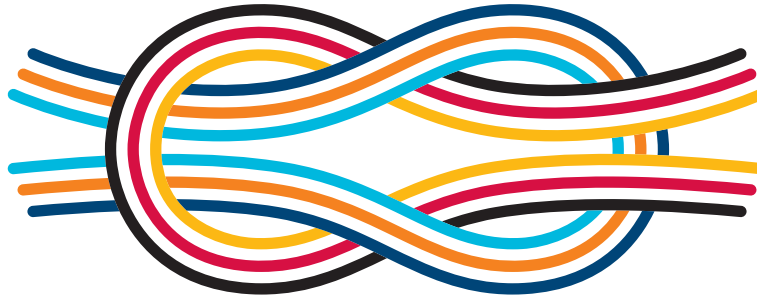




The
Federal Government



G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

SHAPING AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD.

G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

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Dear G20 guests and members of the global community,



On 7 and 8 July 2017, the eyes of the world will turn to the G20 Summit in Hamburg, where the Heads of State and Government of major industrialised and emerging economies will meet. I am very much looking forward to welcoming the G20 partners to the city of my birth.

Mastering and shaping the global challenges of our age is a common goal of the G20. The success of the summit will depend significantly on the progress we make towards achieving this objective.

Where is the world economy headed? Many current developments give us cause for concern. The development of the world economy is not keeping pace with expectations. It is worthwhile taking stock of the G20's beginnings, as well as the global economic and financial crisis some ten years ago. The G20 revealed its strength in these times of crisis. At the height of the economic and financial crisis, we collectively expressed our support for allowing competition to shape the world economy and for ensuring that world trade remained open. The G20 countries moved closer together in these times of crisis

and developed shared mechanisms without resorting to protectionism. The experiences of the crises of the 1930s were a lesson to us that we must not forget.

As G20 partners, we must ask ourselves what we can do to ensure that everyone stands to benefit. How can we cooperate better in the future for the sake of our citizens? What fears and challenges are associated with globalisation, and what can we do to address these? How can we safeguard inclusiveness and ensure that the fruits of prosperity and growth are distributed fairly?

The G20 must demonstrate that it stands together. We are mutually dependent on each other – and not only economically and in the area of financial markets. The G20 is an informal cooperative forum founded on shared values. It provides us with a high-visibility framework, promotes our mutual exchange and reinforces our commitment to common principles. We can achieve more together than by acting alone. Strong international organisations are indispensable alongside this informal exchange. I want to work with the G20 to promote this.

Alongside stabilising the world economy and financial markets, numerous global challenges are on the G20's agenda, including geopolitical conflicts, terrorism and migration and refugee flows, as well as hunger, increasing climate change and pandemics. These challenges will certainly not be mastered by countries plotting a lone course or by isolationism and protectionism. There can be no return to a pre-globalisation world.

Only together will we be able to drive forward our objective in the G20 – strong, balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic growth – by addressing economic, social and political uncertainties in concert. In doing so, the G20 contributes significantly to strengthening the stability and resilience of the world economy and, last but not least, to increasing security for each and every one of us.

Let us turn our focus to digitalisation, which helps our world to grow together, reduces distances thanks to technical progress and brings people into contact with each other as never before. At the same time, the G20 must address the impact of technological progress. This is the only way to fully harness its potential. The G20 must shape the basic conditions in such a way that all people are able to benefit from the positive effects of these developments.

The digitalisation of our world is only one example of its strong and increasing connectivity. In our efforts to achieve an effective climate protection policy or global health crisis management, too, we can only move forward in close cooperation with one another.

I would like to hold a broad-based civil society dialogue on these issues involving all societal groups. I have invited representatives of the business sector, NGOs, trade unions, academia and think tanks, as well as from women's and youth organisations, to draft recommendations for the G20. This input from civil society is important for the G20's discussions. I believe cooperation within the G20 to be most vital. Our task is to shape this interconnected world together, and Germany will do its utmost to support these efforts during its Presidency of the G20.



Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear guests,



I am delighted that the Federal Chancellor has chosen the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg to host the first G20 Summit to be held in Germany.

It was, in fact, a man from Hamburg – former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt – who came up with the idea that the heads of state and government of important countries should meet informally to discuss the most pressing global issues. The G20 Summit is the logical extension of his idea in the 21st century: it provides a forum in which not only industrialised countries meet, but also key emerging economies. And there are enough topics for them to discuss: shaping globalisation fairly, putting an end to armed conflicts, flight and migration, and climate change are challenges which require concerted action.

Hamburg is a good place to hold these talks. It says in the Preamble to the Constitution of our City-State: “In the spirit of peace Hamburg wants to be an intermediary between all continents and peoples of the world.” It is not only thanks to the port, located right in the centre of the city, that Hamburg has for centuries had good relations the

world over and why it rightly has a reputation for being a cosmopolitan and international city. Hamburg is an economic powerhouse – and a city of hope for many people from across Germany and around the world. It is one of Germany’s most popular tourist destinations. Every year the special atmosphere in this waterside metropolis attracts more than six million visitors. Its newest landmark is the Elbphilharmonie, one of the world’s most fascinating concert halls, which is on the banks of the River Elbe and close to the World Heritage Sites Speicherstadt, the port warehouse district, and the Kontorhaus district.

I would like to invite you all to come and discover Hamburg in all its creativity and diversity.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Olaf Scholz'. The signature is fluid and stylized, with a prominent initial 'O' and a long, sweeping underline.

*Olaf Scholz, First Mayor,
Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg*

The long path to the summit



Germany's G20 Presidency – a milestone in shaping an interconnected world

On 7 and 8 July 2017 the Elbphilharmonie Concert Hall will provide the backdrop for the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of 20 (G20), who are meeting in Hamburg at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel to discuss the global challenges of our time. Germany took over the G20 Presidency from China in December 2016 and was then free to choose the summit venue.

The choice of venue is highly symbolic: as a port and Hanseatic city, Hamburg and its people have a long tradition of openness and tolerance – virtues that are essential in interaction between countries worldwide. At the same time, the venue also needs to be suited both in organisational and logistical terms to accommodating a large number of visitors all at the same time. A meeting of Heads of State and Government on this scale poses huge challenges for a region and its citizens: security must be guaranteed. Matters of protocol have to be clarified. Summit participants and the media need optimum conditions in which to work. All of these aspects need to be considered on the long path to the Summit.

The Federal Chancellor chose Hamburg, with the agreement of First Mayor of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg Olaf Scholz, as the venue for the Summit. The trade hub in northern Germany is the ideal choice and is ready to meet the logistical requirements of a major international event such as the G20 Summit.

The fact that the G20 Germany 2017 Summit is taking place shortly after the G7 Summit was held in Schloss Elmau in Bavaria in 2015 affords Germany the ideal opportunity to have a lasting impact on our increasingly interconnected world. Although the composition of the G7 and the G20 differ, the two groups also have much in common: the roots of both forums lie in financial and economic issues. It was the economic upheavals of the 1970s that laid the foundations for the G7 at the initiative of France and Germany.

The economic and financial crisis of 2008 was the driving force behind the work of the G20. One aim of both the G7 and the G20 was to create an informal setting for talks between Heads of State and Government. Both groups have, over the years, continuously expanded, as has the range of topics they address. The Heads of State and Government realised that isolated decisions on financial or economic policy issues fall short of what is needed. Further partners, such as international organisations and guest countries, were incorporated. Although the decisions taken at G7 and G20 Summits are not binding under international law, they can exert strong political pressure on member countries and other nations and thus serve as milestones on the path to universal applicability.

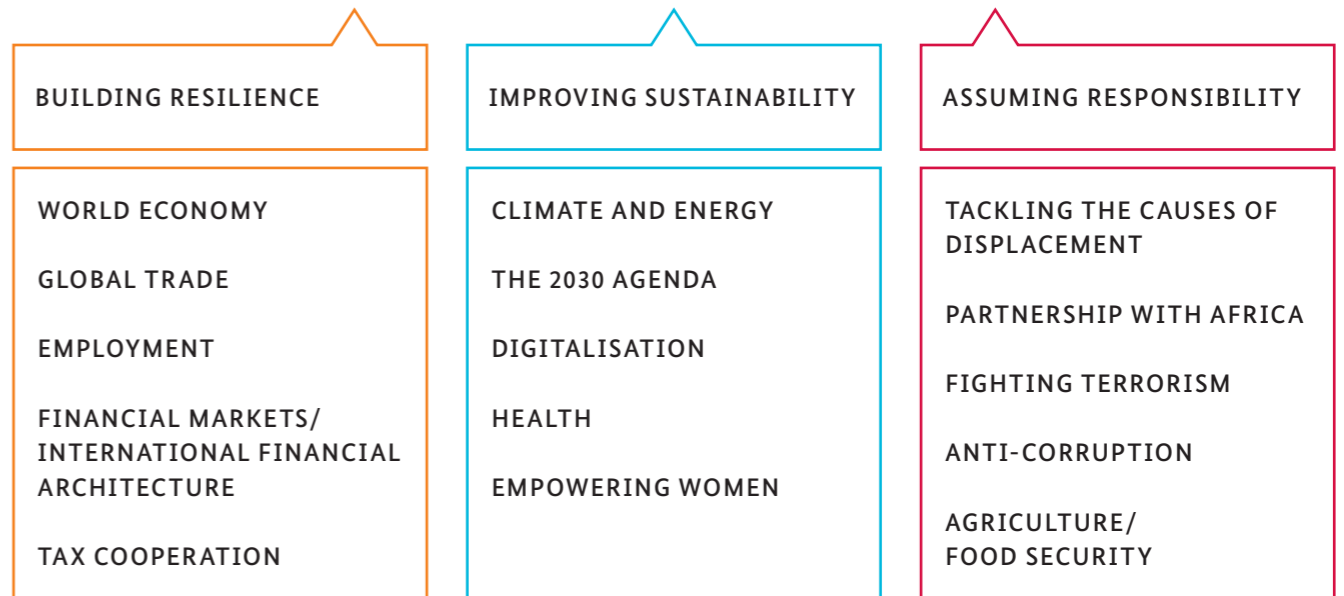
The meeting in Hamburg will be the twelfth G20 Summit at the level of the Heads of State and Government. The traditional meetings of Finance Ministers and Central Bank

Governors and other G20 Ministers' meetings during Germany's G20 Presidency provided input for the Summit. The Foreign Ministers, Agriculture Ministers, Labour Ministers and, for the first time, Health Ministers met at various locations across Germany. The Ministers for Economic Affairs discussed pressing issues around the topic of digitalisation.

It remains particularly important to Chancellor Merkel to also discuss the Presidency topics with civil society representatives. These dialogue processes are organised autonomously by civil society without any governmental influence or interference. Over the past few weeks, the Chancellor took part in dialogue forums with women, business people, academics, trade unions, NGOs and young people from Germany and the G20 partner countries, and she responded to civil society's recommendations and questions. The focus on discussion and debate, including controversial viewpoints, makes these meetings particularly valuable. Civil society is thus also providing crucial input for the Summit of the Heads of State and Government. The inclusion of civil society in global governance increases understanding of the decisions taken. It also helps to ensure that people perceive the G20 Summit as a milestone in shaping our increasingly interconnected world.

Behind the scenes, the "Sherpas" have spent the whole year of the Presidency discussing all the topics on the G20

Topics of the G20 Summit



agenda. "Sherpa" is the name of the porters who provide essential help to people climbing the Himalayas. Germany's Sherpa team works in the Federal Chancellery in a unit headed by Lars Hendrik Röller, Personal Representative of the Federal Chancellor for the G7/G20 Summits and Economic and Financial Policy Advisor. He and his staff coordinate and draw up all German positions in cooperation with the ministries responsible for the various issues.

Work with national and international partners is carried out in the Sherpa team. The Sherpa team, the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, the Chief of Protocol in the Federal Foreign Office and officials in the City of Hamburg will be cooperating closely to guarantee the smooth running of the Summit and to ensure the safety of both international guests and the host.

G20 Participants

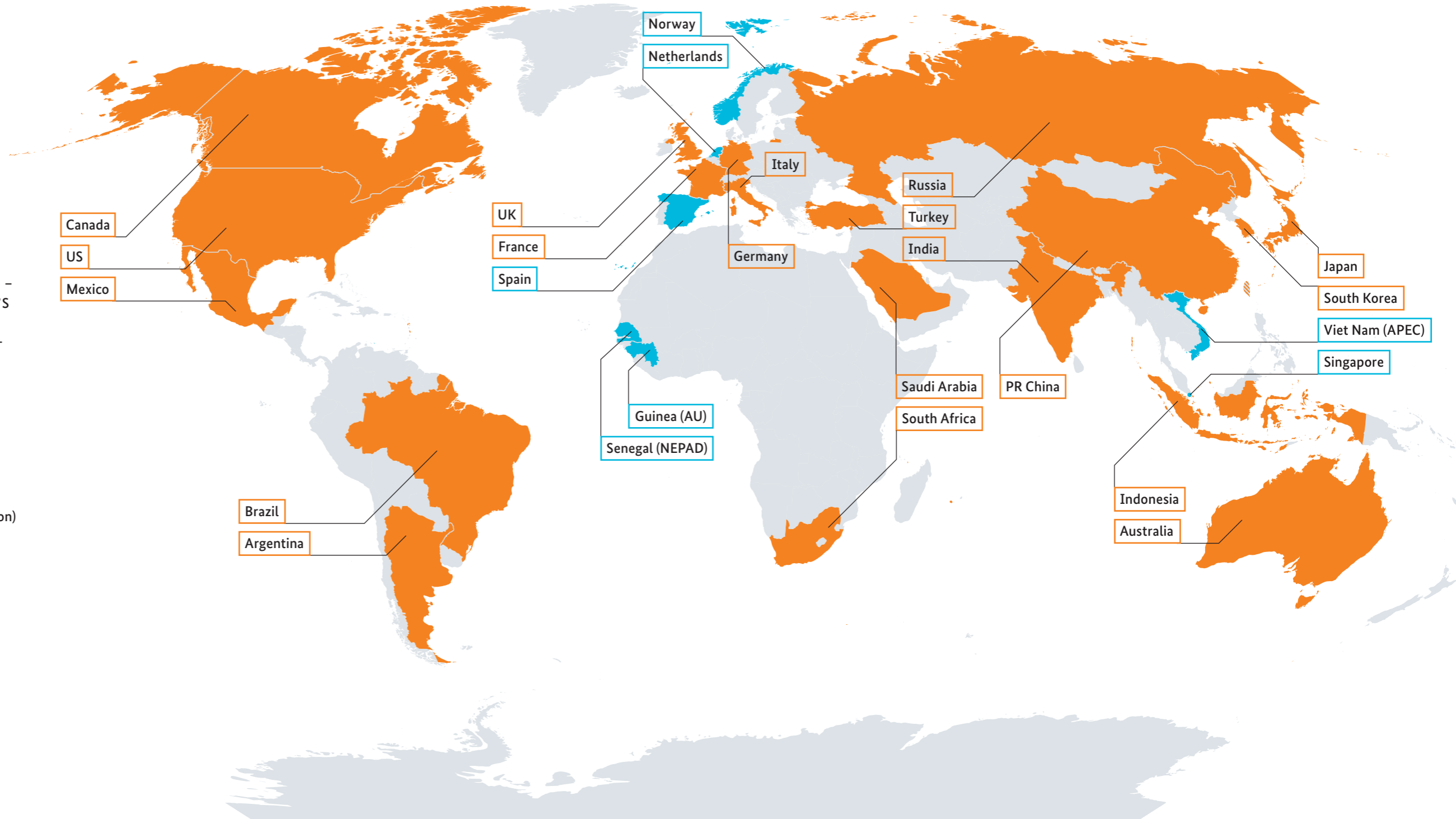
■ G20 COUNTRIES
(PLUS THE EU)

■ GUEST COUNTRIES
(PLUS REPRESENTATIVES OF
REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS:

- GUINEA 2017 CHAIR OF AU – AFRICAN UNION
- SENEGAL REPRESENTING NEPAD – NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA’S DEVELOPMENT
- VIET NAM 2017 CHAIR OF APEC – ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

FURTHER G20 PARTICIPANTS

- International organisations:
- FSB (Financial Stability Board)
 - ILO (International Labour Organization)
 - IMF (International Monetary Fund)
 - OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
 - UN (United Nations)
 - World Bank Group
 - WHO (World Health Organization)
 - WTO (World Trade Organization)



G20 meetings in Germany in 2017

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
<p>22 BERLIN Agriculture Ministers</p>	<p>16–17 BONN Foreign Ministers</p>	<p>17–18 BADEN-BADEN Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors</p> <p>22 HALLE/SAALE Science Dialogue Forum (Science20)</p>	<p>6–7 DÜSSELDORF Digital Affairs Ministers</p> <p>24–26 BERLIN Women's Dialogue Forum (Women20)</p>	<p>2–3 BERLIN Business Dialogue Forum (Business20)</p> <p>16–17 BERLIN Trade Unions Dialogue Forum (Labour20)</p> <p>18–19 BAD NEUENAHR Labour Ministers</p>	<p>19–20 BERLIN Health Ministers</p> <p>29–30 BERLIN Think Tanks Dialogue Forum (Think20)</p> <p>2–8 BERLIN Youth Dialogue Forum (Youth20)</p> <p>12–13 BERLIN Partnership with Africa conference</p> <p>18–19 HAMBURG NGO Dialogue Forum (Civil20)</p>	<p>7–8 HAMBURG G20 Summit</p>

Input from civil society



When the Heads of State and Government of the G20 countries meet in Hamburg in July 2017 lengthy and intensive consultations conducted under the German Presidency since December 2016 at governmental level, mainly by the G20 Sherpas, will already have taken place. As in the G7 process, representatives of civil society are involved in these G20 consultations. Under the German Presidency, the dialogue with civil society will include seven dialogue forums that will be held with NGOs (Civil20), the business sector (Business20), trade unions (Labour20), academia (Science20 and Think20), women (Women20) and young people (Youth20). These dialogue processes, which will be organised autonomously by civil society without any influence or interference by the state, will provide the basis for dialogue forums with the G20. Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel will take part in many of these dialogue forums and speak with representatives and actors from civil society.

This brochure builds on the idea of involving civil society as closely as possible in the processes of global governance. Under the German Presidency, great importance is attached to broad-based dialogue with civil society representatives as a means of exploring different perspectives. This civil society dialogue also makes it clear that the G20 Summit is not just some elitist political event, but that it draws on the know-how and expertise of various sectors of society. Networking not only occurs at the political level but also between business associations and women's organisations, trade unions and others.

Science20 Dialogue Forum

PROF. DR. JÖRG HACKER



Science is of key importance in coping with global challenges. On the one hand, it contributes actively to new developments in our societies and on the other hand, it analyses and evaluates problems arising in a wide range of areas by identifying ways to deal with them. It thus enables policymakers to take their decisions on the basis of reliable scientific knowledge in order to address regional developments and global mega trends in an effective and sustainable way.

As the German National Academy of Sciences, the Leopoldina is the voice of German science in international scientific dialogue and provides science-based advice to both policymakers and the public. It cultivates international cooperation between outstanding scientists, endeavours to raise the visibility of top-level German research abroad, and speaks out on social and political issues, providing an impartial factual framework for both national and international discussion. The Leopoldina maintains close ties and friendly relations with science academies from all continents and as partners they provide international evidence-based policy advice to policymakers all over the world. For example, the Leopoldina, together with the science academies from the G7 countries, advises the annual summits of the G7 Heads of State and Government.

During Germany's G20 Presidency, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel is conducting a comprehensive dialogue with civil society. For the first time, the science and research community will also be playing an active role in this process under the framework of the newly created "Science20". The German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and its partner academies from the G20 countries are all involved in this initiative. Their collective scientific expertise will contribute to the political dialogue. Under the leadership of the Leopoldina, the national academies of the G20 countries have drawn up recommendations on improving global health. In producing a statement focused on health policy, they are thus addressing one of the priorities of the G20 Summit in Hamburg.

The academies are presenting strategies and instruments to tackle communicable and non-communicable diseases, as both types of disease do not only pose a risk to the health of individuals, but also place an enormous burden on public health systems. At the national level, development and economic growth are curtailed by the loss of workforce resulting from infectious diseases, and increasingly also from non-infectious diseases. On a global scale, these factors reduce prosperity and productivity and thus have a highly negative impact on the global economy. They can pose a threat to the social and political stability of entire regions. The recent Ebola and Zika epidemics have shown that in an interconnected world, dangerous infectious diseases can turn from local incidents into global crises within a short period of time. Diseases such as cancer, diabetes or cardiovascular conditions pose enormous challenges not only for industrialised countries, but increasingly also for emerging economies and developing countries. Establishing effective public health systems and ensuring universal healthcare are thus among the most pressing tasks of the 21st century.

The national academies of science call on the Heads of State and Government of the G20 countries to strengthen public health systems, taking into account the impact of social, environmental and economic factors on health. The growing threat caused by communicable and non-communicable diseases can only be tackled by coordinated health policy decisions at the national and global level.

In this context, the academies see an urgent need for action in the following areas:

Reliable and resilient health systems should be established worldwide. These systems must provide comprehensive disease surveillance as well as effective treatment and prevention measures. In addition, they should guarantee unrestricted access to appropriate and comprehensive primary and other medical care for all, including quality vaccination.

»At the national level, development and growth are curtailed by the loss of workforce resulting from infectious diseases, and increasingly also from non-infectious diseases. On a global scale, these factors reduce prosperity and productivity and thus have a highly negative impact on the global economy. They can pose a threat to the social and political stability of entire regions.«



The scientifically proven interrelation between communicable and non-communicable diseases deserves special attention. At least 15 percent of new cancer cases worldwide – 17.5 million in 2015 – are caused by infectious diseases. Preventive vaccination against viruses with tumour-inducing properties or treatment with antimicrobial agents are the most effective measures against certain types of cancer. Conversely, non-infectious diseases increase an individual's risk of contracting certain infectious diseases. For example, 15 percent of all cases of tuberculosis may be linked to type II diabetes.

Policymakers must address the social, environmental and economic determinants of health worldwide. Tackling poverty, hunger and pollution and ensuring hygiene standards and access to safe drinking water and sanitation are prerequisites for health. Health literacy and knowledge about risk factors such as an unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, and the abuse of cigarettes, drugs or alcohol should be promoted, beginning even in early childhood. Regulatory and fiscal measures can also help set incentives for healthy behaviour.

Strategic health policy instruments include ensuring access to diagnostics, medical devices, therapeutic drugs and quality vaccines worldwide. There is a great need to educate on the evidence-based safety and benefits of vaccinations in order to increase confidence in vaccines. Continued resolute action against increasing antimicrobial resistance is essential.

A coherent strategy on better global surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases requires improved disease reporting, laboratory capacities, and innovative data mining strategies, as well as data sharing at international level. Effective mechanisms to fight diseases require a comprehensive one-health approach that recognises the systemic interrelation between humans, animals, environment and health.

Scientific research continues to improve the understanding of the causes and contexts of communicable and non-communicable diseases and how they are interrelated. This knowledge leads to more effective measures for prevention, medical interventions and disease control. It remains vital to promote basic research and applied science in order to ensure that an interconnected world is also a healthy world.

PROF. DR. JÖRG HACKER

President of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina

Women20 Dialogue Forum

MONA KÜPPERS, STEPHANIE BSCHORR



The G20 countries are pursuing an ambitious goal: to make business and society worldwide able to withstand crisis and fit for the future and to use economic growth to create more prosperity for the people. One of the most important drivers here is women's economic empowerment, as international expertise in the economic sphere agrees. There is huge potential to be tapped, as to date women, also in G20 countries, are still very far off enjoying economic participation based on equality.

Women are much less often in paid employment and perform the lion's share of unpaid domestic and care work. Furthermore, far fewer women hold managerial positions in business and work as entrepreneurs. They head mainly smaller businesses and have poorer access to finance and borrowing. In some countries, women even face legal and cultural barriers to equal economic participation.

Empowering women is thus a necessary cross-cutting issue and an important field for the future for the G20, as recognised by the G20 Heads of State and Government. In 2014 at their summit in Brisbane, Australia, they did not only agree to close the gap between men and women in labour market participation but also created with the Women20 a dialogue group focusing specifically on women's economic empowerment.

The National Council of German Women's Organisations and the Association of German Women Entrepreneurs are leading this year's Women20 international dialogue process. The National Council of German Women's Organisations, as the umbrella organisation representing more than 50 women's organisations all across the country, is the largest such organisation in Germany representing women's policy interests. The Association of German Women Entrepreneurs is



a business cross-sectoral association which for more than 60 years has been representing the interests of women entrepreneurs in business, society and politics.

The Women20 delegates have high expectations of the German G20 Presidency: the G20 is to commit to concrete and effective steps to economically empower women. Of the many topics which further equal participation of women and men, the W20 is concentrating on the following four issues in 2017:

- Labour market inclusion: Increasing the labour market participation rate and the value of work traditionally done by women
- Financial inclusion: Promoting female entrepreneurship and access to finance for women
- Digital inclusion: Closing the digital gender divide
- Strengthening the W20: Anchoring women's economic empowerment as a key topic of G20 processes

The informal G20 forum is an important hub for international political opinion-forming; a forum that can play a major role in implementing ambitious goals such as the UN Agenda 2030 which has long had equality between men and women as a central goal. As a result, the work of the Women20 dialogue process is highly diverse in order to focus on, prioritise and coordinate demands concerning the current challenges in a large number of dialogues (online or offline) with representatives of international non-governmental organisations run by women, with associations for female entrepreneurs, female executives and think tanks. Parallel to these dialogues, the W20 is feeding its recommendations straight into the G20 negotiations by participating in meetings at ministerial level and in governmental working groups. Just as important is close exchange with other civil G20 dialogue groups and also within global forums such as the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women or through direct dialogue with G20 parliamentarians.

This is only the third year Women20 has existed as an autonomous civil society dialogue process within the G20. This year, W20 Germany was able to build on the fundamental preparatory work performed by the Turkish (2015) and the Chinese (2016) G20 presidencies. This year's organisers are not just building on the foundation laid by their predecessors but want at the same time to move the process forward and are thus nurturing close contacts to partner institutions in Argentina which will assume the G20 Presidency next year. Thus, there is to be continuity not just on content but also on the processes. A further priority of this year's Women20 is building a long-term W20 network. The major commitment of many women's organisations in all G20 countries is to be tapped to feed agreed demands directly into the G20 negotiations and likewise

»We are counting on the G20 finally adopting a consistent gender perspective – with binding and measurable goals. Under the German Presidency, the G20 has to set new standards here.«

MONA KÜPPERS

»Women represent the economy's most important growth potential: as employees, as managers, as entrepreneurs, as start-ups. Tapping this potential is the central task of the G20 for the future.«

STEPHANIE BSCHORR

maintain emphatic pressure on the G20 countries to implement these demands. The aim is to build a sustainable process which will continue to function in the long term and drive forward work to economically empower women – that is what W20 Germany wants to achieve.

It is necessary and appropriate that the G20 countries have made women's economic empowerment a key topic on their agenda. Women20 expressly welcomes the fact that the German Presidency cited this under the title "Improving Sustainability" and made it a priority issue at this year's G20 Summit. Half of humanity is female and thus at least as affected by global developments as men. Empowering women is therefore a central cross-cutting issue – and the G20 urgently needs a consistent gender perspective in all its analyses, working groups and processes.

MONA KÜPPERS
President, National Council
of German Women's Organisations

STEPHANIE BSCHORR
President, Association
of German Women Entrepreneurs

Business20 Dialogue Forum

DR. JÜRGEN HERAEUS



When preparations for the German G20 Presidency started in 2015 few expected the urgency that now falls to the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”. Certainly, the G20 has always been important. But the British EU referendum, the outcome of the US elections, and perpetuating violations of international law principles – including from G20 members – rock the very foundations of the international community and effective multilateralism. All of this comes on top of the “business-as-usual” issues that urgently require international collaboration: from climate change, financial market stability and sustainable development, to infrastructure investment or global health. Opposition to sustainability-enhancing trade agreements such as CETA, questioning the importance of the WTO, or rolling back regional integration all manifest that we are not only faced with an increasing anti-globalization sentiment but also with scepticism towards shaping globalization. However, it is an illusion that without international collaboration we can resolve any major challenge or fully leverage existing opportunities.

The global business community is strongly convinced that globalization is beneficial. Still, common rules, institutions, and cooperation are necessary to shape its outcomes and ensure that everyone can benefit from its opportunities. Therefore, the theme of our B20 presidency revolves around three Rs: “Resilience, Responsibility and Responsiveness”. These are essential to ensure that growth is not only dynamic but also inclusive and sustainable.

The world is becoming more and more uncertain. At the same time, policy-makers around the globe face pressing challenges such as climate change, high unemployment, and security concerns. Moreover, the world economy needs to keep up with the ever accelerating change through digitalization, globalization,

and the thereby resulting interconnectedness. In a nutshell: challenges are diverse, complex and numerous. Global conditions are uncertain, unpredictable and unusual.

A resilient economy is characterized by three aspects: First, our economies need to have sufficient coping mechanisms to absorb crises. Second, our economies need to have the capacity to adapt. They need to have the ability to change in order to attenuate potential damages and to take advantage of emerging opportunities. Third, they need to have transformative capacity – in other words they need to have the ability to fully react to change, if necessary overhauling existing institutions, rules and practices.

Resilience is not just an issue of the financial system. Cybersecurity, energy access, and infrastructure connectivity are just some examples of fundamentals for resilience. Real resilience can only be achieved through international collaboration. We benefit of interconnectedness, openness, mobility of capital and of people. Approaches to address or hedge risks need to be coordinated. Isolated national measures risk causing fragmentation and fragility.

We need responsive and responsible leaders. Politicians, business leaders and figures from civil society have to carefully listen to people and take into consideration what

»Common rules, institutions and cooperation are necessary to shape globalization’s outcomes and ensure that everyone can benefit of its opportunities. Therefore, the theme of the B20 revolves around three Rs: Resilience, Responsibility and Responsiveness.«



they have to say. This also concerns the anti-globalization sentiment. While the increasing interconnectedness through the flow of goods, services, persons, capital and information significantly contributes to wealth and welfare, we must not ignore that structural shifts of production and demand can lead to displacements. Leadership means addressing these concerns and incorporating them in future policies – also at the G20 level. This could entail a greater focus on SMEs and developing countries in trade policies, for instance by advancing readiness and rules for digital trade. Responsiveness also means that at the national level both governments and businesses have to strengthen efforts for skilling and adjustment support. Globalization and digitalization will continuously lead to shifting skill requirements and demands. Therefore, concepts for life-long learning, professional development, and the possibility of requalification should be at the centre of labour and education policies.

The global business community stands ready to assist governments in strengthening resilience and responsiveness, while taking on its very own responsibilities. Around the globe, businesses are major innovators, tax contributors, employers, and educators. From technological developments that reduce air

pollution to life-long learning to responsible business conduct: businesses are fundamental enablers of inclusiveness and sustainability. However, the task to implement policies and to set enabling frameworks as well as rules remains with elected governments.

The mission of the B20 is to support the G20 through consolidated representation of interests, expertise and concrete policy proposals. Furthermore, the B20 promotes dialogue among policy-makers, civil society and business at the international level. On 4 September 2016 the leading German business associations the Federation of German Industries (BDI), the Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA) and Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK), mandated by the German Chancellery, assumed the B20 presidency. The B20's more than 700 members – representatives from businesses and business associations from all G20 countries and all sectors – have since worked together to find solutions to the aforementioned global challenges.

The G20 is an excellent forum to work on effective coordination, collective actions and to set common standards. It has proven its merit as crisis manager. It now needs to become a key actor in forward-looking global governance. In times of increasing uncertainties, one thing becomes more and more certain: never has international collaboration been so important.

DR. JÜRGEN HERAEUS

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Heraeus Holding GmbH

Labour20 Dialogue Forum

REINER HOFFMANN



The L20 welcomes the theme of the German Presidency “Shaping an interconnected world”. The global financial crisis has shown the degree and intensity of interconnectedness our countries find themselves in and the importance of international cooperation. The Great Recession has further revealed that the regulatory framework of the global marketplace for financial and other products, capital, services and data has proven insufficient to enable everybody to benefit from the gains of globalisation. It requires adjustment in a concerted and democratic way.

Workers and their families depend on the availability and stability of employment and the security of wage earnings with stability of financial markets being a precondition. Unfortunately, financial regulation remains incomplete and needs to be pursued further in such a way that financial markets contribute to – not jeopardise – our standard of living. This has to be pursued continuously by the G20.

The political landscape has changed and adds to the uncertainty of the future. The British referendum and the election outcomes in the US, Austria and the Netherlands have ended the era of mainstream politics. While this seems to come at a surprise for many, for the labour movement it is the consequence of a neoliberal agenda dominated by austerity and the erosion of social standards and labour market institutions, which was renewed and intensified after the crisis. This agenda failed to bring recovery of growth, investment, employment and trade. Moreover, it has continued to fuel inequality and a feeling of exclusion in wide parts of societies. The G20 needs to acknowledge the failure of the past to move on to a better future.

This is why the L20 believe it is time for a new approach for a fair globalization. As included in the joint Statement for Open and Inclusive Societies signed by



all G20 engagement groups, we reiterate the notion that “open and inclusive societies are the basis for a democratic, peaceful and prosperous future”. However, we need to move on from an ideological simplification of “free trade” versus “protectionism” and look at regulation through the lens of balancing power, enhancing the rule of law and supporting economic inclusion.

Corporations have to be brought back into their social responsibility on an international scale to assure decent work and the respect for human rights within global supply chains. This requires governments to better regulate cross-border activities and make social due diligence an obligation. It requires corporations to respect those human and trade union rights obligations irrespective of their geographic location and remedy adverse impact along their supply chain. The L20 reminds the G20 Leaders of

»Corporations have to be brought back into their social responsibility on an international scale to assure decent work and the respect for human rights within global supply chains. This requires governments to better regulate cross-border activities and make social due diligence an obligation.«

the commitments made by the 2015 G7 Summit in Elmau to fostering sustainable global supply chains and to agree on concrete actions for implementation and follow-up. Working conditions endangering the environment, occupational safety and health as well as fundamental principles and rights at work and other human rights are not acceptable.

The achievements of globalisation and interconnectedness have been facilitated and realised through technological progress. We are entering a new era in which new technologies, intensified digitalisation and robotisation revolutionise our lives and work environment. The potentials that emerge through those new technologies are tremendous. While we acknowledge those potentials, the L20 also sees new responsibilities for the G20 leaders to reshape and adjust regulations to new realities in a way that provides workers, independent of the type of work and the status of employment, with access to social security and assures them stability of employment and income.

Income inequality inside and outside the labour markets is one of the main concerns of our times. Trade unions around the world give workers a voice and stand for anti-discrimination and inclusion of all workers in the labour market. Over the course of the last century, gender equality has improved substantially in most industrialised countries but progress has slowed. The L20 supports the G20 Leaders' efforts to equalise employment opportunities, increase female labour participation, close the gender wage gap and provide the necessary infrastructure for unpaid care work to be shared more equally between men and women.

Migrant workers and refugees are one of the most vulnerable groups of workers as they often lack access to information and the ability to claim their rights. The union movement supports these workers and protects them from discrimination in the work place.

Trade Unions of the L20 are willing to participate as a driving force in shaping an interconnected world in a fair and inclusive way. They can do so only if they are able to act freely and without repression. However, the fundamental rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are not respected in each country of the Group of 20. Worse even, the attacks on those fundamental democratic rights have increased and the G20 leaders should seize the opportunity to recommit to these fundamental principles and a respectful partnership with unions.

REINER HOFFMANN

President, German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB),
President, L20

»Trade Unions of the L20 are willing to participate as a driving force in shaping an interconnected world in a fair and inclusive way. They can do so only if they are able to act freely and without repression.«

Think20 Dialogue Forum

PROF. DR. DIRK MESSNER, PROF. DENNIS J. SNOWER, PH. D.



We are currently witnessing the progressive integration of the global economy and rapid technological advance, in the face of ongoing social and political fragmentation. In this context, social progress no longer seems well aligned with economic progress. Moreover, social and economic progress are both threatened by global warming. These are fundamental challenges for the G20. The Think20 (T20), a network of international think tanks from G20 countries, helps address these challenges by providing recommendations to G20 leaders, along with visions that guide policy making.

The G20 has been constructed to be flexible in its responses to global problems: unlike other international organizations, its mandate is not narrowly defined; it lacks rigid bureaucratic structures; its member states are sufficiently small in number to make collective leadership possible, while being sufficiently influential to cover two thirds of the world's population; the G20 provides face-to-face contact among national leaders, in order to promote trust for collective action in response to problems as they arise. Consequently, the G20 is able to adjust its agenda in accordance with changing global challenges.

Ultimately, the G20 should aim to shape the world economy in order to meet the most important human needs. For this purpose, it should strive to promote resilient, inclusive and sustainable prosperity, both inside and outside the G20. By implication, a narrow focus on economic growth and macroeconomic stability is appropriate only so long as overall economic progress is closely tied to social progress. While this has been the case in the past, there is a widespread sense that it no longer holds nowadays.

In many G20 countries, aggregate real income growth has been accompanied by rising inequalities and stagnant living standards for many people. The space for

civil society is shrinking in many countries. Social protests regularly surrounding the G20 Summits give voice to a popular discontent with the globalization process in developed and developing countries. The perceived decoupling of economic and social progress has recently also influenced the election results in the US, the UK and other countries. In parallel, it has become evident that accelerating global warming and further pressure on local and global ecosystems are threatening the wellbeing of current and future generations, as well as international security. Thus, the German G20 Presidency is justified in broadening its priorities beyond economic issues to address sustainability, inclusiveness and resilience.

T20 is a network of think tanks and research institutes from all the G20 member countries. We believe that the joint creation of research-based policy proposals by the T20 members and beyond provides an essential foundation for collective action and global cooperation.

During Germany's G20 Presidency, the vibrant T20 community developed a future-oriented architecture (www.t20germany.org). In addition to T20 conferences, the T20 created twelve Task Forces focused on issues of the G20 agenda. The Task Forces have produced a wide variety of Policy Briefs, which have been brought together on the newly established G20 Insights Platform (www.g20-insights.org) that connects the policy proposals to existing policies and agreements. Moreover, a T20 Africa Standing Group has been established in order to develop further dialogues on global development and G20 issues with African partners.

Based on these newly developed initiatives, the T20 will present its recommendations to the German G20 Presidency at the T20 Dialogue Forum in May.

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DIRK MESSNER

»Ultimately, the G20 should aim to shape the world economy in order to meet the most important human needs.«

DENNIS J. SNOWER



Digitalization is among the themes of the T20 since it is a powerful source of global change. G20 members must build national and global frameworks for inclusive, sustainable and human-centred digitalization. To enable citizens to benefit from the digital revolution, the G20 should promote digital literacy and collaborate more closely in adjusting employment and education policies to the digital age and in creating digital safeguards. Furthermore, the G20 should cooperate in using new technologies (e.g. blockchain technology) to make global governance processes more inclusive and accountable.

Another T20 theme is the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which, together with the Paris Agreement, seek to promote inclusive human well-being, within the planetary boundaries. They require effective governance at local and national levels, as a precondition for human prosperity, and a culture of global cooperation to protect the global commons and to support vulnerable people worldwide. The G20 should now strongly renew its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as done in Hangzhou in 2016 with the Action Plan. Over the next years, T20 aims to help develop a road map for the implementation of core SDGs by the G20 on the policy path towards 2030.

Other themes of the T20 include Financial Resilience, Trade and Investment, Forced Migration, Global Inequality and Social Cohesion, Resilience and Inclusive Growth, Global Tax Cooperation, Cooperation with Africa, Circular Economy, and Ending Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture.

The time has come for the G20 member states to embrace a common vision that enables the world's population to achieve an economically prosperous, environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive future that is resilient with respect to unforeseen shocks. This common vision is necessary, since the world faces economic, environmental and social problems that are globally interconnected – problems that no country can tackle on its own. The G20 member states, along with all other states, must follow their distinctive destinies, while sharing a common vision for dealing with problems that they all share.

This common vision should be based on three simple ideas: first, the future of humankind depends on learning to stabilize and manage the global commons, covering the world economy and the biosphere, which serve as preconditions for future peace, security, and human wellbeing. Second, managing these global commons requires investments in a comprehensive culture of global cooperation and a system of global collective action. And third, global governance from the top will not work, unless the process of globalization becomes people-centered. The 2030 Agenda, which all governments agreed on in September 2015, already reflects the basic pillars of such an urgently needed global vision. Accordingly, the G20 agendas, as they evolve from year to year, must be focused on delivering global wellbeing and based on prosperity, empowerment and social integration.

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World Economy

Youth20 Dialogue Forum

HENRY GOLDBERG, CHIHIRO ISHIKAWA, NOMBUSO MASHELE,
SAMUEL AKINSOLA, TUMELO MONARE



Helping to shape the future: Youth20 Dialogue is the official youth forum of the G20 Summit. Young people will meet here to contribute their own ideas and strategies on the future to the international debate. In June 2017 about 70 youths and young adults from more than 30 nations will come together in Berlin to discuss global challenges in an interconnected world and to develop their own innovative proposals on solving the challenges facing us. The discussions will focus on the three G20 thematic areas: “building resilience”, “improving sustainability” and “assuming responsibility”.

The dialogue among the youths and young adults will take the form of an ongoing and participatory process of exchange. Youth20 Dialogue will begin long before the meeting in Berlin as an online dialogue, in which the participants will initially identify and discuss the most important G20 issues they believe should be addressed. The topics range from advancing climate change and the forthcoming implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the future development of the global economy and the future of free world trade to ways of dealing with the migration and refugee crisis, the stemming of terrorism and the fight against corruption. The most important issues include the empowerment of women, the compatibility of family and career, the implementation of Agenda 2030, global food security and the prevention of pandemics.

At Youth20 Dialogue in Berlin, the focus will be on the development of own positions, proposed solutions and recommendations as well as on their inclusion in position papers for the G20 Summit. Under the heading “Shaping an interconnected world. Eine vernetzte Welt gestalten.”, participants will be able during the working phase to talk to experts from academia, the business community, politics and society about each of the thematic areas, thus giving them an opportunity to reflect on their positions and substantiate them. The highlight

»As youth and a generation that will be taking over the world tomorrow, it's important to be involved in issues that concern the world and work together for better solutions. This can be done by bringing together young people through all platforms either social media, forums etc. It's amazing how youth can make a great and innovative impact by putting their heads together.«

TUMELO MONARE
Botswana, participant
in Youth20 Dialogue 2017

of Youth20 Dialogue will be the handing-over of the position papers drawn up to Chancellor Angela Merkel and the Federal Youth Minister Manuela Schwesig and the subsequent discussion. Alongside the intensive working processes, the young adults will be invited to get to know Berlin in all its diversity and to speak to members of civil society. A host of cultural, media and sports activities will help the young participants to come together in many different contexts and to gain insights into German culture and society.

Young people are engaged around the world in various social and political projects. Henry Goldberg, United States, a participant in the J7 Summit in 2015, described the importance of young people's social and political contribution to the G20 dialogue process as follows: “I believe that it is very important that young people become socially and politically active because young people represent the voices of the future. When it comes to any issue, young people have a personal stake in the matter and thus need to make sure that their opinions are heard. Despite that fact, young people, despite having the largest relative population size, often have the smallest voice. Becoming socially and politically active is a wonderful way to work to change that.” Chihiro Ishikawa, Japan, who also took part in the 2015 J7 Summit, added: “The age has come for the people to stand up and voice for their own rights, and the youth have the power and momentum to achieve

that.” Nombuso Mashele, South Africa, a participant in the J7 Summit in 2015, looked at the future of young people around the world and noted: “Young people are the future. They also belong to greater society and therefore should have a say in matters that affect them. If the youth participates in social and political development and play an active role in society then we are almost guaranteed that in 2030, the global vision will be achieved. Young people are at the very heart of social, economic, and political challenges and that poses a threat to their future. It is then vital that they are involved in decision-making and that they are afforded a chance to make a difference.”

Participants have different expectations of Youth20 Dialogue. Tumelo Monare, Botswana, outlined her own expectations as follows: “I look forward to having a life changing experience in attending my first 2017 Y20 forum. I believe in interacting with youth from different parts of the world. I will have an opportunity to learn how to deal with global issues through them, sharing of ideas, experiences and also gain more confidence, knowledge and self-development.” Samuel Akinsola, also Botswana, added: “In the 2017 Y20 forum which will be my very first one, I look to an interactive forum where youths comes up with questions and ready to learn from each other in improving our world.”

Youth20 Dialogue thus not only brings together the wishes and aims of the young people taking part within the framework of the German G20 Presidency, but underscores the necessity for broad-based cooperation within the international community as well as with civil society. Youth20 Dialogue is therefore intended to mirror the meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Group of 20 (G20) and is part of the dialogue with civil society during the G20 Summit.



Youth20 Dialogue is being organised by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, with the support of IJAB – the International Youth Service of the Federal Republic of Germany. The findings and position papers, the agenda and the participants are presented on the Youth20 Dialogue website: www.y20-germany.org.

This contribution was made possible with the help of the following J7 and Y20 participants. We would like to thank everyone involved for their suggestions and ideas.

HENRY GOLDBERG
CHIHIRO ISHIKAWA
NOMBUSO MASHELE
SAMUEL AKINSOLA
TUMELO MONARE

Civil20 Dialogue Forum

DR. BERND BORNHORST, JÜRGEN MAIER



Any sober assessment shows that globalization, as we see it today, is not well managed or even headed in the right direction. Its design is flawed; it is in crisis mode. The world has never seen such massive inequality: eight super-rich individuals now own as much wealth as half of the world's population. The gap between rich and poor is widening in most countries around the globe. This is also reflected in the persistent gender inequalities. Corporations are not properly regulated. More and more people feel excluded from the benefits of economic globalization. They see governments saving banks with many billions of euros and dollars, yet they have less and less money for the concerns of ordinary people. Rural areas, whole regions and countries are losing out. The ecological crisis is getting worse – this global economy is destroying the planet. As a consequence of all that, in most democratic countries, trust in institutions and politicians is eroding. Increasingly, people feel their interests are not represented. Democratic rights are under pressure in more and more countries, including those of the G20. The space of civil society is shrinking.

So we say: we need change. The neoliberal design of globalization is flawed, and the G20 leaders have a responsibility to redesign it. The German G20 agenda shows they see many problems, yet at the same time they promise business as usual in their inherently unsustainable economic policies. This cannot work. Citizens in many countries are turning to autocratic leaders to express discontent, yet they are unaware that these leaders would double down on the dangerous aspects of globalization. The ranks of the disenfranchised could grow. International effective cooperation not nationalism is needed. After 35 years of neoliberalism as the general paradigm of a wild globalization, we say: it is time for reassessment.

Alternatives abound. Governments signed on to one: the 2015 UN 2030 Agenda sets the path towards inclusive social and sustainable development for the



world, leaving no one behind. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved by the year 2030 – if the world works for them and if the necessary policy changes are adopted. But, at their 2016 G20 Summit, the G20's Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda shows that most G20 nations take a haphazard approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda domestically. Meanwhile, the G20 asserts that its own 15 Sustainable Development Sectors will achieve many of the goals of the 2030 Agenda, but without describing how this will be possible. The global climate crisis is a symbol of inequality as well as of the destruction of our common home, the planet. Ten percent of the richest people on this planet emit about half of global emissions. But the poorest 50%, which emit only 10%, have to carry the main burden. Now we need a rapid and simultaneous strategic long-term implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Much heralded capital flows to the Global South, and particularly to Africa, are first of all motivated by interest rate differentials between South and North. Their developmental effects are often questionable, and their flip sides are rising

»We call for a model of globalization that promotes the well-being of the poor and excluded, a model that respects the planetary boundaries, a model that is supported by the majority on this planet. Another globalization is not only possible, it is necessary.«

debt levels in the recipient countries. As a result we presently see a sovereign debt crisis emerging, which is very similar to the one we saw in the 1980s. With an effective and rule-of-law-based debt workout mechanism still missing, the world is as unprepared to deal with the escalating economic and social catastrophe as it was thirty years ago. We therefore urge the G20 to positively respond to efforts from the UN to develop an appropriate debt workout mechanism.

Economic growth is not the solution. In the advanced G20 economies, there is little economic growth anymore, and the growth rates of the past won't come back. Governments have tried all kinds of instruments to stimulate growth, most of them have failed. In most emerging economies it is slowing down. The G20 should keep in mind that growth rates also say nothing about the depletion of finite resources, the overheating of the earth, or the sustainability of such an economic model. For instance, in 2016, the G20 enshrined its model in its Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda, which is comprised of nine largely misguided principles. Unfortunately, for the G20, this Agenda is more central to its work than the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The central recommendations of the G20 on the priorities of the German G20 Presidency are the following:

We need a radical break with the ideology of neoliberalism and austerity. The organized system of tax evasion and avoidance by multinational corporations and super-rich individuals must be ended. Proper taxation of multinationals and super-rich individuals must be a priority task for the G20. Globalization must work for small and medium-sized enterprises not only in the countries which are export champions, but everywhere – and if it doesn't, it must be redesigned.

The global economy has been and is being liberalized mainly to benefit corporations, while the “right to regulate” and protect in the public interest is being undermined. All projected “free-trade agreements” must be put on hold and reassessed. This is not a call for protectionism – but to use trade as an instrument to improve social and ecological conditions. It is high time that global value

chains are regulated to ensure decent jobs and environmental sustainability – by design, global value chains today are almost impossible to regulate.

In terms of environmental sustainability, the G20 governments still have not kept their 2009 promise to abolish fossil fuels subsidies that keep dirty energy artificially cheap. We therefore need a concrete timetable for every country to phase out fossil fuel subsidies as quickly as possible, not later than 2020. The cost of failure to take action is unthinkable. The IMF estimates the cost of subsidies at an enormous level: \$5.3 trillion – a sum which undermines the possibility of renewable energies supplanting the fossil fuels that are wreaking havoc on our environment, health and livelihoods. Just the opposite, we need a CO₂ price that tells the ecological truth.

With regard to health, we see rising alarm regarding the inability to respond to pandemics in an era in which the funding and capacity of agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) have been undermined. We also see antibiotics at risk of losing their beneficial value for billions of people. Current policies, including the use of antibiotics in agriculture, increase those risks. The G20 should empower the responsible and representative global governance institutions (such as the WHO). At the same time, the G20 should not limit its concerns to crisis management. Every person has a right to health. As the G20 members have committed to the principle of leaving no one behind, it is imperative that any G20 global health initiative support the SDGs. This requires a resurgence in public research and development (R&D), since private R&D sees little commercial benefit in ensuring basic healthcare and tackling the diseases that plague the poor.

Global civil society is diverse, but this is what unites us: we call for and demand a model of globalization that works for the benefit of ALL, not for a few, as well as of the planet. A model that promotes the well-being of the poor and excluded, a model that respects the planetary boundaries, a model that is supported by the majority on this planet. Another globalization is not only possible, it is necessary.

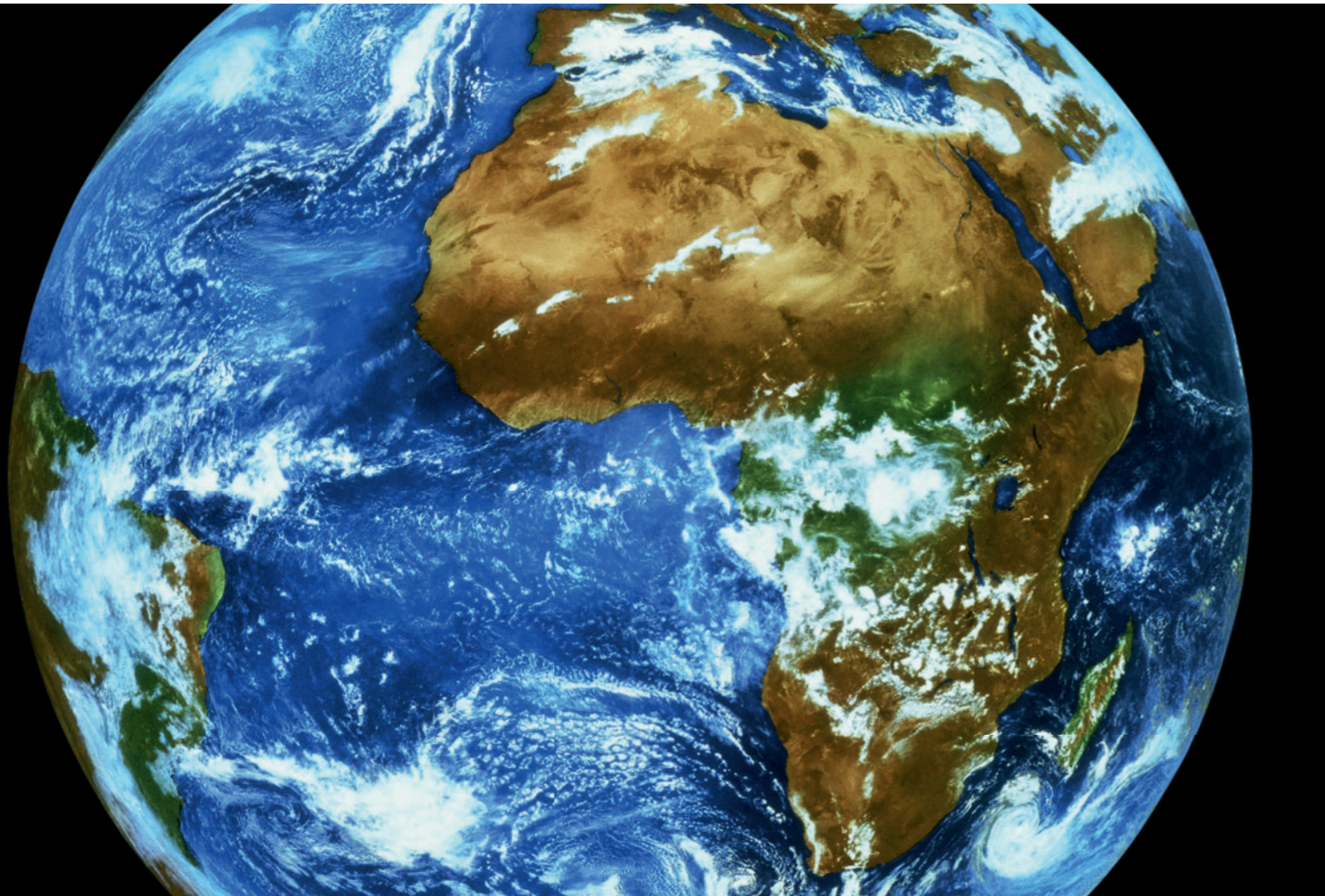
DR. BERND BORNHORST

Chairman of the Board, Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs

JÜRGEN MAIER

Director, German NGO Forum Environment & Development

G20 Africa Partnership



“High 5s” for Africa

DR. AKINWUMI ADESINA

Africa is a continent of brimming investment opportunities. With 65% of the uncultivated arable land in the world and enormous natural resources still under the ground, Africa’s future has huge potential. But potential is not enough; it must be recognised, realised and released.

That’s why I welcome the commitment of the G20 to help Africa accelerate its sustainable and inclusive economic transformation. And I applaud the strong leadership of Germany and Chancellor Angela Merkel.

The G20 Africa Partnership and Compacts set out clear incentives to further build on what is already working – and happening – in Africa.

The African Development Bank set its strategic priorities in the form of what the bank calls its “High 5s”: light up and Power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, Improve the Quality of Life for the people of Africa.

The High 5s are timely accelerators for Africa’s development. The United Nations Development Program has shown that if Africa focuses on the High 5s it will achieve 90% of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.

With the High 5s, Africa would achieve universal access to electricity, 130 million households will have access to electricity via the grid, 75 million households will access electricity via off-grid systems and some 150 million households will have access to clean cooking energy. Africa will become self-sufficient in food and be competitive in global agricultural value chains. And at least 25 million jobs will be created for Africa’s youths, stemming migration into Europe.

To these can be added mobilization of domestic resources, tax reforms, integration of capital markets, an improved business environment and the strong participation of the private sector in deals, especially public-private partnerships, to deliver more for Africa's infrastructure. Equally critical are innovative, flexible and appropriate financing instruments for the many projects and policies in different sectors that create the levers for Africa's transformation – Africa's deal of the century.

Africa's potential will be fully released as the G20 Africa Partnership and Compacts and the High 5s interconnect on the ground and where it matters. The African Development Bank together with the G20 is ready to deliver on Africa's sustainable development targets.



DR. AKINWUMI ADESINA

President of the African Development Bank

PRIORITIES

1. LIGHT UP & POWER AFRICA



2. FEED AFRICA



3. INDUSTRIALIZE AFRICA



4. INTEGRATE AFRICA



5. IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA



GOALS/OBJECTIVES FOR 2025

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

- 162 GW electricity generated
- 130 m on-grid connections
- 75 m off-grid connections

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

- 150 m people adequately fed
- 100 m people lifted out of poverty
- 190 m hectares with restored productivity

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

- Industrial contribution to GDP increased by 130%
- 35 special economic zones supported
- 30 PPPs developed & strengthened

REGIONAL MARKET

- Building regional infrastructure
- Boosting intra-African trade & investment
- Facilitating movement of people across borders

ACCESS TO SOCIAL & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

- Creating 80 m jobs
- Building critical skills
- Improving access to water & sanitation
- Strengthening health systems

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