن يكون ذلك متعمداً.

©31 Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

التحدث في الاجتماعات

- التفكير ملياً قبل التحدث، وتسجيل رؤوس أقلام لمحاور المداخلة؛ كي تكون المشاركة صائبة وذات صلة.
- لا يجوز لأي وفد رسمي أو لرئيسه أو لأي عضو فيه أن يتبنى أي موقف أو يتخذ أي إجراء يترتب (أو قد يترتب) على الدولة أو أي من مؤسساتها أي التزام مادي أو معنوي ما لم يكن لديه تفويض مسبق صريح من الجهة المختصة يخوله بذلك.
- التكلم بهدوء وبصوت واضح ومسموع. وتذكُر القول المأثور: "خير الكلام ما قلَّ ودلَّ"، والابتعاد عن الإطناب وإعادة الأفكار نفسها، أو المبالغة في المطالب.
- التأكد من صحة المعلومات المعروضة قبل التحدث بها؛ خاصة الأرقام، والابتعاد عن المبالغة بها، حيث إن المعلومات والمعرفة أصبحت في متناول الجميع.
- عدم الاستئثار في الحديث أو التعدي على حقوق الآخرين في مداخلاتهم. وعدم تسفيه أقوال وأراء الآخرين أو الاستخفاف بها.

©3z Protocol	40 مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

Protocol Training

تدوين الملاحظات



©3z Protocol أ مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية



تذكر بأن الاجتماعات والمؤتمرات متابعة بالكاميرات التي قد لا يُلاحظ وجودها، لا سيما من قبل الصحافة. لذا، عند إعطاء فرصة لاصطياد لحظة يقوم فيها الشخص بفعل ما بجهاز الهاتف، أو الحاسب، قد يؤخذ عليه وعلى دولته بوصفه امتهاناً لقواعد اللياقة والإتيكيت العام.

42 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية





Protocol Training

المظهر العام

- دائما متأنق.
- ترتیب الشعر.
- علكة المدخنين.
- Not a Fashion Show
 - المبالغة في الاهتمام.

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية 45

الزي الوطني السعودي



- براعى أن يكون الثوب نظيفاً ومكوياً، وأن لا تبدو عليه آثار البلى والقدم أو التمزق، وأن تكون ياقة الثوب مغلقة على الدوام.
 - الغترة والشماغ في وضع ملائم وعدم الاكثار من إعادة ترتيبها.
 - الحذاء الرسمي.
 - عدم ملئ الجيوب بما لا يهم.

🕶 📗 مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية	_

زي المرأة

- العباءة خفيفة الزينة.
 - تغطية الشعر .
- التنبه إلى عدم المبالغة في وضع المكياج والإكسسوارات.
 - الحذاء / الكعب.



■ احترم دوماً المسافة بين الشخص.

• لا تسأل أبداً عن معلومات شخصية.

• لاتدع المشاعر الشخصية تؤثر على حضورك.

· تجنب لمس الآخرين.

تقلب المزاج

©3z Protocol 47 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

لغة الجسد

المساحة الشخصية التواصل البصري

- الفرق بين النظر والتمحلق.
- النظرة الحادة تفهم عدوانية وعصبية.
- النظرة الباردة تفهم عدم اهتمام أو استحياء.
 - نظرك دوماً لمن يحادثك.
- وزع نظرك على الجميع عند التحدث لمجموعة.

الحركة الصامتة

- التململ. • ضم اليدين للصدر.
 - التراخي.
- التثاؤب. • انحناء الاكتاف. • تقليص الأظافر.

• لمس الأنف.

- الذقن.
- فرقعة الأصابع.

التفاعل

- الصمت قد يكون رسالة!
 - تفاعل بإيجابية.
- عدم التفاعل يفهم تململ أو عدم اهتمام.
- التفاعل المبالغ من مهارات البهلواني.

تعابير الوجه والتبسم

- تعابيرك الوجه دوماً هادئة وغير متكلفة.
 - الطلة البشوشة.
- كثرة التبسم تجعل من الشخص مهرجاً.
 - القهقهة بصوت مرتفع تعد وقاحة.

©3z Protocol 48 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

Protocol Training

طريقة الجلوس

الرجل:

- الظهر مستقيم والاكتاف مشدودة.
 - الساقان بشكل زاوية قائمة ومتباعدان قليلاً.
 - لا مانع من وضع الساقان فوق بعضهما لكنه غير مستحسن.
- تأكد من عدم ظهور جزء مكشوف من الساق (بين الثوب و الشراب).



المرأة:

- الظهر مستقيم والاكتاف مشدودة.
 - الساقان بشكل مائل قليلاً ومتلاصقتين دوماً.
- تجنبي وضع الساقان فوق بعضهما في اللقاءات الرسمية.

49 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

©3z Protocol

استخدام الهاتف



©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية 50



تقديم الهدايا



- **الغاية** من تقديم الهدية.
 - **المستحب** تقديمه:
 - ذات جودة عالية.
 - بقيمة معتدلة.
 - التراثيات.
- **معنى** الهدية في الحضارات المختلفة:
- اللون الأبيض أو الأسود.
- أربع قطع.
- المرايات.
- السيف أو الخنجر.
- المظلة.
- الورود.

©3z Protocol

52 | مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية

Protocol Training

رسالة شكر

للأشخاص

- السعادة بالتعرف.
- استذكر حديثاً جانبياً جمعكما أو معلومة تشاركتموها.
 - وسائل التواصل مستقبلاً.

للمتحدث

- شكر على المشاركة.
- توضيح للمعلومات التي استفدت منها.
- إذا كنت ترغب في الحصول على
 المعلومات أو العرض المقدم فأطلب
 الاقة

للجهة المنظمة

- شكر على الدعوة.
- الأسباب التي جعلت من المناسبة مفيدة وممتعة.
- فتح مجال للتعاون مع منظمتك مستقبلاً.

©3z Protocol مراسم الاجتماعات الدولية



شكراً لتفاعلكم "



@3zalothman hello@3zprotocol.com www.3zprotocol.com







العمل الإحصائي .. سيرة ومسيرة

أول عملية حصر السكان والعباني والمؤسسات لكافة مناطق المملكة وبناء تقديرات ومؤشرات إدهائية أعمها تقديرات النائج المحلى الإجمالي لعام 1387 / 1386م.	1963م 1383	• صدور نظام الإحصاء للواردات والصادرات لإدارة الجمارك في الحجار.	و1930م
انتقلتُ تنفيةُ المصلحة العامة للإحصاءات مِنْ وزارة الماليية إلى وزارة الاقتصاد والتخطيط.	1995م 1416ء	، إنشاء قسم الإحصاء في المحيرية المامة الشؤون القنصادية بـوزارة المالية والاقتصاد	1349ھ
تغيير مسمى المطاحة إلى مطلحة الإحصاءات العامة والمعلومات؛ لتكون مسؤولة عن الإحصاءات والمعلومات في المملكة العربية السعودية.	ρ2005 _a1426	• صدور نظام الإحصاءات المامة. • إنشاء المصلحة المامة للإحصاء تنبع وزارة المالية والاقتصاد بوصفها جهازًا مركزنا للإحصاءات الرسمية في الدولة:	م1960م ھ1379



النقلة الأهم .. سامية



صدر الأمر السامي الكريم رقم (64283)

بتاريخ 12/26/ 1436 هـ الموافق 10/9/ 2015 م

القاضي بالموافقة على تحويل "مصلحة الإحصاءات العامة والمعلومات" إلى هيئة عامة مستقلة، تتمتع بالشخصية الاعتبارية العامة وبالاستقلال المالي والإداري



النقلة الأهم .. سامية



صدر قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (11)

ُ وتاريخ 13 /1/ 1437هـ الموافق 26 /10/ 2015 هـ ُ

بالموافقة على تنظيم الهيئة العامة للإحصاء حيث اشتمل على 17 مادة غطت مجموعة من الأحكام التنظيمية



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

الهيئة تتمتع بالشخصية الاعبارية العامة وبالاستقلال المالي والإداري، ويدير شؤوونها مجلس إدارة مكوِّن من:

- 14 جهة حكومية بما فيها الهيئة.
- مجلس الغرف التجارية الصناعية السعودية.
 - عضوين مستقلين من ذوى التخصص.









هي الجهاز الحكومي الرسمي المعني بالإحصاء وهي المرجع الرسمي الوحيد لتنفيذ العمل الإحصائي والمشرف الفني والمنظم له





مهام الهيئة وفق التنظيم



القيام بتنفيذ العمل الإحصائي والاشراف عليه وتنظيمه



والتى تتضمن منهجية العمل الإحصائى إعداد النشرات والتقارير الإحصائية

للمسوح والبحوث، ونشرها

تطبيق المعايير الدولية المتعارف عليها

نقل المعرفة وتقديم التوصيات للجهات العامة

لتطوير جميع أنظمة المعلومات ومنهجية العمل

التشاركية

الشفافية















تزويد الجهات العامة والمنشآت الخاصة والأفراد والهيئات الدولية بالإحصاءات الرسمية



الإحصائى









أن نكون المرجع الإحصائي الأكثر تميزًا وابتكارًا لدعم التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المملكة العربية السعودية



تقديم منتجات وخدمات إحصائية محدثة ذات قيمة مضافة تتميز بالدقة والشمولية والمصداقية، وفقًا لأفضل المعايير والممارسات العالمية، والريادة في تطوير القطاع الإحصائي لدعم اتخاذُ القرار

الرسالة





القىم































نبذة عن **المنتجات الإحصائية الجديدة**

مسح استخدام الوقت

مسح ممارسة الرياضة للأسرة

مسح المشاريع الزراعية المتخصصة مسح الإنتاج الزراعي

مسح القطاع غير الربحي

مسح نفاذ واستخدام تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات للأسر والأفراد



نبذة عن المنتجات الإحصائية الجديدة

مسح النقل والتخزين

مسح النفاذ للمنشآت

مسح اقتصاد الأسرة

مسح التوظف والأجور

مسح رفاهية وتنمية الشباب

مسح المنشآت الصغيرة والمتوسطة

مسح الاستثمار الأجنبي

مسح البيئة الاسري

مسح الابتكار المجتمعي

مسح التشييد والبناء

مسح ممارسة الرياضة للأسرة

مسح البحث والتطوير

مسح الإنتاج الصناعي

مسح التجارة

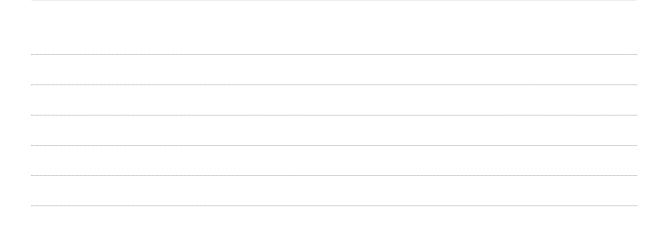




أمثلة على المنتجات الإحصائية المنتجات الاجتماعية - مسح الثقافة والترفيه منتج إحصائي يهدف إلى تقديم صورة عن مجال الثقافة والترفيه في المملكة العربية السعودية وذلك عن طريق توفّير الّخبر قدر ممكن من الإحصاءات المختلف مناطق المملكة، يدعم صناع القرار في تطوير ومتابعة سير الخطط التنموية، وتلبية احتياجات الجهات الحكومية والقطاع الخاص من البيانات والمعلومات الإحصائية عن الثقافة والترفيه، ودراسة نشاط الأفراد الثقافي والترفيهي في المملكة. الوصف أهداف رؤية 2030 وبرنامج التحول الوطني 2020 ارتفاع إنفاق الأسر على الثقافة والترفيه إلى 6% النسبة المئوية لأكثر الأماكن الثقافية والترفيهية في مقر الإقامة التي قام الأفراد السموديون 15 سنة فأكثر بزيارتها على مستوى المملكة 🔘 النسبة المئوية للأسر التي لديها مكتبة منزلية النسبة المئوية للأفراد 15 سنة فأكثر الذين يقرءون الصحف أو المجلات حسب الجنس على مستوى المملكة أهم المؤشرات 🔘 النسبة المئوية لِأهم الأنشطة الثقافية أو الترفهية النسبة المئوية للأفراد 15 سنة فأكثر الذين يقرءون الكتب حسب الجنس على مستوى المملكة المنظمات الدولية العملاء الهيئة العامة للإحصاء (General Authority for Statistics







المحور الثاني: دور العميل في العمل الاحصائي

اهتمت الهيئة بتنظيم العمل الاحصائي مواكبةً للتحول الاحصائي في المملكة العربية السعودية وذلك من خلال العمل على تطوير المنتجات والخدمات الإحصائية في الهيئة وكانٌ من ابرز وسائلُ التطوير المتبعة نظام دليلٌ إجراءات العمل الاحصائي

تم إعداد هذا الدليل بعد الاطلاع على الممارسات الدولية في إعداد الأدلة الإجرائية والْأستفادة من الجَّهُود التي بذلَّتها المنظمات الدوليةُ لتطويرُّ المعايير الإحصائيةُ وإجراءات العمل









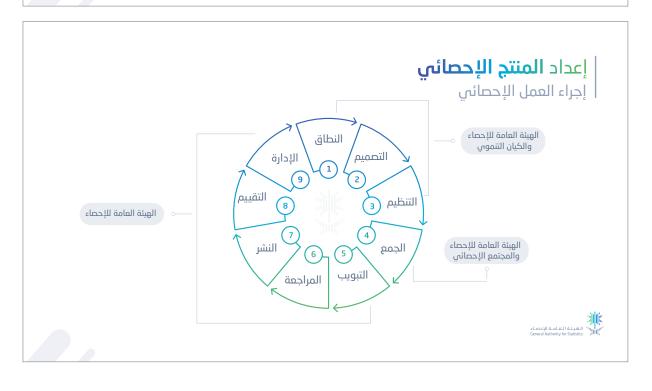


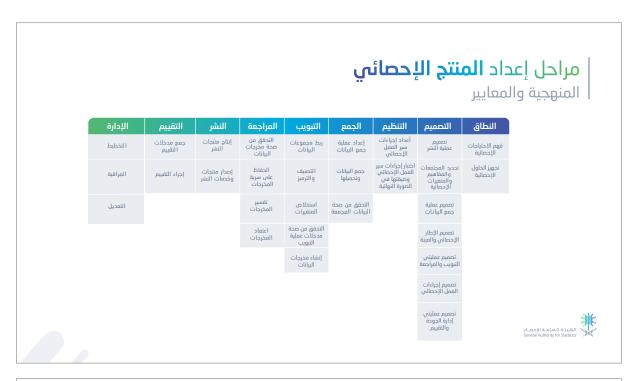


والمصداقية للرفع من مستوى الأعمال الإحصائية المنتجة















إدارة

دعم العملاء

الهاتف

الإحصائى

الشراكات

والتنسيق

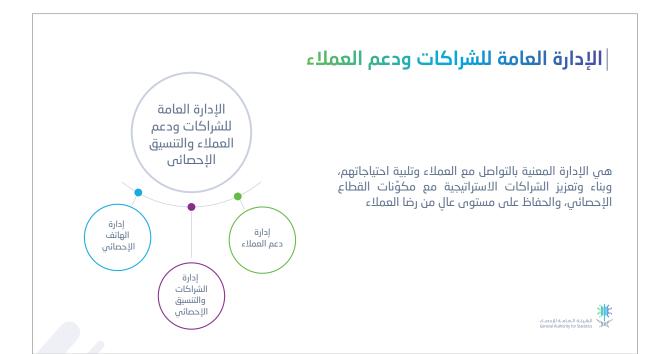
الإحصائي

الإدارة العامة

للشراكات ودعم

العملاء والتنسيق

الإحصائى



الإدارة العامة للشراكات ودعم العملاء

إدارة دعم العملاء

هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بتلبية طلبات واحتياجات العملاء من البيانات

إدارة الشراكات والتنسيق الإحصائي

هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بتعزيز التواصل مع العملاء، ورفع مستوت التفاعل معهم عن طريق الاتصال متعدد القنوات

إدارة الهاتف الإحصائى

هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بعقد الشراكات الاستراتيجية، ورفع فعالية القطآَّع أَلإِحُصائي، وتقليص الفجُوة بين مكوُّناته، وتحسين وتوثيق .العلاقات بين جميع الجهات الإحصائية في المملكة



	""""" الهيئة الغامة للإحضاء General Authority for Statistics "اللله"

مهام الإدارات **بالإدارة العامة للشراكات ودعم العملاء**

5

إدارة الشراكات والتنسيق الإحصائي

- بناء و توسیع نطاق الشراکات الفاعلة مع العملاء
- ر**فع** مستوى الجودة الاتصالية وتعزيز التكامل الإحصائي
 - ت**عظيم** الاستفادة المتبادلة بين الهيئة وعملائها
 - المساهمة في تفعيل القطاع الإحصائي
- **تأسيس** الوحدات الإحصائية في الجهات الحكومية بالتنسيق مع الإدارات المعنيَّة
 - **الوصول** إلى مستوى عالٍ في فهم وتحليل احتياجات المستخدمين
- تفعيل آليات التواصل والتشاور المستمر مع شركاء الهيئة من مستخدمي ومنتجي البيانات والمعلومات الإحصائية
- 10 الشركاء في القطاع الإحصائي بالمملكة المحملة المحملة المحملة المحمل المستمر على تعزيز مستوى التواصل والتعاون بين الهيئة والعملاء بهدف تحقيق الفائدة المشتركة

مختلف إدارات الهيئة وعملائها

مع العملاء (حوْكَمة التواصل)

المساهمة في بناء ودعم قدرات

توحيد آلية تواصل الهيئة

دعم جهود تنسيق العمل الإحصائص بين

8



مهام الإدارات بالإدارة العامة للشراكات ودعم العملاء

إدارة الهاتف الإحصائي

- 1 تعزيز قنوات التواصل مع العملاء
- رفع مستوى التفاعل معهم وتلبية احتياجاتهم ومتطلباتهم عن طريق "مركز الاتصالات متعدد القنوات "
 - المساهمة في تحقيق مستوى عال من رضا العملاء من خلال الرصد المستمر لمستويات الدعم
 - تحقيق الاستفادة من آراء واقتراحات وملاحظات العملاء في تطوير العمل الإحصائي
- المساهمة في إيجاد وتحديد فرص التحسين المتعلقة بخدمات الهيئة وفقًا لأفضل المعايير والممارسات في تقديم الدعم للعملاء
 - والممارسات في تقديم الدعم للعملاء توفير نظام هاتفي للتوعية الإحصائية كأحد قنوات النشر الرسمية
 - المساهمة في تسهيل حصول العملاء على البيانات بشكل آني وفوري
 - المساهمة في تحقيق الأهداف الاستراتيجية للتعاملات الإلكترونية الحكومية للهيئة



مهام الإدارات بالإدارة العامة للشراكات ودعم العملاء

إدارة دعم العملاء

- ر**فع مستوى** جودة دعم العملاء وتحسين الاستخدام الصحيح للإحصاءات الرسمية
- ا**لوفاء بالتزامات** الهيئة تجاه عملائها بتقديم الدعم المستمر لهم وتوفير البيانات الداعمة لأهدافهم
 - تحسين مستوى تجربة العملاء مع الهيئة و تحقيق مستوى عالٍ من رضاهم

- توسيع نطاق إتاحة البيانات والمعلومات الإحصائية، و فهم وتحليل احتياجات المستخدمين
 - **زيادة ثقة** مستخدمي البيانات بالهيئة من خلال تبني أفضل المعايير والممارسات في تقديم الدعم للعملاء
- المساهمة في تطوير المنتجات الإحصائية من حيث المنهجيات والأساليب الإحصائية وذلك عبر الاستفادة من رأي مستخدمي البيانات
 - الاستجابة لطلبات العملاء الإحصائية من خلال الموقع والبريد الإلكتروني



الإدارة العامة للعلاقات والتعاون الدولي



هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بالتواصل مع المنظمات والجهات الدولية لإبراز جهود الهيئة، والبحث عن سبل التعاون معهم، وتعزيزها وفقًا لتوجيهات وأهداف الهيئة العامة للإحصاء بما يخدم رؤيتها



الإدارة العامة للعلاقات والتعاون الدولي



إدارة العلاقات الدولية

هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بتلبية طلبات واحتياجات العملاء من البيانات

إدارة تزويد المنظمات الدولية بالبيانات

هي الإدارة المعنيَّة بتعزيز التواصل مع العملاء، ورفع مستوى التفاعل معهم عن طريق الاتصال متعدد القنوات



مهام الإدارات **بالإدارة العامة للعلاقات والتعاون الدولي**

إدارة تزويد المنظمات بالدولية بالبيانات

- العمل كقناة رسمية لاستقبال طلبات المنظمات الإقليمية والدولية من البيانات او المنتجات الإحصائية
- على طلبات المنظمات الدولية، والاستجابة لها
- الإشراف على إعداد الردود على الاستبيانات الدولية الخاصة باختصاصات عمل الهيئة بالتنسيق مع الإدارات المعنية أو الجهات الحكومية ذات العلاقة
- **نزويد** المنظمات الدولية بالنشرات الإلكترونية للمنتجات الإحصائية التي تصدرها الهيئة بشكل دوري
 - استقبال طلبات إدارات الهيئة في التواصل مع المنظمات في حال وجود استفسارات أو طلبات ذات علاقة
 - المساهمة في بناء قواعد بيانات من خلال تكوين قاعدة بيانات في مجالات التعاون الدولي الملائم للهيئة، أو مملومات التواصل في الجهات الدولية والإقليمية القائمة والمستهدفة للتعاون، وتحديثها بشكل مستمر



المساهمة في بناء برامج تدريبيَّة فنيَّة بين إدارات الله أو المنامات الإحصائية ذات المناطقة المناطقة المناطقة أمانية أمانية أمانية أمانية المناطقة المناطقة المناطقة المناطقة المناطقة المناطقة ا

مهام الإدارات بالإدارة العامة للعلاقات والتعاون الدولى

إدارة العلاقات الدولية



الترويج والإعداد والتحضير لتمثيل الهيئة العامة للإحصاء في اللَّجتماعات الإقليمية والدولية، والحرص على إبراز أعمال وجهود الهيئة العامة للإحصاء



التنسيق الدائم مع وزارة الخارجية لتسهيل .مشاركة الهيئة العامة للإحصاء إقليميًّا ودوليًّا

لتخصص الإحصائي دوليًّا









الاتفاقيات 🗞



THE WORLD BANK

مع البنك الدولي



مذكرات تفاهم



مع سيسرك التابعة لـ (منظمة التعاون الإسلامي)





