

# ACIBADEM

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## MODEL UNITED NATIONS



### GROUP OF TWENTY (G20)

# STUDY GUIDE

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## LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Distinguished participants and my future family members,

I, as the Presidents of Acıbadem University Model United Nations Club and Acıbadem University Model United Nations Conference 2020, would like to welcome you all to the very first session of ACUMUN which will be held on 17-20 January 2020. It is more than an honor for me to be able to lead such a precious and professional team under the umbrella of newly-established ACUMUNC as, with its unprecedented campus and well-qualified members, it will be one of the most important entities in MUN community.

In this conference, we prepared highly special committees with very specific procedures which are gathered from not only United Nations bodies but also other governmental bodies. Before stating several details upon our committees, I would like to proudly mention Midnight Crisis system which was simulated by me and my crisis team for the first time in Turkey and spread throughout other conferences. Since our first application of this unique procedure in HPALMUN, we have been supervising the ways to implement it in a better way and hopefully, you will have the chance to experience it. Starting from our committees, we have SOCHUM from our previous conference as being the most demanded committee within our application process. Our committees are all in Harvard Rules of Procedure so you can really experience a high-level academic quality even if it is commonly suggested to beginners and intermediate delegates. What is more, we have expert committee on child rights which is a common and remarkable subject lately, considering latest news upon numerous violations. Apart from them, we have security-based committees with cabinets, councils, secret FBI missions, futuristic councils and of course, world wars. Although it is really hard to define every single of them as having complicated Rules of Procedures, you should believe me on that it will not even resemble to any of your previous experiences. Operations will be more detailed, this simulation would not be separated from its real version, so please check the real functions of your committees before coming to our conference. One more difference from your other experiences, -if you have experienced my crisis committees before when I was an USG, you would definitely know this- you will be experiencing really intense crisis

committee with significant number of updates and outcomes of your actions. You will be in need of tackling every single issue detailedly and also simultaneously with other issues. It might seem like it will be hard, yes but, you will be enjoying the themes very much that you would not like to leave this conference on 20th January.

Apart from the context of the committees, whole committees will be directed in accordance to Harvard Rules of Procedure which is more delegate-centered version that allows the members of the committees to firstly discuss the content of possible resolutions and than write it jointly. Other crisis committees would have several additional procedures that are specific to committee structure. Summing up, we are preparing a conference with the best academic and organizational quality. We will have numerous surprises for you within the conference process.

Do not forget, we are Acıbadem, it is your place, it is where we unite the worlds.

I am really excited to see you all in the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Korhan KARADENİZ

President of ACUMUNC and ACUMUN 20'

## **LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Highly-esteemed participants,

My name is Simay Çalışkan and I am a senior Industrial Engineering student at TOBB University of Economics and Technology. It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to ACUMUN'20 as one of the Under-Secretaries-General responsible for the G20 committee.

Our committee is an open-agenda committee meaning that the delegates should be ready for any situation that we, with the help of the amazing crisis team, might bring them face to face with. We tried to prepare a study guide that contains all the necessary information you should know about G20 and its agenda items, but please be aware that you should also look at the resources, most of them being the official G20 documents, we listed for you at the Further Reading part in order to fully acknowledge and understand how G20 works and what are the actions taken by them so far. Other than that, I can assure you we, as the academic team, are doing and will continue to do everything to make these four days an unforgettable experience for all of you.

Lastly, I would like to thank Ms. Dilara Gür, my brilliant co-USG, for her amazing efforts and ideas when shaping this committee and for being so friendly to me. Also, I would like to thank Mr. Korhan Karadeniz, our one and only Secretary-General, for his helps and patience with us and for giving me this amazing opportunity; I know what this conference means to him and I am fully committed to doing my best to achieve the committee he imagined at the beginning.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via [simaycaliskan98@gmail.com](mailto:simaycaliskan98@gmail.com) .

Sincerely,

**Simay Çalışkan**

**Under-Secretary-General responsible for G20**

## **LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all to the G20 Committee of ACUMUN 2020! My name is Dilara and in this year's edition of ACUMUN 2020, I and beloved Simay Çalışkan will be serving as the under-secretary generals of the G20 committee. I am very much looking forward to getting to know each of you as well as the members of the ACUMUN Society over the course of an exciting four days together.

To briefly introduce myself, I am eighteen and a junior in İstanbul Erkek High School. I became involved in Model UN in my prep year, and although I want to major in medicine, I have always been interested in politics, most particularly in international relations and political theory. Apart from that, I have taken part in numerous MUN conferences in two different languages being English and German, which allows me to foresee the monumental success of a conference, which is beyond doubt the case in ACUMUN 2020, thanks to the amazing academic team that I luckily have had the chance to get to know.

The G20 Committee of this year's edition of ACUMUN is, from my point of view, very well organized and will open the way for a solution-oriented and fluid debate with the high level of participation of the delegates.

Therefore, I am positive that, as the members of the G20 Committee, you will have the insight, the hard work, the required knowledge and the determination to find effective solutions regarding the open agenda in due course of these four days.

Sincerely,

**Dilara Gür**  
**Under-Secretary-General of the G20**

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## **1.INTRODUCTION TO COMMITTEE**

Having been created as an annual gathering of political leaders to discuss and exchange ideas on a broad range of issues, inclusive of global economy, security and energy, *the Group of 20 (G20)* is an international forum consisting of the finance ministers and Central Bank governors of the states which together represent virtually 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population, namely: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Group of Twenty international forum is officially formed on September 26th 1999. The certain forum comprises from 19 countries and European Union. Each G20 Leaders invite several guest countries each year. Improving and implementing financial regulations in order to strengthen global economy is the particular goal in G20 Summits. In order to eliminate the impacts of economic crisis' fiscal stimulus packages' based impacts to the world; the G20 introduced trillions of dollars investment package, which saved or created millions of jobs that would otherwise have been destroyed. As a policy "It also put in place measures to limit the collapse of financial markets and helped maintain consumer and business confidence." Financial Stability Board, the International Labour Organisation, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization are the international organizations which are currently supporting the G20 International Forum because of its systematic sustain [1][2][3][4].

## **2.HISTORY OF THE FORUM**

In 1975, when French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing invited the Heads of State and of Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States and Japan to Rambouillet to discuss the economic and financial crisis triggered by the oil shock of 1973-1974, the commissions coming from the aforementioned eight countries came into the conclusion that they shared national economies of a similar size, a high level of economic and institutional development, full convertibility for their national currencies, and a deep commitment to the aims and principles of international cooperation. In consequence, they formed the Group of Eight, an economic organization consisting of the eight largest IMF-described advanced economies in the world, namely; Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, Russia and the United States. However, Russia was excluded in 2014 following its annexation of Crimea from Ukraine, therefore the forum is now commonly known as the Group of Seven.

In 1999, G20 started to assemble with Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis. The first G20 Leaders' Summit was held in 2008, and the group played a key role as a crucial decision making point in responding to the global financial crisis. According to the very first decision; "Its decisive and coordinated actions boosted consumer and business confidence and supported the first stages of economic recovery." Today, in 2019, G20 leaders have met fourteen times since 2008.

### **3.DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY TERMS**

#### ***Gross Domestic Product (GDP):***

*Gross Domestic Product* is the most commonly used measure of economic activity and indicates the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced and sold on the market of a country in due course of a certain time interval, customarily one year. Although the use of the primary concept dates back to the ends of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, modern formulation of the term was developed by the Nobel-prize-winning economist and statistician Simon Kuznets in 1934.

While the word *gross* indicates that products, final "sales receipt" of which are added to the total GDP figure of the country, are counted regardless of their subsequent use by the calculation, so to say the product may either be used for consumption, investment, or to replace an asset; *domestic* demonstrates that the inclusion criterion is geographical: goods and services quantified are those produced within the country's border, paying no regard to the nationality of the producer. For instance, the production of a German-owned factory in Turkey is to be counted as a part of Turkey's GDP, not of Germany's.

The first ten countries with the highest gross domestic product as of 2019 are as follows:

1. United States (GDP: \$21,410,230)
2. China (GDP: \$15,543,710)
3. Japan (GDP: \$5,362,220)
4. Germany (GDP: \$4,416,800)
5. India (GDP: \$3,155,230)
6. France (GDP: \$3,060,070)
7. United Kingdom (GDP: \$3,022,580)
8. Italy (GDP: \$2,261,460)
9. Brazil (GDP: \$2,256,850)
10. Canada (GDP: \$1,908,530)



It should further be noted that, unpaid work, non-monetary compensated work, goods not produced for sale in the marketplace, bartered goods and services, black market, illegal activities, transfer payments, sales of used goods and intermediate goods and services that are used to produce other final goods and services are not counted included in the gross domestic product.

***Sherpa:***

A “sherpa” is a head of state or the personal representative who prepares an international summit, particularly the G7 and G20 summits. To reduce the amount of time required at the negotiations at the final summits, there are multiple sherpa meetings in which possible agreements are considered. Even though the sherpa do not have the authority to make a final decision about any proposed agreement, they still are generally quite influential [5].

***Bretton Woods System:***

Bretton Woods Agreement (1944) established a new global monetary system by replacing gold standard with U.S. dollar as the global currency. By doing so, this agreement made United States of America the dominant power in the world economy since America was the only country which could print dollars, the global currency of the time. The agreement also created the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor the new system. The Bretton Woods System ended in 1973, when US President Nixon unhooked the value of the dollar from gold completely [6].

***Multilateralism:***

In the most basic definition, multilateralism stands for an alliance between more than two countries/ organizations pursuing the same goals on an issue. It is important since it gives small powers a voice and a chance to influence the greater powers. Multilateralism may involve regional or military alliances or pacts, such as NATO or may represent several nations acting together, as in the United Nations. The main principle of multilateralism is defined as “opposition to bilateral discriminatory arrangements that were believed to enhance the leverage of the powerful over the weak and to increase international conflict” [7].

The opposite term of multilateralism is unilateralism which supports one-sided action. Larger states are more likely to act unilaterally whereas smaller ones prefer multilateralism because of the obvious reasons.

***Great Recession:***

The Great Recession refers to the economic downturn started in 2007 and lasted until 2009 which was caused by the subprime mortgage crisis happened in the United States.

Origin of this financial crisis goes back to 2001, when U.S. Federal Reserve pushed interest rates to the lowest levels seen up to that time after the Bretton Woods era in an attempt to keep the economy stable. These low interest rates combined with federal policy to encourage home ownership, resulted as an increase in real estate and financial markets. Financial innovations such as new types of adjustable and subprime mortgages allowed low-income families to obtain generous home loans based on expectations that interest rates would remain low and home prices would rise. However, these assumptions were not true; the Federal Reserve steadily increased interest rates in order to maintain stable inflation rates from 2004 through 2006. Additionally, the adjustable mortgage rates began to reset at much higher rates than many borrowers expected. These actions resulted as “housing bubble” which eventually sparked the fire of the Great Recession. The final drop that caused the financial breakdown was the bankruptcy of the America’s fourth largest investment bank, the Lehman Brothers, in September 2008 [8].

The Dodd-Frank Act enacted by President Barack Obama in 2010 gave the government control of failing financial institutions and ability to establish consumer protections against predatory lending; resulting the economy started to recover gradually. But the financial crisis had already spread to countries outside USA, mostly the European countries [8].

#### ***Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):***

Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi can change in ways that the medications used to cure the infections caused by them become ineffective, becoming what are called “superbugs”, resulting the “antimicrobial resistance (AMR)”. AMR occurs naturally but is facilitated mostly by the excessive, unnecessary, and inappropriate use of medicines. This is a major concern for every country, including the G20, since a resistant infection can spread to others, might kill people, and may be costly to the individuals and society [9].

#### ***Structural Reforms:***

Structural reforms are essentially measures that change the fabric of an economy, the institutional and regulatory framework in which businesses and people operate. They are designed to ensure the economy is fit and better able to realise its growth potential in a balanced way [10].

Structural reforms work on the supply side of the economy. By tackling obstacles to the efficient – and fair – production of goods and services, they should help increase productivity, investment and employment. This can be done in many ways. For example, the overall business environment can be improved through regulations supporting more flexible labour markets, a simpler tax system or less red tape, making it easier for companies to conduct business and plan for the future. Households, in turn, may benefit from cheaper (and better) products, which also means more money to spend on other goods [10].

In addition, reforms can be targeted at specific sectors, such as those encouraging innovation in key industries. What is important, however, is that growth is balanced. This means that factors like social fairness and inclusion are also taken into account. Indeed, reforms which increase access to education

or lower tax evasion and corruption would help support economic growth while promoting social fairness [10].

#### **4.BACKGROUNDS OF G20 MEMBERS**

##### **Argentina**

Argentina hosted the G20 summit of the year 2018, which can be described as a successful one with a Final Declaration having been a huge relief on Argentina's behalf. Having been taken into consideration that Argentina is a medium-sized country, it would not be in a position to produce major international agreements if the Buenos Aires Summit had ended without a pronouncement. Instead, such a failure in reaching an agreement would have been considered as a 'breakdown' of the country's economy [11].

The bilateral meetings with other heads of state were the most significant opportunities of the Summit for the Argentine government. The balance of what was achieved in each of them will still require some time to fine-tune, but it is no doubt a positive outcome will arise. Argentina is only a medium-sized country and is currently experiencing difficult economic conditions. Besides, in the global context of the end of the second decade of the 21st century, it is an achievement that there was a document at all [12].

What is remarkable about the summit is, for the very first time in the history of the G20, the word 'protectionism' was not mentioned in the communiqué, despite its critical implications. However, there is a consensus that trade policies need to be reformed. It is clear that the rules of trade that have been in force since the end of World War II have to change, but unfortunately, there is no clear answer as to exactly what these changes would look like. Although there was a full agreement to reform the World Trade Organization (WTO), the G20 leaders did not specify how [13].

Undoubtedly the communiqué ended up reflecting the positions of power among the members. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the G20 Summit was the truce reached by Presidents Donald Trump and Xi Jinping in the trade war between the two countries. They agreed that no additional tariffs will be imposed starting on 1 January 2019, a decision that was well-received by the rest of the world. Nonetheless and even assuming that the Trump-Xi conversation will allow for progress on the commercial level – which would be a key achievement –, one could not expect the fundamental tensions to not continue [14].

On the whole, the primary complication is a dispute over global leadership where economic and geopolitical international aspects are at stake. The process has begun and is in full development but the end is not in sight [15].

##### **Australia**

Australia is committed to active participation and policy leadership within the G20. Indeed, Prime Minister of Australia in 2007-09, Kevin Rudd, is often credited with bringing the leaders of the G20 together for their first summit in September 2008.

Years later, the public, media, and the international community have taken the G20 as a given and they expect that the old powers under the umbrella of the G8 would sit down at the table to discuss urgent international issues with the emerging economies as equals. In retrospect, this may be the case. History, however, could have gone in a different direction. In 2008, many multilateral and regional venues had existed for countries to manage their common problems: on macroeconomic issues, there were the remnants of the Bretton Woods system, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank; the old power club, the Financial Stability Forum of G7, G8; the World Economic Forum (WEF); the Bank of International Settlement (BIS) of central banks, and the list goes on. That being said, with many multilateral institutions available, there were still concerns about the relevance of these institutions [16].

The ninth meeting of the G20 heads of government/heads of state was the G20 Brisbane summit. It was held in Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, Australia, on 15–16 November 2014. The event was the largest ever peacetime police operation in Australia [17].

The City of Brisbane had a public holiday on 14 November 2014. Up to 4,000 delegates were expected to attend with around 2,500 media representatives. The leaders of Mauritania, Myanmar, New Zealand, Senegal, Singapore, and Spain were also invited to this summit [18].

## **Brazil**

The G20 is of central importance for Brazil as it is a global governance forum that brings together the world's largest economies in a flexible format, thus facilitating discussions and consensus-building. These features are particularly relevant today, when the role of multilateralism has been questioned especially, but not only, in areas such as international trade [19].

Throughout history, the Brazilian economic development strategy was, as in many Latin American countries, coordinated by the state, with a large participation of public companies and strong protection of domestic economic activities. Beginning in the 1930s, the process of import substitution industrialization (ISI) was completely dissolved in the 1990s, following the opening of the economy, with massive and swift tariff cuts alongside privatizations and the withdrawal of the state from economic production. At that time, shortly after the start of trade liberalization, the first steps of financial openness were being taken, although at a much more moderate pace than the ones adopted in other emerging economies [20].

Brazil's participation in international trade has grown since then but is still modest, compared to other "new" emerging economies. The Brazilian development, in its turn, has focused primarily on the domestic market where demand saw a major boost since stabilization in 1994. However, profound

changes in Brazil's international economic and political position have been occurring since the 1990s and even more so during the following decade [21].

In the economic field, the improvement in Brazil's external position is largely due to the achievements in its economy, which allowed the country to consolidate its image as a large democracy, with a considerable internal market operating in a more or less stable economic setting. Brazil's participation in the discussion of the international monetary and financial order, therefore, should be understood in light of recent changes in its economy and its performance in the global financial crisis, which conferred it much more of the so-called soft-power, that is, leveraged its moral and material capabilities, even though Brazilian participation in the world economy is still relatively small. That allowed it to bring forward proposals on economic reforms and a more credible right to be heard. The objective of this article is to discuss Brazilian participation and its relative importance in the G20, arguing that the country's position and its increasing political weight are the results of the changes in its economy and the fast recovery of the large emerging economies from 2008-2009 [22][23].

## **Canada**

As the leaders of the major economic powers of the planet prepared to converge on Canada, the Prime Minister Stephen Harper made clear that he wanted this gathering to be informal, isolated and, above all, kept away from the media. While he has taken this approach to the 2010 summits of G8 and G20 leaders in Huntsville and Toronto, the formula goes back to Pierre Trudeau and the very first summit of this type that Canada hosted, nearly 30 years ago, in late July 1981 [24].

Back then, when Canada was preparing to be the host of the G7 leaders' summit at Montebello, Quebec, the marching orders were clear, — as Patrick Gossage, Trudeau's press secretary, recalled in his memoirs of the time. "The PM had long-held ideas about how summits should be run," Gossage wrote in his 1987 book, *Close to the Charisma*. "His ideal was one during which the heads of government or state were freed of their armies of aides, released from pre-cooked communiqués, and kept away from the pressures of the press. He firmly believed that only then would they be able to discuss real problems like adults, responsible leaders, and intelligent caring citizens of the world. The Montebello site had been chosen to maximize isolation, to minimize regular press contact and the minute-by-minute pressure to make news" [25].

Canada would go on, in subsequent decades, to hold three more such summits, and then, in 2010, it was poised to hold its fifth such gathering. There was the fuss — and the critics who said this is much ado about nothing. There were complaints from the media — that the security and isolation were unprecedented and unwelcome. But the spectacle that unfolded in Canada in late June, in Huntsville (for the G8) and Toronto (for the G20), is following a well-worn path in this nation's history of summit-hosting. The gatherings that were held in Canada in 2010 were borrowing on the experience of the past and are, in many ways, a hybrid mix of trails already blazed in Canadian summitry.

Security was a huge concern for the summit organizers in 1981, for very good reason. Newly elected US President Ronald Reagan had been wounded in an assassination attempt in March, and the Pope

had been shot in May of that year. Today, Canadians may be more accustomed to huge security operations surrounding political events, but back then, there was much public fascination with measures being taken to keep the leaders safe: army frogmen patrolling the Ottawa River, helicopters ferrying the leaders to and from the capital. Americans, typically, found a way to get around the media ban in the Montebello vicinity, commandeering a nearby church to house the press, where Secretary of State Alexander Haig paid regular visits. There were other unforeseen tensions too: some police cars were banged up during some dry runs in security procedures, and an electrical surge in Hydro-Québec lines plunged Montebello into darkness for 20 seconds just as the world leaders were starting to arrive [26].

## **China**

"For Beijing, the G20 offers the chance, for the first time in history, to sit at the table as an equal partner with all major powers in the world is talking about the global economy," said Zhu Jiejin, an international relations expert at Shanghai's Fudan University. "It's like membership of the board of directors of the world economy ... for China it's precious." [27]

As China hosted 2016's G20 summit in Hangzhou, the most high-profile meeting of world leaders in the country's history, it pulled out all stops to ensure that everything goes flawlessly. To give an illustration, it should be pointed out that there were

more than a million volunteers – 20 times as many at the two-week Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro – associated with the two-day summit on September 4-5.

The no-expenses-spared preparation for the summit is a testament to China's ambition. President Xi Jinping, who lived in Hangzhou for five years when he served as Zhejiang's Communist Party secretary, wants to use the forum to stake out a greater role for Beijing in shaping the governance of the world economy. Beijing's embrace of the G20, along with its creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and its push for a bigger say in existing institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, reflects a rising economic power's desire to shape and even dictate the global agenda. When Hu walked into the National Building Museum in Washington four months later for the first G20 leaders' summit, called to address the impact of the global financial crisis, he did so with a sense of confidence. In a long speech, he urged all members to work together to save the global economy and reminded them that China had, a few days earlier, announced an unprecedented 4 trillion Yuan stimulus package [28].

The economic backdrop underpinning the Chinese G20 Presidency can be considered as similar to that faced by recent G20 presidencies. The global economy has continued to face significant short-term and long-term challenges associated with the sluggish recovery from the global financial crisis, and it is worth noting that the year 2016 was characterized by disappointing growth and persistently high unemployment. But despite market volatility in early 2016, a crisis of the magnitude of the global financial crisis that consumed the G20's deliberations in 2008 and 2009 or, to a lesser extent, the euro sovereign debt crisis of 2010–12, did not appear as an imminent prospect [29].

There are many claims on the displacement of the United States' economic capacity to China. Because in every period of time; there are significant amount of economic growth from China as leading industrial economy. Growth from innovation to investment has been clearly observed from China's structure of Economy [84].

## **European Union**

Accounting for around 7% of the world's population, European Union is a full member of the G20, as well as four of its Member States; Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom. Additionally, one of its other Members, Spain, is a permanent invited guest. The Union is represented by the President of the European Commission and the President of the European Council at the summits [30].

The Union is the second largest economic power at the table, representing 21.4% of total GDP after the United States [30].

EU's participation at the G20 is seen as a hard task, especially considering the non-G20 member European Union Member States might be faced with decisions in which they had no say. Although the non-G20 Member EU countries are not directly involved in the G20 process, they have a chance to influence EU's position to economic and financial issues through decision-making bodies of the Union, primarily the Council for Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) and its preparatory body, the Economic and Financial Committee (EFC). These two bodies are responsible for the coordination of the Union's position in the ministerial and deputy meetings respectively. Substantive discussions in the EFC are related to issues of macroeconomic policy and exchange rates. After these procedures, the European Council endorses an EU position or Terms of References, which contains a policy line for EU representatives and the EU countries attending G20 summits directly. However, it should be noted that these policy lines are nonbinding.

The European Union G20 sherpa is a European Commission official. Before and after the G20 meetings, this sherpa briefly explains the agendas and events occurred in the summits to EU Member States in the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) and this situation give Member States a chance to speak up on the issues [31].

## **France**

For France, G20 is nothing but a unique forum for dialogue between developed countries or/and big emerging countries, where they can address pressing and future economic issues. Furthermore, the forum lays the groundwork for a wide range of joint actions, including regarding issues that are not strictly economic, such as tackling climate change (building on the COP21), the social sphere (G20 Taskforce on Employment created under its presidency), the agricultural sphere (food security and the response to the demographic challenge in agriculture), development and promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and G20 dialogue with regional organizations (AU, ECOWAS, ASEAN, APEC) and the United Nations.

In the economic sphere, France supports G20 efforts to dissuade trade protectionism, to promote a sustainable trajectory in public debt management and to encourage domestic demand in the countries whose debt is sustainable. Besides, the French government promotes the implementation of strengthened and better-coordinated regulation and supervision of markets and financial institutions in legislative frameworks of Member States. Keeping the representation the forum provides which reflects each country's influence in the world economy, It would like to see the international financial governance rebalanced accordingly to the Bretton Woods system.

In the financial and tax sector more specifically, France supports G20 action to regulate and supervise financial institutions (institutions of systemic importance globally and nationally, banks and insurances). The country has also taken the lead in the fight against non-cooperative jurisdictions (the Panama Papers case has shown the importance of fighting tax havens), the regulation of the parallel banking system (institutions that do not have the status of banks but serve as financial intermediaries), the regulation of rating agencies and efforts to curb the volatility of commodity prices (energy and agriculture) and fighting terrorist financing [32].

### **Germany**

Being the Europe's largest and also the strongest economy, Germany is an inseparable member of both the G7 and the G20. It is also the fifth greatest economy in the world, holding 3.13% share of the global GDP [33].

Germany came out of the Great Recession as the "Economic Superstar". Although its GDP declined sharply during the financial crisis, the total number of unemployed people fell from 5 million to 3 million between the years 2005 and 2008, meaning almost no increase in the unemployment rate during the Great Recession. The main reason of this impressive success is that the specific governance structure of the German labor market institutions allowing flexibility in time of extraordinary economic circumstances [34].

The main reason behind the German economy's success nowadays is seen as "small to medium-sized businesses specializing in essential but easily overlooked items"[35].

Germany also held the presidency in the 2017 G20 summit which took place in Hamburg, on July 7-8, 2017. The main agenda items focused on this summit were economic growth, digitalization, unemployment, health systems, and climate change.

Additionally, in accordance with the G20 Stimulus Plans, in 2010, as a fiscal stimulus plan, Germany and China followed the USA as a record percentage of the contributions per capita as 15 percent proportion. Nevertheless, the tax cuts were dominant for Germany in stimulus verifications in November 2008. Moreover, as a speed of sharing GDP was at the highest level with four countries which are USA, Saudi Arabia, China and certainly Germany. Although the waves during the process; Germany never settled at the place of the bottom line according to the official data from the reports [85].

### **India**



India is seen as the “fastest growing trillion dollar economy” in the world and holds a share of 7.98% of the global GDP [36]. India’s post-independence journey began as an agrarian nation; however, over the years the manufacturing and services sector has emerged strongly. Today, its service sector is the fastest-growing sector in the world, contributing to more than 60% to its economy and accounting for 28% of employment. Manufacturing remains as one of its crucial sectors and is being given due push via the governments' initiatives, such as "Make in India." Although the contribution of its agricultural sector has declined to around 17%, it still is way higher in comparison to the western nations. The economy's strength lies in a limited dependence on exports, high saving rates, favorable demographics, and a rising middle class [37].

India sees the G20 summits a great opportunity to “discuss the major challenges and opportunities faced by the world with other global leaders” as “women empowerment, issues related to digitalization and AI, and progress in achieving SDGs and in our common efforts to address major global challenges such as terrorism and climate change form the rich agenda of the 2019 Summit” [38].

India is going to be the host of the 2022 G20 Summit on its 75th Independence Day after requesting to swap between Italy which was supposed to host the 2022 summit whereas India was set to be the host in 2021 [39].

## **Indonesia**

Indonesia is a member of G-20 since this intergovernmental forum was formed in 1999. For Indonesia, the forum is a high-profiled arena where Indonesia can achieve its national interests. However, the Indonesian government is aware of its unique position, due to the vital responsibility it has in representing other developing countries [40].

In the first place, among many developing economies, Indonesia is one of the important emerging ones and therefore holds a special right to be included in the G20. Indonesia has the fourth-largest population in the world, after China, the United States, and India. From an economic perspective, the large population constitutes many potential consumers for global products. Besides, the majority of the Indonesian population is Muslim and accordingly, Indonesia has a potential role to bridge the differences between the world's civilizations. The Indonesian membership in the forum could help to overcome the image of a divide between the West and Islam. Furthermore, Indonesia is a new democracy that is in the process of consolidation. Indonesia's membership in the G20 can inspire others to promote democracy while pursuing strong economic growth [41].

The country geographically possesses a significant position and is the only ASEAN member that is a permanent member of the G-20. It can also be added that Indonesia is one of the developing nations which has almost successfully recovered from a recent horrifying economic crisis. The aforementioned remarkable characteristics are believed to be the strong reasons why Indonesia has been chosen to join the G-20. Besides its potential as a big global buyer, having a huge population, the

stable economic growth of Indonesia will have a systemic impact on developments in the Southeast Asian region and furthermore will contribute to the stability of the Asian and the world's economy. The success of Indonesia could become an interesting model for strengthening the liberal-democratic system in the world, which will inspire democratization processes that are supported by stable economic growth. The presence of Indonesia with its Muslim majority will provide a positive image to the G-20, especially in tackling negative perceptions about the "Clash of Civilization" thesis between the West and other parts of the world. The G-20 is created to show that the West is ready to cooperate with Muslim states [42].

### **Italy**

Being the 3rd-largest national economy in the eurozone, the 8th-largest by nominal GDP in the world, and the 12th-largest by GDP, Italy is a founding member of the European Union, the Eurozone, the OECD, the G7 and the G20. [43]. The country was scheduled to host the G20 Summit in 2022 but lately agreed on exchanging their turn on G20 Presidency with India, which was supposed to host the summit in 2021. This change was made due to the request of Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, who wished to host the summit at the same year of the 75th Anniversary of the Independence of India [44].

### **Japan**

Being the only Asian country in the G7, Japan is one of the most powerful economies of the World. Since Japan is a leading country when it comes to technology and digitalization as well, their role in G20 summits are very important. Japan also is the fourth country in GDP share of the world ranking holding 4.05 percent of the total GDP [33] . The latest G20 summit took place in Osaka, Japan on 28-29 June, 2019. During its presidency in 2019, Japan focused the agenda on trade, the digital economy, and the environment. The country is also a pioneer in its actions towards a cleaner and more sustainable future [45].

### **Mexico**

As an emerging country, Mexico has worked to establish its presence and be heard by the most powerful nations.

With being the 11th largest economy in the World, Mexico welcomed the G20 Summit held in Los Cabos, Baja, California in June 2012. This situation gave Mexico an opportunity to act as a hinge country between the large economies and developing countries, leading the world's most important economic forum. The G20 Summit also gave Mexico a chance to propose solutions and promote the adoption of policies in favour of developing countries [46].

## **Russia**

Since 2014, the G20 summit has become a priority for Russia, prompted by the suspension of its membership in the G8 – the group of eight industrialized countries – following the Ukrainian crisis and annexation of Crimea. Having become an important venue for bilateral and plurilateral meetings, G20s value has increased manifold for a nation looking to deal with deterioration of ties with the West [47]. Having been formalizing its participation to the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Russia also takes actions regarding climate change and sustainable development [48].

Additionally, Russia's withdrawal from the forum following the problems regarding Crimea is the issue that shaped the G8 (Group of Highly Industrialized Nations) into G7. Although some countries like United States of America supports the idea of Russia coming back to the Group, some others like Canada opposes.

## **Saudi Arabia**

Being the tenth largest sovereign wealth fund and having the second largest oil reserves in the World, Saudi Arabia has been participating in the G20 summits since 2008. Vision 2030, which is the name of the changes happening in Saudi Arabia to develop its economy as well as the social lives of its people, is closely aligned with core G20 principles of achieving macroeconomic stability, sustainable development, women empowerment, enhanced human capital, and increased flow of trade and investment.

The Kingdom also has the spotlights for its attempts to form a major financial centers of the World, which is to be named "King Abdullah Financial City" [49].

Saudi Arabia will be the host of the 2020 summit, scheduled to occur on November 21 and 22, in Riyadh.

## **South Africa**

South Africa is the second largest economy in Africa after Nigeria and being the only country in the continent, it can be said that South Africa is a bridge between other African countries and G20 members [50].

Africa's main goal in G20, as well as every other global platform, is to seek help for the developmental challenges they face with and maintain and contributing to and improving the multilateral system.

Noting that Africa is a struggling region in the economical aspect as well, South Africa taking part in the G20 is crucial. G20's debt transparency and regionalisation of trade agreements encouragements are beneficial for South Africa [51].

## **South Korea**

Being a leader exporter of cars and electronic goods to the whole world, South Korea is a valuable member to the Group. It is known to be one of the fastest developing countries in the World with its highly technological and digitalized economy. The country spends a higher percentage of its GDP on research and development activities more than some big countries such as Germany, United Kingdom, or the United States of America does [52].

South Korea is the country which suffered less during the Great Recession and bounced back more quickly among other Asian countries. In fact, its real GDP declined only a single sequential quarterly during 2008 and 2009, which is seen as a remarkable success considering the global economic crisis [52]. There is even a phase as “Miracle of the Han River” which symbolizes South Korea’s rapid economic growth from being one of the poorest countries after the Korean War to being a powerful G20 Member [53].

The first G20 summit in the East was also held in Seoul, South Korea in 2010. This summit had the following four agenda items discussed: currency exchange rates, global financial safety nets, reform of international financial institutions, and development. This also known as the summit in which the Seoul Action Plan, which is a document containing sections on fossil fuel subsidies, climate change, and green growth, was adopted [54].

## **Turkey**

Being the 19th largest economy of the World, Turkey is one of the founding members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The country joined the “upper-middle class income group” in the 2000s and recognized as one of the countries that recovered well from the Great Recession [37]. Considering its geopolitical position, Turkey’s presence in the G20 is seen as “bridging function between Europe and Asia, as well as between the advanced industrial economies and emerging markets” [55].

Turkey’s 3 G20 principles are inclusiveness, implementation, and investment. Here, inclusiveness means the benefits of growth should be shared with both G20 and non-G20 countries while investment represents “quality investments” [56].

Currently, Turkey is the second G20 country having the highest inflation rate following Argentina, and the third country having the highest unemployment rate with 11% [57]. Additionally, Turkey is also known as the only G20 country that has not ratified the Paris Climate Change Agreement yet [58].

The 10th G20 Summit was held in Antalya, Turkey in 2015 including the agenda items such as current state of the global economy, development, climate change, sustainable growth, investment, trade, and energy [59].

## **United Kingdom**

United Kingdom is one of the most essential members of the G20 summits. It is also a member of the Group of Seven, which consists the 7 countries with greatest economies. Although United Kingdom is the last G7 country to bounce back from the Great Secession, with \$2.83 trillion GDP as of 2019, United Kingdom is currently the fifth largest economy in the world [60] [37]. Even though it's only the 21st largest country by population, UK holds a 2.4% share of global GDP [61] [62]. The Kingdom reduced its greenhouse gas emissions per capita by 40% since 1990, showing it is also committed to the decisions and action plans taken at the G20 summits [63].

United Kingdom also was the host of the 2009 G20 Summit which took place in London on April 2, 2009. This summit was the second official meeting of the Group and happened right as the countries began to recover from the global crisis. In this summit, the main focus areas of the Group were restore confidence, growth and jobs; repair and strengthen the financial system, promote global trade and investment, and build an inclusive and sustainable recovery for all [64].

## **United States of America**

Although the Great Recession affected the whole world, it originated from the United States as a result of the subprime mortgage crisis [65]. During these years, GDP of the States declined by 4.3% while the unemployment rate rose up to nearly 10 percent. United States of America is one of the founder countries of the G7 and also the country which organized the G20 Washington Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy in 2008 to address the problems arose from the Great Recession [66]. United States is the second economy at GDP rankings as of 2019, following China, and holds a share of 15.1% of the global economy [36].

US recently got many criticisms following its decision to withdraw from the Paris Climate Change Agreement, making it the only member of the Group that is not a signatory of the agreement. However, Donald Trump does not seem to take a step back in the near future.

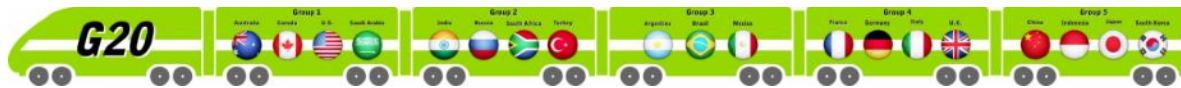
In almost every G20 summit, especially in those attended by Mr. Donald Trump, United States makes an important statement that is talked months after the summit. In the latest summit, Donald Trump reached an agreement with China's president Xi Jinping on resuming trade talks. Trump also stated that he would allow US companies to continue to sell Chinese tech giant Huawei even though he had threatened even more trade sanctions on China. This act was seen as a "significant concession" by resources [67].

Relative differences in inequality across nations have also seen while examining the case of globalization and the ratios of incomes with percentages. It has clearly seen that comparison of Low Income Person and High Income Person showed the huge economically difference with the analysis. So that it is too difficult to identify the median wage in the United States [86].

## 5. SUMMITS

G20 Summits, also known as the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy” are the name of the annual gatherings of the previously mentioned G20 countries in order to discuss about international economic cooperation. The first summit was held in 2008 in Washington, D.C during the Great Recession of 2008. Two summits each year were organized in both 2009 and 2010, afterwards they become one for every year [68].

Preparations for the summits are made by the host country of that year, which is the president country during the interval of December to the following November. For selecting the host country, a rotation system of groups of countries is used. According to this system, 19 countries of the G20 are divided into 5 groups which can be seen in Image 6.1. The 20th member of the G20, which is the European Union, is not included in any of the groups since it cannot be considered as a “country”. G20 decides on the president country from a different group every year since 2010 [69].



*Image 6.1: Groups of countries in G20 [70].*

Full list of the G20 summits so far are as follows [71]:

- Osaka Summit (June 2019)
- Buenos Aires Summit (November 2018)
- Hamburg Summit (July 2017)
- Hangzhou Summit (September 2016)
- Antalya Summit (November 2015)
- Brisbane Summit (November 2014)
- Saint-Petersburg Summit (September 2013)
- Los Cabos Summit (June 2012)
- Cannes Summit (November 2011)
- Seoul Summit (November 2010)
- Toronto Summit (June 2010)
- Pittsburgh Summit (September 2009)
- London Summit (April 2009)
- Washington D.C. Summit (November 2008)

## 5.1. Osaka Summit

The latest G20 Summit happened on 28&29 June, 2019 at the International Exhibition Center in Osaka. Members discussed the following eight themes to ensure global sustainable development:

*Global Economy:* Highlighting the main aim of the G20, which is to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth of the global economy, the importance of structural reforms was highlighted. Additionally, remarking that the changing demographic structures towards aging populations are a threat to economy, G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion has been endorsed [72]. This inclusion suggests that deep investigation of the problem, making the elder people's adaptation to the new technological world easier, supporting life-time financial planning, addressing the diverse needs of older people are the key actions to be taken [73].

*Trade and Investment:* Members introduced the G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy which was formed by the trade and economy ministers of the G20 countries in order to set the guidelines on the digitalization of the economy, and the threats and opportunities that might arise because of it. Importance of working in cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and also improving its functions is also highlighted [72].

*Innovation:* Continuous digitalization and increasing use of artificial intelligence made the term "big data management" very crucial in today's world. In order to operate the data effectively while also protecting and securing this data and rights of the humans', legal framework is needed. To foster public trust and confidence in AI technologies and fully realize their potential, members committed to a human-centered approach to AI, and welcomed the non-binding G20 AI Principles, drawn from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Recommendation on AI [72].

*Environment and Energy:* Noting that climate change remains to be one of the most important issues of G20 summits, members emphasized the importance of providing necessary financial resources and assistance to developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Although the United States withdrew from the Agreement due to "its disadvantages for American workers and taxpayers", they stated that they will remain committed to the development and deployment of advanced technologies to provide a cleaner environment [72].

Keeping in mind that transforming energy systems to more sustainable and low GHG emissions systems as soon as possible is important, the 3E+S (Energy Security, Economic Efficiency, and Environment + Safety) has been mentioned. Global energy security as one of the guiding principles for the transformation of energy systems, including resilience, safety and development of infrastructure and uninterrupted flow of energy from various sources, suppliers, and routes is also noted as important. International cooperation for energy access, affordability, efficiency, and storage has been called [72].

While endorsing the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter, the "Osaka Blue Ocean Vision" which aims to reduce marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 with the help of improved waste management and innovative solutions has been highlighted [72].

*Employment:* The need to identify possible policy priorities for adapting to demographic trends has been noted and Labour and Employment Ministers called to work together to exchange experiences and good practices with each other. Members stated that they would remain committed to promote decent work and reaffirm our commitment to take actions to eradicate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work, including through fostering sustainable global supply chains [72].

*Women's Empowerment:* The Brisbane Goal which aims to reduce the gap in labour force participation between men and women by 25 per cent by 2025 has been reaffirmed. Members agreed to take all the necessary actions in order to increase the women participation in labour, decrease the pay gap between men and women, and improve the working standards of women [72].

*Development:* Members stated that they were and would work towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and help the developing countries' efforts to advance progress towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in such areas as poverty eradication, quality infrastructure investment, gender equality, health, education, agriculture, environment, energy, and industrialization, using all means of implementation, such as the mobilization of private sector resources and capacity building assistance [72].

*Health:* Highlighting that they are committed to improving public health preparedness and response including strengthening their own core capacities and supporting capacities of other countries in compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005), Members agreed to support countries that were suffering from the current Ebola outbreak in Africa with both timely financial and technical assistance and with WHO helps for international responses to health emergencies. Commitment to eradicate polio as well as to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria has also been reaffirmed [72].

## **6.2. Buenos Aires Summit (November 2018)**

The 2018 Summit was held in Buenos Aires on November 30 and December 1, 2018. Main focus areas were future of work, infrastructure, access to food, and gender inequality. Main highlights in the declaration released after the meeting were [74]:

*Future of the Work:* It has been noted that new technologies were creating new job areas while diminishing some. Helping citizens to catch up with new trends and making this transition process easier for them through education and trainings is essential.

*Infrastructure:* Since it is a key driver of economic growth, more private capital usage in infrastructural investment (money spent on roads, energy, telecommunication, etc. of a city [75] should be encouraged.

*Gender Inequality:* While reaffirming their commitments to the "25x25 Commitment" which aims to reduce the gender gap in labour force by 25% by 2025, Members agreed to improve conditions for women in labour starting from the issues of parental leave and gender pay gap.



*Climate Change:* After the discussions on finding long-term solutions for low greenhouse gas emission, Members agreed to take actions regarding this matter and form their infrastructure decisions considering possible extreme weather events and disasters.

### **6.3. Hamburg Summit (July 2017)**

The 2017 Summit took place in Hamburg, Germany on July 7&8, 2017. The theme of the summit was “shaping an interconnected World” and for this purpose, some globally important issues that require unity of the member countries were discussed.

*Economic Growth:* Members endorsed the Hamburg Action Plan which aims economical growth through collaboration. In this plan, measures that would be taken by each country are explained in details in order to improve resilience in cases of economic shocks, to make the global financial structure better, and to strengthen the structural reform activities [76]. Members also agreed on completing the *Basel III International Regulatory Framework for Banks*.

*Digitalization:* Noting digital transformation is needed for economic growth, Members stated they were committed to connect all their citizens digitally by 2025. For this purpose, to ensure people’s trust in the sector, leaders agreed on the G20 Roadmap for Digitalization [77].

*Unemployment:* Realizing that although new technologies create new job fields, some also diminish. It is the governments’ responsibility to make this adaptation process smoother and easier for their people by raising awareness and promoting proper education. It is also important to keep the working standards high and care about worker health.

*Health Systems:* Possible health crises that might arise from immigrations and also the threat of polio has been highlighted in the summit. Understanding antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a growing threat to humankind, increasing the public awareness, infection prevention and control and improve the understanding of the issue of antimicrobials in the environment gained importance. Promoting access to affordable and quality antimicrobials, vaccines and diagnostics, including through efforts to preserve existing therapeutic options is crucial with the cooperation of OECD and WHO [77].

*Climate Change:* G20 members once again stated that they are committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and transforming to sustainable energy within terms of the G20 Principles on Energy Collaboration. United States’ withdrawal from the Paris Climate Change Agreement has also been discussed during the summit and U.S. stated that although they do not support the Agreement, they will continue to work closely with other countries to help them access and use fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently and help deploy renewable and other clean energy sources, given the importance of energy access and security in their nationally-determined contributions [77].

## **6. CURRENT AGENDA ITEMS OF G20**

### **6.1. Taxation**

Fight against tax avoidance, estimated to cause \$100 to \$240 billion dollars, is still one of the issues the G20 puts weight on. With every innovation, this challenge becomes more about keeping up with the digitalization of the economy. The difference here is that since digital economy relies mostly on intangible assets, the most seen one probability being data, identifying and determining contribution of these assets to the company is harder than normal companies [78].

Additionally, multinational companies artificially, yet legally, shifting profits to low-tax locations and exploiting gaps are still a problem to which there has not been a clear solution found yet. In order to prevent this, G20 worked on Global Tax Transparency Standards as well as the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Package and committed to helping especially developing countries to implement these procedures through technical assistance of the Group [79].

### **6.2. Sustainable Development**

Supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the main aim of the Group. Thus, the question on how to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals should be focused and discussed broadly.

One aspect of this issue is the sustainable food future and for this purpose, leaders try to find efficient ways to reduce the impacts of extreme weather caused by climate change on agriculture, aiming to make it more sustainable using natural resources efficiently. Additionally, preventing food loss and waste is also encouraged [80].

Leaders recognize the need to take immediate and efficient actions on the climate change problem, which gets even more crucial and threatening every second. Low greenhouse gas emission strategies and the Paris Climate Change Agreement are two of the most discussed topics for this purpose. However, encouraging countries to fully commit these plans is important, but not enough [80].

Since development cannot be done without proper education, providing education for all children, especially for girls, is an important step. In relation to this goal, women's economic empowerment and increased labour conditions for all workers are also highlighted during almost every summit. Increasing quality of education policies, especially the ones in developing countries, is also given importance [80].

Although there has been some actions taken about this issue, financing for investment in new and already existing infrastructure still seems to be lower than anticipated. G20 members tackle this issue by discussing ways to mobilize more private capital for this purpose, to integrate environmental and social considerations on the infrastructure [81].

Examination of the carbon dioxide emission governance has also been done as a staff of G20. Political stability and governmental effectiveness are the fundamental cases for the emission circumstances.

Behalf of the influencing countries from the situation; G20 countries are also interfere to come to the resolution remarks [87].

### **6.3. Digitalization**

The world being shifted into a more digital based and technological version with increasing innovation is a fact and setting guidelines in order to keep up with this transition is a challenge [82].

Achieving more sustainable, safe, inclusive and trustworthy society through digitalization is one of the main focuses of G20 summits. Lately, leaders recognized the Society 5.0 vision promoted by Japan for a society in which the physical world and the virtual world is integrated. Members stated that this digital society must be built on trust and transparency and accountability must be provided, since trust is one of the main concerns of people when it comes to artificial intelligence [82].

Aiming to make artificial intelligence more human-centered, it has been stated that laws, human rights, democratic values, diversity, fairness, privacy, data protection and internationally recognized labor rights should be considered when implementing AI technologies [82].

In spite of all the benefits of digitalization, it might increase unemployment if implemented poorly. To prevent this, citizens should be educated properly and governments should search for ways to make the transition into a digitalized world easier for their people. Some restrictions on the amount of AI should be used in different sectors may also be discussed [82].

### **6.4. Women's Empowerment**

Sustainable development cannot be reached without women's fully participation to work life and society. Recognizing this fact, gender equality and education of girls are and continue to be discussed during most of the G20 summits. Creating work environments and labor conditions that are suitable for both men and women, prohibiting the salary difference among men and women, and encouraging women's economic independence are the milestones of this agenda. As mentioned before, proper education and encouragement are crucial elements for these purposes.

Increasing long-term care and leave provisions, encouraging flexible hours and entrepreneurial work, and decrease gender segregation by occupation are the important aspects that should be considered [83].

### **6.5. Health Systems**

Strengthening health systems of countries, especially in African countries, has always been a priority in order to achieve development. G20 members, in cooperation with WHO, keep discussing and taking some actions regarding this agenda.

Universal health coverage, encouraging healthy aging, increasing immediate reaction to health emergencies, outcomes of poverty and weak health systems, and action on antimicrobial resistance are the highlights of G20 summits on the issue on health. Since changing demographics and increasing

trend of “anti-vaccine parents” might create some problems in the future, they should be taken into consideration as well.

## **7. FURTHER READING**

**G20 Leaders’ Declaration (Buenos Aires)** - [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/37247/buenos\\_aires\\_leaders\\_declaration.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/37247/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf)

**G20 Leaders’ Declaration (Hamburg)** - <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000271291.pdf>

**Hamburg Action Plan** - <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-hamburg-action-plan.html>

**G20 Hamburg Summit Digitalization Annex** - <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/170407-digitalization-annex1.html>

**G20 Leaders’ Declaration (Osaka)** - [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40124/final\\_g20\\_osaka\\_leaders\\_declaration.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40124/final_g20_osaka_leaders_declaration.pdf)

**G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion** - <https://www.gpfi.org/sites/gpfi/files/documents/>

[G20%20Fukuoka%20Policy%20Priorities%20on%20Aging%20and%20Financial%20Inclusion.pdf](https://www.gpfi.org/sites/gpfi/files/documents/G20%20Fukuoka%20Policy%20Priorities%20on%20Aging%20and%20Financial%20Inclusion.pdf)

**G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy** - <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000486596.pdf>

**G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment** - [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/international\\_policy/convention/g20/annex6\\_1.pdf](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/international_policy/convention/g20/annex6_1.pdf)

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