

**MAKING SURE GROWTH
BENEFITS ALL**

17 June 2015



SUSTAINABILITY

WHERE ARE WE?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
<p>84% of global fossil fuel emissions come from G20 countries (OECD).</p> <p>17 of the top 20 largest emitters of carbon dioxide are G20 countries (EIA).</p>	<p>Sustainable Energy Infrastructure, Renewable Energy and Technology Transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The G20 should ensure that new waves of infrastructure development rely on renewable energy and energy efficiency so that climate mitigation targets can be met. • The G20, and particularly the industrialized countries within the G20, should show leadership in providing adequate public finance and technologies for scaling up renewable energy in developing economies, and recognise this as an opportunity for creating employment. • The G20 should also work to put in place a framework that fosters technology cooperation and collaboration between countries for dissemination of low carbon and climate friendly technologies. To this end, the G20 should initiate the foundation of a network of Climate Technology Development Diffusion Centres.
<p>Over 1.4bn people do not have access to electricity and a further 1bn lack access to a reliable electricity source (UNDP).</p>	<p>Energy Access: The G20 needs to take a leadership role in supporting clean energy access for all, including distributed renewable energy, along with smart grids and hybrid options, to ensure 24/7 provision of clean, affordable and reliable energy for all.</p>
<p>In 2010, out of the US\$409bn spent on fossil-fuel subsidies, only US\$35bn, or 8% of the total, reached the poorest 20% (IEA).</p> <p>Of the total US\$10.2bn already pledged to the Green Climate Fund, only 58.5% of these pledges have been signed.</p>	<p>Climate Finance and Fossil Fuel Subsidies: the G20 should develop and advocate for a financial roadmap incorporating new and innovative sources of finance including: (i) a Financial Transaction Tax, (ii) revenues generated from International Aviation, (iii) Maritime Transport through carbon pricing, a global fossil fuel extraction levy. In addition, building on the commitment originally made in Pittsburgh in 2009, G20 countries should commit to completely phasing out fossil fuel subsidies in all G20 countries by 2020. In order to do this, G-20 should call for an immediate end to government support (including bilateral and multilateral finance) for fossil fuel exploration and adoption of a strict timeline for the phase-out of remaining fossil fuel subsidies for production and consumption, with country-specified measurable outcomes, whilst taking into account both countries' differing development levels and the number of low-income workers in this sector.</p>

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

WHERE ARE WE ?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
	<p>Putting inclusive growth at the heart of the G20: The G20 should consider inviting one Head of State to present a discussion paper on inclusive growth, in order to ensure that this concept forms the foundation of the 2015 G20 Summit.</p>
<p>The bottom half of the world's population owns the same amount of as the richest 85 people in the world (Credit Suisse).</p>	<p>Eradicating poverty & inequality: Building on the G20 commitment to lift the G20's GDP by at least an additional 2% by 2018, we invite G20 members to focus on measures addressing inequality in their national growth strategies by progressively achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average. We also note the vital importance of investing in inclusive, lifelong and high-quality education as a means of reversing the vicious cycle of inequality by ensuring self actualization and effective integration into social and economic life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G20 members should also implement their commitments to employment strategies targeting more, better and safer jobs including the most excluded groups , to ensure decent living standards, increased productivity and inclusive growth.
<p>Seven out of ten people live in countries where economic inequality has increased in the last 30 years (Paris School of Economics).</p>	<p>Low Income Developing Countries: The G20 should better coordinate its strategies for tackling the development problems of LIDCs, especially access to universal basic services, global trade and finance networks, by streamlining the full range of financing mechanisms, while respecting human rights, labour regulations and environmental protection obligations.</p>
	<p>Participation: We invite G20 Members to recognise the C20 as a key stakeholder in debates on inclusive growth, and grant a permanent seat to the C20 in the G20 Development Working Group . Civil society plays a key role in channelling the viewpoints of the most excluded groups, and such representation will ensure the integration of those groups' views in policy discussions.</p>

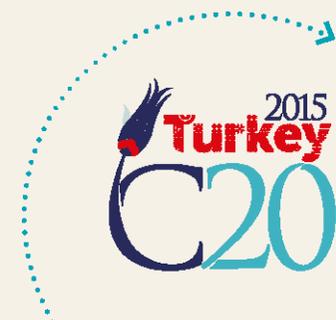
GOVERNANCE (TAX JUSTICE)

WHERE ARE WE?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
<p>73% of the world's largest companies – multinationals operating in several countries – disclose no information about the amount of tax they pay foreign countries (Transparency International).</p>	<p>Corporate and Financial Transparency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The G20 should initiate a worldwide system of public registries of the beneficial ownership of all legal entities, and automatic exchange of financial information between all countries to enable effective enforcement of anti-money laundering and tax laws, and stem capital flight. Publish a plan of action on implementation of the G20 Beneficial Ownership Transparency Principles, and report back on progress at regular intervals. Country-by-Country reports for transnational corporations should also be published.
<p>The long-run revenue losses from BEPS to developed countries are estimated at 0.6% of GDP, and for developing countries at 2% of GDP (IMF).</p>	<p>The Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The G20 must enforce strong rules to deal with the reality that global MNEs are integrated firms under central direction, e.g. limiting the interest deductions to consolidated interest cost, full-inclusion CFC (controlled foreign cooperation rules) and systematizing the profit-split method for transfer pricing.
<p>The developing world lost US\$6.6 trillion in illicit financial flows (capital outflows that stem from crime, corruption, tax evasion and other illicit activity) from 2003-2012 (Global Financial Integrity).</p>	<p>To ensure benefits for Developing Countries the G20 should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the establishment of a universal intergovernmental tax body under the auspices of the UN, which should be provided with additional resources. • initiate a more fundamental reconsideration of the Transfer Pricing Guidelines in conjunction with the UN Committee.



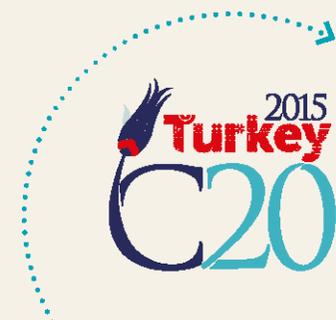
GOVERNANCE (ANTI-CORRUPTION)

WHERE ARE WE?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
<p>Worldwide, procurement spending averages 13%-20% of GDP. Every year an estimated US\$9.5tn of public money is spent on public procurement. Corruption drains 20%-25% national public procurement budgets (OECD estimates).</p>	<p>Public procurement: G20 governments should develop online application tools to ensure transparency at every stage of public procurement processes, including but not limited to publishing selection criteria, method of award, identity of all bidders (including beneficial ownership information of bidders), awarded contracts with annexes, and any contract alterations and sanctions. Information on public procurement should be made available for free in widely used open and structured formats that are non-proprietary, searchable, sortable, platform-independent, and machine-readable.</p>
<p>Based on the G20 countries' aggregate share of global GDP, the potential value of open data to the G20 would be around US\$2.6tn per annum (Omidyar Network).</p>	<p>Open Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In order for release of free, accurate, timely open data by default, G20 governments should leverage the work of the Open Government Partnership to improve the design and implementation of national action plans. G20 countries that have not yet done so should take the necessary steps to join.• G20 governments should make national income and asset disclosure registries publicly available and harmonized across G20 countries, and commit to increase the amount of information they publish online in open data format.



GENDER EQUALITY (1)

WHERE ARE WE?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
<p>Globally, women earn approximately 77% of what men earn, with the gap widening for higher-earning women. At the current rate, pay equity between women and men will not be achieved before 2086 (ILO).</p> <p>It is estimated that if women's unpaid work were assigned a monetary value it would constitute between 10% and 39% of GDP (UNRISD).</p>	<p>Creating Quality Employment Opportunities for Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce, implement and enforce policies, rules and regulations that ensure equal pay for equal jobs, and eliminate occupational segregation as measures for promoting women's employment. Introduce gender quotas, including for public procurement, corporate boards and sectors from which women are excluded. Introduce all necessary measures to secure land and inheritance rights of women as a way of promoting safe employment for women in rural areas. Recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work by simultaneously introducing a number of measures including: increasing the quality of and access to childcare, introducing compulsory parental leave, providing financial assistance to increase access to childcare services, increasing the number of affordable and accessible disabled/elderly care centres, and increasing the provision of community-based care. Take steps to ensure that there are feedback mechanisms and financing to include women's organisations at all levels including grassroots organisations, and women living in poverty in the design, implementation and evaluation of the interventions concerning their issues, including the SDGs.
<p>31%-38% of formal SMEs in emerging markets are owned fully or partially by women (IFC).</p>	<p>Promote alternative corporate models (e.g. cooperatives and social entrepreneurship) and the establishment and sustainability of SMEs and small-scale women farmers through tax breaks, incentives, financial and technical support.</p>



GENDER EQUALITY (2)

WHERE ARE WE?	THE C20'S PROPOSED SOLUTION
<p>Worldwide, only 13.2% of Chief Information Officers surveyed were women (Gartner).</p> <p>Although women hold close to half of all jobs in the US, they hold less than 25% of all STEM jobs (AAUW).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Removing Structural and Social Barriers: Support and mainstream the role of women, especially the youth, as technology producers, innovators, entrepreneurs and knowledge holders, and ensure science and technology education is gender-sensitive.
<p>Global sex disaggregated data is missing across 28 areas covering health, education, economic opportunities, political participation & human security (Data2X).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Ensuring Monitoring of the Policies and Programs: Consider the gender impact assessment of all policies, rules and regulations as an integral part of the G20 policy cycle, including creation of a new monitoring mechanism that includes representatives of C20 members as an integral part. Collect gender disaggregated data across all sectors, including national time-use surveys, to determine the status of gender equality and progress against commitments. Examine local, national and international budgets, tax systems and spending from a gender perspective and ensure they are gender responsive and promote gender equality; and examine the impact of development aid and investments on gender equality and introduce quotas to ensure that they are spent for the advantage of women.