G20 structure

Sherpa track

The Sherpa Track is led by the personal emissaries of G20 leaders. They oversee negotiations, shape the agenda's agenda and coordinate the majority of the work.

The Sherpa Track is made up of 15 working groups and three task forces.

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.

Anticorruption
The **Anticorruption 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 at all levels are central values of this initiative.

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

Disaster risk reduction
The **Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction** tackles critical global issues related to crisis and disaster management. It fulfills a pivotal role in fostering resilience and risk prevention and mitigation among its member countries.

Development
The **Development Working Group** was created in 2010 with two key objectives: to establish a development and poverty reduction agenda for the G20, in coordination with other working groups; and to engage non-G20 developing countries, particularly those with lower development levels.
In 2016, following the adoption of the Adis Abeba 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 actions on sustainable 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 concern among G20 members over the high number of young people globally who are neither studying nor working. The 2008 economic and financial crisis, the rise f digitalised economies, 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 prioritise actions to create quality jobs and promote decent work, ensuring social inclusion and poverty elimination, while supporting a just transition amid digital and energy transformations.

Energy transitions
The **Energy Transitions Working Group's** 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 guests on innovative, practical solutions. It will focus on preventive and emergency adaptation to extreme events, payments 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** prioritises 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 Fair 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.

Finance track

The Finance Track addresses strategic macroeconomic issues and is led by the finance ministers and central bank governors of member countries.

There are seven technical groups within the Finance 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 uncertainties that impact 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 topics — 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 2010 **International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota and governance reform**, and was instrumental in addressing the Euro 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 **low-income countries' debt service burdens.**
Recently the WG has been examining critical issues such as optimising 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 suggesting 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 inclusivity of infrastructure by securing resources from diverse sources, particularly for developing and vulnerable countries.

Sustainable finance
The **Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG)** strives to secure sustainable finance as a means of ensuring global growth and stability, promoting transitions to greener, more resilient and inclusive societies and economies. The Group's mission includes identifying institutional and market barriers to sustainable finance, developing solutions to overcome these challenges, and aligning the international financial system with the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.
Formally established in 2021, the SFWG created a roadmap for Green Finance, establishing a series of axes, 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 conducted directly by representatives from finance ministries and central banks.
The agenda addresses existing tax challenges related to improving efficiency and reducing inequality, necessitating the inclusive participation of all countries. To achieve this, technical support from relevant international organisations, contributions from academia, and involvement from civil society are expected.

Financial inclusion
The **GPFI (Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion)** functions as an inclusive platform for G20 countries, non-G20 countries and relevant stakeholders for peer learning, knowledge sharing, policy advocacy and coordination. It is the main implementing mechanism of the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP).
The GPFI is committed to advancing financial inclusion globally by increasing the quality of access to, as well as the use of, sustainable formal financial services. This effort aims to expand opportunities for underserved and excluded households and enterprises, thereby promoting financial well-being and supporting productivity. GPFI 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 referring to financial stability and the development of solutions 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 (SSBs)** promotes the implementation of the G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion by providing information and supporting various implementation activities.
The Subgroup also works to embed financial inclusion into the agendas of SSBs and the private sector, while exploring ways to improve the treatment of financial inclusion in financial system assessments.

Subgroup on SME Finance
The **Subgroup on SME Finance** focuses on identifying, scaling up, and improving the policy environment for successful SME financing models. This includes activities such as funding the winners of the SME Finance Challenge, and launching an SME Finance Forum: a platform for knowledge sharing and dissemination of best practices. The Subgroup devotes special attention to three focal areas: improving SME access to finance in the poorest countries, improving access to finance for agricultural SMEs, and promoting financial access for women entrepreneurs.
The **G20 Action Plan on SME Financing Implementation Framework** encourages non G20 countries to fully develop credit infrastructure for SMEs, while improving SME financial capability through targeted learning and supporting interventions that enable competition through an enabling regulatory environment.

Subgroup on Financial Inclusion Data and Measurement
The **Subgroup on Financial Inclusion Data and Measurement** engages the different GPFI stakeholders with the goal of forming a general consensus on data and measurement issues, which includes 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
The **Subgroup on Financial Consumer Protection and Financial Literacy** takes forward the commitments of G20 Leaders to financial literacy and financial consumer protection. It supports and complements the work of other Subgroups by focusing specifically on consumer protection and financial literacy within their work programs. 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 crucial components 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 lead to sustainable financial inclusion.

Given the importance of financial inclusion and remittances, the GPFI decided to establish a Subgroup on Markets and Payment Systems to focus on and advance the use of payments, including remittances, in sustainably advancing global financial inclusion.

Implementation partners
- AFI
- BTCA
- CGAP
- IFC
- OECD
- SME finance forum
- IFAD
- World Bank

Engagement groups

B20
The Business (B20) involves around 1200 business representatives and connects the business community to the G20 governments to propose public policies.

U20
The Urban (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.

J20
The Supreme Courts and Constitutional Courts (J20) aims to create a global forum for constitutional jurisdiction bodies to exchange ideas on contemporary legal issues of significance.

P20
Established in 2010, the Parliament (P20) group operates under the leadership of the parliamentary presidents 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.

C20
The Civil Society (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, boost social and economic development and ensure human rights.

T20
The Think Tanks (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.

SAI20
The Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI20) 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.

S20
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 dialog between the scientific community and policymakers.

Y20
Youth (Y20) enables dialogue between young people from G20 member countries. As future leaders of their nations and the world, they have the opportunity to reflect on the priority agenda of youth; to influence debates; and to contribute to the preparation of public policies.

W20
The Women (W20) is one of the G20's engagement groups comprised of women from academia, entrepreneurship and civil society. It works on a voluntary basis.

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

O20
Debuting under the Brazilian presidency of the G20, Oceans 20 comes as a natural offshoot of the efforts led by the previous cycles, spearheaded by Indonesia and India. Its inauguration in Brazil plays a historic role in recognizing the ocean on global agendas and engaging civil society.

Task forces

Joint task force on finance and health
The **Joint Task Force on Finance and Health** was conceived 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 Vulnerabilities and Risks Framework (PEVR) and produced a report on Mapping Financing Options and Gaps for Pandemic Response.

Task force 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 mobilise resources and share knowledge for the implementation of public policies and social technologies proven effective in reducing hunger and poverty worldwide. Participation in the Global Alliance will be open not only to G20 members, but to all interested countries.

Task force for the global mobilization against climate change
The **Task Force for the Global Mobilization Against Climate Change** will promote a high-level dialogue among governments, financial institutions, and international organisms 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.