

2020 Annual Update on G20 Development Commitments and the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Executive Summary

Since the development of the first accountability report in 2013, the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) has released an accountability report on G20 development commitments every year. Following the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016, the DWG has released annual updates on the implementation of the G20 Action Plan. Starting in 2020, the DWG decided to merge the Annual Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the DWG Accountability Report into one document comprising two sections: (i) an update on the implementation of the *G20 Action Plan*; (ii) an assessment of the progress on the development commitments taken by the G20 leaders.

Building on the work of past G20 presidencies and recognizing the leading role of the G20 in global efforts towards achieving sustainable development worldwide, the first part of this document, the Riyadh Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights G20's contribution towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2020, the Riyadh Update focuses on priorities covering: 1) the G20 Action Plan on Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic; 2) G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries 3) Health 4) Employment and Women's Empowerment; 5) Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity; 6) Financing for Sustainable Development; 7) Trade and Investment; 8) Education; 9) Agriculture and Water 10) Energy; 11) Tourism, and 12) Presidency Statement on Climate

Furthermore, the annex to the Riyadh Update includes contributions of all working groups and work streams towards the 2030 Agenda under the Saudi Presidency classified by Sustainable Development Sector (SDS).

The second part of this document is the Annual Update on G20 Development Commitments, which tracks the progress of previous development commitments made by G20 leaders. In 2020, three new commitments were added on infrastructure; human resource development, employment and education; and innovation. The annex to the Annual Update on Development Commitments includes details on the progress of all open active commitments.

I. Riyadh Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Introduction

The G20 plays a leading role in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.

At the Antalya Summit in 2015, G20 leaders committed to develop an action plan to align the G20's work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the Hangzhou Summit in 2016, G20 leaders endorsed the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and committed to further align G20's work with the 2030 Agenda. At the Hamburg Summit in 2017, G20 Leaders reaffirmed the commitment to further align their Actions with the 2030 Agenda and called for its ambitious and integrated implementation. In 2017, the Hamburg Update was a first step towards making the Action Plan a living document that operationalizes the G20 Action Plan and provides visibility to new and existing G20 collective and concrete actions. In 2018, G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to "leading the transformation towards sustainable development" and support the Agenda 2030 as the framework for advancing this goal and highlight collective and concrete G20 actions based on consensus and dialogue towards implementing the G20 Action Plan and thus contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the Osaka Summit in 2019, the G20 Leaders committed to "further lead efforts to foster development and address other global challenges to pave the way towards an inclusive and sustainable world as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

Three Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism (VPLM) rounds have been held since 2017, and provide shared lessons learned on key topics by participating countries. The first round of VPLM was set up under the German Presidency in 2017. The lessons learned were consolidated in the annex to the Buenos Aires Update. The second round of VPLM was launched under the Argentine Presidency in 2018 and the lessons learned were summarized in the annex to the Osaka Update. In 2020, the third round of the VPLM on the 2030 Agenda focused on building on the efforts of the previous presidencies.

Building on these longstanding and continuous G20 efforts, the Riyadh Update aims to highlight the emerging issues that have an impact on sustainable development and the G20 contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the "Decade of Action". The Riyadh Update is a living document and follows a common structure for reporting G20 collective actions towards sustainable development. It highlights the priorities developed by working groups and work streams during the Saudi Presidency in 2020 and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) grouped by sustainable development sectors.

COVID-19 and its Impacts on Sustainable Development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a protracted global health, humanitarian, and economic crisis. The UN Secretary General has highlighted the pandemic's impact on global peace and security, while the Deputy Secretary-General remarked that it has threatened the socioeconomic conditions, health and economic structures of the world. She also remarked that "We have a once in a lifetime opportunity to recover better for sustainability, jobs, efficient public services delivery and social and economic inclusion, including our financial structures."

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a deep global recession, potentially reversing years of human development progress. Moreover, the crisis is set to wipe out nearly 10 years of progress in development in many countries. The almost universal disruption in education and health, particularly for the poorer and less educated segments of society, and especially for girls, adolescent girls and women could result in lower productivity and income growth for years to come, thus further deepening inequality.

G20 Efforts to Fight the Pandemic and Support the Global Economy

In response to the COVID-19 Crisis, the G20 Leaders held an extraordinary summit on 26 March 2020 and committed to "take all necessary health measures and seek to ensure adequate financing to contain the pandemic and protect people especially the most vulnerable." Some of the most vulnerable may include the poor, refugees, immigrants, and those in low-paid jobs in the informal economy or without adequate access to social protection, especially women within these groups. The Leaders highlighted that "Tackling the pandemic and its intertwined health, social and economic impacts is our absolute priority." In 2020, the G20 injected US\$10 trillion into the global economy as part of targeted fiscal policy, economic measures, and guaranteeing to counteract the social, economic, financial impact of the pandemic. Furthermore, the G20 pledged US\$21 billion globally to fight the pandemic through efforts including emergency response, developing new diagnostics and vaccines, fulfilling international surveillance needs, and ensuring sufficient supplies of equipment for health workers.

2020 Saudi G20 Presidency's Priorities in contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Saudi G20 Presidency is steering the work of the G20 towards its theme "Realizing Opportunities of the 21st Century for All." The Presidency's collective roadmap focuses on Empowering People, Safeguarding the Planet, and Shaping New Frontiers. In 2020, the G20 continues its contributions and efforts towards advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Building on previous G20 efforts and policy actions, the G20 under the Saudi Presidency brought to the discussion legacy issues and emerging priorities that can further support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As the COVID-19 pandemic spread, the Presidency responded by bringing focus on policy discussions and actions to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and restore global economic growth.

G20 Action Plan on Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic

In April 2020, G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors endorsed the “G20 Action Plan - Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic” and agreed on a Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) for the poorest countries, allowing DSSI-eligible countries to suspend official bilateral debt service payments until June 2021. They recognized that debt treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) may be required on a case-by-case basis. In this context, they endorsed the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI”, which is also endorsed by the Paris Club. This Action Plan sets out the key principles guiding the G20 response and commitments to specific actions to drive forward international economic co-operation while navigating through this crisis and taking steps to support recovery and achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. An updated Action Plan with new commitments was endorsed in October 2020, to reflect the evolving global economic and pandemic outlook, considering the different stages of the crisis. The G20 Action Plan is a living document and G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors will continue to review, update, track implementation of and report on it. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors have endorsed the first G20 Action Plan Progress Report, which provides information on monitoring Action Plan commitments, including the progress made and the way forward to support the global economic recovery.

G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries

The G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries helps developing countries to meet the immediate and essential needs of the most vulnerable and aims to address humanitarian, health, and sustainable development challenges in a coordinated and holistic manner and catalyze efficient international support. The G20 Support comprises a set of principles and three parts: 1) Supporting the Global Humanitarian Response, 2) Responding to the Health Emergency, 3) Supporting a Strong, Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery.

The G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries highlights concrete collective G20 actions to help developing countries meet the essential needs and priorities of the most vulnerable, monitoring and managing the pandemic and its impacts, and set the path forward for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery and future for all.

The G20 and its Development Working Group will continue to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries and support their efforts, in coordination with developing countries, with relevant stakeholders and international organizations, avoiding duplication of existing efforts, and coherently with the G20 Action Plan – Supporting the global economy through the COVID-19 pandemic - and the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework.

Health

The G20 Health Ministers committed to advancing global pandemic preparedness, prevention, detection, and response. They reaffirmed their commitment to full compliance with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), to improving their implementation, including through supporting capacities of countries in need, and to the continued sharing of timely, transparent, and standardized data and information. They emphasized the important mandates of the United Nations’ system and agencies, primarily the WHO, while considering the ongoing evaluations, its stated commitment to

transparency, and the need to strengthen its overall effectiveness, in coordinating and supporting the global response to the pandemic and the central efforts of Member States.

The G20 Health ministers also welcomed the landmark cooperation to accelerate the development, manufacturing, distribution of and equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, and health systems strengthening in the fight against COVID-19, supporting all collaborative efforts, especially the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) initiative and its COVAX facility, and the voluntary licensing of intellectual property, and strive to take further efforts to scale up vaccine production facilities with the aim of supporting equitable and affordable access for all.

The Health and Finance Ministers note the assessment of gaps in pandemic preparedness that the WHO undertook, in cooperation with relevant international organizations as requested by G20 Leaders in March 2020 and look forward to the work of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPR) and the IHR Review Committee on evaluating the global health response to the pandemic as outlined in the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on COVID-19.

Employment and Women's Empowerment

The G20 remains committed to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and decent work for all. The emergence of new forms of work, such as the gig and platform economies, highlights the need for sufficiently flexible social protection systems for workers regardless of their employment status. The G20 Labour and Employment Ministers agreed on the importance of providing access to adequate social protection for all, to reflect the changing patterns of work. The impact of COVID-19 on local and global labor markets has increased the need for strong social protection systems to support all workers and their families, including through the crisis and recovery. The G20 seeks to improve the labor market prospects for young people through the promotion of the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025, to achieve the Antalya goal (2015) in reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being left behind in the labor market by 15% by 2025. To mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on labor markets, the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers will develop and implement comprehensive measures and continually pursue global co-operation to promote employment, including economic opportunity for women, bolster social protection, and stabilize labor relations, mainly through the implementation of policy options aimed at supporting both employers and workers.

In 2020, the G20 Finance Ministers endorsed a Menu of Policy Options including policies to address gaps in the labor market for women, promote women's employment helping level the playing field, removing legal and regulatory barriers to women's workforce participation and entrepreneurship, and supporting jobs for all. The G20 Presidency seeks to advance work towards previous G20 initiatives including the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025, Private Sector Alliance for the Empowerment and Progression of Women's Economic Representation and to track progress towards the Brisbane target of reducing the gender gap in labor force participation by 25 percent by 2025. The Labor and Employment ministers reaffirmed the G20's commitment to meet the Brisbane goal.

Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity

To continue along the way of sustainable and inclusive development and towards implementing the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, many developing countries need quality infrastructure that reliably

connects them to neighboring and global markets. Ensuring the supply of connectivity services and its supporting quality infrastructure in developing countries is a challenge. The ongoing COVID-19 crisis demonstrates first-hand the extreme competition for scarce resources in the budgets of most developing countries where the focus is on the medical response to COVID-19 and short-term economic recovery rather than on quality infrastructure investment projects that will be needed to support long-term economic growth and sustainable development in all its dimensions and resilience to future crises.

The proposed voluntary guidelines aim to support policymakers at national and sub-national level involved in quality infrastructure development by bringing focus to the economic, social, environmental and other considerations as well as the need for cooperation to support connectivity infrastructure projects based on the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment”.

Financing for Sustainable Development

Since the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016, G20 Leaders have consistently recognized the key role of the G20 in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA).

The global economy has shown low growth from 2015 to 2019; furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a global economic contraction, potentially reversing years of progress in human development and reducing per capita income to 2010 levels in many developing countries. Moreover, vulnerability to the risk of debt distress has increased and addressing the impact of the pandemic has pressured both public and private resources in all countries, especially in low-income countries. The DWG worked on a framework for financing for sustainable development and proposed a specific strategy with a proven track record for moving forward.

Trade and Investment

In 2020, the G20 Trade & Investment Ministers discussed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on global trade and investment to support recovery of international trade and investment and endorsed the “G20 Actions to Support World Trade and Investment in Response to COVID-19”. In addition, the Saudi G20 Presidency launched the Riyadh Initiative on the Future of the WTO. The initiative builds on the commitment from our Leaders to provide an additional opportunity for members to work constructively towards the necessary reform of the WTO. Also, to boost MSMEs’ international competitiveness, the TIWG endorsed a set of non-binding and voluntary policy guidelines that will serve as a reference for global policy makers when supporting internationalization efforts of MSMEs. The TIWG synthesized best practices and lessons learned, without prejudice to the position of individual members, with a focus on trade in services and special economic zones to foster economic diversification and therefore reduce countries’ vulnerability to economic shocks while ensuring compliance with WTO rules and guarding against the risks of illicit trade. The TIWG also encouraged collaboration among competent authorities to consider additional actions to address gaps in investment-related technical assistance through the “G20 Statement on Technical Assistance for Investment Attraction”.

Education

To mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education, the Education Ministers of the G20 countries committed to sharing best practices and lessons learned to support better access to quality education, continuity of learning and resilience in times of crisis. They committed to working towards innovative approaches to building resilience into education systems and preparing effectively for potential future disruptions through the development of potential policies to address the needs of stakeholders, including students, parents, and staff of educational institutions, tailored educational content, review of curricula, technological and digital solutions, robust infrastructure, and the required financing to ensure the availability and accessibility of face-to-face and distance learning solutions for all, as appropriate in national, regional and local contexts.

Under the Saudi Presidency, the Education Working Group issued the Report on Internationalization in Education and emphasized the importance of access to quality Early Childhood Education (ECE), acting as a foundation for developing global competence and 21st century skills.

Agriculture and Water

During the G20 Extraordinary Agriculture Ministers meeting on April 21, 2020, the G20 Agricultural Ministers committed to “cooperating closely and taking concrete actions to safeguard global food security and nutrition” and guard against “any unjustified restrictive measures that could lead to excessive food price volatility in international markets and threaten the food security and nutrition”. They also called for a continued support to Agricultural Market Information System, an initiative launched at the 2011 G20.

Under the Saudi Presidency, the G20 agriculture and water ministers worked to enhance implementation of responsible investment in agriculture and food systems through the G20 Riyadh RIAFS Statement, reaffirmed the need for each country to voluntarily set baselines in line with any agreed international methodologies for measuring food loss and waste, as well as encourage considering the continuation of work done on G20 Dialogue on Water, on a voluntary and non-binding basis and within the mandate of the G20, under future presidencies.

Energy

During the G20 Extraordinary Energy Ministers Meeting on April 10 2020, the G20 Energy Ministers committed to “ensure that the energy sector continues to make a full, effective contribution to overcoming COVID-19 and powering the subsequent global recovery.” Thus, the voluntary short-term Energy Focus Group was established to rebalance the energy markets to ensure stability and security. Concurrently, the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) developed measures and recommendations to promote energy security and energy access.

Building upon the work of previous presidencies and existing international initiatives and partnerships, the G20 Energy Ministers endorsed the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE) Platform and its “4Rs” framework (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Remove), while acknowledging and recognizing the key importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, taking into account system efficiency and national

circumstances, including its specific resources endowment and its political, economic, environmental, social, and risk-informed development contexts.

G20 Energy Ministers also acknowledged that the CCE approach is a holistic, integrated, inclusive, and pragmatic approach to managing emissions that can be applied reflecting country's priorities and circumstances. The CCE platform benefits all participants by: i) framing the 4Rs approach, ii) promoting the development of action-oriented opportunities, and iii) accelerating the development, deployment, and dissemination of all relevant technologies and innovations related to such opportunities. In addition, the Energy Ministers endorsed the "G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access" to ensure access to affordable and reliable energy for all. To promote energy security and market stability, the G20 Energy Ministers endorsed "G20 Energy Security and Markets Stability Cooperation." The G20 Energy Ministers recognized the urgency of achieving universal access to energy by 2030 to further progress sustainable development and economic growth and reaffirmed the commitments to explore effective and efficient ways to foster implementation of Regional Voluntary Action Plans on energy access.

Tourism

Tourism plays a role in building bridges between societies, benefiting both visitors and local communities. It stimulates sustainable and diversified development in rural areas and low-income countries that previously had a narrower economic base.

Tourism sustainability is highly relevant to both developed and developing countries as the sector has impacts on the environment, economy, and socio-cultural aspects of global, regional, and local economies. This is especially true in countries where tourism is a key component of economic activity or a part of their national economic diversification and development strategies. Tourism sustainability enables the adoption of an inclusive approach to tourism, which can help in tackling key issues such as equal opportunities, labor supply, and skills-related challenges, while utilizing the benefits of innovation and technology. Such an approach supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by fostering sustainable growth, reducing poverty, protecting the environment, and empowering host communities.

Presidency Statement on Climate¹

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented unprecedented challenges to the entire Sustainable Development Agenda, including effective climate actions Under the Presidency of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the G20 is working together to confront this common crisis and develop coordinated responses to ensure sustainable recoveries from the pandemic.

Under KSA presidency, members discussed advancing significant reductions in global net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in order to sufficiently limit the projected rise in global average temperature and reduce the impact of climate change across and within sectors. Climate change and climate variability are already affecting natural, economic, and social systems, especially for the world's poorest and most vulnerable. The management and reduction of emissions can play a critical role in achieving

¹ This is a Presidency statement; It that has not been negotiated.

international climate goals, as well as in promoting the inclusive growth and sustainable development necessary to “Realize the Opportunities of the 21st Century for All”.

The Presidency introduced the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE) approach to help bring a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities in deploying and scaling up a range of solutions to manage and reduce emissions towards their progressive abatement, from not only energy generation, industry, mobility, agriculture and food systems but all sectors on the path consistent with sustainable development. As a circular approach, the CCE analyzes the relation of carbon with all 4Rs across socio-economic and natural systems. The CCE emphasizes the need to “close the loop” on GHG emissions across these systems, and the vulnerability that climate brings to bear on them, highlighting how adaptation and mitigation actions are embedded at the root of the CCE. In that regard the Saudi presidency introduced two outcome reports as presidency reports: i) Managing Emissions in the Context of the Circular Carbon Economy Platform and ii) Adaptation in the Context of the Circular Carbon Economy Platform.

A. Side Events

In parallel, to help progress the implementation of these priorities, the DWG under the Saudi Presidency convened two side events:

1. A Seminar on **South – South and Triangular Cooperation.**

The side event built on G20 side events held in 2018 and 2019 on South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The 2020 workshop promoted South-South and Triangular Cooperation as an effective, inclusive, voluntary and horizontal approach to share knowledge, lessons learned, and advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The outcomes of this international side event provided insights into the preparatory process for the G20 Summit in Riyadh in November 2020.

2. A Seminar on **Private financing for Sustainable Development.**

The event discussed a strategy for long-term financing for Sustainable Development by bringing the focus on the role of lifecycle private savings schemes and managerial capital in supporting development.

The discussion highlighted the benefits of the two pillars in improving resilience, including in the context of the current COVID-19 crisis. The event featured academics, practitioners, representatives of successful savings schemes, and representatives from selected developing countries who discussed the impacts and challenges of COVID-19 and the policy responses in their countries. The DWG also conducted dialogues with engagement groups on selected topics in the DWG meetings for knowledge exchange.

Conclusion

The G20 under Saudi Arabia presidency continued to highlight the group’s strong contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Riyadh Update featured the policy discussions in the different working groups and work streams and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Annex 1.1: Collective and Concrete Actions by Working Groups and Work Streams Contributing to the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Working Group / Work stream	Collective and concrete action (2020)	Supporting document of collective action	Related SDGs
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Working Group	<p>The G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors endorsed the G20 Riyadh InfraTech Agenda, which promotes the use of technology in infrastructure, with the aim of improving investment decisions over the lifecycle, enhancing value for money of infrastructure projects, and promoting quality infrastructure investments for the delivery of better social, economic and environmental outcomes.</p> <p>In line with the G20 Roadmap for Infrastructure as an Asset Class, the G20 welcome the G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure Investment, which reflects investors' view on issues and challenges affecting private investment in infrastructure and presents policy options to address them.</p> <p>The G20 welcome the progress made so far and will advance the work related to the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment</p>	G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors July Communiqué	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17
	<p>Promote technologies that foster inclusivity, sustainability, resilience, and good governance.</p> <p>Foster a robust data ecosystem to improve resilience and better inform infrastructure planning, operation, maintenance, and investment decisions.</p>	The G20 Riyadh InfraTech Agenda	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17
	<p>Developed the "G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure" in collaboration with the G20 Infrastructure Working Group and G20/OECD Task Force.</p> <p>Over 100 investors participated and shared inputs and proposals, reflecting diverse views on infrastructure investment in global markets to overcome the infrastructure investment gap and mobilize higher level of investment for quality infrastructure.</p>	G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17
	The G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors commit to re-double our efforts to promote quality infrastructure investment and accelerate efforts to mobilize private sources of infrastructure financing, aimed at raising productivity, lifting growth, and promoting job creation.	G20 Action Plan Progress Report	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17

	The G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors commit to build on G20 Infrastructure efforts to increase the resilience of infrastructure against risks, including from pandemics.	G20 Action Plan Progress Report	3,8,11
Development Working Group	Produce voluntary guidelines that help policy makers in making sustainable investment in quality infrastructure projects in developing countries including low-income countries. The proposed guidelines aim to support policymakers involved in quality infrastructure development by bringing focus to the economic, social and environmental considerations and needs for cooperation to support sustainable connectivity infrastructure projects.	Development Working Group Issue Note	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13
Digital Economy Task Force	Recognize that universal, secure, and affordable connectivity is a catalyst for inclusive growth, innovation, and sustainable development and recognize the importance of initiatives related to closing the digital gender gap. Recognize the need to close the gaps in these areas and the importance of accelerating global Internet penetration, especially in remote and rural areas.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration	5, 8, 10
Tourism Working Group (TWG)	Develop infrastructure to support tourism	AIUla Framework	9
	Promote development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development, access to markets and use of information technology.	Safe and Seamless Travel	9
	Support provision of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, and strengthening links and connectivity between urban and rural areas.	Safe and Seamless Travel	11
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition			
Agriculture Working Group	Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring zoonotic diseases and developing science-based international guidelines on stricter safety and hygienic measures for zoonosis control.	G20 Agriculture and Water Ministers Communiqué	12, 17
	Commit to continue furthering FL&W reduction initiatives and reaffirm the need for each country to voluntarily set baselines in line with any agreed international methodologies for measuring food loss and waste, as well as acknowledge the goal of voluntarily establishing intermediate country specific targets to strengthen efforts to halve, by 2030, per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.		2,12,17
	Commit to cooperate closely and take concrete actions to accelerate the extension of access to safe, resilient, and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services across the world, including in health care facilities, as part of an environmentally sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery.		1,2,9,12

	Commit to increase collaboration at all appropriate levels to advance research and capacity development to tackle water-related risks, particularly water stress.		1,2,9,12, 17
	Endorse the RIAFS Statement and recognize its contribution to the implementation of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and associated guidelines, and facilitating an increase in responsible investment through: awareness-raising and knowledge sharing, improving the enabling environment, embedding in business operations, supply chains and financial sector operations, and capacity development.	G20 Riyadh Statement to Enhance Implementation of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems G20 RIAFS Statement	1,2,9,12
	Contribute to help meet the global challenge of feeding the growing population.		1,2,9,12, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Human Resource Development, Employment and Education			
Framework Working Group	Developed a Menu of Policy Options on Enhancing Access to Opportunity for All, which combines best practices and members experiences that countries can draw from to enhance access to opportunities for all. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors endorsed the Menu of Policy Options as a valuable set of policy options that can be leveraged to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and resume the path to a strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.	Menu of Policy Options on Enhancing Access to Opportunities for All endorsed at the G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 18 July 2020	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11
Education Working Group	Assert the value of sharing practices and experiences to explore solutions for periods of crisis and post-crisis. Encourage the development of policies and measures that prioritize the health and safety of students, teachers, educators, staff and communities.	G20 Education Ministers Communique 2020 and G20 Education Ministers’ Statement on COVID-19	3, 4, 17
	Emphasize the importance of improving the accessibility and affordability of quality ECE for all children, especially those in vulnerable groups.	G20 Education Ministers Communique 2020	4, 10
	Emphasize the importance of international collaborations and partnerships in the field of education by promoting internationalization in education for all through student, researcher and knowledge mobility and scholarships; the exchange of teachers, educators and staff; information sharing for the facilitation of cross-border recognition of qualifications; the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT); international research, knowledge production and technological development. Encourage the sharing of policies and programs for internationalization in education through the report on Internationalization in Education developed by the Education Working Group.		4, 10, 17
		In the Education Working Group’s extraordinary ministerial statement, the EdWG committed to working to address widespread disruptions in education and training in particular for women and young people as well as the need to address the digital divides and	Education Extraordinary Ministerial Statement

	inequities. This will support educational progress for girls and yield positive effects across their lifespan.		
Tourism Working Group	Promote action for capacity development programs, which prepare communities for a more automated future, and guide AI development and implementation in an ethical and socially beneficial direction.	AIUla Framework	5, 8
	Promote capacity building for local communities and upskilling, especially for women and youth	AIUla Framework	4, 5
	Promote institutionalization of the collation and analysis of disaggregated data.	AIUla Framework	1, 5, 8, 10
	Help support sustainable tourism development and job creation, using new technology and promoting creativity and entrepreneurship.	Safe and Seamless Travel	8
Employment Working Group	<p>Recognize the evolving labor markets due to the technological advancements and demand from employers and workers, with a noteworthy case being the rise of the platform economy.</p> <p>Address the significant challenges faced by many in the area of social protection; providing access to adequate social protection for all, correctly classifying the employment status and help reducing gaps within the social protection 'safety net'. Specifically, during unprecedented circumstances such as COVID-19, and beyond.</p> <p>Remain committed to promoting decent work for all, and support sustainable and inclusive growth and quality job creation.</p>	G20 Labour and Employment Minister's Declaration 2020	8
Employment Working Group	<p>Reduce inequalities in the world of work by tackling the challenges faced by young people in entering and remaining in the labor market; to achieve the Antalya goal (2015) in reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market by 15% by 2025.</p> <p>Commit to sustaining progress made and protecting young people against the COVID-19 crisis. More specifically, support young women, who are particularly and disproportionately disadvantaged within labor markets, to enter, sustain and thrive in employment.</p> <p>Promote the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025, to improve the labor market prospects of young people and to significantly reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p>	G20 Labour and Employment Minister's Declaration 2020	8, 10
Employment Working Group	Collectively and collaboratively work to minimize the unprecedented impact of COVID-19 on global labor markets through progressing the commitments made by the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers at the Extraordinary Labour and Employment Ministerial meeting. A session dedicated to mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the world of work, by sharing policy options to support employers and workers to limit the impact of the pandemic on global labor markets.	Extraordinary Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting, Statement on COVID-19	3, 8, 10

Digital Economy Task Force	Contributing to closing measurement and implementation gaps, strengthening statistical capacities and exchanging information on measurement efforts in the Digital Economy, and recognizing the importance of representative indicators related to jobs, skills, including digital literacy, and growth, taking into consideration the distribution of outcomes across sex, gender, education, and other socio-economic factors wherever practical.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration G20 Roadmap toward a Common Framework for Measuring the Digital Economy (Annex 3)	4, 5, 8, <u>10</u>
	Support fostering an open, fair, and non-discriminatory environment, protect and empower consumers and advance inclusiveness and human-centricity more broadly, note the importance of the environmental impact of digitalization and introducing a gender lens.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration	5, 8, 10
	Stress the importance of the digital economy and policy discussions to sustain progress on the implementation and achievements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.		All
	Reaffirm the commitment to promoting a human-centered approach to AI and supporting the G20 AI Principles and each committing to advance the G20 AI Principles, in accordance with national priorities. Believe that there is a need for inclusive multistakeholder discussions and sharing of experiences on AI and related policy practices	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration Examples of National Policies to Advance the G20 AI Principles (Annex 1)	5, 8, 10
	Promote continued multi-stakeholder discussions on AI, consistent with the G20 AI Principles.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration Summary of Discussions from the G20 AI Dialogue in 2020	3, 4, 5, 8, 10
	Commit to advance security in the digital economy in the service of our shared economic interests and working together to help mitigate security risks in the digital economy and reduce systemic risk, contributing to the advancement of strong, sustainable, and inclusive global economic growth.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration	8, 9
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Human Resource Development, Employment and Education; Growth Strategies			
Digital Economy Task Force	Encourage further work for the development and deployment of digital technologies and solutions for human-centric, environmentally sound, sustainable, rights-respecting, and inclusive smart cities and communities that boost competitiveness and enhance well-being and community resilience, and welcome the G20 Smart Mobility Guidelines to provide guidance and best practices regarding how to accelerate the diffusion of smart mobility systems in ways that are human-centric, inclusive, and sustainable.	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration G20 Smart Mobility Practices (Annex 2)	3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17

	<p>Recognize that the digital economy has and will continue to have wide-ranging implications as a driver of inclusive economic growth and development, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Acknowledge the crosscutting impact of the digital economy in overcoming development challenges, including growth, labor, employment, social, health, and cultural challenges.</p>	G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration	All
	To support and strengthen the resilience of businesses, in particular MSMEs, women, and young entrepreneurs, and help them overcome digital divides, we note the importance of access to capital and the inclusive uptake of more sophisticated digital technologies.	Digital Economy Extraordinary Ministerial Statement	5,8,10
	<p>Commit to working with all stakeholders to advance security in the digital economy in the service of our shared economic interests.</p> <p>Encourage all organizations to integrate the relevant aspects of resilience in the digital economy into their overall security risk management strategies, while preserving and respecting human rights.</p> <p>Promote continued multi-stakeholder discussions to advance security in the digital economy.</p>	<p>G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Declaration</p> <p>G20 Cybersecurity Dialogue</p> <p>Examples of Practices Related to Security in the Digital Economy (Annex 4)</p>	8,9,10,11
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Financial Inclusion and Remittances			
Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI)	<p>Harness digital and innovative technologies to boost the financial wellbeing of youth, women, and SMEs.</p> <p>The G20 High-Level Policy Guidelines on Digital Financial Inclusion for Youth, Women and SMEs (HLPGs) provides sets of featured policy options targeting financial inclusion gaps for youth, women, and SMEs through digital financial services in order to reach conditions in which all people can live, work and thrive; as well as utilize and share benefits of innovations and digitalization.</p> <p>The G20 High-Level Policy Guidelines are supported by three reports: 1) Advancing the Digital Financial Inclusion of Youth; 2) Advancing Women’s Digital Financial Inclusion; and 3) Promoting Digital and Innovative SME Financing.</p>	<p>G20 High-Level Policy Guidelines on Digital Financial Inclusion for Youth, Women, and SMEs</p> <p>PFI Report: Advancing the Digital Financial Inclusion of Youth</p> <p>GPFI Report: Advancing Women’s Digital Financial Inclusion</p> <p>GPFI Report: Promoting Digital and Innovative SME Financing</p>	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17
	<p>The G20 2020 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP) continues to promote financial inclusion and coordination across G20 and non-G20 countries. It sets out the two agreed Prioritized Topics: Digital Financial Inclusion (DFI) and SME Finance. Moreover, the 2020 G20 FIAP identifies: (i) GPFI Overarching Objectives; (ii) Action Areas under the agreed Prioritized Topics; and (iii) a set of Cross-Cutting issues and topics to be taken into account across the work of the GPFI.</p>	<p>The G20 2020 Financial Inclusion Action Plan</p>	

Financial Regulations (FR)	Framing Supervisory and Regulatory Issues for the Digital Era to touch on four dimensions, one of which is Enhancing Global Cross-Border Payments. The G20 Presidency proposed that the G20 develop a roadmap to enhance global cross-border payments which is supported by the following three stages: Stage I: Assessment The FSB, in coordination with relevant international organizations and standard setting bodies, considered the existing practice of cross-border payment arrangements. Stage II: Building Blocks The CPMI is to lead the work on creating building blocks of a response to improve the current global cross-border payment arrangements. Stage III: Roadmap Building on the previous stages, the FSB, in coordination with relevant international organizations and standard setting bodies, is to coordinate the development of a roadmap to pave the way forward; in particular, to report to the G20 on practical steps and indicative timeframes needed to do so.	FSB's Note on the Work plan for the Roadmap to Enhance Cross-Border Payments - February 2020	1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17
		The FSB's Stage 1 Report on "Enhancing Cross-border Payments" - April 2020.	
		The CPMI's report on "Enhancing cross-border payments: building blocks of a global roadmap", with accompanying technical background report – July 2020.	
		The FSB Stage 3 Report on "Enhancing cross-border payments Roadmap" – October 2020	
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Domestic Recourse Mobilization			
International Taxation	The work of addressing the tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy would provide countries with new taxing rights to raise tax revenues under Pillar 1. The work as well would create a global minimum tax rate under Pillar 2 to allow countries to protect their tax bases. The work complements the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Package, which aims to tackle loopholes and mismatches that facilitate tax avoidance by multinationals. This is critical to enhancing revenue mobilization in developing countries. This is supported by other capacity building initiatives such as the Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) initiative, which provides capacity building advice for developing countries.	OECD Secretary-General report to G20 Finance Ministers - October 2020	17
		G20/OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS' Annual Progress Report – July 2020	
		The platform for Collaboration on Tax's Progress Report – July 2020	
Development Working Group	Producing a framework for financing for sustainable development. The framework focuses on three pillars: mobilization and alignment of all viable sources of financing on sustainable development, the efficiency of the delivery to improve the impact and strengthening	Development Working Group Issue Note	All SDGs

	international cooperation. The aim is to mobilize and efficiently deliver viable resources and cooperate for sustainable development.		
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Industrialization			
Tourism Working Group	Encourage spreading awareness on sustainable development and lifestyles and using technological capacity to move to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Safe and Seamless Travel	12, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Inclusive Business			
Tourism Working Group	Encourage enhancing international cooperation post COVID-19, a unified global crisis response protocol for tourism.	AIUla Framework	1, 8, 12, 14
	Highlight private sector actions related to SDGs, such as on 'Responsible Consumption and Production', 'Climate Action' and 'No Poverty'	AIUla Framework	12, 13, 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 17
	Support use of the Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (MST) framework of measurement to enable countries to better understand the role of tourism in sustainable development, and monitor progress towards the SDGs.	AIUla Framework	8, 12, 14
	Facilitate the growth of tourism and connectivity to a range of destinations, in turn increasing income-earning opportunities	Safe and Seamless Travel	1, 8, 9
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Energy			
Energy Sustainability Working Group	<p>Building upon previous G20 work and existing international initiatives and partnerships, the G20 Energy Ministers endorsed the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE) Platform.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to provide options for investments, innovative financing, enabling mechanisms, and business models to accelerate the time to market for promising technologies and innovations for cleaner and sustainable energy systems</p> <p>Advance the transitions by identifying high impact opportunities and policy options for the '4Rs' technologies as highlighted in the CCE Guide. The CCE Guide covers series of reports across the '4Rs' to provide policymakers with a variety of options for transitions to cleaner and more sustainable energy systems that will be the foundation of global economic growth and sustainable development.</p> <p>Encourage strengthened partnerships and collaboration at all levels: i) nation, ii) regional, and iii) international by leveraging existing initiatives/frameworks to enable innovative business models and bring to market innovative energy technologies and solutions at the speed and scale required in accordance with national context.</p>	CCE Platform	7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17
	The G20 Energy Ministers endorsed the "G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access."	G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access	1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17

	<p>Also, the G20 Ministers recognized that access to energy is one of the fundamental prerequisites for social and economic development. While welcoming the progress made to ensure access to affordable and reliable energy for all, noting that the world is not on track to meet universal energy access and eradicating the impacts on vulnerable communities and meet our sustainable development goals.</p> <p>Further more, the Ministers recognized the importance to explore pathways to accelerate universal access to energy and clean cooking through cooperative and voluntary forward-looking options that reduce barriers and scale energy access and clean cooking efforts.</p>		
	<p>The Energy Ministers endorsed the "G20 Energy Security and Markets Stability Cooperation"</p> <p>Also, committed to ensure energy security and support a well-functioning and stable energy markets, as a cornerstone for economic activity and necessary element in expanding energy access as well as transitions to cleaner and more sustainable energy systems.</p> <p>Further more, they stressed the importance of exploring ways to supplement ongoing efforts to enhance the resiliency of energy markets and ensure uninterrupted flows of energy by focusing on energy data availability and transparency, and sustainable investments.</p>	G20 Energy Security and Markets Stability Cooperation	7, 8, 9, 11, 12
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Trade and Investment			
Trade and Investment Working Group	<p>Aligned on a set of G20 actions to alleviate the wide-range impact of COVID-19 on trade and investment, as well as longer-term actions that should be taken to support the multilateral trading system and expedite economic recovery.</p> <p>Short-term actions include measures on trade regulation, trade facilitation, transparency, operation of logistics networks, and support for MSMEs.</p> <p>Long-term actions include supporting the multilateral trading system, building resilience in global supply chains, and strengthening international investment.</p>	G20 Trade & Investment Working Group Ministerial Statement of May 14, 2020 and its annex	3, 8, 9, 17
	<p>Provided an opportunity to discuss and reaffirm the objectives and foundational principles of the multilateral trading system and to demonstrate ongoing political support for WTO reform discussions.</p>	Chair's Summary of the Exchange of Views under the Riyadh Initiative on the Future of the WTO	8, 9, 17
	<p>Proposed policy principles to guide national and international policy actions to increase the capacity of MSMEs to connect, compete, adapt and change in face of emerging technologies and external shocks.</p>	G20 Policy Guidelines on Boosting MSMEs' International Competitiveness	5, 8, 9, 17

	Identified and promoted various ways of economic diversification to help economies enter a sustainable cycle of economic activity, with a focus on trade in services and special economic zones.	Synthesis Report of Members' Best Practices and Lessons Learned on Trade in Services & on Special Economic Zones	5, 8, 9, 17
	Identified gaps in investment promotion capabilities and opportunities for improved cooperation in the provision of technical assistance on investment attraction to developing and least developed countries and encouraged further collaboration to consider additional actions to address gaps in investment-related technical assistance.	Report on FDI Flows and Investment Attraction Frameworks in Developing and Least Developed Countries & G20 Statement on Technical Assistance for Investment Attraction	8, 9, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Anti-Corruption			
Anti-Corruption Working Group	Adopted the G20 High-Level Principles for the Development and Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategies. This document identifies a set of key principles that governments can consider during the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies to mitigate risks and overcome common challenges faced.	G20 High-Level Principles for the Development and Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategies	16
	Adopted the G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Public Sector Integrity through the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT). The G20 High-Level Principles aim to provide guidance on the use of ICT to promote public sector integrity to ensure advantages are realized while the relevant risks are considered and mitigated.	G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Public Sector Integrity Through the Use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)	16
	Adopted the G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships. These High-Level Principles build on existing international standards to identify a set of key concrete actions that governments could consider undertaking when engaging the private sector in either privatization or PPP projects.	G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships	16
	Adopted the Riyadh initiative towards the creation of a global network for anti-corruption law enforcement authorities, which aims to enhance the means of direct contact between them. The initiative has three main components: establishing a Vienna-based network between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities; establishing an online one-stop hub for the global operational network of anti-corruption law enforcement authorities; and the development of knowledge and capacity-building for the global operational network.	Riyadh Initiative Concept Note	16

	Welcomed the Compendium of Good Practices on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19. The compendium seeks to leverage experiences across G20 countries to create an initial view on anti-corruption good practices in response to the pandemic.	Compendium of Good Practices on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19	16
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): International Financial Architecture			
International Financial Architecture Working Group	<p>Commitment by official bilateral creditors in the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) for the poorest countries.</p> <p>Agreement to extend the DSSI by 6 months , and to examine by the time of the 2021 IMF/WBG Spring Meetings if the economic and financial situation requires to extend further the DSSI by another 6 months</p> <p>Agreement in principle on a "Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI", which is also agreed by the Paris Club</p>	<p>The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 18 July and 14 October 2020</p> <p>First G20 Action Plan Progress Report, 18 July 2020.</p> <p>The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 14 October 2020.</p>	1, 3, 10
	Coordinate the implementation of IMF and WBG's proposed fiscal monitoring framework and a process to strengthen the quality and consistency of debt data and improve debt disclosure.	The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 18 July 2020	1, 10, 17
	Reiterate our commitment to ensure a stronger global financial safety net with a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at its center, and will keep demands on IMF resources under close review.	The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 14 October 2020.	1, 10, 17
	Harnessing the benefits while also managing risks associated to capital flows, and developing domestic capital markets, including local currency bond markets, to safeguard financial stability against short-term risks while strengthening long-term financial resilience and supporting growth.	Updates to the G20 Action Plan – Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic. 14 October 2020	1, 8, 10
	<p>Enhance the role of political risk insurance to mobilize private sector investments in low-income countries.</p> <p>Catalyzing private sector investments and inflows, including the promotion of political risk insurance and other tools to promote</p>	The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors	1, 8, 10

	<p>risk-sharing. More than ever, strong coordination among development partners will be essential.</p>	<p>Meeting 22-23 February 2020.</p> <p>First G20 Action Plan Progress Report, 18 July 2020.</p> <p>The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 14 October 2020.</p> <p>Updates to the G20 Action Plan – Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic. 14 October 2020</p>	
	<p>Endorse the G20 reference framework for effective country platform and the implementation of the Multilateral Development Banks to country-owned pilot platforms in developing countries including fragile states.</p> <p>Welcome the country-owned pilot platforms that have been deployed and look forward to further updates by Multilateral Development Banks on progress in this area.</p>	<p>The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 22-23 February 2020.</p> <p>First G20 Action Plan Progress Report, 18 July 2020.</p> <p>The Communiqué, G20 Finance Ministers & Central Bank Governors Meeting 14 October 2020.</p> <p>Updates to the G20 Action Plan – Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic. 14 October 2020</p>	1, 8, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Growth Strategies			
Framework Working Group	<p>Endorse the G20 Action Plan in April 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which sets out the key principles guiding our response, and our commitments to specific actions to drive forward international economic cooperation as we navigate this crisis and</p>	<p>G20 Action Plan in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic</p>	5, 10, 12

	look ahead to a robust, sustained and inclusive global economic recovery.	Communiqué of 15 April 2020 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting	
	The Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) committed to protect lives, bring the pandemic under control, safeguard people's jobs and incomes, support the global economy during and after this phase and ensure the resilience of the financial system as well as minimize disruptions to global supply chains.		1, 8, 12, 17
	FMCBGs also agreed to work in close collaboration with G20 Health Ministers and with Trade and Investment Ministers to support the availability of essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.		3, 17
	For the economic and financial response – FMCBGs agreed to support the vulnerable and develop a path for a strong recovery. In addition, FMCBGs aims to return to strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth once containment measures are lifted.		1, 4, 5, 8, 10
	We commit to support an environmentally sustainable and inclusive recovery. We will be guided by a sense of shared, long-term responsibility for our planet and citizens consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, our national and local development strategies, and relevant international commitments.		7, 8, 10, 11, 13
Framework Working Group	Endorse the first G20 Action Plan Progress Report (Annex I in July FMCBG communiqué), which provides information on monitoring Action Plan commitments, including the progress made and the way forward to support the global economic recovery, while enhancing resilience against future shocks, including pandemics, natural disasters and environmental risks.	First G20 Action Plan Progress Report Communiqué of 18 July 2020 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
	Endorse the first update to the G20 Action Plan in October 2020. This update will ensure that G20 countries promptly respond to the evolving health and economic situation. The global landscape continues to be rapidly transformed by economic, social, environmental, technological, and demographic changes.	First G20 Action Plan Update in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic Communiqué, 14 October 2020 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting	1, 3, 8, 13
	The Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) agreed that they will sustain and strengthen as necessary thier efforts, considering the different stages of the crisis, to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth while making the most of current transformations in shaping the recovery, in a way consistent with our precrisis agenda.		1, 4, 5, 8, 10
	The FMCBGs also agreed on the urgent need to bring the spread of the virus under control, which is key to supporting global economic recovery, and will take forward the commitments agreed at the G20 Finance and Health Ministers meeting on 17 September 2020.		1, 3, 8
	The Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors agreed to continue to facilitate international trade, investment and to build resilience of supply chains to support growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and development. We will continue to take		8, 9, 10, 12, 17

	joint action to strengthen international cooperation and frameworks.		
Framework Working Group	<p>The FWG reported the progress made to G20 Leaders as mandated by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in October 2020 Communiqué on section II: Economic and financial response – support the vulnerable and maintain conditions for a strong recovery; and Section III: Returning to strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth once containment measures are lifted.</p> <p>In response to significant economic disruption from the crisis, G20 members have taken, and continue to take, unprecedented measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic shock on business revenues and household incomes. G20 members remain committed to continuing to do whatever it takes to support the global economy and financial stability, using fiscal, monetary and regulatory levers, in a complementary way for as long as required, and consistent with governments' and central banks' respective mandates.</p> <p>The progress report also indicated that through our immediate response and recovery efforts we have committed to continue addressing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on women, young people and the most vulnerable segments of our society. The substantial actions of central banks have and continue to provide further support to the global economy.</p> <p>As G20 continue to manage the economic and financial impact of the crisis, the G20 continue its commitment to enhance coordination by continuing the share of country data, analysis and experiences with each other.</p>	Second G20 Action Plan Progress Report Annexed to the Leaders' Declaration, 22 November 2020 Leaders' Summit	1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Climate and Green Finance			
Tourism Working Group	Highlight sustainable and inclusive tourism through the protection and responsible use of natural resources	AIUla Framework	14,15
Tourism Working Group	Promote partnership, market access and the sharing of expertise and technology.	Safe and Seamless Travel	17
	Support various industry stakeholders (such as the private sector and the communities) in boosting sustainable and inclusive tourism growth	AIUla Framework	7, 9, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Global Health			
Health Working Group	Take vigorous and coordinated political leadership and collective action at the G20 and global level to end the COVID19 pandemic as well as mitigate the severe health, economic and social impacts of this crisis, particularly on the most vulnerable, and to recover stronger.	G20 Health Ministers Declaration	3, 17

	Strengthen health emergency preparedness, prevention, detection, and response at national, regional, and global levels, in full compliance with the IHR 2005, and emphasize the importance of adequate and sustainable financing to strengthen our health systems' abilities i.e. adequate health infrastructure, lab testing capability and adequate human resources to prevent, detect, mitigate and respond to outbreaks.		
Health Working Group	<p>Develop approaches to improve value in the delivery of physical and mental health services in all the areas across the continuum of care. Investing in cost-effective prevention, with particular attentions to the main risk factors of NCDs and primary care, as well as placing digital health as a key element to health services infrastructure are key strategies to improve value in healthcare service delivery for greater efficiency and enhanced patient safety, participation and experience for better health outcomes.</p> <p>Support the establishment of a Global Innovation Hub for Improving Value in Health (the Hub), which will facilitate sharing of best practices and lessons learnt; expand successful initiatives; design new approaches to improve value in health, and enhance cross-learning among participating countries and stakeholders.</p>	G20 Health Ministers Declaration	3, 8
Health Working Group	Create a "Digital Health Taskforce to curate and consolidate a Digital Health Guiding Framework for Innovation and Transformation with a focus on Digital Health Pandemic Management implementation approach", by closely co-operating with the G20 Digital Economy Task Force with focus on sharing best practices and strategies for digital tools to enhance pandemic monitoring, response capacities and management, while addressing the necessary changes/policies to manage the post pandemic use of new digital health solutions.	G20 Health Ministers Declaration	3, 8, 10
Health Working Group	<p>Patient Safety is recognized as one of the significant cornerstones for achieving UHC and SDGs.</p> <p>Strengthen international coordination to bridge implementation gaps through system-level solutions and global shared platforms to improve patient safety and healthcare worker safety through quality of care and people-centered strategies that empower individuals and healthcare professionals.</p>	G20 Health Ministers Declaration	3, 10
Health Working Group	<p>Renew commitments on AMR, building on previous G20 presidencies and reiterate the importance of combatting AMR as a global threat through a "One Health" approach. Commit to enhancing action to address the ongoing financial and institutional challenges affecting research and development of new antimicrobials, alternative therapies, diagnostics including rapid tests and vaccines.</p> <p>Recognize the need to ensure sustainable production and a secure supply of existing antimicrobials.</p>	G20 Health Ministers Declaration	3, 12

	<p>Acknowledge the progress and sustained commitment to the development, financing and implementation of AMR national action plans in G20 Member States. We reiterate our willingness to work with other non-G20 countries, relevant international organizations, and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of national action plans including sharing our experiences and best practices.</p> <p>Recognize the importance of leveraging digital technologies to improve real-time AMR surveillance information and data sharing taking into account existing data protection regulations, to enhance multi-sectoral collaboration between human, animal, food, environmental sectors.</p> <p>Encourage additional cooperation among the G20 Member States to tackle the insufficient availability of quality-assured antimicrobials, by incentivizing the production of low-cost generic antimicrobials and advancing appropriate usage/antimicrobial stewardship principles, to fight infections and preserve antimicrobial efficacy.</p>		
Tourism Working Group	Promote better management of global health risks and reducing transport-related accidents.	Safe and Seamless Travel	3, 17

II. Annual Update on G20 Development Commitments

Introduction and Overview of the G20 Development Agenda

At the Los Cabos Summit in 2012, Leaders mandated the DWG to establish an accountability process to increase the effectiveness, awareness, transparency and accountability of development actions taken by the group.

Subsequently, the DWG published the first Accountability Report during the Russian Presidency in 2013 and the first Accountability Framework was published in 2014 under the Australian Presidency.

In 2019, benefiting from seven years of experience with the accountability process, the G20 committed to update and modernize the Accountability Framework under the Saudi Presidency in 2020 for greater coherence of G20 efforts and to incorporate lessons learned since the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda in 2016. The update aims to further increase the relevance, transparency and efficacy of the accountability process and reports. It provides guidance for future DWG's accountability products, including on the style and formatting of the reports, the selection, review and sun-setting of G20 development commitments, and guidance on collaboration with other G20 working groups and work-streams and non-G20 countries.

The 2020 Annual Update on Development Commitments (AU) tracks progress of development commitments made by G20 leaders over the previous years. The AU builds on the 2019 Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) by reporting on the progress made on the open active commitments.

The annex of the 2020 AU on Development Commitments presents all active development commitments with details on the progress of each commitment.

Progress Assessment of G20 Development Commitments

As envisaged in the modernized Accountability Framework, the development commitments will be structured and grouped under each presidency's defined priorities and reported under relevant Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS). In 2020, three new commitments were added:

- SDS Infrastructure: *"We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development while preserving the sustainability of public finances, raising economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, integrating environmental and social considerations, including women's economic empowerment, building resilience against natural disasters and other risks, and strengthening infrastructure governance."* (G20 leaders' declaration 2019)
- SDS Human Resource Development, Employment and Education: *"We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development."* (G20 leaders' declaration 2019)
- SDS Innovation: *"We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps."* (G20 leaders' declaration 2019)

Among the 38 G20 development commitments below, 6 are marked as "complete", 28 are marked as "on track", and no progress received on 4 commitments.

No.	Year	Status	Commitment	Progress
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development				
1	2017	On track	Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions.	This process continued in the Osaka Update in 2019.
2	2017	On track	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.	This process continued in 2019 under Japan's Presidency.
3	2018	On track	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.	This process continued in 2019 under Japan's Presidency.
4	2018	Complete	We will highlight collective and concrete G20 actions taken so far towards implementing the <i>G20 Action Plan</i> (...) taking the opportunity of the HLPF in New York in 2019 which will take place at the level of Heads of States and Governments.	In HLPF 2019, the OECD and UNDP developed the report "The G20 Contribution to the 2030 Agenda: Progress and Way Forward".
Infrastructure				
5	2010		Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with an action plan to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes.	No progress report received
6	2014	On track	MDB-based PPFs will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritized lists of infrastructure projects	In 2019, the WB contributed to efforts to leverage private sector investment by releasing its Guidance on PPP Contractual Provisions.
7	2014	On track	Initiate a dialogue on factors affecting risk perception in LICs, to better inform risk management and mitigation approaches and explore engagement between institutional investors and other potential stakeholders.	In 2019, the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the Key Elements of Quality Infrastructure for Connectivity Enhancement towards Sustainable Development in low-income countries and beyond were endorsed.
8	2015	On track	Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on crosscutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups.	Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment became a central topic of discussion across G20 working groups (IWG, DWG, ACWG) in 2019, with implication to MDBs and IOs.
9	2016	On track	Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...]	In 2019, the G20 endorsed the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment to promote investment in quality infrastructure projects.
10	2018	Complete	Develop a shared understanding of "quality infrastructure"	In 2019, the G20 endorsed the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure. OECD is working on a Compendium of Good Practices for Quality Infrastructure Investment.
11	2018	On track	Support the G20 in assessing and addressing data needs for a regional planning approach	Ongoing work by OECD and UN Habitat. Expected to be concluded by 2020-2021.

12	2018	On track	Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in regional planning	The IADB is working on promoting knowledge exchange on regional planning.
13	2019	On track	"We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development" ... "and strengthening infrastructure governance."	The OECD has finalized a Compendium on Good Practices for Quality Infrastructure Investment to help guide policy makers. The ACWG developed the Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development under the Japanese Presidency.
Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition				
14	2010	On track	Promote increased procurement from smallholder producers and strengthen their access to markets in line with domestic and regional strategies.	In 2019, G20 Agriculture Ministers underlined their goal of development of inclusive and equitable food value chains, benefiting all participants, including smallholders.
15	2010	On track	Confirm commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and incorporation of nutrition into all relevant policies.	In their 2019 ministerial declaration, the G20 Agriculture Ministers renewed the G20's commitment to ending hunger as well as to achieving food security and improved nutrition.
16	2015	On track	Uphold the FAO's 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.	In 2019, G20 Agriculture Ministers supported the implementation and the application of VCCT and CFS RAI.
17	2015	On track	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.	G20 Agriculture Ministers in 2019 discussed and underlined human resource development for rural populations with particular emphasis on women and youth.
18	2015	On track	Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs by supporting the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (ARM).	In 2019, G20 Agriculture Ministers underscored the role of PARM, and the second phase of its action plan started from June that year.
Human Resource Development, Employment and Education				
19	2013	Complete	Work with relevant IOs to assist interested developing countries to assess skills development needs and build national capacity on quality training for all stakeholders.	
20	2013	Complete	Explore ways to develop south-south and triangular cooperation programs involving G20 members, focused on provision of training and knowledge-sharing to developing country nationals.	In 2019, the Japanese Presidency convened a workshop on triangular cooperation, focused on knowledge-sharing.
21	2017	On track	Launch the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment in developing countries with a focus on Africa	Member states, IOs and partner countries continue to step up their

				efforts in implementing and mainstreaming the topic.
22	2017	On track	Launch the #eSkills4Girls initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation for women and girls in the digital economy, in particular in low income and developing countries	36 flagship projects by G20 members have been implemented and are showcased on the initiative's website, while Africa Code Week workshops have been organized in 17 African countries to reach more than 27,000 girls. The G20 digital economy ministers referenced the initiative in 2019.
23	2018		Identify and strengthen suitable financial instruments, mechanisms and partnerships and mobilize resources to scale up quality ECD programs in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.	No progress report received
24	2018	On track	"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."	G20 members continue to engage in IOs on ECD in line with national priorities and capacities. The issue was also covered as part of the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development in 2019.
25	2018	Complete	"We call on ECDAN to also identify best practices within non-G20 countries and develop a sustainable platform"... "to enable them to share this knowledge along with technical standards for quality ECD programs, especially for low-income countries. The platform should be operational by 2019."	The platform has been developed
26	2019	On track	We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.	The Education Working Group brought discussion on education in 2020.
Domestic Resource Mobilization				
27	2014	On track	Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, the G20/OECD BEPS agenda and related international tax issues.	The OECD provides assistance to developing countries through the Global Relations Program. South-South co-operation has been added since 2018 and strengthened throughout 2019.
28	2014	On track	Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).	Members continue to join this initiative.
29	2014	On track	G20 members will, on a voluntary basis: take practical steps to make available tax policy and administration experts to assist international and regional organizations 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.	The OECD/UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) joint initiative continues to expand its scope.

30	2016	On track	Continue our work on addressing cross-border financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade mis-invoicing, which hampers the mobilization of domestic resources for development	In 2019, the OECD Asia-Pacific Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation joined the existing International Academies, expanding capacity building efforts against illicit financial flows.
Industrialization				
31	2016	On track	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.	UNIDO presented its follow-up report on the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs in October 2019 to the DWG
Inclusive business				
32	2018	On track	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.	The G20 maintained its commitment to promoting international cooperation related to inclusive business in 2019.
33	2018		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.	No progress report received
34	2018	Complete	We therefore request the UNDP to update the GPIB to provide governments, the private sector and development stakeholders with relevant, practical information on financing alternatives, policy instruments and experiences.	The Global Platform for Inclusive Business has been up and running since the Argentine G20 presidency.
35	2018		We ask UNDP to develop –in cooperation with the private sector and leading global institutions– optional operational guidelines for investors or governments wishing to identify Inclusive Business, or companies interested in self-assessing their own model.	No progress report received
36	2018	On track	We call upon the OECD to develop an inventory of public policies and legal frameworks that compiles existing experiences and successful best practices across the G20 and beyond, to facilitate knowledge sharing on public procurement policies to promote inclusive business.	The OECD has launched a program to advance the integration of Responsible Business Conduct (RBC). The final report will be released in October 2020.
37	2018	On track	We will endeavor to further create enabling conditions for resource mobilization 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.	Several IOs work towards better enabling conditions for Inclusive Business and Impact Investment in collaboration with G20 members.
Innovation				
38	2019	On track	We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps.	In 2019, DWG contributions through the deliberation on the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps were acknowledged.

Annex 2.2: Details of the Progress

SDS 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
1	2017	Since its endorsement by the G20 leaders in 2016, the <i>G20 Action Plan</i> has been updated annually by the DWG. The 2017's Hamburg Update introduced an overview of G20 collective actions contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development across G20 working groups and work streams. From the Hamburg Update in 2017 via the Buenos Aires Update in 2018 to the Osaka Update in 2019, each year the G20 contributed to maintaining the international momentum for the 2030 Agenda and introduced new elements to the Action Plan as a living document as well as new comprehensive and collective action to move it forward. This process continues in 2020 with the <i>Riyadh Update</i> .
2	2017	The Voluntary Peer Learning has been launched in 2017 and continued in 2018. The outcome policy briefs have been shared as annexes to the Updates to the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda. A new round of Voluntary Peer Learning was launched by the Saudi G20 Presidency in 2020.
3	2018	The DWG and its partners have made an effort to strengthen the exchange with engagement groups and other stakeholders over the last years. The Saudi G20 Presidency and the preceding G20 presidencies have all organized exchange sessions with other working groups and engagement groups in the context of official DWG meetings. Moreover, side-events have served as platforms to foster exchange with a large range of stakeholders on specific issues on the agenda. The involvement of G20 Engagement Group representatives during the annual G20 workshops co-organized by OECD and UNDP since 2016 was gradually increased. In 2019 G20 Engagement Group representatives had the opportunity to collaboratively design their own session.
4	2018	In time for the High-Level Political Forum 2019, the OECD and UNDP developed the report "The G20 Contribution to the 2030 Agenda: Progress and Way Forward" that presents a narrative overview of G20 collective action for sustainable development, supported by data where available. The report was made available at the HLPF 2019 and remains available online.
SDS Infrastructure		
5	2010	No progress report received
6	2014	The World Bank Group further contributed to efforts to leverage private sector investment by releasing its Guidance on PPP Contractual Provisions in 2019, making it easier for stakeholders, including PPFs, to navigate the complexities of PPPs.
7	2014	<p>The <i>G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment</i> and the accompanying <i>Key Elements of Quality Infrastructure for Connectivity Enhancement towards Sustainable Development</i> (both 2019) contributed to the international discussion on risk and return on investments in low-income countries and beyond. The documents discussed the role of quality infrastructure in dealing with financial, environmental, governance and social risks. In parallel, the G20 and its partners continued to promote exchange on investment opportunities in the context of the G20 Compact with Africa.</p> <p>Events such as the G20 Compact with Africa Peer-Learning Workshop on Private Sector Led Diversification and Growth (July 2019 in Ethiopia), the G20 Compact with Africa Side Event at TICAD 7 (August 2019 in Yokohama), the G20 Compact Blended Finance Peer Learning Seminar (September 2019 in Côte d'Ivoire), the Africa Investment Forum (November 2019 in South Africa), the OECD Workshop on International Standards for Compact with Africa and G20 countries (November 2019 in Paris), and the Compact with Africa High-Level Conference (November 2019 in Berlin) provided opportunities to discuss the risks and returns involved in investing in African countries. Semi-annual meetings of the G20 Africa Advisory Group (April and October 2019) also allowed for an exchange between all partners of the CwA initiative on private sector development and investment promotion.</p>

8	2015	Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment became a central topic of discussion across G20 working groups (IWG, DWG, ACWG) in 2019, with strong implication of other stakeholders such as the MDBs and IOs through the parallel development of Reference Notes that are meant to show how policy direction can be translated into practice. This discussion culminated in the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment that incorporate inputs from the DWG and ACWG. Leading into 2019, the annual OECD-UNDP G20 Workshop 2018 was used to foster policy dialogue on the topic of Quality Infrastructure and connectivity challenges with a diverse set of policy makers, experts and other stakeholders, including representatives of non-G20 countries and G20 Engagement Groups.
9	2016	In 2019, led by the Infrastructure Working Group with inputs from the DWG and the ACWG, the G20 developed the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, moving forward in its ambition to promote investment in quality infrastructure projects. These principles are accompanied by Reference Notes put forward by the Multilateral Development Banks ("Translating Quality Infrastructure Investment Principles into Procurement Practice"), OECD and IMF ("Governance of Quality Infrastructure Investment") and the OECD ("Environmental and Social Considerations in Quality Infrastructure") to translate them into practice from a variety of angles.
10	2018	The G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment adopted in 2019 is a product of joint work by G20 working groups led by the IWG with inputs from the DWG and ACWG. Since then, the focus has shifted from direction setting to translating the Principles into policy and helping the developing countries implement quality infrastructure projects. This shared understanding of quality infrastructure was expanded upon in 2020 through discussion on quality infrastructure's role in enhancing regional connectivity (DWG).
11	2018	OECD work on helping national and regional governments in using data for regional planning and policy moves forward with a focus on supporting regions and cities in leveraging their contribution to the SDGs through metrics, analysis, dialogue between different levels of government and knowledge sharing. The Cities Connect Initiative (OECD and UN Habitat) also supports regional planning in developing countries by promoting policy dialogue and peer learning for small and medium size cities, with a thematic focus on climate change to enhance regional planning in 2020 and 2021
12	2018	<p>The IADB promotes knowledge exchange on regional planning through its Cities Network in cooperation with 160 cities in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as associated partners. This platform aims to socialize knowledge, lessons learned and good practices in environmental, economic and social sustainability. To address urban challenges in the region, the Network hosted eight events throughout 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on Migration and Cities: The Road to Inclusive Integration, March 2019 • Workshop Learning from the Nordic Urban Experience, May 2019 • Inclusive cities workshop: Female Leadership in Urban Management, June 2019 • 6th Research Conference on Urbanization and Poverty Reduction, September 2019 • Citizen Security Week, September 2019 • Iberian-American Mayors Forum: Living Heritage, September 2019 • Call for proposals LAC Cities Challenge: Call for Urban Regeneration, November 2019 • COP25 panel on The Road to a Sustainable and Resilient City to Climate Change: the Cases of Madrid, Medellin, Montevideo and Seville, December 2019 <p>In 2020, due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Network focused on supporting local crisis responses.</p>
13	2019	Since the adoption of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment in 2019, work continues to support the implementation of the Principles into policy practice, implement and reflect on individual projects. In 2020, the Saudi G20 Presidency put an emphasis on regional infrastructure connectivity to deepen the policy discussion on this important systemic issue. In parallel, the OECD is finalizing a Compendium on Good Practices for Quality Infrastructure Investment to guide policy makers in their efforts to promote infrastructure development.

SDS Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition		
14	2010	In 2019, G20 Agriculture Ministers underlined that their goal is the development of inclusive and equitable food value chains, benefiting all participants, including smallholders.
15	2010	In their 2019 ministerial declaration, the G20 Agriculture Ministers renewed the G20's commitment to ending hunger as well as to achieving food security and improved nutrition. In their Ministerial Statement on COVID-19 (April 2020), they committed to cooperating closely and taking concrete actions to safeguard global food security, with the declared objective of minimizing the pandemic's adverse impact on food supply and prices.
16	2015	The commitment to promote the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) as well as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and the support of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) was marked as mixed progress in 2019. By the end of 2019, the GAFSP portfolio grew to US\$1.6 billion. GAFSP was active in 47 countries, with approximately 63 percent of funds allocated to projects in Africa and the remaining projects located across Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. GAFSP allocated US\$127 million in funding to new public sector projects in 10 countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). Responses to the call for proposals exposes the high demand for GAFSP as well as the gap in current levels of investment in agriculture, especially in the most vulnerable countries, and in particular for grant, highly concessional and advisory services funding. Various training programs have been developed in cooperation with international organizations to provide vocational training and employment opportunities to vulnerable groups, especially Syrian refugees, related to the agricultural sector.
17	2015	<p>The G20 also focuses on agro-food value chains and the need for collaboration to tackle global challenges, and supports developing countries' efforts at promoting rural development, with an initiative on rural youth unemployment. The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment (2017) and the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development (2018) contained links to food security and nutrition issues, contributing in part to the advancement of the Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment (2017) features a concrete and time-bound commitment to lend G20 support to provision of innovative, employment-oriented skills development projects for at least 5 million young people by 2022.</p> <p>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that has members from G20, aims to contribute to progress on food security, nutrition, human resource development, economic empowerment of rural women and rural youth, responsible investments in agriculture through funding projects in developing countries. The projects mentioned below are aligned with SDGs and contribute to fulfilment of the commitment. Project for Support to the Agricultural Training Centers in Chad 2016: Build capacity of young rural farmers in terms of agriculture and social welfare by studying current agricultural training centers analytically and enhancing the capacity of trainers in these centers. Enhancing Capacity for Warehousing and Storage of Cereals and Cowpeas Project: One of the policy recommendations adopted in the 33th COMCEC Ministerial Session is "Providing need based capacity development support and training to farmers and farmer associations for increasing their access to warehousing and storage capacity". This project will serve the purpose of realizing the above-mentioned policy recommendation through increasing the awareness and knowledge of the stakeholders on good practices for warehousing and storage of grains in West Africa. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Greenhouse Vegetable Crops; Principles for Tropical Climate Areas Project: Increase the quality and effectiveness of the public services to support and train farmers in growing crops in a responsible way taking the tropical climate into account. Enhancing Food Security through National Food Balance Sheets Project: Theme of the 15th Agricultural Working Groups held in</p>

		2020 is “Good Governance for Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition in the OIC Member Countries”. In line with this theme, this project aims at promoting reliable and upto-date data collection so as to ensure sound analysis of food security through increasing the capacity of the member countries on developing and preparing the annual food balance sheets.
18	2015	<p>The G20 committed in 2015 to improve the investment climate in Low Income Countries (LICs) agriculture sectors by means of supporting the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM), hosted by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This collective contribution by the G20 is aimed at increasing responsible investment in food systems, particularly in developing countries, through a better understanding and management of associated risks. Over the last years, the G20 as a whole has supported PARM politically and some members made financial contributions as well. During its first phase (2014/2019), With the support of PARM, ARM has been or is in the process of being incorporated in the National Agricultural Policy and Investment Plan and the Extension Services Strategy of 8 sub-Saharan African countries (Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia). The initiative;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought evidence leading to risk perception improvements (85% of assessment is officially validated by Governments), • identified major priority risks in 8 out of 8 selected countries, • assessed and identified agricultural risk management tools in 8 out of 8 selected countries. <p>The Platform is launching the second phase of the programme PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024) and seeking new partners active in the agriculture sector and risk management to join in moving to new horizons. G20 initiatives aimed at enhancing food security and raising agricultural productivity sustainably such as Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), G20 Framework for Analysing Policies to Improve Agricultural Productivity Growth Sustainably, Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM), Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative (GEOGLAM), International Research Initiative on Wheat Improvement (IRIWI), AgResults, G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS), Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (TPFLW). “Strengthening regional collaboration and national capacities for management of wheat rust diseases and resistance breeding in Central Asia and Caucasus Project” started to be implemented in January 2020 to support activities in the following domains: i) facilitation of regional collaboration and networking ii) training of national technical officers, iii) facilitation of disease surveillance, iv) race analysis and mapping through the global rust monitoring system, v) characterization of the resistance properties of the popular varieties, vi) supporting the breeding programmes for developing resistant varieties, vii) integrated disease management, viii) development of contingency plans and strategies and ix) strengthening physical capacities of institutions.</p>
SDS Human Resource Development, Employment and Education		
19	2013	No progress received.
20	2013	In early 2019, the Japanese G20 Presidency convened a workshop on triangular cooperation, focused on knowledge-sharing. At the Osaka G20 Summit, G20 leaders recognized once again the importance of further efforts of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. The Saudi G20 Presidency made South-South and triangular cooperation in the context of fragile countries the topic of the side-event to the DWG meeting in December 2019. The event explored opportunities for cooperation in challenging circumstances.
		Member states, international organizations and partner countries continue to step up their efforts in implementing and mainstreaming the topic. Under the French G7 Presidency in 2019, the G7 committed to increase their efforts to support entrepreneurship development and

21	2017	<p>private sector youth employment and adopted the Framework on Decent Job Creation for Rural Youth in the Sahel to better coordinate and align multilateral initiatives with G5 Sahel countries' policies. During the EU-AU summit in 2020 the development of a comprehensive strategy with Africa will be taken forward, including agreements on a partnership for sustainable growth and jobs, particularly for women and youth. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the AU Skills Initiative, the two mechanisms explicitly referenced in the RYE Initiative for creating jobs and skills development opportunities, as well as the AfDB ENABLE Youth Flagship Program continue to receive political and financial support from several G20 members. IFAD is operationalizing it's corporate priority set by the "Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021", including the development of a mechanism for youth inclusive program design and evaluation.</p> <p>It remains crucial to enhance cooperation with member states and IOs to collect data to improve impact for tracking progress in the RYE Initiative.</p>
22	2017	<p>The G20 #eSkills4Girls-initiative progressed since its launch in 2017. In cooperation with the private sector, Africa Code Week workshops have been organized in 17 African countries to reach more than 27,000 girls. The G20 Digital Economy Ministers referenced the initiative in 2017-2019. Thirty six flagship projects by G20 members showcased on the initiative's website. G20 members have also supported work on the issue of women and girls' empowerment in the digital economy through initiatives, such as the EQUALS Global Partnership for gender equality in the digital age. Each year, EQUALS Digital Skills Fund supports digital skills trainings for more than 3,000 in developing and emerging countries. The AfDB has set up the Coding for Employment (CfE) program aimed at building digital skills and digital entrepreneurship, as part of AfDB's strategy to help create 25 million jobs by 2025, and to equip 50 million African youth with competitive skills. The Coding for Employment training platform offers access to technical courses. With the support of private sector partners, the program is developing 14 centers specialized in ICT and entrepreneurship skills trainings for youth across five countries (pilot countries are Rwanda, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Nigeria). The program ultimately aims at establishing 130 coding centers over 10 years, creating over nine million jobs.</p>
23	2018	No progress report received
24	2018	<p>G20 members continue to engage in international cooperation on Early Childhood Development in line with national priorities and capacities. The issue was integrated into the larger context of achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth through quality education as part of the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development in 2019.</p>
25	2018	<p>ECDAN provides access to the policy cases submitted by G20 members through a platform. Four of these are linked to the beneficiary countries (Ghana, Sudan and Zambia). This offer a broader Knowledge Exchange website on the topic of Early Childhood Development. Since 2019, ECDAN is working with partners to update its Knowledge Exchange and Learning Platform into the "ECD Gateway".</p> <p>Link to the platform: https://www.ecdan.org/g20-landing-page.html</p>
26	2019	<p>G20 members have upheld their commitment to human capital investment and quality education, even though the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected education service delivery with many countries forced to close schools and other education providers as part of containment measures.</p>
SDS Domestic Resource Mobilization		
27	2014	<p>The BEPS Inclusive Framework has grown to 137 member countries, including 66 developing countries, by 30 June 2020. A total of 41 tailored induction programs have been launched over the last four years with the aim of supporting developing countries to successfully implement their BEPS priorities. While these programs have traditionally been bilateral initiatives, in 2019 a regional approach was used for the first time to support a number of low capacity, small island developing states (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Additional bilateral support programs, most</p>

		of which focus on specific BEPS priorities such as transfer pricing, have been carried out, or are ongoing in a further 35 countries and provide intensive, bespoke assistance to developing countries in accordance with their particular needs. By 30 June 2020, 94 jurisdictions including 38 developing countries have joined the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent BEPS (the Multilateral Instrument or MLI) with several others having expressed a formal intention to do so in the near future. The OECD provides assistance to developing countries through the Global Relations Program. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered a move to virtual formats, often organized in cooperation with regional tax organizations.
28	2014	The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes counts 161 members, 88 of which are developing countries. In 2019, Ghana has started its first exchanges and Nigeria and Albania have taken steps to start exchanging in 2020. Several developing countries have declared their intention to commence exchanges in 2020 and beyond. The Global Forum currently supports 34 developing country members in its Induction Program, extending to all aspects of tax transparency and exchange of information. With the assistance provided by the Global Forum, more developing jurisdictions are joining the Convention on mutual administrative assistance in tax matters.
29	2014	The OECD/UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) joint initiative is expanding its scope, with 36 programs completed, 40 ongoing and 22 forthcoming as of June 2020. This increase in the number of programs is due to growing demand for general audits, for sector-focused programs from host countries as well as pilot programs in new areas of expansion of tax crime investigations. The initiative has implemented programs in 44 jurisdictions worldwide. TIWB programs continue to show tangible results, with more than USD 532 million in additional tax revenues being recovered from an overall tax assessment of over USD 1.7 billion to date. South-South co-operation on tax matters is expanding with 13 such TIWB programs implemented or underway. Partner Administrations deploying serving tax officials to developing countries and jurisdictions under TIWB programs have increased to 18 countries (10 of which are G20 members). Subsequently, the TIWB Governing Board approved an expansion of the initiative (new areas: tax assistance in criminal investigation, effective use of AEOI data, tax treaty negotiations and implementation, tax and natural resource and environment).
30	2016	In 2019, the OECD Asia-Pacific Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation joined the previously established group of International Academies on the subject (Italy 2014, Kenya 2017, Argentina 2018) expanding capacity building efforts against illicit financial flows. To date, over 1000 officials from close to 100 countries have been trained. Demand for participation in the programs continues to outpace supply. More African countries (29) have signed on to the Yaoundé Declaration and its Call for Action to tackle illicit financial flows through international tax cooperation. African countries (32) also have increased their participation in the work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. African countries' network of Exchange of Information (EOI) approaches 3000 new EOI relationships created since 2014 and some countries have reported additional revenue, including USD 378 million that were collected by two African countries through voluntary disclosure programs prior to the first Automatic Exchange of Information. In 2019, EOI requests by five African countries have led to nearly USD 12 million in additional tax revenue.
SDS Industrialization		
31	2016	UNIDO presented its follow-up report on the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs in October 2019 to the DWG. The report suggested that "business as usual" will not deliver the required results. The G20 initiative has not had the visibility it deserves among African countries and LDCs. Governments in these countries need to adjust policies to achieve industrialization that meets their ambitions. The report presents G20 initiatives and collective actions from 2016 to 2018 that support factors listed in the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs.

SDS Inclusive Business		
32	2018	The G20 maintained its commitment to promoting international cooperation related to inclusive business in 2019. G20 members pursued international cooperation related to inclusive business in line with their national priorities and capacities. In 2019, the side-event to the first DWG meeting addressed the particular challenges of South-South and triangular cooperation in fragile contexts to encourage the exploration of international cooperation opportunities, including but not limited to Inclusive Business.
33	2018	No progress report received
34	2018	The Global Platform for Inclusive Business is up and running since the Argentine G20 presidency to provide development stakeholders with relevant, practical information on financing alternatives, policy instruments and experiences, especially those incorporating the use of innovative private financial instruments as well as public procurement practices to support Inclusive Business.
35	2018	No progress report received
36	2018	The OECD launched a program to advance the integration of Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and supply chain due diligence into public procurement policies and processes, making public procurement a strategic tool for achieving policy objectives such as the Sustainable Development Goals or promoting inclusive business. The program conducted a stocktaking survey to gather existing experiences from 30 OECD countries, including many G20 members. The OECD will launch the final report on good practices in October 2020 during the OECD Infrastructure and Public Procurement Week.
37	2018	With support from G20 members, several IOs work towards better enabling conditions for Inclusive Business and Impact Investment. For instance, IFC has now fully integrated inclusive business into its overall impact management system, not only to track its support to inclusive business but also to encourage more financing for inclusive business. IFC continues to demonstrate thought leadership to advance the inclusive business sector, through research, case studies, and other publications. OECD's Social Impact Investment Initiative contributes to a favorable eco-system for impact investment.
SDS Innovation		
38	2019	G20 (DWG) contributions through the deliberation on the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps in 2019 were acknowledged in the first edition of the Guidebook for the Preparation of STI for SDGs Roadmaps (UN Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs, December 2019). The document highlights the complementarity of the G20 Guiding Principles, providing an international consensus on why STI for SDGs Roadmaps matter, to the Guidebook's focus on how to formulate roadmaps.