



भारत 2023 INDIA

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ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

# 2023 G20 New Delhi Update



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## Executive Summary

Since the adoption of the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, G20 Leaders have consistently recognized the key role of the G20 in contributing to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The G20's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been regularly reaffirmed and reviewed through annual updates and has been further complemented by identifying and implementing associated deliverables responding to the needs, lessons, opportunities and challenges that have emerged during the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. With the adoption of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, the G20 has once again demonstrated its continued and strong commitment to make progress towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The Development Working Group (DWG), as the coordinating body and policy resource for G20 actions towards developing countries and cross-cutting issues of sustainable development, has prepared the 2023 G20 New Delhi Update which presents the collective and concrete actions of the G20 in this regard. This Update is in pursuance of the 2023 G20 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs and the 2016 G20 Action Plan, and is in line with the G20 Modernised Accountability Framework.

Unfortunately, three years into what we hoped would be the 'decade of action' for achievement of the SDGs, with reversal of years of progress on SDGs, we still face the challenge of recovery. The challenges and crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and land degradation, environmental degradation and pollution, learning crisis, economic slowdown, rising debt vulnerability, growing poverty and inequality including gender inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition, step back in access to health, energy insecurity and volatility in energy markets, global supply chain disruptions, and disasters, are threatening the long-term livelihoods and wellbeing of millions thereby hindering progress in achieving the SDGs by 2030.

In this context, under the theme of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future', the Indian G20 Presidency has promoted inclusive, ambitious and action-oriented strategies to accelerate progress towards the SDGs while contributing to key international frameworks. The first section of the 2023 New Delhi Update presents the Indian Presidency's reflections on collective and concrete actions implemented by the Finance and Sherpa Tracks to enable the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of its SDGs.

Reiterating the universality, indivisibility, and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, the Indian Presidency put sustainable development at the centre of the international cooperation agenda. India's priorities for its Presidency reflected the aspirations of the Global South and ways and means to strengthen the interlinkages between development, climate and environment. India envisioned a green development pact for a sustainable future to protect the planet as "One Earth" while meeting basic needs of the people. The Presidency engaged with multiple stakeholders at all levels and focused on maximising synergies and minimising trade-offs between internationally agreed agendas as "One Family". It prioritised addressing developmental challenges by reinvigorating a more inclusive multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda and reform of the international financial architecture, women-led development and data for development, highlighting the importance of inclusive growth for "One Future".



The second section of the 2023 G20 New Delhi Update provides details of the progress achieved in advancing the G20 development commitments made by G20 leaders during previous Summits. The status of each commitment is determined through an assessment of the progress update, provided by past presidencies and relevant international organisations. The 2023 G20 New Delhi Update reviews 34 ongoing G20 development commitments, of which two are assessed as being “completed”, 31 are assessed as being “on track”, and one commitment recorded as “no update received”.

The Indian G20 Presidency's commitment to enhance the visibility, credibility and continuity of the G20's actions for development for accountability is exemplified in the 2023 G20 New Delhi Update. Recognising the collective responsibility of the G20 to bring SDG progress on track and ensure that no one is left behind, the Update reflects the G20's ambition and resolve to realising the SDGs through collaborative actions, sector-specific strategies, and recording progress made in achieving active development commitments.

### **For The Planet, People, Peace and Prosperity**

For reflection of member's position on the current geopolitical tension, this document will refer to the 2023 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration.



# SECTION 1



## SECTION 1: NEW DELHI UPDATE ON THE 2023 G20 ACTION PLAN TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE 2016 G20 ACTION PLAN ON THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### 1.1 Introduction

Under the theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth-One Family-One Future', India's G20 Presidency worked towards further mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in G20, especially in light of growing evidence of reversals in SDG progress that have become apparent in recent years.

The unparalleled multidimensional crises and challenges are impacting people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership and have reversed years of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These include, but are not limited to, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and land degradation, environmental degradation and pollution, learning crisis, economic slowdown, rising debt vulnerability, growing poverty and inequality including gender inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition, step back in access to health, energy insecurity and volatility in energy markets, global supply chain disruptions, and disasters. These challenges and crises are threatening the long-term livelihoods and wellbeing of millions, thereby hindering progress in achieving the SDGs by 2030. At the midway point to 2030, the global progress on SDGs is off-track with only 12 percent of the targets on track. The Sustainable Development Goals Report Special Edition, 2023 by United Nations highlights: "A preliminary assessment of the roughly 140 targets with data show only about 12% are on track; close to half, though showing progress, are moderately or severely off track and some 30% have either seen no movement or regressed below the 2015 baseline."<sup>1</sup>

Emerging and persistent challenges have disproportionately affected developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS, leaving them with limited resources and capacities to achieve the SDGs. The World Investment Report 2014 by UNCTAD presented the first comprehensive assessment of investment needs associated with the SDGs. That report showed a \$2.5 trillion annual investment gap in developing countries. Today, at the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that figure has risen to \$4 trillion per year.<sup>2</sup> The multiple and interlinked challenges and crises facing the 2030 Agenda have demonstrated the need for stepping up efforts, maximizing synergies and minimizing trade-offs as we make progress on the internationally agreed agendas and various transitions they entail.

The world needs ambitious, concrete, and collective G20 actions to create opportunities for all and address structural vulnerabilities and imbalances, especially those faced by developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, The Sustainable Development Goals Report Special Edition, 2023 (page 4)

<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2023





## 1.2 G20's Priorities and Contribution to the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs during Indian Presidency

### 1.2.1 Overview

The Indian G20 Presidency took place at the midpoint of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and offered a unique opportunity for reflecting on the progress and impact, and guiding the future direction of the G20 to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

Developing countries are crucial stakeholders if the world is to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve its SDGs. Taking into account the expectations of developing countries around the world towards the G20, India put forward an ambitious agenda for the G20 this year with sustainable development at the core. India worked with all G20 partners in finding pragmatic solutions for the multidimensional crises and challenges that the world faces.

In this context, India's G20 Presidency introduced priorities with a particular focus on developing countries which include Strong, Sustainable, Balanced, and Inclusive Growth; Accelerating Progress on SDGs; Green Development Pact for a Sustainable Future; Multilateral Institutions for the 21st Century; Technological Transformation and Digital Public Infrastructure; International Taxation, Gender Equality and Empowering All Women and Girls; Financial Sector Issues; Countering Terrorism and Money Laundering; Creating a More Inclusive World.

India's Presidency also introduced a new Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. Further, valuable recommendations were also made by Startup 20 and G20 Chief Science Advisors Roundtable.

The G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, adopted by the G20 Development Ministers in Varanasi in June 2023, is a multi-year living document, guiding the future direction of the G20 to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Upholding and building on the 2016 Action Plan, its associated deliverables, and its subsequent updates, the 2023 Action Plan aims to promote collective actions for transformative transitions in order to accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, and for achieving inclusive and sustainable development for all.

The G20 High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development encompasses development, environment and climate goals while strengthening the interlinkages between them. It builds on sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption and production patterns as noted or recognised in multilateral documents including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs especially SDG 12, the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, and documents from other G20 Presidencies.

The Development Working Group (DWG) continues to carry out its mandate of being the coordinating body and policy resource for sustainable development across the G20. This mandate comes with the responsibility to conduct an annual progress report on collective and concrete actions undertaken by each G20 Presidency, through the deliverables of various work streams that contribute to the achievement of SDGs.

Accordingly, the DWG presents this '2023 G20 New Delhi Update', the annual accountability document with its first section dedicated to the contributions made by the G20 to accelerate the





achievement of SDGs during India's G20 Presidency.

## 1.2.2 Major priorities and contributions of 2023

1. The G20 Ministers responsible for Development met on 12 June 2023 in Varanasi and strongly reaffirmed their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of its SDGs, while leaving no one behind. They also committed to put sustainable development at the centre of the international cooperation agenda. They endorsed the work done by the Development Working Group and inter-alia unanimously adopted the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs and the G20 High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. The G20 2023 Action Plan focuses on actions in the areas that would have a transformative impact on accelerating progress towards achievement of all SDGs – including digital transformation; gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and implementing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind.

2. Reaffirming their commitment to the universality, indivisibility, and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, the Development Ministers committed to advance existing and new G20 collective actions that will contribute to bring on track and accelerate progress towards timely, full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of its SDGs and enable the provision of global public goods; to work together to end poverty and inequality, in all its forms and dimensions and including through social protection, for resilient economy and strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth and to support our collective future by fostering green and blue economy/ocean-based economy, halting and reversing biodiversity loss, and sustainably managing natural resources. They also called for ambitious, concrete, and collective G20 actions to create opportunities for all and address structural vulnerabilities and imbalances, especially those faced by developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS.

3. The Development Ministers acknowledged the SDGs' financing gap, and reaffirmed that addressing the growing debt vulnerabilities, removing bottlenecks faced by developing countries in availing financing and resource mobilization from all sources—public and private, domestic and international, including innovative financing mechanisms such as blended finance, de-risking instruments and other sustainability-related financial instruments—are crucial for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of its SDGs. They called for enhancing international cooperation, strengthening and evolving of multilateral development banks given the scope and complexity of transboundary challenges, and enhancing partnerships with international and regional organizations, including IFIs, MDBs and regional banks, financial institutions and the private sector, to scale up long-term, affordable, accessible, sustainable, and inclusive financing, including concessional financing needed to achieve sustainable development, especially of the developing countries. The G20 calls upon the developed countries to fully deliver on their respective ODA commitments that complements and encourages development financing from all other sources including domestic and private sources. G20 reaffirms the importance of promoting development finance respecting the applicable finance related principles, while noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability.

4. Recognizing that digital transformation and data advances are important instruments that can help advance, support and accelerate the achievement of many of the SDGs the Development Ministers encouraged promoting digital technologies and equal access to affordable connectivity



and technology devices; narrowing the digital divide between and within countries, as well as the gender digital divide and data divide; enhancing digital inclusion through literacy, vocational skills and competency development programmes; encouraging digital solutions, products and tools produced by women and youth; supporting capacity building in developing countries to enable them to harness data for development, including through investments in the digital economy, and digital infrastructure; and enhancing international collaboration to promote inclusive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory digital transformation, while addressing the challenges and risks linked to it.

5. They will strive, among others, for a socio-ecological and gender-responsive digital transformation that focuses on people's needs and rights including protection of personal data especially for children, that will help shape digitalization in a sustainable manner while supporting technical solutions that are based on users' freely given, specific, and informed consent.

6. The 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress towards the SDGs notes that collective efforts for tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, combating desertification and land degradation, pollution, need to be undertaken in line with other urgent priorities such as health, reduction of poverty and inequalities, providing quality education, WASH, decent jobs, economic growth, disaster risk reduction, sustainable and resilient agriculture and inclusive food systems, food security and nutrition including food loss and waste reduction and circular economy approaches to support transitions towards sustainable development pathways.

7. It also reiterated G20s support for a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable, multilateral agriculture trading system with the WTO at its core.

8. The 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress towards the SDGs also noted that enabling environments at all levels and by all actors, including at international level, need to be strengthened in order to ensure that all countries, especially developing countries' transition to a sustainable future are orderly and in-line with the 2030 Agenda. The 2023 Action Plan stressed that the development, adoption, and diffusion of technology, financing, capacity building, and other resources need to be scaled-up alongside mitigation ambition for such transitions. It also highlighted that strengthening institutional capacity and long-term policy support is required for planning and implementation of the various transitions in developing countries, and achieving global net zero GHG emissions / carbon neutrality by or around mid-century, taking note of different approaches and the time frames.

9. The G20 2023 Action Plan called for a paradigm shift in the role of women by recognizing all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions as active members of society and positive agents of change to ensure women's full, equal, effective, and meaningful participation as decision makers for addressing global challenges effectively, decisively, and inclusively, and lead development planning and implementation.

10. Acknowledging that the achievement of sustainable development will not be possible without gender equality and given that women and girls continue to be denied their rights and equal opportunities, the Development Ministers committed to policies and initiatives that will enable all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions irrespective of age, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (i) to live free from all forms of gender-based violence and abuse; (ii) to ensure equal access to quality and safe education, economic, digital and health resources, and social protection; (iii) to equally distribute care work; promote investment in the



availability and accessibility of affordable care infrastructure; and address the unequal distribution in unpaid care and domestic work; (iv) to provide equal opportunities for education, skills training, nutrition, decent work and enable them to take up leadership and other decision-making roles at all levels, including in climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and disaster risk reduction; (v) to combat harmful gender norms and stereotypes; and (vi) to support women's rights organizations as one of the important pathways to advance gender equality and sustainable development, and in this context reaffirmed the importance of collecting, analysing and disseminating disaggregated data to develop and strengthen evidence-based public policies and programmes in order to leave no one behind.

11. The Development Ministers reiterated their unwavering commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism and global solidarity as the best way for the world to effectively address, overcome and recover from the current and other pressing global crises and challenges, and emphasised the need for greater collaboration, partnerships and contributions of all partners and stakeholders, including that of the civil society, the private sector and academia, among others, and in this regard underlined the importance of international partnerships with partner countries, the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, while emphasizing the need for enhancing North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation.

12. The Development Ministers recognised that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's limited natural resources, and committed to strengthen G20's efforts in building an integrated approach for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions—economic, social and environmental—in a balanced and integrated manner. They encouraged national governments including local and regional governments, international organizations, the private sector and other non-state actors, and individuals to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, including and amongst others by embracing a lifestyles for sustainable development to strengthen international cooperation and partnerships, for sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices and mobilizing adequate, affordable, accessible financing from all sources.

13. Further, in order to recommit to achieving SDGs, the G20 Leaders highlighted the crucial role of tourism as a means for sustainable socioeconomic development and economic prosperity, and took note of the Goa Roadmap for Tourism as one of the vehicles for achieving the SDGs. They also noted the launch of "Travel for LiFE" and support the development of smart destinations that are responsible and sustainable.

14. They recognized the need for tourism policies to advance sustainability in infrastructure and operations; create decent and sustainable jobs; mainstream climate action to reduce emissions and encourage circular approaches; support biodiversity conservation and environment and climate friendly tourism; protect, empower and engage local residents and vulnerable groups , such as youth, women, local communities and Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities in tourism development and advance visitors' action for sustainable tourism in the spirit of the Travel for LiFE.

15. They also welcomed the Goa Roadmap for Tourism as a vehicle for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The establishment of a G20 Tourism online platform of good practices on progressing the SDGs was suggested as a tool.

16. The G20 Agriculture Ministers met on 16-17 June 2023 in Hyderabad. They committed to food security and nutrition for all, through the development of inclusive, resilient, and sustainable



agriculture and food systems; and endorsed the Deccan High Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023.

17. The Agriculture Ministers stressed the importance of diverse, safe, and sustainably produced nutritious food to improve food security and nutrition.

18. The Agriculture Ministers encouraged initiatives to promote innovations in crop development, production and consumption patterns including climate-resilient, nutritious, locally adapted, Indigenous and underutilised grains. Emphasizing the significance of research and development to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, they encourage efforts to strengthen research cooperation on climate-resilient and nutritious grains such as millets, quinoa, sorghum and other traditional crops including rice, wheat and maize.

19. They underlined that achieving overall nutrient adequacy should first and foremost be based on the consumption of a variety of foods. They also took note that biofortification can be an effective way of improving nutrition. In this regard, they encourage research on the biofortification of crops. They commit to continue to build the evidence base and where relevant, disseminate information on biofortified crop varieties to farmers and improve outreach to consumers, particularly in low-income contexts.

20. They acknowledged the important contributions of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) initiative and the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEOGLAM) to enhance agricultural market transparency and support coordinated policy responses for food security and nutrition. They reaffirmed their commitment to support strengthening of AMIS and GEOGLAM for greater transparency to avoid the negative impact of food price volatility. They support AMIS's work including on fertilizers and its further expansion to include vegetable oils and call to establish closer collaboration with early warning systems. They re-confirmed their commitment to actively support AMIS by providing the necessary data and resources as well as broadening the donor base.

21. The Agriculture Ministers resolved to collaborate in areas such as climate-resilient technologies, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches and foster better dissemination of existing traditional and local knowledge for sustainable agriculture. They emphasized the importance of climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture to enhance food security. They recognized the need for adequate public and private financing of digital infrastructure to help drive innovations in agriculture using emerging digital technologies. They emphasised the need to create an enabling environment for transformation towards climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and food systems by supporting policies to promote innovation and encourage responsible investments, mobilising finance from all sources, appropriately incentivizing farmers in line with WTO obligations for sustainable practices and ecosystem services to enhance environmental and economic outcomes. They acknowledged the significant role of smallholder farmers, family farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples as applicable, and other underrepresented groups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in making the agriculture value chains resilient and sustainable. They will promote inclusive and diverse approaches to empower and integrate these groups into agriculture and food value chains, address gender inequalities and achieve economies of scale by programmes such as forming and strengthening farmers' organisations, agriculture-based women self-help groups and participation of youth as entrepreneurs.



22. The Ministers reaffirmed the significance of strengthening a rules-based, open, predictable, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive, equitable and sustainable multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core to enhance market predictability, increase business confidence, and allow agri-food trade to flow so as to contribute to food security and nutrition. They further recognised the value of such a system to help mitigate price volatility caused by supply shocks and gives consumers more options. They reaffirmed the importance of progress achieved in the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12) and reiterate the commitments taken under the MC12 “Declaration on the Emergency Response to Food Insecurity”, which emphasizes the need to take concrete steps to facilitate trade and improve the functioning and long-term resilience of global markets for food and agriculture, and underline, among other things, the importance of not imposing export prohibitions or restrictions in a manner inconsistent with relevant WTO provisions.

23. The Deccan High Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023 also state to facilitate open, fair, predictable and rules-based agriculture and food trade, avoid export restrictions and reduce market distortions, in accordance with relevant WTO rules.

24. The Agriculture Ministers recognized that sustainable agriculture and food production, food security programs and international trade are critical for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda towards achieving the SDGs, especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food. In this regard, they expressed support for developing countries to enhance their capacity for sustainable food production, storage, marketing and loss reduction; noted that food and cash-based nutrition safety-net programs can contribute to increase purchasing power, relieve deprivation and improve nutritional status; and to share best practices and experiences with each other.

25. In order to achieve SDG 12.3, the Ministers committed to prioritise reduction in food loss and waste. To reduce food loss and waste along production and supply chains, they encouraged collaboration across stakeholders (farmers, governments, private sector, civil society, academia and development partners) and support smallholder farmers through training, enhanced access to finance and improved market linkages.

26. Further, G20 Leaders encouraged efforts to strengthen research cooperation on climate-resilient and nutritious grains such as millets, quinoa, sorghum, and other traditional crops including rice, wheat and maize. They welcomed the outcomes from the G20 members engagement in the 12th G20 Meeting of Agriculture Chief Scientists (MACS).

27. The G20 Education Ministers met on 22 June 2023 in Pune and reaffirmed the critical role of quality education and training as an enabler for human dignity and empowerment; equity, equality, and inclusiveness; sustainable and socio-economic growth; active citizenship, prosperity, peace, and well-being. They also recognized the importance of investment in supporting human capital development for transforming our education systems and responding to the challenges of the 21st century.

28. As part of their commitment to support the achievement of SDG 4 (Quality Education), they reaffirmed the role of schools, in particular, and the necessity for increasing the enrolment and retention of all learners, especially the most vulnerable. They reaffirmed the need for immediate and collective action to ensure that all learners acquire foundational learning so that, by 2030, the percentage of children, particularly girls and children with disabilities, not able to read and





understand a simple text and do simple math by grade 2 or 3 is reduced substantially.

29. The Education Ministers will strive to increase access to affordable, equitable, quality early learning environments that are inclusive, safe and gender sensitive. They recognised the need to address the health, nutritional and socio-emotional well-being of every learner, and to support their holistic development.

30. They reaffirmed the transformative potential of digital technologies as an enabler for context appropriate, inclusive, equitable and accessible quality education and training and as a tool to support face-to-face education. They recognized the need to work collectively to develop technology ecosystems and learning resources, including in local languages, wherever applicable, that are affordable and easily accessible. They emphasized the importance of enabling life-long learning with flexible and evolving career pathways focused on skilling, reskilling, and upskilling especially for vulnerable and under-represented groups; transition between academic and vocational education and training and vice versa; recognition of prior learning as well as alternative credentials; accrediting skills, work experiences and knowledge throughout life, beyond formal education.

31. The Education Ministers aimed to promote collaborations among higher education institutions in G20 member states and invited countries to facilitate joint academic and research initiatives in education and training. They recognized the contributing role of digital transformations, advancing the empowerment of women and girls, supporting a sustainable transition to a green economy, Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and lifestyles as accelerators that can advance the progress towards achieving the SDGs.

32. The G20 Environment and Climate Ministers, met on 28 July 2023 in Chennai and re-emphasised the importance of achieving the objectives of the three Rio Conventions, and urgently accelerate our actions to address environmental crises and challenges including climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, desertification, deforestation, water quality / availability / accessibility, land and ocean degradation, and to mainstream and scale up complementarities in this regard.

33. Recognizing that the prosperity and well-being of present and future generations depend on our current development choices and actions, the Environment and Climate Ministers resolved to pursue environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, recognizing their commitments and objectives, inter alia to achieve: the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs; the goals of the Paris Agreement; the 2030 mission of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature; land degradation neutrality by 2030, as well as to address pollution through appropriate tailored action; and targets in relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and in this context determined to avoid siloed actions.

34. The Environment and Climate Ministers acknowledged the urgent need to strengthen policies and mobilize financing, from all sources in a predictable, adequate and timely manner to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation including significantly increasing support for developing countries, and work together on scientific knowledge-sharing, raising awareness, and capacity building.

35. The Environment and Climate Ministers, mindful of their leadership role, reaffirmed their steadfast commitments, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and its temperature goal, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective

capabilities in light of different national circumstances. They highlighted the importance of ambitious action on all pillars of the Paris Agreement taking into account the best available science.

36. They noted with concern that global ambition and implementation to address climate change remain insufficient to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The Ministers welcomed the contributions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and recognized the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking and encouraged its use to inform national climate policies and action plans, as appropriate.

37. The Environment and Climate Ministers acknowledged that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5°C compared with 2°C and reiterated their resolve to pursue further efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. Further, they will strive to implement, as appropriate, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches for mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 and the contributions of working group II to the IPCC 6th Assessment Report. They stressed that urgent, meaningful and effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive, while minimizing negative and maximizing positive social or economic impacts and enhance the co-benefits that may arise from such action.

38. The Ministers will play their part fully in implementing the Sharm El Sheikh Implementation Plan and the relevant outcomes of previous COPs and CMAs. They urge all countries that have not yet aligned their NDCs with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary, by the end of 2023. The Environment and Climate Ministers recalled the nationally determined nature of NDCs and Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement, which provides that “Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.” In this context, they commended the countries which have done so already and encouraged others to do the same in the upcoming NDC cycle(s), in the light of different national circumstances. They stressed the importance of the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which has the potential to enhance climate actions, and recognize the need to ensure the environmental integrity of carbon markets and for capacity building, in particular in developing countries for its implementation. They further welcomed the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (MWP), decided at COP 27, focusing in 2023, on the topic of accelerating just energy transition. They look forward to meaningful and constructive engagement in the MWP towards increasing ambition and implementation while reiterating the nationally determined nature of NDCs as per Decision 4/CMA.4. They also welcome the submission of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement by several countries.

39. The Environment and Climate Ministers underlined the importance of enhancing action and support towards achieving the global goal on adaptation (GGA) as established by the Paris Agreement and welcome the progress made under the Glasgow - Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on GGA towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing





vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement. They also stressed the need to advance all adaptation actions including through the effective implementation of long-term, large-scale, and locally-led approaches. They further urged CMA5 to deliver a framework towards the achievement of the global goal on adaptation.

40. They also committed to work to successfully implement the decision at COP27 on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

41. The Environment and Climate Ministers stressed the importance of means of implementation support to developing countries, as critical enablers for urgent climate action required in a warming world. They recalled and reaffirmed the commitment made by developed countries to the goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion climate finance per year by 2020, and annually through 2025, to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation. Developed country-contributors expect this goal to be met for the first time in 2023. The Ministers noted that some parties have submitted biennial update reports and encourage others to report transparently on their implementation efforts in a timely manner. In this context, they highlighted the importance of financial support to developing countries for preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and encouraged among others the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to provide such support in a timely manner.

42. The Environment and Climate Ministers acknowledged the continued importance of public, grant based and concessional finance, and highlighted the need to deploy a wide variety of sources, instruments, policy levers and channels that are fit for purpose to address the increasing scale of climate finance and investment needs, particularly in developing countries. They further called for accelerated, adequate and additional mobilization of climate finance from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), International Financing Institutions (IFIs), private sector, and other sources to enable climate action. They also look forward to the forthcoming Sharm El-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2.1c, of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, in 2023

43. Environment and Climate Ministers welcomed the adoption of the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) at CBD COP-15 in December 2022. They are seriously concerned by the worldwide deterioration of biodiversity at rates unprecedented in human history and are thus committed to the swift and full implementation of all the goals and targets of the KMGBF and will take urgent actions, in order to achieve its 2030 mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and its 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

44. The G20 parties to the CBD committed to revise, update and submit their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in alignment with the KMGBF and its goals and targets or communicate, in advance of the full submission of NBSAPs, national targets reflecting, as applicable, all the goals and targets of the KMGBF, by the 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2024 and call on others to do the same, recognizing that the goals and targets of the Framework are global in nature and that each Party will contribute towards their attainment in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities.



45. They reiterated, in line with the KMGBF, the commitments, by 2030, to ensure that at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration and to ensure and enable that at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, and urge others to do the same.

46. They recall the KMGBF commitment and related CBD COP 15 decisions to take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures at all levels, as appropriate, and in line with applicable international access and benefit sharing instruments, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from the digital sequence information on these resources. They reaffirmed the need to quick-start and sustain resource mobilization as well as scale up and align resources for the implementation of the Framework. They reiterated their commitment to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public, and private resources, in accordance, for those G20 members party to the CBD, with Article 20 of the CBD. They encouraged non-G20 members as well as other entities to also contribute to this work, in order to make sure, that the KMGBF financing goals and targets are achieved.

47. They will enhance their efforts and cooperation to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality, as set out in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.3, and the related focus of the strategic framework of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

48. They will scale up efforts to protect, conserve, sustainably use, and sustainably manage and restore all ecosystems and they recognize that the destruction of peatlands, mangroves, coral reefs, grasslands, forests, and other ecosystems contribute to climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation. They will also scale up efforts to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and combat deforestation, desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as restoring degraded land to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030. They reiterated their commitment to reduce degraded land and enhance coral reefs conservation and restoration as stated under Saudi Arabia Presidency in 2020, and commend the recent efforts of G20 members in the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests and effectively tackling deforestation, addressing their environmental, social and economic dimensions.

49. The Environment and Climate Ministers acknowledged the importance of restoring, where feasible and appropriate, forest-fire / wildfire impacted areas and mining degraded lands, to contribute to achieving, among others, relevant SDGs, the KMGBF, the UNCCD Strategic Framework and, on a voluntary basis, G20 targets, including through nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches. They also committed to enhance action to achieve SDG 6 and the water-related goals of the 2030 Agenda and to consider with appreciation the initiative of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework.

50. They restated their support for the G20 Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats (G20 Global Land Initiative) and recognized its contribution to the G20 ambition to achieve a 50 per cent reduction of degraded land by 2040, on a voluntary basis, building on the work of the past presidencies including Saudi Arabia, Italy and Indonesia.



51. They welcomed the adoption of the new international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) and called on all countries for its early entry into force and implementation.

52. The Environment and Climate Ministers will accelerate efforts to protect, conserve, restore, and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources for sustainable development as reflected in SDG 14.

53. They reiterated, in line with the KMGBF, the commitments, by 2030, to ensure that at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration and to ensure and enable that at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, and urge others to do the same. They also commit to address the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services in line with the KMGBF. They committed to reducing pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and 13 ecosystem functions and services.

54. They recalled the KMGBF commitment to mainstream and ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values across all sectors and policies, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows by 2030.

55. Those G20 members party to the CBD also reiterated their commitment to identify incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity by 2025 and to eliminate, phase out or reform them in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least USD 500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

56. They recalled the specific challenges faced by developing countries and are dedicated to strengthen capacity-building and development, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework. G20 Parties to the CBD are also dedicated to strengthen access to and transfer of technology, as specified in Target 20 of the KMGBF.

57. In the context of the International Seabed Authority (ISA), they committed to engage in the development of a clear, robust and effective regulatory framework on deep seabed mineral exploitation that ensures effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from such activities, as required under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, taking into account ISA Council decision ISBA/28/C/24.

58. They are determined to end plastic pollution, and in this context, they welcome the Resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.14 adopted in March 2022 which established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. They further commit to play a constructive and inclusive role in the negotiations, with the ambition of completing the work by the end of 2024.



59. They are determined to step up their efforts to prevent and combat crimes that affect the marine environment, to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and eliminate destructive fishing methods in accordance with international law.
60. Further the Environment and Climate Ministers adopted the “Chennai High Level Principles for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue / Ocean-based Economy”, that may be implemented by the G20 members on a voluntary basis, based on national circumstances and priorities.
61. The Environment and Climate Ministers noted with concern the increasing water stress and declining water quality globally, including increased drought and flood events, due to the impacts of climate change, unsustainable water resource management, unsustainable demand, ecosystem degradation, pollution, and the risks they pose to equitable and sustainable access to water. They committed to enhance action to achieve SDG 6 and the water-related goals of the 2030 Agenda and to consider with appreciation the initiative of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework. They will take action to prevent the unsustainable consumption of water resources, and implement sustainable and integrated water resource management.
62. They stress the importance of enhancing global cooperation on water and intersectoral action and welcome the deliberations at the UN 2023 Water Conference.
63. The Environment and Climate Ministers noted the importance of the transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change, as noted in the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, pollution, desertification, and biodiversity loss in line with KMGBF. They stressed the importance of achieving SDG 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production. They noted with appreciation the G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development.
64. They acknowledged that resource efficiency and circular economy are important tools available for the achievement of sustainable development and that they can contribute significantly to sustainable consumption and production as well as to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and pollution. They also recognized the need of supporting developing countries in strengthening their capacity to enhance environmentally sound waste management.
65. The Ministers restated their commitment to substantially reduce waste generation through prevention and where not possible, reduction, recycling and reuse by 2030 inter alia by applying the waste hierarchy and preventing illegal cross-border traffic of waste. In this context, they noted the opportunities provided by zero-waste initiatives, in line with the UN General Assembly Resolution 77/161.
66. The Environment and Climate Ministers thanked the Indian Presidency for its efforts in launching the industry-led Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC) to promote resource efficiency and circular economy in industry.
67. The G20 Energy Ministers met on 22 July 2023 in Goa with the aim to share, collaborate and build on the sense of responsibility and solidarity amongst the G20 members in accelerating the clean, sustainable, just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions, following various pathways, as a means of enabling secure, sustainable, equitable, shared and inclusive growth.
68. They firmly believe that energy security, energy access, market stability, and energy affordability need to be advanced simultaneously while advancing energy transitions, in pursuit of



economic growth and prosperity, and ensuring access to modern energy for all, leaving no one behind. They also recognized the urgent need for advancing energy transitions, through various pathways, for contributing towards achieving our SDGs as well as global net zero green-house gas emissions / carbon neutrality by or around mid-century. The Energy Ministers, mindful of their leadership role, they reaffirmed their steadfast commitments, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and its temperature goal, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances. They also took into account the best available science, circular approaches, socioeconomic, economic, technological, market developments and promoting the most efficient solutions.

69. The Energy Ministers aimed to support acceleration of production, utilisation, as well as development of transparent and resilient global markets for hydrogen produced from zero and low emission technologies and its derivatives such as ammonia by developing voluntary and mutually agreed harmonizing standards as well as mutually recognized, and interoperable certification schemes. To realise this, the Energy Ministers affirmed to the “G20 High-Level Voluntary Principles on Hydrogen” to build a sustainable and equitable global hydrogen ecosystem that benefits all nations. They recognised that cooperation among G20 members would be crucial to accelerate technology development and large-scale deployment of hydrogen and its derivatives such as ammonia, while reducing costs. In this regard, they also noted the Presidency’s initiative to establish ‘Green Hydrogen Innovation Centre’ steered by ISA.

70. The Energy Ministers recognised the potential opportunity of working together for further deployment and development of sustainable biofuels as one of the options, for advancing the energy transitions. They supported international cooperation on sustainable biofuels and bioenergy, as well as on innovative technologies for sector coupling. They further supported the role of bioenergy and biofuels among the 4Rs framework (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Remove) in realizing the energy transitions. They took note of the Presidency’s initiative to establish a ‘Global Biofuels Alliance’. They intend to work to facilitate, inter alia, cooperation, on a voluntary basis, in intensifying the use of sustainable biofuels through strengthening collaboration between producers, consumers & interested countries, bolstering biofuels markets and encouraging the development of standards in the sector, emphasizing adherence to sustainability principles, strengthening markets, facilitating sustainable global biofuels trade, development of concrete policy lesson-sharing and establishing provisions of technical support in collaboration with international biofuels organizations.

71. The Energy Ministers stressed upon expediting the voluntary transfer on mutually agreed terms/and/or/co-development and adoption of clean, sustainable and low carbon/emission energy technologies, which are often capital-intensive and necessitating low-cost financing from various sources. G20 will work towards facilitating access to low-cost finance for existing as well as new and emerging clean and sustainable energy technologies for supporting the energy transitions. They noted the report on “Low-cost Financing for the Energy Transition” prepared under the Indian Presidency and its estimation that the world needs an annual investment of over USD 4 trillion, with a high share of renewable energy in the primary energy mix. They reiterated that access to low-cost financing, particularly for developing countries, is pivotal for accelerating the efforts towards energy transitions while ensuring energy access, energy security, affordability. and market stability.

72. To ensure accelerated energy transitions, they recognize the need for international financial institutions and multilateral development banks to enhance and develop new mechanisms





and products to promote access to low-cost financing in line with their mandates and governance framework as well as to scale up the mobilization of private finance for this purpose. They recognised the importance of increasing finance from a variety of sources including public and private, bilateral and multilateral arrangements. They aim to share best practices, risk mitigation strategies, and foster international cooperation for low-cost financing solutions. In this context, they noted the "Voluntary Action Plan for Lowering the cost of Finance for Energy Transitions" prepared by the Indian Presidency.

73. They highlighted that access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is a moral imperative and a basic human need. They intend to expand on the achievements of previous G20 Presidencies and prioritize and take actions to pursue our shared objectives of attaining SDG7 targets through enhancing international cooperation and investment in technologies and accelerating progress on clean cooking, electricity access and eradicating energy poverty. They committed to provide support for all sections of society to ensure that no one is left behind.

74. They further recognized the role of grid interconnections, resilient energy infrastructure and regional/cross-border power systems integration, where applicable, in enhancing energy security, fostering economic growth, and facilitating universal energy access for all, in affordable, reliable and sustainable manner. In particular, they recognized that expanded and modernized electricity networks will be essential to scale up the deployment of zero and low emission technologies including renewables. Also, the countries that opt to use civil nuclear energy reaffirmed its role in providing clean energy contributing to GHG emissions reduction, achieving SDG 7 goal and energy security, ensuring safety and resilient infrastructure and contributing to baseload power and grid flexibility along with nonelectrical applications such as industrial heating and hydrogen production.

75. The Energy Ministers acknowledged the role of energy efficiency and energy savings, as the "first fuel" and the importance of national energy efficiency and energy savings policies in not only driving the energy transitions, but also contributing to sustainable job creation, reducing energy cost for households, and ensuring energy security. They strive to strengthen global efforts on energy efficiency through international engagements such as the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP), Energy Efficiency Hub, Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), among others, for sharing best practices, voluntary and mutually agreed knowledge sharing and technology transfer / co-development, promoting circular approaches, and will focus on evolving an effective roadmap on a voluntary basis, for achieving the SDG 7.3 target of doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency within this decade taking into account, national circumstances. In this regard, they took note of the "Voluntary Action Plan on Doubling the Global Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement by 2030" prepared by the Indian Presidency.

76. The G20 Labour and Employment Ministers met on 21 July 2023 in Indore to discuss labour market challenges and developments, review the progress on their previous commitments, and adopt policy recommendations on labour employment and social protection to ensure an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future of work. The Labour and Employment Ministers endorsed the work done by Employment Working Group and unanimously adopted the following Outcome Documents - G20 Policy Priorities on Strategies to Address Skill Gaps Globally; G20 Policy Priorities on Adequate and Sustainable Social Protection and Decent Work for Gig and Platform Workers; and G20 Policy Options for Sustainable Financing of Social Protection.

77. The Labour and Employment Ministers recognised that the accelerated pace of digitalization, globalisation, climate change and demographic shifts have aggravated global skills



gaps, which could contribute to an increase in barriers to labour market inclusion and underutilisation of people's talents, holding back economic growth and productivity. As set out in G20 policy priorities on strategies to address skill gaps globally, they committed to addressing these gaps through a range of actions and monitor their efforts to this end.

78. They believe that in order to increase labour participation and tackle skills gaps, it is crucial that labour markets are based on decent jobs, fair wages, adequate working conditions, safety and health and equality and non-discrimination at work. For this reason, job security and continuous improvement of working conditions are key drivers for addressing global skill gaps.

79. They are committed to effectively addressing global skill gaps for sustainable and inclusive economic development. They asked G20 leaders to prioritise working towards narrowing skill gaps to fully develop and apply people's capabilities to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

80. They will work towards extending the coverage of the ILO and OECD Skills for Jobs Databases to G20 countries and beyond, as appropriate, and adopt G20 policy priorities on strategies to address skill gaps globally. They committed to consider the development of an international reference classification of occupations by skill and qualification requirements to facilitate cross-country comparability and mutual recognition of skills and qualifications. To this effect, they asked the ILO and OECD to study the feasibility of establishing this international reference classification by the end of 2026 and submit a progress update annually.

81. The Labour and Employment Ministers also committed to providing adequate social protection and decent working conditions for workers in the gig and platform economy, through effective access to healthcare services and income security that can respond to lifecycle changes. They called upon International Organizations (IOs) to establish a mechanism to facilitate the Employment Working Group in collecting and sharing information on relevant and up-to-date policy, good practices, and administrative approaches undertaken in G20 countries and beyond.

82. They recognised that ensuring sustainable financing of social protection systems while closing coverage and adequacy gaps is a key challenge for all G20 countries, particularly during the post-pandemic period. They acknowledged that the resources needed for achieving universal social protection vary across G20 countries and may require innovative financing models and mechanisms. They also acknowledged that there is no one-size-fits-all approach for extending fiscal space for social protection and that effective social dialogue is needed to articulate optimal national solutions for sustainable and equitable financing. They noted the breadth of approaches to financing social protection adopted by G20 and other countries and encouraged the adoption of effective, equitable and innovative solutions in extending coverage using a mix of social contributions and taxes and other alternative financing strategies.

83. Building on these efforts, they are committed to exploring various policy options listed in G20 Policy Options for Sustainable Financing of Social Protection, to finance social protection in our countries, which is based on principles of universality, non-discrimination, gender equality, adequacy, sustainability, solidarity, inclusivity and international cooperation. In this context, they committed to enhancing international cooperation in coordination with other relevant ministries and institutions, by strengthening the coordination of international policy advice on social protection financing and portability of social security benefits through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

84. The Labour and Employment Ministers will continue to accelerate progress towards





universal access to comprehensive and sustainable social protection in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 1 (No Poverty) to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. In this regard, they welcomed the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2022-2031 and supported the progress on the implementation of the UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, starting in the identified pathfinder countries.

85. The G20 Ministerial Conference on Women Empowerment, as in the past, issued a Chair Statement which stated the following: The G20 Ministers responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls from G20 members, guest countries, and representatives from international organizations as well as high-level representatives of the official G20 engagement groups and initiative viz., G20 EMPOWER, met from 02-04 August 2023 in Gujarat, to reaffirm its commitment to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to accelerate progress on all the SDGs.

86. The delegates appreciated the theme of 'Women-Led Inclusive Development as Cusp of Inter-Generational Transformation' for the Ministerial Conference and committed to advance towards gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls by encouraging all the relevant G20 Working Groups to continue to prioritise the following areas of focus within their respective mandates:(i) Education, a game-changing pathway to Women's Empowerment; (ii) Women's Entrepreneurship, a win-win for Equity and Economy; (iii) Creating a Partnership for Promoting Women's Leadership at all Levels including at the grassroots and (iv) Women and Girls as Change-makers in Climate Resilience Action with Digital Skilling underpinning the aforementioned priorities.

87. The delegates recognised the importance of overcoming the structural barriers which worsen the existing gender gaps and challenges. To this extent, they called for a paradigm shift in gender roles by equally recognizing all women and girls as active and positive agents of change and to ensure their full, equal, effective, and meaningful participation as decision-makers in addressing global challenges effectively, decisively, and inclusively.

88. They emphasized that without the heightened commitment and concrete action of the G20 members in applying a decisive gender-mainstreaming approach, achieving gender equality, women's empowerment, and women-led development will remain an unrealized goal. In this regard, they welcome the adoption of the "G20 Action Plan on Sustainable Development through Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women" at the G20 Development Ministerial.

89. The G20 Ministers and authorities, vested with responsibilities for preventing and combating corruption, met on 12 August 2023 in Kolkata, to strengthen collective actions towards countering corruption and lead by example in the global fight against corruption. They stated that corruption impedes market competition, undermines the rule of law and erodes citizens' trust in institutions, thus impacting implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in achieving the 17 SDGs. They expressed their concern about the links between corruption and other forms of crime, in particular, organized crime and economic crime, including money laundering, and will continue to enhance their understanding and strengthen their responses to any existing, growing and potential links, and disrupt them, recognizing that corruption can often be an enabler of other transnational crimes and illicit financial flows.

90. The Ministers acknowledged the role that individuals and other stakeholders, outside the public sector, play in the anti-corruption efforts and reaffirmed their commitment to adopting and



promoting a multi-stakeholder approach towards preventing and combating corruption. They also recognized the need to promote the wider participation of such stakeholders as part of a holistic approach to support the effective implementation of the G20 High Level Principles, other G20 commitments and the wider objectives of the UNCAC. They acknowledged the necessity to enhance their engagement with and to promote active participation by these stakeholders in their anti-corruption efforts including, on a voluntary basis, in relation to Page 4 of 8 UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism. To promote such participation, they will endeavour to make efforts so that the conditions are present for their effective contribution to achieving the objectives of the Convention including the ability to operate independently and without fear of reprisal because of their efforts in that regard, in accordance with domestic law and respective applicable international obligations.

91. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment, including the 2020 Ministerial, to demonstrate and continue concrete efforts and share information on their actions towards criminalizing foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation in line with Article 16 of UNCAC and welcomed the ACWG efforts in striving towards this goal. They look forward to enlarging participation to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, as appropriate.

92. They will strive to reinforce their regulatory regimes to counter the cross-border movement of persons involved in the commission of corruption offences and proceeds of crime, including through eliminating any deficiencies therein, as well as to investigate and prosecute such offences, when possible and consistent with domestic law. Where appropriate and consistent with domestic law and international obligations, they will work towards denying safe haven and entry to their domestic territory to those who commit corruption offences and their family members, who knowingly benefit from their crimes, also with a view to strengthening international cooperation to facilitate the return of persons sought for corruption offences.

93. They endorsed the G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Law Enforcement related International Cooperation and Information Sharing for Combating Corruption and committed to work towards strengthening cooperation amongst Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), and other relevant authorities including through effective, efficient and appropriate sharing of and utilization of relevant information in accordance with domestic laws and international obligations; and also endorsed the G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for combating Corruption and committed to making the recovery and return of proceeds of crime a key anti-corruption policy objective. They will take steps to ensure that tools, mechanisms and processes for timely and effective identification and tracing of proceeds of crime are available to relevant domestic authorities and can be used effectively for making and executing requests for asset tracing and identification, consistent with domestic law and applicable international legal obligations. They also endorsed the G20 High-Level Principles on Promoting Integrity and Effectiveness of Public Bodies and Authorities responsible for Preventing and Combating Corruption and committed to take measures to ensure that public bodies and authorities responsible for preventing and combating corruption have clear and appropriate mandates and the capacity to prevent and combat corruption.

94. They recognised that e-governance and employing information and communications technology (ICT) can reduce avenues for corruption and increase transparency and accountability across the public and private sectors by modernising governance, increasing efficiency, and improving service delivery. They remain committed to embracing responsible ICT innovations, enabling cross-sector collaboration, and enhancing cooperation and partnership for preventing and



combating corruption, in accordance with domestic law and with due regard for data protection and privacy rights.

95. They welcomed the discussions on gender dimensions of corruption initiated under the Indian Presidency in 2023. They will seek to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in preventing and combating corruption.

96. The G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG) met on 24-25 July 2023 in Chennai. They resolved to advocate for and drive a fundamental transformation in the global approach to disasters from a reactive to a proactive, people-centred, all-of-society approach to managing and reducing disaster risk. G20 members are uniquely positioned to promote DRR to enhance the resilience of their economies and internationally to support other countries to identify risk-informed sustainable development pathways and to proactively manage and reduce the risks they face now and in the future. They will strengthen partnerships and accelerate initiatives to share their good practices and innovations with other countries.

97. They affirmed their commitment to fully implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including through Universal Coverage of Early Warning Systems; Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure; Financing Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction; Disaster Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; and Nature-based Solutions and Ecosystem-based Approaches for Disaster Risk Reduction.

98. Recognizing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk, they expressed deep concern that climate-related disasters are increasing in frequency and intensity. Countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), small island developing States (SIDS), African countries, as well as middle income countries facing specific challenges, are bearing the brunt. Deeply concerned that economic and human losses due to disasters, including climate-related disasters, are on the rise owing to the increasing number of people, countries, business and assets affected. They called for breaking silos and a comprehensive approach to DRR and climate change mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and other environmental challenges. They therefore reaffirmed their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.

99. The G20 Ministers responsible for the digital economy, met on 19 August 2023 in Bengaluru to deepen the discussions on digital innovation and inclusion, digital skilling, and security in the digital economy.

100. They also recognised the role digital public infrastructure (DPI) can play in furthering meaningful connectivity and accelerating progress toward implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving SDGs.

101. They affirmed that their deliberations and outcomes on Digital Public Infrastructure for Digital Inclusion and Innovation; Building Safety, Security, Resilience and Trust in the Digital Economy; and Digital Skilling for Building a Global Future-Ready Workforce seek to advance their collective efforts to build an enabling, inclusive, open, fair, non-discriminatory, and secure digital economy.

102. They also sought to foster a digital economy that promotes respect for human rights, privacy, and protection of personal data for all, and contributes to the implementation of the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

103. They recognised that accessible, inclusive, secure, and safe digital systems have the potential to drive the economy of the future and catalyse growth, innovation, education, and sustainable development.

104. They recognise that digital solutions have become key enablers for service delivery in health, finance, education, manufacturing, public services, and utilities among other important sectors of the economy.

105. They recognised that the increasing digital skill gaps among societies, economies and the workforce can be disruptive for the digital economy and result in increasing digital divides, particularly for women and girls. Therefore, they resolved to enhance their collective efforts to promote digital skills and digital literacy with a focus on addressing digital divides and skill gaps, including gender skill gaps, through skilling, reskilling, upskilling and other capacity building initiatives.

106. They recognised the potential risks associated with the digital economy and their impact on society, particularly children and youth. Considering that the digital environment opens new avenues for children and the youth to explore their creativity, enhance their learning experience, and work collaboratively, they acknowledged that the increased access to digital tools and services can increase exposure to a spectrum of risks to which children are especially vulnerable, such as, cyberbullying and grooming, and child sexual abuse and exploitation as well as risks related to their personal data and privacy. They also recognised that women and girls are disproportionately affected by technology facilitated gender-based violence. They reaffirmed that cyber education and cyber awareness for the protection and empowerment of children and youth in the digital ecosystem, including protecting their best interests and respecting human rights in the digital environment continues to be one of their key priority areas.

107. They also recognised that the availability and accessibility of high-quality digital connectivity based on sustainable, high-performance, secure and resilient digital infrastructure is critical for the future and reaffirmed their commitment to bridge connectivity gaps, and encourage the goal of promoting universal and affordable access to connectivity for all.

108. They affirmed that the deliberations and outcomes on Digital Public Infrastructure for Digital Inclusion and Innovation; Building Safety, Security, Resilience and Trust in the Digital Economy; and Digital Skilling for Building a Global Future-Ready Workforce seek to advance our collective efforts to build an enabling, inclusive, open, fair, non-discriminatory, and secure digital economy.

109. The G20 Culture Ministers met on 26 August 2023 in Varanasi. They reaffirmed the role of culture as an enabler and driver for sustainable development, contributing directly and indirectly to the implementation of the SDGs, with intrinsic value beyond its social and economic benefits, and as a common good of humanity; encourage the integration of culture as a specific goal in its own right in the development agenda; fostering the resilience and regeneration of our economies and societies including those of the Global South – a critical endeavour in light of the contemporary economic, social and ecological challenges, from climate change and continuing crisis and conflicts, to increasing inequalities.

110. They supported the four guiding principles, namely: 1) Protection and Restitution of Cultural Property; 2) Harnessing Living Heritage for a Sustainable Future; 3) Promotion of Cultural and



Creative Industries, and Creative Economy, and 4) Leveraging Digital Technologies for the Promotion and Protection of Culture.

111. The G20 Health Ministers met on 18-19 August 2023 in Gandhinagar to reaffirm their commitment to continue strengthening the Global Health Architecture. Under the overarching theme of India's G20 Presidency, they deliberated on: Health Emergencies Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR) (with focus on One Health and Antimicrobial Resistance [AMR]), strengthening cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector with focus on availability & access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable Medical Countermeasures-VTDs (Vaccines, Therapeutics, and Diagnostics), and digital health innovation and solutions to aid Universal Health Coverage and improve healthcare service delivery.

112. The Ministers arrived at a consensus to build more resilient, equitable, sustainable and inclusive health systems equipped to address ongoing global health challenges and future public health emergencies with equitable access to safe, effective, quality-assured and affordable vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and other medical countermeasures, especially in LMICs and SIDS. They underscored the need to strengthen and develop resilient and sustainable medical research & development, local and regional manufacturing capacities, supply chain ecosystem, health workforce, and the integration of interoperable digital health solutions in the health systems especially at the primary health care level. They reaffirmed the importance of strengthening of national health systems by putting people at the centre of preparedness and equipping them to respond effectively. They also recognized the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective when designing health systems, considering the specific needs of women and girls, with a view to achieving gender equality in health systems. This would facilitate achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), with an aim to strengthen primary health care and improve essential health services and health systems to better than pre-pandemic levels, ideally within the next two to three years, and the health-related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals as well as the UHC Action Agenda. Ministers recognised the need for improving their understanding of long-COVID, its consequences on individual, social and economic levels as well as on post-COVID-related health services, and noted the importance of surveillance and research into long-COVID.

113. The G20 Health Ministers looked forward to a successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations in the Inter-Governmental Negotiating Body for a legally binding WHO convention, agreement, or other international instrument on pandemic PPR (WHO CA+) by May 2024 and the Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (WGIHR), recognizing member states' sovereignty and responsibility for health systems.

114. Expressing concern over rising cases of zoonotic spill overs and consequently emerging and re-emerging diseases, they acknowledged the need to identify new and address the existing drivers using a science and risk-based approach, and to strengthen existing infectious disease surveillance systems, including at the community-level, duly integrating collaborative and inclusive One Health Approach as enunciated by the One Health High-Level Expert Panel and addressing the nexus between climate change and health.

115. The G20 Health Ministers acknowledge the potential of evidence-based Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM) practices in public health delivery systems, provided they are rigorously and scientifically validated to be safe and effective as per WHO TM Strategy 2014-23, extended till 2025. They acknowledged efforts to integrate evidence-based T&CM, as appropriate,





into health systems and services by some member states, and efforts to regulate T&CM practices according to national laws and regulations.

116. They welcomed the role of G20 members (i) in WHO-convened INB and WGIHR processes to ensure linkages between existing networks and partnerships at national, regional and global level; (ii) WHO convened process to establish the interim mechanism enabling the relevant functions of research & development, manufacturing, procurement, and delivery to the last mile. This will facilitate equitable inclusive, accountable and timely access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medical countermeasures during health emergencies.

117. G20 Health Ministers, expressed their support to a WHO-led inclusive consultative process for the development of an interim medical counter measures coordination mechanism led by an inclusive decision-making arrangement including effective representation of LMICs and other developing countries and convened by WHO to enhance collaboration for timely and equitable access to medical countermeasures against pandemic threats. It should consider a network of networks approach, while building on international and regional partnerships and entities and nurturing opportunities for collaboration.

118. They committed to supporting the WHO's efforts to establish the Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH) which will support the implementation of WHO member states endorsed WHO's Global Digital Health Strategy 2020-2025. Global Initiative on Digital Health, as a WHO managed network, can help reduce fragmentation, provide convergence of digital health initiatives & voluntary funds including through promotion of interoperable open source, open standard digital solutions as defined in the WHO Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020-2025, and with WHO guidance and recommendations on effective practices and standards, coordinate work with existing multinational organizational efforts and promote repository of quality-assured digital health solutions in a transparent manner.

119. The G20 Ministers responsible for Trade and Investment met on 24-25 August 2023 in Jaipur. They reaffirmed that a rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system, with WTO at its core, is indispensable for advancing our shared objectives of inclusive growth, innovation, job creation and sustainable development. Mounting challenges are adversely affecting predictability and resilience of global trade aggravating poverty and inequality and negatively impacting achievement of sustainable development objectives. The Ministers are committed to reinforcing cooperation on international trade and investment to avoid unnecessary disruptions and to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Ministers underscored the need for accelerating progress towards inclusive trade, by also including women's empowerment, gender equality and other socio-economic aspects of equality, and by expanding development opportunities for all our people. They will continue to ensure a level-playing field and fair competition to foster a favourable trade and investment environment for all. They will support policies that enable trade and investment to serve as an engine of growth and prosperity for all, thereby supporting the UN 2030 Agenda and SDGs in its three dimensions.

120. The Trade and Investment Ministers underlined their adherence to the rules and foundational principles of WTO, and reaffirm commitment to fulfilling its objectives, underscoring the need to ensure that gains from trade are shared by all, and that international trade and investment can help to bridge inequalities, promote greater resilience and address economic vulnerabilities. They acknowledged the need for WTO to tackle trade issues important to our



people, and promote inclusivity and fair competition, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of SDGs.

121. They appreciated and reaffirmed the outcomes of MC12, where all WTO members committed to working towards the necessary reform of WTO to improve all its functions. They reaffirmed the guidance of the MC12 Outcome Document, including on the need to pursue WTO reform through a member-driven, open, inclusive and transparent process that must address the interests of all its Members, including on development issues. They encouraged the wider WTO membership to continue advancing all WTO reform efforts. They noted the ongoing discussions on Dispute Settlement reform, and remain committed to conducting discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning Dispute Settlement System, accessible to all members by 2024.

122. They will continue to work constructively to ensure positive outcomes, including on WTO reform at the WTO's 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13).

123. When collaborating on GVCs, G20 members will endeavour to promote inclusion and sustainability. GVCs operate as complex networks where the disruption of a single node can have far-reaching consequences. Many developing countries, especially LDCs, lag in their inclusion and level of participation in GVCs. Expanded participation and moving up the value chains can provide diversification to enhance GVC resilience as well as the opportunities for economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. In this regard, G20 members welcomed efforts to promote participation of those developing countries, especially LDCs, to move up in their GVCs. In addition, members recognized the importance of efforts to enhance and improve the sustainability of GVCs, taking into account the UN 2030 Agenda and its SDGs in their three dimensions.

124. The Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reiterated their commitment to take action to scale up sustainable finance. In line with the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, they welcomed the analytical framework for SDG-aligned finance, and voluntary recommendations for scaling-up adoption of social impact investment instruments and improving nature-related data and reporting, informed by the stocktaking analyses, considering country circumstances. They encouraged all relevant stakeholders to consider these recommendations in their actions and support for the 2030 Agenda. In 2023, the Analytical Framework has focussed on improving data and reporting on nature-related information (SDGs 6, 13, 14 and 15), and scaling-up the adoption of social impact investment instruments (SDGs 1-8, 10).

125. They welcomed finalization of the sustainability and climate-related disclosure standards published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in June 2023, which provide the mechanisms that address proportionality and promote interoperability.

126. To scale-up the adoption of social impact investment instruments, the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) has recommended to develop a robust pipeline of investment-ready social impact projects with associated financing solutions, improve the interoperability and credibility of social impact measurement and management frameworks, leverage MDB and PDB finance for sustainability-aligned projects, harness the role of innovative technologies, and foster greater collaboration amongst various stakeholders through impact policy dialogues and conferences. For nature-related data reporting, FMCBGs welcomed the recommendations to support and further develop nature-related standards and frameworks for inclusion of nature-related risks, opportunities, dependencies and impacts in financial assessments and building capacity for identifying, assessing, and reporting on nature- and biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts.





127. The SFWG has also focussed on capacity building of the ecosystem for financing toward sustainable development. The FMCBGs endorsed the multi-year G20 Technical Assistance Action Plan (TAAP) and the voluntary recommendations made to overcome data-related barriers to climate investments. TAAP consists of recommendations for scaling up capacity-building and technical assistance in sustainable finance, including areas such as the transition finance framework and climate and sustainability data, in line with country specific needs and circumstances.

128. The SFWG committed to promote enhanced mobilization, alignment and impact of financing for the SDGs of all sources of finance – public, private, domestic and international – in order to address the SDGs financing gaps in developing countries. Starting from 2022, the SFWG has begun an annual monitoring exercise on work being done by the G20, international organizations, other international networks and initiatives, and the private sector stakeholders in implementing the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap. This exercise emphasises the need for global partnership and cooperation to advance the sustainable finance agenda.

129. In 2023, the Framework Working Group (FWG) focused on two key priorities: (i) assessing the macroeconomic consequences of food and energy insecurity for the global economy and the resulting implications for macro policy setting, (ii) developing a country-driven assessment of the macroeconomic impact of climate change and transition pathways including those related to possible materials/commodity bottleneck risks.

130. While global food and energy prices have fallen from their peak levels, the potential for high levels of volatility in food and energy markets remains, given the uncertainties in the global economy. In this context, the FMCBGs welcomed the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Impacts of Food and Energy Insecurity and their Implications for the Global Economy, informed by policy experiences shared by members and supported by analysis from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), International Energy Agency (IEA) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and took note of its voluntary and non-binding policy learnings. They look forward to an ambitious replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) resources at the end of the year by IFAD members, to support IFAD's fight against food insecurity. The work undertaken through this report is expected to contribute to the ongoing global discussions of enhancing food and nutrition security as well as energy security (SDG 7) which are key SDGs.

131. On the second priority, the FWG in 2023 focused on deepening the G20 Finance Track policy discussions on assessing the macroeconomic risks to strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth (SSBIG), including those stemming from climate change and various transition policies taking into account country-specific circumstances. The FWG prepared a "G20 Report on 'Macroeconomic Risks stemming from Climate Change and Transition Pathways'" based on a member survey and technical analysis by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), the IMF, and the IEA, as well as discussions held in the FWG and related side events, which was endorsed by G20 FMCBG in July 2023. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes climate change as one of the greatest challenges of the present time and expresses its concerns on how the adverse impacts of climate change can undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Through this Report, analysis is presented to indicate that macroeconomic costs associated with the physical impact of climate change are significant both at aggregate and country levels, and the macroeconomic costs of inaction substantially outweigh those of an orderly and just climate transitions, particularly in the long term. The Report also



highlights that the optimal policy mix for transition will vary by country and sector and there are short-to-medium-term effects from transition policies on various macroeconomic variables, including growth, employment and prices.

132. In 2023, the International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFA WG) focused on six main areas: (i) Evolving and strengthening MDBs to address shared global challenges of the 21st century with a continued focus on addressing the development needs of low- and middle-income countries (ii) Strengthening the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN); (iii) Following-up on the IMF's general Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocation; (iv) Managing global debt vulnerabilities; (v) Assessing macro-financial implications of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs); and (vi) Strengthening financial resilience through sustainable capital flows.

133. MDBs play a key role in development financing and help in achieving SDGs. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reiterated their call for the MDBs to undertake comprehensive efforts to evolve their vision, incentive structures, operational approaches and financial capacities so that they are better equipped to maximize their impact in addressing a wide range of global challenges, while being consistent with their mandate and commitment to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Against this background, the Indian G20 Presidency identified evolving and strengthening MDBs to address shared challenges of the 21st century as a key priority. Through this priority, the aim has been twofold: (i) provide momentum to the MDBs' implementation of the recommendations of the Capital Adequacy Frameworks (CAF) panel which can enable MDBs to stretch their balance sheets and use their existing resources more efficiently; and (ii) contribute to the global policy conversation on evolving MDBs to address the global challenges of the 21st century with a continued focus on addressing the development needs of low- and middle-income countries.

134. On implementation of CAF recommendations, following up on the mandate from Leaders in Bali in November 2022 and based on the updates from MDBs in Spring 2023, a G20 Roadmap for Implementing the Recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks (CAFs) has been developed. The FMCBGs during their meeting in July endorsed this Roadmap and called for a regular review of the progress of implementation on a rolling basis including through engaging with MDBs, subject experts and shareholders. The Roadmap estimates that initial CAF measures, including those under implementation and consideration, could potentially yield additional lending headroom of approximately USD 200 billion over the next decade.

135. However, the FMCBGs noted that while these are encouraging first steps, continued and further impetus will be needed on CAF implementation. Recognising the urgent need to strengthen and evolve the MDB ecosystem for the 21st century, they appreciated the efforts of the G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening MDBs in preparing Volume 1 of the Report, and they will examine it in conjunction with Volume 2 expected in October 2023. They took note of Volume 1's recommendations and the MDBs may choose to discuss these recommendations as relevant and appropriate, within their governance frameworks, in due course, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of MDBs. They look forward to a High-Level Seminar, on the sidelines of the Fourth FMCBG meeting in October 2023 on strengthening the financial capacity of MDBs.

136. While debt plays a key role in development and structural transformation, in recent times, it is increasingly emerging as unsustainable for a number of low-income and middle-income countries thereby hampering the achievement of the SDGs. India's G20 Presidency in 2023 has



focused on 'Managing global debt vulnerabilities,' as a key priority area. In 2023, G20 discussed debt vulnerabilities both in low-income countries and in middle-income countries and how multilateral coordination could address the deteriorating debt situation. The G20 discussed policy-related issues linked to the implementation of the Common Framework in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner. Further, the G20 also discussed ways to enhance debt transparency and debt sustainability and noted the results of the voluntary stocktaking exercise of data sharing with International Financial Institutions.

137. The global financial and monetary systems need to be continuously strengthened to achieve the SDGs. In 2023, the G20 worked towards 'Strengthening the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN)'. The G20 has been actively deliberating on strengthening the GFSN with a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at its centre. The FMCBGs remain committed to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and will continue the process of IMF governance reform under the 16th General Review of Quotas (GRQ), including a new quota formula as a guide, and ensure the primary role of quotas in IMF resources, to be concluded by December 15, 2023. In this context, they support at least maintaining the IMF's current resource envelope. The G20 achieved a significant milestone in 2023 by swiftly and collectively responding to the call for the global ambition of USD 100 billion of voluntary contributions (in SDRs or equivalent) for countries most in need and call for the swift delivery of pending pledges. Monitoring progress on SDR channelling remains a priority for the G20. Voluntary SDR channelling has been instrumental in strengthening the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) and operationalization of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). The Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors call for further voluntary subsidy and loan pledges to the PRGT by the IMF/WBG 2023 Annual Meetings in Marrakech to meet the first stage PRGT fundraising needs. They look forward to the IMF delivering a preliminary analysis, by the 2023 IMF/WBG Annual Meetings, of the range of options to put the PRGT on a sustainable footing with a view to meeting the growing needs of low-income countries in the coming years.

138. They welcomed discussions on the potential macro-financial implications arising from the introduction and adoption of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs), notably on cross-border payments as well as on the international monetary and financial system. They also welcomed the BIS Innovation Hub (BISIH) Report on Lessons Learnt on CBDCs and look forward to the IMF Report on Potential macro-financial implications of widespread adoption of CBDCs to advance the discussion on this issue.

139. Under the priority 'Strengthening financial resilience through sustainable capital flows', the G20 has been deliberating on capital flow dynamics and the ways and means to manage the spillovers from capital flows. These discussions are intended to facilitate framing suitable policy responses to address likely shifts in capital flows emanating from climate change policies and help address the investment gap in green and development projects.

140. At the Third G20 FMCBG meeting in July 2023, the Finance Ministers and Governors endorsed the set of voluntary and non-binding 'G20 Principles on Financing Cities of Tomorrow' which aim to promote effective and efficient use of financial resources to support urban development that is socially inclusive, environmentally responsible, and economically sustainable. These principles are in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a commitment to 'leave no one behind' with their focus on inclusiveness, resilience and sustainability. They encouraged stakeholders, including the Development Financial Institutions and the MDBs, to explore the potential of drawing upon these principles in their planning and financing of urban



infrastructure wherever applicable and share experiences from early pilot cases.

141. The 'G20/OECD Report on Financing Cities of Tomorrow' which complements these principles by providing a compendium of best practices and innovative solutions was also endorsed at the meeting. Together these deliverables would better equip the global community to directly make progress towards realization of SDG 9 and SDG 11 for making inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities of tomorrow. This would in turn promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reduce inequality and combat climate change as contained in SDG 8, SDG 10 and SDG 13.

142. The Third G20 FMCBG Meeting has noted the customisable G20/ADB Framework on Capacity Building of Urban Administration to guide local governments in assessing and enhancing their overall institutional capacity for the effective delivery of public services which would be instrumental in achieving SDG 16 that aims to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

143. They noted the ongoing pilot application of the voluntary and non-binding Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and look forward to further discussion on their application considering the country circumstances.

144. In 2023 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) delivered voluntary and non-binding G20 Policy Recommendations for Advancing Financial Inclusion and Productivity Gains through Digital Public Infrastructure, one of the key flagship priorities under the G20 India Presidency. It has also developed a new three-year G20 2023 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP) starting from 2024, which provides an action-oriented and forward-looking roadmap for rapidly accelerating financial inclusion of individuals and MSMEs, particularly vulnerable and underserved groups in the G20 countries and beyond. In addition, GPFI has finalized a Regulatory Toolkit for Enhanced Digital Financial Inclusion of MSMEs and continues to encourage progress toward reducing the cost of remittances in line with the G20 Leaders' direction. Together, these will contribute to the acceleration of financial inclusion, which itself is an enabler for 7 out of 17 SDGs (1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10).

### **Other G20 Initiatives**

G20 Leaders thanked, among others, the EMPOWER and Research Initiative for their participation and support and for their valuable recommendations.



### 1.2.3 Collective and Concrete Actions undertaken by G20 Work Streams in 2023

Name of Work Stream	Collective and Concrete Actions	Supporting Documentation Collective Action	Related SDGs
<b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>			
Development Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unanimously adopted the following outcome documents:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs</li> <li>• G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Varanasi Development Ministerial Outcome Document & Chair's Summary	All SDGs
Development Working Group	<p><b><u>Coordination and Partnerships</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote greater synergies across G20 working groups to support the efforts for strengthening the international financial system including of IFIs, for implementing the 2030 Agenda.</li> <li>- Enhance G20 cooperation, coordination and partnerships with the United Nations, IFIs including the MDBs, non-G20 developing countries and across the G20 tracks to contribute to addressing the cross-cutting challenges being faced in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</li> <li>- Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.</li> <li>- Work towards strengthening international coordination and international partnerships where relevant stakeholders pursue shared vision and objectives, implement priorities and tackle hurdles to international development challenges as well as reach tangible outcomes, to ensure effective implementation of the 2023 Action Plan.</li> </ul>	G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs	SDG 10, 13, 16, 17



<p>Employment Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reiterate the importance of contributions from B20 and L20, in the context of the G20 and commit to foster a fruitful dialogue with them. Equally commit to continue our dialogue with the other engagement groups, namely C20, W20 and Y20. Note the important contribution of social partners and other engagement groups including those recognised internationally, to our work.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Labour &amp; Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 17</p>
<p>Energy Transitions Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Call for increased public and private investments, noting the important role of International Finance Institutions including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) in supporting developing countries to exploit the full benefits of regional / cross border interconnections, where deemed appropriate</li> <li>- G20 will work towards facilitating access to low-cost finance for existing as well as new and emerging clean and sustainable energy technologies for supporting the energy transitions. Note the report on "Low-cost Financing for the Energy Transition" prepared under the Indian Presidency and its estimation that the world needs an annual investment of over USD 4 trillion, with a high share of renewable energy in the primary energy mix.</li> <li>- Aim to share best practices, risk mitigation strategies, and foster international cooperation for low-cost financing solutions. In this context, note the "Voluntary Action Plan for Lowering the cost of Finance for Energy Transitions" prepared by the Indian Presidency</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Energy Transitions Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 7, 13, 17</p>
<p>Employment Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to accelerate progress towards universal access to comprehensive and sustainable social protection in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Labour &amp; Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 1, 5, 8 and 10</p>



<p>Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to enhance ecosystem resilience through protection, conservation, sustainable use and restoration measures, climate mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches. Strengthen the coherence and complementarity of our climate, biodiversity and land actions to achieve greater outcomes including optimising co-benefits</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 9, 12, 13, 14, 15</p>
<p><b>SDS: Financing for Sustainable Development</b></p>			
<p>Finance Track - Sustainable Finance Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take action to enable enhanced financing for SDGs, including and beyond climate, in line with the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap.</li> <li>- Welcomed the analytical framework for SDG-aligned finance, and voluntary recommendations for scaling-up adoption of social impact investment instruments and improving nature-related data and reporting, informed by the stocktaking analyses, considering country circumstances. Encouraged all relevant stakeholders to consider these recommendations in their actions and support for the 2030 Agenda.</li> <li>- Develop multi-year G20 Sustainable Finance Technical Assistance Action Plan (TAAP) to give recommendations for scaling up capacity-building and technical assistance in sustainable finance, including areas such as transition finance framework and climate and sustainability data, in line with country specific needs and circumstances.</li> <li>- Endorsed the TAAP and the voluntary recommendations made to overcome data-related barriers to climate investments. Encourage the implementation of TAAP by relevant jurisdictions and stakeholders in line with the national circumstances.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Chair's Summary and Outcome Document: First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>All SDGs</p>





<p>Finance Track - International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFA WG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Committed to pursuing ambitious efforts to evolve and strengthen Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to address the global challenges of the 21st century with a continued focus on addressing the development needs of low- and middle-income countries.</li> <li>- Endorsed the G20 Roadmap for Implementing the Recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks (CAFs) and call for its ambitious implementation, within MDBs' own governance frameworks while safeguarding their long-term financial sustainability, robust credit ratings and preferred creditor status.</li> <li>- Called for a regular review of the progress of implementation on a rolling basis including through engaging with MDBs, subject experts and shareholders.</li> <li>- Appreciate the efforts to examine Volume 1 of the G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening MDBs Report in conjunction with Volume 2 expected in October 2023. Took note of Volume 1's recommendations and indicated that the MDBs may choose to discuss these recommendations as relevant and appropriate, within their governance frameworks, in due course, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of MDBs. Appreciate the efforts of the G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening MDBs in preparing Volume 1 of the Report, and will examine it in conjunction with Volume 2 expected in October 2023. Take note of Volume 1's recommendations and the MDBs may choose to discuss these recommendations as relevant and appropriate, within their governance frameworks, in due course, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of MDBs.</li> <li>- Continue to stand by all the commitments made in the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI, including those in the second and final paragraphs, as agreed on November 13, 2020, and step up the implementation of the Common Framework in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner.</li> <li>- Asked the G20 IFA WG to continue discussing policy-related issues linked to implementation of the Common Framework and make appropriate recommendations.</li> </ul>	<p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p> <p>Attachment: G20 Roadmap on implementation of recommendations of the G20 independent review of MDBs CAF.</p> <p>Attachment: Strengthening MDBs: Report of the G20 Independent Expert Group</p>	<p>SDG 1, 8, 10, 16, 17</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noting the work in developing the G20 Note on the Global Debt Landscape in a fair and comprehensive manner, asked the G20 IFA WG to continue the development expeditiously.</li> <li>- Welcome the recent agreement between the Government of Zambia and official creditor committee on a debt treatment and look forward to a swift resolution. Welcome the formation of an official creditor committee for Ghana and look forward to an agreement on a debt treatment as soon as possible. Call for a swift conclusion of the debt treatment for Ethiopia.</li> <li>- Beyond the Common Framework, welcomed all efforts for timely resolution of the debt situation of Sri Lanka, including the formation of the official creditor committee, and called for the resolution as soon as possible.</li> <li>- Encouraged the efforts of the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable (GSDR) participants to strengthen communication and foster a common understanding among key stakeholders, both within and outside the Common Framework, for facilitating effective debt treatments.</li> <li>- Reiterated their commitment to a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at the centre of the global financial safety net. Remain committed to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and will continue the process of IMF governance reform under the 16th General Review of Quotas (GRQ), including a new quota formula as a guide, and ensure the primary role of quotas in IMF resources, to be concluded by December 15, 2023.</li> <li>- Supported at least maintaining the IMF's current resource envelope.</li> <li>- Welcomed the landmark achievement of the global ambition of USD 100 billion of voluntary contributions (in SDRs or equivalent) and USD 2.6 billion of grants in pledges for countries most in need and call for the swift delivery of pending pledges.</li> <li>- Call for further voluntary subsidy and loan pledges to the PRGT by the IMF/WBG 2023 Annual Meetings in Marrakech to meet the first stage PRGT fundraising needs</li> </ul>		
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<p>Development Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaffirming that addressing the growing debt vulnerabilities, removing bottlenecks faced by developing countries in availing financing and resource mobilization from all sources - public and private, domestic and international, including innovative financing mechanisms such as blended finance, de-risking instruments and other sustainability-related financial instruments - are crucial for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of its SDGs.</li> <li>- Address the financing gap for achieving the SDGs in line with the framework provided by the AAAA, by mobilising finance from variety of sources – public and private, domestic and international, including alternative sources of finance.</li> <li>- Promoting individual and collective actions for strategic and targeted policies for equitable, strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive economic growth to fuel progress towards the SDGs including, by addressing the bottlenecks in financing, especially for developing countries, through international efforts and continuing to improve mobilisation of finance from all sources, with international public finance, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), to catalyze additional resource mobilisation, and scaling up of long-term, affordable, accessible, sustainable, and inclusive financing, as well as concessional financing including through use of innovative financing mechanisms such as blended finance and de-risking instruments.</li> </ul>	<p>Varanasi Development Ministerial Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p> <p>G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs</p>	<p>SDG 17</p>
<p>Employment Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to exploring various policy options listed in G20 Policy Options for Sustainable Financing of Social Protection, to finance social protection in our countries, which is based on principles of universality, non-discrimination, gender equality, adequacy, sustainability, solidarity, inclusivity and international cooperation.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Labour &amp; Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 1,2,3 5, 8 and 10</p>



<p>Health Working Group and Joint Finance-Health Taskforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to strengthening dialogue with the Finance Track through the G20 Joint Finance-Health Task Force (JFHTF), that is working towards continued and collaborative efforts between Finance &amp; Health streams, striving to mitigate economic vulnerabilities and risks from pandemics and improving readiness for large-scale pandemic response interventions including exploring how pandemic response financing mechanisms could be optimized, better coordinated and when necessary, suitably enhanced. Welcome the conclusion of the First Call for Proposals of the Pandemic Fund and highlight the importance of securing new donors and co-investment</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Health Ministers Meeting Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 3</p>
<p><b>SDS: Infrastructure</b></p>			
<p>Finance Track - Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endorsed the set of voluntary and non-binding 'Principles on Financing Cities of Tomorrow'</li> <li>- Endorsed the report on 'Financing Cities of Tomorrow'</li> <li>- Noted the G20/ADB Framework on Capacity Building of Urban Administration.</li> <li>- Noted the ongoing pilot application of the voluntary and non-binding Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and looked forward to further discussion on their application considering the country circumstances.</li> </ul>	<p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p> <p>Annex: G20 Principles on 'Financing Cities of Tomorrow: Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable'</p> <p>Report on 'Financing Cities of Tomorrow'</p>	<p>SDG 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote investment in resilient, sustainable, inclusive, and quality infrastructure, including through international cooperation and partnerships, and encourage international financial institutions and development banks to scale-up investments in resilient infrastructure and provide solutions aligning with and enhancing future transition strategies and needs in developing countries, including LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 17</p>



SDS: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition			
<p>Agriculture Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce food loss and waste along production and supply chains, encourage collaboration across stakeholders (farmers, governments, private sector, civil society, academia and development partners) and support smallholder farmers through training, enhanced access to finance and improved market linkages.</li> <li>- Encourage policies and programs targeting sustainable production of food, including supporting Net Food Importing Developing Countries.</li> <li>- Increase multisectoral humanitarian aid including actively coordinating efforts to enhance the levels and efficiency of humanitarian food assistance in response to crises and conflicts. Develop innovative strategies and mainstream anticipatory action through policy collaboration to address challenges faced by populations in vulnerable situations</li> <li>- Enhance Availability and Access to Nutritious Food and Strengthen Food Safety Nets</li> <li>- Acknowledge the significant role of smallholder farmers, family farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples as applicable, and other underrepresented groups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in making the agriculture value chains resilient and sustainable. Promoting inclusive and diverse approaches to empower and integrate these groups into agriculture and food value chains, address gender inequalities and achieve economies of scale by programmes such as forming and strengthening farmers' organizations, agriculture-based women self-help groups and participation of youth as entrepreneurs.</li> <li>- Support strengthening of AMIS and GEOGLAM for greater transparency to avoid the negative impact of food price volatility</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 17</p>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emphasizing the significance of research and development to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, encourage efforts to strengthen research cooperation on climate-resilient and nutritious grains such as millets, quinoa, sorghum and other traditional crops including rice, wheat and maize.</li> </ul>		
Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaffirm the importance of promoting the achievement of sustainable production and consumption patterns as well as sustainable and resilient food systems while acknowledging different national circumstances. Note the importance of sustainable agricultural development and of supporting developing countries in promoting it, as an important tool for achieving food security and nutrition for all.</li> </ul>	G20 Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 2, 12
Finance Track-Framework Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Impacts of Food and Energy Insecurity and their Implications for the Global Economy</li> </ul>	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 2,7
<b>SDS: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education</b>			
Education Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strive to increase access to affordable, equitable, quality early learning environments that are inclusive, safe and gender sensitive.</li> <li>- Reaffirm the need for immediate and collective action to ensure that all learners acquire foundational learning so that, by 2030, the percentage of children, particularly girls and children with disabilities, not able to read and understand a simple text and do simple math by grade 2 or 3 is reduced substantially.</li> <li>- Support learning through innovative techniques including the use of developmentally appropriate approaches and materials including in local languages, where applicable, and sign languages.</li> </ul>	G20 Education Ministerial Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 3,4,5,8, 9,13



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aim to work towards providing expanded access to high-quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) opportunities, including expanded work-based learning, digital learning environments and promotion of green transitions, which effectively respond to the needs of the labour market and the society.</li> <li>- Aim to support learners of all ages in the acquisition of digital skills, environmental literacy, financial skills, cognitive skills, citizenship skills, socio-emotional skills, entrepreneurial skills, and STEAM competencies to help prepare them for a technology-based future and a just and inclusive transition to an environmentally sustainable economy and society.</li> </ul>		
<p>Employment Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to promoting decent work and social justice, in line with the fundamental principles and rights at work.</li> <li>- Commit to effectively addressing global skill gaps for sustainable and inclusive economic development.</li> <li>- Ensure access to adequate, comprehensive and inclusive social protection systems, including floors for all.</li> <li>- Work towards extending the coverage of the ILO and OECD Skills for Jobs Databases to G20 countries and beyond, as appropriate, and adopt G20 policy priorities on strategies to address skill gaps globally.</li> <li>- Ask the ILO and OECD to study the feasibility of establishing this international reference classification by the end of 2026 and submit a progress update annually.</li> <li>- Ensure decent work for gig and platform workers as outlined in G20 Policy Priorities on Adequate and Sustainable Social Protection and Decent Work for Gig and Platform Workers.</li> <li>- Incentivise and encourage employers to hire and retain older workers and improve health and skills of workers at all ages while ensuring decent working conditions for all workers.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Labour &amp; Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3 4, 5 8 and 10</p>

Digital Economy Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome the G20 Roadmap to Facilitate the Cross-Country Comparison of Digital Skills. This roadmap is a series of broad steps that seeks to enable a common understanding of job roles, digital skills, and related credentials among G20 member states and beyond.</li> <li>- Welcome the G20 Toolkit for Designing and Introducing Digital Upskilling and Reskilling Programs which outlines an indicative strategy for the design and implementation of digital upskilling and reskilling programs.</li> </ul>	G20 Digital Economy Ministers Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 4, 5, 9,
Trade and Investment Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome the voluntary sharing of best practices by G20 members on Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) for professional services and the proposed development of a "Presidency's Compendium of Best Practices on MRAs for Professional Services".</li> </ul>	G20 Trade and Investment Minister's Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 8, 17
<b>SDS: Financial Inclusion and Remittances</b>			
Finance Track - Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endorsed the voluntary and non-binding G20 Policy Recommendations for Advancing Financial Inclusion and Productivity Gains through Digital Public Infrastructure. It also welcomed the 2023 Update to Leaders on Progress towards the G20 Remittance Target and endorsed the Regulatory Toolkit for Enhanced Digital Financial Inclusion of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).</li> <li>- Encourage the continuous development and responsible use of technological innovations, including innovative payment systems, to achieve financial inclusion of the last mile and progress towards reducing the cost of remittances in line with the G20 Leaders' directions.</li> <li>- Endorsed the G20 2023 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP)</li> </ul>	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 10
Employment Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance international co-operation in coordination with other relevant ministries and institutions to strengthen the coordination of international policy advice on social protection financing and portability of social security benefits through bilateral and multilateral agreements.</li> </ul>	G20 Labour & Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 8,17



<b>SDS: Energy</b>			
Energy Transitions Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strive to strengthen global efforts on energy efficiency through international engagements such as the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP), Energy Efficiency Hub, Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), among others, for sharing best practices, voluntary and mutually agreed knowledge sharing and technology transfer/co-development, promoting circular approaches, and will focus on evolving an effective roadmap on a voluntary basis, for achieving the SDG 7.3 target of doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency within this decade taking into account national circumstances.</li> <li>- Pursue, on a voluntary basis, opportunities to strengthen cooperation and collaborative efforts with relevant international organizations and other fora including: the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), Mission Innovation (MI), RD20 among others, to advance R&amp;D, deployment and dissemination of clean and sustainable energy technologies</li> <li>- Affirmed the “G20 High Level Voluntary Principles on Hydrogen” to build a sustainable and equitable global hydrogen ecosystem that benefits all nations.</li> </ul>	G20 Energy Transitions Ministers’ Meeting Outcome Document and Chair’s Summary	SDG 7, 13, 17
<b>SDS: Trade and Investment</b>			
Trade and Investment Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endorse voluntary and non-binding “G20 Generic Framework for Mapping GVCs”</li> <li>- Endorse non-binding, “High-Level Principles on Digitalization of Trade Documents”</li> <li>- Commit to intensify our cooperation in the WTO Committees on SPS and TBT</li> </ul>	G20 Trade and Investment Minister’s Meeting Outcome Document and Chair’s Summary	SDG 8, 17



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome the Presidency's suggestion to hold a G20 Standards Dialogue in 2023 that will bring together members, policymakers, regulators, standard-setting bodies and other stakeholders to discuss topics of common interest such as good regulatory practices and standards. This event to be held in partnership with World Standards Cooperation, will seek to promote capacity building and exchange of best practices.</li> <li>- Issued the Jaipur Call for Action to enhance MSMEs' access to information.</li> <li>- Note the importance of deliberations at WTO on all issues impacting the multilateral trading system, including intersection between trade, investment and industry-related matters and on efforts to make trade transparent, open, fair, more inclusive and accessible for all. Stressed that the development dimension should be an integral part of such deliberations.</li> <li>- Acknowledge that participation in GVCs also partially depends on the capacity of countries to attract global production, including by promoting and fostering linkages between foreign enterprises and domestic companies, particularly MSMEs. Reiterate the importance of promoting open, inclusive, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent conditions that foster sustainable investment. Recognize that sustainable and inclusive GVCs require investment, and hence, underline the positive role investment facilitation may play in enhancing relevant investment flows in this regard.</li> </ul>		
<p>Agriculture Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognizing the important role of WTO, agree to continue the reform process of agricultural trade rules.</li> <li>- Scale-Up Responsible Public and Private Investments in Agriculture.</li> <li>- Strengthen Resilience and Inclusivity in Agriculture and Food Value Chains</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 2, 8, 9, 10, 12</p>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emphasize the need to create an enabling environment for transformation towards climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and food systems by supporting policies to promote innovation and encourage responsible investments, mobilizing finance from all sources, appropriately incentivizing farmers in line with WTO obligations for sustainable practices and ecosystem services to enhance environmental and economic outcomes.</li> <li>- Work together to improve market transparency, timely sharing of reliable information for monitoring the food market and shape consequent policy responses.</li> <li>- Facilitate open, fair, predictable and rules-based agriculture and food trade, avoid export restrictions and reduce market distortions, in accordance with relevant WTO rules.</li>   <li>- Emphasized the need to create an enabling environment for transformation towards climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and food systems by supporting policies to promote innovation and encourage responsible investments, mobilizing finance from all sources, appropriately incentivizing farmers in line with WTO obligations for sustainable practices and ecosystem services to enhance environmental and economic outcomes.</li> </ul>		
<b>SDS: Inclusive Business</b>			
<p>Finance Track - Sustainable Finance Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant public sector authorities, including public development banks and multilateral funds, and private investors should pursue public-private climate technology incubators and accelerators, including projects that facilitate the flow of capital to enterprises in emerging and developing markets. In doing so, public sector authorities and private investors should carefully consider how to appropriately address technology risk. Incubators and accelerators should assess and transparently report on their results in bringing climate technologies to market, as to establish successful models that can be more readily replicated or scaled up, as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group Deliverables, 2023</p>	<p>SDG 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17</p>



SDS: Anti-Corruption			
<p>Anti-Corruption Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where appropriate and consistent with domestic law and international obligations, work towards denying safe haven and entry to our domestic territory to those who commit corruption offences and their family members, who knowingly benefit from their crimes, also with a view to strengthening international cooperation to facilitate the return of persons sought for corruption offences.</li> <li>- Endorse the G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Law Enforcement related International Cooperation and Information Sharing for Combating Corruption and commit to work towards strengthening cooperation amongst Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), and other relevant authorities including through effective, efficient and appropriate sharing of and utilisation of relevant information in accordance with domestic laws and international obligations.</li> <li>- Endorse G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for combating Corruption and commit to making the recovery and return of proceeds of crime a key anti-corruption policy objective.</li> <li>- Take steps to ensure that tools, mechanisms and processes for timely and effective identification and tracing of proceeds of crime are available to relevant domestic authorities and can be used effectively for making and executing requests for asset tracing and identification, consistent with domestic law and applicable international legal obligations.</li> <li>- Pledge to work together on meeting the requisite requirements for timely restraint, freezing or seizure of proceeds of crime in order to prevent dissipation of assets suspected to be proceeds of crime.</li> <li>- Endorse the G20 High-Level Principles on Promoting Integrity and Effectiveness of Public Bodies and Authorities responsible for Preventing and Combating Corruption and commit to take measures to ensure that public bodies and authorities responsible for preventing and combating corruption have clear and appropriate mandates and the capacity to prevent and combat corruption.</li> <li>- Commit to providing these bodies with the necessary independence and resources, in</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 9, 16, 17</p>



	<p>accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic frameworks, legal systems and laws to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from undue influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognise that e-governance and employing information and communications technology (ICT) can reduce avenues for corruption and increase transparency and accountability across the public and private sectors by modernising governance, increasing efficiency, and improving service delivery. Remain committed to embracing responsible ICT innovations, enabling cross-sector collaboration, and enhancing cooperation and partnership for preventing and combatting corruption, in accordance with domestic law and with due regard for data protection and privacy rights.</li> </ul>		
<b>SDS: Climate and Green Finance</b>			
<p>Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group</p> <p>FMCBG</p> <p>Development Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recall and reaffirm the commitment made by developed countries to the goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion climate finance per year by 2020, and annually through 2025, to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation taking into account that developed country contributors expect this goal to be met for the first time in 2023.</li> <li>- Acknowledge the continued importance of public, grant based and concessional finance, and highlight the need to deploy a wide variety of sources, instruments, policy levers and channels that are fit for purpose to address the increasing scale of climate finance and investment needs, particularly in developing countries. Further call for accelerated, adequate and additional mobilization of climate finance from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), International Financing Institutions (IFIs), private sector, and other sources to enable climate action. Look forward to the forthcoming Sharm El-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2.1c, of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, in 2023. Support continued deliberations on an ambitious new collective quantified goal of climate finance in line with</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p> <p>G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs</p>	SDG 13



	<p>decision 1/CP21, from a floor of USD 100 billion per year taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, by COP29 in 2024, that help in fulfilling the objective of the UNFCCC and implementation of the Paris Agreement. Further call for an ambitious second replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund for its upcoming 2024-2027 programming period.</p>		
<p>Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Call for accelerated, adequate and additional mobilization of climate finance from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), International Financing Institutions (IFIs), private sector, and other sources to enable climate action. Further call for an ambitious second replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund for its upcoming 2024-2027 programming period</li> <li>- Recognize that forests provide crucial ecosystem services at the global and local level for the environment and for people and play an important role for global climate regulation and the conservation of biodiversity. In this regard, we are committed mobilizing new and additional finance for forests, from all sources including from domestic, international, public and private resources and including innovative financing schemes.</li> <li>- Reiterate commitment to substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public, and private resources, in accordance, for those G20 members party to the CBD, with article 20 of the CBD.</li> <li>- Commit to leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments including but not limited to payment for ecosystem services. Welcome the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBF Fund) within the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and will work together for its successful launch in August 2023 noting the importance of contributions from all sources.</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 13, 15</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reiterate the need to act urgently to build resilience to slow onset events and extreme weather events and to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. In this context, work to successfully implement the decision at COP27 on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including establishing a fund. Support the Transitional Committee established in this regard, and look forward to its recommendations on operationalizing the new funding arrangements including a fund at COP28.</li> </ul>		
Finance Track - Framework Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endorsed the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Risks Stemming from Climate Change and Transition Pathways that presents an evidence-based assessment informed by policy experiences shared by members and technical inputs from the IMF, IEA, and the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).</li> </ul>	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 8, 13
Finance Track - Sustainable Finance Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDBs, DFIs, and other development banks should explore applying active risk management approaches to climate projects and expanding and customizing guarantee instruments, if applicable, to mitigate risks to investors and better leverage their existing resources.</li> <li>- Governments should consider, in line with country circumstances, an appropriate policy and regulatory framework that incentivizes corporate investments in R&amp;D for climate innovation, facilitates business set-up, and incentivizes support for climate technology start-ups, including those focused on early-stage climate technologies.</li> </ul>	G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group Deliverables, 2023	SDG 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
<b>SDS: Global Health</b>			
Joint Finance Health Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcomed Report on Best Practices from Finance Health Institutional Arrangements during Covid-19 that will contribute towards joint finance-health sector readiness to support our response to future pandemics.</li> </ul>	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting G20 Outcome	SDG 3, 17





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcomed the Report on Mapping Pandemic Response Financing Options and Gaps developed by the WHO and World Bank and look forward to further deliberations on how financing mechanisms could be optimized, better coordinated and, when necessary, suitably enhanced, to deploy the necessary financing quickly and efficiently, duly considering discussions in other global forums.</li> <li>- Welcomed the discussion on the Framework on Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks (FEVR) and the initial Report for Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks arising from pandemics, created through collaboration between World Health Organisation (WHO), World Bank, IMF, and European Investment Bank (EIB). Called on the Task Force to continue refining this Framework over its multi-year work plan in order to regularly assess economic vulnerabilities and risks due to evolving pandemic threats, taking into account country-specific circumstances.</li> </ul>	<p>Document and Chair's Summary</p>	
<p>Health Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaffirm commitment to ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and for polio eradication.</li> <li>- Welcome the Quadripartite (WHO, WOA, FAO, and UNEP) technical leadership and guiding role in promoting health emergencies prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) driven by the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022- 26) as a blueprint for action</li> <li>- Recognise the need to enhance the resilience of health systems against the impact of climate change. Commit to prioritising climate-resilient health systems development, building sustainable and low-carbon/low GHG emission health systems and healthcare supply chains that deliver high-quality healthcare, mobilize resources for resilient, low-carbon sustainable health systems, and facilitate collaboration, including initiatives such as the WHO-led Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH).</li> <li>- Supported a WHO-led inclusive consultative process for the development of an interim medical countermeasures coordination</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Health Ministers Meeting Outcome Document &amp; Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 3</p>



	<p>mechanism led by an inclusive decision-making arrangement including effective representation of LMICs and other developing countries and convened by WHO to enhance collaboration for timely and equitable access to medical countermeasures against pandemic threats.</p> <p>- Commit to tackling AMR comprehensively following the One Health approach through strengthening multisectoral governance, coordination, R&amp;D; infection prevention and control (IPC), WASH; improving awareness of AMR; promoting responsible use of antimicrobials; including preserving the existing therapeutics across humans, animals and plant sectors through antimicrobial stewardship; augmented surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial consumption including through the WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS); optimal use of surveillance data to inform action and policy development; developing novel antimicrobials guided by the WHO Critically Important Antimicrobials list, equivalent national prioritization lists, and the WHO AWaRe book as a tool to support access to essential antibiotics; and promoting appropriate use and equitable access for all, leaving no one behind including through a community-based approach.</p>		
<p>Foreign Ministers' Meeting</p>	<p>- Countering illicit international drug supply chains, including synthetic drugs, is essential for global health and security, and requires enhanced cooperation, including through the existing, relevant international legal instruments, to counter the production, trafficking, demand for and illicit profits from these dangerous substances. Proliferation of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals should be disrupted at origin, transit, and destination points. Call for inclusive and strong international cooperation, free of unnecessary restrictions, towards this end, including on capacity building and information sharing.</p>	<p>G20 Foreign Ministers' Chair Summary and Outcome Document</p>	<p>SDG 3</p>



<b>SDS: Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally while leaving no one behind</b>			
<p>Development Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support mapping of activities regarding climate-related technologies and coordinating existing programs and networks to assist developing countries in the innovation process.</li> <li>- Catalyse institutional initiatives to enable and accelerate low-carbon/low GHG and climate resilient development pathways in developing countries, building on existing frameworks for transitions, including the G20 Transition Finance Framework, and UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, also taking note of the ILO Guidelines for Just Transition.</li> <li>- Support collective actions, including on development finance, strengthening enabling environments through policy frameworks and policy coherence tools to address synergies and spillovers, capacity building (education, training, and skilling, knowledge sharing), digital innovation, information and communication technology (networks and platforms), and effective approaches to SDG localisation which aim to jointly realise climate, environment and biodiversity goals and the SDGs in a more coherent and integrated manner.</li> <li>- Request the UN system and other relevant IOs (ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, OECD and other relevant IOs, as well as with inputs from the World Bank) to prepare a report in a phased manner with an interim report by September and final report by end of November 2023 on studying the policy coherence across the climate, environment and biodiversity and sustainable development agenda, with a special focus on fostering synergies in our collective responses regarding the overlapping issues and opportunities relating to these transitions and the ways in which robust policies, especially the domestic policies and enabling environments can support ambition across these agendas.</li> <li>- Strengthen international efforts to accelerate transitions in different country contexts through a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development and addressing climate change, environmental and developmental challenges, that help in implementation of sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one</li> </ul>	<p>G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs</p>	<p>SDG 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17</p>



	<p>behind, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As relevant, the DWG will work with other G20 Working Groups including SFWG, IFA-WG, ECSWG, ETWG, and EWG to coordinate efforts on the cross-cutting nature of these transitions, to support G20 efforts for implementing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind, and for effective implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs.</li> </ul>		
<b>SDS: Mainstreaming Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)</b>			
Development Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote environmentally friendly individual and community behaviour including by using behavioural sciences approaches such as nudging and incentives for sustainable and an environmentally conscious lifestyle and choices.</li> <li>- Provide strong political impetus through ambitious actions for achieving development, environment and climate goals taking into account different national circumstances and capabilities of all countries, in particular of developing countries.</li> <li>- Empower local and traditional communities as well as Indigenous Peoples, who live in harmony with nature, to share their knowledge on ground level sustainability practices, sustainable use and management of biodiversity and ecosystems and addressing challenges and supporting such solutions and strengthening platforms for their participation in policymaking, especially by supporting local and regional governments in establishing inclusive planning processes.</li> <li>- Emphasize the creation of an enabling business environment by providing support and incentives to SMEs, zero waste initiatives, social entrepreneurship, and innovation, especially by accelerating public-private partnerships to enhance environmental sustainability while contributing to economic</li> </ul>	G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development	All SDGs



	viability and inclusion of all sections of society, including women and youth.		
Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaffirm commitment to the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue (G20RED) and, building on related initiatives by past G20 presidencies, task the Dialogue to update its Roadmap 2021-2023 by the end of this year in light of our commitments on resource efficiency and circular economy.</li> <li>- Acknowledge that resource efficiency and circular economy are important tools available for the achievement of sustainable development and that they can contribute significantly to sustainable consumption and production as well as to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and pollution.</li> <li>- Acknowledge the importance of taking appropriate actions and promoting sustainable development and lifestyles, scaling up sustainable practices along the value chains.</li> </ul>	G20 Environment and Climate Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 9, 12, 13, 14, 15
<b>SDS: Innovation, Digital Transformation and Data for Development</b>			
Development Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote research and innovation for development, deployment and dissemination of technologies related to sustainable consumption and production, and its linkages to all aspects of economy including green and blue/ocean-based economy.</li> <li>- Emphasise the need to bridge digital divides, using a multidimensional approach including a gender perspective that places emphasis on (i) connectivity, stability, accessibility, and affordability of technology and services; (ii) access to content in local languages and taking into account the needs of persons with disabilities and / or those with low-level of digital literacy and skills; (iii) education, vocational training and capacity-building; and (iv) recognizing, eliminating and mitigating against anticipated and unanticipated potential harms and risks from increased digitalization including through the adoption of safety-by-design approaches in the development and deployment of digital tools and technologies for sustainable development that are in line with</li> </ul>	<p>G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress On the SDGs</p> <p>G20 High Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development</p>	All SDGs



	<p>respective domestic laws and legislations and where applicable in alignment with the G20 Digital Economy Working Group's work on approaches to data governance, security, and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopted the G20 High Level Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening data-informed approaches to sustainable development</li> <li>• Enhancing High-quality data and sustainable data infrastructure</li> <li>• Bridging the digital divides, including gender digital divide and growing data-divide</li> <li>• Focus on capacity building</li> <li>• Increasing financing and technology assistance</li> <li>• Promoting inclusive use of data for development</li> <li>• Enhancing collaboration and partnerships</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<p>Digital Economy Working Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome the G20 Framework for Systems of Digital Public Infrastructure, a voluntary and suggested framework for the development, deployment, and governance of DPI.</li> <li>- Recognise the importance of promoting open-source software, open Application Programming Interfaces (API) and the standards that support them, including open standards, to enable different DPI systems to communicate, with cross-border interoperability as a long-term goal. Reaffirm the importance of enabling cross-border data flows and data free flow with trust, while respecting applicable legal frameworks.</li> <li>- Welcome India's plan to build and maintain a Global Digital Public Infrastructure Repository (GDPIR), a virtual repository of DPI voluntarily shared by G20 members and beyond.</li> <li>- Based on voluntary engagements, recognise the value of the Indian Presidency's proposal to develop a virtual Centre of Excellence (CoE) which would be built and maintained by UNESCO as a repository of good practices on digital skilling initiatives, occupational standards, skill taxonomies, professional certifications, skill credentials, and studies related to demand and supply gaps, especially related to digital skills and would aim to exchange relevant information and</li> </ul>	<p>G20 Digital Economy Ministers Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p>	<p>SDG 4, 5, 9,</p>





	<p>encourage learning from interested countries' approaches.</p> <p>- Welcome the Indian Presidency's G20 Toolkit on Cyber Education and Cyber Awareness of Children and Youth that recognises the important role of the UN Convention on Rights of the Child and the need to develop holistic, human-centric approaches to address online safety across different jurisdictions which promote respect for and facilitate governments' efforts to protect children's privacy and personal data, uphold children's dignity, and respect their rights.</p> <p>Welcome the non-binding G20 High-Level Principles to Support Businesses in Building Safety, Security, Resilience, and Trust in the Digital Economy which draw from the practices, strategies and tools developed and implemented by G20 members.</p>		
Education Working Group	<p>- Reiterate our commitment to harnessing digital technologies for promoting blended approaches in the teaching-learning process.</p>	G20 Education Ministerial Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 4,9
Agriculture Working Group	<p>- Foster scalable innovations and technologies that support the transformation towards sustainable food systems, facilitate affordable, and inclusive access to digital infrastructure and promote development and safe application of digital tools tailored to the various needs of the agriculture sector. Strengthen capacity building efforts for adoption and utilization of technologies, and digital solutions to empower all farming communities, including smallholders</p>	G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document & Chair's Summary	SDG 2, 4, 17
Employment Working Group	<p>- Ensure adequate national capacity, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, for the assessment, identification and anticipation of occupational and skill needs, mismatches, and shortages, including through the usage of big data and leveraging advances in AI</p>	<p>G20 Labour &amp; Employment Ministers' Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary</p> <p>G20 Policy Priorities on Strategies to Address Skill Gaps Globally</p>	SDG 8, 10

Health Working Group	- Commit to support the WHO's efforts to establish the Global Initiative on Digital Health	G20 Health Ministers Meeting Outcome Document & Chair's Summary	SDG 3
<b>SDS: Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls</b>			
Anti-Corruption Working Group	- Welcome the discussions on gender dimensions of corruption initiated under the Indian Presidency in 2023. Endeavour to work towards developing a body of evidence-based research to constitute a basis for collective initiatives on this issue by G20 member countries. Aspire to be mindful of and responsive to gender aspects in our anti-corruption strategies. Seek to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in preventing and combating corruption.	G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting Outcome Document and Chair's Summary	SDG 5, 16
Development Working Group	- Encourage promoting digital technologies; equal access to affordable connectivity and technology devices; narrowing the digital divide between and within countries, as well as the gender digital divide and data divide; enhancing digital inclusion through literacy, vocational skills and competency development programmes; encouraging digital solutions, products and tools produced by women and youth; supporting capacity building in developing countries to enable them to harness data for development, including through investments in the digital economy, and digital infrastructure; and enhancing international collaboration to promote inclusive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory digital transformation, while addressing the challenges and risks linked to it.	Varanasi Development Ministerial Outcome Document & Chair's Summary	SDG 4, 5, 9
G20 Ministerial Conference On Women's Empowerment	- Recognize the crucial impact of education in empowering and transforming the lives of all women and girls and call upon all responsible on the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce gender gaps in all relevant socio-economic sectors by (i) accelerating progress to achieve equal pay for equal work and work of equal value, ensure decent work, and high-quality jobs across all sectors, including women's equal opportunities in leadership and</li> </ul>	G20 Ministerial Conference On Women's Empowerment	SDG 4, 5, 8, 10

	<p>decision-making roles; (ii) addressing and eliminating sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and sexual harassment in the world of work across all sectors of the economy; (iii) ensuring access to safe and equal access to public infrastructure, including public transportation, and public spaces to promote access to education and employment opportunities; (iv) promoting investment in the availability and accessibility of affordable care infrastructure while also addressing unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work for facilitating the participation of all women in education and in the world of work; (v) providing gender-responsive social protection; (vi) supporting adequate social, educational, and care services and policies, both from the public and the private sectors, to support women in balancing their careers and family choices and encourage men to share the workload.</p> <p>- Recognize the crucial impact of education in empowering and transforming the lives of all women and girls and call upon all responsible on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridge the gender digital divide and enhance the participation by women in the digital economy through initiatives and measures that focus on (i) improving access to affordable, safe, and quality digital technologies, including digital connectivity; (ii) investing in digital literacy and skills training; (iii) addressing and preventing potential risks for all women and girls in the digital world that can occur due to harmful gender-bias, for example in AI and algorithms, which perpetuate gender-prejudices and stereotypes (iv) promoting strategies to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private</li> </ul>		
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	<p>spaces, online and offline; and (v) increasing active participation and employment in fields that use digital and emerging technologies, like Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, for promoting exchange of best practices, offering role models and using “champions” to encourage this change.</p> <p>- To eliminate existing gender gaps and challenges restricting the expansion of all women and girls in entrepreneurship, there is a need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Promote women’s financial inclusion by integrating all women, particularly women entrepreneurs, and MSMEs owned and led- by women into the formal financial system; and by strengthening their access to low-cost, convenient, need-based, and sustainable finance, including through digital finance and other tailored financial services, such as microfinance.</li> <li>● Strengthen access to markets, including global value chains, to increase the visibility of businesses led by women.</li> <li>● Facilitate capacity building and skills training, including networking and mentorship opportunities to build an enabling ecosystem for all businesses owned and led by women</li> </ul> <p>- Acknowledge the significance of removing structural barriers that restrict participation of all women in leadership and decision-making roles at the grassroots level by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing public policies and encouraging private sector contribution towards promoting equal representation of all women in political systems and governance.</li> <li>● Recognizing women’s rights</li> </ul>		
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	<p>organizations as one of the important pathways to advance gender equality and sustainable development, and supporting these organizations for ensuring quality implementation of gender-responsive policies and programmes.</p>		
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## SECTION 2





## SECTION 2: ANNUAL UPDATE ON G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

### 2.1 Introduction and Overview of the G20 Development Agenda

The Development Working Group has been releasing accountability reports since 2013 to enhance the visibility, credibility and continuity of the G20's actions for development. Following the adoption of the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, the Annual Update tracks progress made by the G20 on its active development commitments since its inception. These commitments have been tracked under Sustainable Development Sectors, initially introduced in the 2016 G20 Action Plan, corresponding to key areas of G20 work, and updated regularly to accommodate deliverables brought forward by subsequent presidencies, responding to new emerging needs, lessons and challenges. Since 2020, the Annual Update has been prepared in line with the 'G20 Modernised Accountability Framework' adopted under the Saudi Presidency. As mentioned in the Accountability and Reporting section of the G20 2023 Action Plan, adopted by the G20 Development Ministers in June this year, the G20 will deliver results according to the priorities listed in the 2016 Action Plan, its associated deliverables and subsequent updates, as well as in the 2023 Action Plan. Hence, the commitments have been listed under a revised set of SDSs (which have been listed in Annexure).

Section 2 of the 2023 New Delhi Update provides details of the progress achieved in advancing the active G20 development commitments made by G20 member states. The status of each commitment is determined through the assessment of the progress update, provided by past presidencies and relevant international organisations.

### 2.2 Progress Assessment of G20 Development Commitments

Active commitments have been tracked under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a revised set of SDSs including Financing for Sustainable Development; Infrastructure; Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition; Human Resource Development, Employment and Education; Financial Inclusion and Remittances; Energy; Trade and Investments; Inclusive Business; Anti-Corruption; Climate and Green Finance; Global Health; Sustainable Growth Strategies including implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions Globally, while leaving no one behind; Lifestyles for Sustainable Development; Innovation, Digital Transformation and Data for Development; Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. In 2023, three new development commitments were added to the list of active development commitments, on the recommendation of Indonesia (as previous G20 Presidency), which are as follows:

1. We will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 and address developmental challenges by reinvigorating a more inclusive multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda. - *G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, 2022, Para 42*
2. We will strengthen inclusive and sustainable recovery and build resilience in all developing countries, including SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean and LDCs, through ambitious and concrete actions. We will focus on MSMEs, adaptive social protection, green



economy and blue economy as stated in the G20 Bali Leaders Declaration Annex: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS. - *G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, 2022, para 43*

3. We underscore the need to address the financing gap towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through enhancing innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance by implementing the G20 Bali Leaders Declaration Annex: G20 Principles to Scale up Blended Finance in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS, while noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability. - *G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, 2022, para 43*

The 2023 G20 New Delhi Update reviews 34 G20 development commitments, of which **two** are assessed as being "completed", 31 are assessed as being "on track", and **one** commitment recorded as "no update received".

The following table gives the status of all 34 active development commitments:



## 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

No	Year	Commitment	Status	Progress
1	2017	<p><b>Hamburg Update to the G20 Action Plan, page 2:</b> Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions. Facilitated by G20 work streams in coordination with the Development Working Group (DWG), we aim to strengthen the integration of medium- and long-term approaches to sustainable development in G20 work programs. The list of comprehensive and concrete actions will be updated by successive G20 presidencies</p>	On track	<p>A key priority of the Indian G20 Presidency was accelerating progress on the SDGs. Through its deliverables, both the Finance Track and Sherpa Track—directly and/or indirectly contribute to the achievement of SDGs.</p> <p>Under the Sherpa Track, building on past efforts, the multi-year ‘G20 2023 Action Plan to accelerate progress on the SDGs’ was unanimously adopted by Development Ministers to provide guidance on how the G20 can help advance the critical transformations needed to accelerate progress on the SDGs. Collective actions were identified to create a multiplier impact on the SDGs through digital transformation, implementing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind, and gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.</p> <p>The 2023 Action Plan also recognises the importance of creating an enabling environment and policy coherence between the development, environment and climate agendas; mobilising affordable, adequate and accessible financing for sustainable development; addressing the bottlenecks that developing countries face in pursuing the 2030 Agenda; and aims to promote international cooperation and support and means of implementation including finance, capacity building, technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms and enabling coordination and partnerships within and beyond the G20. It also calls for enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.</p> <p>The Ministers also unanimously adopted G20 High-level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development as an integrated approach, providing strong political impetus through ambitious actions for achieving development, environment and climate goals taking into account different national</p>



				circumstances and capabilities of all countries, in particular of developing countries, with human beings at the centre of our actions, leaving no one behind.
2	2017	<b>Hamburg Summit G20 Leaders' Declaration, page 10:</b> Engage in voluntary peer learning on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and call upon others to join this important exercise as a complementary action towards Voluntary National Reviews.	<b>On track</b>	Following this commitment, a Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism (VPLM) was established under the German G20 Presidency in 2017. Since its establishment, there have been four rounds of VPLM conducted under Germany, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, and Italy G20 Presidencies respectively. The latest one conducted was the Germany and Japan VPLM exercise under the Italian G20 Presidency with the topic of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to the sustainable development goals.
3	2020	<b>G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22:</b> We endorse the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries.	<b>Completed</b>	The Pandemic Fund, established in 2022 and housed at the World Bank provides a dedicated stream of additional, long-term financing to strengthen PPR capabilities in low- and middle-income countries and address critical gaps through investments and technical support at the national, regional, and global levels. The Pandemic Fund has already raised 2 billion dollars in initial contributions from 25 donors.
4	2021	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 20:</b> We endorse the G20 Platform on SDG Localization and Intermediary Cities, with the support of the OECD and UN-Habitat. We will support intermediary cities in adopting integrated and inclusive urban planning; accelerating their transitions towards clean and sustainable energy and sustainable mobility for all; improving waste management; fostering empowerment and decent work for women, youth, migrants and refugees; assisting disabled and elderly persons; enhancing food systems sustainability; and enabling more equitable access to digital innovations.	<b>On track</b>	<p>The G20 PLIC platform has supported intermediary cities by promoting policy dialogue and knowledge dissemination. The first Annual Meeting of the platform took place on 28 October 2022, under the theme of "Unleashing the Potential of Intermediary Cities for Sustainable Local Development" which saw 89 participants-representing 16 countries and the European Commission, 5 local governments, 4 international organisations and 4 private sector organisations. Two open consultative sessions of the G20 Platform took place on July 18, 2022 and Jan 31, 2023 to strengthen the dialogue between G20 DWG members and relevant international organisations interested in contributing to G20 PLIC.</p> <p>The OECD and UN-Habitat organised the kick-off meeting of the project "Food tech for net zero and hunger zero in intermediary cities" on 28 June 2023. As of June 2023, this project includes five intermediary cities</p>



				<p>from Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, and two cities in Latin America. The 2023 PLIC meeting was held on 26 October 2023.</p> <p>HLPs on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development adopted in 2023 aims to galvanize strong international efforts and collective actions for financing including grant and concessional financing, to catalyse investments to create sustainable, resilient, inclusive and quality infrastructure, especially in sectors such as transport systems, waste management and sustainable urbanization, resource efficiency in the energy and sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems and other such areas in developing countries.</p>
5	2022	<p><b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 42:</b> We will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 and address developmental challenges by reinvigorating a more inclusive multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda.</p>	On track	<p>G20 Foreign Ministers reiterated the need for revitalised multilateralism to adequately address contemporary global challenges of the 21st century, and to make global governance more representative, effective, transparent and accountable. In this regard, they committed to step up efforts to make meaningful contributions for the success of the SDG Summit in September 2023, COP28 in December 2023, and the Summit of the Future in 2024 as well as further deepening cooperation between the G20 and regional partners, including African partners.</p> <p>G20 Development Ministers reiterated the call to strengthen and evolve MDBs, and enhance partnerships with international and regional organisations, including IFIs, MDBs and regional banks, financial institutions and the private sector, to scale up long-term, affordable, accessible, sustainable, and inclusive financing to achieve sustainable development, especially of the developing countries. This was also highlighted in the G20 2023 Action Plan for Accelerating Progress on the SDGs.</p> <p>Under the aegis of India's G20 Presidency, a G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) was constituted. Deliverables from the Finance Track also contributed directly/ indirectly to inclusive multilateralism and reform such as through the G20 Roadmap for implementing</p>



				recommendations of G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks.
6	2018	<p><b><u>Coordination and Partnerships:</u></b></p> <p><b>Buenos Aires Update to the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, page 4:</b> We will further enhance and deepen the dialogue and knowledge exchange with the engagement groups and other stakeholders at an early stage and in a regular and systematic manner.</p>	<b>On track</b>	<p>The Indian Presidency engaged deeply with multiple stakeholders at all levels. India made an effort to integrate the perspectives of the developing countries into its G20 agenda through consultations.</p> <p>This year has also been a hallmark year with the largest ever in-person attendance of delegates in G20 meetings from over 110 nationalities including participation from G20 members, 9 invitee countries and 14 international organisations. The unprecedented participation from African countries, beyond South Africa, including Mauritius, Egypt, Nigeria, AU Chair-Comoros, and AUDA-NEPAD in the G20, demonstrated India's commitment to bringing the issues of the Global South at the front and centre during its G20 Presidency. Building on past G20 discussions, the Presidency took the initiative to propose the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent G20 member.</p> <p>Efforts were also made to make this year's G20 a 'People's G20' through activities involving local communities, artisans, youth, and engagement with universities by both Working Groups and Engagement Groups, thus ensuring public participation throughout the year. Startup20, a new Engagement Group will bring in the voice of entrepreneurs and startups into the G20.</p>

**SDS: Financing for Sustainable Development**

7	2014	<p><b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, page 36:</b> Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, the G20/OECD BEPS agenda and related international tax issues. IOs will collaborate with regional tax administration forums to assess how practical toolkits can be produced in 2015 and 2016 to assist developing countries in implementing BEPS action items. In 2015, IOs will also draft a report on options for developing countries on efficient and</p>	<b>On track</b>	<p>While good progress has been made in many areas of implementing the BEPS actions, the OECD report to the G20 highlights that progress on access by developing countries to 'Country-by-Country' reports remains limited, which is also a priority for many countries. The report sets new targets for increased access in the coming years, which will require additional resourcing. It also identifies a number of areas where developing countries have influenced the negotiations on the Two Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of</p>
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		effective use of tax incentives for investment; and agree on ways to support ongoing efforts to improve the availability of quality transfer pricing comparability data for developing countries.		the Economy, which are likely to lead to increased impact of the two pillars in developing countries. The high levels of support in implementing the pillars, especially Pillar Two, was also noted by the report, which identified a range of potential assistance, by both the OECD and partners.
8	2014	<b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, page 37:</b> Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). The Global Forum will work with the DWG, international and regional organisations, and other development partners, to implement a pilot of the AEOI roadmap. The pilot will identify efficient and effective methods to implement the standard, which will in turn inform other capacity building projects on AEOI. G20 members will consider supporting the pilot through information exchange, technical advice, financial support and/or related capacity building efforts.	<b>On track</b>	The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes includes 168 members. In 2022, the Global Forum provided support to 54 jurisdictions on AEOI. To date 52% of the 92 developing members of the Global Forum are committed to start AEOI by 2026. In 2022, three jurisdictions started AEOI. In total, 35 developing countries are currently doing AEOI. Additional developing countries are currently considering a suitable date for first exchange, with the Secretariat's support. Currently, this assistance is translating into at least 36 billion euros in additional revenue (tax, interest, and penalties) in the context of AEOI between 2014 and 2022. In 2021, the Global Forum released a new strategy to unleash the potential of AEOI for developing countries and, in 2023, at the request of the Indian G20 Presidency, the Global Forum delivered a report on the progress made by developing countries under this strategy.
9	2014	<b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, page 5:</b> G20 members will, on a voluntary basis, take practical steps to make available tax policy and administration experts to assist international and regional organisations that strengthen developing countries' capacity to participate in and benefit from the G20 tax agenda; implement the DWG's Guiding framework; and support regional (including inter-regional) tax administration forums.	<b>On track</b>	Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) has continued to evolve. 118 programmes have been launched to date, helping TIWB Host Administrations generate more than USD 2 billion in additional tax revenues. The TIWB initiative continues to expand beyond the audit of MNEs, to a range of areas where the TIWB model provides added value through enabling experts to work with confidential taxpayer data. New areas include support in the digitalisation of tax administration and use of information received through information exchange. TIWB for Criminal Investigations Programme is now well established with 9 ongoing programs offering both capacity building and casework support and plans underway to expand to more jurisdictions 2023-2024.
10	2016	<b>G20 Hangzhou Summit Leaders' Communique, para. 36:</b> Continue our work on addressing cross-border	<b>On track</b>	The OECD Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation adopted a hybrid model of course delivery, with on-site and virtual



	<p>financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade mis-invoicing, which hampers the mobilisation of domestic resources for development, and welcome the communication and coordination with the World Customs Organization for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit.</p>	<p>courses. As of 2023, the Academy had trained over 2,700 officials from 171 jurisdictions. A new pilot programme for South Asia in India, was launched as part of the Indian G20 Presidency. The Academy has also held a series of “train the trainer” courses leading to the recruitment of more Academy instructors from developing jurisdictions in Africa and Latin America. A further “train the trainer” programme will also take place in Asia-Pacific.</p> <p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes provides tailored support to countries by supporting regional initiatives. In 2021, the work on wider use of treaty-exchanged information for purposes other than tax (most notably AML) started. 5 countries joined a pilot project to enhance wider use of treaty-exchanged information. In 2023, following a request from the Indian G20 Presidency, the Secretariat of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes presented a possible approach to advance and streamline wider use between interested jurisdictions, which is based on this regional work. The progress made by Latin American countries in fighting IFFs are reflected in the annual Tax Transparency in Latin America report.</p> <p>The Africa Initiative has brought together 37 member jurisdictions, with the progress reflected in the annual Tax Transparency in Africa report. They advanced their work on cross-border assistance in tax collection. A similar initiative was launched in 2021 in Asia, with the first Tax Transparency in Asia report published in 2023.</p> <p>In June 2023, UNCTAD alongside nine developing countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal and Peru) released the first-ever official data on national estimates of illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants with the support of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).</p>
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11	2020	<p><b>G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22:</b> We endorse the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>The Development Ministers under the Indian Presidency unanimously adopted the G20 2023 Action Plan which has called for scaling up adequate, accessible, affordable and long-term financing for developing countries, including by addressing bottlenecks in financing, and continuing to improve the mobilisation of finance.</p> <p>The Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) advanced the actions envisaged in the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap under the Indian Presidency, particularly-mechanisms for mobilisation of timely and adequate resources for climate finance; enabling finance for the SDGs and capacity building of the ecosystem for financing toward sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SFWG is developing a list of options to support climate investments and transition activities in line with country circumstances. The options will include ways to expand risk-sharing facilities, as well as policies and financial instruments to support private capital for investment in green and low-carbon technologies.</li> <li>• It focused on identifying financial instruments for social impact investment and nature-related data and reporting.</li> </ul> <p>The SFWG is developing a set of voluntary recommendations to address the challenges of capacity building for sustainable finance, to benefit the entire sustainable finance ecosystem</p>
12	2021	<p><b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 14:</b> Recognizing the importance of strengthening the alignment of all sources of Financing for Sustainable Development with the SDGs and the need to address the related financing gaps, in line with existing commitments, we endorse the G20 Framework for Voluntary Support to Integrated National Financing Frameworks, the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments and the G20 Common Vision on SDG Alignment, noting the</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>In alignment with the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments, the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spain), Agence Française de Développement (France), Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (Italy), KfW (Germany), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, led by European Investment Bank started the Global Green Bond Initiative (“GGBI”) as a follow-up to the Team Europe Approach promoted by the European Commission in response to the Covid-19 crisis. GGBI’s</p>



		importance of transparency and mutual accountability. We also ask our Development and Finance Ministers to further enhance their cooperation.		<p>main objective is to promote the development of the green bonds market, potentially in all developing countries. The European Commission approved this initiative in December 2022 and it will become operational by the end of 2023.</p> <p>The OECD published two reports on “Green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds in developing countries: How can donors support public sector issuances?” in October 2022, and on “Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds in developing countries: The case for increased donor coordination” in June 2023</p>
13	2022	<p><b>G20 Bali Leaders’ Declaration, para 43:</b> We underscore the need to address the financing gap towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through enhancing innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance by implementing in the G20 Bali Leaders Declaration Annex: G20 Principles to Scale-up Blended Finance in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS, while noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability.</p>	On track	<p>The G20 commitment to enhance blended finance was reiterated under the Indian G20 Presidency with its inclusion of blended financing as one of the mediums for innovative financing, in the G20 Varanasi Development Ministerial Outcome Document and Chair’s Summary, G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, and Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Outcome Document and Chair’s Summary.</p> <p>The Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA) has established its Secretariat. It has started to work on capacity building and developing project pipelines for developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS. Blended finance was a topic of discussion at the IMF/World Bank Group Spring Meeting 2023 – Side Event on 'Unlocking New Sources of Growth in the Post Pandemic Era', specifically discussing the role of the G20 Principles to Scale-Up Blended Finance in supporting post-pandemic sustainable economic growth. The Summit for a New Global Financing Pact, held in Paris on 22-23 June 2023, has proposed a Roadmap for governments, international organisations, financial institutions, and non-governmental representatives, to improve the protection of global public goods necessary to secure and heal the planet while ensuring affordable financing for the poorest.</p> <p>In coordination with the Indonesian Presidency, OECD has launched the Stocktake Report of Scaling Up Blended Finance in Developing Countries including</p>



				<p>LDCs and SIDS. The report identified several entry points, or action areas, for developing country governments, including in LDCs and SIDS, to scale up blended finance. The OECD has produced analytical work on identifying bottlenecks to sustainable development finance in developing countries under the Indian Presidency, analysing both bottlenecks at global systemic level and at the level of developing countries.</p> <p>The EIB's blending activity has grown considerably in recent years and involves accessing the EU Regional Blending Facilities (RBFs) as well as utilising complementary Trust Funds set up and managed by EIB for support to public bodies and private sector entities. Support through EU RBFs covers all regions, with the bulk of funds deployed in the EU Neighbourhood East and South, in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Western Balkans. The focus of RBFs is mostly on project-by-project support, with an increasing number of agreements signed each year.</p>
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**SDS: Infrastructure**

14	2014	<p><b>G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, pages 6-7:</b> MDB-based PPF will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritised lists of infrastructure projects building on existing cooperation and allotting sufficient time for approaches to be evaluated by the relevant institutions. MDB-based PPFs with a focus on PPPs for infrastructure are requested to report on the key elements of their current approach to country-specific sector diagnostic and approaches to project prioritisation.</p>	On track	<p>The Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) hosted by the World Bank, is an open access PPF platform which supports emerging and developing countries, through its 10 MDB Technical Partners to create a pipeline of bankable sustainable infrastructure investments which mobilises private financing alongside public and DFI financing. Since its inception in 2014, the GIF has raised 190 million dollars and has supported 154 infrastructure projects in 67 countries. The GIF anticipates mobilising investments of approximately 107.19 billion dollars, including around 70.94 billion dollars in private investment, provided all GIF-portfolio projects successfully close over the next 4-6 years. As of August 2023, 21 GIF supported projects have successfully reached commercial close, 16 of which have also reached financial close and raised 3 billion dollars in commercial financing. Once all 21 projects achieve financial close, they are expected to raise approximately 10.5 billion US dollars</p>
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15	2015	<p><b>G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, page 3:</b> Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on crosscutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups.</p>	On track	<p>The D20-Long-term Investors Club (D20-LTIC) brings together long-term investors for discussions on infrastructure and beyond, aiming to inform and foster dialogue with the G20. The D20-LTIC co-organized the G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue in July 2023, jointly with the OECD, GIFT and the Indian G20 Presidency. The Dialogue focused on innovative funding mechanisms to increase private capital for urban infrastructure development as the private sector investment has a key role to play in plugging significant funding gaps for meeting current and future infrastructure needs. The Dialogue complemented the formal endorsement by G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors on 18 July of the G20 Principles on Financing Cities of Tomorrow developed by the Indian Presidency, as well as of the accompanying OECD report on Financing Cities of Tomorrow</p> <p>MDBs are collaborating closely through the Infrastructure Cooperation Platform (ICP), chaired by the EIB until November 2022 and by ADB thereafter. The ICP serves as a forum for exchange among MDB infrastructure experts and as the MDBs' coordinated voice in the G20 Infrastructure Working Group.</p>
16	2016	<p><b>G20 Hangzhou Leaders' Communiqué, para. 39:</b> Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...]</p>	On track	<p>The third FMCBG outcome document and Chair's Summary noted the ongoing pilot application of the voluntary and non-binding Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators. Its Annexure recognised the Infrastructure Working Group's work in continuation of the InfraTracker 2.0 to track planned infrastructure investments across G20 member economies using publicly available sources and transition it to an online tool; and the compilation of the scope and taxonomies related to infrastructure across G-20 economies and International Organisations.</p>
17	2017	<p><b>G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, page 4:</b> We call on the OECD to work with other relevant stakeholders to support the G20 in assessing and addressing data needs for a regional planning</p>	On track	<p>The OECD and UN-Habitat launched the report on "Intermediary cities and climate change" in COP27. This report is a first-of-its-kind attempt to comparatively analyse climate change and intermediary cities together. It provides evidence and policy guidance to local and national authorities as well as development partners, to design</p>





		<p>approach, and also sharing effective experiences, especially those related to the design and implementation of mechanisms to strengthen data collection. We look forward to a first report in 2019.</p>		<p>more effective climate strategies. Using innovative datasets and original empirical analysis the report presents evidence on the different channels through which climate change affects intermediary cities in developing countries, as well as the way in which these agglomerations contribute to GHG emissions. It depicts how intermediary cities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are coping with climate change, while sharing policy options on how these agglomerations can reduce the financing gap affecting climate action.</p>
18	2018	<p><b>G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, page 4:</b> Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in regional planning. We call on the IDB and other relevant stakeholders, to support and lead the exchange of knowledge on regional planning and its different dimensions, taking into account the vulnerability of all groups. We suggest that due consideration should be given to gender and the interlinkages with the principles (...)</p>	On track	<p>The 6th OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the SDGs focused on progress made on SDG11, and three new OECD reports on decentralised development co-operation and city-to-city partnerships for the SDGs were launched-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A report on City-to-City Partnerships to localise the SDGs, which proposes a systemic monitoring and evaluation framework for city-to-city partnerships to localise the SDGs.</li> <li>• A Global Policy Toolkit on Decentralised Development Co-operation (DDC), which compiles nearly 30 best practices by national and subnational governments, showing how to increase the impact of DDC.</li> <li>• A report on Reshaping Decentralised Development Co-operation in Germany.</li> </ul> <p>The OECD also organised various side events on the role of cities and regions to achieve the SDGs at the UN High-Level Political Forum in New York and moderated the official session to review progress on SDG11.</p>
19	2019	<p><b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 13:</b> We stress the importance of maximising the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development" ... "and strengthening infrastructure governance.</p>	On track	<p>In November 2022, G20 leaders recognized the importance of revitalizing infrastructure investment in a sustainable, inclusive, accessible, and affordable way, and endorsed the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and associated guidance note, developed for the G20, which are voluntary and non-binding and consider country circumstances. In</p>



				<p>addition, on the occasion of the G20 Bali Summit in 2022, the side event of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), was held with the participation of some G20 leaders</p> <p>In July 2023, G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors noted the ongoing pilot application of the voluntary and non-binding QII Indicators and looked forward to further discussion on their application considering the country circumstances.</p> <p>The OECD advanced the work related to the Blue Dot Network- a framework to certify infrastructure projects that are environmentally and socially sustainable, resilient, open and inclusive, transparent, debt-sustainable and economically efficient. In March 2022, the OECD convened the third meeting of the informal Executive Consultation Group of the Blue Dot Network, and the first group of pilot projects of which successfully completed the assessment in February 2023, demonstrating the operability of the certification framework.</p> <p>In collaboration with Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the OECD developed a 'Compendium of Good Practices on Quality Infrastructure Resilient to Natural Disasters' (to be released in December 2023), including case studies from Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and the United States.</p>
20	2020	<b>G20 Riyadh Summit Leaders Declaration, para 22:</b> We endorse the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity.	<b>On track</b>	<p>The OECD Development Centre, AUDA-NEPAD and African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET) launched in 2023 a multi-year program on "Accelerating and Scaling-up Quality Infrastructure for Africa (ASQIIA)" designed to support infrastructure project development cycles in Africa and increase quality investment in infrastructure. The project supports the implementation of the AU PIDA regional infrastructure projects in Africa, which aims at strengthening regional connectivity. The project reflects the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity.</p>



				<p>A joint peer learning event under the ASQIIA on “Structuring Investment-Ready Infrastructure Projects” took place in Accra, Ghana on 22-24 June 2023. Participation included representatives from the 12 countries in the G20 Compact with Africa initiative, to discuss country projects, opportunities for technical assistance, and best practices on project preparation, de-risking strategies and blended financing for large PPP infrastructure projects.</p>
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**SDS: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition**

21	2015	<p><b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 5:</b> Uphold the FAO’s CFS’ Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and the principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and promote their application, on a voluntary basis, to investment originating in G20 members and support the GAFSP.</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>In 2022, the CFS VGGT served as guiding principles in national food security policy and legal reform processes in several African countries including Chad, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Mali. The Guidelines were used for the establishment of three regional transhumance committees in Mauritania. The objectives set in the CFS VGGT have been referenced in the Global Land Observatory launched by FAO in 2023, in collaboration with the International Land Coalition (ILC) and CIRAD to generate and make available data, evidence and analysis on the state of land tenure and governance issues.</p> <p>FAO, ILC, Welthungerhilfe and GIZ launched a joint initiative to evaluate the impact of CFS VGGT in 12 countries, 10 years after the adoption of CFS VGGT. On 15-17 May 2023, UNCCD and FAO held regional joint webinars on land tenure titled “Integrating Tenure into Land Restoration Initiatives” for Africa/Arab regions, Latin America/ Caribbean and Central-East Europe/Asia/Pacific, to raise awareness on the value of tenure security and its contribution to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, and climate change mitigation and adaptation while improving food security and local livelihoods</p> <p>To promote the uptake and use of the CFS RAI, FAO has been delivering targeted capacity development programmes for relevant stakeholders. Through this support, declarations to apply the CFS-RAI</p>
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				<p>were adopted by the Parliament of Latin America and the Caribbean, Congo and Gabon. In Liberia, a RAI multi-stakeholder platform was established and the country's investment screening policy was revised. In Tunisia, a RAI Agri-Accelerator Hub was set up to align young agri-entrepreneurs' businesses with the CFS-RAI Principles.</p> <p>The GAFSP continues to provide financial and technical resources—grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance, and advisory services.</p>
22	2015	<p><b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 7:</b> Support human resource development, and particularly economic empowerment of rural women and rural youth, through G20-LIDCs knowledge -sharing forums on enhancing vocational training and promoting food security and nutrition safety nets.</p>	On track	<p>In 2023, the G20 Agriculture Ministers noted that sustainable, diversified and resilient agriculture and food systems offer significant opportunities to address climate change, land degradation, over-exploitation of water resources, biodiversity and forest loss while providing long-term solutions to tackle hunger and malnutrition. They also acknowledged the significant role of smallholder farmers, family farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples as applicable, and other underrepresented groups and small and medium enterprises in making the agriculture value chains resilient and sustainable</p> <p>The global initiative on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women is being jointly implemented by FAO, IFAD, UN Women and UN World Food Programme. UNICEF released a flagship publication: 'Undernourished and Overlooked, A Global Nutrition Crisis in Adolescent Girls and Women' in 2023.</p> <p>IFAD has been actively participating in the Annual General Assembly for the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, COP27 and the AGRF summit in Kigali, Rwanda. IFAD has also produced a number of podcast series promoting youth empowerment, nutrition, addressing climate change and building resilience of the rural farming communities.</p> <p>In alignment with the UNICEF 'No Time to Waste Acceleration Plan', in 2022, UNICEF focused on providing timely support to the worst affected countries to prevent, detect</p>



				<p>and treat children suffering from wasting. IFAD has developed an online integrated training on mainstreaming environment and climate, gender, nutrition and youth into IFAD financed projects.</p> <p>As part of a comprehensive, global response to the food security crisis, in April 2022 the World Bank made 30 billion dollars available over a period of 15 months, including 12 billion dollars in new projects, to scale up through short and long-term responses for boosting food and nutrition security, reducing risks, and strengthening food systems by: (i) supporting producers and consumers, (ii) facilitating increased trade in food and trade inputs, (iii) supporting vulnerable households, and (iv) investing in sustainable food and nutrition security. Between April to December 2022, the Bank's food and nutrition security commitments in new lending passed the 12 billion dollars mark – with almost half for Africa.</p>
23	2015	<p><b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 10:</b> Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs by supporting the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (PARM).</p>	On track	<p>An IFAD initiative to assess and manage agricultural risks in developing countries, the second phase of PARM called PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2025) was launched with contributions from France, Italy and EU. It provides technical advice through the identification of agricultural tools to manage the prioritised risks, with the objective of designing a fundable project led by the host government. Continued policy dialogues with governments to advocate the integration of agricultural risk management strategies into policies continues to be the main focus of PARM. Agricultural risk analysis using a new value chain methodology with a gender focus has also been fully integrated into the PARM process and analysis.</p> <p>In 2023, the G20 Agriculture Working Group carried out the stocktaking of G20 initiatives in agriculture and presented the progress made in the PARM. Efforts to raise awareness and build capacity in ARM have yielded positive results. ARM's investment projects and programs have been co-designed by governments and strategic partners, under the technical leadership and</p>



				<p>support from PARM, resulting in investments in Ethiopia (12 million dollars), Burkina Faso (48.5 million dollars), Senegal (48.3 million dollars), and Niger (61 million dollars).</p>
24	2021	<p><b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 15:</b> We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action. We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO as a means to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>One of the four thematic areas of part “IV. Women’s food security and nutrition” of the Varanasi “G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs” is related to implementing effective actions for the empowerment of women and youth.</p> <p>The Deccan High Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023, endorsed by the G20 Agriculture Ministers in 2023 reiterated the G20’s commitment to food security and nutrition for all, through accelerating the transition towards transparent sustainable, equitable, resilient, and inclusive agriculture and food systems.</p> <p>Italy operationalised the Italian Climate Fund, with more than 800 million euros per year for five years, which will also be devoted to the adaptation of food systems to climate change in developing countries.</p> <p>The Matera Declaration also provided the momentum for several international initiatives to be launched including the establishment of a new PDB Platform for investments in green and inclusive food systems. The Agricultural Public Development Banks (Agri-PDBs) Coalition, currently comprising 130 Agri-PDBs from 98 countries, is led by IFAD and is a part of the UN Food Systems Summit and Finance in Common Coalitions. It contributes to capacity-building and enriching data on green and inclusive finance for sustainable food systems.</p> <p>In the changing global context, the Food Coalition is expanding its role to serve as a mechanism for responding to global crises and facilitating the coordination of collective actions to accelerate the transformation of agrifood systems. The Food Coalition continues to work towards three multi-stakeholder and multinational activities related to technical project proposals selected following the 2021 G20 Food Coalition Call for Action. In 2022, the FAO Food Coalition and the FAO Food and</p>





				Nutrition Division provided support to LAO PDR to implement the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. Activities have been designed to strengthen and develop capacity at national and sub-national level to review and update current agrifood systems-related and nutrition policies as well as to share lessons and good practices on the implementation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.
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**SDS: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education**

25	2017	<b>G20 Hamburg Summit Leaders' Declaration, page 8:</b> Launch the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment in developing countries with a focus on Africa contributing, in alignment with developing countries' strategies, to creating 1.1 million new jobs by 2022 and to providing innovative skills development programmes for at least 5 million young people over the next five years.	<b>Completed</b>	<p>The OECD Development Centre, with financial support from Germany, developed a report on lessons learned and targets achieved under the RYE Initiative since 2017, which has been shared with the G20 and will be published by the end of 2023. Key findings include: A total of 715 projects were launched to improve rural youth employment outcomes. The set targets were overachieved with 6,381,722 youth trained and 2,868,031 jobs created. Reported funding topped USD 20 billion for rural youth employment projects in Africa from 2017-22.</p> <p>IFAD has enabled the creation of 1,554 jobs, the nurturing of 839 enterprises, and the establishment of 715 wage employment opportunities across Rwanda, Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique, Cameroon, and Madagascar through its Youth Integrated Agribusiness hub programme, which has since expanded to 9 countries. The CFS policy recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition endorsed in 2022, the national pathway strategies developed in the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) process and coalitions like Decent Work and Living Incomes and Wages for All Food System Workers (DWLIW), as well as the continental African Agribusiness Youth Strategy of the African Union continue to provide the strategic policy and thematic framework for further investments.</p> <p>While the initiative was overall very</p>
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				successful, concerted further investments with enhanced youth inclusiveness are needed. Future initiatives could set more ambitious goals and should be designed with an accompanying monitoring and evaluation framework.
26	2018	<b>G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development, para 21:</b> We call on IOs, MDBs and other financing institutions to identify suitable instruments, and partnerships and mobilise resources to scale up quality ECD programs in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.	<b>On track</b>	UNICEF is continuing to build on its Global Resource Guide on Public Finance for ECD, which aims to support governments and partners in strengthening ECD financing to deliver at-scale and sustainable results for children. It is currently developing an online learning channel with resources and targeted guidance to help practitioners and policy makers identify and address financing challenges for ECD, including particular challenges related to planning, prioritising, budgeting, coordination of spending, tracking and monitoring.
27	2018	<b>G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development, para 28:</b> Engage in international cooperation as a catalyst for scaling-up and improving the quality and accessibility of multi-sector ECD programs, particularly in supporting low income and developing countries.” .... “To promote opportunities for collaboration through North- South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation which involve a diversity of actors, resources and instruments.	<b>On track</b>	<p>UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, ECDAN, and Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), among others, have been jointly working to promote adoption and scale-up of multi-sectoral ECD programmes through systems strengthening, elevating parenting support, and operationalizing the Nurturing Care Framework.</p> <p>FAO, IFAD and World Food Programme came together in September 2022 to strengthen country capacities to design and implement national home-grown school feeding programmes by facilitating South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). This programme will contribute to the goals of the Global School Meal coalition. Current target countries include Senegal, Rwanda, Kenya and the Philippines.</p>
				WHO launched the Global Scales for Early Development in February 2023 to monitor the holistic development of children at population level in the critical first three years of life. It is currently undergoing testing and validation for inclusion in international multi-topic household surveys. UNICEF launched the Early Childhood



				<p>Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) measurement tool, aligned to SDG 4.2.1, which captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months in May 2023.</p> <p>Regional networks like Asia-Pacific Regional Network for Early Childhood (ARNEC) and the Pacific Regional Council for ECD (PRC4ECD) are highlighting the interlinkages between ECD and climate action.</p>
28	2019	<p><b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28:</b> We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasised in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.</p>	On track	<p>In November 2022, G20 leaders reaffirmed that access to education was a human right and a pivotal tool for inclusive and sustainable economic recovery. Leaders also committed that they will empower relevant actors within and beyond G20 to remove barriers to education, improve teaching and learning environments, and support transitions within and across all stages of education, with emphasis on women and girls. They also committed to promoting lifelong learning at all levels amidst the changing nature of work and encourage partnership in this regard.</p> <p>In addition, G20 Education Ministers recognized the importance of investment in supporting human capital development. They reiterated working together towards achieving a more resilient, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable future through accessible quality education and training at every level and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>



				<p>UNICEF is working with governments and partners to translate commitments made during the 2022 Transforming Education Summit into concrete actions, including education in crisis situations, foundational learning, climate-change education, digital learning, gender and inclusion, equitable financing, and more. In 2022, UNICEF supported 37.9 million out of school children, including 49% girls access education, including 3.1 million children on the move, 18.6 million children in emergencies, and nearly 252,000 children with disabilities; 85,099 school management committees received training and 13.6 million children accessed education through UNICEF-supported digital platforms, 51% of whom were girls.</p>
<p><b><u>SDS: Industrialisation</u></b></p>				
29	2016	<p><b>G20 Hangzhou Summit, Leaders' Communiqué, para 35:</b> Launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs [...] with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>The OECD released in November 2022 the Equitable Framework and Finance for Extractive-based Countries in Transition (EFFECT) providing a toolbox for policy makers to chart just, realistic and sustainable low carbon pathways, consistent with development priorities. EFFECT implementing tools currently under development will provide guidance for African fossil fuel and mineral-rich producing countries to pursue decarbonised and sustainable industrial development, through the use of gas as a transitional fuel, minimising lock-in and stranded assets risks. The OECD jointly implements EFFECT in Africa with the African Development Bank (AfDB).</p> <p>In 2023, jointly with AUC, ECA, Afreximbank and the Ministry of Industry and Youth Entrepreneurship of Niger, the OECD contributed to the African Union Commission (AUC) Industrialisation Summit hosted by the Government of Niger.</p>
				<p>The African Union Commission and the OECD are currently working on the establishment of a joint African Investment Observatory (AfiO) to provide comparable,</p>



				<p>reliable, and updated data, information, and analyses, to promote public and private, foreign and domestic investment across Africa and to enhance investment from OECD countries and peer-learning between Africa and its international partners. This initiative builds on the strong endorsement of President Macky Sall as African Union Chair in 2022 and is well-aligned with the priorities for AU Agenda 2063 priorities. In July 2023, the AUC and OECD jointly published the 5th edition of the annual economic report Africa's Development Dynamics 2023: Investing in sustainable development.</p>
<p><b><u>SDS: Sustainable Growth Strategies including implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind</u></b></p>				
30	2022	<p><b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 43:</b> We will strengthen inclusive and sustainable recovery and build resilience in all developing countries, including SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean and LDCs, through ambitious and concrete actions. We will focus on MSMEs, adaptive social protection, green economy and blue economy—as stated in the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration Annex: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>The DWG committed to support MSMEs which are owned and led by women in the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs. The GPMI has also worked on digital financial inclusion and the advancement of MSME financing and prepared the G20 2023 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP). UNIDO published the "Industrial Development Report 2022: The future of industrialization in a post-pandemic world", which includes background papers on "strengthen[ing] inclusive and sustainable recovery and build resilience in all developing countries" by focusing on MSMEs.</p>
				<p>On green economy and blue economy, the transformative transition area of implementing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind in the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs by DWG will contribute to a green and blue economy/ocean-based economy.</p> <p>UNIDO has partnered with sub-regional economic communities (RECs) and</p>



				<p>Member States to establish a Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) to promote an enabling environment for regional renewable energy and energy efficiency markets, while strengthening resilience to climate change and facilitating South-South and North-South partnerships on knowledge and technology transfer</p> <p>On Adaptive Social Protection (ASP), the World Bank published the Stocktaking of Adaptive Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in December 2022 that provided a brief overview of the concept of ASP and its framework, outlined synergies between ASP and disaster risk management, and highlighted practices that promote synergies between Social Protection and DRM to develop and implement components for effective ASP systems.</p> <p>This year, UNCTAD released its Trade and Environment Review 2023 titled “Building a sustainable and resilient ocean economy beyond 2030”, which provides a comprehensive assessment of the blue economy, with a special chapter of marine plastics pollution. The report builds on the recommendations from the 4th UN Oceans Forum and the 2nd UN Ocean Conference held in 2022. It highlights the urgent need for a global “Blue Deal” to boost investment in protecting our ocean and sustainably using its resources.</p>
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**SDS: Inclusive business**

31	2018	<p><b>G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 18:</b> Foster and engage, in accordance with our respective capabilities, in international cooperation initiatives related to inclusive business, particularly in those addressed to low income and developing countries, in coordination with (...) development partners. This includes South-South and Triangular Cooperation in which</p>		No update received
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		a diversity of actors, resources and instruments can be integrated.		
32	2018	<b>G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 25:</b> Call on MDBs and development finance institutions to boost their efforts towards the sector (...) through financial and non- financial services, and strengthen the impact measurement, management and reporting of their investments.	<b>On track</b>	<p>The EIB has signed the Operating Principles for Impact Management developed by IFC and endorsed the 2X criteria to mobilise investments that contribute to women's economic empowerment</p> <p>IFAD measures attributable impact of its entire portfolio of investments, using a rigorous methodology with comprehensive data at the individual, household, and community levels. Its impact assessment report is published online to report on impact of its investments, along with various knowledge products, at the following website. This is in addition to reporting on the impacts of IFAD investments to its Executive Board and Member States, ensuring accountability, transparency while learning to inform future management of resources and investments.</p> <p>During 2019-2021, IFAD helped 64.4 million people increase their market access, 62.4 million increase their production and 38.2 million their resilience. It is currently in dialogue with its member states for setting the ambitions and financing for the 13th replenishment cycle, which aims to double its impact by 2030.</p>
33	2018	<b>G20 Buenos Aires Summit, Leaders' Declaration, para 7:</b> We will endeavour to further create enabling conditions for resource mobilisation from public, private and multilateral resources, including innovative financial mechanisms and partnerships, such as impact investment for inclusive and sustainable growth, in line with the G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business.	<b>On track</b>	<p>In 2022, UNIDO launched its second phase of its Global CleanTech Innovation Programme (GCIP), which seeks to foster a clean technology innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in partner countries.</p> <p>UNCTAD published the World Investment Report 2023, revealing a widening annual investment deficit that developing countries face as they work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The gap is now about \$4 trillion per year – up from \$2.5 trillion in 2015 when the SDGs were adopted – of which around half in clean transition. The report calls for urgent support to developing countries to enable them to attract significantly more investment for their transition to clean energy. It</p>



				proposes a compact setting out priority actions, ranging from financing mechanisms to investment policies, to ensure sustainable energy for all.
<b><u>SDS: Innovation, Digital Transformation and Data for Development</u></b>				
34	2019	<b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28:</b> We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs Roadmaps.	<b>On track</b>	<p>In November 2022, G20 Leaders acknowledged the importance of research and innovation in sustainable resource utilization in various sectors, especially in the midst of health, climate, food and energy crises. G20 Digital Economy Ministers emphasize the need to foster international cooperation for a more inclusive, empowering, sustainable, resilient, and innovation-driven digital transformation which will help to achieve post-COVID-19 recovery and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>The OECD has published the OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2023. The OECD continued to collaborate with the UN-Interagency Group on Technology Transfer (UN-IATT), notably on the Preparation of the 2nd Version of the STI4SDG Roadmap Guidebook in 2023.</p>
				<p>The OECD's Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP) will hold a Ministerial meeting on 23-25 April 2024, that will focus on transformative STI policies for transitions and the governance of emerging technologies. The Ministerial meeting will be preceded on 23 April by a multistakeholder High Level Dialogue to which UN agencies such as UNCTAD, UN-DESA, UNIDO, UNESCO and the World Bank will be invited to discuss priorities for co-operation between OECD and developing and emerging economies to accelerate green and just transitions.</p> <p>UNCTAD published the Technology and Innovation Report 2023 which highlighted the opportunities green innovation could offer developing countries to spur economic growth and enhance technological capacities. Major findings of the report were discussed in around twenty meetings and events in 2023, including the seventieth</p>



				session of the Trade and Development Board and the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to take forward the recommendations that support countries to build innovation and technological capacities.
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## Annexure: List of SDSs

Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS): The 2016 Action Plan introduced sixteen SDS to reflect the G20's long standing efforts on development, its economic focus, and collective strength to address issues of global concern and increasingly linked towards sustainable development. These SDS capture the G20's collective actions towards Following the G20 Leaders' commitment in 2015 to further align G20 work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the G20 adopted the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in its efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. As the coordinating body and policy resource for sustainable development across the G20, the DWG has adopted its accountability products and has been reporting on the progress of development commitments through Sustainable Development Sector (SDS) groupings, as detailed in the 2016 G20 Action Plan.

The 2016 Action Plan introduced fifteen Sustainable Development Sectors (SDSs) to reflect the G20's long standing efforts on development, its economic focus, and collective strength to address issues of global concern and increasingly linked towards sustainable development. These SDS capture the G20's collective actions towards sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions and poverty eradication as addressed in the 2030 Agenda. These sectors recognize that all G20 work streams have the potential to contribute to realizing the 2030 Agenda and will be further developed according to emerging priorities.

The 2016 Action Plan mentioned that the G20 would deliver results according to the priorities outlined in the SDS across G20 presidencies, while allowing flexibility for future presidencies to set and add specific priorities and focus. It was further stressed in the 2017 Hamburg Update that G20 collective actions are framed around SDSs and are intended to be updated and adapted to reflect successive G20 presidency priorities, emerging needs, lessons and challenges. Accordingly, SDSs have constantly evolved since their inception (in 2016) under different Presidencies, with the latest one on 'Financing for Sustainable Development' by the Indonesian Presidency in 2022.

Under the New Delhi Update, commitments have been tracked under the following SDSs:

1. Financing for Sustainable Development
2. Infrastructure
3. Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
4. Human Resource Development, Employment and Education
5. Financial Inclusion and Remittances
6. Industrialization
7. Inclusive Business
8. Innovation, Digital Transformation and Data for Development
9. Energy
10. Trade and Investment
11. Anti-Corruption
12. Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally, while leaving no one behind
13. Climate Finance and Green Finance
14. Global Health

15. Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls
16. Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)

The new, as well as the updated, SDSs have been identified based on the 2023 Action Plan and the High-Level Principles for Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. With these modifications, there will be sixteen SDSs going forward. The Action Plan and the High Level Principles will act as a reference for future Presidencies and assist with mapping commitments under the SDSs.

