



Advancing the Business and Human Rights Agenda through the G7/G20

G20 Background Paper

March 2017

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1 About the G20

The G20 was initially organized by the major economies in 1999 in response to the Asian financial crisis. It began as a forum for finance ministers and central bank governors to discuss international economic issues and met once a year.

The 2008 global economic crisis was too overwhelming to be addressed only by the G8 countries. The G20 was elevated to a country leaders' summit for international economic cooperation. Meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors continued to take place under the auspices of the G20 Heads of State (Leaders) Summits. There have been 11 G20 summits beginning with the initial meeting in Washington DC in November of 2008.

In 2010, when Korea led the G20, the focus was expanded from primarily economic crisis issues to include nine pillars of economic development. This included infrastructure, private investment and job creation, human resources development, trade, financial inclusion, food security, governance and knowledge sharing. The G20 leaders endorsed the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan on Development.

The G20 is often criticized by civil society and the smaller economies for being unrepresentative. There are only 19 G20 countries plus the European Union, which represents an additional 24 European countries. The G20 economies account for 85 percent of global output, 75 percent of world trade, and two-thirds of the world's population.

1.1 G20 Countries

| | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Argentina | China | Indonesia | Russia | Turkey |
| Australia | France | Italy | Saudi Arabia | United Kingdom |
| Brazil | Germany | Japan | South Africa | United States |
| Canada | India | Mexico | South Korea | European Union |

In 2017, additional participants include Spain (permanent guest), the Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, and the chairs of APEC, the African Union, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

The G20 Summit's host country serves as the summit lead, or summit President for a year, which begins on December 1st with the summit normally held in the fall. However in 2017, the German G20 summit will be held July 7-8 in Hamburg. Along with the G20 Troika (previous, current and upcoming country leads), the host country sets the agenda and schedules the preparatory meetings – over 40 in 2016. The G20 has no permanent secretariat, so most of the priorities are selected by the host country with input from members, especially the Troika. The coordination work is handled by the G20 leaders' personal representatives, known as "Sherpas" and Finance Ministers.

The G7 presidency begins a month later, it runs from January 1 to December 31st with the G7 summit usually held in May or June.

1.2 Policy Issues

Over the years, the G20 has focused on a wide range of issues, including: anti-corruption, financial transparency and tax fairness, G20 accountability, infrastructure investment and public-private partnerships, jobs and employment, food security, nutrition and agriculture, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Syria crisis, financial inclusion, financial stability, tax transfer, global health, safe drinking water and sanitation, education, and trade.

G20 Summit issues are divided into two tracks, one led by the Finance Ministers and one by the Sherpas representing the heads of state. Working groups and expert groups are established as needed to support the work of the Leaders, Finance Ministers, and Sherpas. These groups are generally co-chaired by one advanced and one emerging economy with the host country often being one of the co-chairs. Below are descriptions of the tracks and working groups. It is anticipated that most of the tracks and working groups will continue.

The 2016 Finance Ministers Track foci included global economic developments and outlook; the framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth; investment and infrastructure; international financial architecture; financial regulations; and international tax issues. These were dealt with in three working groups: the Framework Working Group (for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth), the Infrastructure Investment Working Group, and the Trade Working Group.

The 2016 Sherpa Track included four working groups: the Development Working Group, which focused on infrastructure, domestic resource mobilization, human resource development, financial inclusion, and food security, plus three others: the Employment Working Group, the Energy Sustainability Working Group, and the Anti-Corruption Working Group.

2 Involvement of outside organizations

Outside organizations are involved in the work of the G20 states in one of two ways: either through delegation of G20 projects to the organizations themselves – as is often the case with established international organizations and subsidiary entities of the United Nations – or through so-called Engagement Groups, input tracks in which organizations are able to contribute to the working groups and consultations through a structured process.

2.1 International organizations

The G20's work is supported by a wide range of international organizations including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Labor Organization, the World Trade Organization, and the Financial Stability Board.

The G20 calls upon experts from these and other institutions for technical advice and input on their respective areas of responsibility. For example the Financial Stability Board addresses financial vulnerabilities, develops and implements financial

regulatory, supervisory and other policies in the interest of financial stability. They also monitor and report on progress in strengthening financial regulation. See Annex 8 for a partial list of the G20's "delegation of duties".

2.2 Engagement Groups

The G20 has seven authorized Engagement Groups: the Civil 20, Labor 20, Business 20, Think 20 (for think tanks and research institutions), Youth 20, Women 20, and the G20 Interfaith Summit.

2.2.1 The Civil 20 (C20)

Civil society had pressed for the recognition of a C20 for several years. It was initiated by the Russian Federation prior to the 2013 G20 summit in St. Petersburg. The official recognition by the host government of the C20 has resulted in some additional access but has also created difficulties depending on the host government's desire for control.

In **2013 the Russian C20** Secretariat was staffed by government employees who reported to the Russian G20 Sherpa. This resulted in strong disagreements in several C20 Working Groups, which were co-chaired by Russian business leaders. There were also significant disagreements about a draft C20 statement to the G20 heads of state, which asserted that civil society wanted to be regulated by the government. This statement was finally revised after significant pressure over several months by the civil society Working Groups' co-chairs, led by Transparency International. Russia held two civil society meetings: December 2012 and June 2013 and opened a web site for input on seven policy issues. The C20 formed seven Working Groups which produced policy papers on: environmental sustainability and energy, food security, anti-corruption, the situation post Millennium Development Goals, financial inclusion, jobs and employment, and the global financial architecture.

2014 Australian C20: The Australian government appointed the C20 Steering Committee in September 2013, Chaired by World Vision Australia, with a Deputy Chair from the Australian Council of Social Services. They attended the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg. The government also allocated \$250,000 for the C20 secretariat. The secretariat established an improved web site for input on the selected policy issues. One of the complicating factors was the appointment of both international NGOs and national non-profit organizations to the Steering Committee. The C20 Summit was held in Melbourne in June 2014. The C20 Working Groups were Climate and Sustainability, Infrastructure, Governance, and Inclusive Growth and Employment.

2015 Turkish C20: In 2014/15 Oxfam International provided funding for a C20 Secretariat in Istanbul. In the fall of 2014, with an experienced and skilled staff, the Secretariat organized a C20 Steering Committee with a dozen Turkish NGOs. Extensive global consultations were undertaken to select and draft policy briefs for the summit. However the Turkish government delayed official recognition and the appointment of a C20 Steering Committee Chair until April of 2015. This delay caused the C20 Summit and the final C20 policy briefs to be delayed until September. This was only two months prior to the G20 Summit and after many of the key decisions had been made. The C20 Working Groups published policy papers on gender equality, governance, inclusive growth, and sustainability (renewable energy).

2016 Chinese C20: The 2016 C20 was organized by the China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and the United Nations Association of China (UNA-China). Representatives were primarily government related organizations with a very small number of independent civil society organizations. The C20 theme for 2016 was “Role of Civil Society in Poverty Eradication, Role of Civil Society in Green Development, Role of Civil Society in Innovation,” built on the theme of the 2016 Hangzhou Summit. The C20 engagement groups held 4 meetings in 2016 releasing a communique in July that was very general without concrete recommendations or actions for the G20.

2017 German C20: The 2017 C20 is organized by the German NGO Forum on Environment and Development and the Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs (VENRO). The C20 working groups for 2017 are:

- Reform of the International Financial System
- Responsible Investment and the Role of the Private Sector
- Global Health
- Inequality, Gender and Social Protection
- Sustainability: Climate, Energy and the Environment
- Agriculture, Water and Food Security

2.2.2 The Labor 20 (L20)

The Labor 20, established in 2008, represents the interests of workers at the G20 level. It unites trade unions from G20 countries and Global Unions. The L20 is convened by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the OECD and is one of the most influential engagement groups

The L20 engages the G20 inter-governmental process to ensure inclusive and constructive dialogue on ‘Jobs and Growth’. It also conveys key messages of the global labor movement in consultations with the Employment Task Force, at Sherpa meetings and at Labor and Finance Ministers’ meetings. Members of the L20 formulate key messages in a broad consultative process and confirm policy goals at the L20 Summit for each G20 presidency. The L20 has consistently pressed to generate investment to create quality jobs; to scale up quality apprenticeships and skills; to ensure the formalization of work through minimum wages, labor rights and social protection floors; to achieve sustainable, green and inclusive growth; to ensure fair income distribution; to re-regulate the financial sector; and to follow-up on the implementation of G20 past and future commitments.

2.2.3 The Business 20 (B20)

The Business 20 has operated since 2008. Along with the L20, it is one of the most influential engagement groups. The B20 has focused on: economic policies, financial regulation, the international monetary system, commodities and raw materials, development and food security, employment & social dimension, anti-corruption, trade & investment, information, and communication technology and innovation, Global Governance, Energy, and Green Growth. In 2015 the B20 was supported by TEPAV, a Turkish think tank that works with the Turkish Chamber of Commerce. Previously the B20 was supported by the World Economic Forum and other organizations. In

2015 the B20 established six Task Forces on trade, infrastructure and investment, financing growth, employment, anti-corruption, and SMEs and entrepreneurship.

2.2.4 The Think 20 (T20)

The T20 was initiated by the Mexican G20 Presidency in 2012. The T20's first meeting was held in February in Mexico City, with think tank representatives from 15 countries. In Australia, the Lowy Institute for International Policy organized a T20 meeting in December 2013 with representatives from 30 think tanks. Participants were asked to identify "specific actions and achievable outcomes that the G20 should pursue in 2014." These policy recommendations were published as Think20 Papers 2014: Policy Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit.

The T20 serves as an "idea bank" for G20. It organizes conferences and discussions with expert analysis to provide analytical depth to G20 discussions and to produce ideas to help the G20 with their policy measures. T20 conclusions are presented to G20 working groups, minister committees and the leaders' summit as policy-options, not recommendations. The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) led the T20 during Turkey's G20 Presidency in 2015.

2.2.5 The Youth 20 (Y20)

The Y20 was founded in 2010 to provide a platform for dialog among young leaders from G20 countries. The Y20 provides youth perspectives on G20 agenda items and promotes international issues that are important to global youth such as capacity building, the impact of technology and innovation on youth unemployment, youth's contribution to peace, and youth education in the 21st century. The Y20 Summit is held just before the G20 Summit and issues a communiqué and recommendations for the G20 leaders. The International Diplomatic Engagement Association (IDEA) was formed in 2012 to unite young leaders and build bridges beyond the major annual summits. Unfortunately, the recommendations are released after most G20 decisions have been made.

2.2.6 The Women 20 (W20)

The newest of the letter-based engagement groups was formed under the Turkish presidency and debuted on the global scene in the fall of 2015. The main themes of the W20 were the empowerment of women and gender-inclusive economic growth. A goal of the W20 is to reduce the gap in participation rates between men and women in the labor force by increasing women's participation in the global economy by 100 million more women.

2.2.7 The G20 Interfaith Summit

This is a single meeting whose focus is religion, refugees and sustainable development. The three-day conference will include universities, faith groups, academic experts and government officials.

3 German G20 Summit Calendar

2017 Summit, Hamburg, 7–8 July 2017

| 2016 | | |
|----------|--|--------|
| Dec 1 | German G20 Presidency begins | |
| 1 | Finance and Central Bank Deputies' Meeting #1 | |
| 1–2 | Agriculture Deputies' Meeting | |
| 2 | International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting #1 | |
| 2–3 | Framework Working Group Meeting #1 | |
| 6 | Health Working Group Meeting #1 | |
| 7–8 | Conference "Taking Action on Health Threats– Is the World Better Prepared?" | |
| 12–13 | Sherpa Meeting #1 | Berlin |
| 13 | G20–Workshop on Energy Policy after the Paris Climate Agreement | |
| 14–15 | Sustainability Working Group Meeting #1 (Sustainability Working Group, Energy Sustainability Working Group and Climate Sustainability Working Group) | |
| 15–16 | Development Working Group Meeting #1 | |
| 19–21 | Employment Working Group Meeting #1 (Women's employment and labor market integration) | Berlin |
| 2017 | | |
| Jan 9–10 | GreenInvest Workshop | |
| 12 | Joint Conference with the OECD: "Key Issues for Digital Transformation in the G20" | Berlin |
| 13 | Digital Economy Task Force Meeting #1 | Berlin |
| 16–17 | Green Finance Study Group: Meeting #1 and Workshop | |
| 19 | Agriculture Deputies' Meeting | |
| 21 | Agriculture Deputies' Meeting | |
| 22 | G20 Agriculture Ministers (single meeting, with communique) | Berlin |
| 23–24 | Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) Meeting and Workshop | |
| 24–25 | Anti–Corruption Working Group Meeting #1 | |

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| 25–26 | Conference “Digitizing Finance, Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy” | |
| 26 | High–Level Anti–Corruption Conference | |
| Feb 5 | T20 Joint Conference “Key policy options for the G20 to support inclusive international trade and investment” | Berlin |
| 6–7 | Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) Meeting #1 | |
| 13–14 | Framework Working Group Meeting #2 | |
| 15–17 | Employment Working Group Meeting #2 (Global supply chains and the future of work) | Hamburg |
| 16 | International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting #2 | |
| 16–17 | C20: Meeting of Working Groups | |
| 16–17 | G20 Foreign Minister’s Meeting | Bonn |
| 17 | W20 Roundtable | Berlin |
| 21–22 | International German Forum | |
| 23 | GreenInvest Workshop | |
| 23–24 | Workshop “Helping SMEs Go Global– Moving Forward in SME Finance” | |
| 27 | Rapid Response Forum on the Agriculture Market Information System | |
| 28–2 Mar | Health Working Group Meeting #2 | |
| Mar 2 | G20 Mobility of the Future Conference (TBC) | Munich |
| 1–2 | Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) Meeting #2 | |
| 3 | Digital Economy Task Force Meeting #2 | Berlin |
| 7–8 | Preparatory Workshop for the “Marine Litter” Conference | |
| 14–15 | Consumer Protection Summit | |
| 14–16 | Development Working Group Meeting #2 | |
| 15–16 | Finance and Central Bank Deputies’ Meeting #2 | |
| 16–17 | Digitizing Manufacturing in the G20– Initiatives, Best Practices and Policy Approaches | Berlin |
| 16–17 | High Level Session and Workshop on Resource Efficiency | |
| 17 | High Level Symposium “Global Economic Governance in a Multipolar World” | |
| 17–18 | G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ | Baden–Baden |

| Meeting #1 | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| 21 | B20 Joint Taskforce Meeting | Paris |
| 22 | Science 20 (S20) Dialogue Forum | Halle |
| 22–23 | Sustainability Working Group Meeting #2 (Sustainability Working Group, Energy Sustainability Working Group and Climate Sustainability Working Group) | |
| 23 | GreenInvest Workshop | |
| 23–24 | Sherpa Meeting #2 | Frankfurt/Mainz |
| 27–28 | Employment Working Group Meeting #3 | Geneva |
| 30 | Green Finance Study Group Meeting #2 | |
| TBD | Framework Working Group Meeting #3 | |
| Apr 6 | Multi–Stakeholder Conference on the Digital Economy | Dusseldorf |
| 6–7 | G20 Digital Ministers’ Meeting “Digitalization: Policies for a Digital Future” | Dusseldorf |
| 10–12 | Anti–Corruption Working Group Meeting #2 | |
| 19 (TBD) | International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting #3 | |
| 20 (TBD) | Finance and Central Bank Deputies’ Meeting #3 | |
| 20–21 (TBD) | G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting #2 | |
| 25–26 | W20 Summit | Berlin |
| 27–28 | International Conference on Rural Development | |
| May 2 | Sustainability Working Group Workshop | |
| 2–3 | B20 Summit | Berlin |
| 2–4 | Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) Forum and Meeting | |
| 3–4 | Sustainability Working Group Meeting #3 (Sustainability Working Group, Energy Sustainability Working Group and Climate Sustainability Working Group) (TBC) | |
| 4–5 | Trade and Investment Working Group Meeting #3 | |
| 10–12 | Development Working Group Meeting #3 | Berlin |
| 16–17 | Employment Working Group Meeting #4 | |
| 17 | L20 Dialogue Forum | Berlin |
| 18–19 | Sherpa Meeting #3 | Munich |

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| 18–19 | G20 Labor and Employment Ministers' Meeting | Bad Neuenahr |
| 19–20 | G20 Health Ministers' Meeting | Berlin |
| 30 | T20 Summit | Berlin |
| 30–31 | Framework Working Group Meeting #4 | |
| TBD | International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting #4 | |
| 30–1 Jun | Conference on "Marine Litter" | |
| Jun 1–3 | B20 Event at International Economic Forum | St. Petersburg |
| 2–8 | Y20 Summit | Berlin |
| 12–13 | Partnership with Africa Conference | Berlin |
| 19 | C20 Summit | Hamburg |
| 19 | C20 Dialogue Forum with Chancellor Angela Merkel | Hamburg |
| Jun 4–5 | Finance Deputies' Meeting | |
| 5–6 | Alternative Summit | Hamburg |
| 5–6 | Sherpa Meeting #4 including a Joint Meeting with the G20 Finance Deputies | Hamburg |
| 7–8 | 2017 G20 Summit | Hamburg |
| Sep TBD | Green Finance Event | |
| TBD | International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting #5 | |
| TBD | Anti-Corruption Working Group Meeting #3 | |
| Oct 9 | G20 Mobility of the Future Conference | Munich |
| 12 (TBD) | Finance and Central Bank Deputies' Meeting #4 | |
| 12–13 (TBD) | G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting #3 | |
| TBD | Sherpa Meeting #5 | |
| Nov 13–15 | Agricultural Chief Scientists' Meeting (MACS) | |
| TBD | Launch Event for the Resource Partnership | |
| Dec 1 | Germany G20 Presidency ends; Argentinian G20 Presidency begins | |

4 2017 G20 German Priorities (Official)

The agenda will pursue three aims: **Building Resilience**, **Improving Sustainability**, and **Assuming Responsibility**.

BUILDING RESILIENCE

1. Strengthening Economic Resilience
 - a. Structural reforms are the key to higher productivity and thus to a higher level of growth and prosperity
2. Strengthening the International Financial Architecture and the Global Financial Safety Net
 - a. Cross-border capital flows will be an important topic in this area
 - b. Large and volatile capital flows pose a challenge to individual countries and will also be a focus area for the G20 countries
3. Further Developing Financial Markets
 - a. Better monitoring and regulation of the international financial markets
 - b. Setting international standards
 - c. Ensure that market-based financing reforms (including shadow banking activities) are monitored appropriately and regulated sufficiently so that financial stability risks potentially arising from such reforms can be identified and corrected at an early stage
 - d. Make financial market risks resulting from environmental risks more transparent and present options to reduce them
 - e. Provide appropriate access to financial services as a key element for inclusive and sustainable growth
4. Making Taxation Fair and Reliable Internationally
 - a. Increase the transparency, fairness and reliability of national tax systems worldwide
 - b. Implement the package on preventing base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS)
 - c. Foster transparency and tax honesty
 - d. Increase the reliability of international taxation
 - e. Launch a G20 discussion on the impact of digital technology on taxation
5. Deepening Cooperation on Trade and Investment
 - a. Launch a discussion on the opportunities and risks of globalization
 - b. Address the growing amount of, and recent increase in the number of, new protectionist measures
 - c. Address the impact of digital technology on trade
 - d. Expand G20's activities in areas of openness, transparency and modern frameworks that are crucial for cross-border investment and growth
 - e. Expand information exchange and cooperation on the issue of excess capacity in the steel sector within the framework of the agreed Global Forum, with the joint aim of identifying appropriate political strategies to reduce excess capacity
6. Enhancing and Improving Employment
 - a. Enhance good and productive work
 - b. Improve quality of women's employment
 - c. Focus on labor market integration of migrants and recognized refugees

- d. Address the impact of far-reaching trends such as the spread of digital technology
- e. Address the topics of sustainable global supply chains, the inclusion of internationally active companies and, adherence to fundamental labor, social and environmental standards

IMPROVING SUSTAINABILITY

7. Protecting the Climate and Advancing Sustainable Energy Supply
 - a. Make headway on ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement and to support third countries in doing so
 - b. Link climate and energy policy more closely
 - c. Ensure a reliable investment climate to intensify activities and contribute to a better management of climate risks
 - d. Foster appropriate political frameworks, financing instruments, and economic incentives for investments in climate-resilient infrastructure and to boost technological innovations
8. Making Progress on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda
 - a. Endeavor to ensure, both through individual and collective action, the rapid and comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
 - b. Explore the potential of and measures for resource efficiency
 - c. Engage in a dialogue on reducing marine litter worldwide
9. Seizing the Opportunities of Digital Technology
 - a. Start a discussion on an internationally agreed regulatory framework regarding the spread of digital technology in business and society
 - b. Address the risks that can arise from digital innovations
10. Promoting Health
 - a. Safeguard against health crises
 - b. Assess the steps taken during the Ebola crisis and identify possible gaps in efficient health crisis management
 - c. Address the challenges of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
11. Empowering Women
 - a. Review progress towards reducing the gap between male and female employment by 25 percent by 2025, build on this review, and focus on improving the quality of women's employment
 - b. Address the problem of access to and use of information and communications technologies for women, particularly in developing countries

ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY

12. Addressing Displacement and Migration
 - a. Further strengthen efforts to provide protection to refugees and to tackle the causes of displacement
 - b. Elaborate suggestions on how international cooperation can be improved
 - c. Strengthen international institutions and structures in order to better address displacement and illegal migration
13. Intensifying the Partnership with Africa

- a. Strengthen frameworks for sustainable private sector investments and investments in infrastructure and renewable energies through cooperation with interested African partner countries
 - b. Support African partners to improve their population's share in sustainable economic development, particularly in the form of employment opportunities
 - c. Reduce risks of climate change, contribute to more efficient health systems and strengthen the role of women
 - d. Contribute to the fight against the root causes of flight and displacement
14. Combating Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering
- a. Increase cooperation between government agencies, as well as greater transparency, particularly on the beneficial ownership of corporations, trusts, foundations and other legal arrangements
 - b. Ensure that beneficial owners are identified and that access to information on beneficial owners and international exchange of this information can be further improved
 - c. Ensure global and comprehensive implementation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
 - d. Support a review of the FATF's existing structure and governance
15. Fighting Corruption
- a. Build on and expand the current principles on fighting corruption
16. Improving Food Security
- a. Focus on the question of how to feed the world's growing population through sustainable and more productive agriculture without increasing water consumption to unsustainable levels
 - b. Focus on youth employment and innovation in rural areas, particularly in Africa to achieve food security for present and future generations, dynamic rural economic areas, and social and political stability

5 Summit dates and host countries

| Year | G7/8 | G20 |
|------|--------------------------|--|
| 2008 | Japan (Hokkaido) | U.S. (Washington) |
| 2009 | Italy (L'Aquila) | U.K. (London) / U.S. (Pittsburgh) |
| 2010 | Canada (Muskoka) | Canada (Toronto) / South Korea (Seoul) |
| 2011 | France (Deauville) | France (Cannes) |
| 2012 | U.S. (Camp David) | Mexico (Los Cabos) |
| 2013 | U.K. (Lough Erne) | Russia (St. Petersburg) |
| 2014 | Belgium (Brussels) | Australia (Brisbane) |
| 2015 | Germany (Schloss Elmau) | Turkey (Antalya) |
| 2016 | Japan (Ise-Shima) | China (Hanzhou) |
| 2017 | Italy (May 27, Taormina) | Germany (July 7–8, Hamburg) |

| | | |
|------|---------|-----------|
| 2018 | Canada | Argentina |
| 2019 | France | India |
| 2020 | US | |
| 2021 | UK | |
| 2022 | Germany | |
| 2023 | Japan | |

6 Delegation of G20 projects in 2016

This annex identifies tasks that have been delegated to international organizations (IOs) by the G20 in 2016 in the areas of anti-corruption, food and nutrition security, international tax and financial transparency, jobs and employment, and pro-poor and clean infrastructure and investment. In addition to identifying the task(s) that the G20 has mandated IOs to carry out, this annex describes the status of these tasks (i.e., whether the task has been completed) and provides links to these tasks, where applicable.

The tasks listed in the table below were delegated through their communiqués and endorsed documents related to the G20 Policy Paper (US) recommendations for the 2016 G20 Hangzhou Summit. The annex identifies only those tasks that were specifically mandated by the G20 in a given declaration.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| ACWG | Anti-Corruption Working Group |
| CFSG | Climate Finance Study Group |
| DWG | Development Working Group |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FATF | Financial Action Task Force |
| FSB | Financial Security Board |
| GFSG | Green Finance Study Group |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IOs | International Organizations |
| MDBs | Multinational Development Bank |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |

 UN United Nations

 UNDP United Nations Development Program

 WBG World Bank Group

6.1 Anti-Corruption

| Year | Agency | Task Mandated |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2016 | ACWG | Develop an implementation plan for the 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan before the end of 2016 as a flexible framework to carry this work forward with renewed high-level attention and urgency. (G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit, para 22) |
| 2016 | FATF | Report back by the meeting in July on the update of implementation of its standards by jurisdictions worldwide and of FATF's new Strategy on combating terrorist financing, as well as on the follow-up procedures that have been launched to accelerate implementation in those jurisdictions where weaknesses have been identified. (Issues for further action, February Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, point 14) |
| 2016 | IMF, OECD, FSB, and the WBG | Support FATF in addressing the evolving challenges by bringing in their own analysis, within their respective areas of expertise, of the sources, techniques and channels of illicit financial flows. (April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, para 9) |
| 2016 | ACWG | Pursue work to address the risks of corruption in all identified high-risk sectors including identifying and developing international best practice, promoting collective action initiatives, promoting effective governance and accountability mechanisms and addressing transparency gaps, consistent with national circumstances. (G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018, p 2, para 4) |
| 2016 | ACWG | Report in 2017 on its progress in |

implementing commitments from the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018. (G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018, page 3, para 1)

6.2 Food and Nutrition Security

| Year | Agency | Task Mandated |
|------|----------------------------|--|
| 2016 | FAO, IFPRI and OECD | Build on their assessment of existing ICT applications and platforms and make specific proposals for consideration and action by G20 Agriculture Deputies ahead of our next meeting on the best possible mechanism to improve agricultural ICT exchange and cooperation. (G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, para 14) |
| 2016 | UNDP and OECD | Continue supporting the DWG for the monitoring of the implementation of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the relevant accountability process. (Annex to G20 Leaders' Communiqué Hangzhou Summit, Acknowledgment and the way forward, para 16) |
| 2016 | OECD and other IOs | Invitation to continue the development of the G20 initiated analytical framework for improving agricultural productivity including that of small-scale producers in an innovative and sustainable manner. (Annex to G20 Leaders' Communiqué Hangzhou Summit, Acknowledgment and the way forward, para 20) |
| 2016 | DWG and other work streams | Further develop a list of comprehensive and concrete actions that contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda before next G20 Summit in 2017. (G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, page 4, para 2) |
| 2016 | DWG | 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 through its established Accountability Framework. (G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for |

Sustainable Development, page 15, para 4)

6.3 International Tax and Financial Transparency

| Year | Agency | Task Mandated |
|------|---------------------------|---|
| 2016 | OECD | Report back to the finance ministers and central bank governors by June 2017 on the progress made by jurisdictions on tax transparency, and on how the Global Forum will manage the country review process in response to supplementary review requests of countries. (G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit, para 19) |
| 2016 | FATF and the Global Forum | Make initial proposals by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in October on ways to improve the implementation of the international standards on transparency, including on the availability of beneficial ownership information of legal persons and legal arrangements, and its international exchange. (G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit, para 20) |
| 2016 | IMF, OECD, UN, and WBG | Report progress update on mechanisms for effective technical assistance in support of tax reforms by mid-2017. (Annex to G20 Leaders' Communiqué Hangzhou Summit, Acknowledgment and the way forward, para 18) |
| 2016 | OECD and G20 countries | Establish objective criteria by the July meeting to identify non-cooperative jurisdictions with respect to tax transparency. (April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, para 7) |
| 2016 | Global Forum | Report on transparency and information exchange for tax purposes before the end of the year. (April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, para 7) |
| 2016 | IMF, OECD, UN and WBG | Recommend mechanisms to help ensure effective implementation of technical assistance programs, and recommend how countries can contribute funding for tax projects and direct technical assistance at |

our July meeting. (Issues for further action, April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, point 9)

6.4 Jobs, Employment, Pro-Poor and Clean Infrastructure Investment

| Year | Agency | Task Mandated |
|------|--|--|
| 2016 | ILO, OECD, WBG and IMF | Invitation to provide technical support in the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Action Plan; participate in the work of the Entrepreneurship Research Centre on G20 Economies; and facilitate exchange of good practices and lessons learnt amongst G20 members. (2016 G20 Labor and Employment Ministerial Meeting Declaration, Annex 1: G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan, page 10, para 1) |
| 2016 | FSB's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures | Prepare the phase II report and recommendations for better climate related disclosures in early 2017. (Annex to G20 Leaders' Communiqué Hangzhou Summit, Acknowledgment and the way forward, para 11) |
| 2016 | FSB | Report on the first stage of the work of the FSB's task force on climate-related financial disclosures in the April meeting. (Issues for further action, February Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, point 15) |
| 2016 | GFSG | Develop, for consideration by countries, more specific options for developing green banking, scaling-up the green bond market, supporting the integration of environmental factors by institutional investors, and developing ways for measuring progress of green financial activities, as part of its synthesis report to be delivered by July. (April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, para 10) |
| 2016 | CFSG | Finalize this year's work and report back at the July Meeting. (April Communiqué G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank |

Governors Meeting, para 11)

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 2016 | MDBs and development financial institutions | Encouraged to present climate change action plans. (G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, page 13, para 2) |
| 2016 | MDB Task Force on Measuring Private Investment Catalyzation | Report on MDBs' contributions to catalyzing private investment for a range of development priorities, including climate change and infrastructure. (MDBs' Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment, page 4, para 2) |
| 2016 | UNIDO and relevant IOs | Report back to the DWG in 2018 for a review of actions taken to address the voluntary policy options laid out in the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs. (G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries, page 4, para 2) |

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International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR)

The International Corporate Accountability Roundtable is a civil society organization that harnesses the collective power of progressive organizations to push governments to create and enforce rules over corporations that promote human rights and reduce inequality.

German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR)

The German Institute for Human Rights is the independent National Human Rights Institution in Germany. It is accredited according to the Paris Principles of the United Nations (A status). The Institute's activities include the provision of advice on policy issues, human rights education, information and documentation, applied research on human rights issues and cooperation with international organizations. It is supported by the German Bundestag. The Institute was mandated to monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and established Monitoring Bodies for these purposes.