

C20, T20, B20 and L20

Recommendations on Sustainability, Inclusive Growth, Governance and Gender Equality 2012-2014

References

	B20	T20	L20	C20
2012	http://bit.ly/1DaEnAg	n/a	http://bit.ly/1PCKEjq	n/a
2013	http://bit.ly/1JDfhfj	http://bit.ly/1EtdrxX	http://bit.ly/1IX2aol	http://bit.ly/1ExuEpQ
2014	http://bit.ly/1aWyk9p	http://bit.ly/1amCINR	http://bit.ly/1FBJ3Ob	http://bit.ly/1NBplvt

Gender

C20

C20 2014: Australian C20 Summit Communique

- We believe that growth should achieve long-term sustainability, and should not be at the expense of any sector of the population including women, people with disability, youth, Indigenous Peoples, children, long-term unemployed, low-skilled workers, single parents, LGBTI people and older people, Growth should occur in ways which increase employment opportunities and the self-esteem that valued work brings.
- A particularly important and effective means by which G20 members can build the necessary capabilities, resilience and acceptance of market based economic systems is through employment strategies supported by improved linkages between skills acquisition, employment and labour market accessibility to address particularly the increased participation of women and young people.
 - All G20 policies should take into account their differentiated impact on women and men.
- On Equity and Participation
 - Closing the participation gap for women alone, could deliver the G20's stated growth target.
- G20 leaders should develop country action plans on employment, education, training and local job creation with a specific focus on women, people with disability and youth, that are

delivered through partnerships between government, the private sector, civil society, labour and Indigenous organizations.

C20 2013: Civil20 Address to the G20 Leaders

- We recommend taking necessary action to support and facilitate employment of women, the youth as well as various minority and vulnerable groups (the disabled, ex-convicts, migrants, etc.), and eradicate discrimination towards them, in order to build society based on justice, equality of opportunities and inclusion, and thereby provide socioeconomic and other effects.
- Financial Inclusion and Financial Education
 - Strengthen the protection of the rights of consumers of financial services, in particular those with insufficient financial literacy, low-income, as well as women, youth and the elderly.

T20

T20 2014: Think 20 Policy Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit

- Highlights the importance of G20 accountability to citizens of G20 countries, including women, but does not make a specific recommendation on this point. (p188).
- Recommends that the G20 invite a wider array of parties to participate in Mutual Assessment Process discussions, including members of international labour advocacy groups, business groups and women's rights groups, to ensure that the concerns of these groups are integrated into the global policy discourse (p16)
- Recommends that the G20 should build on previous commitments to boost agricultural growth, with special attention to smallholders, especially women and young farmers.

T20 2013 + 2012: No mention

B20

B20 2014: Key messages from the B20 to the G20

No mention.

B20 2013: B20-G20 Partnership for Growth and Jobs: B20 Recommendations to G20 Leaders

- Innovation and Development
 - Support financial inclusion securing the proper business involvement in business education, helping to gain access to financial education and services for women and youth while participating in financial consumer protection schemes development.

B20 2012: B20 Task Force Recommendations: Concrete Actions for Los Cabos

- B20 Task Force on Food Security
 - Investments should ensure the sustainable use of resources, including farming inputs, and should expand market access for smallholder farmers, especially women.
 - Governments should increase their investments in agriculture to help increase production and productivity by 50 percent by 2030, and to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers. Policy measures can be targeted to catalyze, de-risk, and offer incentives for sustainable private-sector investment in agriculture and food-value chains. Public programs should also be designed to empower women farmers.

L20

L20 2014: L20 Recommendations G20 leaders Meeting

- Job creation and national plans should include:
 - Expand women’s employment and promote inclusive labour markets by boosting activity rates of vulnerable groups, including through investment in childcare facilities and the “care economy
- Structural Reform
 - “reforms” that lead to further increases in inequality create a vicious circle, lower demand, lower growth in GD and employment. In addition, cuts in public expenditure also have disproportionate effects on women, increasing their care burden and restraining their participation in the formal labour market. There is, moreover, an unprecedented rise in informal and precarious work. In general, such policies will therefore neither achieve sustainable growth, nor long-term fiscal consolidation.
- The L20 is calling on labour and employment Ministers to shift the agenda on labour market policy and to live up to past commitments notably on quality jobs for youth and support for the L20-B20 action on quality apprenticeships; raising women’s employment; reducing informality and taking forward the project on safe workplaces.
- Raising Women’s Employment
 - The attention by the G20 Employment Task Force to raising the participation rates of women in G20 countries is welcome. However, this must be emdedded in strategies that create decent work and Inclusive labor markets. Investment in the care economy has the potential not only to recognise the real value of care work, currently often provided through un- or not sufficiently paid labour that is invisible in statistics; it also has the potential to break down gender stereotypes and occupational segregation and impact positively on the gender pay gap, by challenging traditionally assigned gender roles
 - As part of their employment plans, Labour Ministers should include:
 - Economic strategies for caring, which recognise that access to care services and public services for families is a pre-condition for both women’s and men’s participation in the labour market;
 - Actions to reduce the gender pay gap, including support for collective bargaining and in their role as public sector employers by strengthening the rights of part-time workers, and reducing occupational segmentation;
 - establish mechanisms to assess the gender impact (both positive and negative) of policy.
- Reducing Informality:
 - The absence of social protection floors and inadequate levels of social security benefits push workers to undertake activities in the informal economy. Workers in informal jobs are deprived of social security, earn very low or no wages and are denied the protection under fundamental principles and rights at work and other labour standards. Women are disproportionately represented among this group.
 - The L20 is ready to work with the G20 Employment Task Force in the period including the Turkish presidency to idendify measures to halt precarious, irregular and contract work by extending social protection and realizing labour rights across the labour force, thereby paying particular attention to the gender dimension in view of the larger share of women in precarious work.

L20 2013: L20 Priority Recommendations for the G20 Leaders’ Meeting

No mention.

L20 2012: L20 Statement to the G20 Summit

- The escalating jobs crisis is hitting young women and men particularly hard, with an estimated 75 million young people around the world unemployed. Together with rising long-term unemployment, the increasing rate of youth unemployment threatens to weaken the long-term growth potential and increase the risk of social break-down and political instability.
- The G20 Summit should agree on an ambitious contribution to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), taking place immediately after the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012 and:
 - Ensure that decisions made under the “Green Economy” enshrine social equity, gender equality, decent work, including trade union rights, democracy and a Just Transition for workers.

Energy and Sustainability

C20

C20 2014: Australian C20 Summit Communique

- Climate change should be made into a standalone issue on the G20’s agenda (p3)
- G20 leaders must provide a climate finance roadmap by April 2015 to help developing countries reduce emissions and manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change, and to implement mitigation strategies which will ensure that sustainable economic growth is not affected by rapid changes in the world’s climate.
- We expected G20 leaders to commit to measures that will immediately end government specific financial support for fossil fuels and that G20 leaders will remove impediments to efficient and effective investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.
- G20 should work together to put a price on carbon and announce a timetable for implementation.

C20 2013: Civil20 Address to the G20 Leaders

- We call on governments to stimulate determination of ecologically and biologically important and sensitive areas and ensure that these areas are used and managed properly, including respect for indigenous peoples’ rights and FPIC principles. (p5)
- Call on G20 to develop and adopt new international norms on specific energy consumption in energy intensive branches. (p5)
- We call on governments to adopt ecosystem approach to marine management and to stimulate development of national and trans boundary plans for management of seas (p5)
- Call on G20 to develop and adopt international criteria, procedures and standards for infrastructure investment, which take into account and minimize ecological and social costs. (p5).

T20

T20 2014: Think 20 Policy Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit

There is little mention of energy policy or broader sustainability issues. The focus of recommendations is on climate change negotiations and policy-making.

- Momentum on climate change negotiations needs to be built through G20 leaders committing to attend the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in 2015 and starting a conversation on how best to mobilise the funding needed to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation, including consideration of where the money could be spent.
- The G20's work on infrastructure financing should take into account the importance of avoiding negative environmental impacts, especially relating to climate, as much as possible. (p152)
- View infrastructure as a cross-cutting issue. Focus the Study Group's work on integrating infrastructure concerns with other G20 policies, in particular in the areas of financial markets and climate policy, without compromising the overarching policy goals in these broader policy areas. (p163)
- One article specifically looking at G20, climate change and climate finance, which recommends two things: (i) G20 leaders should commit to attending the Paris COP in 2015; (ii) begin serious discussions at the 2014 G20 on how to mobilise billions of dollars of investment funding needed for climate change mitigation and adaptation. (p184)

T20 2013: Summary Report by Co-Chairs

- It is critical to implement the Pittsburgh Summit's promise to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in the medium term as this will bring significant benefits in fiscal consolidation, climate change control, the health of poor mothers and children, the fight against corruption, the reduction of economic inequity and enhanced accountability (p4).
- Energy efficiency, clean energy and the reduction of energy poverty should be a major thrust of infrastructure development and knowledge sharing, in developing, emerging and advanced economies alike. (p4)

T20 2012: no recommendations

B20

B20 2014: Key messages from the B20 to the G20

No mention.

B20 2013: B20-G20 Partnership for Growth and Jobs: B20 Recommendations to G20 Leaders

- G20 should create freer energy markets through stable, rational policies harmonised across borders. (p15)
- G20 should foster energy efficiency and decarbonisation through innovation, including government support to R&D, demonstration and pre-commercial deployment of low-carbon technologies, training, new methods of accessing technologies and producing traditional energy (especially gas and nuclear), new financing schemes and public-private partnerships. (p15)
- It is necessary to promote universal energy access through sustained investment in the energy sector, and acceleration of cost-effective renewable and energy-efficient technologies. (p15)

B20 2012: B20 Task Force Recommendations: Concrete Actions for Los Cabos

- At the Los Cabos summit, endorse the launch of the B20 Green Growth Club to facilitate and monitor progress in delivering green growth. This club will have an initial 3-year mandate and will focus on transforming global financing flows for green growth by strategically targeting public financing to dramatically scale up private investment. (p5)

- Call upon governments, including finance and development ministers, to engage with the club and create an enabling policy environment for green growth by implementing the following recommendations:
 - Promoting free trade in green goods and services;
 - Achieving robust pricing on carbon;
 - Ending inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies;
 - Accelerating low-carbon innovation;
 - Dramatically increasing efforts to target public funding to leverage private investment. (p6)

L20

L20 2014: L20 Recommendations G20 leaders Meeting

- Commit to an ambitious and fair share in reducing emissions to ensure the success of multilateral climate negotiations in Paris; (p2)
- Contribute substantial resources to the Green Climate Fund, including public sources such as FTT or carbon tax revenues, and support the development of green bonds as a means to provide long-term options for responsible investors; (p2)
- Support for industrial transformation measures and Just Transition strategies, aimed at protecting the jobs and livelihoods of workers facing challenges in energy-intensive and climate-vulnerable sectors; (p2)
- Set attainable targets in view of food and energy security and show strong support for sustainable economic activities; (p2)

L20 2013: L20 Priority Recommendations for the G20 Leaders' Meeting

- Develop the market for long term financial assets in order to finance sustainable jobs in value added industries, encourage productivity and structural transformation, including climate change mitigation (p3)
- The G20 must ensure that the new post 2015 Millenium Development Goals include climate justice and ensure an ambitious global deal on climate change in 2015 (p4).

L20 2012: L20 Statement to the G20 Summit

- G20 governments must kick-start the transition through an ambitious investment programme accompanied by “Just Transition” strategies: investing in skills development and active labour-market policies, expanding social protection, creating new mechanisms for consulting trade unions, and broadening research on the potential employment impacts of a green transformation. (p7)
- Research by the ITUC and Millenium Institute suggests that investing 2% of GDP in green infrastructure in just 6 G20 countries in each of the next 5 years could create up to 42m jobs. G20 must act to realise this potential. (p8)
- G20 summit should agree on an ambitious contribution to the upcoming UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). (p8)
- G20 governments should, building on the outcomes of COP 17 in Durban confirm the following priorities in advance of COP18: develop an ambitious mandate aimed at providing a legally-binding architecture for climate regime to limite temperature increase below 2 degrees. (p8)
- Attain full implementation of the Green Climate Fund, including making necessary resources available. (p8)
- Ensure implementation of previous commitments to ensure a Just Transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilience economy (p8)

Inclusive growth: employment and basic social services

C20

C20 2014: Australian C20 Summit Communiqué

- We recommend that country growth strategies include decisive action to alleviate poverty through the provision of effective and efficient social services, as well as protections to enable a reasonable standard of living for those outside the formal economy. (p1)
- We call for the G20 to commit to reduced global inequality and to inclusive growth. Expanding universal access to high quality health and education services finance through fair tax systems is key to achieving equitable development outcomes, inclusive growth and the sustainability of open, market based economic systems. (p1)
- Creating a fair and just society will require G20 members to establish and build social protections for all citizens, by building and maintaining universal access to effective health, education and welfare systems, encouraging fair and sustainable employment, and establishing and maintaining appropriate labour market laws, regulations and protections (p2).
- G20 should build necessary capabilities, resilience and acceptance of market based economic systems is through employment strategies supported by improved linkages between skills acquisition, employment and labour market accessibility to address particularly the increased participation of women and young people (p2).
- We recommend that G20 leaders commit to supporting labour institutions and social protections that ensure decent work and inclusive growth outcomes, such as collective bargaining, minimum wages, social security and access to health care. (p2)
- We recommend that all G20 members adopt targets for increased employment participation for all groups. (p2)
- G20 leaders should develop action plans on employment, education, training and local job creation with a specific focus on women, people with disability and youth, that are delivered through partnerships between government, the private sector, civil society, labour and indigenous organizations. (p2)
- The G20 should increase public expenditure on health infrastructure services and access to medicines. Universal access to healthcare is essential to ensure the maintenance of strong economic growth. (p3)

C20 2013: Civil20 Address to the G20 Leaders

- G20 should incorporate inclusiveness as the fourth pillar of the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth (p2).
- G20 should strengthen public policy and the role of the state in tackling inequality through macroeconomic policies focused on employment-generating growth (p3)
- We recommend carrying out structural reforms that promote competition and reduce distortion of market incentives, in order to adjust labour markets and create more jobs (p3).
- We recommend promoting labour mobility and leveling of living standards through the development and adaptation of global standards in education and professional training of

communities, as well as through mutual recognition of university degrees and vocational qualifications (p3).

- We recommend taking necessary action to support and facilitate employment of women, the youth as well as various minority and vulnerable groups (p3)

T20

T20 2014: Think 20 Policy Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit

- G20 needs to articulate a clearer vision for more inclusive growth, which empowers SMEs. While data suggests that SMEs contribute 60% of the global workforce, little to no attention has been paid to this group of actors from a perspective of inclusive growth and global supply chains (p59)
- The G20 should make more commitments that explicitly contribute to strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth as a cornerstone of development (p199).
- The G20 should take the first tentative steps on some new paths to reform global infrastructure financing, as these will provide significant economic and social pay-off over various timeframes.

T20 2013: Summary Report by Co-Chairs

- The G20 should recognize and advocate the benefits of unilateral liberalisation, and demonstrate the value of liberalisation as a driver of productivity and jobs growth. (p3)
- The G20 summit should support the successful completion of the Millennium Development goals (MDGs) by their due date in 2015, and shape their successor, in ways that build on the SDC and the G20's priorities of green growth and employment. (p3)

2012: no recommendations

B20

B20 2014: Key messages from the B20 to the G20

- The goal of the B20's recommendations is "driving growth and jobs to increase living standards" (p1)
- B20 recommendations to promote trade estimated to generate up to \$3.4tn in GDP growth and support more than 50m jobs across G20 economies (p3)
- B20 recommendations to promote infrastructure investment estimated to create up to 100m additional jobs and generate \$6tn in economic activity every year (p3)
- Increase the level of alignment and responsiveness between the learning ecosystem and workforce needs (p4).
- Remove barriers inhibiting entrepreneurs from starting and growing businesses (p4).
- Undertake structural reform to increase flexibility, adaptability and mobility within and across labour markets (p4).

B20 2013: B20-G20 Partnership for Growth and Jobs: B20 Recommendations to G20 Leaders

- The B20 recommendations to the G20 are framed in terms of "building business and consumer confidence, and establishing enabling environment for businesses to innovate and create quality jobs" (p12)
- Given the centrality of the structural reforms to the success of the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, the G20 should reinforce its direction-setting efforts on structural reforms, providing scope for individual but coordinated commitments, with a focus on market liberalization and strengthening labour markets. Education should be

incorporated into the G20 structural reform agenda, given its crucial role in boosting jobs and growth in the long run. (p12)

- Governments must focus on access for all to compulsory, high quality education systems that ensure proper knowledge in the core competences, particularly literacy, numeracy and science, technology and engineering and mathematics (STEM) subjects. Enhancing the cooperation between business and employers' organisations in the design of vocational curricula should be a priority, as should the promotion of lifelong learning. The G20 Training Strategy, agreed upon in 2010, should become a practical tool to generate skills for economic recovery and growth. Education systems must focus on employability in the context of unacceptably high youth employment rates. (p13)
- Governments must ensure an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and jobs creation that promotes a variety of forms of employment and enables companies to create new jobs as rapidly as possible. This environment should promote start-ups and support the growth of SMEs through fewer regulatory burdens. To this end, regulations should be subject to business development and job creation impact assessments. (p13)
- Governments must adapt retirement systems in a way that stabilise the old-age dependency rate. They must seek to increase the employment rate for older workers. (p14)
- G20 should establish and champion an agenda that aligns incentives in industrial, economic, and healthcare policy to accelerate the shift in spending on healthcare innovations and delivery away from treating illness and extending absolute life expectancy to a new focus on extending healthy and economically productive life expectancy. Specific incentives to drive private investment in novel healthcare industries and priority healthcare outcomes should be created. (p16)

B20 2012: B20 Task Force Recommendations: Concrete Actions for Los Cabos

- Facilitate the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and innovative business models. Business leaders and governments should commit specific resources to supporting growth and innovation potential along value chains. (p6)
- Scale internships and apprenticeships: business leaders with the support of governments should commit to a major campaign to scale and improve the image and quality of apprenticeships and internships. Call upon governments to upgrade and scale local apprenticeship and internship programs by working with training providers, education departments and businesses on the content, curricula and design of apprenticeships and internships. Call for the creation of a pilot coalition of interested businesses, governments and academic institutions from at least 5 countries. (p7)

L20

L20 2014: L20 Recommendations G20 leaders Meeting

- L20 modelling shows that a coordinated increase in wages and investments in infrastructure could lead up to 5.84% more growth in G20 countries – surpassing the 2% growth target – and halve the jobs gap by 33m, bringing it down to 31m by 2018. (p1)
- 1% of GDP invested in infrastructure in every country, in particular infrastructure that supports a transition to a low-carbon economy; (p1)
- A recognition that investment, including workers' pension funds must be on the basis of the G20/OECD High Level Principles on Long Term Investment; (p1)
- Formalising jobs through workers rights and by ensuring a minimum wage, safe workplaces and social protection floors; (p1)
- Measure to promote inclusive growth that enables women and young people to participate in secure jobs; (p1)

- Job creation in the care sector to support women's participation; (p1)
- Youth guarantees that ensure work and/or education and training, with the scaling up of quality apprenticeships as agreed between the B20/L20. (p1)

L20 2013: L20 Priority Recommendations for the G20 Leaders' Meeting

- Key policy priorities of the L20 in 2013 are creating quality jobs and inclusive growth, and setting national employment targets (p2).
- The L20 supports labour market and investment policies that raise aggregate demand and reduce inequality by expanding collective bargaining to re-link wages to productivity; implementing and strengthening social protection and enhancing social dialogue; and ensuring access to quality public services and utilities, specifically education and healthcare. (p2)
- L20 calls for resilient labour markets and skills development needs to be met by strengthening labour market institutions and providing incentives for job creation; education and skills training; and scaling up quality apprenticeships with expansion into female dominated sectors; strategies to reduce informal employment and provide decent work; enable SMEs to expand and provide decent work; establishing tax and benefit systems that contribute to raising productivity and reducing inequality (p2-3).
- The G20 must ensure that the new post 2015 Millenium Development Goals include decent work and social protection floors and public education (p4)

L20 2012: L20 Statement to the G20 Summit

- We firmly believe that employment and social inclusion must be at the heart of our actions and policies to restore growth and confidence (p1)
- The L20 is calling on G20 Leaders to shift the focus away from austerity towards inclusive growth and job creation and implement a "Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Plan" that includes:
 - Investment in infrastructure, prioritising projects with the highest growth and job creation, in particular those contributing to building environmentally friendly economies, facilitating green investment and growing green jobs;
 - The creation of a G20 Youth Jobs Pact in close cooperation with the social partners to invest in education, training, skills, innovation and in-work programmes.
 - Action by the European authorities to move to growth-promoting governance reforms through the introduction of growth bonds, Eurobonds and expanded capitalisation of the European Investment Bank;
 - Invest in quality public services, including the care economy;
 - Put in place job subsidies and, where appropriate, targeted reductions in payroll taxes designed to maximise job creation impacts;
 - Boost incomes for low and middle income earners so as to stimulate demand and reduce inequality;
 - Ensure that the policy recommendations of the IMF, OECD, ILO and World Bank on job creation are consistent with the decent jobs agenda. (p3)

Governance

C20

C20 Summit Communique, Australia 2014

- Preamble

- We call for the G20 to commit to reduced global inequality and to inclusive growth. Expanding universal access to high quality health and education services financed through fair tax systems is key to achieving equitable development outcomes, inclusive growth and the sustainability of open, market based economic systems.
- On Governance:
 - We welcome the G20's commitment to good governance as underpinning capacity for sustainable growth and ensuring economic resilience and call for the development of a new focused and measurable G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan. Good governance includes transparency and accountability to citizens.
 - We encourage all G20 members to ratify and fully implement the UN Convention Against Corruption and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Business Transactions. G20 members must commit to greater consistency and enforcement in foreign bribery offences, and enhanced cooperation, including for equity, when G20 members enter into settlements of foreign bribery prosecutions. Comprehensive, loophole-free whistle-blower protection rules must be adopted in both the private and public sectors.
 - We call for the establishment of public registries which are required to disclose accurate beneficial ownership information in open data format of companies, trusts and other legal structures to tackle tax avoidance, tax evasion, corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing.
 - We urge the G20 to commit to an inclusive BEPS process with more substantive regional consultations, giving due consideration to issues and concerns of developing countries. We call for enhanced transparency measures in all sectors to address tax evasion and avoidance through the establishment of annual public country by country reporting by companies of number of employees, subsidiaries, profit and loss, taxes on profits, assets and public subsidies received. Oil, gas and mining companies should be required to publish payments made by the governments on a country-by-country and project by project basis.
 - The G20 should ensure that the new global standard and modalities for automatic exchange of information between tax authorities do not establish unjustified or unnecessary barriers for developing countries to participate and benefit from global economic growth. G20 nations must provide capacity building assistance to ensure equal participation.
 - G20 members should release data and statistics used to inform the G20 working groups as open data where legally possible and include open data requirements within G20 policy recommendations.

C20 2013: C20 Address to G20 Leaders, Russia 2013

- We hope that the accountability reports the G20 prepares on its key decisions will be transparent and comprehensive and that the G20 will include the Civil20 in their discussion.
- We pledge that members of civil society will also adhere to the principles of transparency and accountability.
- Affirm the need to strengthen public policy and the role of the state to tackle inequality, through a) macroeconomic policies focused on employment-generating growth; b) fiscal and monetary policies encouraging productive economic and social investment; c) stemming corruption and reducing tax evasion and avoidance; d) effective taxation systems and public expenditure.
- On Anti-Corruption:
 - Take necessary steps to curb illegal financial transactions and increase corporate transparency, including by implementing strong anti-money laundering laws,

- establishing automatic exchange of financial information and requiring full, public disclosure of beneficial ownership of trusts and companies.
- Push for legislation that requires companies in the extractives industry to publish payments to governments on a country-by-country basis to become a global standard with a view to expansion into other sectors.
- Criminalise foreign bribery and publicly report on implementation and enforcement efforts.
- Adopt and enact international standards for procurement and public financial management.
- Pass, implement and vigorously enforce loophole-free whistleblower legislation that includes full legal protection, remedies and compensation in case of retaliation.
- On Millennium Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda
 - We call on the G20 to ensure that the successor to the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan (MYAP) prioritizes: a reduction in income inequality; food security and nutrition; tax transparency and fairer fiscal systems; better governance; combating corruption; and social protection.

T20

T20 2014: Think 20 Papers 2014 – Policy Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit

- “The G20 and development” by Barry Carin (Center for International Governance Innovation)
 - There are already many G20 initiatives in play. Examples are remittances facilitation and project preparation facilities (PPFs). Domestic resource mobilisation is largely a matter of tax administration and tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS), issues in the purview of finance ministries and the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group. Worthy initiatives include:
 - Domestic resource mobilisation: invite the United States and China to prepare a joint proposal for international cooperative tax arrangements to deal with tax evasion, money laundering and corrupt practices.
- “A more inclusive G20 economic policy coordination mechanism is possible” by Guven Sak (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)
 - To measure the consistency of policies in individual countries with the objectives of the Framework, the leaders launched the Mutual Assessment Process (MAP). An important departure from the IMF’s ‘multilateral consultation’ process is that the MAP is a peer review process, rather than surveillance. As a country-led peer review mechanism, the MAP attempts to tackle the previous credibility and accountability issues associated with processes such as the IMF’s ‘multilateral consultation’ in various ways.
 - The MAP is essentially an attempt to strengthen the G20 system and thereby democratise global economic governance. With its membership reaching beyond the traditional G7, the G20 has a cross-regional reach, which makes it a more effective and inclusive economic policy forum. The forum is recognition of the need to govern the global economy in new ways that reflect the rise of emerging markets as major players and the shift towards a multipolar world.
- “The G20 trade agenda: proposals for the Australian presidency” by Ivan T.M. Oliveira (Institute of Applied Economic Research)
 - In order to confirm its commitment to having a stronger and rules-based multilateral trading system at the heart of world trade governance the G20 must work hard to bring more transparency to regional agreements, by implementing the actions outlined in the document ‘Advancing

Transparency in Regional Trade Agreements.’

T20 2013: Think 20 Summary Report by Co-Chairs, Russia 2013

- **On “Enhancing Sustainable Development: Finding Enduring Sources of Shared Global Growth”**
 - It is critical to implement the Pittsburgh Summit's promise to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in the medium term as this will bring significant benefits in fiscal consolidation, climate change control, the health of poor mothers and children, the fight against corruption, the reduction of economic inequity and enhanced accountability.

T20 2012: no recommendations

B20

Key Messages from the B20 to the G20, Australia 2014

The need for structural reform

- Business supports G20 leaders embracing Country Growth Strategies of sufficient ambition to achieve the two per cent additional growth target, through recommendations drawn from four common themes that are critical to success in a global economy:
 - Integrity and credibility in commerce to ensure that corruption does not create perverse incentives, distort markets or stunt their growth. The B20 proposes action to incentivise self-reporting, harmonise anti-corruption laws and align beneficial ownership regulation.

Anticorruption

- If corruption were an industry, it would be the world’s third largest, worth more than \$3 trillion and 5 percent of global GDP. Corruption is a major obstacle to sustainable economic, political and social development as it increases the cost of doing business, decreases cross border investment and trade facilitation, and generates waste and inefficiency in the use of public resources. Incentivising business to act responsibly is important to reduce the supply of corruption. At the same time, business wants to see a concerted effort to enforce existing laws that reduce the demand for corruption, building capacity for integrity and penalising corruption in public office.

Recommendations

- To promote integrity and credibility in commerce, all G20 governments;
 - Agree to harmonise laws related to anti-corruption that incentivise companies to build leading practice compliance programs and self-report compliance breaches.
 - Enforce applicable legal frameworks such as the OECD Anti-bribery Convention and UN Convention against Corruption and implement or strengthen a national independent corruption authority in each jurisdiction to monitor and enforce.
 - Endorse the G8 core principles on transparency of ownership and control of companies and legal arrangements.

B20 2013: B20-G20 Partnership for Growth and Jobs: Recommendations from Business 20, 2013

Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth

- Tax evasion and avoidance remain a challenge. Tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) threaten the sustainability of G20 members’ budgets, and negatively affects the investment

climate and competition, as businesses that operate cross-border may profit from BEPS opportunities. G20 members should address the issue of BEPS through increasing the transparency of companies' financial flows, improving transfer pricing rules, and strengthening anti-avoidance legislation in the framework of comprehensive anti-BEPS plans. These plans should be subject to consultation with business communities across the G20 in order to ensure transparency and confidence business needs to make long-term investment decisions.

Financial Regulation Recommendation

- Promote a global solution for clear and efficient tax systems, through coordinated dialogue between economies, taking into consideration the key outcomes of the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project.

B20 Task Force Recommendations on Transparency and Anti-Corruption

- Enhancing the dialogue between B20 and G20 and strengthening the role of B20
 - We recommend that, from 2014 onwards, the G20 Anti-corruption Working Group should have permanent status as a standing committee of the G20.
 - We recommend that, at the B20 Summit in June 2013, the B20 Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-corruption should nominate a permanent expert group to support each year's new B20 presidency.
 - We recommend that from June 2013 the representatives of the B20 Task Force and of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group should have regular meetings to identify regulatory improvements and discuss their impact on the corporate sector. This would include identifying consistent and effective enforcement measures that can discourage bribe payers; developing incentives and removing disincentives for the corporate sector to take an active role in the fight against corruption such as voluntary disclosure, self-reporting and other means of cooperation with law enforcement authorities.
 - We recommend that the G20 governments should make every effort to involve the private sector in the review mechanisms of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) including China, Turkey, India, and Italy, which are scheduled for review in 2013; and of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (ABC), including Russia, which is scheduled for review in 2013. In particular, the G20 governments should consider acting as pilots to develop mechanisms for the active involvement of the corporate sector during and after the reviews
 - Given the important role of civil society in opposing corruption and the inclusion of anticorruption in the C20 agenda, we recommend that the B20 Task Force should work closely with the C20, including through regular joint meetings of the G20, B20 and C20 starting from June 2013.
- Combating the solicitation of bribes
 - We recommend that the G20 governments should include an agreement on transparency in government procurement in future rounds of global trade talks.
 - We recommend that the G20 governments should benchmark their performance in government procurement when a new World Bank indicator is launched in 2014.
 - We recommend that, from 2013, the G20 governments should consider introducing a High Level Reporting Mechanism, and study the experience of countries which have already done so.

- We recommend that the G20 governments should encourage and support fair and transparent procurement practices outside the G20 countries as a part of their external trade and development programmes.
- Training and capacity building in companies, SME's and of public officials
 - We recommend that, from 2013, G20 governments and B20 companies should support the development of courses in business ethics and responsible business practices in higher education establishments, business and law schools, corporate universities, and training centers.
 - We recommend that, from 2013, B20 companies and business organizations should regularly exchange best practices in devising training for SMEs in their supply chains.
 - We recommend that, at the G20 Summit in September 2013, G20 governments should encourage Export Credit Agencies in their countries to provide anti-corruption training programmes for beneficiary companies.
 - We recommend that, at the G20 Summit in September 2013, G20 governments should encourage International Financial Institutions, including development banks, to make their loans, investments, guarantees and provision of other funding conditional on the beneficiaries of their financing having in place effective internal controls, ethical standards, and compliance and anti-corruption programmes.
 - We recommend that G20 governments should implement annual training programmes for public officials on latest developments in national and international legislation starting in 2014. They should invite B20 companies and business associations, where appropriate, to support government training programmes by sharing their experience of corporate compliance programmes.
- Encouraging Collective Actions and Anti-Corruption globally and in each G20 country
 - We recommend that the G20 governments and B20 companies should continue to support the establishment, by the end of 2013, of a Collective Action Hub to share best practices throughout the G20 countries and beyond.
 - We recommend that, throughout 2013 and 2014, each G20 government, in collaboration with the local business communities and with the support of the B20 companies, should set up or support independent and properly funded Anti-corruption Centres of Excellence in each G20 country, which will act as the local counterparts for both the Collective Action Hub and the B20 Task Force. The Centres of Excellence could for example work with the Hub to analyze, share and promote effective Collective Action strategies and initiatives, and with the B20 Task Force to track and measure progress in the implementation of B20 recommendations and decisions.

B20 2012: B20 Task Force Recommendations: Concrete Actions for Los Cabos

B20 Task Force in Improving Transparency and Anticorruption

- The B20 urges G20 leaders at Los Cabos to give a clear and permanent mandate to the G20 Working Group on Anticorruption in order to lock in and further advance the considerable progress that G20 countries have made, both individually and collectively, on combating corruption and improving transparency.
- Key Priorities for G20 governments: The key transparency and anticorruption priorities for governments should be to streamline their public procurement processes, to address the demand side of bribery, and to encourage and offer incentives for business action against corruption
- Commitments Needed:

- G20 leaders should reaffirm (at Los Cabos) the mandate of the G20 Working Group on Anticorruption with a view toward: securing the full implementation of the Seoul Anti-Corruption Action Plan; identifying and developing new streams of work; and maintaining a strong and continuous dialogue with the business community.
- All G20 governments should commit (at Los Cabos) to conducting independent assessment of their public procurement systems through OECD
- The G20 should adopt common principles on asset disclosure for public officials in vulnerable positions
- G20 governments should agree (at Los Cabos) to develop in compendium of best practices in the fight against solicitation, establish appropriate high-level reporting mechanisms to address allegations of solicitation of bribes by public officials and endorse the setting up of a pilot project in a country willing to test such mechanism (by Nov 2012.)
- The G20 should develop and endorse common principles on enforcement of foreign bribery legislation (by Nov 2012.)
- One pilot country, preferably Mexico, should be selected this year for a pilot program on transparency and anticorruption.
- Follow-up Actions:
 - Governments, in cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and technical assistance providers, should agree on a model review process for private-sector involvement in the UNSAC review mechanism (by April 2013 (and should assess the effectiveness of the selected approach.
 - Export credit agencies of G20 countries should develop anticorruption training programs tailored to SME's (by the end of 2013.)
 - G20 governments, with the support of the OECD and input from the private sector, could devise a checklist for transparent processes during the pre-tendering and execution phases (by 2013.)
 - G20 governments should introduce measures asking companies, including state-owned enterprises, to certify that they have a robust anticorruption compliance program in place as an eligibility requirement to participate in public tenders and to benefit from export financing (by end of 2013
 - Governments should address issues related to article 4.3 of the OECD's Anti-Bribery Convention and articles 48 and 49 of UNCAC concerning multiple jurisdictions, law-enforcement cooperation, joint investigations, and coordinated sanctions, and should evaluate the need to revise national rules (by mid-2013.)
- Key priorities for the business community: The key transparency and anticorruption priorities for the business community should be to increase its participation in collective-action and sectoral initiatives, to encourage cross-fertilization through the sharing of best practices and training materials, and to engage SME's through supply chains.
- Key priorities for joint government and business actions: The key transparency and anticorruption priorities for joint government-business action should be to further develop a platform of dialogue, promote participation in integrity pacts, support efforts to raise SME business-integrity standards, and identify good practices to facilitate active cooperation between companies and enforcement authorities.

L20

L20 Trade Union Statement to the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting, 2014

- G20 Labour Ministers should elaborate policies for the Brisbane Action plan that will raise the share of labour incomes in GDP and provide a comprehensive strategy to tackle inequality with inclusive growth by adopting measures to:
 - Undertake corporate governance reforms to ensure that key executive and board remuneration does not lead to excessive pay disparity or to excessive management risk taking behavior.
 - Restore progressivity in the tax system and curb international tax evasion and avoidance through effective implementation of the OECD standard for automatic exchange of information and the Action plan on base erosion and profit shifting.

L20 Trade Union Statement to the G20 Finance and Labour Ministers' Joint Meeting, 2013

- The L20 calls for the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers and the G20 Finance Ministers to:
 - Take determined action to counter the erosion of tax bases and achieve reform of tax systems, so as to move towards broader-based and more progressive taxation; Support this by shifting taxation from employment to environmentally damaging and non-productive activities;
 - Fund measures by ensuring revenue is not lost through tax havens by requiring automatic exchange of information and country by country reporting and supporting action to stop Base Erosion and Profit Shifting by multinational enterprises

L20 2012: L20 Statement to the G20 Summit, Los Cabos 2012

- The L20 is calling on the G20 to;
 - Upgrade the standards of the OECD-led Global Forum on Tax Transparency to include automatic exchange of information between tax authorities and the application of sanctions on jurisdictions that fail the minimum requirements.
- G20 Leaders must They must act to increase economic cooperation and boost demand and employment, particularly quality employment, increase financial regulation and implement a Financial Transactions Tax, put in place a Social Protection Floor and support development; tackle climate change and promote sustainable growth; and achieve more democratic and equitable global governance.
- Strengthening the Financial System and Fostering Financial Inclusion
 - The L20 is calling on G20 Leaders to:
 - Take effective, including binding, measures to re-regulate the financial system, tackle “too-big-to-fail” global banks, introduce a Financial Transactions Tax and eradicate tax havens.
- Accountability and transparency
 - The L20 is calling on the G20 to:
 - Implement the agreed change in the voting of emerging economies at the IMF and introduce further increases at the IFIs, which benefit developing countries in particular, so that the group of developing and emerging economies at the IFIs attain at least parity representation with high-income countries;
 - Examine the potential for introducing a double-majority voting system whereby a majority of voting countries as well as a majority of weighted votes must approve decisions taken at board meetings;
 - Reform the process for selecting the heads of the IFIs by introducing a transparent process aimed at recruiting the best candidate for the post.

