



PREAMBLE

1. We, the Leaders of the Model G20, met via video conference on March 12th-14th 2021 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, and its application for the benefit of all.
2. Building on work done by previous presidencies, we discussed issues of pressing global importance including: Human Capital Development In A Changing Global Economy, Financial Inclusion & Small-medium Enterprise Development, Strengthening Supply Chains Against Economic Shocks, Energy Sustainability & Security, Food Security & Water Management, and Development Of Reliable Health Infrastructure. Amidst the diplomatic conversations on these key topics, our Leaders addressed the pressing issue of the COVID-19 Pandemic. We worked together in creating the 2021 Model G20 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.
5. In the midst of the global pandemic, we as leaders will continue the conversations had at this Summit, implementing our action plans and policies while also prioritizing the health and safety of those we represent.



LEADERS' SPECIAL INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE

1. Considering the needs of and challenges faced by all people in the global response to COVID-19 is critical. We recognize the efforts of international health organizations to coordinate and execute proper action plans to address both health and economic needs. We also support efforts to improve such action plans, from closing financial gaps to partnering with private sector entities, in order to bring an end to this pandemic.
2. In order to safeguard our global economy, we must work to minimize disruptions to trade and global supply chains that have occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. We emphasize the importance of addressing the lack of health infrastructure and health literacy in rural and low-income communities that have been most intensely affected by COVID-19.
4. Making vaccines readily accessible and implementing equitable distribution is of utmost importance to G20 members, while also understanding that each member may distribute at their own discretion. We will commit to addressing gaps that currently exist in pandemic preparedness in order to protect against future crises. The G20 encourages the use of collaborative programs that support these efforts.
5. While acknowledging and respecting national sovereignty, we will commit to increasing and encouraging the efficient use of funding for organizations working on pandemic-related projects in developing countries.
6. We reaffirm our commitment to open and fair trade among members, that ensures sustainable practices and human rights, in order to build



confidence in and strengthen our economies both during and following the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. The G20 members affirm the value and importance of healthcare workers and commit to their safety from physical and mental illness and violence, and are treated with the standards of human dignity and respect.
8. We commit to continue working together to support developing countries as they address health, social, and economic challenges created from the COVID-19 pandemic. We commit to extending the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) to allow eligible countries suspension of official bilateral debt service payments through June of 2021, with the option to extend.
9. Recognizing the power of open sharing of data and information, we resolve to continue and normalize the sharing of health information across borders, regardless of a nation's economic status. We resolve to reorient existing international organizations to assist in augmenting local community health ventures, with a particular focus in training and equipping low-income and rural communities.
10. We reaffirm our determination to continue implementing national, regional, and domestic policies to safeguard people's lives, jobs, and incomes, support the global economic recovery, and enhance the financial system's resilience while safeguarding against economic shocks.
11. The need of nations for inflow of capital and goods is more important now than ever. With this, we encourage the G20 members to be restrained with the use of tariffs.
12. Connectivity, digital technologies, and related policies have played a key role in strengthening our response to the pandemic and facilitating the continuation of economic prosperity.



13. We reaffirm previous promises to fight against corruption in all forms and maintain integrity, specifically in relation to COVID-19, but also in future responses to crises.



FINANCE TRACK

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN A CHANGING GLOBAL ECONOMY

1. Human capital development is fundamental to economic growth in a changing global economy. Human capital empowers individual citizens and improves productivity through the accumulation of knowledge, skills, and technology.
2. G20 members aspire to create collaborative initiatives that increase the percentage of citizens that obtain both primary and secondary education. Public-private partnerships would enable more equitable agreements in education for traditionally underrepresented developing countries.
3. To better mitigate the negative impacts of automation, the G20 urges the development of national policies that train individuals and grant educational access to those who may be displaced from sectors as a result of automation and digitalization. Active labor market training and reskilling policies should be implemented to minimize the loss of human and organizational capital.
4. We urge members to identify skills and resource gaps and undertake public-private partnerships to address concerns regarding human capital development. Members should also re-evaluate their labor force displacement and provide the tools and resources to those impacted by unemployment.
5. Public-private partnerships and loans from financial institutions can help to increase access to the internet. Knowledge sharing between members is encouraged in this area. To bridge the gap between developing and developed countries, we encourage the utilization of shared public datasets and environments for AI training and testing.



6. Infrastructure is an important factor for human capital development. Quality infrastructure investment can increase productivity, lift growth, and promote job creation. We encourage the acceleration of efforts to mobilize public and private sources of financing for infrastructure projects. As access to technology including electricity, internet, and cellular service can be key in providing powerful tools for education, we will work to extend educational programs into rural communities.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND SMALL-MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

1. Healthy Small-Medium Enterprises (SME's) are an important component of all economies, but this is especially true of developing nations where these businesses are overwhelmingly responsible for providing needed goods and services to many citizens.
2. As SME's gain their presence in global markets, the accessibility of financial instruments to marginalized individuals and groups is crucial. The G20 agrees to the positive impact of increasing the availability of bank accounts and financial products to individuals. We recognize that new mobile banking technologies are key in reaching those with limited to no access to adequate banking, but emphasize that new regulation must be developed to protect users of these services as we protect the customers of traditional banks.
3. The G20 calls on the international community to support the access to funds for Small-Mediums Enterprises through microfinancing, international aid to developing nations, guaranteeing or issuing SME loans, and lowering or removing collateral requirements. Recognizing the unprecedented economic damage caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, we encourage lending nations to be more open to debt extension and renegotiation of terms of repayment within the scope of SME development.



4. We recognize the disproportionate effect of inflation and exchange rates on underrepresented communities and encourage a collective effort to ensure the stabilization of inflation and exchange rates when necessary.
5. The international community must support the creation of skill training programs to build entrepreneurship in areas such as business skills, regulation compliance, exporting goods, technology and manufacturing. This investment in entrepreneurship and business skills should be focused on women and youth and other underrepresented peoples in particular.
6. We encourage the creation of digital resource packages and programs by nations for use by SMEs and struggling enterprises. Increased digital and finance resources will enable positive capital flow towards SMEs and their stakeholders across nations.
7. We acknowledge that specific forms of geoblocking pose obstacles to development and small business. We encourage member states to evaluate the impacts of geoblocking and work with other nations and international organizations.
8. The G20 nations will work to remove the disproportionate access between men and women and rural and urban communities to financial services and resources.
9. The G20 promotes cooperation and dialogue with the B20 working group, members within the private sector, international organizations, and national governments to craft efficient solutions that can be sustainable in the long term. Additionally, knowledge and data sharing among nations will be crucial to increasing the above goals.



STRENGTHENING SUPPLY CHAINS AGAINST ECONOMIC SHOCKS

1. Supply chains are one of the most vital aspects of the global economy and trade. Recent shocks to the global economy and international supply chains have proven the fragility of and the necessity for a stronger and more resilient system for the future.
2. The restructuring and transformation of the supply chains system will lead to more reliant supply chains. The expansion of production hubs and trade routes will aid in the creation of stability within the ITS as well as increased economic growth and productivity among the international system.
3. Seeing the way that highly globalized supply chains can be easily disrupted, we encourage nations to develop domestic supply chains for key industries. This will make those industries more resilient during times of crisis and ensure that they are fruitfully able to continue to supply the world market.
4. Recognizing the risk of volatility in supply chains, we encourage the simultaneous development of regionally integrated economies, as they are more responsive to sudden shocks. Integrated regional systems are also more efficient, can encourage beneficial trade flows, and are more environmentally sustainable.
5. Emergency trade measures, if deemed necessary, must be proportionate and transparent, so that they do not create unnecessary barriers to trade or disrupt global supply chains. The exploitation of supply chains must be prevented and we must keep supplies flowing on an affordable and equitable basis.



6. We commit to increasing the resiliency of national supply chains and to expand production capacity and trade, notably in the areas of agricultural, pharmaceutical, medical, and other products.
7. Diversifying storage and production capabilities within critical supply chains will allow them to effectively and efficiently respond to financial crises.
8. We encourage the voluntary use of global databases, public and private, to share research on how supply chains work and how to best inform specific actions for the globe to take for supply chain resiliency and stability while respecting national privacy standard regimes.
9. Recognizing that the agricultural sector is vital to many developing countries, we urge countries with the ability to promote sustainable investments within the agricultural sector and other sectors.



SHERPA TRACK

ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AND SECURITY

1. The G20 members remain committed to advancing and developing sustainable energy solutions that empower nations and their citizens. Member nations remain dedicated to engaging in the advancement of Circular Carbon Economy (CCE). Ambitious reductions in emissions are achievable through the 4Rs framework of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Remove.
2. G20 members who have agreed to plans such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Accord affirm their commitments in order to expand energy efficiency and access to energy, understanding the important role respective national climate plans play.
3. Understanding that there needs to be a gradual reduction in the global fossil fuel consumption, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies is one way to facilitate a transition to a cleaner energy economy.
4. We recognize the struggles faced by developing nations in transitioning from fossil fuels and encourage international collaboration and partnership with private sectors. Specialization can alleviate financial and resource strain in reaching clean energy goals. Thus, we will not steer public and private industries from such outlets of business if they are a source of national income. Developing countries who cannot effectively transition away from fossil fuels as vital sources of revenue should be given assistance from international organizations like the World Bank or the IMF.
5. We acknowledge the importance of sustainable energy sources and technology to lower carbon emissions and protect the environment. Voluntary large scale investments and capital ventures may be pursued to diversify energy production and to promote cleaner fossil fuel use.



6. We commit to utilizing all energy sources and technologies available to increase energy affordability and accessibility. These technologies support the transition from fossil fuel dependence, including nuclear power and renewable technologies. All energy infrastructure must be safeguarded, especially when advancing nuclear energy, with IAEA guidance in place to protect the lives of all citizens.
7. Proactive measures can reduce the potentially detrimental impacts of mining, including the extraction of minerals utilized in end-stage battery production, in accordance with existing national regulations. We suggest provisions furthering the interests of stakeholders, prior to the start and throughout the process of mining. Additionally, we encourage the application of social and environmental best-practices in future battery mineral mining initiatives that will allow these projects to adhere to Energy Sustainability Goals (ESG).
8. Maintaining energy price stability is essential to stabilizing global markets. We encourage actions to reduce the global oil surplus, through individual member actions, and we will continue working on balancing the global supply and demand for oil. We recommend a revision to current oil storage capacities to safeguard against future fluctuations caused by global crises.

FOOD SECURITY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

1. We recognize the disparities among rural communities in advancing food and water management technology. Public-private partnerships and knowledge sharing allows for the opportunity to create strategies and initiatives that better equip the agri-food workforce through advanced manufacturing technology, strategic farming practices, and modernization.



2. Sustainable farming practices and land use should be promoted through education and agri-institutional reform. These practices have been successful in reducing water use while maximizing crop yields. We support efforts to educate farmers and implement these practices across the globe to conserve resources and minimize environmental impacts.
3. The growing number of food deserts and people without adequate access to water and food, especially those who are impacted by the effects of emerging climate emergencies and desertification, is concerning. We remain committed to recognizing and assisting these displaced peoples.
4. Gender, socioeconomic inequality, and food insecurity are closely linked. With this in mind, the G20 will focus on gender equality in the agricultural sector of countries through individual programs, particularly through encouraging the promotion of new employment opportunities for women and other underrepresented groups.
5. We encourage the use of voluntary financial investments and contributions to the development of regional supply chains for the efficient delivery of agricultural products.
6. Keeping surface waters such as lakes and rivers clean is a priority for the G20 members. We recommend that countries engage in knowledge sharing on best practices to reduce pollution. In addition, individual countries are encouraged to commit resources within their individual capacity to mitigate the pollution of rivers and contribute to the cleaning of fresh water sources.
7. Hazardous waste poses a danger to clean water supply, especially in rural areas. We urge members to build and strengthen weatherized water infrastructure in order to increase the reliability of clean water access.



8. In order to focus on the different nutrition and agricultural needs of countries, we reaffirm our support of the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program. The G20 supports investment in research for alternative production and consumption practices.
9. The G20 recognizes disparities in irrigation infrastructure and recommends greater cooperation between members to fund and facilitate projects to upgrade existing irrigation networks.
10. Modernization of drought and flooding monitoring systems helps to optimize preparedness in mitigating extreme weather events. Members are encouraged to create water-sharing partnerships to provide for their populations.
11. The G20 encourages members to invest in additional educational, training, and employment opportunities for youth in the fields of sustainable agriculture and responsible water management. This investment would increase food and water security while also creating resilient societies.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

1. We acknowledge the disparities in the accessibility of affordable healthcare that are exacerbated during global health threats. We are committed to meaningfully increasing equitable and affordable ubiquitous access to healthcare around the world. It is important to consider all necessary resources to achieve this goal, and it will require significant international cooperation and partnership to do so.
2. The G20 is committed to advancing public-private partnership and stresses the importance of affordability, accessibility, and availability of healthcare. We encourage members to promote quality public health infrastructure and providers, stimulate medical technological innovation, and lower healthcare costs.



3. We reaffirm our commitment to providing healthcare that is accessible to more groups in order to increase the resiliency of healthcare systems to future disasters. We commit to expanding telehealth access to address the gap in healthcare access for underserved populations and monitoring disparities in access that arise from this expansion. Where internet infrastructure development is not feasible, member states should invest in local communities to provide basic healthcare service training in accordance with national and international guidelines.
4. Improving the quality of public health data reported by departments and providers to governments should be prioritized during times of health crises. Specifically, we support further digitizing reporting systems to make public health data more easily accessible and secure.
5. Open knowledge sharing networks will ensure that all states have the tools to best serve their citizens' needs, while also ensuring that each country retains the sovereign right to tailor their healthcare system to their own circumstances, with respect to each member's intellectual property. Furthermore, the G20 encourages all members to act with transparency and be forthright on arising health crises which could spread across borders to other members.
6. It is critical that the most vulnerable people, such as women, children, and the elderly have the necessary healthcare. The G20 suggests that shortages in prenatal care be rectified through community training to expand healthcare coverage at minimal cost. Additionally, the G20 understands that demand for elderly care will increase and countries should prepare for rises in long-term care by providing more health care professionals.
7. The G20 will continue to advocate for programs and initiatives that provide education, especially to low-income and under-educated areas, that aim to spread awareness and knowledge to better equip and prepare communities for pandemics and viral outbreaks. Targeted rural



community programs, with the goal of increasing health and hygiene education and reporting must be a specific focus of this education.

8. The access to mental health services for all communities will be a priority for G20 members. Putting in place national structures for mental health services will benefit all of our nations.



JOINT ACTION PLANS

EU, Japan, Germany, Canada Digital Economy

1. We want to affirm the use of digital technologies in open trade. Connectivity, digital technologies, and policies have played a key role in strengthening our response to the pandemic and facilitating the continuation of economic activity. We acknowledge the importance of data free flow with trust and cross-border data flows, while respecting relevant national data privacy standards. We reaffirm the role of data for development. We support fostering an open and non-discriminatory environment, and protecting and empowering consumers, while addressing the challenges related to privacy, data protection, intellectual property rights, and security. By continuing to address these challenges, in accordance with relevant applicable legal frameworks, we can further facilitate data free flow and strengthen consumer and business trust.

Germany, EU, Japan, Mexico, & Canada Disease Research Consortium Action Plan

2. Continental stockpiles
 - a. We encourage nations to establish and maintain PPE and medical equipment stockpiles that may be deployed as needed to address and mitigate future pandemics. Such stockpiles should be kept ready and equipped with ever evolving technology and resources necessary in the event of a pandemic.
 - b. We, the EU, Germany, China, Japan and Canada, commit to sharing information on inventory of our stockpiles. Furthermore in the event of a pandemic arising in one of our respective nations, we commit to shifting stockpiles to affected partner nations, if able, in order to mitigate the further spread of a pandemic.
3. International Diseases Research Consortium for higher education in the medical field
 - a. Central hub in Berlin with both partner abroad and



- i. Heidelberg University
 - ii. Kyoto University
 - iii. University of Toronto
 - iv. The University of Hong Kong
 - v. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
 - b. Trained and training medical students will provide education on health literacy, pandemics, and public health concerns for both present and future.
 - c. Center for information sharing and research among partnering nations, *grassroots organizations*, *local peer affiliates*, and respective national health and disease authorities
 - d. Compromise to bring trained medical staff to developing nations
 - e. Commitment for stockpiles to be used for future pandemics for materials and resources to be distributed equally
 - f. Specific funding will be sourced from the following nations and an open, international trust fund with contributions from willing nations. The percentage breakdown is as follows:
 - i. **Nations (50%)**
 1. European Union (10%), Germany (5%), China (20%), Japan (10%), Canada (5%)
 - ii. **Trust Fund (50%)**
4. In order to develop the University stage through a global pandemic we should consider the need to first set up a zoom or virtual educational resource that is funded through these multilateral efforts and should be administered through international multilateral bodies. Additionally, the virtual educational resource can be used to promote other human capital development endeavors on the part of the recipient country. This includes re-education programs for communities that are historically marginalized (i.e. women), implementing research facilities for renewable energy, and other necessary programs to equip countries with the skills necessary to compete in the 21st century.
5. Through UN multilateral bodies, nations should establish continental PPE and medical equipment stockpiles that may be shared and



- deployed as needed to address and mitigate future pandemics. Such stockpiles will be jointly monitored and kept ready by multiple nations.
6. The EU, Germany, Canada, Mexico, and Japan recognize the need for the equitable distribution of affordable and safe vaccines during this crisis, and will support the creation of a COVID-19 Patent Pool to bring down the prices of COVID-19 vaccines and encourage the development of desperately needed formulations, such as diagnostics and therapeutics. Through the government-subsidized licensing of intellectual property, the EU, Germany, Canada, Mexico, and Japan will help make patents work for public health, while giving innovators compensation for their work. Patent holders – companies, researchers, and universities – voluntarily license their patents to the pool and are then subsidized by our governments for doing so. The existence of multiple patents will stimulate competition in the pharmaceutical industry and clear a path for the development of new vaccines. The EU, Germany, Canada, Mexico, and Japan will then make these licenses available to qualified third parties, such as generic drug manufacturers, which pay appropriate royalties on the sale of the new vaccines for use in developing countries.
 7. The members commit to a Covid-19 Health distribution infrastructure that is equitable and effective. That system ought to include both a cold and a hot track for vaccine distribution that includes safety for all chemical procedures. We encourage countries and organizations to develop assisting health-related transport systems such as but not limited to: Drones; Improved roadways connecting ports to areas in need; Refrigerated trucks and cars; Refrigerated light boats and ships; Refrigerated planes and aircraft.

United States & European Union

8. The European Union and the United States compromise to re-engage in tariff talks in February of 2021 to discuss lowering trade barriers among our economic areas.



European Union-Japan Free Trade Agreement

9. The European Union and Japan emphasize their commitment to each others' economic and cultural success, which has been proven with our recent Free Trade Agreement. We commit to prolonging this agreement and cooperating together on future actions, both economic and security-oriented.
10. We encourage further cooperation and discussion in the near future to hone our focus into regional and international issues of mutual interest such as trade, standards for green due diligence and technology. We look forward to continuing the two year transitory period as we enter the full force of the agreement. We believe continued dialogue, meetings and working sessions to alleviate issues should they arise are key to ensuring the success of this agreement for both parties.

Germany, EU, Japan, Mexico COVAX Action Plan

11. The EU, Germany, Japan, Canada, Argentina, and Mexico are committed to working with UNICEF to assist in the COVAX operation of transporting vaccines from manufacturers to developing countries.
 - a. COVAX, run by Gavi and the WHO, will also use our peer funding to buy vaccines for developing nations that cannot afford contracts with major drug companies.
 - b. An initial 1 billion doses are intended to be produced to protect frontline health care and social workers, as well as high risk and vulnerable people.
12. We commit to use every tool to scale up production, including licensing and technology transfer, and where necessary revising intellectual property rules in international committees when deemed necessary for developing nations.
 - a. For lower income funded nations, who would otherwise be unable to afford these vaccines, as well as a number of high-income self funded nations that have no bilateral deals with



vaccine companies, COVAX serves as a direct and indirect insurance policy to protect their citizens.

- b. COVAX will directly increase access to a country's population to the vaccine, on the other it will also indirectly protect their citizens by mitigating the possibility of a global resurgence.

Latin American Regional Finance Initiative

13. The Republic of Argentina acknowledges that the development of small and medium enterprises are critical to establishing the bedrock of a robust national and regional economy.
14. Argentina emphasizes the importance of SME entrepreneurs having ample access to capital through grants and low-interest loans.
15. Argentina affirms the historically positive impact of regional finance institutions and it recognizes an opportunity for these organizations to effect and even greater influence in the near future.
16. Argentina reminds member nations that Latin-American-led finance institutions are most adept at addressing the unique challenges facing small and medium enterprises. It recommends that these institutions be further utilized in formal efforts to assist these entrepreneurs.
17. In tandem with regional finance partners, including Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the United States, Argentina encourages increasing the capacity of regional finance institutions in Latin America including the Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) and the Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR).
18. Argentina suggests that the capital deployment capacity of these institutions be increased through innovative financing efforts including a jointly-backed bond initiative, designed in keeping with current best practices, which will be guaranteed by the aforementioned institutions and sold on the global market.
19. Argentina welcomes the private-sector finance banks of our trade partners, especially Canada, China, the European Union, and the United States, to become future investors in such projects.



Banking Expansion and Equitable SME Finance Initiative

20. Affirms the provision of digital financial services, in keeping with all national banking regulations, and stresses the previous discussions on provision of broadband telecommunication services.
21. We commit to industrial infrastructure and banking, and projects in partner nations including Canada, the European Union, China, Mexico and Argentina.
 - a. Employment of local stakeholders in the deployment of low-cost point-of-sale (POS) infrastructure to businesses ranging from street vendors to medium enterprises.
22. Makes the disincentives for private financial institutions to enter emerging markets, and the role of central banks, a topic of concern for future discussion and negotiation.
23. Understands the importance of regulating cryptocurrency in its role in further reducing friction in international transactions and facilitating exchanges of goods and services.
 - a. Encourages nations to discuss regulation on cryptocurrency and calls for a framework facilitating the sharing of information on best practices for central banking institutions.
24. Creates a framework on crypto-assets to allow for innovation in a way that preserves financial stability and protects investors
 - a. Enact strict requirements for issuers of crypto-assets and crypto-asset service providers wishing to apply for authorisation to provide their services
 - b. Encourages financial firms to work to ensure they can adapt to threats regarding the digital market and cryptocurrency, with help provided as willing by the international community.
25. Urges private financial services to undertake proactive compliance measures utilizing their skills in software development and their understanding of the global market, to not just cooperate with government regulations but to assist SME customers in adhering to regulations ranging from the local to the international level.



26. Stresses the need for consumer protection and safe payment solutions within the realm of instant payments.
27. Encourages the deployment of accessible digital financial services to address the lack of equitable access to capital by allowing individuals and SMEs to build credit history through peer-to-peer transactions and scheduled payments.
28. Accessible rate charges for transactions are calculated in a manner intended to maintain profitability of the venture, while ensuring the use of its services transactional frictions rather than posing an undue barrier to entry.

Anti-Corruption Joint Agreement

29. Japan, Canada, Mexico, the United States, Germany, China and the EU will continue to lead by example in the global fight against corruption. We will continue to promote global integrity in response to the pandemic, and we commit to taking and promoting a multi-stakeholder approach, including with international organizations, the civil society, the media, and the private sector, to preventing and combating corruption. We endorse high-level principles for the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies, particularly those focused on combating smuggling and illicit supply chains. We intend to promote public sector integrity through the use of information and communications technologies and promote integrity in privatization and public-private partnerships. We will demonstrate concrete efforts by 2021 towards criminalizing foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation in line with article 16 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, while adhering to the resolutions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Anti-Bribery Convention.



INDIVIDUAL ACTION PLANS

ARGENTINA

30. Argentina welcomes companies to pursue new mining and mineral extraction efforts associated with end-stage battery production. Argentina recognizes the value of these materials and their importance facilitating a green energy future.
31. Argentina Asserts that the application of social and environmental best-practices in future battery mineral mining initiatives will allow these projects to adhere to ESG goals, while remaining profitable endeavors.
32. Affirms the importance of undertaking proactive measures to reduce the potentially detrimental impacts of mining, in accordance with existing national regulations, and extraction of minerals utilized in end-stage battery production.
33. Encourages the establishment of provisions furthering the interests of local and regional stakeholders, prior to the start of mining and extraction operations as well as throughout the aforementioned processes.
 - a. Encourages the achievement of the above recommendations through public and private partnerships.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. In the midst of the global pandemic, we as leaders will continue the conversations had at this Summit, implementing our action plans and policies while also prioritizing the health and safety of those we represent.



BRAZIL

37. Brazil will commit to the idea of the circular carbon economy.
38. Brazil supports sustainable development goals and affirms its commitments to the Paris climate agreement.
39. Brazil commits the phasing out ethanol subsidies. Brazil continues its privatization of Petrobras.
40. Brazil welcomes assistance from the World Bank and IMF. Brazil recognizes the struggle that developing nations face in the transition to cleaner energy sources.
41. Brazil welcomes joint ventures with developed nations, and large efforts to diversify energy production.
42. Brazil supports technologies which increase Brazil's energy infrastructure, Brazil is keen to have access to nuclear technology of developed nations as it would greatly enhance Brazil productivity.
43. Brazil makes no commitments to regulate its mining industry along the proposals of the G20. Brazil does need to consult local stakeholders in this matter.
44. Brazil is interested in stabilizing domestic fuel prices. Brazil is also concerned about OPEC decisions.
45. Brazil supports technical education in agriculture.
46. Brazil would like manufacturing expertise in fertilizer and aid, in return for the slowing agribusiness in the Amazon region.
47. Brazil will not offer assistance to displaced people as a result of climate events.
48. Brazil is committed to gender equality and creating opportunity for women in agriculture.
49. Brazil is interested in enhancing its agricultural supply by partnering with developed nations.
50. Brazil is not committing to any water sharing agreements with foreign states, information will be provided at the discretion of the government of Brazil.
51. Brazil does not commit anything stopping business from operating on our waterways.



52. Brazil supports investment and research for alternative production and consumption practices.
53. Brazil actively supports enhancing irrigation technologies and practices.
54. Brazil supports modernizing drought and water monitoring systems. However water sharing partnerships are not supported.
55. Brazil is committed to growing the role of our youth in agriculture, and increasing food and water security.
56. Brazil is committed to providing healthcare across the country.
57. Brazil is committed to public-private partnership, the enhancement of its insurance industry, and the sharing of medical technology.
58. Brazil committed to providing telehealth where it is possible. Brazil will train its medical professionals to the highest standards possible.
59. Brazil would like sovereignty over its medical data, and will use this data in times of crisis.
60. Brazil does not want intellectual property to be hoarded by developed nations and will seek to enhance its generic drug business where possible on the international market.
61. Brazil is committed to helping the vulnerable parts of its population.
62. Brazil is committed to enhancing its preparedness against communicable disease such as Covid-19 and increasing education in rural areas. Brazil is committed to supplying personal protective equipment to rural areas. International aid is a requisite for this goal, and our doctors will need protection in rural areas to slow the spread of the virus.
63. Brazil would like to make efforts in areas of mental health and wellness.
64. Brazil is committed to enhancing the skills of the workforce through training and education.
65. Brazil wants to enhance access to primary and secondary education.
66. Brazil is ready to invest in AI and automation technologies and train its workforce to be competitive in these technologies.
67. Brazil supports different forms of retraining and addressing skills gaps in its labor force.



68. Brazil will accept loans to enhance access to the internet provided the terms are good and the loan offers significant benefits.
69. Brazil is interested in building next generation infrastructure while enhancing its mix of traditional infrastructure and increasing the capacity of our broadband and electrical access.
70. Brazil concurs with the idea of providing needed goods and services for our citizens.
71. Brazil recognizes the importance of banking the unbanked, and using new technologies to increase the amount of financial access for Brazilians.
72. Brazil supports microfinancing for its entrepreneurs and rural populations.
73. Brazil will take measures to reduce the risk of inflation and increase its foreign currency earnings, this includes the use of Brazilian energy as an instrument for reducing inflation and foreign currency risk. Brazil warns its European and American partners against overprinting their currency as it is Brazil's primary tool to fight inflation risk.
74. Brazil wants to enhance entrepreneurs.
75. Brazil is seeking solutions to digitize its manufacturing industrial base.
76. Brazil is committed to addressing the gap between women's education and their employment outcome. Brazil seeks to address problems in women gaining access to finance and financial service.
77. Brazil is already making efforts at anti-corruption in its oil sector construction sector. Our leading companies have already made efforts to B20 working group commitments.
78. Brazil supports diversifying and securing our supply chains as well the global supply chain.
79. Brazil supports the expansion of production and the transformation of the supply chain to achieve economic growth and stability.
80. Brazil agrees with maintaining domestic supply chains and urgently seeks support of establishing Brazilian Covid-19 vaccine industry and expanding Brazilian PPE production.



81. Brazil will use regional supply chains when it is efficient to do so. Supply chain assistance from the US would be appreciated in enhancing regional arrangements.
82. Brazil will use emergency trade sparingly, and only in relations to disasters such as pandemics, in protected PPE supplies and Covid-19 vaccines supplies. Brazil will decide how it uses its own supply chain.
83. Brazil is already committed to enhancing its national supply chain and increasing the role of generic pharmaceuticals, medical products, and agricultural commodities, Brazil is also committed to domestic supply of Covid-19 vaccines.
84. Brazil will manage its supply chains as it related to food, energy, and medical security. In accordance with the best information available to the government.
85. Brazil is committed to privacy and may adopt the EU's standards for data protection. We will build a resilient supply chain to protect Brazil and grow its economy.
86. Brazil welcomes investment from China, Japan, EU, Germany, United States into its agribusiness and in the promotion of sustainable agriculture that benefits all parties.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

87. Commits to extend educational programs into rural communities to provide equal access to education in those communities. Access to technology including internet and cellular service can be key in providing powerful tools for education in these areas.
88. Is devoted to developing and middle & low income countries for use in curricula and other educational ventures including implementation of internet access and other technological tools. These measures would provide the tools to help build strong and productive workforces in these nations where there is lacking capacity to do so.
89. Emphasizes the value of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, in public-private partnerships, as a mechanism to achieving these goals as this would enable more equitable agreements for traditionally



underrepresented developing countries. Existing structures tend to lead to unnecessary conditionalities on recipient countries that could potentially stagnant progress and interfere with sovereignty.

90. Highlights the importance of national sovereignty and culture in educational issues, so that while aid is encouraged and needed, decisions should ultimately be left to the state implementing the policy.
91. Is focused on supplying support to businesses and small and medium sized enterprises. We encourage working with international banking organizations such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, to provide loans to countries in need, and additionally recommend empowering individuals with interest in SMEs to have access to banking and loans in general.
92. Encourages the use of skills training programs for entrepreneurs in a variety of areas including business skills, regulation compliance, how to export goods, and manufacturing processes. Calls on the international community to be supportive and help develop such programs, along with assist governments to implement them. Such programs are key for both SME development and bolstering human capital and recommends the empowering of individuals interested in continued educational opportunities pertaining to SME development to have access to banking and loans
93. Is advancing away from the usage of fossil fuels in power production through the implementation of renewable energy sources, with the ultimate goal of zero emissions by 2050.
94. Improve the affordability and accessibility of healthcare in rural areas through investments in education, in order to raise the doctor-patient ratio to 3 per 1,000, and the nurse-patient ratio to 4.7 per 1,000.
95. Reduce the number of Chinese citizens on private health insurance by 25% by 2030.
96. Invest in the proliferation of 5G infrastructure, in order to provide rural areas with access to high quality telehealth services.



97. Continuing to invest in innovative green technologies, in order to mitigate emissions created through the transportation of vital medical supplies.
98. Increase insurance subsidies for rural regions and unemployed urban residents by 10.5% over a period of 5 years.
99. Commits to a more holistic approach to development of health infrastructure and promoting health care reform viewed through the framework of ecology, health, and economy. Further, China acknowledges that responsibility for good public health, more than government agencies or departments, rests principally on the people.
100. Beckons that nations of the world to transition to universal healthcare, ensuring that all citizens have equal access to positive healthcare coverage and outcomes, regardless of geographic location or income.

TURKEY

101. The Republic of Turkey remains committed to the Paris Climate Agreement, and will faithfully pursue its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as submitted to the Paris Secretariat in 2015.
102. The Republic of Turkey will continue working toward the diversification of its energy production, import, and export. This will allow Turkey to gradually reduce its dependence on crude oil and will position Turkey as a regional market for alternative energy sources.
 - a. The Republic of Turkey expresses its gratitude to Japan for its offer of an education and investment program to strengthen the sustainable energy infrastructure of Turkey, as well as our allies Brazil and Mexico. Assistance programs such as the one offered by Japan are vital to the pursuit of a cleaner energy future. We look forward to engaging with Japan, Brazil, and Mexico on this joint venture moving forward, and we encourage other advanced economies to follow Japan's example.
103. The Republic of Turkey will continue to show support for Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs which focus on nutrition and agricultural needs of different countries.



- a. By 2030, The Republic of Turkey aims to significantly lower food loss through prioritization of food preservation through developing programs.
104. Recognizing that freshwater is a vital resource, Turkey will devote time and funding to research into more efficient irrigation practices. With approximately three quarters of Turkey's water going to agriculture, Turkey is well aware of the pressing need for more sustainable agricultural practices.
105. Pre-existing programs such as the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being will be encouraged to extend to developing countries. Turkey will coordinate with its allies to provide more healthcare workers around the world and mitigate future health crises.
- a. Turkey will seek to implement the prenatal care community training program recommended in the G20 communique.
 - b. Turkey will also seek to increase recruitment of residential assistance workers and nurses, recognizing that demand for long-term care and elderly care will increase as populations continue to grow.
106. The Republic of Turkey remains committed to improving access to education through increasing funding as within the country's ability. Turkey recognizes the immense value in the access to education, particularly at the primary and secondary level in providing job opportunities. Turkey also emphasizes the importance of maintaining Turkish identity as an integral part of our education system.
- a. Turkey will continue investments that it has made over the last 20 years, doubling our education spend to nearly 12% of GDP. Turkey will continue to look favorably on international cooperation to better fund its school systems.
 - b. Turkey will continue to seek access to private and religious schools for its citizens, so that there is fair access and choice to individuals.
107. Turkey recognizes the importance of and will continue to fund and support skills and job training programs. In its existing policy, Turkey



sees the immense value that these programs have both in boosting human capital and in aiding the development of SMEs.

- a. Turkey particularly recognizes the need for skills training for entrepreneurs to make them more competitive and deal with complex international regulations, especially in dealing with international trade and export.
 - i. Turkey encourages international knowledge sharing and transparency on regulations as particularly important for SMEs, especially with regards to non-tariff barriers and standards.
108. Within many sectors of its economy, Turkey recognizes the immense importance of improving physical and digital infrastructure, particularly in rural communities. Improving this infrastructure will enable better education programs, better economic development in many areas, aid SMEs, and improve the stability of supply chains.
- a. Turkey will continue to seek private-public partnerships and invest heavily in its regional development programs, called Development Agencies (DA). These programs equalize regional discrepancies and improve physical infrastructure.
 - b. To provide better technology access, Turkey will continue the process of rolling out better cellular infrastructure, including beginning the process of installing 5G service following recent completion of nationwide LTE. Turkey will also continue progress in the launch of its Turksat program to provide satellite internet to rural regions.
109. Turkey fully recognizes the immense value of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which make up the backbone of its economy. Turkey remains fully committed to continuing its numerous programs to support financial access for SMEs.
- a. Turkey will continue to fund SMEs through loans and grants through KOSGEB, a subunit of the Ministry of Industry and Technology. These programs are intended to cover gaps that exist in private financing.



- b. Turkey will continue to seek private-public partnerships to increase available loans for SMEs, including a recent TRY 750 Million program with QNB Finansbank.
 - c. In seeking to provide ways to increase private financing for SMEs, Turkey will continue to expand its Kredi Garanti Fonu (Credit Guarantee Fund). This lowers risks for private financial institutions to make loans to SMEs and thus makes more funds available for those firms and pushes down potential interest rates.
 - d. In continuing current programs, Turkey will seek to maintain and expand cooperation with the European Union, the European Investment Fund, and development banks to provide funds to Turkish SMEs to make them more competitive, particularly within the European Customs Union.
 - e. Turkey will continue to support and expand programs that specifically aid rural SMEs, women-run SMEs, and SMEs run by ex-soldiers and families of martyrs.
110. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, Turkey acknowledges the deep disruptions that many supply chains have suffered. Turkey believes strongly that these issues must be addressed.
- a. In order to address these challenges, Turkey will continue to support the development of vertical domestic supply chains, as has already occurred within the apparel industry. Turkey particularly will look to do so in the medical equipment sector.
 - b. Given that long distance supply chains are more easily disrupted, Turkey will look to continue to bolster our existing regional economic integration with the European Union and other regional partners.
 - i. To improve this, Turkey will seek equitable renegotiation of the current EU-Turkey Customs Union.
111. Turkey will continue to only implement reasonable emergency trade restrictions and not unduly limit the export of important medical goods in the time of crisis. In general, Turkey commits to only limit these if domestic need is not met.



112. Turkey calls on the international community to work to prevent extreme exchange rate fluctuations, preferably without the intervention of the IMF, especially as these harm the stability of supply chains and hurt SMEs disproportionately.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

113. The United States is committed to finding new and innovative ways to make fossil fuels cleaner and more sustainable. Domestically, we plan to spend over half a billion dollars on fossil fuel research and development to achieve this goal.
114. The United States, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, commits to the reduction of energy production by oil-producing nations by a minimum of 10 million barrels a day. We call on all G20 nations to contribute to reducing the surplus.
115. The United States is committed to implementing programs such as our Farmers to Families Food Box Program in order to redirect food products from farms to millions of Americans in need. We commit to providing \$639 million in funding for humanitarian programmes, including \$331 million to help feed starving people in Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria and Yemen.
116. The United States commits to address the necessity to close the gap between developed and developing countries in professional information sharing, specifically in information and communication technology (ICT) that can impair the progress of connecting health workers and health professionals with up-to-date research and aid. The United States supports the voluntary assistance of any and all nations in providing the resources needed to bring all nations to the level of efficient information sharing.
117. 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 and support women led small businesses.



118. The United States is committed to providing relief for its citizens through stimulus checks during the Covid-19 pandemic.
119. The United States agrees to the stopping of tariffs on agricultural products and healthcare products during the Covid-19 pandemic from Canada and Mexico.
120. The United States commits to ensuring fair trade through its existing partnership with Canada and Mexico through the USMCA agreement.
121. The United States will join Japan, Canada, Mexico, Germany, and the EU in the global fight against corruption by criminalizing foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation in line with article 16 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, while adhering to the resolutions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Anti-Bribery Convention.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

122. The World Health Organization remains committed to achieving goals 7 & 13 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in respect to clean energy accessibility and slowing climate change.
123. The World Health Organization will expand education efforts of the 4Rs set out by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Remove to promote goal 3 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to increase overall wellbeing.
124. The World Health Organization will work with the United Nations Environment Programme to bring sustainable and renewable energy to areas lacking access, especially in our collaboration centres.
125. The World Health Organization remains committed to addressing malnutrition and water scarcity ensuring access to nutritious food and clean water worldwide in conjunction with the World Food Programme.
 - a. The WHO is committed to achieving goals 2 & 6 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
126. The World Health Organization will work with our member nations on reducing food waste and redistributing excess food to those in need



with the World Food Programme and United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds.

127. The World Health Organization is dedicated to creating, expanding, and improving global mental health infrastructure and access to quality mental healthcare.
128. The World Health Organization remains steadfast in advocating for and working with member nations to implement policies promoting its goals of achieving universal health coverage and access.
129. The World Health Organization will continue working with UN Organizations and other international agencies to expand healthcare education and sustainable farming practice education to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals of 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 13, 15, and 17.
130. The World Health Organization remains steadfast in its support of efforts to develop human capital. With this goal in mind, and working towards the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 3 for 2030, we will continue to use a life course approach when promoting health and human capital to optimize wellbeing.
131. The World Health Organization remains persistent in pursuing its goal for universal health coverage.
 - a. With universal health coverage, the WHO can continue to prioritize the health and human capital throughout the life-course, as well as enlarge global health training to marginalized groups and expand the WHO's assistance to more developing countries.
 - b. The WHO will also work to help strengthen countries' domestic health and pharmaceutical supply chains, seeing as strengthening these will promote overall resiliency and wellbeing.
132. The World Health Organization is committed to providing more accessible entrepreneurial and reskilling opportunities to women, youth, and other underrepresented groups through the WHO's collaboration centres.
133. The World Health Organization continues to implement procedures from their information sharing policies within member states of WHO



and will continue to encourage other nations to maximize the benefits of data-sharing as well as acknowledging the importance of safeguarding each individual's privacy.

134. Acknowledging that health and economic wellbeing are inextricably linked, the World Health Organization will continue to work towards sustainable financing and financial protection, as well as improving monitoring, data, and information.