



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

**MG20**

# **AU MODEL G20 2017**

Washington

## **G20 Final Communique & Action Plan**

**Shaping an interconnected world**

American University School of International Service  
Washington, 6-8 October 2017

## Preamble

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, met at American University in Washington, DC from October 6-8, 2017
2. We offer our condolences to the victims of recent hurricanes as well as all other weather related disasters around the world.
3. We recognize our common but differentiated responsibilities to solving these problems.

## Finance Track

### 1. Finance: Global Economy

- 1.1. We are committed to building and maintaining an open and resilient financial system as it is crucial to sustainable growth and development. We acknowledge our common goal of ensuring strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth, while enhancing international policies that support economic activity and ensure financial stability. We will deepen sustainable and inclusive economic growth by reducing policy uncertainty for economic policy, minimizing negative spillover to emerging markets, promoting transparency while still respecting individual state sovereignty/national priorities, and strengthening our commitment to international economic and financial cooperation.
- 1.2. Investments in innovation, research and development, and entrepreneurship are essential to catalyze global growth. The G20 member states express a commitment to the utilization of the current international organizational frameworks to protect and encourage the growth of the economy.
- 1.3. G20 members also commit to maintain and enhance transparency in economic practices to fight corruption, money laundering, bribery, and other financial crimes. We encourage the sharing of reliable economic and financial information through existing organizations of which the information shall be available at the request of nation-states and the disposal of that information should be at the discretion of the respective nation-state. We support efforts to investigate and prosecute financial crimes in accordance to each individual member-state. Accountability requires global support to ensure sustainable economic growth.

### 2. Finance: Trade & Investment

- 2.1. We commit to prioritizing increasing investment in the infrastructure, through domestic and foreign direct investment. We acknowledge the importance of increased investment in climate resilient infrastructure for both rural and urban communities.
- 2.2. We must address the slow growth in international trade and investment by committing to an economy built on a foundation of trade liberalization and investment facilitation.

Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technology, education as well as labor. G20 member we reaffirm existing treaties regarding intellectual property and patent rights.

- 2.3. We recognize that the expansion of free trade often comes with short-term adjustment costs, and that even long term gains from trade may be distributed unequally. We encourage countries to adopt free, fair, and equitable trade agreements. We commit to working together to address inequality in both income and wealth distribution, including through greater pro growth tax policy international coordination and investment in infrastructure particularly in those areas that were harmed or are vulnerable to globalization.
- 2.4. We affirm our determination to ensure that the operation of a rules-based, transparent, non discriminatory, and open multilateral trading system is guided by international institutions. We reaffirm our commitment to review existing economic agreements, especially regarding the agricultural sector in developing countries, to ensure fair and equitable trade particularly in areas of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and encourage future discussions on economic and trade policy. We reaffirm that the Doha round commitments need to be honored and all efforts related to the continuation of negotiations under the WTO Buenos Aires ministerial Conference to establish successful trade agreements. We reiterate that trade and financial sanctions are an important global tool for peaceful de-escalation of dangerous situations in potential breaches of international law.
- 2.5. We commit to investments in the lower income nations to spur both innovation and economic prosperity in these nations, including allocating resources for training and education while encouraging all member states to participate in international coalition We urge all nations to abide by the current standards regarding sustainable development.

### 3. Finance: Labor & Employment

- 3.1. Generating quality employment is at the center of the G20 agenda. A well-functioning labor force contributes to inclusive growth, engaged societies and resilient economies. We recommend enhancing global work conditions by promoting workers' safety and fostering a healthier business climate, including establishing stronger labor laws to distinguish apprenticeships from outlawed forms of child labor. We encourage nations to ensure employer-employee contractual relations are required for work to begin and recognize that legal requirements regarding establishing pay, working hours, leave time and job descriptions can lead to the reduction of labor exploitation
- 3.2. We recognize the importance of addressing opportunities and challenges brought into the labor market through labor migration, considering that well-managed migration can

bring extensive benefits to economies and societies. We encourage the provision of opportunities for employment to migrants, refugees, and diaspora communities.

- 3.3. We maintain our commitment to the advancement of women in the global workforce, recognizing the importance of social equity in both developed and developing nations and the integral part women play in the global economy. We encourage the funding of women's entrepreneurship programs in an effort to provide practical training for a crucial subset of the workforce
- 3.4. We call for nations in their action plans to specify proposals for the facilitation of general education, higher education, re-education, and programs that integrate the structurally unemployed back into the workforce. We are committed to invest in educational, training, and language programs that target the unemployed populations that have been negatively and positively impacted due to the rise of globalization and technological innovations, including refugees and young people. We also encourage countries to sponsor programs that address job creation for those who are educated and seeking employment.

## Sherpa Track

### 1. Sherpa: Climate Change and Energy

- 1.1. Fully acknowledging each country's role in manmade climate change, we underscore that by those who have adopted and/or ratified the Paris Agreement, the international community is taking action against and fully acknowledging manmade climate change and setting a clear common goal: to achieve greenhouse gas neutrality and limit global warming to between 1.5°C and 2°C by the year 2030. The G20 also commits to partnering with developing countries to increase information and technology sharing in addition to research and development knowledge. The G20 nations that agreed to the Paris Agreement commit to upholding the agreed-upon benchmark of raising \$100 billion by 2020 in climate finance to support climate action in developing countries. We acknowledge that challenges can be addressed through collaboration with the private sector.
- 1.2. We recognize the importance of an ecologically stable planet. We encourage members to decrease dependence on fossil fuel subsidies. We endeavor to work with developing countries to improve access to affordable, reliable, clean, sustainable, and modern energy services by addressing barriers to electricity access, such as clean energy access. We acknowledge that progress comes at different paces in different regions of the world. Furthermore, we are committed to long-term energy diversification within the grounds of the Paris Climate Accords and other ongoing negotiations as well as renewed commitment from developed countries to developing countries. In order to ensure a stable global economy, it is necessary for G20 members in partnership with

coastal and developing countries in maintaining their economic stability through disaster relief efforts in the face of climate crisis.

- 1.3. We support direct investment of all countries into the green energy and green jobs sectors. This end we support a plan where countries pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase renewable energy by 2050. Additionally, we seek to reduce all forms of environmental degradation including but not limited to: deforestation, and desertification around the world, which can be done by strengthening energy and economic diversification efforts. We acknowledge the particular consequences of climate change on vulnerable ecosystems and communities.
- 1.4. We all agree that we must take specific steps to demonstrate to our citizens that we are as serious about economic stability as we are about environmental stability for our welfare and peace. For this purpose, we initiate the Green Economy empowerment Fellowship (see Annex 1).

## 2. Sherpa: Migration and Refugees

- 2.1. In this communique, the reference to refugees here are in accordance with the UN High Commission on Refugees. We recognize the tragedy and humanitarian disaster that accompanies the global refugee crisis. This is due to the fact that we realize nations have differing policies on migrants and refugees. We recognize our joint responsibility and action to face these challenges and commit to an immediate, collective response. All nations who are willing and able to accept refugees should do so.
- 2.2. We also acknowledge that states have varying abilities to fulfill these responsibilities. We therefore uphold the right of nations to accept migrants in accordance with their respective capacities to do so. We will work to create safe channels of transportation for refugees to their destination. Moreover, we will focus on solutions to refugee problems, strongly supporting host countries in conflict-laden regions with financial and development assistance.
- 2.3. We reiterate all financial commitments guaranteed under previous international legislation, especially the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan. We acknowledge the dangers faced by migrants and refugees, such as exploitation, human trafficking, and other abuses of human rights. We reaffirm our commitment to ensuring the universal human rights of all refugees. Today, we call for strengthening humanitarian assistance for refugees and resettlement and to provide them with adequate protection, housing, education, health, and economic opportunities. We stress the need for urgency when processing asylum requests and the implementation of workable timeframes to reduce the backlog of asylum requests, thus making this process safer and easier for asylum seekers and more efficient for host countries.
- 2.4. In accordance with previous summits, we endeavor to tackle the root causes of the refugee crisis. We commit to continue our efforts to mitigate violent conflicts that drive

displacement /by working with affected countries. This will allow us to prioritize resettling refugees back in their home countries whenever possible. We commit to strengthening existing global instruments, and to use them as a source of aid to help refugee-host countries willing to accept migrants and counter the root causes of forced migration, primarily funded by nations with the capacity to provide technical and educational development, and financial aid to host communities.

### 3. Sherpa: Development

- 3.1. The G20 will be resolute in its endeavors to ensure, both through individual and collective action, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals. We commit to fully implementing the 2030 Agenda by enacting bold, transformative, global, regional, and national actions.
- 3.2. The G20 nations seek to begin responsibly subsidizing environmentally sustainable businesses in order to protect natural resources, agriculture and the environment, specifically in regions where natural resources are in imminent threat of destruction. To these ends, we encourage countries to strive for at least 25% of newly-built infrastructure by 2025 to be powered by alternative energy sources.
- 3.3. Additionally, understanding that environmental and public health are linked, we seek to improve access to health coverage and self-care systems by taking food, water and sanitary issues into account; scaling up Research & Development (R&D) focused on vaccines, therapies, and sustainable agriculture; and incorporating pandemic risk and preparedness.
- 3.4. We commit to taking steps to increase respect for diversity and eradicate discrimination in the workforce and in education. Member nations recognize the value of women, their right to education, and the strength they bring to global economies. Nations will work with organizations and one another to provide greater access to education for girls across the globe. Possible collaboration methods include, but are not limited to: monetary investment, need based construction of schools, and shared strategies to further include women in the workforce.
- 3.5. We will increase economic and financial cooperation with Africa to foster sustainable and inclusive growth in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063. We launched the initiative "Compact with Africa" aimed at fostering private investment including, but not limited to, infrastructure, domestic financial institutions, and agricultural development. Developed countries and international organizations will hold businesses to high standards when dealing with developing nations. The initiative is demand-driven and respects country-specific circumstances and priorities. In order to create equitable international trade, African developing countries will be encouraged to attempt to devote 5% of their GDP toward infrastructure by 2050. This support is in place in order to ensure the safety and basic human rights of all people regardless of national origin, socioeconomic class, or religion.

- 3.6. We recognize that funding for development programs often contributes to corruption, money laundering, and predatory loans within recipient countries. To this end, we encourage G20 nations to prevent inefficiencies and the usage of funds committed to sustainable development through increased compliance and due diligence measures and steering committees.
- 3.7. We will place a greater emphasis on developing global, tri-sectional partnerships in our mission to tackle food waste and hunger, in coordination with international organizations' existing efforts.

## Conclusion

1. We thank American University for hosting a successful G20 Summit and look forward to meeting again next year under the presidency of Argentina.

## Annex 1:

### Green Economy Empowerment Fellowship

- (1) An annual exchange program between all G20 members and invited countries for scholars, researchers and entrepreneurs,  
Where, annually, a set number of people travel from their country to another G20 country to work with a local partner on a common climate economy transition and innovation project.
- (2) A special focus is on Developed-Developing nation exchange. That is at least 60% of each delegation from Developed and developing go to their partners in the respective other region (developed to developing country).
- (3) Carrying business and research forward.  
Projects must address a specific climate economy transition issue or entrepreneurial project. They are high impact green economy initiatives that address a global or national challenge for the host country or a shared challenge for many countries. In the inaugural year, we will focus in particular on projects re: job creation around the world and.
- (4) Connecting leaders  
As part of the program, all exchange visitors pitch their ideas at 1 annual conference in the beginning in the respective host country, where all exchange scholars come together that are in that host country at the time. We then have 5 regional conferences, where exchange visitors in neighboring countries come together to share their results.
- (5) Building full understanding. As part of the program, each participant gets to take part in specially designed programmes to explore the particular challenges of climate change as a threat and of transitioning to a climate economy in the host country. This can be events, site visits, presentations and ideally a combination of both. At the same time, each participant is asked to share their home country's challenges in some form as well.

### Fair funding

- (6) The program is funded by the partaking G20 countries, as well as the B20 and their member organizations for selected business projects, an EU extra contribution from a green fund, and the ILO, for projects that focus on labor transitions and conditions.



## 2017 G20 Special Statement on Terrorism:

1. The international community strongly condemns acts of terrorism in all forms and recognizes the fact that transnational terrorism poses one of the most significant threats to international peace, security and stability. Countering terrorism requires international commitment and cooperation in the forms of information, strategy, and intelligence sharing, in addition to increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies. Further, we remain determined to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist networks along with their sources of financial resources and equipment. Member states and organizations reaffirm their commitment to previous international treaties including, but not only 'The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy' and UN Security Council Resolution 2253.
2. We recognize the various causes of terrorism and remain steadfast in countering them. The G20 nations must begin to root out the factors that increase the efficiency of terrorist organizations. We reaffirm that "terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization", as stated by UN security council resolution 2253. Further, we accept the definition of terrorism outlined by previous UN resolutions. The G20 reaffirms its current commitments to human trafficking, enhancing access and availability of gainful employment, and enhancing the reintegration institutions/processes of refugees and victims of terrorist attacks when possible.
3. We must go beyond rhetoric and traps of politicizing issues. With an increased globalized economy; we see an increased demand for cross-border integration of policies and development agenda where we all grow and flourish together. We encourage the promotion of intelligence sharing and the training of less developed nations security infrastructure and will continue to cooperate with Interpol and other international police organizations to combat terrorism. We will eliminate terrorist safe havens across the globe as we agreed to in Hamburg. We encourage heightening and expanding security measures around sensitive locations and critical infrastructure.
4. We strongly condemn terrorism and the funding of terrorist organizations. G20 members are encouraged to combat terrorist financing through increased banking transparency, targeted sanctions towards non-state actors, and implementation of the Financial Action Task Force recommendations. International organizations and developed nations will partner with developing nations to tracking and freezing of terrorist financial assets in developing nations.
5. The G20 encourages the continued research into combating risk factors contributing to terrorism and promotes the social stability and the inclusion of at-risk populations into the regional economy and social services in order to mitigate social upheaval. We are committed to preventing radicalization of youth within our communities. Countering violent extremism through awareness and education programs remains important in the fight against terrorism in all forms. Members states, especially those members heavily

affected by terrorism, should address the social concerns of the populous to root out the process of radicalization.

6. Acknowledging the dangers of cyber terror, we encourage those countries who have committed to combatting the online spread of terrorist propaganda to reaffirm that commitment and call on countries that do not have policies implemented to support the surveilling of the online spread of terrorism in accordance with the progress and increased importance of online platforms. We encourage more vigilant internal monitoring of virtual payments, particularly those that are transnational in nature. The G20 members remain committed to preventing the illicit proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ensuring that they do not fall into the hands of terrorists or terrorist networks.

# Action Plan

## Australia

### Sherpa

1. Reaffirm our commitment to the Paris Agreement and take concerted efforts within our country to meet the established goals.
2. We commit to increasing our contributions to climate finance to compensate for nations no longer part of the Paris Agreement.
3. We will continue efforts to decrease our dependence on fossil fuel by

### Finance

1. We reaffirm our commitment to the 25x25 plan to reduce the gender gap in employment which would benefit states worldwide by increasing the overall global GDP.
2. We commit to investing in infrastructure, technology, and development by cooperating with other nations to increase Australia's economic growth.
3. We commit to creating new jobs opening in infrastructure and technology fields as mentioned above, the employment gap for women will further close.
4. We push for free trade, inclusive trade pacts, and transparency among nations.

## Civil 20

We will continue to encourage and inform countries in ethical and humanitarian practices to protect the people and ecosystems of our planet. We will assist countries and guide them in protection of civil society in anyway they or we may see fit.

- We strongly recommend that the member states of the G-20 adhere the Paris agreement by implementing long term climate strategies.
- We encourage regulating labor markets to secure working people's rights, including historically disenfranchised groups such as migrants, women, and children.
- We point out that regulations on the financial market are essential to enhancing equitable economic growth among all markets especially emerging markets. We propose to do this through international transparency requirements; this ensures the money is going toward sustainable growth.

## China

On behalf of the People's Republic of China, we would like to thank the German delegation for highlighting the key issues affecting our collective well-being. We would also like to thank all member states, visiting states, and international organizations for a productive and

constructive dialog. We submit the following plan related to implementation of the issues discussed during this 2017 summit.

### Global Economy

- I. We are strongly committed to boosting sustainable economic growth while focusing on the quality of growth provided.
- II. The rise of extremism and the effects of climate change threaten the fragile economic situation and we will support efforts to minimize financial risk related to them.
- III. We will increase our commitments to the development of sustainable economic models built into vital rising industries such as sustainable energy development.
- IV. The PRC is dedicated to fighting corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and tax havens, while also offering expertise to developing countries to combat these issues.

### Trade and Investment

- I. We are pleased to announce that the stalled Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), a free trade agreement with 16 other Asian-Pacific countries, has garnered the support from the Australian, Indian, Indonesian, Japanese, Singaporean, South Korean, and Vietnamese delegations. We committed to a timeline for deliberation and potential implementation by 2020.
- II. Echoing Paragraphs 2.2. and 2.3. of the finance communique, BRICS, Indonesia and Turkey agree to explore the adoption of a multilateral-free, fair, and equitable trade agreement to promote international trade and investment specifically targeting areas of infrastructure, green growth, education, and energy that benefit all involved countries as agreed upon in a bilateral or multilateral forum. Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technology, education as well as labor. We commit to the creation of a community between the BRICS coalition, Indonesia, and Turkey that focuses on the reduction of barriers to trade.
- III. The World Bank has committed to working with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to harmonize policy related to distribution of funds without political stipulations. We have made it clear that monetary institutions such as the AIIB should complement existing international monetary frameworks rather than exist as an alternative.
- IV. China's One Belt One Road Initiative, the reestablishment the ancient silk land and maritime roads by linking Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe, generated significant interest at the summit including from Indonesia, India, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and South Africa. We will be working with these countries to develop strategies for investments, projects, and policy coordination.

### Jobs and Employment

- I. China commits to greater investment in industry, infrastructure, and social services which will help ensure states and the companies within them have the resources and

labor capital necessary to ensure job growth. This will also encourage research and keep China on the cutting edge of development of sustainable job practices.

- II. We will be reducing taxes for companies to allow for expansion both domestically and abroad.
- III. We will be working collaboratively with other countries in need of industrial development through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and a revitalized BRICS investment bank with an emphasis on respecting rights to state sovereignty. Through these initiatives, we will help generate jobs, allow countries to build up their productive capacity, and uplift people around the world to a higher quality of life.

### Climate Change

- I. China affirms its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement and would like to encourage further action and dialogue on climate change.
- II. China remains committed to reaching peak carbon output by 2030 and further reducing carbon output by 1050 in accordance with the Paris agreement and the current communique of the G20.
- III. China will continue to invest billions of US dollars into and share technologies with developing nations in order to equalize the development of green technology and reduction of emissions throughout the world.
- IV. China will incrementally increase its investments each year to help meet the 2030 investment deadline.
- V. China will focus investments in African and Asian regions, where a need for sustainable development partnerships is critical.
- VI. China affirms its commitment to a moratorium on new fossil fuel plants, increasing renewable energy to 50% of its energy economy, and transitioning to other green technologies (such as electric transportation.)
- VII. China will allocate new funds to increase its efforts to educate its population on environmental issues and green practices, and retrain officials to implement environmentally conscious policies and waste reduction.
- VIII. China will continue investing in reversing desertification by planting new forests, designating protected nature reserves, and other innovations as they develop.
- IX. China will put forward efforts to speed up its implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

### Migration and Refugees

- I. China recognizes and affirms the importance of international refugee burden sharing, while also affirming the importance of national interest and capacity in deciding how many migrants a country can accept.
- II. China advocates for safe, orderly, and legal migration in order to safeguard sovereignty, security and social order.

- III. China will continue to increase humanitarian and development aid to areas of mass displacement, in accordance with the channels promoted in this G20 communique.
- IV. China will work with other G20 nations to share green technology and infrastructure with refugee-host countries as a means of compensation and cooperation. This will be coordinated and facilitated through the Compact with Africa established in this G20 communique.

### Development

- I. China reaffirms its commitment to innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared economic development.
- II. China aims to expedite the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- III. China will continue strengthening its partnership with African nations through increased aid and infrastructure projects, the One Belt, One Road initiative, and through the recently established Compact with Africa.
- IV. China remains committed to strategies of sustainable development through investing in green, low carbon, and circular development that conserves resources, protects the environment, and addresses both climate change and overcapacity.
- V. China reaffirms its relationship with BRICS countries, and will continue working to strengthen ties and win-win opportunities.
- VI. China reiterates the need for multilateral trade and relationships, scientific and tech innovation, openness, cooperation, and the protection of free trade to build an inclusive world economy.

## European Union

The global economy is becoming more robust; the achievements set among the members of the G20 summit should boost productivity and efficiency across diverse economies. The European Union has adopted strategies that reflect bold policies in order to facilitate to the global economy. While globalization has produced a multitude of positives for vast economies, the distribution gains have been uneven, and many feel negatively impacted.

The European Union has established the need for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth that relies on multilateral cooperation and rules based order. The European Union is committed to using all of the tools available in order to achieve this end; the European Union and the G20 member states are furthermore committed to making economies more resilient, enhance social cohesion and foster greater confidence in the global economy.

### Global Economy

Fighting protectionism, and strengthening multilateral cooperation:

The European Union is committed to enhancing anti-protectionism and strengthening the rules-based multilateral trading system anchored and upheld by international financial institutions, which is our best chance for a global level playing field. The European Union plans to encourage G20 members to contribute and adopt, concrete rules-based, multilateral system at the Argentinian G20 Summit in 2018.

The European Union is committed to implementing domestic policies that empower workers and companies of all sizes to benefit from open markets and help them to make the most of opportunities offered by the global economy, and adjust to change.

Addressing the impacts of globalization and distribution of gains:

Globalisation and technological change have contributed significantly to driving economic growth and raising living standards across the globe. However, globalisation has created challenges and its benefits have not been shared widely enough. By bringing together developed and emerging market economies, the European Union is determined to shape globalization to improve all people's welfare. Most importantly, we need to better enable our people to seize its opportunities.

The European Union will continue to:

- Practice monetary policy will continue to support economic activity and ensure price stability, consistent with central banks' mandates.
- Practice fiscal policy will be used flexibly and be growth-friendly while ensuring debt as a share of GDP is on a sustainable path.
- Reinforce our commitment to structural reforms.
- Reaffirm our previous exchange rate commitments. We will strive to reduce excessive global imbalances in a way that supports global growth.
- Promote greater inclusiveness, fairness and equality in our pursuit of economic growth and job creation.

### Trade & Investment

International trade and investment are important engines of growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and development. The European Union will keep markets open noting the importance of reciprocal and mutually advantageous trade and investment frameworks and the principle of non-discrimination, and continue to fight protectionism including all unfair trade practices and recognize the role of legitimate trade defense instruments in this regard.

The European Union will strive to ensure a level playing field, in particular by promoting a favorable environment for trade and investment in this regard. We further reaffirm the importance of transparency for predictable and mutually beneficial trade relations.

The European Union supports the enhancement of existing international financial monitoring agencies, to ensure greater accountability and the fair distribution of gains for all economies.

We call on the OECD, WTO, World Bank Group and IMF to continue their work to better understand trade impacts and report the results in the 201 summit.

We underline the necessary role of a rules-based international trading system. We note the importance of bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements being open, transparent, inclusive and WTO-consistent, and commit to working to ensure they complement the multilateral trade agreements.

International investment can play an important role in promoting inclusive economic growth, job creation and sustainable development, this requires an open, transparent and conducive global policy environment. We will seek to identify strategies to facilitate and retain foreign direct investment.

### Jobs & Employment

The European Union acknowledges that well-functioning labour markets contribute to inclusive and cohesive societies and strong economies. To ensure this, the European Union intends to place greater emphasis on educating and training people with the necessary skills for the future of work, the importance of opportunities to re- and upskill throughout their working lives, and providing assistance that enables successful adaptation to changes within the workforce environment.

The European Union is committed to promoting decent work opportunities throughout transitions within the labour market.

We recognise the important role of vocational education and training, including quality apprenticeship in integrating young people into the labour market. In this regard, we acknowledge that it is particularly effective when it provides coordinated high quality school- and work-based learning and when it is built on cooperation among governments, business communities and social partners. Echoing para 3.4 and based on the existing 2016 EU-Turkey agreement on asylum seekers and migrants, the EU and Turkey will sponsor a program for education, re-education and training to increase employment, especially among the young and refugees.

### Climate Change:

Together with our international partners, the limitation of global warming below 2 degrees Celsius compared to the average temperature in pre-industrial times, has been declared as fundamental aim, which needs to be achieved in order to prevent catastrophic changes in global environment.

With the tripartite climate and energy package, the 20/20 by 2050, the EU focuses on a comprehensive package of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, to



increase the total energy consumption from renewable energy by 20% as well as to increase energy efficiency by 20%.

EU pursues its climate targets through a combination of financial support and regulations, which in effect means that at least 20% of the EU's budget for the period of 2014-2020 will be spent on protecting the climate – all in all 180 billion Euros.

The EU will continue to develop minimum standards and goals for all Member State, while implementing policy in pursuit of solving the current climate crisis as a collective, international unit.

#### Migration and refugees:

In accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention, the EU's Asylum and Migration Policy's main goals are the establishment of a Common European Asylum System as well as the protection of third country nationals fleeing from war or persecution and seeking asylum in the EU.

The EU's current stance concerning the refugee crisis therefore includes the assistance of refugees worldwide, the resettlement of refugees in the EU, the addressing of the root causes or irregular immigration in cooperation with the origin and transit countries as well as humane return policy including the creation of safe channels of transportation.

The EU furthermore points out the necessity to amplify its presence at sea in order to better manage its external borders and moreover to dismantle trafficking networks.

The EU will continue to work with its Member States in finding and implementing policy that will benefit each individual state's needs, Europe's needs, the global needs and most of all the needs of the refugees and migrants themselves.

#### Development:

To guarantee a decent life for all through the sustainable development of developing countries is the general aim of the EU's development policy.

As the world's leading donor (60% of global aid), the EU will continue to strive for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.

Economic growth and a healthy environment will work hand in hand in overall growth.

All people deserve basic human rights, including access to clean water and food security.

By supporting sustainable development, both financially and otherwise, growth economically, health standards, job creation and more can become available in developing countries.

Taking into consideration the multilayered character of sustainable development, the EU furthermore focuses on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as the promotion of human rights and democracy, women's equality as well as the management of environmental challenges.

The EU will continue to coordinate with its Member States and continue to find the most effective ways each can aid in development across the board in multiple fashions.

## Germany

Germany intends to use all instruments at its disposal - fiscal, monetary, and structural - to foster conditions that lead to more inclusive, and sustainable, domestic, regional, and international growth. Programs that stimulate household demand are, in particular, a focus of the German government.

Germany plans to commit additional funding and support to major regional and international bodies that are responsible for overseeing and regulating the global economy. In a time of increasing uncertainty and distrust in international bodies and institutions, the people of Germany reiterate our commitment to such crucial foundations of global economic integration and political cooperation.

We intend to allocate extra spending in programs that prioritise training for immigrants, improve childcare and that expand full-day primary schools. Additionally, we will look to lower taxes on second earners, as doing so would reduce barriers for women's access to more attractive jobs and careers, allowing skilled labour supply to expand in a tight labour market.

Our government is committed to implementing reforms that remove barriers to entry in services and which boost public infrastructure. This would strengthen investment and reduce the large current account surplus present in the German economy.

Germany would first like to express their heartfelt condolences to the victims of recent weather and climate related disasters around the world. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany also would like to stress its unequivocal commitment in upholding the Paris Climate Accords. We will guide our actions in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement in their aim to tackle climate change. To this end, Germany will continue to implement alternative energy plans as specified in the Paris Agreement, in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Germany will also contribute to tackling climate change by increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience; and by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development.

Germany will also like to reiterate its support for Migrants and Refugees who are seeking a better life. Germany has pledged to take in an additional 10,000 refugees by March of 2018 and will continue to streamline its immigration policies to be more accommodating to those coming for economic reasons. Germany has also agreed, to uphold its financial commitments guaranteed under previous international legislation, especially the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan. Germany has also agreed to use its intelligence and police resources to combat the dangers faced by migrants and refugees, such as exploitation, human trafficking, and other abuses of human rights. To this end, Germany reaffirms our commitment to ensuring the universal human rights of all refugees. Germany has seen the horrors of isolationism and nationalism and vows never to return to those times. The Federal Republic of Germany stands open and will remain open, as a welcoming home to all those who need safety.

Germany will remain committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, Germany will strive to have at least 25% of new infrastructure programs by 2025 to be powered by alternative energy sources. Germany will continue economic and financial cooperation with developing countries, including with Africa, to foster sustainable and inclusive growth in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063. Germany will continue to work with the "Compact for Africa" Program as outlined in the Summit Communique in order to fostering private investment in the areas of infrastructure, domestic financial institutions, and agricultural development.

Germany stands by the 2017 Special Statement on Terrorism and condemns terrorism in all forms and locations. Germany will continue the fight against terrorism by combating the root causes including but not limited to, youth unemployment and engagement, and societal integration. Germany will also use all intelligence and police resources in combating illegal terrorist financing, and will endeavour to cooperate with our European Union allies as well as global allies and partners to stop terrorism and terrorism financing.

## India

### Climate Change

Regarding the issue of Climate Change, India will stress its position in the Paris Agreement. India will adhere its commitment in the Paris Agreement, and will act in the spirit of the Paris Agreement. India will strive to invest in ecologically friendly industries, and to diversify its economic system in order to reduce its dependence on nonrenewable natural resources. India, as it promised in this G20 convention, will adherently push for gradual transition from resource-dependent economic system to more sustainable economic system. India will cooperate with other developed nations and other leading developing nations, such as China, to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide. According to its own capacity regarding to political, economic, and social situations, India will proceed the transition process at its own pace but do its best.

India released its National Action Plan on Climate Change(NAPCC) on 30th June, 2008, to outline its strategy to meet the Climate Change challenge. The National Action Plan advocates a

strategy that promotes, firstly, the adaptation to Climate Change and secondly, further enhancement of the ecological sustainability of India's development path. India's National Action Plan stresses that maintaining a high growth rate is essential for increasing the living standards of the vast majority of people of India and reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Accordingly, the Action Plan identifies measures that promote the objectives of sustainable development of India while also yielding to benefits for addressing climate change.

### Refugee Crisis

India acknowledges the importance of taking care of the refugees and provide assistance in case of need. As it has already done, India will continue providing a home to the refugees from Sri Lanka and Myanmar. Referring especially to the Rohingya people who are currently persecuted in Myanmar. India will strive to provide more shelters, food, and other resources in case of need. Many of the refugees are welcome to stay in India, but they will also enjoy their indispensable rights to return to their homeland as soon as violence ends and political, economic, and social conditions in those countries becomes suitable for the refugees. In order to achieve so, India will closely cooperate with the International communities to gain financial support.

### Development

The most important mission for India was to reduce and eventually eliminate poverty in the future. This is one of the most crucial tasks of India, and is regarded as a top.1 priority by the Indian central government. India strives to dramatically enhance the living standard of the people, and to ensure and enhance the basic economic human rights of its citizens. India strives to improve life expediency by at least 5% and reduce child malnutrition by at least 10%. India will also reinforce its National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to defend the “rights to work” of its workers.

As for gender inequality, India pledges to reduce the gender employment gap at large degree. Indian government will devote 163 million U.S. dollars to improve women's safety. The Indian authorities will continue to introduce fast-track courts and expand public safety measures, including the introduction of help-lines and the installation of CCTV on public transport. In addition, special police stations, staffed only by female police officers, have been set up to encourage women to come forward and report crimes. India will also deepen its cooperation with the United Kingdom on this issue. It will continue to hold the sex trafficking: Stop Trafficking web site and the Department for International Development (DFID) program.

### Global Economy

India is willing to build and maintain an open and resilient financial system. We are agreed to voluntarily provide our information of finance and economy to fight corruption, money laundering, bribery and other financial crimes. We are willing to provide a favorable market

environment for innovation, research and entrepreneurship. We will keep emphasizing our exiting patent law. We support bilateral agreement with our trading partners such as China and the US. We also support multilateral partnership such as BRICS free trade agreement to cooperate on finance transparency and building robust trade relations. In addition, India will increase exportation of textile and package medicaments under the framework of free trade agreement.

### Trade & Investment

We fully support international infrastructure investment in India. we are willing to lower our domestic interest rate, minimize our cross-border barriers as well as follow the rule of free trade to build an attractive investing environment. We support the International Coordinating United on Investment in infrastructure program initiated by India and Indonesia and sponsored by the World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Bank. The program is aiming to 1) organize more effective investment with the focus on green growth 2) create jobs 3) facilitate self-finance's capability 4) reduce corruption. The program is currently endorsed by Brazil, Norway, South Africa, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Australia, China, Netherlands, the EU and the L20. We support the BRICS Development Bank to facilitate further investment. For women empowerment, we will also expand our cooperation relationship with the UK and the ILO. We will also facilitate more foreign direct investment from developed countries like the Canada and the UK. India also reaffirm our commitment to economic agreement such as the Doha round commitment and the agreement of the WTO.

Also, India as well as other countries in the BRICS along with Indonesia and Turkey agree to explore the adoption of a multilateral-free, fair, and equitable trade agreement to promote international trade and investment specifically targeting areas of infrastructure, green growth, education, and energy that benefit all involved countries as agreed upon in a bilateral or multilateral forum. Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technology, education as well as labor. We commit to the creation of a community between the BRICS coalition, Indonesia, and Turkey that focuses on the reduction of barriers to trade.

### Labor & Employment

With the investment from foreign countries and organizations we mentioned above, India is willing to provide more educational opportunities to unskilled labors, especially female unskilled labors. India will focus more on basic education and delicate to increase the rate of basic education. India will continue to reinforce the market institutional reform to ensure the healthy relations between employers and employees. India will crack down all child exploitation, combat sex trafficking, protect the right of working women and maximize the inclusiveness of labor force. We will see raising minimum living standards as our first goal.

## Indonesia

Indonesia is satisfied with the constructive discussions that took place at Hamburg under the German presidency. Coming out of the G20, Indonesia is assured that global economic trends is going in a positive direction and that critical dialogue on differing policies between nations can be effectively held. Indonesia has strengthened faith in the mission of the G20 and look forward to upcoming Argentina summit. Below are the action items Indonesia will enact following the German conference.

### Global Economy

Coming out of a useful discussion with the member's state of G20, guest nations, and various international organizations, Indonesia affirm continued support for multilateral economic cooperation and coordination.

Indonesia recognize that innovation, research and development and entrepreneurship are essential in promoting growth, Indonesia will explore.

Indonesia commit to serious evaluation of domestic laws governing corruption and financial crimes of all severity to ensure transparency and fair play in the financial sector.

Indonesia look forward to joining programs fostering cross-national information sharing in pursuing justice in the the financial sector.

### Trade & Investment

Indonesia will act in accordance with the G20's unanimous support for the importance of infrastructure building in advancing national economies. Indonesia will explore new national infrastructure projects that facilitate economic growth.

Indonesia will continue to work toward the elimination of trade barriers, redundant regulations, and in general policy that expedite the conduct of trade in alignment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) plan.

Indonesia will continue to act in accordance with existing treaties regarding intellectual property and patent rights after a healthy discussion of innovation and technology transfer while paying respect to intellectual property rules.

### Labor & Employment

Indonesia has highlighted the need for the prevalence of higher education in the German G20 summit and is satisfied with the discussion encouraging promotion of higher education and

reintegration of the structurally unemployed. Indonesia will explore policy that promote the higher education.

### Climate Change

- Commitment to continue the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- Recognizing the importance of having an ecologically stable planet, Indonesia will continue to look for ways to slowly to convert our nonrenewable economy into a greener economy.
- We will join the other G20 member states in initiating the Green Economy Empowerment Fellowship.

### Refugee and Migration

- 2.1 Indonesia recognizes the importance of all countries to share in a joint responsibility of resolving the global refugee crisis.
- 2.2 Indonesia will continue its efforts of welcoming refugees. We also will call on the other countries to support us with resettling these refugees into their country and or monetary aid.
- 2.3 We as a member of this summit are committed to eliminating the root causes of forced migration.

### Development

- Indonesia will start to implement the 2030 Agenda in a way that doesn't hurt the economy in any way.
- We start to strive to have new infrastructure involved in the country that is powered by alternative energy source.
- We look forward to working with more developed nations to stop corruption in countries as well as assisting in developing new infrastructure that is more green.

## International Monetary Fund

- I. The IMF is committed to the complete cessation of financial crime, including but not limited to money laundering, fraud, tax evasion, counterfeit currency production, and the broad financing of terrorist operations worldwide. We believe that a more transparent financial system will promote global growth and security through clarity. The IMF commits to a twenty percent expansion of its anti-laundering programs by 2020, and to an increase in global financial intelligence in pursuit of a more inclusive international system.
- II. The IMF holds steadfast in our efforts to increase global trade; economic consensus tells us that these efforts result in a rise in overall prosperity. The IMF urges nations to reduce barriers to trade, and the IMF is committed to aiding in these efforts for nations that lack the infrastructure to do so themselves. The IMF is prepared to act as a liaison

on behalf of developing nations to larger economies, so that those developing countries—too often left behind—may protect their interests within, and remain connected to, the international system.

- III. We recognize the demonstrable benefits of early childhood education programs, and commit our support and funding to nations that prioritize these programs.
- IV. The IMF is committed to the creation of a Global Disaster Prevention and Management Fund.
- V. We are committed, via loan distribution efforts and fiscal advising, to assisting developing nations in the transition to more sustainable sources of energy. Further, we recommend the redirection of existing fossil fuel subsidies to education, healthcare, and trade infrastructure.
- VI. The IMF encourages the promotion of gender equality, and will increase our efforts to prioritize lending to nations engaged in these practices.

## Italy

### Global Economy:

Italy is committed to sustaining and maintaining economic and financial growth by reducing policy and economic uncertainty will foster growth. We seek to further financial and economic transparency cooperation. We dedicate ourselves to investments in innovation, research and development, and entrepreneurship are essential to catalyze global growth. We believe it is essential that these efforts be protected through international recognition and adherence to patents and ownership of intellectual property. Italy is supportive of increasing economic transparency to fight corruption, bribery, and other financial crimes. This is why Italy supports financial compliance and due diligence.

### Trade & Investment:

We yearn for increasing investment in infrastructure, which increases trade capacity and combatting the consequences of climate change. Italy commits to eliminating barriers to trade including tariffs, protectionist regulations, and frivolous economic sanctions, and furthering our commitment to free trade. We understand that free trade comes with short-term costs. This is why Italy is recommending a policy of the retraining and re-education of workforce to retrain them for the jobs of the future. Finally, we agree that sanctions are important to de-escalating high tense situation and encouraging general stability, which is conducive to stability in global finance.

### Labor & Employment:

In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Italy will promote a more inclusive economic growth and workforce. Further, we commit to extensively addressing opportunities and issues that face migrants in the labor market. This includes the further



accommodation and integration of such vulnerable groups into the Italian labor force. We hope our fellow G20 members will follow suit in this area.

#### Climate Change:

Italy stands by our dedication to the Paris Accords and efforts to reduce emissions and encourage diversification of energy sources worldwide. In addition, we stand by the proposal to participate in the Green Economy Empowerment Fellowship, an annual exchange program between all G20 members for scholars, researchers, and entrepreneurs. We believe that intercultural understanding is among one of our highest priorities, and believe that a North/South exchange would facilitate societal integration and diversity.

#### Migration and Refugees:

Collaboration is among one of the paramount issues concerning the current and past refugee/migrant emergencies. To this end, we will work with the EU to initiate a conference to delegate money to countries most affected by this crisis. Secondly, we will work with host nations to work towards a stronger migrant worker relocation program, in accordance with workforce needs across Europe and in countries that do not presently accept migrant workers. Labor force participation serves as a useful mechanism to social integration.

#### Development:

We support and encourage a steering committee for the funds that are currently being used in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards reducing poverty and increasing development and equality. We preface with the SDGs because they encapsulate our dedication to development worldwide and the harmonization among nations. The committee proposed shall monitor financial non-compliance, money laundering, bribery, and corruption. We will incentivize that banks and treasuries within Italy, as well as on a larger international scale under the World Bank, to prevent inefficient and the illegitimate use of funding committed towards sustainable development.

## Netherlands

The Netherlands believes that it is of paramount importance that countries develop shared best practices on how best to integrate both the long-term unemployed as well as migrant communities into the modern workforce. The Netherlands calls on G20 countries to jointly research and develop proposals to this issue so that we may collectively ensure that all segments of society feel the benefits of globalization.

## Norway

Norway commits itself and reaffirms its support for furthering free trade, lowering trade barriers, and pushing forward for a more prosperous global economy. These are the core tenets needed to ensure strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth. Onward means outward; Norway maintains that protectionist policies serve nobody, particularly those who enact them.

Norway wholeheartedly supports the prioritization of infrastructure investment as necessary to long-term growth, the effective delivery of services, and the efficient movement of goods. Norway will continue to utilize its trade leverage to raise corporate governing standards and ensure economic inclusion.

Norway is sincerely pleased to see quality employment as the first sentence in the Labor/Employment clause. An inclusive economy is a resilient economy and an economy that values the worker is a truly honorable one.

Norway will continue its efforts to raise labor standards and identify those entities who engage in unlawful and unethical behavior to highlight that to do business in the future global economy, you must adhere to a set of standards which ensure basic worker treatment. Norway reaffirms the need to include all groups in the global economy, ensuring social cohesion, inclusive growth, and proportional prosperity

On Climate Change: Norway will commit technical and professional expertise to the Green Economy Empowerment Fellowship alongside an annual \$10 million donation. Furthermore, Norway will commit upwards of \$100 million annually in global coastal disaster relief efforts, targeting island communities.

On Migration and Refugees: Norway will commit \$20 million annually to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, as well as reaffirm its commitments to the UN's work for refugees.

On Development: Norway will commit an additional \$1 billion to infrastructure projects, renewable energy projects, and domestic financial institutions in Central and West Africa as part of the "Compact with Africa." Furthermore, Norway will commit to 100% of newly-built infrastructure be powered by alternative energy sources by 2025.

## Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development

The OECD would like to emphasize its support of the commitment made with the Netherlands and the World Bank in the research into education reform in relation to job skills training and integration into the changing labor market. The OECD remains strong in going beyond the proposal of a minimum wage and focusing instead on strengthening of the market not to set a price floor, but to raise the overall equilibrium wage in the market. Such an increase would be brought about through investment in communication and transportation infrastructure. Investment in education must be emphasized especially in youth and marginalized populations. The OECD emphasizes inclusion as a crucial factor to economic development and social

stability. The OECD will continue its research into economic policy and its effects and will continue to advise its member countries accordingly.

## Singapore

Singapore is committed to enhancing trade and foreign investment, particularly in renewable and sustainable forms of energy. To that end, Singapore will continue to develop its port facilities, support international free trade agreements, and support investment abroad.

Singapore strongly advocates for measures to prevent climate change. Singapore will continue to invest in renewable and sustainable forms of energy. Singapore will also continue research and development of methods to prevent deforestation and desertification. Finally, Singapore will devote resources to food and water security. Singapore will further support just and compassionate refugee policies. Finally, Singapore is committed to international development, especially serving as a link between African and Asian nations in this sector.

## South Africa

### Research and Development

As infrastructure development and the diffusion of technology continue to spread throughout our continent, South Africa, with the support of its fellow BRICS members, proposes the establishment of a funding source for in-country research and development centers. These centers will enable South Africa, along with its fellow African countries, to be further engaged in innovative activities and involved in development processes from initial stages. Additionally, in-country research and development centers will enable local populations to sustain development initiatives and advancements independently in the long-term.

### Development with China

As China continues its One Belt One Road initiative and engages in infrastructure development projects within Africa, South Africa is excited to work in partnership with China to ensure that all infrastructure projects, particularly those targeted towards green growth, will include the presence of both Africa and Chinese employees. This will ensure that local populations are benefit from these projects are fairly involved.

Infrastructure development projects have the potential to provide significant unskilled labor and employment opportunities, and will contribute to alleviating poverty in the communities affected.

### Trade Equity

South Africa, along with fellow BRICS members, fully supports free, open trade. With that in mind, South Africa seeks to level the playing field between developing and developed countries within these trade relationships. We plan to work in collaboration with developed countries to ensure that developing countries are equitably involved in trade partnerships, and that each party benefits equally and fairly.

Echoing Paragraphs 2.2. and 2.3 in the Communiqué, the BRICS, Indonesia and Turkey agree to explore the adoption of a multilateral-free, fair, and equitable trade agreement to promote international trade and investment specifically targeting areas of infrastructure, green growth, education, and energy that benefit all involved countries as agreed upon in a bilateral or multilateral forum. Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technology, education as well as labor. We commit to the creation of a community between the BRICS coalition, Indonesia, and Turkey that focuses on the reduction of barriers to trade.

#### Women in Entrepreneurship

Considering the high levels of entrepreneurial spirit within South Africa, as well as a consensus among countries within the G20 to support female representation in the workforce, we intend to support programs to promote female entrepreneurship. We will work with the government, civil society, and private sector to provide training in primary and tertiary schools early on, building on existing entrepreneurship programs within the country's education system. Not only will this initiative promote gender equity, but it will contribute to lowering South Africa's unemployment rate.

#### Climate Change and Natural Resources

South Africa understands the importance of combating climate change and ensuring its citizens have the capabilities to adapt to its effects. Therefore, South Africa will maintain its commitment to the Paris Agreement, alongside its fellow participating G20 members. South Africa fully commits to protecting our national resources for future generations through the promotion of national and local conservation efforts. In the wake of environmental changes and extractive industry presence within our country. Specifically, South Africa, in conjunction with fellow BRICS nations, commits to limiting deforestation.

#### Renewable Energy

As a leader in the space already within the continent, South Africa intends to maintain its commitment of increasing its investments in renewable energy to reach our target of limiting global warming to between 1.5 - 2 degree Celsius by 2030. Not only will this initiative make for more sustainable energy production in the long-term, but it will also contribute to job provision and lower unemployment.

#### Youth, Women, and Girls

We are committed to promoting the role of women in the South African workforce, through entrepreneurship training mentioned before, as well as vocational training and improved access to education. While pushing for more female participation in the workforce, we recognize the inherent roles that women play in their households, and will seek to provide professional opportunities that allow for an achievable work balance inside and outside of the home. We will work towards decreasing the pay gap for women already in the workforce. We will additionally seek to ensure female education is pursued from a young age, accessible to all.

### Refugees

South Africa is committed to continue supporting refugees within our country. We will work to ensure that refugees have access to education as well as work opportunities, as we have done up to this point with the provision of work permits. In partnership with developed nations within the G20, we plan to establish a Global Refugee Fund, a source of aid to help countries willing to accept migrants and counter the root causes of forced migration. We have agreed to evaluate this program for our respective country, South Africa, every 5 years to make sure that it is effective.

### Terrorism

South Africa stands with G20 members to fight terrorism. We will partner with developed nations within the G20 to share information (intelligence cooperation). We are committed to addressing the root causes of terrorism, including the integration of minorities in our society so they do not join terrorist organizations. We will work with developed nations utilize local military and law enforcement to combat terrorism.

## Spain

### Climate Change:

Spain moves to begin facing out fossil fuel powered cars and subsidizing the electric car industry.

Three 20 rule; reducing global carbon emissions by 20%, increasing renewable energy production around the world by 20% and increasing energy efficiency in all countries by 20% the year 2050.

### Migration and Refugees:

Spain will continue to work in coordination with our partners in North Africa to maintain order and security for all nations.

### Development:

Spain will continue and increase our supplies and availability to all nations in response to crisis and humanitarian necessities.

### Terrorism:

Continued targeting and combat on financial or logistic as well as training and recruitment infrastructure of terrorist organizations

Increased use of open source intelligence to monitor and prevent terror cells physically and online

Increase funding to programs focused on integration of minorities in order to reduce the effectiveness of recruitment and resentment towards the state.

Information cooperation

## United Nations

The United Nations is committed to fulfilling its overarching, 15-year plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to help every signatory country reach these goals by 2030. Steps to meet these SDGs include assisting countries in meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which will be introduced before the General Assembly in 2018. Our humanitarian focus for 2017 is the elimination of poverty around the world, which we will achieve by working with international financial institutions (namely the World Bank and the IMF), state/local governments, and private investors while following each nation's unique critical response framework; however, the United Nations is also still committed to successfully meeting the benchmarks of our other 17 SDGs in order to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all.

## World Bank Group

### Climate Change

The World Bank Group recognize the emergency and need for immediate response to the global climate change. In short term response, the World Bank Group will continue to work with developing countries such as India and Guinea, along side with regional organizations and regional development bank to continue providing the disaster relief for the states with serious environmental issues. Understanding necessity of protection of the global environment, the World Bank Group co-response with UN on the target of limiting temperature rise of 1.5 ~ 2 degree Celsius. The World Bank Group is devoted to propose sustainable development and alternative energy development that replace carbon concentrated and traditional fuel energy sources. With partnership with UN, IMF, Russia, India and Guinea, the World Bank Group will not only support the diversification of energy development, but also launch a 15-years loans of 30 billion dollars to invoke technological innovation, educational infrastructure, and regional

coordination. Also, the World Bank Group is dedicated to promote the involvement of the private sectors, encouraging further collaboration and cooperation.

### Migrant & Refugee

The World Bank Group acknowledges the immediacy and global consequences of continuing refugee and migrant flow. The World Bank Group first calls for political and social stability among and within the nations under the guidelines of UN Declaration and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The World Bank Group encourages the state to accept refugees with careful consideration of both national capacities and humanitarian consequences. The World Bank Group will only intervene in a refugee crisis under UN resolution mandate or state's explicit consent under a relatively stable security environment. In the short term, the World Bank Group will work with UN, IMF, U.S., Turkey, and Guinea for 10-billion-dollar emergency humanitarian relief that will be directed to refugee camps, settlements, security provisions, food, and basic shelters. For a medium-term action, the World Bank Group will coordinate with the refugee host countries to establish basic supporting programs that help settled refugee populations either live in the host countries, or start returning to their home country. For long-term developmental goals, the World Bank Group will channel resources to educational, transitional, cultural, and economic facilitation programs that will enable the thriving of the refugee population, either in the host nations or home countries.

For migrants, the World Bank Group believes in the necessity of two-sided responses: migrant and reception states. The right to accept migrants might be the decision of one sovereign state, but the World Bank Group has a clear understanding of the controversial consequences that a migrant flow might have. The World Bank Group has a clear incentive to promote further development for migrant populations in different states. Overall, the World Bank Group will channel necessary regional developmental funds that will specifically address migrant needs, such as basic education, literacy, professional training for the labor force, further career development, and economic achievement.

However, because of the existing UN mandate of UNHCR and its long-term cooperation with the World Bank Group, any proposal for establishing new institutions or global initiatives by sovereign states will be highly controversial and counterproductive.

### Development

The World Bank Group has one of the most sophisticated and comprehensive resources and expertise on the global developmental agenda. The fundamental principle and the value of the World Bank Group has been global economic development and prosperity. First of all, the priority of the World Bank Group in the coming decades will be the poverty elimination. By 2030, the World Bank Group is looking forward to achieving the goal of the eradication of absolute poverty (living under 1.9\$ dollar per day). Regional cooperation and partnership will also be necessary for achieving developmental goals of the World Bank Group. The World Bank Group has established consensus with UN, IMF, ILO, OECD and WTO. The World Bank Group also established a consensus with China, Japan, UN, IMF in order to promote an annual

developmental banks meeting that incorporate major regional and global developmental banks for information sharing, common goals developing and risk avoiding. The World Bank Group also pays significant attention to global health, in which supporting developing states with necessary infrastructures and epidemic response mechanism. Lastly, the World Bank Group has promised the agenda-based developmental perspective that will minimize the risk of the conditionality of the World Bank Group's loans. The new approaches will concentrate on problem identifying and resolving instead of overarching mechanism that might be imposed on recipient states. With careful negotiation and collaboration of the local administration and central government, not only does the World Bank Group enable a successful program that reflects its value and perspective, but also the recipient state will achieve genuine development and improvement regarding its society and economy.

## Turkey

Echoing paragraphs 2.6. and 3.4. and based on the existing 2016 EU-Turkey agreement on asylum seekers and migrants, the EU and Turkey will design and sponsor a program for education, re-education and training to increase employment, especially among the young and refugees. We encourage other members to join this agreement.

Echoing Paragraphs 2.2. and 2.3. the BRICS, Indonesia and Turkey agree to explore the adoption of a multilateral-free, fair, and equitable trade agreement to promote international trade and investment specifically targeting areas of infrastructure, green growth, education, and energy that benefit all involved countries as agreed upon in a bilateral or multilateral forum. Trade barriers harm the greater global economy by affecting jobs, movement of goods, financial capital, technology, education as well as labor. We commit to the creation of a community between the BRICS coalition, Indonesia, and Turkey that focuses on the reduction of barriers to trade.

## United Kingdom

1. The United Kingdom will continue to provide support in research and development to enhance its position as a world leader in science in innovation by providing GBP 4.7 billion in funding by 2020-2021.
2. The United Kingdom is providing funding to increase the supply of new homes, including the construction of additional affordable housing to tackle inequality.
3. The UK will continue to improve tax structures and to present a plan address base erosion shifting profits (BESP). As we work to encourage innovation we will also ensure the compliance with intellectual property rights and fair taxation.
4. The United Kingdom will continue to strengthen existing and build new bilateral free trade agreements will countries across the globe.
5. The United Kingdom will commit to the development of insurance financing in Africa as a means of addressing and rebuilding after natural disasters and other climate-related phenomena. 6. Furthermore, the United Kingdom commits to strengthening the existing financial and banking capacity of African countries as a means of fostering improved



financial flows as a means of promoting and strengthening an inclusive business environment.

## United States

In order to pursue its commitment to reduce trade barriers and to work towards a safer world for all, the United States has reached a HUGE agreement. In keeping with the outlined goals of the Hamburg conference in the interest of a stronger global economy, The United States and the Russian Federation have come to the following agreement:

The United States will totally reduce trade sanctions upon the Russian Federation over a 3-year period.

The United States and the Russian Federation will engage in a mutual nuclear arms reduction to a total of 6,000 and limit the amount of deployed nuclear warheads to 1,000.

Russian Federation will lift adoption ban on the U.S., resuming international adoptions of children.

The Russian Federation will enact a non-aggression pact, pledging to not pursue military action against Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, and non-Crimean Ukraine.

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

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.

In order to promote innovation, the United States preserves its commitment to the protection of strong intellectual property rights.

The United States will share technological developments and resources with South Korea to combat the threat of North Korea.

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 welcomes Turkey as it too withdraws from the Paris Climate Accords.

The United States will support international efforts to combat terrorist groups such as, but not limited to, ISIS, Taliban, Al Qaeda, and other radical Islamists. This includes: heightening border security, collaborating with G20 member countries on cutting finances to terrorist groups, and enacting counterterrorism training.

Reaffirms support for emerging markets through private sector investment in fair and equitable trade with nations in Africa.

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 maintains its commitment to reducing food waste and alleviating hunger through intentional, pervasive tri-sectorial partnerships.

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

The United States acknowledges and will continue to acknowledge the tremendous suffering experienced by those populations who have harmed by globalization.

The United States regrets that the global community is not yet willing to make such a robust acknowledgement, and hopes that the global community will come to a more unequivocal recognition of these populations at the next G20 conference in Argentina.

## World Trade Organization

### Global Economy

- The WTO will continue to foster sustainable economic growth, supporting international policies of economic growth and financial stability.
- The WTO will promote economic transparency and commitment to the international financial system.
- The WTO will continue to utilize internal programs aimed at innovation, research and development, and entrepreneurship, including providing expertise and requiring adherence to the TRIPS Agreement.
- The WTO will help in any way to furnish information and fight illegal financial activities.

### Trade & Investment

- Recognizing the positive and negative aspects of global trade and investment, the WTO will continue to strengthen the global trade paradigm and encourage members to utilize the tools provided through the WTO, including dispute resolution settlement and TRIPS.
- The WTO supports adherence to the WTO Agreement and encourages states to operate within the multilateral system, condemning unfair trade practices and measures.
- The WTO hopes G20 members will fulfill expectations described in the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

- The Doha Development Agenda needs to be concluded whether as proposed or modified to take into account states' concerns. We encourage the G20 to take a leadership position developing a new agenda at the Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires.
- The WTO will continue to monitor and report according activities of G20 members relating to trade and investment.
- The WTO supports investment into developing countries and will provide training, education, and expertise to states in need.

### Labor & Employment

- While the WTO supports employment as a means of strengthening the international trade system and global economy, some of our members hold conflicting positions regarding more specific issues. Because of this controversy, and to stay within our mandate we withhold opinion and defer to the ILO regarding labor and employment issues.
- We support the G20's proposal to invest in educational, training, and language programs, particularly focused on women's economic empowerment where possible.

### Climate Change and Energy

- Recognizing the dangers of climate change and clear link between sustainable development and disciplined trade liberalization – making sure opening of markets goes hand in hand with environmental and social objectives, WTO members are working to eliminate trade barriers in the goods and service that can benefit the environment.
- Additionally, WTO members are working to eliminate technical barriers to trade that negatively effect the environment – providing a forum for states to discuss technical regulations adopted by governments to mitigate climate change.
- The WTO is attempting to harmonize WTO rules and specific trade obligations in various agreements that have been negotiated multilaterally to protect the environment – hoping to find an agreeable relationship between trade and environmental regimes.
- While understanding the necessity of current energy goods and services, the WTO encourages investment into green energy and environmentally friendly industries through our sustainable development initiatives.

### Migration & Refugees

- The WTO supports refugees and those affected by migration and humanitarian disasters through our Aid for Trade Global Review. This review focuses on trade, inclusiveness, and connectivity for sustainable development by addressing the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in least developed countries – countries that have been particularly affected by these issues.
- We support G20 countries in accepting refugees and in accordance with their capacity to do so.

## Development

- The WTO will continue to support development in less developed countries according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets that members of the UN have endorsed as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The WTO recognizes the role that trade can play in promoting sustainable development to reduce poverty through greater integration into regional and global markets. To implement the SDGs, the WTO will increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, continue special and differential treatment for developing countries, and provide resources to grow trade in LDCs.
- The WTO recognizes that a more open, transparent, and well-functioning global agricultural market is an essential element of a wider strategy to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. We condemn unfair policies that distort production and trade in agricultural commodities.
- The WTO promotes global health through providing access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines by affirming the right of WTO members to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS Agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health through compulsory licensing.