

G20 structure

Sherpa track

The Sherpa Track is led by the personal envoys of G20 leaders, and oversees negotiations, discuss the points that form the summit's agenda, and coordinate most of the work.

The Sherpa Track is made up of 13 working groups, two task forces and 1 Initiative.

Agriculture

The aim of the **Agriculture Working Group** is to promote international cooperation in addressing critical issues for global agriculture such as food security, sustainable agriculture, technological innovation, and climate change adaptation.

Anti-corruption

The **Anti-corruption Working Group** will develop principles and standards to enhance the implementation of key international instruments, particularly the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Advancing justice, reducing inequalities, and promoting sustainable development of all levels are central values of this initiative.

Culture

The **Culture Working Group** aims to promote dialogues and initiatives that leverage culture's transformative role in society, its economic impact, and its contribution to sustainable and inclusive development. By prioritizing culture, we aim to foster peace, prosperity, and cultural enrichment for future generations.

Disaster risk reduction

The **Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction** focuses on critical global issues related to crisis and disaster management. It calls for a global risk-reducing initiative and risk prevention and mitigation among its member countries.

Development

The **Development Working Group** was created in 2013 with two key objectives: to establish a development and job-creation agenda for the G20, in coordination with other working groups, and to engage non-G20 developing countries, particularly those with lower development levels.

In 2015, following the adoption of the Addis Ababa Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, G20 members adopted the "Agenda 2030 Action Plan for Sustainable Development" in Hangzhou, designating the Working Group as the coordinating body for G20 efforts to sustain development.

Digital economy

The **Digital Economy Working Group** addresses themes related to connectivity, digital government, information integrity, and artificial intelligence.

Education

The **Education Working Group** was established in response to requests among G20 members over the high number of young people globally who are neither studying nor working. The 2008 economic and financial crisis, the need for digital skills, the challenge of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education for all), and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic have intensified the need for coordinated efforts and global advances in education policies.

Employment

The **Employment Working Group** will prioritize actions to create quality jobs and promote decent work, ensuring social inclusion and poverty elimination, while supporting a just transition and digital and energy transformations.

Energy transitions

The **Energy Transitions Working Group** priority is to debate the global transition scenario towards the use of clean and sustainable energy sources and the paths towards a fair, accessible and inclusive energy transition.

Environment and climate sustainability

The **Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group** addresses key issues on the environmental and climate sustainability agenda, aiming to foster cooperation among G20 members and pursue an innovative, practical solution to: will focus on preventive and emergency adaptation to extreme events, expansion for ecosystem services, ocean conservation, waste management, and advancing the circular economy.

Health

The **G20 Health Working Group** focuses on critical global health issues, promoting international cooperation and coordinated action. Its key aim is to build resilient health systems, with a strong emphasis on reducing inequalities.

Tourism

The **Tourism Working Group** prioritizes the promotion of sustainable development in the tourism sector through initiatives focused on skill development, capacity building, international cooperation and the strengthening of multilateral institutions.

Trade and investment

The **Trade and Investment Working Group** concentrates on strengthening the trade and investment mechanisms among G20 member states. Its objectives include promoting the growth of global trade, enhancing coordination and cooperation on investment policies, supporting multilateral negotiations, and fostering inclusive global value chains.

Research and innovation

The newly established **Research and Innovation Working Group** focuses on promoting "Innovation Open to All" and "Sustainable Development", with an emphasis on advancing technology access and transfer to developing countries.

Women's empowerment

The **Women's Empowerment Working Group** supports countries in addressing gender inequality and enhancing women's empowerment across various dimensions.

Financial sector track

The Financial Track addresses strategic macroeconomic issues and is led by the Finance Ministers and central bank governors of member states. It also involves the European Council and the Executive Director of the Secretary of International Affairs at the Ministry of Finance, coordinates the Financial Track.

There are seven technical groups within the Financial Track, along with three Task Forces:

Framework

The **Framework Working Group (FWG)** discusses contemporary macroeconomic issues, focusing on both short-term and structural challenges while monitoring risks and coordinating that report scenarios and projections.

The FWG also explores potential areas for policy coordination aimed at promoting strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global growth. Recent G20 presidencies have addressed the macroeconomic consequences of a number of crises — such as **food and energy insecurity, climate change, digital transformation and aging.**

International financial architecture

The **International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFA)** was established in response to the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. Over the years, it has focused on developing policies that promote a more stable, resilient, and balanced international financial architecture.

During the Korean presidency, the group played a key role in approving the 2013 **International Monetary Fund (IMF) capital and governance reform**, and was instrumental in addressing the **Paris Area crisis** in 2011 (under the French presidency).

Initially, the Working Group concentrated on crises in developed countries, enhancing the representation and voice of emerging economies in global financial governance. However, in recent years, it has shifted its focus to addressing challenges faced by low- and middle-income countries due to a series of negative shocks, including the pandemic and monetary constraints in advanced economies. During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020/21, for example, the IFA WG coordinated discussions that considerably eased **liquidity constraints' debt service burdens.**

Recently the WG has been examining critical issues such as assessing the balance sheets of multilateral development banks and their role as a system — improving analysis and monitoring of capital flows, managing risks arising from their volatility, and strengthening the Global Financial Safety Net.

Infrastructure

The **Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)** discusses various aspects of infrastructure financing, including identifying and supporting innovative instruments to secure financial investment resources. Recently the Group has concentrated on strategies to increase infrastructure and sustainable development funding, with particular focus on challenges that are being exacerbated by **climate, energy and digital transitions.** Special emphasis is placed on enhancing the resilience and industry of infrastructure by securing resources from diverse sources, particularly for developing and vulnerable countries.

Sustainable finance

The **Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG)** aims to secure sustainable finance as a means of ensuring global growth and well-being, promoting transition to greener, more resilient and inclusive economies. The Group's mission includes identifying needs and market barriers to sustainable finance, developing solutions to overcome these challenges, and aligning the international financial system. Formally established in 2021, the SFWG created a roadmap for Green Finance, establishing a series of aims, initiatives and goals to be pursued by member countries. Each country's progress in relation to the criteria established in the Roadmap is published annually and is accessible to the public.

International taxation

Formally, the **International Tax Agenda** is not classified as a working group. Discussions regarding subsidies and frameworks among member countries are coordinated directly by representatives from Finance Ministers and central banks.

The agenda addresses existing challenges related to transparency, efficiency and reducing inequality, recognizing the inclusive participation of all countries. To achieve this, technical support from relevant international organizations, contributions from academia, and involvement from civil society are expected.

Financial inclusion

The **GPII (Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion)** functions as an inclusive platform for G20 countries, non-G20 countries, and stakeholders for peer learning, knowledge sharing, policy advocacy and coordination. It is the main implementing mechanism of the **Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP).**

The GPII is committed to advancing financial inclusion globally by increasing the quality of access to, as well as the use of, sustainable financial services. This effort seeks to expand opportunities through targeted learning and supporting entrepreneurs, thereby promoting financial well-being and supporting productivity. GPII believes that financial inclusion has the potential to help fight poverty and inequality.

Financial issues

Financial Sector Issues are discussed directly by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, and do not have a specific working group. The topics are developed by international organizations under the presidency's coordination. Issues relating to financial stability and financial services for the area are also discussed. The topics on the agenda largely reflect the agenda of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the world's oldest international financial institution, and the Financial Stability Board.

Subgroup on Regulation and Standard-Setting Bodies

The Subgroup on Regulation and Standard-Setting Bodies (SRSB) promotes the implementation of the **2009 Principles for Effective Bank Supervision** by providing information and supporting several implementation activities.

The Subgroup also works to embed financial inclusion into the agendas of SDBs and the private sector, while exploring ways to improve the treatment of financial inclusion in financial system assessments.

Subgroup on SME Finance

This Subgroup focuses on identifying, scaling up, and improving the policy environment for successful SME financing models. This includes activities such as leading the **agenda of the SME Finance Challenge** and launching an **SME Finance Forum**, a platform for knowledge exchange and dissemination of best practices. The Subgroup devotes special attention to the three focal areas: improving SME access to finance in the private sector, improving access to finance for agricultural SMEs, and promoting financial access for women entrepreneurs.

The **Asia Action Plan for Improving Financial Inclusion** encourages non-G20 countries to fully develop credit infrastructure for SMEs, while improving SME financial capability through targeted learning and supporting interventions that enable creation of an enabling regulatory environment.

Subgroup on Financial Inclusion Data and Measurement

This Subgroup engages the different GPII stakeholders with the goal of forming a general consensus on data and measurement issues, will include common definitions for the components of financial inclusion, and consistent methodologies to inform, measure, and set targets. The Subgroup also facilitates actions to support countries to implement data initiatives and set their own targets.

Subgroup on Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy

This Subgroup takes forward the commitments of G20 Leaders to Financial Literacy and Financial Consumer Protection. It reports and coordinates the work of the Subgroup by focusing specifically on consumer protection and financial literacy within their work program. Additionally, it works to integrate perspectives and experiences from developing countries into global discussions and guidance on financial consumer protection and literacy.

Subgroup on Markets and Payment Systems

The G20 recognizes that inclusive payment ecosystems are a critical component of greater financial inclusion. Making a payment is one of the most basic financial transactions in any economy. It is crucial that access to payment systems are provided in such a way that usage of these systems are beneficial to all role players and based on sustainable financial inclusion.

Implementation partners

- AFI
- BTCa
- CGAP
- IFC
- OECD
- SME finance forum
- IFAD
- World Bank

Task forces

Joint task force on finance and health

The **Joint Task Force on Finance and Health** was convened in 2021, at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a forum to enhance global dialogue and cooperation on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR) in alignment with the One Health Approach and World Health Organization (WHO) priorities and objectives.

The Task Force is supported by a Secretariat based at WHO, with assistance from the World Bank. Since its inception, the Task Force has been proactive in providing practical solutions to global health issues. Specifically, it facilitated the discussion that led to the creation of the **Pandemic Fund (Financial Intermediary Fund)** based at the World Bank in 2022, aimed at strengthening the capacities of low- and middle-income countries. Additionally, under the Indian presidency in 2023, the group developed the **Pandemic Economic Vulnerability and Risk Framework (PEVR)** and produced a report on **Managing Financial Outcomes and Crisis in Pandemic Response.**

Task for a global alliance against hunger and poverty

The **Task Force for a Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty** aims to establish a Global Alliance to mobilize resources and build knowledge for a more resilient and social justice-based and inclusive economies. It focuses on reducing hunger and poverty worldwide. Participation in the Global Alliance will be open not only to G20 members, but to all interested countries.

Task for the global mobilization against climate change

The **Task Force for the Global Mobilization Against Climate Change** promotes a high-level dialogue among governments, financial institutions, and international organizations to strengthen global macroeconomic and financial alignment in support of the goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

Engagement groups

The ES involves around 1200 business representatives and connects the business community to the G20 governments to propose public policies.

B20

The Urban 20 (U20) is a city diplomacy initiative to unite cities from G20 member countries to promote discussion and political coordination on recommendations that address urban economic, climate and development challenges.

U20

The Supreme Courts and Constitutional Courts (SC/CC) Engagement Group aims to create a global forum for constitutional jurisdiction bodies to exchange views on contemporary legal issues of significance.

J20

Established in 2016, the P20 group operates under the leadership of 4000 parliamentary representatives of G20 countries. Its primary objective is to engage parliamentary institutions in promoting global collaboration and supporting the effective implementation of international agreements within G20 member nations.

P20

The C20 aims to ensure that world leaders pay attention to the recommendations and demands of organized civil society. The goal is to promote environmental protection, social justice and economic development, and ensure human rights.

C20

The T20 generates, discusses, consolidates, and presents ideas to address current and emerging challenges relevant to the G20. It brings together think tanks, research institutes from G20 member countries, and additional countries invited by the rotating presidency.

T20

The Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) play a crucial role in strengthening cooperation among the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) of G20 member countries, demonstrating a commitment to promoting transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in global governance.

SAI20

Science20 (S20) is the G20's science and technology engagement group. Formed by the national science academies of the G20 countries, the EG promotes a strong link between the scientific community and policymakers.

S20

Y20 enables dialogue between young people from G20 member countries, future leaders of their nations and the world, who have the opportunity to discuss the priority agenda of youth, its thematic sub-areas, and to contribute to the preparation of public policies.

Y20

The W20 is one of the G20's engagement groups comprised of women from academia, entrepreneurship and civil society. It works as a voluntary forum.

W20

The L20 represents workers' interests at G20 level. It brings together trade union representatives from G20 countries and International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and is coordinated by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) of the OECD.

L20

Including under the Brazilian presidency in the G20, Chavara 20 strives as a forum of effort of the efforts led by the previous cycles, spearheaded by Indonesia and India, to strengthen its role in managing the issues on global agendas and engaging civil society.

C20