

PREAMBLE

1. We, the Leaders of the Model G20, met in Washington, DC on 11-13 October 2019 to make united efforts to address major global economic challenges. We will work together to foster global economic growth, while harnessing the power of technological innovation, in particular digitalization, and its application for the benefit of all.
2. Building on work done by previous presidencies, we discussed issues of pressing global importance including, Rising Debt, The Future of Trade & WTO Reform, Inequality, Employment and Aging, International Taxation and Digitalization, Global Health Threats, and Climate Change & Disaster Risk. We worked together in creating the Model G20 2019 Action Plan, committing to take action on these key global topics.
3. We are committed to continuing our multilateral cooperation, while also working towards a more efficient, inclusive, and cooperative G20 process. We will do so by streamlining the agenda and focusing on issues that present a pressing threat to global economic stability, endanger economic growth, and present an opportunity for consensus that could not be found in other international forums.
4. We will further increase the inclusivity of the G20 by encouraging future presidencies to prioritize guest countries that are relevant stakeholders in the agenda items, as well as countries from regions currently underrepresented, including the Global South.

RISING DEBT

5. We reaffirm our support for voluntary joint efforts undertaken by borrowers and creditors, public and private, to promote debt transparency and sustainability. Requests that member countries work with lenders such as the World Bank and IMF to develop benchmarks for sustainable debt. We encourage international financial institutions to continue their efforts to strengthen borrowers' capacity in areas of debt recording and management. We encourage the completion of voluntary aid self-assessments.
6. We condemn economic corruption in all its forms, and commit to combating corruption practices, including in debt management and public procurement is a priority for our governments.

7. We encourage that, wherever possible, all debts are paid through monetary transactions to discourage settlements of debt through physical property. Further negotiations on this subject will be necessary to develop international standards for the potential use of physical property as collateral.
8. We recommend the establishment of negotiations between creditors, such as multilateral development banks, and the borrowers, to discuss terms for possible refinancing.
9. We request the IMF and the World Bank to develop alternative mechanisms to better address “debt trapping”, including the following: provision of exceptionally low-interest rates for crisis-based loans, linking debt principal payments to GDP growth, and relating interest rate levels to exchange rate shifts. We encourage that report to be released at the upcoming IMF-World Bank meetings.
10. We are committed to achieving inclusive, non-discriminatory lending practices, including microloans. In order to guarantee the stability of the lending World Bank, IMF as well as the economy of the countries to which the debt is lent, the G20 reaffirms the importance of concessional loans during times of recession. With regard to trade and investment between nations, we encourage the release of clear and public terms. We encourage communication between governments and citizens regarding debt arrangements.
11. We acknowledge that funding access for low-income countries has been a challenge. We encourage multilateral development banks to review their standards to ensure funding is more accessible for LIC’s while maintaining financial integrity.

FUTURE OF TRADE & WTO REFORM

12. We standby the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a leading forum for trade negotiations. We recognize the need to reform the WTO to make it more efficient and transparent so that trade can promote job creation, sustainable growth, development, and innovation.
13. We also recommit to strengthening the ability of the WTO to facilitate trade by recovering a fully operational Appellate Body. We call for WTO members to prioritize negotiations on this matter without delay.
14. We recognize each nation’s right to dictate its own trade policies while balancing its WTO global commitments.

15. We support current discussions and research regarding the trade-related definitions of developed and developing economies, with the goal of updating the WTO classifications by the next WTO Ministerial in Nur-Sultan in 2020.
16. We believe in the need to restructure the international trading system to be balanced, free and fair for all countries and people, including the most vulnerable across the global south. We stand ready to review current trade standards according to this common goal.
17. We take note of some countries' concerns regarding the representation in the WTO, particularly regarding developing countries and less-developed regions.
18. Towards decreasing trade and investment barriers that limit countries' growth potential, we support bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral free trade agreements consistent with WTO disciplines.
19. To encourage international trade and enhance innovation, we reaffirm the importance of intellectual property rights. We commit to accelerating ongoing e-commerce and digital economy international negotiations.
20. To boost low-income economies economic growth, we promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) across developing markets as well as other development policies like Cash Conditional Transfers. In particular, we support the rise and development of emerging economies. We especially reaffirm our continued support of the G20 Africa Partnership.
21. We encourage all member states to review the current security exceptions protocol within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and encourage Nation-states to examine what constitutes a security exemption.
22. International sanctions are severely impacting nations' ability to provide important resources to citizens including adequate healthcare, research for AMR's and vaccinations, and adequate nutrition. Furthermore, sanctions negatively affect the economy while hindering a nation's ability to establish infrastructure for renewable energy, preventing the reinvigoration of aging populations and increasing economic inequality.
23. We will work towards finding a solution to our global differences by enhancing our dialogue and cooperation.

INEQUALITY, EMPLOYMENT & AGING

24. We recognize the growing challenges of an aging population, including seeking employment and long term healthcare and housing provisions and

urge the adoption of improved skill-development programs that aid the elderly. We support the conclusions of the “New Job Opportunities in an Ageing Society” report and the World Bank’s “Golden Ageing” Initiative.

25. We recognize the disparities in employment in various nations and commit to promoting international education cooperation for all, as well as innovation and entrepreneurship to create skill-intensive jobs.
26. We encourage financially viable pensions and elderly health care system reforms, especially by increasing the age of enrollment in said systems and expanding healthcare coverage. Incentives to keep older populations in the workforce are also recommended.
27. We recognize that childcare and prenatal care should be guaranteed by society. We encourage governments and corporations to work together to ensure families get the appropriate support needed to care for children and mothers.
28. We condemn acts of gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination around the world and are committed to have further discussions about an acceptable standard for justice and encourage all nations to take responsibility for the protection of their citizens.
29. To implement our joint priority of promoting female entrepreneurship and financial inclusion within the developing world, we reaffirm our commitment to the World Bank’s “We-Fi” program (Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative) of investing in public and private sectors through unlocking finance for women-led/owned businesses.
30. We reaffirm our 2014 “25x25” commitment to reduce the gender gap in labor participation. We additionally commit to working towards reducing the gender pay gap through education and women empowerment, as well as investigating policies to increase the number of women in top public and private sector positions. To accelerate the removal of obstacles to gender equality, we request the International Labor Organization to review all legal and regulatory barriers that obstruct women’s financial inclusion and economic empowerment in our countries by the next Leaders Summit.
31. The ongoing digital revolution and increasing prevalence of Artificial Intelligence present both potential incredible economic benefits as well as possible societal drawbacks. We encourage the promotion of STEM education and the development of digital literacy programs and infrastructure. We recognize automation could represent a risk to employment levels and thus

encourage controlled implementation of automation to avoid significant rises in unemployment across society.

INTERNATIONAL TAXATION & DIGITIZATION

32. We acknowledge the growing digitization of the global economy and further realize the need to reform existing frameworks to respond to these transformations. We support the assistance to developing countries to properly and safely develop a more digitized economy that will create a more competitive and innovative industry.
33. We welcome the recent progress on addressing tax challenges arising from digitization and endorse combatting tax malpractices. We recognize the achievements made through the OECD/G20 BEPS project, ensuring that taxes paid by multinational organizations are indicative of their profits. We support working towards an international agreement on taxation emphasizing tax certainty to unify compliance and ensure efficiency and fairness. We hope to achieve a consensus-based solution before the deadline of October 2020.
34. Noting the amount of revenue countries lose from tax abuse, we recommend countries enforce existing international banking regulations within their own nations, at the discretion of their own sovereignty. We welcome new rules which combat double taxation and look forward to their swift implementation and monitoring. We encourage international evaluation of tax dispute mechanisms to ensure they are more robust and consider issues related to sovereignty.
35. We strongly support the current discussion regarding the role of crypto-currencies in the international tax system. We welcome current research by organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF, which analyze the functions of crypto-currencies and the impacts they may bring. As part of this research, we recommend the World Bank and the IMF evaluate how taxation on crypto-currencies would function within the international model. We urge the results of this research when completed to be released for adequate policy-making and to strengthen education to the general public.
36. We advise international organizations and member states to explore the impacts of a value-added tax on data transfers between multinational corporations for the purpose of further discussion.

GLOBAL HEALTH THREATS

37. We encourage the promotion of quality public health infrastructure and providers, medical technological innovation, and the lowering of healthcare costs. The G20 stresses the importance of affordability, accessibility, and availability of health care. Public and private sector collaboration and increased access to vaccinations, clean water, sanitation, and health literacy are key to achieving this goal.
38. We recognize healthy nutritional habits have socially determined factors and encourage further investment in appropriate educational programs, for both children and adults. We will invest in making healthier and nutritious foods and lifestyles more accessible and affordable, including through technological innovation.
39. Clean water is one of the most valuable resources we have and we must ensure its availability and affordability for all. With the rise in sea levels, challenges to sanitation, and growing concerns over water scarcity, there is a need for adaptation and innovation. We reaffirm our Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation For All G20 initiative, the Water Secure World For All strategy from the World Bank, and the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality from the World Health Organization.
40. We commit to multilateral cooperative agreements in order to standardize vaccine doses and transition to providing free vaccinations to all. We will ensure that the financing of vaccines for developing nations is available through international cooperation in order to move towards universal coverage. We encourage educational campaigns that promote the widespread use of vaccinations from infancy to adulthood. We promote an international public data set and encourage infrastructure that investigates doses of vaccines.
41. The members of the G20 encourage a framework for improving hygiene, better use of vaccination, and voluntary changes in animal husbandry practices as well as reforming the use of antibiotics as a preventative measure of AMR and its potentially catastrophic effects on our agriculture.
42. We recognize the threat of antimicrobial resistance, and other communicable and noncommunicable health challenges including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and we will take action to invest in pharmaceutical training, hospital laboratory technology, and infrastructure.

43. We acknowledge the difficulties regarding the healthcare system being faced by underdeveloped countries. We propose to provide funding and support to enhance basic and underfunded healthcare systems already in place, in order to help combat preventable diseases. We would like to provide an educational and research program to promote public health.
44. We encourage policies that specifically prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and lower maternal mortality rates.

CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK

45. A global and multilateral approach is needed to address the climate change crisis. We commit to implement a comprehensive nationally-determined climate action plans, in line with the principles of common responsibility.
46. We commit ourselves to sufficient levels of investment for global mitigation and adaptation strategies, sustainable jobs, and a gradual reduction of our reliance on fossil fuels. Our commitment is pursued by recognizing that domestic policy can have international implications.
47. We realize that investment in green technology and innovation is vital to mitigate and adapt to climate change, reducing the dependence on coal and oil for power generation. The G20 recognizes the role of the World Bank's International Development Association in achieving these goals. We stand behind our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals, including our support for global development and energy access.
48. We, with the exception of the United States, reaffirm our full commitment to the Paris Climate Change Agreement, to address the effects of climate change through tangible, rapid, and widespread action. The United States supports the goal of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and will work to pursue those goals to the best of its abilities.
49. Plastic pollution, including in our oceans, is a severe environmental problem, we commit to reducing consumption of single-use plastics, including plastic straws and plastic bags, through appropriate policies for use of more sustainable products. To lead by example, we commit to banning all single-use plastic at G20 meetings.
50. We encourage further investment in green vehicles, as well as encouraging their use. We commit to providing sustainable public transportation services, according to each country's financial and infrastructure abilities.

51. Sharing knowledge and innovation is vital to combat and adapt to climate change. This includes knowledge about coastal protection, flood prevention, water management, and resilient agricultural systems, wind power, solar energy, nuclear power, and battery storage capacity.
52. Disaster risk management is a priority of the G20. We will reaffirm and rapidly increase our commitment to existing funds, in order to implement targeted preparedness actions, repair affected areas, create measures to mitigate disasters and improve preparation for future disasters.
53. Sustainable farming practices and land use should be promoted through education and institutional reform. We will protect natural resources, establish sustainable water harvesting mechanisms, exchange information to mitigate the effects of ecological disasters and reduce the environmental impacts of international trade.
54. We are concerned about the growing number of people fleeing their homes due to the effects of climate change and natural disasters and recognize the need to assist these climate migrants.

SPECIAL STATEMENT

1. We extend our deepest condolences to Shanghai and to the families of the thousands killed as a direct result of the storm. Super Typhoon Andrew, left the city of Shanghai in critical need. We express our solidarity with Shanghai, and our willingness to collaborate in finding adequate solutions in assisting them. We also hope to establish measures to better handle situations like this in the future. Shanghai is ranked by experts as the number one most flood vulnerable major city, which further highlights the urgency of this circumstance.
2. We stress the national and international responsibility to adopt measures that will assist Shanghai. We recognize the imminent threat of the Typhoon and are committed to allocating emergency aid initiative of the potential global effect.
3. It is a priority of the G20 to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on communities. We encourage nations to support China financially, and otherwise in the humanitarian aid process to eliminate the strain placed on them.
4. We would like to promote building future disaster resilience by heavily encouraging investment in infrastructure and innovative technology that can withstand natural catastrophes. We advocate for investment in better infrastructure for electrical facilities to prevent future power outages. Keeping in mind potential losses from future natural disasters, we advocate for a contingency based financial pool and further social resilience.
5. We recognize the need for automatic actions regarding financial markets in order to contain the economic and financial effects of natural disasters. As such, we hope to protect the economies of the region by closing stock markets where the disaster originates from.
6. We would like to establish a central bank hotline consisting of all major central banks to deal with spillover effects on other countries as well as a global "Plunge Protection Team" for further cooperation, consisting of Ministers of Finance, Central Bank Governors and Heads of State in order to discuss any further measures that might be required
7. We encourage the provision of aid to China in whatever form deemed suitable by each respective member. We acknowledge that climate change

has worsened the levels of natural disasters in recent years. We look favorably upon stronger cooperation in future communiqués tackling issues on climate.

8. We heavily encourage nations to work alongside other nations affected by environmental catastrophes. International cooperation is necessary for tackling these global issues.
9. We promote the use of a platform to share experiences and “rebuild by design” for climate change. This platform could include a shared database with weather predictions, early detection measures, and warning systems, the publicization of flood maps to other heads of state and an awareness campaign.
10. We would like to establish global standards for Electronic Communication Networks (ECNs), specific to the financial sector in our next meetings.
11. To mitigate the effects of climate change, we urge the reduction of CO2 emissions in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals of each respective country. Furthermore, we aim to invest in the research of renewable resources and nuclear technology to achieve this. We also affirm the Paris Accord *excluding the United States*.
12. We would like to boost adaptation financing and incentivize and improve the movement towards resilience, especially in areas of financial importance. We hope to seek out a systematic way to deal with issues rather than incremental investments.
13. We support the use of non-governmental organizations to mitigate the health effects of Super Typhoon Andrew and future environmental disasters.

ARGENTINA

1. The Finance Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, and those of other interested nations, along with representatives African Union, will agree to meet in Singapore before the 2020 G20 Summit to begin the preliminary Southern Alliance for Development discussions. We express our gratitude for the Singaporean Presidency's offer to host and mediate this historic summit.
2. Argentina recognizes the importance of Free Trade and looks recommits to the upcoming SAD Discussions and EU-Mercosur Agreements.
3. Argentina will increase investments in non-carbon dioxide emitting energy systems through a cash-conditional nuclear energy partnership with France, as well as expanding hydro-electric, wind, and solar capabilities.
4. The Argentine Presidency, recognizing the need for reform of support systems for an aging population, will work with Japan and Saudi Arabia as well as the National Congress to further invest in and reform our pension and health systems to better accommodate the needs of our population.
5. The Argentine Presidency will task the Ministry of Health to prioritize Public Health interventions in collaboration with the United States and Canada; this will include infrastructure improvements, nutrition programs, vaccination programs, and disease prevention.
6. The Argentine Presidency will work with the National Congress to meet the debt transparency standards agreed to at the Osaka G20 Summit.
7. The Argentine Presidency will approach the IMF, World Bank, and other public creditors to discuss methods for addressing our high burden of public debt.

CANADA

1. In order to support international trade, Canada enters into a fair trade union between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, known formally as CUKUS. This union will involve tariff reductions for imports and exports between the nations and preferential priority for trade goods, commodities, and resources in the markets of the three nations. CUKUS will be overseen exclusively by equally powerful bodies from the three nations to manage the proceedings of the union.
2. Canada will further support free and fair trade through continued cooperation with the United States and Mexico by expanding the scope of the USMCA.
3. Canada will target rising household debt of its citizens by working to increase regulation on unlicensed payday loan lenders.
4. In order to prevent rising debt and support a more globally connected trade network, Canada pledges to provide infrastructure investment with transparent repayment terms and competitive interest rates to Senegal and Canada's other allies in AUDA-NEPAD.
5. Canada will enter a cooperative effort with the Netherlands, World Bank, & the IMF to reform the international tax framework in order to make it fairer and allow it to be better equipped to deal with the challenges resulting from an increasingly digitized economy. The primary goal is to modernize the framework so that indicators are more representative of a market that exchanges digital services.
6. Canada and the government of Singapore commit to greater communication between the institutions of higher education within our nations, not only to ease access for residents of our nations to attend these institutions but also to increase sharing of information on medical research and e-commerce infrastructure.
7. In order to provide more infrastructure to Senegal, Canada would be working to provide research and development groups in order to address the issues of water sanitation, vaccinations, education programs, and medical care training.
8. Canada has declared that we will work towards the elimination of single-use plastics by the year 2021.
9. Russia and Canada are both facing issues of rising sea levels and flooding, so we plan to work together to implement the reform of current disaster

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management plans while also using the guidelines laid out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

10. Canada will rapidly increase our commitment to existing disaster relief funds in order to address the issue of disaster risk management, and aid in recuperation efforts globally.
11. China and Canada have both agreed to work towards reforming the public transportation systems as well as pushing for more green and sustainable transportation in order to lower carbon-emissions costs.
12. Canada and Germany have agreed to work on funding new and preexisting research and development programs on the topic of climate change with its cross-national and global effects as an effort to reach multilateral consensus.
13. Canada will work to combat antimicrobial resistance by engaging in a research initiative with Spain to determine the best practices in order to reduce the negative impacts of antibiotic use in agriculture.
14. Canada will address and reform its elderly pension plans such as the Old Age Security pension and the Canadian Pension Plan.
15. Japan and Canada have reached a verbal commitment to one another to ensure that our Framework for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment is successful in our society and the labor force. We have also decided to collaborate in order to bridge the gap between our youth and elderly populations through the implementation of community programs and elderly employment reform in order to ensure the reintegration of our elderly populations into the workforce.
16. Canada acknowledges the goals in the Paris Climate Accord and will work towards shifting from insufficient to 2° compatible.
17. Canada also wishes to recognize their willingness to allow vulnerable populations into the country as they seek a place of refuge.

GERMANY

1. Germany reaffirms its commitment to multilateralism.
2. Germany reaffirms its belief in the WTO as the premier organization for trade agreements.
3. Furthermore, we encourage reforms within the WTO to be more inclusive of underrepresented nations. We ask that discussions on reforming the appellate board, such as increasing the number of judges from 7 to 9, take place as soon as possible.
4. Germany promotes debt transparency and will work alongside the IMF and the World Bank to increase technical assistance to developing countries, with the goal of building their capacities in public debt recording and monitoring.
5. Germany in partnership with the World Bank and IMF encourages further research on cryptocurrency.
6. Germany recognizes the threat posed by vaccine hesitancy and supports efforts to educate the population about the necessity of vaccination. Germany has legislation in progress to make vaccination mandatory and impose fines on parents who fail to vaccinate their children.
7. Germany assumes the role of the leader in the field of antimicrobial resistance at the Antimicrobial Research Hub, conceived during Germany's G20 presidency in 2017, a global research hub in Berlin until 2020. In partnership with countries including Italy and India, Germany aims to form a working group for antimicrobial research.
8. Germany continues to stand by its long-term goal of cutting emissions to net-zero by 2050 as addressed in the German Climate Action Plan 2050.
9. Germany stands by its goal of phasing out of nuclear energy by 2022 and shift focus on renewable energy research.
10. Germany commits to work with India for disaster relief aid and disaster risk prevention.
11. Germany and Canada will fund new and pre-existing research programs and development programs on the topic of climate change with its cross-national and global effects as an effort to reach multilateral consensus.
12. Germany in partnership with South Africa acknowledges the necessity of having a financial-technology working group within the G20 to better understand digitization and possible outcomes. Tech-companies bring finance and innovation together. Digital technology moves at a rapid pace. By the creation of a G20 working group, there will be a greater understanding of

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digitization and a stronger insight into how this is altering the global economy.

13. In partnership with South Africa, the Netherlands, and Singapore, Germany is committed to supporting an aging society by:
 - a. implementing a training program for primary health workers and caregivers.
 - b. creating programs for youth education that will promote skill-intensive employment.
14. Germany is committed to reducing inequality by recognizing the importance of innovation that will increase labor productivity. The country will promote more firms, particularly small and medium ones, to develop and commercialize new technology and adopt a more robust spirit of entrepreneurship.
15. Germany is committed to women's empowerment. Germany will continue the progressive work such as a 30% quota for women on advisory boards of companies. Germany will help women participation in the political field in developing countries.
16. Germany has proposed an annual summit for initially a period of 5 years with Japan, Italy, France, Spain. To share experiences and come up with innovative solutions for the aging population to retain them in the workforce as well as elderly healthcare. The first summit will take place in Germany in 2020. Thereafter there will be an annual summit in each country.

INDIA

1. India commits to signing onto the 2019 United Kingdom-India-Singapore (UKIS) Fair Trade Deal which includes: the promotion of Indian and Singaporean work-exchange programs with the UK, support from the UK for developing and training the Indian labor force, prioritized open access to markets for businesses between the three nations, increased access to the Indian tech market, increased Singaporean and UK investment to help develop tech industry and infrastructure, Singapore has more access to Indian agricultural goods (under discretion of the Indian government), prioritized access of ports between the three nations, Singapore and the UK will send aid to build Indian rural health infrastructure (sending experts and oversight), and increased cooperation and sharing of medical research, including greater communications between health research centers.
2. India has agreed to promote student and high skilled labor exchanges with France in return for increased investment in health and education infrastructure.
3. India, South Africa, and China, supported by the World Trade Organization, will collaborate on standardizing levels of primary care across the three nations, ensuring equitable care for all socio-economic levels through joint investment, training, education, and provision of resources. This will allow our countries to prevent the spread of non-communicable diseases.
4. China has agreed to allow India to join the Nuclear Supplier Group, which opens India's potential as a market for nuclear energy supplies and their ability to develop their capacity for nuclear energy production. India along with the Russian Federation and willing countries, including Senegal, Canada, China, France, and the UK, will establish a temporary nuclear energy committee.
 - a. This will be composed of leading nations working towards lowering carbon emissions and improving environmental conditions, with the end goal of relying on renewable energy. This committee will support both the expansion of nuclear energy and its relevant research across the world, with a particular emphasis on developing nations.
5. India reaffirms its commitment to meet its goals set at the Paris Climate Accord, which will be achievable with a transition away from coal and petroleum-based energy to nuclear energy. India will continue to implement

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carbon cap-and-trade programs across the country to curb its carbon emissions.

6. India will continue to implement our ban on single-use plastics in order to meet our commitment to their complete elimination from India by 2022. India supports South Africa with the formation of their own single-use plastics ban and is willing to offer consultancy for their own policy implementation.
7. India will collaborate with China on redesigning the provision of affordable housing and healthcare for both of our large elderly populations.
8. India will lead the charge to track and combat the spread of AMR alongside Italy and Germany by supporting the efforts of the Berlin Antimicrobial Resistance Research Hub, as well as the formation of a working group to efficiently implement the findings of the UN Secretary-General's report on AMR.
9. India is in negotiations with Germany for increasing disaster relief and risk management aid.
10. India has agreed to open negotiations with the United States on a bilateral trade deal to lower trade barriers between our nations and to introduce a skilled worker's program where skilled Indian workers will be able to work in the United States to fill their skilled labor shortage.
11. India reaffirms its commitment to pursuing economic fugitives who have fled India and announces its support for helping other nations whose own economic offenders have fled to India.
12. India extends refugee status to displaced peoples affected by the hurricane in Shanghai, whilst also allowing international, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations to operate within our borders.
13. India agrees to open up our ports to divert international shipping away from Shanghai until the crisis passes.
14. India urges countries at risk of flooding from adverse environmental events to form a joint research project on how to mitigate the effects of flooding through improved city planning and effective drainage methods.
15. India agrees to work with Mexico among other countries on improving water sanitation in developing countries.
16. India agrees to send economic aid to China during the hurricane crisis through, and alongside the BRICS forum.

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17. India reaffirms our commitment to the empowerment of women, creating protections for women at school and at work. We will extend India's protection of women against sexual assault and domestic violence.
18. We reaffirm our commitment to stemming the tide of corruption and will move forward to enact effective and sweeping anti-corruption laws.

INDONESIA

1. Indonesia will work towards increasing free trade.
2. Indonesia will work towards decreasing economic trade barriers.
3. Indonesia will work towards recognizing the existence and benefits of having trade block agreement groups.
 - a. ie: African Continent Neal Free Trade Agreement (APCON), ASIAN (association for southeast Asian nations)
 - b. Nation-state Supporters: (Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Senegal, Canada, South Africa, China, World Bank) strength within the groups and trading capabilities increase would be through decreasing barriers (sanctions) through trade, support free trade within the block and free trade with nations outside the blocks, decreasing economic sanctions/quotas
4. The above mention changes will inspire the increased growth of the lower and middle classes.
5. Indonesia will work towards the promotion of quality public health infrastructure and providers, medical technological innovation, and the lowering of healthcare costs. We will also invest in educational programs, for both children and adults. We will invest in making healthier and nutritious foods and lifestyles more accessible.
6. We will work towards cleaner water, a larger number of immunizations and increasing access to hospitals and clinics in remote areas.
7. We will participate in more research on the threat of antimicrobial resistance and HIV research.
8. The delegation of Indonesia recognizes that infrastructure development continues to be lacking and this problem has engendered a large multiplier effect on the Indonesian global economy and the Indonesian global competitiveness rank. The lack of infrastructure creates bottlenecks and high cost of transportation and logistics and, therefore has hampered Indonesia's once robust economic growth.
9. Secondly, Indonesia acknowledges that the most difficult challenge for building infrastructure is the lack of financial resources. Indonesia has taken a substantial step in fiscal reform by removing the economically costly regressive fuel subsidy. By reshaping the main direction of financing

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development is now to transform a formerly consumptive into the productive economy and hereby effectively and efficiently alleviating intergenerational poverty in all dimensions, as well as reducing inequality among citizens and regions to ensure that no one is left behind. This is not only a substantial and solid foundation for Indonesia in achieving development progressively but also fulfilling the goals of the SDG's significantly.

ITALY

1. Within the financial institutions of Italy, we will work to reduce issuing nonperforming loans and work to build capital buffers, through fiscal policy to improve profitability so that the banking sector can fully play its role in supporting the economy. We support continued domestic policy and its implementation to undertake credible, growth-friendly, and balanced consolidation to lower debt. We will abide by recommendations by the World Bank and the IMF and pushes for increased cooperation across all nation-states. We will implement the Institute of International Finance on the Voluntary Principles for Debt Transparency across the public and private sectors through government regulation over the financial sector. We support the efforts of the European Union to reduce the threat of rising debt by preventing tax erosion and stimulating economic growth within nation-states.
2. We will reduce the number of tariffs that we set to exemplify our commitment to free trade. We will review its rules on industrial subsidies and evaluate whether international standards will be beneficial for economic growth in Italy. Italy commits to discussing policies that can enhance the benefits of trade and wishes to broaden participation in the international economy. We support efforts by the European Union to reform the WTO and will continue to support and encourage international cooperation towards free and fair international trade.
3. We will work towards passing economically sustainable tax policies that will generate sufficient revenue to finance government activities. We will focus on building tax capacity within Italy to demonstrate a proper example for developing countries. We will move to address within the international stage the tax challenges arising from digitization and endorse combatting tax avoidance and tax abuse. We will encourage an increasingly globally fair and sustainable international tax system and will work to advance pro-economic growth tax policies. We will support the efforts by the Netherlands and Canada on strengthening rules on dispute settlements to reduce the occurrence of double taxation and raise tax certainty within nations.
4. We will continue towards achieving universal health coverage across Italy and will continue to work on efforts based on the One-Health approach to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR). We will work to develop and head a working group to discuss issues regarding AMR with India and Germany and call on other interested G20 members and the Global AMR R&D Hub to analyze push and pull mechanisms. We will work with Germany to work on the Global AMR

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R&D. We will push for policy measures for infection prevention and the reduction of excessive antimicrobial usage. Further action should be taken to promote stewardship of and access to antimicrobials. Noting the ongoing work done by Global AMR R&D Hub, we will promote R&D to tackle AMR. We will continue efforts to act and coordinate on those items relevant to their missions that contribute to global efforts to combat AMR.

5. We pledge to achieve net-zero carbon efforts across Italy. We will work in tandem with the EU to support an international policy that supports environmentally friendly growth policies. We reaffirm our efforts with the world bank with the Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian Civil Protection (ICP) in aiding risk reduction in developing countries. We support efforts by the European Union and the Netherlands to create an Adaptation Innovation fund to educate, provide disaster relief and provide investment in green infrastructure. This will help efforts to address the issues surrounding the rise of climate change in the world and mitigate its effects.
6. Italy will raise the retirement age to 67 by 2020 and will support lifetime financial planning. We will work with Japan, Germany, France, and Spain to host a summit to discuss efforts to support the aging population. Italy will host said summit in 2022.

MEXICO

1. The United States of Mexico will continue to uphold its largest commitments and priorities of fighting poverty, inequality, and corruption in Mexico.
2. Mexico will uphold the commitment it has to empower its most disenfranchised citizens through the expansion of social programs such as social security, education, federally subsidized grants, and scholarships, and base income salaries for its poorest citizens to climb out of poverty.
3. The United States of Mexico will remain committed to maintaining healthy sustainable long term economic growth by performing extensive spending cuts to government salaries and needless internal investment and it will allocate those funds to help Mexico's poorest citizens.
4. Mexico will encourage and expedite private, public, and foreign investment to large scale projects like El Tren Maya and El Corredor Transistmico.
5. Mexico will create El Banco del Bienestar, A government-created bank whose only purpose is to bring financial services to the most inaccessible regions where impoverished people live.
6. Mexico will further its commitment to empowering its staggering and large sector of the population under the poverty line by expanding Internet services to the entire nation.
7. The United States of Mexico will continue to participate and sponsor the USMCA (United States, Mexico, Canada Agreement) through continued talks on how to improve and expand the already existing multilateral free trade agreement.
8. The Finance Ministers of Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, South Africa, other interested nations, along with representatives of the African Union have all agreed to meet in Singapore before the 2020 G20 Summit to begin the preliminary Southern Alliance for Development Discussions (SADD).
9. The United States of Mexico and France have come to a mutual bilateral agreement on the allocation of CCT's granted by the French for improvements to education for the renewed commitment to the Paris Climate Accord and research into more sustainable ways of extracting petroleum.
10. The United States of Mexico and the Nation of Singapore have agreed to a mutual bilateral free trade agreement called MESI in order to expand our petroleum and manufacturing industry in exchange for developments in technology and chemical products.
11. Mexico will continue its commitment to free trade by discussing and

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improving conditions for the CPTPP (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership) with Canada, Australia, Brunei, Malaysia, Chile, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam, and Japan.

12. The United States of Mexico and Turkey have agreed to a mutually beneficial bilateral free trade agreement that will be named FTAMT (Free Trade Agreement between Mexico and Turkey), Mexico will expand its petroleum exports and manufacturing capabilities in exchange for Turkey's raw steel and electrical machinery and equipment
13. The United States of Mexico will continue to encourage the promotion of quality public health infrastructure and providers, medical technological innovation, and the lowering of healthcare costs. We will work towards the collaboration of public and private health sectors in order to make healthcare more accessible, affordable, and available.
14. The United States of Mexico is committed, with the Republic of India, to increasing access to clean water and sanitation through filtration systems and educational programming. We reaffirm our commitment to the Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation For All G20 initiative, the Water Secure World For All strategy from the World Bank and the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality from the World Health Organization.
15. Mexico will accept funding for increased standardization of vaccines in a push towards universal coverage. We will also work with the international community in creating a public data set to increase accessibility.
16. The United States of Mexico commits to implementing a climate action plan consistent with the economic needs of our nation.
17. The United States of Mexico reaffirms our commitment to the Paris Climate Change Agreement and pursuing the goals laid out in that agreement.
18. Mexico renews our commitment to disaster relief and pledge to extend disaster relief technology to the international community to prevent future disasters.
19. The United States of Mexico supports and will work to promote the goals of the "New Jobs in an Ageing Society" report and the World Bank's "Golden Ageing" Initiative.
20. Mexico recognizes the disparities in employment in Mexico. We are committed to promoting international education cooperation, and we plan on working on innovation and entrepreneurship to create skill-intensive jobs.
21. Mexico will continue to endorse financially viable pensions and elderly health care system reforms, as we have done in the past with La Comisión Nacional del Sistema de Ahorro. We will also hold incentives to keep older populations in the workforce.

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22. The United States of Mexico is committed to progressively work towards guaranteed childcare and prenatal care and we will create cooperation between public and private sectors to ensure families get the appropriate support they need.
23. We are committed to condemning acts of gender-based violence and discrimination and we recognize the urge to establish a standard of justice in order to ensure the protection of Mexican citizens.
24. Mexico will support the World Bank's "We-Fi Program" (Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative) in order to invest in public and private sectors through unlocking finance for women-led/owned businesses.
25. Mexico reaffirms its commitment to the "25x25" initiative to reduce gender gap labor participation. We are committed to making efforts in reducing the gender pay gap and will do so through education and women empowerment, such as the increase of women in top public and private sector positions.
26. Finally, the United States of Mexico will is committed to increasing STEM education. We will work towards the development of digital literacy programs and infrastructure, while always prioritizing the employment of Mexican citizens

SAUDI ARABIA

1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in commitment to the collaborative spirit of the G20, will take the following actions to follow the communique.
2. In line with our desire to develop tech industries in the developing world, we will talk with the IMF and World Bank to create borrowing opportunities to bolster innovation in this sector.
3. We are committed to working on the creation of a VAT with support from France and research from the IMF and World Bank.
4. On the issue of debt, we look forward to further support from the IMF in the debt management services provided to us.
5. In regard to the controversial issues of climate and the role of women in society, Saudi Arabia will remain true to our values and to what will most benefit our economy and the economies of our partners around the world by implementing policies to tackle these issues as we see fit. We recognize the right of countries to differ from us and expect the same respect from others. Saudi Arabia is committed to being an enthusiastic member of a globalized world.

SOUTH AFRICA

The delegation of South Africa attended the Group of 20 (G20) Leader's Summit in Osaka, Japan, on October 11-13, 2019. We collectively came to a consensus on a wide range of issues. The following points are our recommended action plans:

1. We recognized that the WTO is a leading forum for trade talks and we are committed to future negotiations on the composition and functions of the Appellate Body. The South African delegation recommends that chief trade negotiators and representatives support and expedite negotiations over judicial appointments on the Appellate Body.
2. South Africa is particularly pleased with the emphasis placed on the communiqué for the refinancing of debt, the encouragement of alternative repayment schemes for IMF and World Bank loans, the promotion of FDI for the developing world, and a reaffirmation of the G20 Africa Partnership.
3. On the issues related to international taxation and digitization, South Africa takes note of the implications taxes on tech firms have on government revenues. Therefore, we recommend the related national ministries and agencies reform national tax regimes to be based on revenue rather than profit in order to deter Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.
4. We agreed to promote quality public health infrastructure, innovate on technological needs to improvise on the primary and secondary health care system in the country while giving importance to affordability, accessibility, and availability for health care. South Africa will be given a particular focus on public and private sector collaboration and increased access to vaccinations (to reduce child and maternal mortality), clean water, sanitation, and health literacy.
5. South Africa will partner with the WHO partners closely with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention on HIV treatment, care, support, and prevention. This also includes work on early-warning indicators of HIV drug resistance. It will also continue its ongoing partnership with USAID, particularly on tuberculosis prevention and control, including multidrug-resistant TB. It has a global collaboration agreement with the EU on health policy, and South Africa will be included in this agreement from 2016 to 2019, with support provided to assist in the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI). It will also contribute to health workforce capacity-building for global health priorities with Germany such as epidemics and other emergencies including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) while focusing on developing hospital laboratories, technology, and infrastructure.
6. On climate change-related issues, the South African government is already committed to a comprehensive nationally-determined climate action plan and investments for global mitigation and adaptation strategies. These

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measures are currently being pushed forward through the National Renewable Energy Independent Procurement Program and the development of national adaptations by 2030.

7. The government of South Africa reaffirms its commitment to the Paris Agreement as stated in clause 4 of the communique. The immediate action being taken is the introduction of a carbon tax that is currently implemented and enforced. South Africa already has a tax on single-use plastics to reduce and encourage recycling to contribute to the fight against marine plastic litter. The government of South Africa in response to clause 5 will continue to work towards placing a ban on single-use plastics.
8. South Africa is committed to strengthening international partnerships to create skill-intensive jobs for youth and women and to continue reducing the gender gap in participation of men and women by 25% by 2025. Furthermore, South Africa prioritizes youth and women as major actors and committed to empower and mainstream their interests into policies, legislation, and programs at all levels. Also, the government established partnerships with the G20 members to promote the transfer of knowledge and exchange programs to share best practices in the development of digital education to facilitate South Africa to take full advantage of the evolving technological transformation and artificial intelligence.
9. South Africa has come to a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements with the G20 members. All agreements are stated in the Appendix section of this document. South Africa is confident that these understandings will culminate successfully and we look forward to discussing the progress made on these agreements in the coming months.
10. The Finance Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, and those of other interested nations, along with representatives of the African Union will agree to meet in Singapore. before the 2020 G20 Saudi Arabia Summit to begin the Southern Alliance for Development discussion.
 - a. We express our gratitude for the Singaporean Presidency offer to host and mediate this talk.
11. South Africa and Germany bilateral agreements:
 - a. South Africa and Germany acknowledge the necessity of having a financial-technology working group within the G20 to better understand digitization and possible outcomes. Tech-companies bring finance and innovation together. Digital technology moves at a rapid pace. By the creation of a G20 working group, there will be a greater understanding of digitization and a stronger insight into how this is altering the global economy.
 - b. In partnership with South Africa, Germany is committed to implementing a training program for primary health workers and

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caregivers.

- c. In partnership with South Africa, Germany is committed to the creation of programs for youth education that will promote skill-intensive employment.
 - d. In partnership with Germany, we agreed to establish educational programs (internship, that will increase the creation of skill-intensive jobs for the youth.
12. South Africa along with The Russian Federation and any willing countries, including Canada, China, France, India, Senegal, United Kingdom, will establish a temporary nuclear energy committee, composed of leading nations working towards lowering carbon emissions and improving environmental conditions, with the end goal of relying on renewable energy. This committee will support both the expansion of nuclear energy and its relevant research across the world, with a particular emphasis on developing nations.
 13. South Africa with the support of other G20 members(especially EU) is committed to reducing the gender gap in labor participation. potentially increase the number of women in top public and private sector positions.
 14. South Africa, Egypt (AU) Senegal (NEPAD) agree to an African alliance agreement to improve health ministries in order to provide the resources intended to help prevent communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS TB and Malaria and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cancer and High blood pressure in collaboration with WTO, and WHO. This agreement emphasizes frequent open dialogue amongst African nations especially during times of crisis and outbreak.
 15. China has agreed with Egypt, NEPAD, Senegal, and South Africa to allow further foreign direct investment under China's Belt/Road Initiatives in which transparent debt terms will be available to nations included in debt agreements and an arbiter from the AU and its branches. Future projects would include 80% domestic labor to 20% labor from abroad, and 60% of leadership staff shall be local to the region. Safety regulations will comply with existing NEPAD regulations and enforcement will be handled by the body. These ventures will be encouraged through both government and MNC ventures. Future projects will be focused on specific sectors including infrastructure under the format of CCT loans. Such projects will also have a focus on sustainability.

TURKEY

1. In order to reduce the threat of antimicrobial resistance, Turkey will work with the European Union (EU) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to standardize vaccine doses. We will continue to provide free vaccinations for children and will continue our current education programs to inform our citizens about the dangers of not vaccinating. Additionally, we will pursue efforts to reduce our use of antibiotics in livestock.
2. Turkey will continue to develop nuclear energy to replace a portion of our usage of other fuel sources. Turkey will reduce plastic usage in our own country and broaden our ban on free plastic bags to other single-use plastics. We will continue our efforts to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, including our Natural Disaster Response Plan.
3. Turkey reaffirms our commitment to caring for our aging citizens and will pursue effective implementation of EU and WHO guidelines on active and healthy aging. Turkey will also work towards incorporating the public sector into care for the elderly. In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, Turkey will work to increase female employment, especially in universities, and will encourage women to pursue their traditional roles in society as well. In accordance with the Istanbul Convention, Turkey will pursue measures to reduce violence against women, including the implementation of protection and health services.
4. To reduce the burden of public debt on Turkey, we will, within six months, pursue discussions with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the possibility of restructuring present debts, and how best to handle Turkish public debts in the future without hurting Turkish infrastructure. Due to the volatility of the Turkish Lira, these negotiations will be focused on setting a fixed rate for the repayment of present debts. We will be careful at all times to avoid debt traps, especially those which may result in the seizure of Turkish property. We will continue to pursue loans to assist in the development of infrastructure, in particular around the international waterway of the Bosphorus Strait.
5. We support the freedom of international trade and support the use of the Bosphorus Strait for trade in the Mediterranean Sea Region. We are concerned with the unevenness of representation in the leadership of the World Trade Organization and will work toward the restoration of a functional and fair appellate body in the WTO. We are appalled by the constant use of sanctions by Western nations to impose their will upon the world and will consider various avenues for the elimination of such sanctions against Turkey, Russia, and others.

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6. We will research the maintenance and control of the digital economy, such that we can allow this sector to grow without posing security risks to or harming the tax base of the Turkish state. We will proceed toward complete adoption of the G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Inclusive Framework, to ensure that multinational corporations operating within Turkey are taxed appropriately. We support digital taxation technology sharing initiatives, as Turkey works toward tax modernization. Turkey supports research and education on cryptocurrencies. We encourage the use of officially recognized currencies and encourage work to reduce the volatility of such currencies, especially the Turkish Lira.

UNITED KINGDOM

1. Anglo-Senegalese Cooperation Deal (ASCD) intends to further investments into the Global South to promote global Health in the NEPAD nations through a series of targeted investments with competitive interest rates, and increased transparency in institutions, and through fair trade deals between nations through bilateral and multilateral talks and organizations.
2. CUKUS (Canada, United Kingdom, United States): A fair trade union between the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada that includes tariff reductions for imports and exports exclusively between the three nations and preferential priority for trade goods, commodities, and resources in the markets on the three nations. This trade organization will be overseen exclusively by equally powerful and equally staffed bodies from the three nations to manage the proceedings of CUKUS.
3. UKIS (United Kingdom, India, Singapore): A fair trade agreement between the United Kingdom, India, and Singapore where worker-exchange programs from Singapore and India will help enhance the UK employment market, in return the UK will send experts to help train the Indian labor force. There will be more open access for businesses and an expansion of the private sector between the three nations. Singapore will gain more access to the Indian tech market and Singapore and the UK will be dedicated to the development of the tech industry and infrastructure of India. Singapore will also have more access to the Indian agricultural market under the full discretion of the Indian government. Greater access to ports between the three nations will be granted to open new market opportunities for each nation. Singapore and the UK have also promised to send aid to build rural health infrastructure in India and send experts to train doctors and medical staff in modern medical practices. Increased medical research will also be encouraged with greater cooperation and communication between medical research centers and labs in each nation.
4. The United Kingdom has agreed to be a committed member of the Nuclear Energy Committee in hopes to look at nuclear energy as a potential replacement for the burning of fossil fuels.
5. Continued recognition of sanctions as legitimate grievances against the governments that are receiving them.
6. Continued expansion of global trade to greater diversify the British market.
7. We wish to continue talks with the EU to guarantee and protect the rights of UK expatriates living in the EU and EU expatriates living in the UK.
8. The United Kingdom is dedicated to the promotion and inclusion of India as a

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permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

9. Continued endeavors into sending and developing medical aid in the developing world.
10. Improve the quality of public health infrastructure through investing in medical technological innovation.
11. Mitigate the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) by appropriate prescription of antibiotics. This will be supported by:
 - a. Additional investment in pharmacists training
 - b. Further improvement to hospital laboratory technology and infrastructure.
12. Investment in educational programs (including technological applications) that promote and educate both children and adults to consume healthier foods or engage in healthy lifestyle activities such as exercise.
13. Continued financial and scientific investment in the production of electric-powered land vehicles.
14. Recognition of the need to mitigate air pollution and climate change
15. Further implementation of adequate disaster readiness education to citizens.
16. Continued development of the UK's specific plans in response to natural disasters.

UNITED STATES

1. The United States reiterates its withdrawal from the Paris Climate Change Agreement because it disadvantages American workers and taxpayers. The United States reaffirms the importance of maintaining national sovereignty in regards to CO2 emissions and environmental protection. We will defend the environment, but we will also defend American sovereignty, American prosperity, and American jobs.
2. The United States agrees to create a temporary committee on nuclear power in cooperation with Russia and other countries to support the transition towards clean energy in developing countries.
3. The United States remains committed to providing better health practices, education, and infrastructure, as well as offer greater access to healthcare for our citizens. We continue to promote membership in the Global Health Security Agenda. The United States will continue to support countries that are affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria through funding and resources.
4. The United States reaffirms the establishment of the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative and encourages other G20 members to support this initiative in order to empower women, leading to greater economic prosperity, national security, and global security.
5. The United States commits to ensuring fair trade through its existing partnership with Canada and Mexico through the USMCA agreement.
6. The United States will strengthen trade cooperation with Canada and the United Kingdom through the new Atlantic trade agreement CUKUS. This union will include the following:
 - a. Tariff reductions for imports and exports exclusively between the three nations.
 - b. Preferential priority for trade goods, commodities, and resources in the markets on the three nations.
 - c. Trade organization to be overseen exclusively by equally powerful and equally staffed bodies from the three nations to manage the proceedings of CUKUS.
7. The United States will hold bilateral negotiations to advance towards fair trade with Spain and France regarding exports, imports and tariffs. The European Union will be present at the negotiation as an observer due to its sovereignty over the countries' trade agreements as Member States of the EU.
8. The United States commits to hold talks with Singapore to further bilateral cooperation and develop an agreement on fair trade practices.

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9. The United States agrees to open negotiations with India regarding mutual trade barriers and the possible increase of high skilled immigrants from India to fill American jobs.
10. The United States reiterates the need for reform of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (Appellate Body).

EUROPEAN UNION

1. The EU commits to lobby the WTO for necessary reforms. Foremost, the EU is committed to ensuring the proper function of the Appellate Body, which is at risk of becoming defunct because of a US veto on the appointment of members. The EU supports increasing the membership from 7 to 9, changing membership from part-time to full-time work, codifying Rule 15, which allows outgoing members to complete adjudication of ongoing cases, and the lengthening and limiting of terms, to one 7-9 year term. These reforms will increase the efficiency, independence, and geographic representation of the Appellate Body.
2. The EU supports the ratification of the the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, to increase integration between the European and Asian economies.
3. The global community is going to set up an Adaptation Innovation Fund (AIF) to incentivize the development of innovations that will help all societies become more resilient in a time of stressing climate impacts. Next, the fund will provide financial support to help emerging economies implement the innovations they want to incorporate in the climate resilience plans. The AIF is going to consist of a knowledge hub in which different experts will work on the development of climate adaptation innovations. The knowledge hub will be demand-driven to ensure innovations will be developed that countries deemed needed. The Netherlands proposed to host the AIF knowledge hub in Rotterdam. All countries are allowed to contribute financial support to the AIF and the first pledging round will close the end of 2020.
4. While the reality of sanctions may be regrettable, the EU commits to continuing to enforce sanctions against the Russian Federation until the illegal occupation of Crimea--in violation of Ukraine's sovereignty--is ended. Sanctions will also continue to be enforced until such time as combative behavior by Russia on the international stage--including but not limited to the use of neurotoxins in the United Kingdom, interference in foreign democratic processes, and the repression of journalists--is ceased and denounced.
5. The EU recognizes the threat posed by vaccination hesitancy and supports efforts to educate populations about the necessity of vaccination. The EU encourages member states to consider making vaccination mandatory in order to stop the spread of preventable diseases.

EGYPT (AFRICAN UNION)

1. Egypt, as head of the African Union, is committed to promoting women's empowerment by particularly tackling issues of women's education and income inequalities and work towards ending domestic violence and abuse against women and girls.
2. Egypt (Africa Union) is encouraged to work with South Africa and Senegal (NEPAD) to a cooperative African agreement to improve health ministries in order to provide the resources intended to help ministries prevent communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and hypertension in collaboration with WTO and WHO. This agreement emphasizes frequent open dialogues among African countries especially during times of crises and outbreaks.
3. Egypt (Africa Union) is committed to the implementation of actions on marine plastics and further building on existing efforts of the United Nations Environmental Assembly Resolutions 4/7 on marine plastic and 4/10 on addressing single-use plastic products pollution.
4. Egypt (African Union) is committed to solving Africa's nutrition and health problems through adequate levels of investment to expand access to quality health care services for all people and empower small scale farmers to increase productivity in collaboration with Canada.
5. Egypt (African Union) in collaboration with the United States, Brazil, Argentina, India, South Africa, Saudi Arabia recognizes the need to implement innovation and new technologies that will improve livelihood in the environment and reduce emissions. Also, member countries affirm their commitment to providing infrastructural support to developing nations with the goal of creating sustainable energy systems in areas where energy access is challenging.

SENEGAL (NEPAD)

1. Senegal agrees with Canada to receive aid for research and development to help with vaccine and healthcare improvements. In addition, Senegal agrees to negotiate potential foreign direct investment projects with competitive interest rates and transparent debt terms.
2. Senegal (NEPAD) agrees to the terms of the Anglo-Senegalese Cooperation Deal with the United Kingdom. "ASCD intends to further investments into the Global South to promote global Health in the NEPAD nations through a series of targeted investments with competitive interest rates, and increased transparency in institutions, and through fair trade deals between nations through bilateral and multilateral talks and organizations.
3. Senegal (NEPAD) agrees to negotiate with Singapore on potential foreign direct investment projects with competitive rates and transparent debt terms. Senegal (NEPAD) agrees to further free trade with Singapore by reducing trade barriers and improving access to companies based in NEPAD nations. Finally, NEPAD will open an administrative office in Singapore to facilitate cooperation on investment and trade.
4. Senegal agrees to negotiate with Russia on potential foreign direct investment projects with competitive interest rates and transparent debt terms.
5. The Russian Federation and Senegal will establish a temporary nuclear energy committee. This would be composed of leading nations working towards lowering carbon emissions and improving environmental conditions with the end goal of relying on renewable energy this committee will support both the expansion of nuclear energy and its relevant research across the world with a particular emphasis on developing nations.
6. Senegal, NEPAD, Egypt, African Union, and South Africa agree to allow further foreign direct investment under China's Belt/ Road initiatives.
 - a. Transparent debt terms are available to both nations included in debt agreements and an international arbiter the AU and its branches.
 - b. Future projects would include 80% local residents and 20% labor from abroad
 - c. 60% of leadership staff (MNC staff and government ventures) shall be NEPAD nationals
 - d. Future projects would be focused on specific sectors including infrastructure under the format of CCT loans.
 - e. Safety regulations will be enforced and regulated by NEPAD

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7. Senegal, NEPAD, AU, Egypt, and South Africa commit to a cooperative African agreement to improve health ministries in order to provide the resources intended to help reduce the prevalence of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and high blood pressure in collaboration with WTO and WHO. This agreement emphasizes frequent open dialogue amongst African nations especially during times of crisis and outbreaks.
8. In response to the rising threat of plastic pollution in our oceans and the local environment, Senegal commits to working towards limiting single-use plastics by the year 2050.

WORLD BANK GROUP

1. The WBG and the IMF have reached a bilateral agreement intending to step up their efforts in areas related to reducing debt-related risks. We intend to: raise awareness of international standards on public debt definitions and reporting requirements; integrate debt transparency considerations systematically into World Bank country operations, strategies, and analytics; strengthen the debt management capacity of client countries, and strengthen policies in support of sustainable lending to IDA countries.
2. The World Bank has launched a partnership with the WHO in the form of the “Global Preparedness Monitoring Board.” Additionally, the WBG is continuing its mission to achieve UHC (Universal Health Coverage) through the International Development Association (IDA) which is overseen by 173 shareholder nations. The WBG believes that pandemic preparedness must be as much local as global, and we must meaningfully engage local communities in preparedness, detection, response and recovery to disease outbreaks.
3. The WBG supports the EU’s initiative in harnessing the unique strength of the WTO by focusing on global e-commerce regulations, improved negotiating mechanisms, and increased transparency in international trade policies. The WBG supports: expanding geographic representation in the Appellate Body of the WTO; changing membership from a part-time to a full-time position; codifying Rule 15, and increasing the length of terms to prevent politicization.
4. The WBG supports client states in their efforts to implement their national climate commitments including those under the PCA while assuring all investments are climate and disaster-resilient. Additionally, as a part of the World Bank’s Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, we will ramp up direct adaptation climate finance to reach \$50 billion. This would be an average of \$10 billion a year to meet the 2025 World Bank targets and allow communities to survive in our current climate crisis. We recognize the importance of mineral and rare-earth resources that are used for renewable clean energy. The WBG pledges to increase funding through the IDA to ensure that investments to build mining infrastructure is sustainable, environmentally conscious and creates long term financial and social benefits for these communities. We will continue our commitment to achieving universal energy access, by moving away from coal and investing in green energy sources that provide long-term financial and social benefits for the communities they are located in.
5. The WBG supports that proposals relating to the allocation of global non-routine profits need to be simplified and incorporate more formulaic approaches; we believe that the allocation of taxing rights should include the option to reallocate all non-routine profit; the World Bank believes that

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effective international administrations require appropriate access to information from the multinational corporations that function within its borders. The WBG also supports administrative initiatives in expanding tax policies to increase revenues by closing loopholes, simplifying the payment process, and the tax code. The WBG offers to provide expertise to tax collectors in the assistance of reaching the goal of reducing the shadow economy while expanding the tax net to include the digital economy. The WBG, Germany, and the IMF would like to encourage further research on crypto-currency and its potential global effects.

6. The WBG's remains focused on empowering women in the workforce in accordance with the 2030 SDGs. Implementing our "We-Fi" initiative, we will work towards increasing women's empowerment through entrepreneurial avenues. The WBG proposes to institute the six measures in achieving "Golden Aging." We will do this through individual nation-driven approaches allowing nations to move towards a more healthy and prosperous global economy, in both ours and future generations.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1. The WHO, along with other international bodies will work toward keeping nation-states to work toward their goals as proposed in their action plans. We will continue our efforts toward researching, disseminating and introducing better and more efficient information for health practitioners around the world. We will adequately represent each country in the world with both equity and equality. As an international body, we will remain bipartisan on all current issues facing the world that do not pertain to citizens' health. Whenever an issue arises in the world we will respect each nation's sovereignty as each nation defines, "respect," unless we notice violations of citizens' health rights. We will encourage cooperation and multilateralism between nations to ensure the highest quality of health around the world. We will continue to encourage and support policies of universal health coverage for every nation.