

2018 Final Communique

Introduction

1. We, the leaders of the G20 met at American University in Washington, DC from October 5-7, 2018.
2. We resolved to tackle some of the most pressing issues related to issues such as international trade & tariffs, global tax cooperation, the future of work in the finance track; while also resolving to tackle issues such as climate change & energy, migration and refugees, and gender equality in the sherpa track.
3. We reaffirm our common but differentiated responsibilities to solving these issues and reaffirm the G20's status as a consensus-based organization in the drafting of this communique.

Finance Track: International Trade & Tariffs

1. We affirm our commitment to maintain and strengthen a rules-based, and transparent international trading system. The G20 members recognize that the fairness and predictability of the international trading system require abiding by WTO rules, mechanisms and bodies. We reaffirm our commitment to the WTO as a forum for resolving our current and future trade disputes.
2. In circumstances where states claim that there is unfairness in the international trade system, bilateral and multilateral solutions must be prioritized over unilateral responses. Unilateral responses are less productive than multilateral solutions because they fail to take into account the diverse capacities, capabilities, and needs of the emerging and established economies.
3. We remain committed to bilateral, and multilateral trade agreements as a means of furthering inclusive growth. Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by negatively affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technological advancement, education, and labor mobility. The G20 members reaffirm existing treaties regarding intellectual property rights with regards to international development levels.
4. Given the impacts of environmental changes and natural disasters on global economic growth and sustainable development, the G20 is committed to integrating social and environmental requirements guidelines in future international trade agreements. We commit to the development of G20 Responsible Trade Agreements

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that include provisions for social, sustainable and environmental equity and equality in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

5. We affirm our commitment to strengthening trade partnerships based on dialogue, transparency, and respect for rules. We dedicate ourselves to re-commence the stalled negotiations on the Doha Round. By doing so, we will ensure the development of trade rules that are beneficial to all. Implementing the Doha Round will contribute to sustainable development by improving trade conditions. This will, in turn, secure the rights of marginalized producers and workers, especially in the Global South. This will not only improve the conditions of the agricultural producers but also encourage the development of more sustainable environment-based practices.
6. We commit to strengthening Intellectual Property Rights within the World Trade Organization to more consistently enforce IP Rights to create a fairer playing field for international firms, developing countries, and developed countries.
7. We call for greater integration of the industrial production of developing economies in global value chains. This is in the interest of supporting inclusive development in accordance with established trade practices.
8. We recognize that diversifying the world economic portfolio by investing in developing nations is of critical importance. In the new multipolar international order it is vital that all developing nations have access to the right capabilities and resources; to ensure their development is sustainable and continuous.
9. The G20 is committed to promoting and initiating multilateral trade agreements and negotiations, whilst ensuring that environmental protection language in these agreements are taken into account considering that our common goal is to achieve global economic growth responsibly, through sustainable development.

Finance Track: Global Tax Cooperation

1. We strive for greater cooperation on global tax policy. We will aim to develop equitable and globally inclusive tax policies to support transparency in cases of tax fraud and tax evasion and to address corporate tax, individual evasion, all while maintaining respect for each country's sovereign right to enforce tax regulation. Countries should reduce incentives for firms to engage in aggressive tax planning.
2. We recommend a revisitation of the BEPS framework to ensure its feasibility and attainability in developing countries, by balancing national discretion in the application of BEPS with support from the International Labor Organization, the World Trade Organization, and the World Bank. We suggest countries should prioritize reporting to these bodies on tax revenue to better scrutinize the efficiency of international tax cooperation.

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3. The G20 remains committed to seeking a consensus-based solution to address the impacts of digitalization of the economy on the international tax system. We encourage initiatives proposed among the G20 nations which hold the digital sphere accountable in terms of taxation. We commit to working with the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to create effective tax policy that generates tax revenue from the digital economy in the countries where the profits are generated.
4. We affirm the right of nations to have a value-added tax, including on digital transactions, that take place within their borders.
5. We encourage members to enact automatic information exchange treaties regarding taxable economic activity. In order for the developing nations to participate in this reciprocal exchange of information, we encourage developed nations to provide developmental assistance through financial, technical, and administrative support.
6. We urge the G20 nations to remain cognizant of the global impacts of rapid and drastic shifts in taxation and monetary policies.
7. We suggest a partnership with the UNDP, the World Bank, and the ILO to provide information and data that would help create sustainable policy decisions with the intention of building up the economy to create new markets and a path of economic self-determination in emerging economies. We additionally reaffirm our commitment to the recently created Africa Partnership through direct investment and development. We further encourage the creation of both a South-East Asia Partnership and a CARICOM Partnership that focuses on sustainable development and inclusive economic growth in these regions. We commit to developing sustainable infrastructure in these regions.

Finance Track: The Future of Work

1. The G20 encourages a people-centered strategy towards the future of work including international standards and norms, social dialogue, social protection and job creation. We support the development of agreements that protect worker rights, update labor laws, and limit the importation of goods produced by slave labor.
2. To decrease the global gender employment gap, the G20 encourages a global promotion of female participation in trade schools. The G20 further encourages countries to increase the role of higher education and invest in educational opportunities for all. We strongly express that the modernization of education curricula and teacher training is an urgent priority for all member nations facing worker displacement.
3. The G20 recognizes that technological innovation is the key to the future of the global economy; however, the G20 also recognizes that technological innovation has led to

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the displacement of workers. To offset the displacement of workers, members will continue to invest in technological innovation while investing in education and services to prepare workers to participate in the future of the workforce. Also, we acknowledge that automation poses a challenge to some economies, and the G20 encourages countries to explore innovative solutions to solve future social and economic inequality issues

4. G20 members recognize that nations should consider implementing effective economic incentives, such as a loan forgiveness program, for students that study in universities to encourage them to bring their skills back home to developing countries. In addition, we urge secondary-education institutions to consider satellite sites in developing countries to enhance educational opportunities. We also encourage the exchange of teachers and students between developed and developing countries to facilitate knowledge, build skills, and enhance cultural exchange to narrow the disparity in income, technology and capacity to innovate.
5. We commit to creating multilateral partnerships that focus on sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. Partnering with organizations such as the UNDP, the World Bank, WTO, and the ILO to provide information and data that would help create sustainable policy decisions that encourage the creation of new markets and a path of economic self-determination in emerging economies. We commit to developing sustainable infrastructure in these areas. We additionally reaffirm our commitment to the recently created Africa Partnership through direct investment and development.

Sherpa Track: Climate Change & Energy

1. The G20 sends its condolences to the victims of the recent natural disasters around the world and acknowledges that these disasters were likely exacerbated by climate change. We are alarmed by the increasing frequency of these disasters and recognize that climate change is an emergency that demands swift action. We recognize the disparity between the emerging and developed economies with regards to the effects of climate change. Furthermore, we recognize the adverse impact that emerging versus developed economies have on environmental degradation, and countries' differing ability to combat climate change.
2. We reaffirm our commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement, noting the absence of the United States, to ensure global temperature increases are kept below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and we emphasize its irreversible character. We recognize that the goals set in place by the Paris Climate Change Agreement are imperative to a safe and stable environment. Furthermore, we should consider revising these goals based on the findings of the special report titled "Global Warming of 1.5AoC" at the next session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In addition, we also understand that each nation has individual goals regarding climate change. Considering this, we call upon nations to develop long-term strategies with local

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governments and international organizations to be shared with the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group (CSWG), each year.

3. We encourage the implementation of incentives such as tax cuts in order to promote clean technologies and energy. Lowering costs for the private sector and corporations who invest in strategies that mitigate climate change is an effective way to stimulate the transition toward low-carbon economies.
4. We recognize the instrumental role of technological advancements, investment, and sharing in effectively combating global climate change. Public-private partnerships are critical tools for reducing the price of existing technologies and increasing their accessibility. These partnerships can also serve to incentivize the development of new solutions to climate change as well as enhanced disaster risk reduction. Encouraging international trade for renewable energy and developing technology that alleviates the pressure on governments to overspend on climate change prevention.
5. Additionally, we recognize the viability of organizations like the United Nations, World Bank, and World Trade Organization to allocate funds for nations to make investments reducing the effects of climate change, including education on mitigation and adaptation initiatives. We also note that there are G20 Member Nations who are willing and able to make financial contributions towards this goal. We suggest for higher transparency on funding allocation from the public and private donors, and as well on project monitoring.
6. The members of the G20 also restate our commitment to the technology sharing agreements created by the Paris Climate Agreement and call for the creation of new multilateral research agreements. These agreements should be created with consideration of the relationship between emerging and established economies, and their capabilities and challenges.
7. We recognize that women are disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change, climate change-related disasters and other natural disasters. Furthermore, member states might have the option to propose strengthening the role of all women, including but not limited to indigenous women, in order to promote a diverse set of ideas on climate change policy while subsequently providing a decent minimum wage, secure working conditions, ensuring decent work and education. A gender analysis would be conducted in targeting climate change and building resilience in preparation of natural disaster projects to ensure women, men, boys, and girls concerns are an integral dimension in the planning, designing, and implementing policies on climate change and energy.
8. G20 member states would like to highlight the importance of different sectors of the economy that contribute to a majority of GHG emissions worldwide. The G20 suggests bilateral and multilateral agreements that encourage research and application of, to address the reduction of GHGs in different sectors of the economy including industry, agriculture, and especially transportation. We encourage each

member to create their own goals to reduce their GHG emissions by 2030 in accordance with the objectives established in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Sherpa Track: Migration & Refugees

1. The G20 notes with concern both the scale of the ongoing displacement crisis and the associated humanitarian, political, social and economic consequences and root causes. We recognize the need for a coordinated and comprehensive response to tackle this crisis and its long-term consequences. We also recognize the importance of creating conditions that enable displaced people and internally displaced persons to safely and voluntarily return to their homes.
2. The G20 encourages the contribution of countries that neighbor areas where there are ongoing migration or displaced people crises. However, we acknowledge that countries in the vicinity of crises do not always have the available resources to handle an influx of displaced people.. The G20 recognizes the social, economic, cultural, and political benefits of internally resettling displaced peoples or keeping migrant populations proximate to their country of origin. We encourage regional cooperation in addressing this issue. Furthermore, we call on member nations not currently facing unreasonable immediate social, political, or economic stress due to displaced people, migrants, or asylum seekers and financially support regions and countries that are affected by this crisis.
3. We recognize the importance of collaboration between origin, transit, and destination countries in order to develop solutions to address the underlying causes for displacement and reaffirm existing partnerships which can serve as valuable tools for resolving this crisis. The G20 encourages collaboration on data-sharing around the trends of displaced people, as a key tool in bringing resolution to this crisis and preventing further displacement. Furthermore, we acknowledge the role that the UNHCR plays in gathering and disseminating information regarding migrants and displaced peoples, in countries with data compatible with UNHCR regulations. We recommend continued unified communication among member nations regarding issues pertaining to displaced peoples and migrants. We support including and emphasizing the leadership of both net-exporters and net-importers of migrants, displaced peoples, and asylum seekers.
4. We affirm the right of asylum and recognize the sovereign right of states to control and manage their own borders and protect their national security.
5. The G20 highlights the importance of combating human trafficking and smuggling networks and warns of displaced persons potential connection by victimization, or other means, to terrorism and organized crime
6. To facilitate a safe environment for displaced people and host citizens, especially those who are disproportionately affected, we aim to achieve effective integration,

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including by leveraging and strengthening the support to international organizations and civil society working to better the lives of displaced people around the world. Additionally, we acknowledge that this can be attained through a variety of mechanisms such as establishing transparent strategic investments, to fund education and support displaced people housing. We also recognize the importance of providing language and vocational training in order to ensure long-term integration. Furthermore, we commend the efforts of some members who offer scholarships or visas to displaced people or migrants seeking education and encourage more members who are willing and able to adopt similar programs.

Sherpa Track: Gender Equality

1. The G20 recognizes the importance of gender equality in the political, cultural, health, social, and economic areas. Furthermore, we acknowledge the importance of women in leadership positions and commend members who have instituted minimum quotas for women in legislatures or government posts. The advancement of women's representation is a universal goal. Member states encourage the implementation of policies toward that end while respecting the diversity of cultural norms that may affect rates of progress.
2. To better understand the gaps between our policies and principles, we support the creation of a UN Women led database that will examine the current status of laws pertaining to the rights of women.
3. The G20 will continue to work toward providing protection for women in the economy. Gender segregation prevents women from participating in the labor force. In particular, unpaid child care, care for the elderly, domestic work, and other forms of informal work are barriers to participation in the formal labor force. Expanding services in these areas, particularly paid family leave, low-cost, affordable childcare alternatives will help to facilitate women's access to the formal labor market.
4. There is an undeniable contribution to economic growth that women provide and we encourage steps to be taken to close the gender pay gap. To this end, we reaffirm our commitment to the G20 25 by 25 goal to achieve this and encourage members to adopt policies for the private and public sector that encourage oversight for the protection of women in positions of power.
5. The G20 recognizes the rights of women within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To this end, G20 member states condemn the use of sexual and gender-based violence both within and outside of conflict zones as a serious impediment to the health and safety of women everywhere. The disparity in women's health present in different parts of the world necessitates increased education for medical professionals in ending this disparity, as well as in the adverse effects of practices that explicitly harm the health of women such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

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6. Promoting women's economic empowerment is a key tool to boost economic growth and achieve better development. The G20 will continue to raise awareness of the need to increase women's access to financial services, including digital financial services, so they can have equal access to resources and increase their labor productivity.
7. Equal and comprehensive education for women, minorities, and girls is essential to ensuring equal representation in the workforce. Additionally, we recognize that women are particularly underrepresented in STEM fields due to the lack of education and training received in these areas. To this end, the G20 strives to fund and support the education of women in STEM fields and stress the importance of recognizing the STEM contributions of women. It is of particular importance to develop educational opportunities for women in rural areas who are especially disadvantaged in regards to accessing resources and education. We also support the establishment of vocational training programs for women that address the individual labor needs of each country.

Conclusion

1. We thank the American University School of International Service and the Presidency of the Republic of Argentina in hosting a successful summit and look forward to meeting again next year under the Presidency of Japan.

2018 G20 Special Statement on Global Health and the MERS Outbreak

1. We extend our deepest condolences to the victims, the families of the victims, and the refugees that are in direct risk of contamination of the virus MERS-CoV. We express our solidarity with Turkey, and our willingness to collaborate in fighting and preventing the outbreak. Turkey holds over three million refugees, hosting one of the largest refugee populations in the world. Over 2.8 million of these refugees are Syrian. Approximately 260,000 Syrian refugees reside in 22 Turkish refugee camps. We stress the national and international responsibility to adopt measures that will prevent a catastrophic global spread of the disease while continuing to provide security for refugees. The G20 members recognize the imminent threat this outbreak has and are committed to allocating emergency healthcare initiatives of the potential global effect.
2. The priority of the G20 is to prevent the spread of MERS. Instituting a localized travel restriction to specific regions that have been affected by MERS. We support that all other travel continues with an advisory of the recent MERS outbreak. We encourage nations to support Turkey financially and otherwise in the screening process to alleviate the burden of limited resources within Turkey's refugee camps. All refugee camps should have immediate screening. If transit occurs, we strongly encourage states to implement a long-term 14-day screening
3. We as a world community realize the need to allocate a special fund to provide financing mechanisms and call for G20 nations to contribute as part of a global effort. We acknowledge the urgent need of immediate financial aid to support the organizations on the ground dealing with this issue. We recognize a need to finance measures in order to improve sanitation in camps to prevent the spread of this health crisis. In that regard, we highlight the importance of providing additional funds specifically for the allocation of capable health experts to focus more directly on the affected area. We acknowledge the existence and importance of the 'Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust', which was created in response to the Ebola crisis, as it can help affected countries focus their efforts in crisis relief by reducing their debt repayment burden. The G20 recommends that world community takes full use of this trust in order to provide adequate debt relief and multilateral grants to countries

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most affected by this crisis. We emphasize the implementation and adaptation of already existing policies to universal health access especially in refugee camps as part of a long-term approach.

4. The G20 proposes a wide implementation of signing over Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs) to the WHO over the topics of ownership of clinical material and in relation to the MERS virus. We believe that in order to tackle this crisis we need complete cooperation between member states and an equal treatment of member states in order to gain a global perspective of MERS. Also, we believe that a cure is only going to be discovered with complete cooperation between countries. This includes cooperation between laboratories of different countries where specimens are delivered.
5. We advocate for the promotion of and increased funding for sanitation development in the country of Turkey as well as the broader region. This action should be taken through increased multilateral investment in health centers, medical resources, and clean water initiatives with specific attention to infrastructure in refugee and temporary housing camps. Additionally, nations with advanced health institutions and research centers should provide long-term assistance for disease prevention.
6. The G20 heavily encourages nations to work with other nations affected with MERS-CoV as to conduct more research on the high-threat virus. It suggests supplying funding to the World Health Organisation (WHO) as needed for the issue of MERS-CoV seeing as the WHO is the leading authority on the issue. Specifically following WHO advice of continuing and analyzing the surveillance of acute respiratory infections and continuing the careful review any unusual patterns can be pursued as the organization conducts research. The G20 wishes for more research on vaccines, transmission risk factors, early detection methods and preventative measures. The G20 encourages private sector cooperation with international organizations and the WHO in order to reach the most efficient solution and create a consistent dialogue internationally.
7. Create knowledge sharing system to utilizing experience from Medical NGOs and other organizations in the region, South Korea, Turkey, and other relevant countries to strategize, set up workshops, and health advocacy campaigns to detect early symptoms and supportive care on MERS.
8. Realizing that MERS-CoV is exacerbated and spread through the lack of sanitation and fully developed infectious disease response frameworks, we encourage all member countries to collaborate in information and protocol sharing in order to most effectively address the situation. We stress the importance of the humanitarian need to efficiently aid the refugee population in this time, and the need for safety of any aid workers sent to affected areas. We recommend utilizing the previously established framework for migration path information sharing between origin, transit, and destination countries to accomplish this.

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9. The G20 would like to push for education outreach in affected regions in order to spread awareness on the issue of MERS-CoV. This education will be essential to the prevention of increased transmission and direct the local population's attention towards holistic mitigation efforts as well as individual health protection.
10. The G20 encourages the creation of a long-term approach to preventing MERS by strengthening establishments and regulations monitoring the exportation and importation of livestock (camels included), particularly for affected nations. This would entail temporarily heightened surveillance of livestock ranching, mandating the chronicling of dietary habits and shipments of livestock, and prohibiting exporting or importing livestock from countries that have unsanitary conditions for the raising of livestock, particularly in affected regions.

2018 G20 Summit Action Plans

Argentina

Climate Change:

The Argentine Republic stays committed to the Paris Climate agreement, and will strive to implement the tactics outlined within the agreement. We remain dedicated to reaching our target emission goals by 2030.

Migration and Refugees:

The Argentine Republic will continue their commitment to accepting displaced people through Programa Siria, granting visas to refugees, as well as our scholarship program granting refugees full access to higher education and a pathway to full citizenship. With this said, Argentina also notes that as an emerging economy we have a limit to the ability in which we are able to accept displaced people.

Gender Equality:

We commit ourselves to the equal treatment of women both in and out of the workplace, maintaining our commitment to the 25 by 25 standard. The Argentine Republic also remains strongly invested in providing women equal access to education of all levels.

Trade and Tariffs:

The Argentine Republic will continue to support fair trade initiatives that place importance on workers rights. It is our firm belief that workers rights are human rights.

We dedicate ourselves to reaching multilateral solutions when we encounter disparity within international trade, in order to include a diverse set of perspectives within complicated economic issues.

In order to encourage global trade and investment, and allow fluid movement, Argentina will continue to reduce tariffs on key goods, as well as form economic partnerships, like Mercosur.

Global Tax Cooperation:

The Argentine Republic remains steadfast in its support of the OECD's efforts to increase transparency within the international tax and trade system.

With the goal of total transparency in mind, we will continue to form Double Tax Treaties (DTT) with countries considered compliant with international tax standards.

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The Future of Work:

We recognize that increased technology in the workplace can offer numerous opportunities to accomplish fair and sustainable development, but is aware that it can cause workers to become obsolete. The Argentine Republic will examine and determine the impact that technological change is having on various factors, such as jobs, growth, inequality, and productivity, as well as invest in education programs, in order to prepare our citizens for the changing field.

In regards to workers rights, we remain dedicated to improving workplace standards across the board, including extending paternity/maternity leave, ensuring equal pay, and guaranteeing equal opportunity hiring. It is our firm belief that workers rights are human rights, and our actions moving forward will reflect as much.

Australia

Australia has contacted the WTO and plans to actively participate to modernize and update the rules of trade to foster more equitable trade exchanges especially regarding the GSP for developing nations.

Australia actively participates in the EGA to liberalize trade in numerous goods with environmental benefits, making it less expensive to address climate change, pollution, hazardous waste and monitoring the environment. We acknowledge Mexico's support.

Brazil

1. **Climate Change & Energy.** Brazil has been a leader in sustainable development, and we are committed to acting as a responsible steward in protecting the environment. Specifically,
 - a. We pledge to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions by 12% by 2030 and up to 20% by 2050
2. **Migration & Refugees.** Brazil is acutely concerned with the increasing rate of global migration and refugee flow resulting from environmental and political instability, among other factors. We have seen an influx of refugees/migrants in light of the Venezuelan economic collapse, and are committed to finding sustainable solutions:
 - a. Direct more resources towards directly affected border regions
 - b. Develop and implement a relocation program to assist in the dispersion of refugees and migrants across the country
 - c. A commitment to promoting and engaging in a regional dialogue regarding the importance of developing a cohesive solution to the issue
 - d. Brazil strives to be a regional and international leader in these pressing human rights issues

3. Gender Equality

- a. Brazil is committed to establishing security protocols and institutions surrounding the protection of women against violence and discrimination
- b. It is our goal to meaningfully increase women's representation in government leadership

4. International Trade & Tariffs

- a. Support the linking of fair labor practices and environmental standards in trade agreements, particularly via mechanisms that are enforceable by the World Trade Organization;
- b. Pledge to end the importation of goods produced by forced labor, and;
- c. Brazil commits to a 5% increase in soybean trade with China by 2019, bringing total trade to 53.45 million tons under the condition that China agrees that at least 50% of the processing will occur in Brazil, and that it increases greenfield FDI for that purpose by \$2bn over 2019-2020.

5. Global Tax Cooperation

- a. Brazil recognizes the importance of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (GF) as a platform to address the issue of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and to improve global tax cooperation;
- b. Calls for reform of the BEPS framework to ensure its feasibility and attainability in developing countries, by balancing national discretions in the application of BEPS with international surveillance and enforcement from the International Labor Organization, the World Trade Organization, and the World Bank;
- c. Proposes a multilateral solution to hold accountable nations that facilitate or participate in tax avoidance strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to artificially shift profits to low or no-tax locations.

6. Future of Work.

Brazil embraces the opportunities for the inclusive paths to development that technological innovation makes possible. We recognize that in order to combat worker displacement and to close the skills gap labor protections as well as a significant modernization of our education system are essential steps. We are committed to:

- a. Labor protections. We echo the labor provisions outlined in the USMCA language, and we are committed to providing incentives for employers to make available professional development and transitional resources, including reskilling and relocation
- b. Launching an in-depth and critical review of the current state of the education system, curricula, and standards, with the goal to equip our students with competitive skills for the 21st century. A task force consisting of working professionals, employers, and experts will provide policy recommendations by 2019

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- c. Jointly, a review and reinvestment in teacher training with a focus on the identification & elimination of inefficiencies, and strategies to provide competitive wages that are tied to merit

Canada

Climate Change and Energy:

Canada reaffirms its commitment to the guidelines set out in the Paris Climate Accords which includes cutting GHG emissions by 30% of pre-2005 levels by 2030. Our current plan includes four sections: carbon pricing, mitigation measures, adaptation and resilience, as well as encouraging innovation in clean energy technology. We also plan on continuing the implementation of carbon tax and cap and trade programs within all 10 of our provinces. To address the emissions of GHG due to transportation, we will implement a zero emission vehicle plan and release harsher standards for heavy duty vehicles. To further encourage clean energy in industry we will give a 30% tax break on companies that demonstrate clean energy practices. Additionally, we pledge to up our contribution to the GCF to \$300 million dollars to aid developing nations in meeting standards.

Migration and Refugees:

Canada is incredibly committed to aiding refugees as much as possible. We will continue to accept refugees for asylum through our plan set up with UNHCR for resettling refugees within Canada and maintain current levels refugee immigration; currently 27,000 persons per year. Once refugees are settled, they will receive aid from the Resettlement Assistance Program including help finding housing and education on Canada in general. Additionally, partnering with the UNHCR we hope to establish stronger programs for refugee education and investments in the future of refugee youths by contributing to a fund for scholarships so refugees have access to higher education. This fund will be lead by the Resettlement Assistance Program and will see in increase in funding by \$4 million.

Gender Equality:

Canada is also committed to the equality of women and other marginalized groups in society. In the effort of ensuring women's safety, the Canadian government will include a sexual harassment and violence reporting system within our already established Gender Equality Network Canada (GENC) to ensure women have a safe and effective way to report such events. Canadian businesses will also continue to publish general hiring statics through the Workplace Equity Information Management System (WEIMS) to ensure organizations such as the GENC can take action on ensuring there is even distribution of genders in the workplace. Canada has also signed on to contribute to the The International Women's Economic Participation Group (IWEPEG) which is a fund that will ensure women have equal opportunities financially around the world.

International Trade and Tariffs:

Canada reaffirms its commitment to the guidelines laid out by the WTO. With the new agreement of USMCA, Canada hopes to maintain its support of multilateral free-trade agreements and the reduction of barriers to trade. Canada also commits to the signing of the

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CPTPP in March as well as its commitment to multilateral sanctions against nations with aggressive actions against international norms in accordance with the rest of the G7.

Global Tax Cooperation:

The Canadian government will continue its actions in regard to BEPS including the multilateral instrument (MLI) which will regulate treaty abuse within tax law. We will give support through partnership with the WTO to developing countries to ensure they are able to follow BEPS framework.

The Future of Work:

Canada is committed to ensuring fair working conditions for all. This is shown by our extensive group of organizations dedicated to the rights of workers including the Canadian Human Rights Act, The Employment Equity Act, and the Workplace Equity Information Management System. These organizations ensure women and other minorities receive an equal voice in the workplace. Additionally, Canada will divert further funds to national education funds to ensure poorer families within our nation can attend public universities for free. This will make sure that a larger section of citizens receive the training and education they need to compete in the current workforce and to offset technological displacement.

Chile

International Trade and Tariffs:

Chile, as a founding member, will continue to abide by WTO rules. We will continue to adopt the Protocol on the Trade Facilitation Agreement and develop the G20 Responsible Trade Agreements. Chile believes in strengthening Intellectual Property Rights within the World Trade Organization. In the case of intellectual property rights and trade, Chile supports WTO's agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Chile will participate in debates to reform the World Trade Organization in the future. The majority of Chile's provisions in our free trade agreement are in direct agreement with WTO rules and provisions. Chile will ratify the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Chile will sign the agreement on March 8, 2018, and will put the agreement into effect 60 days after ratification.

Global Tax Cooperation:

Chile is significantly devoted to transparency and plan on talking to international organizations to get outside opinions on how to move forward in becoming a more transparent country. is in agreement to look at revisions of the BEPS framework. In addition, we believe in holding countries accountable for exploiting gaps in tax rules. Chile encourages a partnership with the UNDP, the World Bank, and the ILO. We will improve reporting on tax expenditures. We agree with international surveillance and enforcement from the ILO, WTO, and World Bank.

The Future of Work:

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Chile will work to continue to protect workers rights and debates on labor laws. Chile will work on investing in education and preparation services for jobs that require highly skilled worker, as there is a need for these workers in the Chile community. We will work to raise our performance based salaries for teachers in order to bring more students at international universities, who wish to be teachers, back to Chile. We are open to support from the UNDP, the World Bank, and the ILO to provide information and data.

Climate Change & Energy:

Chile reaffirms its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement. We will be open to decisions on revisions of this agreement, specifically the special report “Global Warming of 1.5AoC”. We believe in the sharing and development of technology to help combat climate change. We are committed to work towards low greenhouse-gas emission energy systems by advocating transparent markets for energy commodities and technologies, international cooperation on the development and commercialization of sustainable and affordable and clean energy, and an increase in the support of developing countries and the provision of public goods; specifically, in agricultural regions with vulnerable indigenous populations.

Migration and Refugees:

Chile reaffirms its responsibility to accepting and maintaining refugee populations in its borders. While we advocate that sovereign states have the right to manage and control their borders, and establish policies in their own national interests/security, the state of Chile encourages concerted global efforts, particularly with countries under high social, political, and financial pressures, to provide aid to developing and frontline countries burdening high influxes of migrants. Chile further focuses its responses on humanitarian aid to refugee populations by supporting programs fostering the integration and affiliation of refugee populations in local systems; aforementioned programs cover skill development as well as psychological-social development. We also promote partnership with governments, the United Nations, international and non-governmental organizations, and private sector and development partners to focus specifically on counter-trafficking responses – prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Gender Equality:

The state of Chile believes that enhancing equal access to the labor market, property, quality employment and financial services for women and men are fundamental to achieving gender equality. We reaffirm our support in maintaining our reduction of the gender gap in labor force participation by 25% (continued support of the “25 by 25” plan). We will work to improve the quality of female employment and eliminate employment discrimination; specifically, providing women with protection from workplace violence. We also will work to improve women’s access to labor markets through provisions of quality education, training and digital literacy, ranging from youth to adult services. We also promote comprehensive health care accessibility to women with issues like maternal health at the focus. Chile further seeks to prioritize policies supporting and protecting women in the agricultural sector, both public and private, to ensure financial equitability for women in relation to their labor participation.

China

Climate Change and Energy:

1. We are committed to the integrity and implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, as demonstrated in China's 13th Five-Year Plan (2016–2020), which sets the share of non-fossil-based energy in the country's primary energy mix at 15 per cent by 2020 and places a cap on China's total energy consumption at 5 billion tonnes of standard coal equivalent by 2020.
2. We will continue our system of using tax cuts, among other financial incentives, for the private sector and corporations who are reducing their emissions, investing in green growth and sustainable technologies.
3. We emphasize that China leads the world in the technologies necessary to mitigate climate change. Chinese companies account for five of the top six global solar photovoltaic manufacturers, and seven of the top 15 wind turbine manufacturers. Four of the five biggest renewables deals in 2016 were made by Chinese companies.

Migration and Refugees:

1. China recognizes the disproportionate effect of international refugee sharing and the unequal distribution of responsibility with regards to the displacement crisis, while respecting the sovereign right of each country to determine the best way to address the crisis they are faced with.
2. In spirit of expanding our One Road, One Belt initiative, we are willing to continue financially supporting the regions disproportionately affected by crises, and will increase humanitarian and development aid to areas of crisis, in compliance with the communique.
3. China will work with other G20 countries and organizations to share technological, economic, and development support among refugee host countries as a mean of cooperation.

Gender Equality:

1. As a multilateral agreement between China, the E.U., India, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, W20, and Spain, we encourage steps to be taken to close the gender pay gap. We recognize the undeniable contribution to economic growth that women provide, and encourage the steps to be taken to further develop our global economy. We would like to encourage the implementation of the following policies:
 - a. Protecting workers from employer retaliation for discussing wages,
 - b. Expanding employer pay data collection efforts to report to a government authority, and

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- c. Providing credits for caregivers for the time period not participating in the labor force.
2. China recognizes the value that women have in stable, long term growth for the economy, and reaffirm the belief that people of all minorities, in particular, women, are equal and should not be discriminated against in aspects of public life.

International Trade and Tariffs:

1. In compliance with the communique, we affirm our support of a transparent, non-discriminatory, and mutually beneficial international free trade system, and the use of existing channels of international cooperation, including the WTO, to resolve issues that potentially arise. We affirm existing treaties regarding intellectual property and patent rights.
2. In agreement with Brazil, we commit to a 5% increase in soybean trade with China by 2019, bringing total trade to 53.45 million tons under the condition that China agrees that at least 50% of the processing will occur in Brazil, and that it increases its green field FDI for this purpose.
3. China has opened dialogue with Japan, Canada, and other members of the CPTPP in reaching an agreement which would allow for freer trade and movement of goods between these member countries and China. We look forward to continuing these discussions, and others, in order to reach win-win trade agreements.
4. As stated in the communique, we reaffirm the Doha Round Commitments must be honored and recognize the need of developed nations to be review and ensure that agricultural trade agreements are fair and equitable as they relate to their effect on developing nations, particularly in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Global Tax Cooperation:

1. China reached consensus with other BRICS nations to develop bilateral and multilateral agreements to avoid double taxation and will continue to strengthen our partnership with these nations in this regard.
2. Within the framework of the BEPS, China will continue striving toward stopping both legal and illegal tax evasion practices.
3. China will continue to work with developing nations to increase their technological and logistical capabilities to track and fight tax evasion.

Future of Work:

1. Within a multilateral agreement between China, the African Union, Indonesia, Senegal, and South Africa, we commit to an increase in sharing technological knowledge and investments in the regions. We recognize the vulnerability of

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developing regions and that we can assist through partnership in stable growth through this agreement.

2. China will assist countries in decreasing their gender employment gaps through the funding of trade and higher education for women.
3. China commits to an increased technological investment in India to prepare the region for the changing labor market.

European Union

Climate Change:

The European Union upholds its commitments under the Paris Agreement. We will continue to honor our commitments to reduce our carbon output, increase our funding for combating climate change and the Green Climate Fund to assist developing countries, and contribute to research funding. We promise to uphold our goals by the 2020 date and promise to raise our concerns of climate change with all member nations, as well as with other nations. We also commit increase transparency of the Green Climate Fund allocation and other funding for developing countries. We will strive to increase public-private partnerships to increase the amount of green technology and increase its accessibility. The EU recognizes the effect of climate change on women and commits to funding initiatives and providing assistance to women in the communities most affected by climate change.

International Trade and Tariffs:

The European Union continues to believe that free trade is an essential component of global growth, prosperity, and a stable international community. The EU will continue to eliminate non-tariff trade barriers and uphold multilateral approaches to the negotiation of free trade agreements. To that end, the EU is currently pursuing negotiations to join the TPP-II Free Trade Agreement. The EU will prioritize the inclusion of environmental concerns in trade negotiations. The EU recognizes that negative environmental impacts must be reflected in any discussion of related business, industries, and trade. The EU also upholds to include sanctions on actors involved in illegal international trade.

The EU recognizes the authority of the WTO and believes that a rules-based system is an essential component of the fairness of international. The EU will work with the WTO to develop more robust rules and dispute resolution systems.

The EU will continue to prioritize investment in infrastructure and technical capacity of developing nations. The EU will look to invest in developing countries geographically close to the EU, particularly nations in Africa.

Migration and Refugees:

The EU upholds its commitment to international law and protecting freedom of movement and the right to asylum. The EU upholds its position that these peoples deserve protection and assistance in integrating and surviving after leaving their countries. The EU prioritizes the

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creation of stability within the origin nations/regions so that these displaced peoples can return to their homes and communities. The EU also wishes to monitor and assist countries at risk of armed conflict to avoid future refugee crises. The EU recognizes the difficulties for some of its member nations with handling the influx of refugees and continues to recognize the sovereignty of its members to judge the validity of asylum claims. The EU promises to increase funding to its member states currently affected by the refugee crisis, and the EU promises to pursue collaboration and communication to create and improve these nations' capacity to handle this humanitarian crisis. The EU wants to create a more centralized approach to communication between host nations to monitor the refugee camps, create best practices for caring for these displaced persons, and pursue solutions to the economic and social burdens accompanying the influx of large populations. The EU also wants to improve dialogues between origin nations and host nations so that the end of armed conflict can be achieved and displaced persons can secure a route to returning home and finding prosperity in the aftermath of these conflicts.

Global Tax Cooperation:

The EU will continue to develop common tax standards among members and will stress the importance of developing common international tax standards with all trading partners. The EU will follow the recommendations of the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Sharing action plan and encourage the adoption of the recommendations among all trading partners. The EU will pursue automatic information exchange treaties with trading partners in order to increase transparency and combat tax evasion and fraud.

The EU is already committed to providing development assistance to nations adopting the EU's common tax standards. The EU will extend this program to make development assistance available to nations wishing to adopt the BEPS action plan. The EU will also provide technical assistance to nations wishing to increase tax capacity in accordance with the BEPS framework.

Gender Equality:

The EU recognizes that gender parity is a fundamental goal for the Union. We will strive to implement quotas for women in the European Parliament, European Commission, and European Council, and we will advise member states to implement quotas in their domestic legislatures. We recognize that women need representation for issues to effecting women to be effectively address and to ensure that women rights. We will continue to stress the importance of providing paid maternity and paternity leave. We affirm the commitment to the Women-20's 25 in 25 agreement and stress the importance decreasing the gender gap between men and women. We also stress the importance of education for women to ensure their inclusion in the workforce and accessibility to digital resources.

The EU continues to see equal pay as a fundamental right protected under the union's system, and we will continue to support initiatives the bring gender equity in compensation. As a multilateral agreement between China, the E.U., India, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, W20, and Spain, we encourage steps to be taken to close the gender pay gap. We recognize the undeniable contribution to economic growth that women provide and encourage the steps to be taken to further develop our global economy. We would like to encourage the

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implementation of the following policies: Protecting workers from employer retaliation for discussing wages, expanding employer pay data collection efforts to report to a government authority, and providing credits for caregivers for the time period not participating in the labor force.

The EU, in conjunction with a group supporting Singapore's proposal, call for the creation of a voluntary international advisor commission (International Women's Economic Participation Group or IWEPEG) that will observe national policies towards gender equity in the workforce and recommend steps to ensure those goals. This advisory commission will be of voluntary membership of developed and developing nations. Membership will also reflect appropriate gender ratios

We affirm the importance of ensuring equality financial opportunity and the ability for women to participate in the highest levels of business. We also highlight concern of gender disparity in domestic work. This commission would recommend ways for countries to facilitate gender equity following along standards of the ILO.

This advisory commission would also serve as a resource for women who experience sexual violence in the workforce and collect data on such conduct. Any research from the data will help workplaces take precautions and strive to proper conduct

We thank the World Bank for oversee its operation and providing assistance in the organization and objectives of this body.

Future of Work:

Automation and the disruptions of the global economy pose unique problems for today's workers. The EU will invest in higher education, job training, and transition services to assist the workers of today and prepare of tomorrow. The EU will continue to aggressively pursue its own targets for increasing women's participation in higher education, specifically in STEM fields, and in the workforce both in the EU and globally.

The EU will continue to prioritize investment in education, job training, and technical infrastructure in the developing world. The EU commits to providing increased development assistance for emerging technology industries and the development of IT infrastructure.

France

Climate Change and Energy:

France is taking action with a view to adopt ambitious decision in application of the Paris Agreement to allow its full implementation. In the spirit of the Paris Agreement, it will work towards this objective alongside its partners in Europe and throughout the world in order to generate the greatest possible ambition among the states party to the COP24, which will be held in Poland in December 2018. It will dedicate particular attention to ensuring that the dialogue of facilitation at COP 24 is successful, mobilizing all states as well as a wide range of

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non-governmental actors. This first stage of assessment of global action against global warming at COP 24 should lead to a renewed collective momentum towards attaining the objective of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius/2 degrees Celsius.

France recognizes that women and girls are the first victims of poverty, conflict and climate change. Climate change trends show that because women contribute significantly to the food security, agriculture, forestry, healthcare and energy sectors, they are the most affected by climate variations. In order to reach the SDGs by 2030, we must mainstream gender in climate change mitigation, adaptation policies and funding mechanisms. France commits to supporting free and equal access of women to the labour market through its France's Development Agency funding which is committing 50% of its funding budget to go towards international development projects that support women economic empowerment.

France will invest EUR 4 billion in funding to go towards accelerating the thermal renovation of its buildings in partnerships with the local communities.

France will investigate ways of implementing a transition bonus for replacing vehicles that are not eligible for the Crit'air badge (petrol vehicles from before 1997 and diesel vehicles from before 2001) with new or second-hand vehicles that are less polluting and more fuel efficient.

France will support the development of alternative fuels (electricity, natural gas/biogas, hydrogen). Within the EUR 4 billion investment plan, a sustainable mobility fund will be created to support the development of recharging infrastructures and innovative initiatives. The acquisition of natural gas HGVs will be promoted through the tax system.

Migration and Refugees:

In July 2017, France put forward an action plan designed to ensure a balanced and controlled policy. As part of managing France's own borders and national security, France will continue to strengthen checks at the external borders of the European Union, capabilities as regards checks, recording and hosting of EU "hotspots" will be bolstered, as will tools for performing external border checks. Frontex's transformation into the European Border and Coast Guard Agency will be finalized.

In regards to affirming the right of asylum, France is improving the time it takes to process asylum applications by shortening this from 14 to 6 months. Rights will be more accessible, reception of asylum seekers will improve and it will also be possible to keep better tabs on housing and cash support expenditure path.

Increase reception capacities as regards asylum seekers. France will work to prevent asylum seekers from setting up camp on the street, the Government intends to create an extra 7,500 reception places by 2019. Asylum seekers will be pointed more effectively towards appropriate welcome facilities. A specific action plan for unaccompanied minors will also be presented. France is committed to exposing, dismantling and prosecuting human trafficking organizations and will continue its close cooperation on this issues with the UK.

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France is committed to supporting a stronger and more coordinated displaced persons policy in order to decrease pressure on countries that are currently accepting most the refugees. France fully supports the UN compact that will be adopted later this year in Marrakech in December.

Gender Equality:

Gender equality is a top priority of France. As part of France's Gender parity law, France has increased the number of female MPs in France to about 40% in the national assembly up from a quarter in the previous legislature. In fact, about half of our current government ministers are women.

France is committed to equal and comprehensive education for women and girls. In Côte d'Ivoire, the AFD funds a EUR 226 million education, vocational training and employment development programme for young people that aims to improve enrolment in schools as well as their quality, performance and effectiveness. The program's main focus is middle school enrolment and attendance. Its Gender Action Plan seeks to get more girls enrolled in school and help them stay there (target: to have girls make up 50% of 64,000 middle school students), in particular by addressing gender violence and promoting the participation of women in decision-making bodies and professional training programs, including those not considered "feminine".

France is committed to ensuring participation of women in peace and security processes. France supported the Security Council's adoption of all Women, Peace and Security resolutions that were added to Resolution 1325 (2000) and adopted a specific national action plan that is now in its second application period (2015–2018). These resolutions call on states to address sexual violence during conflicts and to increase women's participation in peace building efforts. The implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda should enable the UN's pillars of "peace and security" and "human rights" to reinforce each other mutually. France has a national interministerial action plan (2015–2018)³¹ to implement the eight Security Council Women, Peace and Security resolutions. The plan aims to better protect women in conflict situations as well as ensure their participation in conflict prevention, resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.

This plan will be evaluated by the French Parliament and a new interministerial action plan will be drawn up in autumn 2018. Furthermore, the Ministry, through its Crisis and Support Centre, will strive to promote actions for gender equality as part of its humanitarian and stabilization projects. In its new humanitarian strategy (2018–2022), France will use the OECD's gender markers to measure the precise impact of its humanitarian projects on improving gender equality.

This strategy specifically promotes:

- Increased participation of women in peace negotiations and all public decision-making processes concerning the re-establishment and consolidation of peace, including by encouraging their inclusion in peacekeeping operations.
- Particular attention paid to protecting women's rights and addressing gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

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- The consideration of gender issues within truth and reconciliation commissions.
- Actions to bolster women's means of subsistence and empowerment through economic recovery initiatives in crisis and post-crisis countries.
- The consideration and inclusion of women's viewpoints in rapid alert mechanisms and procedures to prosecute those committing women's rights violations in conflict countries.
- Training programs to sensitize more judicial personnel and security services to threats faced by women; and the promotion of better access to the justice system and effective investigations of gender-based crimes during conflicts to combat the impunity of perpetrators.

To address violence against women, France has passed a law outlawing sexual harassment in the street, rendering catcalling and lewd or degrading comments, a crime punishable by on-the-spot fines of up to 750 euros or more than \$870.

International Trade & Tariffs:

Building up on our leadership during the Paris Accord and the two editions of the One Planet Summit, France is committed to further strengthen its social and environmental requirements in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. France will take the lead on this effort within the European Union by designing a new set of social and environmental requirements by 2020. To do so, France will conduct a series of consultations with EU ministers of Finance and Environment as well as with trade experts, representatives from the private sector, and the civil society.

In order to widen the benefits of global trade to all countries, France plan on announcing a new trade support program (TSP) in 2019 for emerging markets. Other developed countries are invited to join this initiative. The program aims at facilitating self-finance capacity, reducing corruption, sharing best trade practices, improving transparency, and promoting investments in emerging and developing markets.

Under the framework of the new TSP, France plans on supporting the regulatory agencies of emerging and developing markets, with a focus on African markets, through its special mission on cryptocurrencies. The mission will propose reorientations on the evolution of cryptocurrency to better control development and to prevent their use for the purposes of money laundering or terrorism.

Global Tax Cooperation:

France has made a political priority in recovering more tax from digital companies such as Google, Amazon, and Facebook. France has already spearheaded the idea of a 3 percent tax on digital revenues of major players within the European Union. France will continue to lead on this issue by discussing the 3 percent digital tax with both EU and non-EU countries.

France plans to start naming and shaming people guilty of the worst cases of tax fraud as part of a broader crackdown on tax evasion by the end 2018. France plans on extending this to multinational firms in 2019.

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Thanks to measures aimed at stamping out tax fraud and evasion, the French government added EUR 17.9 billion to its public coffers in 2017. Building on this success, France plans on supporting developing countries that are willing to strengthen their tax systems. To do so, France will join the Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT) supported by Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. France will focus on policy dialogue and knowledge dissemination to implement standards for international tax matters in developing countries, with a focus on francophone African countries. France plans on adding EUR2 million per year to this platform until 2050.

France has taken the lead in the fight against non-cooperative jurisdictions. In March 2019, France will host the first annual Forum on Tax Jurisdictions which aims at discussing and suggesting updates to the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions and establish stronger best practices in terms of tax jurisdictions.

Future of Work:

Through a massive national campaign, France aims at ensuring gender parity in the number of students graduating with a master's degree in STEM fields by 2030.

By 2022, France will devote 0.55% of its GDP to official development assistance (ODA), compared to 0.38% today. This represents a EUR6 billion increase in development aid. Two-thirds of this sum will go to 19 priority countries, almost all of them in Africa.

France plans on allocating 25% of this envelope to prepare the workforce for the digital economy, with a focus on skills, entrepreneurship, and financial services. France will foster educational exchanges, study-abroad program, and vocational learning to ensure that technological change will not engender exclusion, massive brain drain or social disintegration in developing countries.

France will also provide 40% of its ODA budget towards Spain's multilateral development plan for emerging and developing countries. France's contribution will primarily support health-related initiatives (national campaigns on HIV/AIDS, vaccinations, health infrastructure, health curriculum, eHealth, etc.) Given the increasing youth population in continents such as Africa, France sees health as a priority for developing countries and for the future of work in general.

India

Climate Change and Energy:

India continues to stress its commitment to the Paris Accord and applauds others who are doing the same. While curbing our own greenhouse gases, carbon emissions, and other contributions to climate change, we wish to work with other countries, particularly with those that have been top contributors to climate change, in enhancing efforts to curb the immediate effects of, such as natural disasters, as well as invest in renewable and sustainable energy, such as nuclear, wind, and solar. In addition, we strive to work with and champion the efforts of other nations and states that, at the risk of tariffs or other trade sanctions, affirm

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their commitment to curbing efforts to the Paris Accord. Finally to this point, we would like to reiterate our dedication to amplifying the economic and social wellbeing of women in rural areas, further acknowledging that climate change may affect them disproportionately. In effort to address this, India has been party to an agreement to study how to better prepare for and speak to this issue.

Migration and Refugees:

India's implementation of the aadhar, our data tracking program for refugees and asylum seekers, to ensure equal access to health care, the right to work, and other benefits. We are also strengthening cooperation on migration and mobility through the endorsement at the 2016 Summit of the EU-India Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM).

Gender Equality:

India greatly values the contributions of women across every aspect of society, be it in the family, the classroom, the boardroom, and parliament. This is why we introduced a communicate topic, to which many member MG20 nations were party, outlining increased outreach to bridge the gap of rural girls and women in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields. In addition, we are fully supportive of economically empowering all women through providing them the tools, resources, and materials needed to do so. We will also continue to develop internal policies aimed at integrating more gendered representation within public and private firms. This started through our passing of the Companies Act (2013) demanding that private entities with annual net profits over US\$67M must include at least one women on the Board of Directors. Lastly, India has and will continue to prioritize increasing representation within parliament through abolishing laws and regulations affecting women's abilities to fully participate.

International Trade and Tariffs:

India affirms our commitment to furthering fair trade by encouraging trade partnerships based on dialogue, transparency, and respect along with pursuing greater equity in international trade. We hope to open negotiations with other G20 members in the Asian region to ensure the development of trade regulations that are beneficial to all.

India realizes the effects that powerful technologies such as robotics, autonomous vehicles and machine learning are rapidly changing the world of work. The trend builds on the digital revolution involves the investing of that which is most crucial to our society, by increasing STEM we can further bridge the digital divide.

India affirms the G20 members recognize that the fairness and predictability of the international trading system require adhering to WTO guidelines, mechanisms and bodies. India reaffirm our commitment to the WTO as a forum for resolving our current and future trade disputes.

We commit to strengthening Intellectual Property Rights within the World Trade Organization more consistently enforce IP Rights to create a fairer playing field for international firms and countries.

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India is committed to greater integration of the industrial production of emerging economies in global value chains. This is in the interest of improving their trade terms and supporting inclusive development in accordance with fair trade practices.

India is committed to fostering a reciprocal trade and investment relationship with United States, China et Al. existing trade partners not previously mentioned in this action plan, at a proportional rate in accordance with hope of shared economic prosperity.

Global Tax Cooperation:

India acknowledges the greater need for cooperation on global tax policy. We aim to develop equitable and globally inclusive tax policies to support transparency, while maintaining respect for each country's sovereign right to enforce tax.

India is strongly engaged with OECD efforts to support the G20 in enhancing the equity and fairness of the international tax architecture by fighting tax evasion and tax havens and addressing tax avoidance by large corporations and loopholes in the international tax system, including the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project. India acknowledges the demand for increased transparency is that reflected in the agendas and action plans of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G20, the European Union and the United Nations. India supports the creation of a sub-committee introduced in the G20 Global Tax committee to investigate 3 focus areas of How to deal with Tax Havens, Universal Tax Rates System, Tax challenges of the Digital Economy.

Indonesia

International Trade and Investment:

In order to maintain and strengthen a rules-based, multilateral and transparent international trading system Indonesia is currently working on Fiscal Reforms and Sequencing Policy. We commit ourselves to work on the reduction of tariffs on intermediate products and services in accordance to increased participation in global value chains.

We commit ourselves to work on the facilitation of licenses for the production of high-social value goods and services for developing countries.

To allow trade and development we will cooperate G20 countries on the improvement of our infrastructure.

Global Tax Cooperation:

We will continue to work on tax cooperation policies, specifically involving tax fraud and tax evasion. In this respect, we will continue our efforts through BEPS information exchange network and explore the potential use of Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR) and Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).

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We appreciate the support from the G20 Member nations to revisit the BEPS Framework with the understanding that developing countries have different capabilities and capacities. We commit to creating a subcommittee within the G20, as proposed in the Global Tax Cooperation Working Group, to address how developing nations can reach attainability of the BEPS Policies.

We recognize the potential benefit of source-based taxation for our national economy and globally; therefore we will explore cooperation opportunities in taxation of the digital economy.

Future of Work:

Within a multilateral agreement between China, the African Union, Senegal, and South Africa, we commit to an increase in sharing technological knowledge and investments in the regions. We recognize the vulnerability of developing regions and that we can assist through partnership in stable growth through this agreement.

We commit to creating comprehensive social protection scheme with the help from other G20 Nations to ensure that our citizens have the resources and capacity to live a decent life during the transition from an agricultural economy to a digital economy.

We continue to strive towards reaching our shared goal of 25 by 25 for female participation in the workforce. We will work with other nations in the Asian region to modernize our education systems to ensure that women are trained in industries typically reserved for male participation, as women are disproportionately affected by the fourth industrial revolution and automation in our country.

We look forward to the creation of the South East Asia Partnership and appreciate the support from the G20 Member nations in the development of our region. The increased development of the South East Asian region will increase economic prosperity, trade, and inclusive growth.

Climate Change & Energy:

We are and will be committed to the Paris Agreement and its effective implementation. Nationally, we will continue our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 29% in 2030 and up to 41% with international support guided by our Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and National Transparency Framework in accordance with the Paris Agreement and in the form of a National Registry System for our mitigation and adaptation efforts.

We reaffirm our commitment to intensify efforts to protect the forest; restoration of forests and degraded lands; support the development of low-carbon region, and to support the implementation of REDD +, as well as development and use of new and renewable energy. We recognize the important role multilateral bodies such as the public and private sectors and civil society play in mitigation and adaptation to climate change; therefore, we will provide a needed support in building on the synergies among their activities and processes, as a means to support mitigation in a coherent and integrated manner.

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We reaffirm our commitment to enhanced our national/international action on mitigation of climate change, by promoting international cooperation with other small island developing States and suggest a possibility of creating an annual forum to discuss the current challenges and share success stories in implementing adaptation actions.

In accordance with paragraph 1 on Climate Change and Energy in G20 Communique, we will implement necessary vulnerability assessments, prioritization of actions, financial needs assessments, capacity-building and response strategies, integration of adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning, specific projects and programmes, means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability.

We promote South-South Cooperation to share of best practices and explore further cooperation in curbing climate change, including in mobilizing the financial resources (technology, financing and capacity-building) to implement the commitment under the Paris Agreement.

We will promote greater dissemination of information, cooperation, and coordination among G20 members in implementing Paris Agreement including the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change of developing countries and seek support from developed countries the use of climate funding commitments of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in climate change adaptation.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

The ILO actively supports the G20 in its role as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. We remain committed in contributing data, analysis and policy recommendations on, economic and social issues to strengthen the global economy.

The decent work environment is essential to ILO and, that it should be in the G20 Communique. The four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda – employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue – became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, and will be a crucial area of engagement for the ILO and its constituents.

In the spirit of tripartism and following the standards and fundamental principles and rights at work ILO will continue working with countries to develop practical guidance on the implementation of decent job among the G20 countries.

ILO emphasizes the need to foster opportunities for an inclusive, fair and sustainable future of work. We underline the importance to promote innovative skills policies, strengthen social protection and formalize labor markets to make them more equitable and inclusive. Additionally, we urge nations to enforce their commitment to eradicate child labor, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work as well as promote the participation of

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persons with disabilities in the labor market and recognize the need to enable women to participate equally in the digital economy. ILO believes that active social dialogue between governments and the social partners is key to achieving these goals. ILO will support G20 nations in realizing and effectively implementing these goals by providing recommendations on tackling challenges related to technology in the world of work. ILO will also develop frameworks to increase male and female participation rates in the digital economy.

ILO believes the financing of action to prevent, mitigate and adapt to climate change is directly relevant to the realization of just transition of the world of work to environmental sustainability. With that, for the future of work, as we are all transitioning to a low Greenhouse gases economy, ILO is supportive of G20 countries to implement climate change adaptation measures such as investment in infrastructure, integrating decent work objectives with environmental objectives, develop social protection and skills development policies. In lines with this, ILO remains committed to monitoring the employment impact of climate change adaptation by providing input document for the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group.

Effective labor market policies inclusive of labor migration issues are complex and require reliable quantitative and qualitative data. We are fully supportive of G20's commitment to collaborate on data-sharing as a vital tool in bringing resolution to this crisis and preventing further displacement. With that, ILO remains committed to strengthen capacity in data/information collection and develop common methodologies/ approaches and practical guidance on labor migration.

Promoting women's economic empowerment is a crucial tool to boost economic growth and achieve better development. The ILO supports the G20 goals to continue to raise awareness of the need to increase women's access to financial services, including digital to financial services, so they can have equal access to resources and improve their labor productivity.

ILO has developed and will continue (to) refine or update the existing policy guidance, as detailed below, to boost female participation, quality of employment and gender equity:

- Support lifelong access to education and training, matched with the needs to business and communities
- Provide access to affordable and quality child care, paid parental leave, family-friendly work opportunities and conditions, and support for elderly care
- Support women to pursue self-employment and become entrepreneurs, including through equal property rights, improved financial literacy, access to financial markets and advisory services
- Widen access to services for women (in the formal or informal economies) to support their employment prospects and mobility, including tailored employment services, active labor market programs and skills development opportunities.
- Address legal, regulatory, cultural and behavioral barriers to employment opportunities for women
- Promote non-discriminatory practices at the workplace, including on pay and career progression

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- Extend social protections, especially to those in (the) poor household or those working in the informal economy, including concerning workplace safety, health services, pensions, and income security
- Improve work incentives, income support, other transfer payments and related forms of social security
- Enhance the female share of executive positions public and private sectors
- Work with social partners to develop new employment opportunities for women
- Collect and report timely data related to gender

Lastly, in response to the crisis in Turkey, ILO believes in the importance of decent work to crisis recovery and sustainable development. ILO provides Crisis Response Trainers Guide which is a Trainer's manual designed to help facilitate training courses and presentations on ILO crisis response and prevention, with an emphasis on the promotion of decent work. Comprises 16 individual sessions covering, among other things, the ILO's role in crisis response, challenges posed by different types of crises, strategies for dealing with the media, and cooperation with NGOs and other intergovernmental agencies.

Crisis response is not "Business as usual." The complexity of the crisis context, the problems to be tackled and crisis dynamics, demand unique approaches, tools and, skills. This trainer's guide helps design and facilitate training courses and presentations on ILO crisis response, with an emphasis on the centrality of employment and decent work concerns.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Climate Change and Energy:

The IMF is committed to helping countries progress in their commitments regarding the 2015 climate agreement. In this sense, the IMF is developing spreadsheet tools to help countries gauge the emissions and to get estimates of the energy prices needed to reflect supply, as well as of the subsidies from underpricing fossil fuels. The IMF also recommends countries to get together and coordinate issues such as minimum prices for carbon, taxes on individual fuels, emission trading and incentives for energy efficiency.

Migration and Refugees:

The IMF urges governments to increase their public spending on migrants and refugees (on affordable housing, for instance) in order to achieve effective integration. In this sense, the IMF is committed to implementing language training in receiving countries, as well as special seminars for those educators in charge of teaching the newly arrived migrants and/or refugees.

Also, the IMF recommends the implementation of temporary exceptions to entry-level wages for refugees so they can become economically integrated in their host countries. The IMF is also committed to providing a comprehensive, well-structured framework for mobilizing financial assistance in order to help countries meet the costs of dealing with the refugees crisis.

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Gender Equality:

Even though policies in this field need to be tailored to each country's particular circumstances, the IMF is committed to pushing for a greater investment in education and health, and to raising awareness of the need to increase women's access to financial services, including digital financial services.

On the other hand, the IMF is committed to funding affordable, high-quality child and elderly care in order to support a more rapid return of women to work, as well as publicly financed parental leave schemes. The IMF is also willing to allocate funds to support sexual and reproductive healthcare in developing countries.

Finance Track:

-In light of the risk public and private debt poses toward economic growth the IMF will continue to offer their expertise so that G20 countries may be more responsible and cognizant of the effects of their monetary and fiscal policy.

-The IMF will commit to make additional funding available for systematically planned infrastructure and educational projects due to the global funding gap in these areas.

-In light of the medical crisis occurring in Turkey the IMF will make an emergency funds available with funds as deemed appropriate soon.

-Given the permanence of migrant labor in the global system we encourage countries to develop more appropriate and sustainable policies towards migrant labor and will make funds for projects regarding these topics available.

-The IMF will continue to encourage offer funding for private/public partnerships especially in the field of education/funding.

Jamaica

International Trade & Tariffs:

-As a long time member of the WTO, despite its limited international trade, Jamaica reaffirms its support of G20 in its beliefs to maintain global transparency in its trading system.

-In associating with the Caricom community it is our goal to achieve a clear discussion base for all multilateral/bilateral agreements especially in regard to finances within the Caribbean.

- While the protection of domestic markets is of the utmost concern, we recognize the detrimental nature of trade barriers. To promote the welfare of our own nation, while still remaining affordable to external export nations, by the year 2030 we would make moves to decrease and keep tariffs at or below 100%.

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-The topic of climate change is a credible threat to the Caricom community, while we have seen an uptake in likelihood of natural disasters to 24%-30% per year. Keeping this in mind, there is very little we as a nation or as a representative of The Caribbean community can do to fight against this global change.

-Currently, our exports are mainly comprised of sugar, rum, and aluminum. Jamaica would move to diversify its markets in order to industrialize the nation, and to establish a more stable economic base.

-As a developing nation ourselves, we look to the support, and exemplary actions of previously developed nations, in order to better establish ourselves on the global stage.

Global Tax Cooperation:

-Jamaica and the Caricom community remain committed to a competitively set corporate tax rate; however, we recognize the importance of global transparency in regard to taxation.

-In order to maintain a set standard in regard to taxes, Jamaica will strive to keep our tax rates steady. All the while we recognize other nation's sovereignty in the decision making process of of tax cooperation.

The Future of Work:

-Keeping in mind our devotion to becoming a more developed nation, we view the growth and development of our education system, equal employment, and economic growth as vital points in our nation's success

-We strongly oppose the claim that developed nations put on our top professionals to take them from their less developed, home nations (otherwise known as the brain drain). In order to combat this pressing issue, -Jamaica will make an effort to retain these men and women by; creating a 10%-15% increase in academic professional salaries, in order to promote the growth of our education system, which will in turn positively affect both our employment and our economy.

Climate Change & Energy:

-As previously mentioned Jamaica, in association with the Caricom community is devoted to the fight against the earth's changing climate. The island nations of the Caribbean are greatly affected by natural disasters due to the rising temperature, and are therefore heavily devoted to the decrease in emission of greenhouse gasses.

-We reaffirm our position in being a signing member of the Paris Climate Agreements. In compliance with previously set goals, we aim to keep global temperature rise this century to 2 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels. We are committed to the implementation of new technologies and frameworks within the Caribbean to combat this issue

Migration and Refugees:

-In an effort to reduce the emigration of educated professionals out of Jamaica, we commit to providing both financial and social incentives to ensure the return of Jamaicans educated abroad. Said incentives shall include as followed: an overall raise of 10-15% in professional

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academic and government positions, favorable pension and retirement programs, and equal opportunity for people of all demographics

Gender & Equality:

-Jamaica and the greater Caricom Community is committed to the integration of women into all levels of both the workplace and the political process. In order to achieve a more inclusive democratic process, we aim to double the number of women in the Jamaican parliament and cabinet.

-It is also of great importance to the Caricom community to promote equal economic opportunities for women within our borders. We hope to create an increase of women within the workforce and promote equal pay practice by the year 2035.

Japan

The State of Japan will reaffirm to a rules-based and transparent trading system by increasing its own commitment to current and future trading organizations like the CTPPP, WTO and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, (RCEP).

Japan also believes that Unilateral actions are a measure of last resort which will shall only be pursued after the exhaustion of every option within international institutions, like with the ongoing situation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Japan will also further its commitment to the betterment of the ASEAN and India, in partnership with the Republic of Korea, by educating and assisting their workforces to become skilled labor. This will be done via a program allowing students of exceptional quality to enter Japan's universities to further their education and increase the development within their nations. Japan will open up trade/coding schools within ASEAN member states to ease the cost of education within those member states.

Japan will also once again, in partnership with the Republic of Korea, invest in ASEAN nations to invest 9 billion USD into green and environmentally friendly technology.

Japan, also in partnership with the Republic of Korea will enter a multilateral investment plan within the CTPPP.

Japan will also be willing to invest in other nations through bilateral or multilateral talks with the goal of furthering our economies to our mutual benefit.

The Japanese government will also enter bilateral investments with the United States to further develop our two countries.

Japan believes that Intellectual property and its protection is vital in maintaining its sovereignty and it will work with the United States in safeguarding Intellectual property rights.

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Japan will commit to address environmental challenges, by committing to the Paris Climate Agreement, and reaching the goals established in the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement by the year 2035.

Japan will increase the implantation of BEPS within the Japanese legal code to crack down on Tax Havens.

Japan will continue drafting laws on the taxation on the value-added steps of production within Japan.

Japan will do more for the people displaced by any jobs lost due to automation with Japan by adult reeducation and lowering the cost of higher education for the Japanese people.

Japan will continue to help relief efforts for any natural disasters within Asia through its current organizations and systems in place.

Japan will help in managing and refugee crisis by help fund any organization and institution built to solve those crises. We do not believe that Japan is any geographical position to be accepting any refugees and our national policies reflect that.

Mexico

Climate Change and Energy:

On behalf the Communique of the G20 Summit 2018, Mexico will:

1. Improve fuel efficiency and promote the switch to clean fuels in industrial activities.
2. Maintain efficient policies to reduce emissions of non-CO2 gases.
3. Reduce distortions in the economy through carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidies reduction.
4. Increase efficiency in the electricity sector.
5. Promote synergies with adaptation objectives (deforestation and reforestation) and other sectorial, with in inclusive actions with youth, women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and Minority groups.
6. Prompt transition to clean and well-designed transport options.
7. increase energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings.
8. Develop a comprehensive, long-term strategy for achieving net zero GHG emissions in line with the long-term goals in the Paris Agreement.

Migration and Refugees:

Mexico recognizes the importance of ensure the empowerment of migrants and refugees. We are open to have the necessary infrastructure and programs to welcome refugees into our educative system. We are willing to offer scholarships and support projects to help raise the awareness of the contributions of migrants and refugees could bring to the communities. We encourage other countries to follow our lead to make this a global policy. Mexico will collaborate with others international actors and agencies, in order to develop procedures to assist migration officers in identifying children, women and vulnerable groups

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with international protections needs. Furthermore, Mexico will develop systems of data sharing between countries to help understanding the patterns of global migration. Finally, Mexico recommends work together with the private sector to strength and reinvigorate local economy by supporting local Small and Medium Enterprises to generate new sources of income, providing new opportunities to migrants and refugees.

Gender Equality:

On behalf the Communique of the G20 Summit 2018, Mexico will:

1. Increase the number of women in senior management positions in major corporations.
2. Increase the number of female participants on boards.
3. Trying to build engagement within companies and environment that facilitates the closure of the gender gap. So, flexible working hours, day care for children, mentorship for women, role models.
4. Enable and empower women in Mexico, through economic opportunities, so that they can play a bigger role in their households and communities

International Trade and Tariffs:

The Outlook for the Mexican economy in 2018 is quite good, in that sense, we expect to grow around 3.5% into 2020. Mexico has a fiscal consolidation and a very rigorous monetary policy. Furthermore, our financial system is solvent and well capitalized. Mexico is going to be part of those countries in the world mainly in the emerging markets that is going to have a very Good performance in the coming years. In all our forecast, we are considering to continue the previously agreed in the G20 Summit held in Hamburg, adapting new lines in International Trade and Tariffs. According to this, Mexico promotes the strengthen of our internal economic institutions, a rule based system and WTO consistent, the protection of the small and medium enterprises, the construction of infrastructure, and the expanding of banking credits. We are also trying to diversify our exports, not only with United States, but also with Latin America, Europe and Asia.

Global Tax Cooperation:

Mexico is the second largest economy in Latin America. In that sense, tax erosion and profit shifting, especially from multinational companies acting within Mexican territory, is a major issue of concern to Mexico's economy stability. We, as an emerging economy, cannot afford to lose gross sums of money arising from tax evasion, which should instead be employed in education and infrastructure investments, always responding at a responsible and sustainable economic development. To that end, the Mexican Delegation recommends to commit in enforcing tax monitoring rules and prevent illicit tax money outflows from taking place. Mexico is known for its sound fiscal and economic management even amid global economic turmoil, and in this sense, is devoted to increase and monitor the number of registered contributors both in international and local levels.

The Future of Work:

Mexico recognizes the importance of technology as one of the main factors in improving the quality of life for people, and fostering sustainable economic development of our countries. Due to the rapid advances of technology in today's world and new demands and challenges

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in the labor market, we as countries are aware that we must facilitate better education and adequate training in the sciences, technology, engineering, math, and high skill labor for every person (especially women, vulnerable groups, less represented groups such as disabled people, people living in poverty, indigenous communities and other excluded racial and ethnic groups), to enhance not only the human capital of our nations, but also to provide economic security for all. We acknowledge that to solidify this project, we need the cooperation of the public sector, private sector, multilateral organizations, academia, and civil society.

Multilateral Agreements

As a multilateral agreement between China, the E.U., India, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, W20, and Spain, we encourage steps to be taken to close the gender pay gap. We recognize the undeniable contribution to economic growth that women provide, and encourage the steps to be taken to further develop our global economy. We would like to encourage the implementation of the following policies:

- Protecting workers from employer retaliation for discussing wages, expanding employer pay data collection efforts to report to a government authority, and providing credits for caregivers for the time period not participating in the labor force.

Singapore

International Trade & Tariffs:

Singapore strongly opposes the use of protectionism and any form of unfair trade. We encourage the United States and China to sit back and negotiate to settle the dispute by diplomatic means. Singapore is willing to play a mediator role in this conversation. We also want to remind the notable role of international institutions like WTO and the World Bank in this situation.

We support the use of WTO frameworks to settle disagreements on trade dispute. Given the recent excuse of using "national security", Singapore advocates WTO set a clearer and well-defined mandate that states can use as exceptions for compliance to WTO rules.

Realizing the possibility of a currency war and economic slowdown following the effect of the current trade war, Singapore opposes the depreciation of currencies and commits to a less fluctuated exchange rates by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to stabilize the economy.

In order to uphold free trade and interconnected world, Singapore will actively engage and faster ratify CPTPP as well as negotiating other undergoing FTAs.

Global Tax Corporation:

Singapore is committed to further aligning its work with other G20 member states and the international community to counter the artificial shifting of profits and continues to welcome substantive economic activities. We will be continuing actively involved with the OECD and

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G20 in ensuring the consistent implementation of the BEPS standards across all jurisdictions, so as to ensure a level of playing field.

Details of Singapore's position on the four BEPS minimum standards:

1. Countering harmful tax practices: We will regularly review our tax incentives to ensure that they remain relevant and competitive. We will allow some tax incentives to lapse and refined several others over the years.
2. Preventing treaty abuses: Singapore is currently part of a group of jurisdiction working together under the aegis of the OECD and G20 to develop a multilateral instrument for incorporating BEPS measures into existing bilateral treaties to counter treaty abuse.
3. Transferring pricing documentation: We will continue the CbCR (Country-by-Country Reporting) for multinational enterprises whose ultimate patents entities are in Singapore and whose group are over \$1.125 billion. The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) will exchange CbC reports with jurisdictions that Singapore has entered into bilateral agreements with for automatic exchange of CbCR information, having established that they meet the following conditions:
 - a. First, these jurisdictions have a strong rule of law and can ensure the confidentiality of the information exchanged and prevent its unauthorized use.
 - b. Second, there must be reciprocity in terms of the information exchanged.
4. Enhancing dispute resolution: As a BEPS Associate, Singapore will work closely with other jurisdictions to monitor the implementation of minimum standards on dispute resolution under the BEPS Project.

Future of Work:

Singapore's long-term goal is to be the leading digital economy and embrace the advancement of automation to enhance economic growth. We will also work closely to help technology transfer with other developing economies, especially with other Southeast Asian countries under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Singapore is open to assist training high-skilled labors by sponsoring 10,000 full scholarships for high-achieving students from developing countries to study in our universities in the STEM and other in-demand industries.

Acknowledging the significance of training the workforce to adapt to the fast-paced change of digital economy, our Ministry of Manpower will be working closely with businesses across industries to reform our Working Training Program WTP to reward work and encourage up-skilling by supplementing the incomes. WTP is now a key pillar of Singapore's social security.

Climate Change and Global Energy:

Singapore will still commit to its INDC plan under the provisions of the 2016 Paris Climate Accords. It is within our hopes, that we can convert our national energy profile away from carbon-intensive fuel choices towards more energy efficient ways by 2030.

Methods of Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change

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1. Singapore will further use its sand reservoir to build up its low-lying coastline. There is no doubt that sea levels will eventually rise, so it is a national priority to prepare our city-state for the adverse effects of climate change.
2. Reforming and updating our building codes
3. Reforming waste management to make it more energy efficient and less pollutive
4. Researching more energy efficient technology in our manufacturing and transshipping sector.

There are G20 member nations that are willing to allocate funds into a pool of capital for helping developing economies adapt to climate change effects. We call for higher transparency on funding allocation from the public and climate donors, as well as monitoring.

Migration and Refugees:

Singapore cannot accept an influx of refugees escaping persecution in Myanmar, due to our small land area. We will, however, allocate additional funding to Bangladesh in order to alleviate the burden of housing refugee population.

Singapore reaffirms its policy towards economic migrants and foreign workers. In the spirit of the G20 communique language towards national discretion in migration policy, Singapore will retain its policy of multiple visa tracks on the basis of skill level. We further will issue a policy that incentivizes an option for economic migrants to pursue permanent residency status and eventual citizenship.

Refugees and the MERS-CoV in Turkey:

Singapore will work closely with the WHO to work to provide medical staff and allocate funding to help combat the MERS-CoV epidemic in Turkey and neighboring areas.

Singapore will also implement inspection protocols for all air traffic that originates from affected areas. Lastly, we will direct our higher educational institutions to research effective treatment for victims of MERS-CoV.

Gender Equality:

Singapore will work to addressing the underrepresentation of women within our legislature. We will encourage more female candidates to seek office and engage in our national political discourses. Singapore also shares the sentiments of ASEAN members states and further commits to increased intervention against sexual trafficking within our borders. Lastly, in cooperation with the UN, Women 20, EU, ILO, Canada, Brazil, and the World Bank Group, we announce a multilateral agreement to create the International Women's Economic Participation Group.

1. Guidelines for the IWEPPG
 - a. We as the G20 call for the creation of a voluntary international advisor commission that will observe national policies towards gender equity in the workforce and recommend steps to ensure those goals. This advisory

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commission will be of voluntary membership of developed and developing nations. Membership will also reflect appropriate gender ratios.

- b. We affirm the importance of ensuring equality financial opportunity and the ability for women to participate in the highest levels of business. We also highlight the concern of gender disparity in domestic work. This commission would recommend ways for countries to facilitate gender equity following along standards of the ILO.
- c. This advisory commission would also serve as a resource for women who experience sexual violence in the workforce and collect data on such conduct. Any research from the data will help educate workplaces to take precautions and strive to proper conduct.
- d. We thank The World Bank for overseeing its operation and providing assistance in the organization and objectives of this body.

United Kingdom

International Trade & Tariffs:

1. The UK affirms its commitments to the WTO and recognizes the importance of multilateral bodies to negotiate trade disputes.
2. The UK affirms its commitment to the Doha Development Agenda.
3. The United Kingdom is committed to the sustainable, and responsible growth of the world economy. With this, the UK is committed to spending .7% of its GDP on foreign aid and development in line with Spain's plan. Within this .7% at least a third will be spent investing in educational programs.
4. The UK confirms its commitments to multilateral sanctions on reckless states that pose a threat to the international rule of law, Specifically Russia.

Global Tax Cooperation

1. The UK further commits to the BEPS Framework.
2. The UK agrees to work to implement a Multilateral mechanism to nations accountable for tax avoidance strategies.
3. The UK affirms its commitment to article 4 of finance Topic two stating "The G20 remains committed to seeking a consensus-based solution to address the impacts of digitalization of the economy on the international tax system".
4. The United Kingdom is committed to cooperating with other states in terms of the sharing of information across borders to improve international tax cooperation.

The Future of Work:

1. The UK is committed to encouraging STEM occupations for women as well as encouraging more female participation in typically male professions.
2. The UK is committing to loan forgiveness policies for individuals from developing nations who want to attend British Universities and higher education programs.
3. The UK will support defining international standards in regards to labour standards.

Climate Change and Energy:

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1. The UK is committed to the Paris Agreement and is dedicated to our goal of reducing carbon emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. In addition, we are examining our plans to meet this goal as well as investigating the feasibility of increasing our reduction goals.
2. The UK has cut carbon emissions faster than many other developed nations and has and will continue to take a leadership role on climate change and share its expertise with the world.
3. The UK has committed 7.6 billion USD towards the international goal of 100 billion USD of funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2020 and will continue to provide technological and financial support to developing countries to help in the fight against climate change.

Migration and Refugees:

1. The UK will continue to provide direct humanitarian funding for refugees in and near source countries.
2. The UK will continue to place an emphasis on supporting and funding education and education access for refugees.
3. The UK will provide 0.7% of its GNI for foreign development with a significant portion of that dedicated to development in conflict zones.
4. The UK is committed to exposing, dismantling, and prosecuting human trafficking organizations and will continue its close cooperation on this issue with France.
5. The UK will continue to prioritize national security and its sovereign right to controlling its borders.
6. The UK is interested in working with the USA on data sharing regarding human trafficking and sexual abusers and working to prevent these criminals from reaching either country.

Gender Equality:

1. The UK is committed to the principles outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and will continue to be an advocate for women around the world.
2. The UK is dedicated to protecting women around the world from violence and sexual abuse. We will continue to work closely with the USA on preventing FGM domestically through Operation Limelight.
3. Domestically, the U.K. will promote and fund women in STEM to provide greater diversity in these fields and opportunities for women.
4. The UK is dedicated to closing the wage gap and will utilize its Pay Gap Reporting Law to promote this goal.
5. The UK will place an emphasis on educating and training women in high growth jobs and the employment fields of the future.
6. The UK will institute educational programs that deal with breaking detrimental gender stereotypes toward women that have been observed to be contributors to male violence against them.

United States

As the world's superpower, it is the United States' responsibility to promote free, fair, and reciprocal trade while protecting the intellectual property of our innovators and ensuring the continued viability of industries vital to our national security. The United States is, at last, recommitting to its security, its sovereignty, and its prosperity. As such, we must secure and protect our national borders. We must ensure that, while trade remains free, that it is also fair, and no longer takes advantage of the American worker. We must ensure that businesses remain unencumbered by burdensome regulations that will ultimately achieve little while imposing disproportionate costs on American innovation. And, finally, we must commit to the security of the American worker in a world where jobs are being siphoned away by other nations. To these ends, we will commit to the following actions as laid out below:

Climate Change and Energy:

The United States will look at its own domestic reality for dealing with emissions standards and will not abide to specific percentage reduction in emissions as the United States operates independently according to its sovereign rights.

The United States will consider diversifying its energy portfolio – oil, solar and renewable energy included in a federal and private partnership that works with the Environmental Protection Agency and Presidential approval to determine specifics.

The United States is still part of the amendments and determination of the Clean Air Act (1970) for Emissions protocols.

The United States maintains its position on its withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord, but seeks to encourage pro-job and pro-environment businesses that strengthen and support the U.S. economy.

The United States maintains its right to determine appropriate actions to climate change

International Trade and Tariffs

The United States seeks to engage in fair trade that reduces trade deficits.

The United States is committed to fostering a reciprocal trade and investment relationship with Japan at a proportional rate in accordance with the hope of shared economic prosperity.

The United States is committed to fostering a reciprocal trade and investment relationship with India at a proportional rate in accordance with the hope of shared economic prosperity.

The United States will strengthen its relationship with Japan by having technical experts leveraging this technical knowledge between the two nation-states.

The United States is enthusiastic about the direction of the USMCA agreement in reducing trade deficits that existed for far too long with the nations of Canada and Mexico.

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The United States reaffirms support for emerging markets through private sector investment in fair and equitable trade with nations in Africa.

The United States preserves its commitment to the protection of strong intellectual property rights.

The United States confirms its commitment to multilateral sanctions on reckless states that pose a threat to the international rule of law.

The United States is willing to explore the reduction of Russian economic and trade sanctions in exchange for Russia opting for a non-aggression pact with the United States.

Migration and Refugees:

The United States stresses the key role that neighboring countries play in the advancement and contribution of the overall success of refugees. The United States will assist refugee-host countries with funding for educational, linguistic, and developmental initiatives to aid refugees close to their origin countries.

The United States is interested in working with the United Kingdom on data sharing regarding human trafficking and sexual abusers preventing criminals from ever reaching United States soil.

Global Tax Cooperation:

The United States will work to bring its corporate taxation system further in line with systems across the world, also bringing important tax relief to many American businesses.

Gender Equality:

The United States is committed to supporting women entrepreneurs and female-owned businesses to help innovate our economy.

The United States will support the further inclusion and education of women in STEM in rural and urban areas and will look to create mentoring programs for in space exploration efforts.

The United States is committed to supporting further inclusion of women in leadership positions.

We will further work to combat female genital mutilation (FGM) through partnerships that moves to create a global ban of this practice. While the United States recognizes it is a cultural practice, we affirm that this practice is harmful and lacks medical findings to support its legitimacy.

The United States is committed to providing more educational opportunities to young women, nationally and internationally.

The Future of Work:

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The United States will pursue retraining programs, apprenticeships, and other assistance to those citizens left structurally unemployed in the wake of globalization, failed trade agreements, and automation.

The United States, recognizing the need of relevant and modernized education in the wake of failed traditional educational methods, is interested in cooperating with Germany to share their apprenticeship education models which are necessary to develop a more capable and skilled labor force for economic development and sustainability.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Climate Change & Energy

Climate change threatens the economies and ways of life of countries and societies around the world. Development brought about by trade has been shown in general to cause national populations to value environmental protection at higher levels and to decrease energy intensity per capita of GDP.

Therefore, the WTO calls on all countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff trade barriers generally and also specifically, on green technologies and climate change-mitigation-related technologies, agricultural products and meat for countries facing agricultural shortages and famines brought on by climate change. The WTO calls on all countries to consider the creation of free trade zones, which will encourage the development of climate-friendly technologies.

Migration and Refugees:

Global challenges need global attention, global responsibility and global solutions. Ongoing large-scale movements of refugees and migrants are a major challenge for the international community. Therefore, the WTO urge all our country members to work together to deal with this challenge in a spirit of shared responsibility. WTO believes that all human beings are born free and equal with dignity and rights. Therefore, WTO members and countries of destination should seek to make sure that all cases of dispersed members of the global community are treated with respect and diligence.

WTO calls on all our members to support the organization proposal of opening a new agenda, an Agenda for freedom of speech, expression, and religion. This agenda will allow more government transparency to abolish corruption, governmental hostility, and arbitrary detention. The Agenda for freedom of speech, expression, and religion will help to reduce the number of asylees and refugees from countries that currently do not recognize the human right of speech, expression, and religion. Given that most political asylees are also among the most highly educated members of their countries of origin, the Agenda for freedom of speech, expression, and religion will help reduce brain drain.

Also, WTO supports efforts to cut tariff- and non-tariff-related trade barriers, in order to address the root cause of economic migration. Migrants add to the global economy by bringing skills, education and entrepreneurship in countries that are in need of expertise.

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Therefore, economic rights and human rights of migrants must be respected by countries of origin and of destination.

Gender Equality:

Since its establishment over 23 years ago, the WTO has sought to put trade at the center of development and aid strategies. As a result, trade has helped to lift millions of people out of poverty. The WTO also seeks to ensure that everyone benefits from the opportunities offered by trade, including women and small businesses. Trade contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5 by creating employment opportunities for women and by increasing women's participation in the economy. Therefore:

1. The WTO supports policies to economically empower women. Recognizing that women represent a high level of the labor force of export-dependent industries, cutting tariff and non-tariff trade barriers in general will economically empower women and put them on a more equal footing with men. In addition, the WTO promotes the following policies targeted at women specifically:
 - a. Create funding budgets and mechanisms aimed at promoting the education and training of girls and women in our member countries to assure that both women have access to the same level of education as men in preparing them for their chosen careers upon completion of their education and/or training. Also, the WTO supports a policy to incentive trade with women-led small, medium, and large scale enterprises.

International Trade and Tariffs:

1. The WTO is committed to contribute to the strengthening of the world multilateral trading system and calls on countries to honor WTO's dispute resolution system, follow their commitments to nominate the members of WTO's Appellate body and actively utilize WTO as a platform for negotiations.
2. The WTO encourages countries to become its members and contribute to and participate actively in the multilateral trading system.
3. The WTO supports lowering of the trade barriers as one of the most obvious ways of encouraging freer trade.
4. The WTO condemns unfair trade practices, such as export subsidies and dumping products at below cost to gain market share, and calls on countries to respect their commitments undertaken under the multilateral and bilateral trade agreements.
5. The WTO condemns violations by WTO members of their commitments to bound tariff rates.
6. The WTO will continue to monitor and report according activities of G20 members relating to trade and investment.
7. The WTO supports investment into developing countries and will provide technical assistance and training to developing countries.
8. The WTO will work with the nations and international organizations on further measures to leverage the role of international trade and investment in technology adoption and knowledge diffusion.

Global Tax Cooperation:

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1. The WTO is committed to dismantle the barriers of the cross-border flow of goods, services, capital, labor, technology so as to achieve a more efficient allocation of global resources and thereby raise standards of living world-wide.
2. The WTO consistently supports the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project coordinated by the OECD and launched in the 2013 G20 summit by encouraging its member countries or jurisdictions to implement the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project.
3. The WTO encourages its members to design effective tax incentives for R&D, technology, innovation and the investment from multinational corporations, thereby reducing corporates' engagement of aggressive tax planning.
4. The WTO condemns manipulation of prices and improper tax avoidance practices, as all WTO members are expected to act coherently to the Customs Valuation Agreement.
5. The WTO supports the tax sovereignty of each country, as well as a revisitation of the BEPS framework to ensure feasibility and attainability in developing countries, by balancing national discretions in the application of BEPS with international surveillance and enforcement.
6. The WTO will continue to work with nations and international organizations on enhancing transparency and the automatic exchange of taxation information.
7. The WTO supports building a harmonized, globally fair, sustainable and modern international tax system, as well as forming harmonization law among countries.

Future of Work

1. The WTO reaffirms its commitment to close the technological divide between advanced and emerging economies.
2. The WTO expresses its concern regarding technologies that both increase the demand for labor and decrease the demand for labor. The WTO identifies that technical assistance may render certain jobs obsolete.
3. The WTO is committed to advancing active and passive labor market policies to resolve this issue.
 - a. Active labor market policies:
 - i. Governmental assistance in the search of employment for those unemployed by reason of automation
 - ii. Technical assistance in the form of education in the use of automation,
 - iii. Training
 - iv. Job search assistance
 - b. Passive labor market policies
 - i. Providing financial support to those who have lost jobs.
4. In the alternative, the WTO stresses the importance of knowledge sharing between industrial countries having experience in the enforcement of these policies and developing economies.
5. The WTO expressed its concern regarding automation in developing economies considering the larger share of workers in the informal, agricultural and state owned sectors in those economies.
6. The WTO provides a forum for governments meet, talk and negotiate.

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7. The WTO is committed to advancing the liberalization of national education systems in developing countries.