CIVIL 20
POLICY PACK 2022

C2O
INDONESIA
2022 CIVIL

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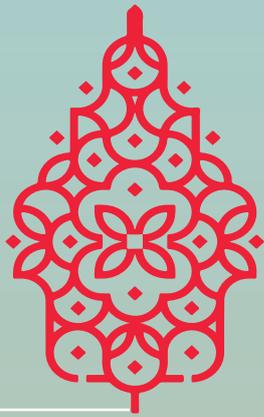
Arjuna is a prominent figure in the world of wayang (Indonesian Puppetry) in Javanese culture. Arjuna represents the best aspects of humanity :

- *Courage, Strength, and Humility*
- *Intelligence and Wisdom*
- *Commitment to Truth and Justice*

INTRODUCTION

"During bad circumstances, which is the human inheritance, you must decide not to be reduced. You have your humanity, and you must not allow anything to reduce that. We are obliged to know we are global citizens. Disasters remind us we are world citizens, whether we like it or not." – Maya Angelou

Approaching the G20 Summit on 15-16 November 2022, C20 calls on all leaders of the G20 to make greater efforts to solving the current global situation. Millions of people have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The negative impacts of the pandemic have been compounded by the multiple crises in the food, energy and financial sectors caused by the Ukraine-Russia conflict. Our humanity is at stake and governments, the business and civil society organizations must be committed to promote world peace and ennoble humanity.

We ended the year 2021, with the hope that the world could recover together and recover stronger from COVID-19, but the global health architecture is still unequal among countries across the world. The C20 calls upon the G20 to strengthen the global health architecture to be more inclusive, ensuring accessible vaccines, especially for developing countries. Global recovery will only take place if all countries, rich and poor, have the same access and means, including financial resources, knowledge and technology to protect all citizens.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global development and has caused misery to millions of people, especially those in developing countries. Equal access to COVID-19 vaccines across nations has yet to be achieved. As of August 2022 only 20.3% of the population on the African continent have been fully vaccinated; meanwhile half of the countries in Europe have achieved more than an 85% vaccination rate and have already initiated booster shots. The world has barely recovered from the pandemic when new waves of crises mercilessly struck. The energy, food and financial crises have been exacerbated by the Ukraine-Russia war. The war has already had an impact on the global economy and its

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social impacts are having profound ripple effects on inequality. We must also remember that due to the war there is a surging number of refugees, displaced persons and more people with physical and psychosocial disabilities.

Recover together, Recover stronger is the commitment of G20 under Indonesia's Presidency as a principle to navigate policy solutions to the world's problems. However, it can only be achieved if G20 collaborates with other countries that have the same common goals, are committed to a concerted effort to recover from the pandemic, leaving no one behind, with input and support from civil society organizations.

G20 prioritizes three issues: **Global Health Architecture, Sustainable Energy Transition and Digital Transformation**. However, without adhering to the principles of justice, equality, inclusiveness, collaboration and sharing financial resources, these priorities may not be able to solve the root causes of the problem.

C20 therefore prioritizes four issues that reflect this principle: **Just and Inclusive Global Health Architecture, Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition, Tax Justice and Inclusive Sustainable Finance, Inclusive Digital Transformation**. Taking into account the urgency of **gender equality, persons with disabilities, humanitarian action, civic space and anti-corruption,** the C20 addresses them as cross-cutting issues.

- **Just and Inclusive Global Health Architecture**. Ensuring the access of vaccines and universal health coverage (UHC) for all citizens, improving manufacturing capacity in LMICs through open sharing of research data, knowledge, and technology is fundamental for pandemic recovery.

- **Climate justice and Just Energy Transition**. Ensuring the access of clean energy and acknowledging women, children, communities and persons with disabilities in decision-making is mandatory. Furthermore, G20 should show its commitment to a just energy transition by not prolonging the life of coal-fired power plants.

- **Tax Justice and Inclusive Sustainable Finance**. Recovering from the pandemic, multi-dimensional crisis and financing climate action require fundamental change in the global tax regime and availability of sustainable finance. The G20 should implement a wealth-tax, impose a digital services tax and support the call to establish the UN Tax Convention. Global debt architecture reform needs to be under the UN supervision, including creating mechanisms for clear, more timely and orderly debt restructuring. Furthermore, the G20 must ensure that financial institutions are committed to the principle of sustainability by mandating the establishment of green sustainable taxonomy.

- **Inclusive Digital Transformation**. Digital transformation should provide solutions for people and opportunities for better life. The transformation should protect humans and humanity.

- **Gender Equlity & Disability, and Civic Space**. The principles of gender justice, recognizing gender-based rights and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities should be at the forefront of G20 policies. Safeguard policies to eliminate gender and disability violence in the workplace, particularly in high-

risk work sectors including in the digital platform should be a priority. Expanding and protecting civic space should be a prerequisite to ensure the inclusion of civil society and multi-stakeholder in the G20 policy formulation.

- **Anti corruption**. G20 should enhance its commitment to combating corruption and promoting transparency in the corporate and government sectors. This would include improving legal measures to fight money laundering by adopting a global standard on accountability and transparency in the public sector.

It is with grave concern that we observe how multi-dimensional crises: food, energy, humanitarian, climate change and financial are evolving around us. The much needed global economic recovery from the pandemic has been disrupted. Currently, the world oil benchmark price has risen sharply, stock prices have begun to weaken and various commodity prices have also been significantly affected. Millions of innocent people's lives have been affected by the invasion of Ukraine.

These crises not only obstruct the development agenda but could potentially foil various goals and targets of global agendas such as SDGs and the Paris Agreement, thus hampering the G20's efforts to promote strong, sustainable, equal and inclusive global economic growth. C20 therefore calls on the G20 to put aside their differences and prioritize crisis resolution.

This Policy Pack is a product of the C20 which comprises 280 organizations, representing the view of Civil Society Organizations in 65 countries across the 5 continents. C20 has 7 working groups: (i) Vaccine Access and Global Health; (ii) Gender Equality and Disability; (iii) Taxation and Sustainable Finance; (iv) Environment, Climate Justice and Energy Transition; (v) SDGs and Humanitarian Assistance; (vi) Education, Digitalization, and Civic Space and; (vii) Anti-Corruption.

The development of the policy pack has been an inclusive and participatory process. The C20 Secretariat facilitated the engagement between working groups and the Indonesian Presidency. The process involved thorough discussions, dialogues and deliberation amongst CSO actors, governments and other stake-holders.

The engagement process began in Jakarta on February 2022 to discuss and agree on thematic areas, which was followed-up by a kick-off meeting in Bali, March 2022. Airlangga Hartarto, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Arifin Tasrif, Minister of Energy, Natural Resource, and Mineral of the Republic of Indonesia delivered the opening remarks in the kick-off meeting. More than 668 people from 57 countries took part in the hybrid meetings.

The policy Dialogue between C20 and the Indonesian Presidency of G20 was held in Jakarta, July 2022. The Co-Sherpa of G20, Edi Prio Pambudi and Co-Chair Indonesia in the Joint Finance and Health Task Force (JFHTF), Wempi Saputra took an active part as speakers. Twenty members of G20 national and national counterparts attended the meeting with 241 people present physically and more than 100 people took part online. A follow-up workshop to discuss and fine-tune the policy pack was held in August 2022.

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VACCINE ACCESS AND GLOBAL HEALTH

- C20 encourages greater efforts by G20 countries to strengthen the Global Health Architecture, including the role and effectiveness of the World Health Organization (WHO) to fulfill its mandate. Further work is necessary to maximize available global health resources of non-state actors, global health financing, and investments towards pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPPR).

- We call on G20 countries to align with the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To achieve this, G20 leaders must address inequalities and adhere to the principle of transparency, accountability and inequalities in materializing global health security.

- C20 calls G20 to acknowledge the urgency of Sustainable Health Financing. The long-term domestic financing of health systems must be addressed immediately, including the addressing of issues such as debt restructuring and introducing/ implementing progressive taxation to increase the fiscal space needed sustainably.

The Civil-20 (C20) Vaccine Access and Global Health Working Group (VAHWG) has the overarching goal of the **right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health** encompassing **people-centered Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**. The health and well-being of people through **rights-based, inter-generationally-inclusive and gender-transformative approaches are essential** for **evidence-based, economically beneficial and sustainable solutions inclusive of sexual reproductive health and rights and gender medicine** through mechanisms/processes that are **transparent and accountable** for **equitable health policies and solutions**.

The C20 puts **vulnerable groups,[1,2] marginalized communities[3] and key populations[4] at the center of global health strategies and responses**, including ensuring the **meaningful and inclusive participation of community-based and -led, and civil society in all levels of political, decision-making, implementation and monitoring processes in achieving UHC for all**.

G20 consists of the 20 largest economies in the world, making up approximately two-thirds of the world's total population, more than 80% of global GDP and over 75% of global trade. However, C20 emphasizes that any legitimate decisions that influence and impact the global community should be made inclusively so as not to deepen existing fault lines and widen gaps in expected recovery pathways. Therefore, **recommendations and decisions that impact the global community (including strengthening the global health architecture) needs to be done inclusively with all member states and territories; as well as meaningfully engage communities and civil society**.

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1) *Vulnerable groups as specified in the 2030 Agenda include children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV (PLHIV), older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants.*
2) *Including peoples impacted by war, conflict, terrorist insurgency, and political unrest.*
3) *This includes communities who are excluded from mainstream social, economic, educational, and/or cultural life.*
4) *Key populations are defined according to WHO as people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and people in prisons and other closed settings.*

Based upon the priorities of the G20 Health Working Group on: (1) building Global Health System Resilience; (2) harmonizing global health protocol standards; and (3) expanding global manufacturing and research hubs for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, the VAHWG presents the following priority areas with key recommendations for the G20.

A | INCLUSIVENESS OF THE GLOBAL HEALTH ARCHITECTURE

Background

C20 encourages greater efforts by G20 countries to strengthen the Global Health Architecture, including the role and effectiveness of the World Health Organization (WHO) to fulfill its mandate. Further work is necessary to maximize available global health resources of non-state actors, global health financing, and investments towards pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPPR). This includes the functions and authorities of WHO to monitor and evaluate the International Health Regulations on a regular basis to prepare for future pandemics and protect the global community.

We note with concern the shrinking civic space of communities and civil society in global dialogues and especially the lack of transparent, inclusive and meaningful engagement in decision-making platforms and mechanisms of the majority of institutions within the Global Health Architecture as witnessed in discussions around the Financing Intermediary Fund (FIF) for PPPR in the official spaces of the G20. The right to participation is now widely accepted in development cooperation and institutionalized in the HIV, TB and malaria sectors such as within the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Stop TB Partnership, RBM Partnership to End Malaria, GAVI and Unitaid to name a few.

We draw on the experiences from the ACT-A that **accountability and transparency mechanisms must be built into governance structures and that representation for decision-making processes and that representation must be set up, co-created and grounded in equity, inclusion and ensure greater parity with strong representation from LICs and LMICs, and communities and civil society**.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

The C20 calls on the G20 to strengthen the Global Health Architecture beyond the establishment of an additional mechanism in strengthening PPPR:

- **Principles:** We call on G20 countries to align with the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To achieve this, G20 leaders must:

    a) **Addressing Inequalities:** Focus on addressing existing inequalities to prevent future pandemics by prioritizing rights based, transformative and people-centered approaches – focusing on equity and equitable access, technology co-creation and knowledge transfer, as well as creating larger ecosystems for developing, producing and delivering supplies.

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b) **Transparency, Accountability and Inclusivity:** Ensure clear timelines for operationalisation, with in-depth engagement and regular consultations with donors, implementing governments, communities and civil society (as equal decision-makers) for the selection of implementers, modalities for access to funding, and implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

- **Uniting in Global Health Solidarity:** No one is safe until everyone everywhere is safe. Air-borne pandemics are not defined by borders in the current globalised world. COVID-19 continues to be a pandemic and not an epidemic. We call on G20 leaders to work together even more closely in global solidarity in addressing global health security.

- **Learning from the Past and Building on Existing Mechanisms:** Key lessons must be drawn from challenges related to the implementation of the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) of the World Bank so that costly mistakes are never repeated. In addition, the G20 must build on existing responses, infrastructures and lessons learned from HIV, TB, malaria, Ebola, SARS and COVID-19.

- **Improving the International Health Regulations (IHR):** To anticipate and prepare adequately for future pandemics, **the current IHR which is a legally binding agreement of 196 countries has to be strengthened to adequately address and support country efforts in anticipating and responding to future pandemics, especially in controlling the spread of diseases across national borders – in a human rights-based manner**.

B | EXPANDING ACCESS TO ALL HEALTH AND COVID-19 COMMODITIES

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on the world, across all sectors from health to the economy, with repercussions resulting in increased socio-economic inequality at domestic, regional and international levels. All countries have to work

together in global solidarity to achieve global immunity and stop the spread of COVID-19 by ensuring the availability of COVID-19 countermeasures equitably, on a rights-based manner and even more rapidly by ensuring that COVID-19 countermeasures are accessed equitably worldwide.

Currently, only 66.7% of the world's population has received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, only 20.2% of people in LICs have received at least one dose (Our World in Data, July 2022), and only 58 countries have achieved the 70% target for immunity as recommended by WHO. A recent report released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shows that only a small proportion of COVID-19 vaccines have been administered in developing countries compared to developed countries, and that more than 3% of the population in low-income countries has been vaccinated with at least one dose, while in high-income countries it is 60.18% (UN News, 2022).

The practice of patent monopoly through Trade-Related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement is the leading barrier and most significant obstacle to access COVID-19 vaccines and countermeasures, as well as for other health commodities including for HIV, TB, Hepatitis C, and cancers. **To ensure availability and timely accessibility of lifesaving medical tools during pandemics, R&D for new health tools should be diversified beyond a handful of countries in the global north and to stop the monopoly on patent rights and opaque commercial practices and pricing**. We express our immense disappointment at the outcomes of the recently concluded WTO MC-12 with a watered-down decision on the waiver of the Trade Related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement related to the exports of vaccines.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- In many cases, public investment from Governments contributes towards the development and research of health technologies and commodities and should be a public good. Therefore, **G20 countries should recognise all lifesaving medical technologies and tools as global public goods during emergencies and enforce existing mechanisms (or legislate mechanisms) to ensure that these are provided in an equitable manner and waive or suspend all intellectual property rights (IPRs) during global health emergencies.**

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- Civil-20 in the strong position that **TRIPS is the most significant barrier to equitable and sustainable access to health care products and COVID-19 tools and countermeasures and call for G20 leaders to put a stop to the TRIPS Plus provision in all Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** - this includes patents, trade secrets, copyrights, industrial design, and undisclosed data related to medical technologies.

- G20 need to rapidly scale-up and diversify manufacturing and supply capacities, particularly in developing countries; **remove the intellectual property as the main barrier** by maximizing the flexibility of TRIPS, technology transfer and not using any dispute settlement for this intiative; implement policies for transparent and affordable prices for governments and treatment providers; and increase access to diagnostics, care, and treatment and preventive measures free of charge. During the non-pandemic/interpandemic period, manufacturing capacity and underlying system (infrastructure, trained workforce, and national registration and accreditation systems) should be strengthened especially in developing countries.

- The manufacturing capacity in LMICs need to be bolstered through **open sharing of research data, knowledge, and technology on a non-exclusive basis**, enabling adequate production scale-up to ensure sufficient supply, equitable allocation, and affordability.

- **The state must fulfil the economic and health rights of citizens and not discharge this responsibility to the private sector, and to stop the practice of vaccine nationalism that creates inequity in access, production distribution, and prices.**

C | STRENGTHENING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ECOSYSTEM

Background

A key building block for any pandemic response to prepare for future pandemics is recognising, investing in, and utilising community systems and responses for health, as we have witnessed in HIV responses – including informal avenues of community monitoring and data collection[5] . COVID-19 has exacerbated and veered country responses off-track for specific SDG targets – including SDG 3.3 to end the epidemics of HIV, TB and malaria. It is imperative that the G20 recognizes that the health of everyone is dependent on the interaction between humans, animals and the environment and that we have to prevent the spillover of diseases from animals to people.

G20 must ensure that we monitor policies and data availability – including sex and gender-disaggregated data through ethical, regulatory and licensing pathways that pay attention to gender implications on the safety, efficacy and effectiveness, availability, accessibility and quality of all health commodities provided for during an emergency. Climate shocks and dislocations in global commodity markets due to COVID-19, amplified by the war in Ukraine have led to food and fuel shortages and to the surging prices of staple consumer goods which is eroding real incomes, exacerbating food insecurity and worsening extreme poverty in LICs.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- One Health: Mobilise resources sufficient to ensure all nations have robust, always-active zoonosis and pandemic preparedness systems that address threats at the human-animal environment interface including disease surveillance, investments in R&D (including for AMR) and increased laboratory capacities, as well as rapid response, containment, and tracing capabilities. All of this should be supported by an underlying system of distributed, up-to-date medical services facilities including health and nutrition centres aimed at reducing the incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases. One Health—including climate-related changes and (economy-shaping) macro critical forces—should be used as an integrated approach to reducing risk and creating conditions for environment protection and climate resilient development, fiscal resilience and PPPR.

- **Health Systems Strengthening:** We note with concern that a large share of additional investments coming from international financing institutions are strictly conditioned and do not provide flexibility to LICs and LMICs to strengthen their health systems as it creates complexities in overall health sector budgets. **Country ownership is necessary for driving demand and identifying needs, and there is a need to balance prescriptiveness in these**

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5) *Building on pre-existing HIV infrastructure for monitoring and response, such as surveillance sites created by the HIV response that was used during COVID-1 – https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/12/e007980*

instances. **We flag that health systems must be ready today to be able to respond to unknown threats of the future**, and learning from past pandemics and COVID-19.

- COVID-19 has exposed the global shortage of health care workforce and the lack of decent work conditions in the existing health system. For robust health systems, countries must improve wages and working conditions of healthcare workers provide secure work, guarantee occupational health and safety and commit to staff to patient ratios and enable a unionised workforce. In addition, we also note the importance of ensuring that the training and capacity strengthening of physical and mental health workers and community level care providers is essential for the success of health systems, including for the full integration of mental health into UHC, and for this care to be provided at the primary health care (PHC) level.

- **Community Systems Strengthening: A key building block for any pandemic response to prepare for future pandemics is recognising, investing in, and utilising community systems[6] and responses for health**, as we have witnessed in HIV responses – including informal avenues of community monitoring and data collection[7]. **We call for community systems to be recognised and included as an additional key building block for health systems in addition to the existing six by WHO**. There is also the imperative need for **communities and civil society to be meaningfully and inclusively engaged in country mechanisms on decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation**.

- Disease Surveillance: A public health system that provides essential public health functions of monitoring and evaluation, outbreak detection and response, laboratory diagnosis, health education and others is essential for a robust, responsive and strengthened health system.

- **Digitalisation:** The increased availability of digital health technologies and opportunities for sharing health data offers huge benefits for G20 nations to improve public health, respond to health emergencies, accelerate progress towards UHC and advance other SDGs. However, with COVID-19, we have seen the digitalisation chasm that divides the global north and south, and even

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6) *Definition: Community responses for health are the combination of actions taken by communities to prevent and address health problems and ensure people's well-being. Community responses for health are designed, led and implemented by community groups and members (including those living with and directly affected by health conditions). Community-based and -led responses are integral – rather than 'parallel' or 'additional' – to resilient, comprehensive and sustainable systems for health. They complement – and fill the strategic gaps of – other sectors, including the largely bio-medical and facility-based health systems of governments. (This definition is based on a number of sources, including: The Crucial Role of Communities: Strengthening Responses to HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, April 2018; and Communities Deliver: The Critical Role of Communities in Reaching Global Targets to End the Aids Epidemic, UNAIDS and Stop AIDS Alliance, 2015; and Increasing the Evidence on the Role of the Community In Response to HIV/AIDS, Rodriguez-Garcıa R, Bonnel R, Journal of Epidemiology Community Health, October 2012)*

7) *Building on pre-existing HIV infrastructure for monitoring and response, such as surveillance sites created by the HIV response that was used during COVID-1 – https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/12/e007980*

within countries in accessing digital devices, services and connectivity, especially for the poor, marginalised and elderly and in under-developed, least developed and developing countries. To fully harness digitalisation in support of health, the development of digital health ecosystems and governance should be grounded in equity, human rights and other shared values:

a) **A global governance framework on health data based on health for all values, is needed to establish an agreed vision and common pathway for all people and communities sharing, using and benefiting from health data**. A global health data governance framework would enable the development and implementation of consistent and standardised rules around sharing and using health data to maximise their public benefits within and across borders.

b) Many countries lack legal frameworks on digital health and health data that seek to maximise the public health value of digital technologies and data and protect the rights – including the right to privacy of individuals. Therefore, **national governments must develop robust digital health strategies and policies that are aligned towards achieving UHC and health for all and protect the rights of people**. Such strategies should be developed in an inclusive manner that involves all communities affected by digitalisation

c) We need **Interoperable and open-source systems that are non-proprietary and inclusive of digital and non-digital systems which protect the privacy of patient information and are essential to ensure that all countries have access to training and technologies to build and strengthen digital health infrastructure**.

- **Food Security:** Worsening hunger and malnutrition will inevitably exert adverse long-term consequences, therefore, a rapid global response to improve access to safe and nutritious food and bolster food security is critical for health and human development in LMICs and LICs. **We call on G20 leaders to support food systems transformation and to substantially scale up financing of food systems, including measures that target farming, nutrition, social protection, water, and irrigation.**

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D | ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

Background

We note the continued impacts that COVID-19 has on health systems and the abilities of countries in achieving SDG 3 targets by 2030. COVID-19 will not be the last pandemic that the world will face, and we cannot delay key actions needed to strengthen responses in health in achieving UHC.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- **Accessing quality health and medical care** remains a challenge due to high out of pocket payments (OOP) which creates a vicious cycle for a majority of impoverished, key and marginalised populations, as they often do not have the right papers and/or status and may face discrimination to access public health systems.

    a) There is urgent **need to strengthen primary health care and support WASH and nutrition**. These challenges have been extended during COVID-19 when vaccinations, tests and treatments and their technologies have not been covered in national health budgets or health insurances.

    b) **Political will and more essentially, leadership and action, are necessary to overcome barriers, including laws and policing practices as well as**

cultural and social norms that legitimise stigma and discrimination, that prevent and criminalise individuals from accessing healthcare.

c) **Mental Health:** Psychosocial support is essential in rebuilding social structures as experiences from COVID-19 have taught us, Investment in mental health is an investment in physical health, for example with strong bi-directional relationships between mental health and other health conditions. G20 governments must implement domestically, and support other governments to implement measures to promote and improve mental health and well-being as an essential component of UHC (Committed at the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage in 2019 para 36 - HLMUHC-2019). **This includes ensuring that early and adequate mental health interventions are cost and strengthened in health budgets**. To support better mental health programmes, more diligence and the collection and regular reporting of data is necessary. All of these measures are included in the WHO Comprehensive Health Action Plan 2013 – 2030 that all G20 members have committed to and now need to fully implement.

d) **Community Systems: We stress that PPPR and strengthening of health systems towards achieving UHC cannot be done so in a vacuum, and resources must be allocated and programmed responsively for overall health systems which must include community systems strengthening**. This would include investments in, and the utilisation of community-led monitoring of finance/health processes and systems at the national, regional and global level and for UHC.

- **Sustainable Health Financing:** The l**ong-term domestic financing of health systems must be addressed immediately, including the addressing of issues such as debt restructuring and introducing/ implementing progressive taxation** (HLMUHC-2019, para 35) **to increase the fiscal space needed sustainably.**

  a) We note that while blended financing may be introduced, we note with concern the restricted space accorded to communities and civil society in many of these innovative financial tools. **We urge G20 leaders that have not achieved the minimum target of 5% of GDP for public spending on health** (HLMUHC-2019, para 34) **to increase public spending to reduce out-of-pocket health spending, and at the same time for donors to step up and meet their 0.7% target (OECD, 2020) for ODA**. This is essential for complementary efforts by domestic sources.

  b) We note the contributions of the Global Fund over the last two decades and its contributions to resilient and sustainable systems for health in LIC and LMICs towards achieving SDG 3 and UHC. We stress that alongside other communicable diseases and NCDs, that we cannot fail our future generations and must achieve the end of HIV, TB and malaria as epidemics by 2030. Therefore, **we call for G20 country leaders to put their money where their mouth is from commitments and acknowledgements made in various global declarations, including of the past G20, and step up their contributions collectively towards achieving at least US$18 billion for the Seventh Replenishment of the Global Fund.**

TAXATION AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

- **TAXATION**
The need for economic recovery during and after the pandemic, along with the need to tackle the climate crisis, social and economic inequalities and the challenges of the digital economy, drive the urgency to reform the global tax system. We ask the G20 to support the reform of the international tax architecture by calling on all UN members to immediately start negotiations for a UN Tax Convention which would include the establishment of the UN Tax Body. Meanwhile, no political or economic pressure should be exerted on countries which opt to impose digital services tax, which we propose should not be lower than 2% of gross revenues.

- **SUSTAINABLE FINANCE**
Sustainable finance is still a very small part of global finance. Clean energy investment has only grown on average by 2%. Worse, USD 4.6 trillion of bank loans and underwriting have been poured into fossil fuels since the Paris Agreement, with USD 742 billion in fossil fuel financing in 2021 alone. G20 must mandate their relevant financial authorities in establishing the green or sustainable taxonomy, with social benefits, whose application is mandatory, including as a goal to transition to and identifying harmful activities whose financing need to be phased out.

- **SOVEREIGN DEBT**
We call on developing new concessional financing and urgent debt cancellation by all creditors to all borrowing countries in need, without undue-burden such as conditionality requirements, with a more effective approach to ensure all private creditors' contribution to debt cancellation and restructurings.

A | TAXATION

Topic issue:

1. The need to reform the global tax architecture; UN Tax Convention and Body

2. Increase revenues for pandemic recovery by taxing the wealthy

3. Gender equality as a cornerstone of tax policy

4. OECD/G20 inclusive framework on BEPS, Pillar 1 & 2

5. Implement an effective carbon tax mechanism

Background, Issues and Analysis

The need for economic recovery during and after the pandemic, along with the need to tackle the climate crisis, social and economic inequalities and the challenges of the digital economy, are increasingly driving the importance and urgency of fundamentally reforming the global tax system. The antiquated and hopelessly broken international tax architecture needs to be the subject of an inclusive discussion under the auspices of the United Nations, considering that the initiatives under the G20/OECD are far from adequate in accommodating the demands, especially from developing countries, for a more just, inclusive and democratic tax system.

Although the current G20/OECD and Developing Countries Inclusive Framework on BEPS-Pillar 1 and 2 schemes provide taxation rights to market jurisdictions, the provisions regarding thresholds and other specific rules are not beneficial for developing countries due to the small potential amount of tax revenue raised through these schemes. Meanwhile, several tax agendas currently being discussed by the G20/OECD, such as efforts to ensure gender and disability rights mainstreaming in taxation policies and systems, and create an ideal taxation framework to address the climate crisis, also require meaningful participation, transparency, and equity of various parties. This is only possible through a more democratic, inclusive and equal framework under the auspices of the UN.

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EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

1. We ask the G20 to support the reform of the international tax architecture by calling on all UN members to immediately start negotiations for a UN Tax Convention that would include the establishment of the UN Tax Body, with a voice and mandate from all countries, as suggested by the Finance Ministers of the African Union. Meanwhile, no political or economic pressure should be exerted on countries which opt to impose digital services tax, which we propose should not be lower than 2% of gross revenues.

2. We reiterate our demand that the G20 countries must finance their public infrastructure, social protection and social services, through alternative domestic revenue sources such as a wealth tax.

3. We demand that Governments remove unfair tax burdens on women and persons with disabilities, and adopt progressive, redistributive and gender equal taxation – including new forms of taxation of capital and wealth. There should be less reliance on consumption taxes as these types of taxes are borne disproportionately by women and persons with disabilities. We ask that tax revenues be raised and spent in ways that promote gender equality and disability.

B | SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Topic issue:

1. The need for a more progressive, inclusive, and coherent G20 sustainable finance agenda through the implementation of regulatory and legally binding measures beyond voluntary/market-driven approaches.

2. G20 jurisdictions to mandate the establishment of a green or sustainable taxonomy, involving CSOs and all stakeholders from the outset of the policymaking process.

3. The need to fully integrate "just" principles into the transition framework.

Background, Issues and Analysis

The G20 member countries have the capacity and responsibility to create a robust and more resilient global financial system with coherent policies. By accepting this responsibility sustainable finance efforts to create a fair global tax system and a global debt architecture can be achieved. Civil society is concerned that, as was the case at COP26, the G20 will rely on private-sector voluntary measures to direct capital to companies and activities that directly contribute to the Paris climate goals and SDGs. Past experience with inadequate measures puts into doubt the ability, capability, and credibility to drive ambitious public policy targets, matching the urgency and scale of change needed. Furthermore, the G20's past experience with voluntary private sector participation in debt relief measures (DSSI), which resulted in no concrete debt relief actions by the private financial sector, should not be repeated.

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Sustainable finance is still a very small part of global finance. Clean energy investment has only grown on average by 2% per year. Worse, USD 4.6 trillion of bank loans and underwriting have been poured into fossil fuels since the Paris Agreement, with USD 742 billion in fossil fuel financing in 2021 alone. Banks still have not integrated climate risks into their stress testing and credit risk models. Despite the promotion of a just transition by the G20, the current proposal does not fully account for the social impact of transition measures.

In addition, scaling-up sustainable finance instruments often cannot compete with the many non-sustainable investment opportunities that are still too profitable, including in fossil fuel and forest-risk commodity companies. These remain hugely profitable due to high fossil fuel and commodity prices. The focus on short-term high returns to shareholders rather than operational change spending by the financial sector is another major constraint.

Meanwhile, policy development in the G20 without meaningful participation and expertise input by civil society can result in unintended consequences, such as destroying women's livelihoods, and a lack of meaningful impact and verification at the local or national level. Even the G20 sustainable finance discussions have been held in a non-transparent manner, without including civil society from the early stages of discussions.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- **We demand that the G20 ensures that the principle of a just transition** (Fair Finance Asia, 2021) **is fully integrated into transition finance** in order to have effective results, beyond only mitigating or safeguarding against negative social impacts. In addition, to improve the credibility of financial institution commitment, G20 must mandate their relevant financial authorities in establishing the green or sustainable taxonomy, with social benefits, whose application is mandatory, including as a goal to transition to and identifying harmful activities whose financing need to be phased out. With regard to reporting requirements, the G20 must mandate that the new disclosure standards by the ISSB should use a double materiality approach, which includes environmental and social impact information, climate mitigation targets, and transition plans to real zero with relevant intermediary milestones.

- **We demand the G20 must first ensure the integrity of sustainable finance instruments** that include due diligence and verification measures before scaling up their accessibility and affordability to avoid false solutions with harmful impacts e.g. on communities, including women. The creation of sustainable finance instruments should orient the financial and non-financial sectors away from their focus on short-term profitability and shareholder value and towards financing MSMEs and low income countries. To promote scaling-up sustainable finance instruments, the elimination of agriculture-driven deforestation should be included.

- **We reiterate that the G20 members must accept that it is their responsibility to govern and regulate their financial sectors**,by improving synergy and coherence on sustainability policies among G20 finance tracks, G20 work streams, and various G20 country ministries, and international organizations so that sustainable finance goals are able to be achieved. Crucially, **policy levers must be outcome-oriented by design**. Indeed the G20 have a range of policy levers at their disposal such as: fiscal spending, subsidies, monetary policy instruments, regulations, carbon pricing and carbon markets. Greater facilitation and improved coordination, knowledge sharing, and capacity building is needed among all players, including civil society, about not only financial risks from, but also impacts by the financial sector on climate, the environment, and social and human rights. Government incentives via de-risking or any other fiscal measures to accelerate sustainable finance should not endanger public budgets nor protect short-term high profits and high pay-outs to shareholders by the private financial sector. The G20 should create clear criteria to be used by G20 countries and international financial institutions when applying de-risking financial instruments.

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D | SOVEREIGN DEBT

Topic issue:

1. The need to reform the global debt architecture under UN supervision, including creating mechanisms for clear, more timely and orderly debt restructuring.

2. Demand for urgent and more effective approach to debt relief through International Financial Institutions and other organizations, while enforcing that all creditors, including private creditors, participate in debt relief.

3. Creating more fiscal spaces for countries in the debt restructuring process, including new SDR issuance, re-channeling SDR initiative and providing more grants and new concessional financing

4. Ensure that emergency financing does not further compound debt vulnerabilities.

Background, Issues and Analysis

After more than two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, we see that debt relief measures are failing, including the G20 debt relief instruments (DSSI and Common Framework). Many countries have fallen deeper into debt, and an increasing number are unable to repay their debt, particularly without incurring harsh public spending cuts that harm people's rights and wellbeing.

We believe that the systemic nature of the debt problem cannot be solved with further financing and more debt-creating responses. We are concerned about the Institute of International Finance (IIF) proposals, as spokesperson of the private sector to the G20, in favor of more debt issuance and against participation of the private creditors in the DSSI and Common Framework. The multidimensional crises that global south countries are facing are only worsening under the weight of new debts and the servicing of unsustainable and illegitimate existing debts.

Anti-inflation measures by G20 countries and the consequent increase in interest rates, together with capital flight and currency depreciation, are making the situation even more difficult. This is dramatically raising inequality and impoverishment, since the debt

burden is unfairly borne by billions of people in the global south who are also without the wherewithal to adequately deal with the health, economic and climate crises. Austerity loan conditionalities are making sure that the burden of the adjustment falls on the most vulnerable. This emergency situation stresses the need for a **new urgent cancellation of unsustainable and illegitimate debts to free up resources for immediate needs**. Debt cancellation and restructuring won't deliver the needed fiscal space unless private creditors participate, beyond the participation of Paris Club and multilateral lenders.

We believe that the voluntary, case-by-case and contract-based approach to private participation in sovereign debt restructuring that the G20 and the IIF promote, hasn't worked and won't work (M. Vander Stichele, IIF and debt relief, 2021). The current volatile global economy and the limitations of the current debt architecture clearly exposes the need for **a more timely and orderly multilateral sovereign debt restructuring mechanism**. We believe that the design of debt treatment improvements should be taking place in a democratic, multilateral and inclusive institutional space, such as the UN, to include the debtor countries and avoid exclusive forums with the predominance of creditors and privileged influence by the private sector.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- **We ask the G20 to promote and engage in an inclusive intergovernmental discussion about a new global debt architecture**, incorporating social and environmental principles in all financial decisions and improving coherence among nations, by undertaking the following: **A)** all loans to and bonds issued by governments (of any income level) should be publicly disclosed and details accessible in a global public debt registry **B)** promote national debt audits, both government audits and independent citizens' audits, **C)** improve comprehensive debt sustainability analysis incorporating human rights, climate and gender justice criteria, and **D**) encourage more continuing discussion on International rule of law for debt restructuring and an UN Resolution on sovereign debt proposing : (i) creating a framework that also contains provisions for lending into arrears: creditors willing to provide credit to a country going through a restructuring would receive priority treatment. (ii) Recognition and application of the primacy of human rights and the corresponding obligations of the States,

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the international community and private actors, including the extraterritorial responsibility of each State for the impacts of the action or omission of companies, speculators and investors under its jurisdiction. (iii) creating an inclusive, multilateral and democratic intergovernmental discussion, including civil society as well as experts and academics, for reforming the international debt architecture.

- **We call on developing new concessional financing and urgent debt cancellation by all creditors to all borrowing countries in need**, without undue-burden such as conditionality requirements, with a more effective approach to ensure all private creditors' contribution to debt cancellation and restructurings. Moreover, we also ask the G20 to undertake effective measures of debt cancellation and debt relief support for countries in urgent need such as through debt swaps, debt buy-backs, credit enhancements, re-profiling or exchanging debt, and/or cancellation

- **We urge G20 to support a more timely and orderly debt restructuring mechanism that in the short term**: : a) **extends the eligibility** to debt relief under the Common Framework to all vulnerable countries; **b) providing debt standstills** throughout debt restructuring negotiations for private as well as bilateral and multilateral creditors; **c) clarifying and enforcing comparability of treatment by private creditors**, **d) committing legislative protection and financial support to debtor countries** who need to default on recalcitrant creditors, while debt cancellation and restructuring from other creditors should go ahead; **e) consider other mechanisms that would allow countries to access the Common Framework without creating a stigma or compromising the credit rating of the beneficiaries**, including funds and other instruments; **f) introduce new bond contract laws** with improved debt restructuring clauses and State-Contingent Debt Instruments; **g) effectively regulate credit rating agencies**, to rethink the role of credit rating agencies in sovereign debt assessments, which need to recognize the long-term positive impacts of debt restructuring efforts and the negative impacts of debt restructuring delays.

- **We ask G20 to facilitate more fiscal space for countries in the debt** restructuring process : issuing more and fresh new Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to provide the urgently needed liquidity to boost reserves, provide much needed foreign exchange resources to countries whose capacity to earn them continues to be severely constrained in the short to medium term; We demand for the consistency of developed countries' pledges including re-channeling SDR initiative (i.e. Resilience Sustainable Trust/RST and Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust/PRGT) without undue burden such as conditionality requirements.

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE JUSTICE, AND ENERGY TRANSITION

[**Just energy transition**] C20 calls on the G20 to define and endorse the principle of a just transition that includes: (a) Accelerating decarbonization. G20 should determine emission peaks and establish coal phase-out strategies to achieve 2030 or 2040 target; (b) Aligning energy transition with environmental sustainability. G20 to commit to sustainable resource governance practice in achieving the balance between protecting the environment and accelerating the development of renewable energy infrastructure; (c) Safeguarding for socio-economic impact in transition. G20 must identify labor market opportunities for green jobs based on the change in production and consumption pattern, by placing safeguard measures to prevent major job losses in the transition process.

[**Inclusive climate action**] The G20 should adopt the climate justice principle by developing policy measures that acknowledges marginalized groups, gender and the explicit inclusion of human and other rights in climate impacts and actions. G20 should further take collective action in promoting community-led climate and energy resiliency initiatives to minimize the risks of maladaptation and unintended social and environmental consequences incurred from large.

A | INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION BY ACKNOWLEDGING THE PRINCIPLE OF CLIMATE JUSTICE AND RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

Background

While climate change is seemingly borderless and impartial, the impacts of climate change are experienced differently and disproportionately across the globe. Those with the least responsibility in causing climate change are increasingly exposed to its impacts. In addition, for too long, development and climate initiatives have treated these vulnerable groups as victims, not agents of change who can lead and become a part of the decision-making process.

There has been a severe lack of discussion regarding climate justice in many international negotiations and multilateral forums, not excluding the G20, although it bolsters significant support to the achievement of Net Zero Emission (NZE) and Paris Agreement target to halt temperature rise to 1.5C or lower. Decisions regarding development and climate action must therefore be mindful and respectful of the rights, needs, and demands of the most vulnerable, such as people living in low-income countries, persons living with disabilities and areas with high climate vulnerability. In regards to the rights-based approach, climate policy must pay attention to substantive rights (the rights to clean and healthy environment), procedural rights (rights to participation and information), and inter-generational equity.

SOURCE : HTTPS://WATEREUROPE.EU/

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- Building on the previous work by C20 Italy, we call the G20 to acknowledge the importance of climate justice by mainstreaming this principle in every G20 deliverables related to climate mitigation and adaptation. Climate justice can be implemented through measures, including but not limited to: **a)** acknowledging marginalized groups, gender and the inclusion of human and other rights in climate impacts and actions explicitly; **b)** the inclusion of women, gender, persons with disabilities and other and marginalized groups in the decision-making processes, etc (see Annex I for more mechanism on implementing climate justice principle).

- The G20 needs to take collective action in promoting community-led climate and energy resiliency initiatives to minimize the risks of maladaptation and unintended social and environmental consequences incurred from large infrastructure projects.

B | RESOURCES EFFICIENCY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT AND STRENGTHENING THE G20 MARINE LITTER ACTION PLAN MADE IN G20 JAPAN BY TARGETING THE REDUCTION OF PLASTIC PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Background

Each year, 5 to 15 million tonnes of plastic waste flow into the ocean. The supply chain of plastic materials–production, consumption, and disposal–needs to be sustainably managed since the accumulation of plastic waste in the soil, waterways and ocean can generate harmful impacts to the ecosystem. Moreover, the production and incineration of plastics generate around 850 million metric tonnes of GHG emission, and it could increase to 2.8 gigatons of carbon dioxide by 2050. As 100% recyclability is not possible, hence it needs effort not only to recycle, but also to reduce at least single-use plastic consumption and production

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- Urge the G20 to implement the national commitment made in the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan by establishing a timeframe on achieving a targeted reduction of plastic production and consumption, tailored to the conditions of each member country, including by integrating and regulating this reduction as part of transition to a circular economy (see Annex VII on recommendations to implement circular economy policies).

SOURCE PHOTO : PAUL Q. WARREN-COLUMBIA.EDU

C | CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY (MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL) AND TAKING CONCERTED ACTIONS TO HALT FOREST LOSS, SPECIES EXTINCTION, AND EXPANDING G20 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Background

The Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use commits 141 countries - including all G20 members except India, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia - to work collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 and also protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in and around forests, since they are on the frontline of climate change adaptation, including forest protection. Other than terrestrial ecosystems, the marine environment also holds tremendous potential as a carbon sink.

Together, the ocean can store 50 times more carbon than the atmosphere and 20 times more than land plants and soil combined (see Annex VI on marine ecosystem services). Despite its vital role, the ocean is one of the most impacted biospheres due to the escalating risk of climate change and pollution. This risk is also compounded by the failure to establish the UN Ocean Treaty, which will provide an international framework on protecting marine biodiversity in oceans and seas outside of territorial waters.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- G20 to accelerate action with annual commitments to be reported on in their respective countries, to achieve the 30% protection of land and sea by 2030 as per the commitment made in G20 Italy and Saudi Arabia, including to halt forest loss and species extinction, expanding the coverage of G20 Marine Protected Areas to include more countries (from 6 countries with more than 1% coverage to 19 countries)

- G20 to establish an action plan that is dedicated to scale-up ecosystem-based adaptation (e.g: mangrove restoration, community-based forest management, climate-smart agriculture) by ensuring inclusivity, support, and participation of the communities to avoid one-size fits all approach commonly found in large scale projects.

D | ACCESSIBILITY OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND ESTABLISHING CLIMATE FINANCE PRINCIPLES THAT AVOIDS CREATING ADDITIONAL DEBT TO LOW-INCOME AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Background

Previous G20 summits, ministerial declarations, and also COP26 have acknowledged the importance of scaling up the mobilization of climate finance as a way to achieve the Paris Agreement goal. However, the flow of climate finance is not adequately mobilized as it did not reach projects in countries that need the most financial support, i.e. in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs), due to difficulties in raising capital as a consequence of low

financial capacity and risk tolerance of local institutions (see Annex II on climate finance gap). In 2020, it was reported that concessional finance terms have worsened, and LDCs have received fewer grants, creating additional burden for countries that have scant resources to begin with..

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- G20G20 to pioneer the works on assessing the financial cost of loss and damages. Resources provided for loss and damages must be new and additional to the USD 100 billion climate finance pledge and disbursed through grants over loans whenever possible. As with the operation of the Green Climate Fund, the establishment of an agency to pool resources for loss and damages funds can be overseen by the UNFCCC.

- G20 must fulfill its commitment to the Paris Agreement and G20 Pittsburgh in 2009 to rationally phase-out fossil fuel subsidies, especially in the context of the current energy crisis, while still ensuring affordable and reliable energy access to the poor. Fossil fuel subsidies can be redirected for the procurement of green technology (e.g: the development of renewable energy generation,

incentives for SMEs to participate in the green economy) and energy efficiency and saving measures.

- As endorsed by G20 Italy Finance Ministers, the G20 are encouraged to put appropriate, fair, and transparent carbon pricing mechanism (see Annex III on recommendations to implement carbon pricing in G20) to accelerate Net Zero Emission achievement and to provide additional resources for funding of climate mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring that the burden of higher prices also falls on the highest emitters rather than the consumers.

E | JUST ENERGY TRANSITION AND STRENGTHENING THE G20 ENERGY TRANSITION COMMON PRINCIPLES TO ADDRESS THE RISKS WITHIN THE TRANSITION PROCESS

Background

G20 needs to accelerate energy transition through a just, decentralized and measurable manner. Previous G20 Summits (Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Italy) have no mention regarding the just energy transition as it only reflects the need to accelerate 'clean energy transition'. However, there are some gaps that need to be explored further if the G20 were to achieve an energy transition that is not only sustainable, but also based on the principle of justice and delivers the optimal benefits for all.

Firstly, the risk of coal as stranded assets must be addressed by the G20 forum (see

Annex IV on the relations between renewable energy investment and stranded assets). Secondly, energy transition also comes with transformation of the economy, including shifts in the employment sector along with changes in the consumption behavior and price fluctuation. It must be noted that job losses might occur in high-emitting and carbon intensive industries. Price shocks during the transition process must be anticipated to ensure that poor communities can still access climate-friendly goods at an affordable price. Thirdly, energy transition must be aligned with the commitment to environmental protection and recognizing the rights of local communities and Indigenous People to natural resources.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- Calling on the G20 to define and endorse the principle of just transition in their Leaders' Declaration and Energy Ministerial Communique. The examples of just transition principles implementation can be outlined as follows:

  a) **Accelerate decarbonization to avoid carbon lock-in:** G20 to determine emission peaks and establish coal phase-out strategies to achieve the 2030 or 2040 target by not prolonging the life of existing coal-fired power plants and refrain from building new infrastructure for 'transitory fuel', such as gas.

  b) **Safeguards for socio-economic impact in transition:** G20 must identify labor market opportunities for green jobs based on the change in production and consumption pattern, by placing safeguard measures to prevent major job losses in the transition process.

c) **Align energy transition with environmental sustainability:** G20 to commit to sustainable resource governance practice in achieving the balance between protecting the environment and accelerating the development of renewable energy infrastructure, since the infrastructures require a tremendous amount of critical minerals and natural resources which will be in short supply if not properly governed (see Annex V on safeguards mechanism to protect natural ecosystem and rights).

F | SHRINKING CIVIC SPACE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS AND STOPPING ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE, THREAT OF VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, AND CRIMINALIZATION AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS

Background

On 9 December 1998, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, to promote and fight for the fulfillment of human rights and basic freedoms both at the national and international levels.

Despite the declaration, repressive actions carried out by those who have interests in industrial projects such as mining, plantation expansion, land reclamation, forestry and other projects related to environmental destruction, continue against victims - including indigenous peoples and local communities - fighting for a clean and healthy environment and maintaining their territories (see Annex V on the data legal cases faced by environmental defenders).

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- G20 should set up mechanisms in their respective countries to protect the civic space, by establishing security protocols to stop any form of violence and criminalization against environmental defenders.

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GENDER EQUALITY AND DISABILITY

C20 urges all G20 member countries and multinational corporations in respective countries to provide safeguarding policies for all, including the digital environment, and eliminate gender and disability-based violence in the workplace, particularly in higher risk work sectors such as plantations, extractives, garments, and domestic work.

The G20 countries shall build and improve access to capital for women and persons with disabilities by giving a mandate for the financial sector to provide financial support at the minimum 10% from their credit portfolio specifically for SMEs led by women and persons with disabilities.
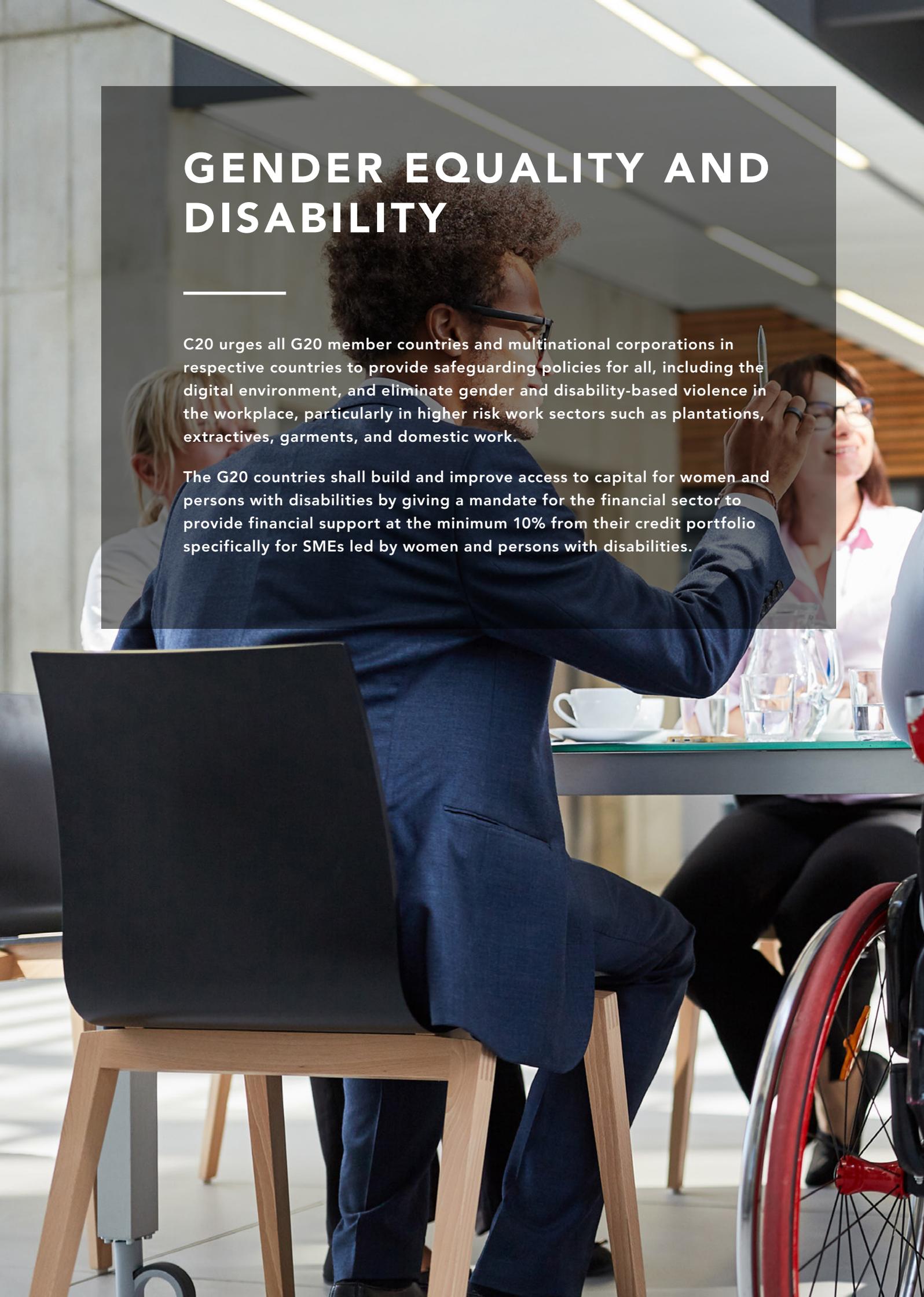
1 | ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Topic issue:

1. Insufficient commitment of G20 countries to ensure women, persons with disabilities, and all marginalized groups to have decent work with social security, safeguarding and a healthy environment at work-place.

2. Lack of recognition from multinational companies towards SMEs led by women and persons with disabilities and their exclusion in the supply chain.

3. High import tax cost on mobility aids, devices, and assistive technologies that support accessibilities of persons with disabilities such as hearing aids, wheelchairs, magnifiers, and other related assistive devices and technology.

According to the Global Gender Gap Report (2021), progress on closing the gender gap is slow with women now 267.6 years away from gender parity. Unpaid care work constitutes the main barrier to women's participation in labour markets. In contrast, a more equal sharing of unpaid care work between men and women is associated with higher levels of women's labour force participation. In addition, persons with disabilities continue to face substantial challenges to entering and remaining in the labour market and finding good quality jobs that can fully use their talents and capabilities. In 2018 under Argentina's Presidency, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers committed to promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market and endorsed the "G20 principles for the inclusive labour market integration of persons with disabilities".

Another challenge faced by women and women with disabilities is the lack of access to capital and markets. Based on a study by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), 80% of women's micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have credit needs and are not served or underserved. Also, the ability of MSMEs to compete with imported goods has yet to be strengthened. Women's and persons with disabilities' SMEs must be part of the supplier actors in the supply chain system.

SOURCE PHOTO : KYO UMARETA FOR OXFAM IN INDONESIA

Persons with disabilities in low-income countries still have challenges in accessing assistive devices and technology because of the high tax importation policies and scarcity of the devices. This increases the poverty levels and contributes to a low quality of life of persons with disabilities because accessing assistive devices is one of the enabling factors to exercise their rights to work and employment. However, only a few countries have public policies and/or programmes for national assistive technology. As a result, causing millions of persons with disabilities to have limited access to appropriate assistive products and equipment. In many low- and middle-income countries, national service delivery for assistive products does not exist.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

1. Recall G20 countries to share their progress and good practices related to Employment and Labour Ministerial declaration of the Argentina 2018 G20 Presidency. This includes encouraging active involvement and meaningful participation of civil society in the process of monitoring and evaluation.

2. G20 countries shall formulate and endorse a guideline on inclusive labour market based on ILO and OECD G20 indicator framework for monitoring inclusive labour market for persons with disabilities in all occupation sectors to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms based on article 2 UNCRPD.

3. The G20 countries shall finance the expansion of care services by expanding the countries' fiscal capacity and strategic policy intervention for unpaid care work and informal work, especially for women and persons with disabilities, as an indicator to expand the social protection programs in all G20 member countries and LMICs.

4. The G20 countries shall build and improve access to capital for women and persons with disabilities by giving a mandate for the financial sector to provide financial support at a minimum 10% from their credit portfolio specifically for SMEs led by women and persons with disabilities.

5. The G20 countries shall apply tax exemptions for export and import of assistive devices and technology assistance in all G20 countries to support all persons with disabilities in assessing decent work and employment.

2 | GENDER & DISABILITY BASED VIOLENCE (GDBV)

Topic issue:

1. High cases of GDBV in the workplace, in particular the high-risk sectors, such as plantations, extractives, garments, and domestic and migrant workers are a barrier to achieving the Brisbane Target and SDGs.

2. The lack of acknowledgement and risk mitigation of digital based violence as the result of technology and digital development
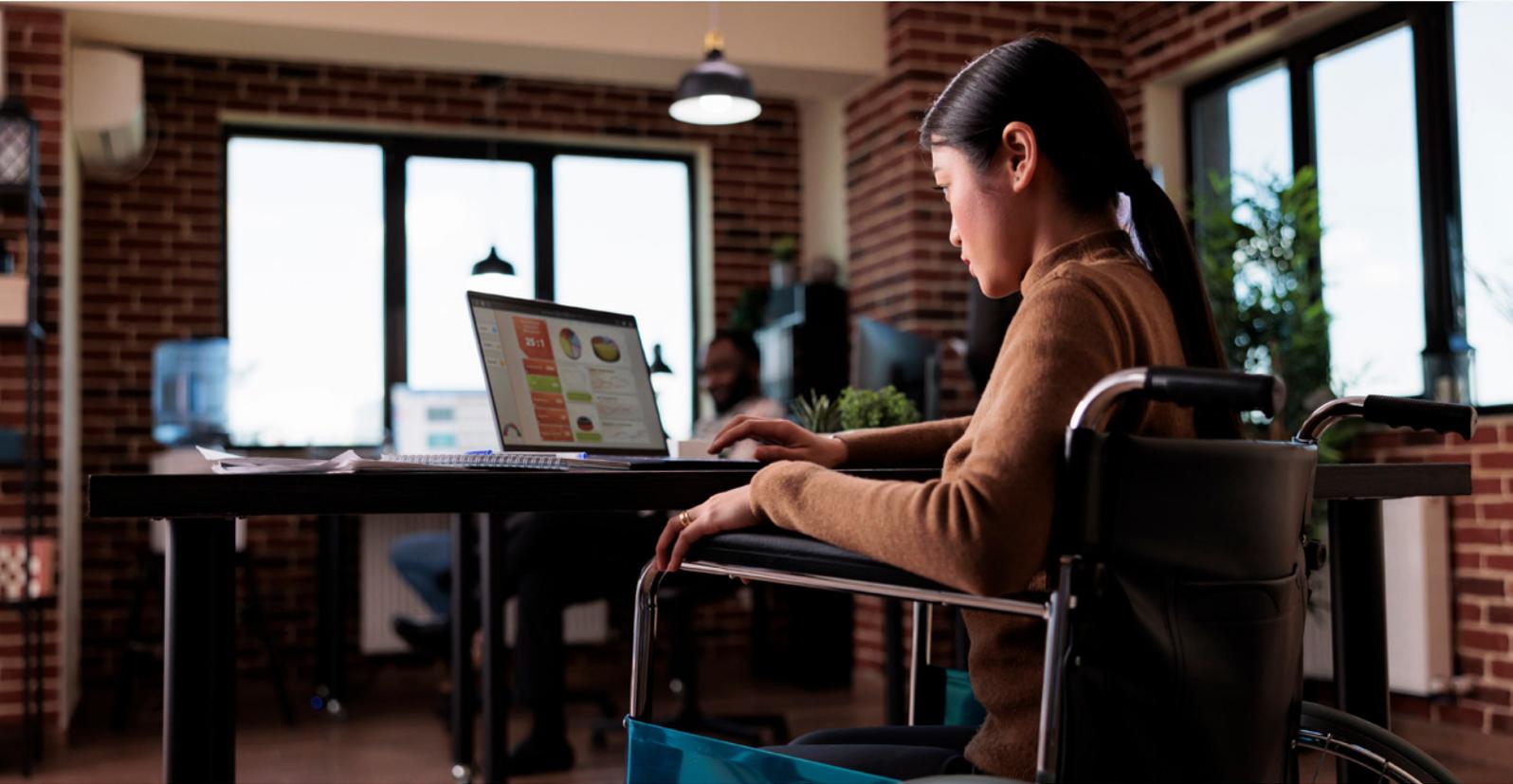
Background

Gender based violence occurs in the work-place against workers that are particularly vulnerable and/ or persons with disabilities. Women and persons with disabilities experience the highest rates of gender-based violence because inequalities in social and economic power make women and groups of persons with disabilities more vulnerable to violence. Elimination of gender-based violence against women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups are regulated by the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), ILO Conventions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities recognizes that women and women with disabilities are at greater risk of violence, injury, and harassment and that disability adds another layer of discrimination and deprivation. Violence experienced by women with disabilities and gender-based discrimination can lead to a greater likelihood of poverty, limited access to protective services and resources, and an increased risk of lifelong violence and harassment.

There are occupational sectors that have a higher risk of gender-based violence against women and groups of persons with disabilities. These are plantations, extractive industries, garments and domestic workers including migrant workers. According to the Solidarity Center, globally, approximately 85% of garment workers are women, and they are especially vulnerable to harassment and violence in the workplace due to segregation of the lowest-paying and least secure jobs. Another study conducted

by the Asia Floor Wage Alliance in 2021, found that six countries in Asia experienced gender-based violence in particular sexual harassment throughout the garment industry.

World Rainforest Movement (WRM) found that women suffer incidents of sexual violence in and around industrial plantations, particularly in palm oil plantations. The reality is that wherever these plantations expand in Africa, Asia and Latin America, women living in or around industrial palm oil plantations face an increase in similar abuses such as, sexual violence, harassment and rape. Being a country with more than 16 million hectares of palm oil plantation, Indonesia is no exception. A study by Migrant Care in Indonesia found that women experienced high levels of harassment in this sector.

Gender-based violence does not only occur in high-risk work sectors but also in the digital world, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many digital violence crimes are experienced by women in the form of rape and death threats, sexual harassment, stalking, including the using of tracking apps and devices, as well as impersonation, and economic loss through digital means. Women with disabilities experience barriers and violence in the digital work-place. They have limited access to technology and are also vulnerable to harassment due to their disabilities.

The Women's UN Report Network EU states that addressing digital-based violence against women and girls must be framed within a broader international human rights framework. Policies and legislative measures to eradicate gender-based violence in the digital world against women should aim at creating an enabling environment to achieve gender equality using information and communication technology (ICT), including the protection of women's rights to freedom of expression, privacy, particularly a life free from violence.
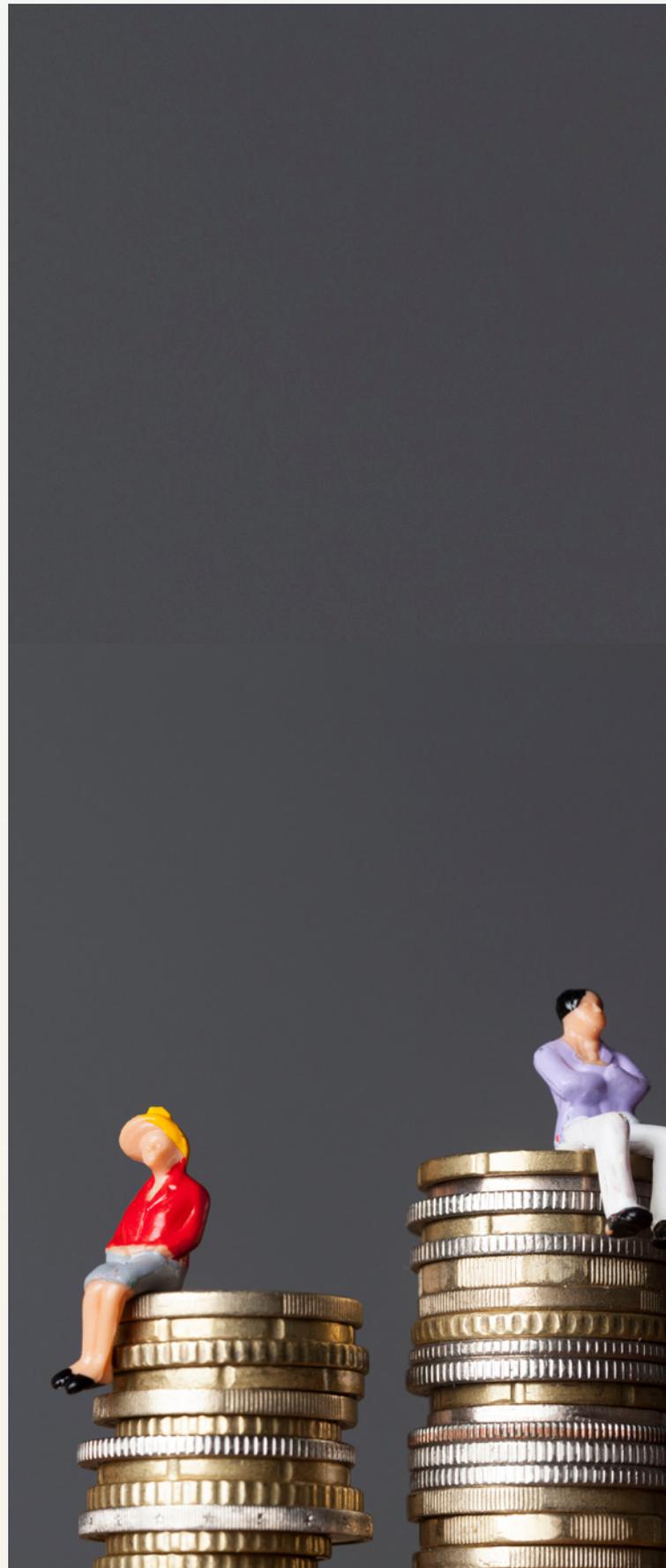
EXPECTED DELIVERABLES:

1. G20 countries shall develop the ISO 1200 policy regarding the recruitment of at least 2% of women with disabilities, a mandatory policy for all companies in G20 countries.

2. Recall G20 countries to enact safeguard policies to eliminate gender and disability violence in the workplace, particularly in high-risk work sectors such as plantations (specifically in palm oil plantation), extractives, garments, and domestic work.

3. G20 countries shall invest in accessible user experience models to ensure better privacy and reporting: Technology-facilitated gender and disability-based violence (GDBV) is increasing, yet reporting remains difficult for survivors and under-prioritized by digital platforms, which have largely shifted their attention and resources to addressing COVID- 19–related misinformation.

4. C20 urges all G20 member countries and multinational corporations in respective countries to provide safeguarding for all in the digital environment.

3 | SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (SRHR)

Topic issue:

The Unfulfilled of Comprehensive Education and Services on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights

Background

Sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) are part of human rights, including the right to life, the right to be free from torture, the right to health, the right to privacy, the right to education, and the prohibition of discrimination. The International Conference
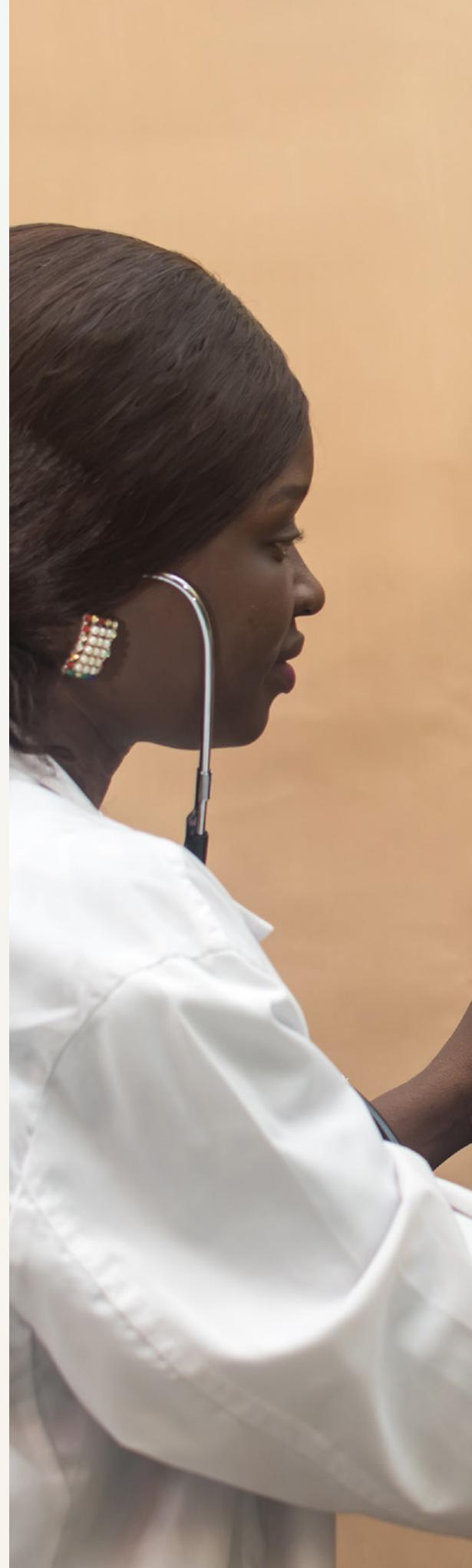
on Population and Development (ICPD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) clearly state women's right to sexual and reproductive health. The global agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs through Goals 3 and 5 also ensures universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and providing the education on sexual and reproductive health rights (comprehensive sexuality education). Therefore, the state has an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil rights related to women's sexual and reproductive health including women with disabilities through policy mandates and a global agenda.

WHO data shows that half of the world's population does not have access to essential health services, and around 500 million may be pushed into extreme poverty due to catastrophic health costs. This situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, some 4.3 billion people—would not have access (at least to one intervention) to essential reproductive health during their lifetime. WHO has committed to support member country efforts to achieve the SDGs targets related to health, including those related to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and universal health coverage (UHC). The commitment includes comprehensive SRH services in a health benefits package, integrated planning, and implementation. The SDGs Gender Index 2022 from Equal Measures 2030 shows that none of the 144 countries assessed have achieved gender equality with a very satisfactory score (score 100). Achievement of gender equality means the fulfilment of SRHR, which includes the proportion of women who report that they are satisfied with sexual and reproductive services in their area and the proportion of women

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of childbearing age who are satisfied with their need for access to family planning with modern methods.

Achieving SRHR will have a positive impact on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by reducing maternal mortality, child marriage, unwanted pregnancies, stunting, and HIV and AIDS. All of these can lead to a decrease in the total value of the economy or a reduction in economic growth. The burden of sexual and reproductive health mostly falls on people who are sexually active, who are also the most economically active age. Therefore, poor sexual and reproductive health will significantly reduce productivity in households and the workforce, thereby affecting the capacity of the economy.

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES:

1. G20 countries shall include SRHR as an indicator in the assessment of the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) published by WHO to ensure the achievement of SDGs 3 targets 3.1 & 3.7 and SDGs 5 targets 5.3 and 5.6 regarding universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information, and education (Comprehensive Sexuality Education) as a preventive measure, and the integration of reproductive health into state strategies and programs.

2. G20 member countries shall include Reproductive Health Rights as an indicator in appraising the achievement of UHC comprehensively integrated within a health benefit package, published by the WHO, by integrating article 12 and 16 in CEDAW convention.

3. G20 member countries must report achievements to the G20 Summit on Reproductive Health Rights in accordance with the SDGs, CRPD and CEDAW Convention every year.

SDGs AND HUMANITARIAN

- G20 countries must ensure adequate amounts, multi-year and flexible humanitarian funding while, corollary, building the capacity of local leaders to ensure sustainable pandemic recovery. Funding requirements necessary for humanitarian responses to build resilience investments must be met.

- G20 countries, either as sending or receiving countries, must set remittance costs at only 3% of funds (SDGs 10.c). G20 countries must facilitate safe, low-cost and fast remittance transfer process with the adoption of digital technology to ensure great financial inclusion among migrant workers;

- G20 countries must provide adaptive social protection to informal workers, vulnerable workers (precariat), refugees, children who are at risk of human trafficking and child labor, migrant workers, unpaid care workers and those who are at the lowest bottom least of socio-economic group through the promotion of active labor market policy and flexicurity (flexible and security) policies as universal protection (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8).

SOURCE PHOTO : JMK OXFAM

A | INVESTMENT FOR RESILIENCE AND HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

1. There is a rising number of people who need humanitarian assistance during the past few years due to the covariate shocks - climate, energy and food crisis and conflict.

2. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is disrupting the supply chain and global food security leaving 17.7 million people destitute.

3. As of 2022, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the major source of humanitarian financing. However, this scheme is only able to cover 65% of the total needed funding for humanitarian assistance.

4. The Development Assistance Center (DAC) member countries have yet to fulfill their commitment to allocate 0.7% of their annual GNI for international development.

Background, Issues and Analysis

In 2022, 274 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection. This number is a significant increase from 235 million people a year ago, which was already the highest figure in decades. Political conflicts and climate-related disasters are the major driver of humanitarian need. The COVID-19 pandemic still shows no signs of abating and adds complexity to an already challenging situation due climate change, conflict, food insecurity and displacement (Unocha Global Humanitarian Overview, 2022).

Intense hostilities between Russia and Ukraine have not only left at least 17.7 million people in need with at least USD4.3 billion needed for humanitarian assistance and

protection, but also disrupted the supply chain and global food production. This has worsened the global food insecurity, especially in Horn of Africa (Reliefweb Ethiopia humanitarian update, June 2022). Humanitarian crises have become more complex and systemic. Crises cannot be managed as business as usual.

Humanitarian funding needs increased sharply, from USD5.8 billion in 2012 to USD41 billion in 2022. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 183 million people most in need across 63 countries. As of mid-June 2022, the Global Humanitarian Overview updated the requirement to USD46.3 billion to assist 204 million of 306 million people in need. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the major source of humanitarian financing. Between 2012 until 2021, net disbursement of total ODA from DAC donors increased from USD123 billion to USD168 billion. The volume of ODA provided by multilateral development banks to the annual largest 20 recipients of humanitarian assistance has grown significantly, doubling since 2015 from USD5.8 billion to 11.6 billion in 2020. However, this only meets no more than 65% of the total need (Unocha appeals overview, 2022).

The Development Assistance Center (DAC) member countries have yet to fulfill their commitment to allocate 0.7% of their annual GNI for international development. More funding is needed to support people in fragile and crisis-prone environments, to reduce dependency on short-term aid, and ensuring the safety, dignity and ability to thrive and be self-reliant over the long-term. Humanitarian response should be people-centered that moves beyond short-term, supply-driven response efforts towards demand-driven outcomes that reduce need and vulnerability.

POLICY PROPOSAL FOR INVESTMENT FOR RESILIENCE AND HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

- **To increase quality investments for resilience and humanitarian funds.** G20 countries must ensure adequate amounts, multi-year and flexible humanitarian funding while building

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the capacity of local leaders to ensure sustainable pandemic recovery. Funding requirements necessary for humanitarian responses to build resilience investments must be met. Long-term response and recovery initiatives that have been taken must be responded to by the Overseas Development Assistance commitment at the level of 0.7% of GNI. This is to be coupled with new concessional financing for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as well as more capital from the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) as necessary;

B | PROTECTION OF MIGRANT AND REMITTANCE COST REDUCTION

1. Migrants, including migrant workers have been stigmatized as virus carriers which caused their social, civil and political rights to be unfulfilled by the home countries, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Remittances have served as a household safety net during COVID-19, with a rise of 8% in total remittances sent by immigrants from 2018-2021.

3. The cost of sending money across international borders continues to be high, around 6.4 percent on average. This is still well above the SDGs target of 3 percent of total funds by 2030.

Background, Issues and Analysis

By the end of 2020, 82.4 million people were forcibly displaced, including 48 million internally displaced persons, and 26.4 million refugees because of persecution, conflict and war, violence, human rights violations, extreme climate change, and development failure. To date, more than 1% of the world's population is now displaced, about 42% of whom are children. The G20 countries hosted 7.7 million refugees, representing 37% of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate, of which almost a half of them were in

Turkiye. According to UN-DESA, as of mid-2020, there were an estimated 281 million international migrants worldwide and 64% of these resided in G20 countries.

Refugees, migrants, and displaced persons are entitled to the same universal human rights and fundamental freedom that must be respected, protected and fulfilled at all times. The Civil Society welcomes the adoption of the Global Compact of Refugees and the Global Compact of Safe, Regular, and Orderly Migration as an ambition of the international community to galvanize action for an improved response to the refugee and global migrant situation.

International migration is closely related to economic and social development, proofed by the contribution of international remittance as a source for survival for households during the pandemic of COVID-19. The economic crisis caused by COVID-19 may continue for a longer time, and trigger further migration. Due to repeated waves of the pandemic mobilization restrictions were unavoidable even until early 2022. Remittance has served the household's safety net during the pandemic of COVID-19, with a rising 8% total remittance sent by immigrants from 20108-2021. Remittance flows to LMICs excluding China are larger than foreign direct investment and official development assistance. In 2022, remittance flow to low and middle income countries (LMICs) are expected to increase by 4.2% to reach USD630 billion.

Migrants including migrant workers have been stigmatized in public discourses as carriers of the virus. Discriminative statements attached to them only exacerbates insecurity (see Crépeau and Vezmar, 2021) and deprives them of their right to universal healthcare from the recipient countries. As an international community, G20 countries play a significant role and have enormous power to address several important issues. As agreed upon in the previous presidency, the leaders of G20 countries further affirmed their commitments on safe, orderly and regular migration, while dealing with humanitarian issues and looking for the roots of migration. Migration policy cooperation has become a specific topic of dialogue in the G20 Presidency of Indonesia 2022.

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The G20 leaders have mentioned migration since the 2004 G20 Summit in Berlin, Germany. In the 2014 G20 Summit in Brisbane, Australia, issues related to migration had been mentioned in formal declarations that were complemented by action plans. In the previous G20 presidency Italy, committed to take steps to support full inclusion of migrants, including migrant workers and refugees in the pandemic response and recovery efforts and to continue dialogue on migration and forced displacement in future presidencies.

Following the recommendation of the previous G20 Presidency, dialogue on migration and forced migration under the G20 Presidency Indonesia is expected to be more concrete and impact oriented. In this regard, the C20 proposed the remittance cost reduction as the priority policies to be discussed by leaders. We noted that in 2014, the Communique of the G20 Australia Presidency mentioned leaders' commitment to take strong practical measures to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent and to enhance financial inclusion as a priority. This commitment was followed by the G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows as a document that appended to the communique.

POLICY PROPOSAL FOR PROTECTION OF MIGRANT AND REMITTANCE COST REDUCTION

- **To set remittance costs at only 3% of funds (SDG 10.c)**. G20 countries, either as sending or receiving countries, must accept that remittances can make a significant contribution in enhancing the quality of human development. G20 countries must facilitate safe, low-cost and fast remittance transfer process with the adoption of digital technology to ensure great financial inclusion among migrant workers;

C | STRENGTHEN ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. The COVID-19 pandemic triggered changes in the composition of the workforce with high numbers of furloughed employees and informal workers, vulnerable workers (precariat), unpaid care workers.

2. These above circumstances contributed to the widening income-gap, especially for women, people with disabilities, refugees, and migrant workers.

3. Existing social protection programs remained inflexible with dispersed targeting schemes and limited capacities to prepare households to cope with multiple devastating shocks.

Background, Issues and Analysis

The multidimensional crisis resulting from COVID-19 has had devastating impacts on workers. Health services and social protection are the sectors most visibly disrupted. Countless livelihoods of citizens around the world have been destroyed: many have been pushed into forced employment in the informal sector, small and medium enterprises have collapsed, self-employment and footloose employment opportunities have disappeared

and domestic workers have been laid off. While the global economy is steadily recovering the recovery is not equally enjoyed in many countries due to the differing economic realities. In the 2021 G20 Rome Declaration, the leaders of the world's major economies admitted that the COVID-19 pandemic was a grave challenge for communities throughout the world. The pandemic has aggravated disparities in the labor force resulting in negative impacts for vulnerable workers (see Declaration; #35; 2021).

The pandemic has pushed at least 20 million people into extreme poverty. This is on top of the 82.4 million people who were forcibly displaced and the 161 million people who are suffering acute food shortages (see UNOCHA, 2022). Due to the ongoing pandemic, the number of the world's citizens who live in extreme poverty is expected to increase by 70 million. It has set back poverty eradication progress by several years (IMF, 2022), and undermined development progress that had been achieved during the last decade. This is particularly true for low- and middle-income countries, which currently remain impoverished and trapped in a cycle of poverty, hunger, debt and other hardships of tight savings amid the pandemic (IATF, 2021). The United Nations has warned of prolonged, unequal and uncertain economic recovery from the pandemic and expects that around 750 million people across the world will be plunged into severe poverty by 2030, and a quarter of which or some 169 million people will experience extreme poverty as a direct consequence of the pandemic (see UNDP, 2021).

One in 29 people on the globe needs more social protection. The number of people who need humanitarian assistance has increased by 39 million people for a total of 274 million people (see Global Humanitarian Overview, 2022). Children, particularly girls, have been deprived of their education. The rights of women and girls are threatened, and the development decade is in jeopardy. Mobility restriction and a disrupted global supply chain have not only adversely affected prosperity, but also mental health as a result of unemployment, food shortages, isolation, intensifying violence to women and children and limited access to education, including sexual health and reproduction. In addition, the United Nations recognizes that

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the specific needs of persons with disabilities are often overlooked, especially in the early phases of humanitarian emergencies, and that they, particularly women, children and older persons with disabilities, are exposed to discrimination, exploitation, violence, and sexual and gender-based violence, and may be excluded from support and services (Executive Committee 61st session, United Nations General Assembly document A/AC.96/1095, UNHCR Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Program, 12 October 2010).

The pandemic has widened gender and economic gaps. The impacts from crises are never gender-neutral, which has been borne out once again with the impacts of COVID-19. Women and girls are the most socially and economically affected parties. They lose their jobs or suffer a reduction in their working hours, meanwhile healthcare needs and domestic work, physical and mental pressures are intensifying. There is little social assistance or protection from the government or non-government organizations (see UN Women, 2021) to address these issues. In 2021 around 435 million women are expected to fall in poverty due to COVID-19 (see UN Women, 2020).

With the ongoing climate change crisis, the global percentage of extreme poverty will increase by an additional 100 million people by 2030 (Hallegatte et al. 2016). Poverty can be the main source of vulnerability and constrain people to mitigate, cope with, and curtail the hazard consequences. A number of studies have documented that poor households resort to "negative coping mechanisms" to smooth consumption, including by changing healthy intakes, selling houses as the only asset they have, going into debt to moneylenders, and removing children from school. Poverty also can prevent the adoption of livelihood strategies and higher-risk investments in support of greater preparedness and longer-term adaptation, leading to a state of chronic vulnerability to shocks. Thus, for many poorer households, the ability to bounce back to a pre-shock state of well-being is acutely limited, creating poverty traps and, at a societal level, undermining poverty reduction efforts.

POLICY PROPOSAL TO STRENGTHENING ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

- **To strengthen adaptive social protection that is responsive to the world's vulnerabe citizens**. G20 countries must provide adaptive social protection to informal workers, vulnerable workers (precariat), refugees, persons with disabilities, children who are at risk of human trafficking and child labor, migrant workers, unpaid care workers and those who are at the lowest bottom least of socio-economic group through the promotion of active labor market policy and flexicurity (flexible and security) policies as universal protection (SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8). The adaptive social protection must ensure that those vulnerable groups have the resilient capacity in terms of resources of income, jobs, and social safety nets in order to prepare, cope, and to adapt into covariate circumstances. Under this adaptive social protection recommendation, we propose that G20 member countries focus in two ways: 1) social protection schemes must put poverty alleviation programs as priority and; 2) the schemes must ensure equal access to health services including long-term medical treatment, social support.

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EDUCATION, DIGITALIZATION AND CIVIC SPACE

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[EDUCATION] The G20 leaders should take action to mobilize significant resources to provide universal, inclusive and safe quality education, ensure equitable digital and non-digital technologies in education, and promote youth empowerment to overcome the impact of learning poverty due to COVID-19 pandemic, climate crisis, and conflicts (3Cs).

[DIGITALIZATION] Privacy protections, human rights-based data flows and protection of free knowledge are pivotal pillars to be obtained by G20 leaders for ensuring effective digital transformation. We call on G20 leaders to meaningfully engage civil society for crafting progressive internet ecosystem regulation as a safeguard of human rights protections.

[CIVIC SPACE] Although only 3.1% of the global population lived in open civic spaces in 2021, the issue remains inadequately discussed within the G20. In fact, the shrinking civic space global phenomenon has exposed civil society to be at a bigger risk of human rights violations. As more open civic spaces are a prerequisite condition towards the realization of SDG 16, we call on the G20 leaders to establish a working group on civic freedom issues in the upcoming presidency, in order to develop joint commitments and initiatives to protect and expand civic space.

SOURCE PHOTO : YUSUF MANURUNG FOR THE PRAKARSA

BACKGROUND

Context

Free, universal education is a fundamental human right and is critical for an individual's well-being, agency, and prosperity. In 2021, G20 leaders declared their commitment to achieving progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 of the 2030 Agenda and recognized the importance of paying particular attention to children and young people. This includes children and youth with disabilities from disadvantaged backgrounds facing disproportionate challenges and a higher risk of falling further behind due to the pandemic and other socio-economic factors. Referring to previous recommendations for 2021, 2020, and 2019, the C20 remains committed to advocating quality education for all, ensuring the use of equitable technological modalities, to prepare learners for decent work and better life in the post-pandemic future.

The G20 leaders have also committed to protecting public health and ensuring privacy and data protection, taking into consideration inclusivity. The G20 leaders recognized that the role of technology is significant, specifically in the context of the digital economy. Thus, the accessibility to technology should be inclusive and non-discriminative. The inclusiveness of digitalization, such as digital identity, is also crucial, given that it is an essential aspect to access many public and private services. The absence of that identity surely will affect the enjoyment of other human rights. Furthermore, the cooperation between governments and the private sector in data sharing should comply with personal data protection and should be based on lawful reasons, transparent, and accountable.

Finally, the C20 calls on the G20 to recognize the importance of more open civic space to achieve SDG 16. Civic space revolves around the fundamental human rights elements, including freedom of expression and speech, peaceful assembly and association, freedom of press and access to public information as stipulated in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). All of these rights are essential to realize meaningful and active citizen participation, strengthen the roles of civil society as a watchdog, and prevent the risk of hostile retaliation against human rights defenders either by state or non-state actors.

Challenges

Access to quality education was already an ongoing challenge for learners from poor families, learners with disabilities and learners from rural areas even before the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has only exacerbated the existing inequalities. During the pandemic, over 1.6 billion learners have had their education disrupted by school closures, and children affected by discrimination and inequality suffer the most. This comes at a time when the economic consequences of the pandemic could lead to shrinking education budgets as governments shift spending toward the health and economic responses to the crisis. Not to be neglected, the climate crisis and conflicts have also made the situation worse. As a result, learners are lacking important skills required to thrive in a post-pandemic world which may contribute to higher youth unemployment rates.

The pandemic has transformed the world's education system through the rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Although efforts to continue education at home or shift education online have helped many students, such solutions remain inaccessible to millions of poor, children with disabilities and socially marginalized families. Students in low-income and fragile countries do not always have access to the internet, devices, or online resources. In addition, the extensive use of the internet has led to the rise of technology-facilitated violence.
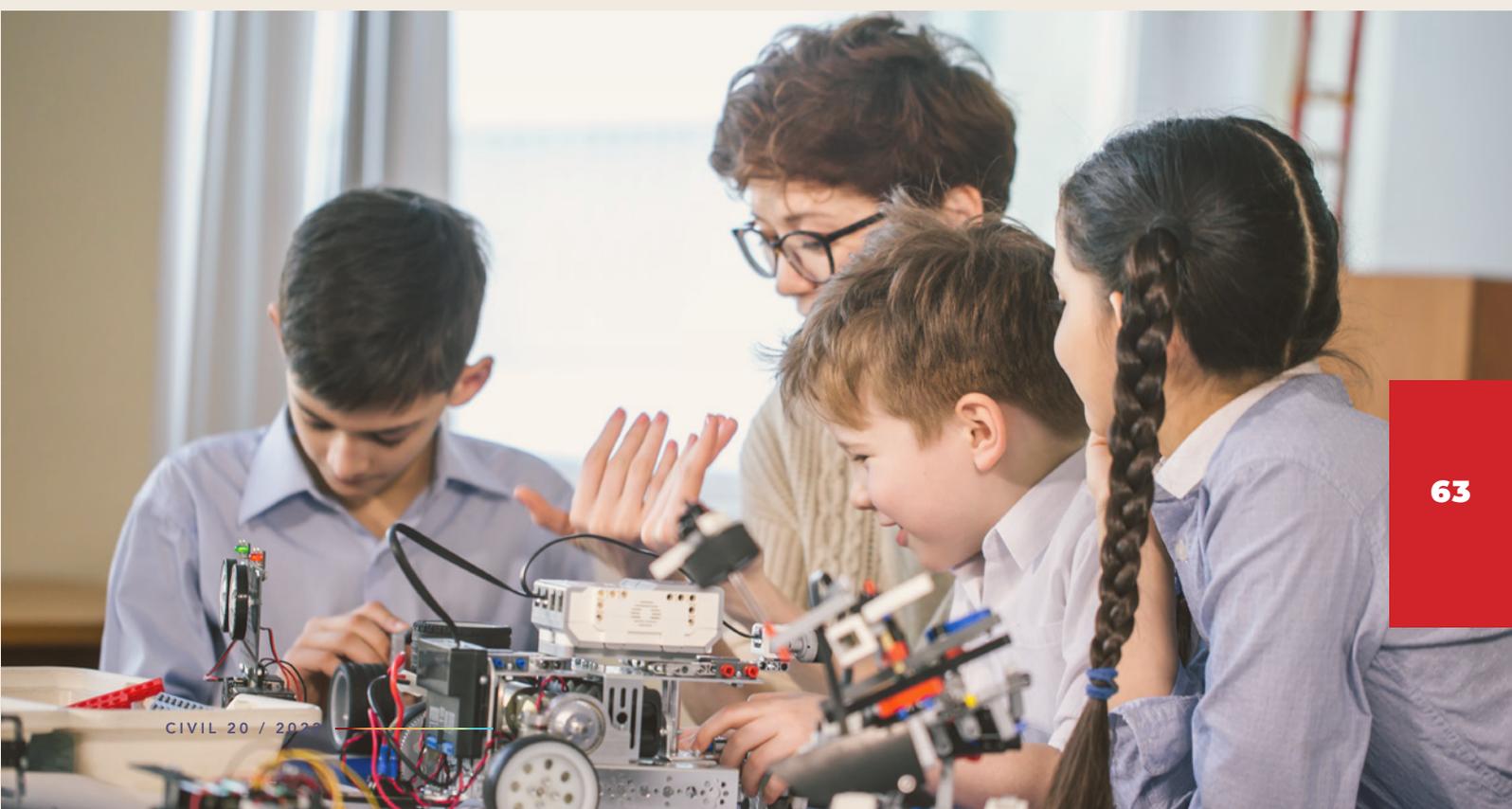
Technologies have a significant impact on social-political involvement, healthcare efficacy and efficiency, and education to foster innovation. But the rise of digitalization can also raise challenges in several areas due to inequitable access to digital devices and knowledge, as well as internet spread. To achieve knowledge equity, inclusion and coordination of all the bottom-up creation of online resources are more critical than ever. This can only be achieved if internet platforms do not use any business models or government policies that may favor one kind over the other or prevent information (or users) from moving outside their ecosystems or compromises users' privacy. Privacy is inseparable from the ability to contribute to free knowledge.

Unfortunately, beyond the discussion of privacy and free knowledge, privacy is often neglected by the government and big companies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, for instance, almost all countries around the world collected and monitored their citizens' digital footprints through contact tracing applications and left the right to privacy behind. Additionally, big tech companies were also collecting data without serious protection and control. Consequently, several rights to privacy violations occurred among citizens, including but not limited to data breaches, invasion of users' privacy, and unauthorized surveillance. These are genuine threats to human rights, democracies, and consumer trust. Also, the consolidation of power in cross-border data flows (CBDF) is raising concerns on both privacy and unequal distribution of benefits. Therefore, we need to ensure well-governed, inclusive and transparent agreements and mechanisms, with meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including civil society.

In addition to the above issues, the C20 also draws attention to the global shrinking space phenomenon that affects civic freedom in almost all countries. Although all G20 nations have ratified the ICCPR and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), civil society remains at increasing risk of hostile retaliation and human rights violations. As of 2021, only 3.1% of the world's population live in an open civic space, while the majority of G20 countries are experiencing narrowed, obstructed, repressed or closed civic spaces. This is an alarming situation, given that more than half of the world population resides in G20 countries.

As mentioned in the C20 2022 Policy Brief on Civic Space, there are several challenges to the global civic space: (1) repetitive attacks against human rights defenders in online and offline spheres; (2) judicial harassment against civil society actors; (3) restrictions on public information access; (4) anti-NGO laws and policies containing legal barriers to civil society activities; (5) tokenistic participation in policymaking processes and; (6) marginalization of vulnerable populations. This phenomenon requires the G20 leaders to devote proper attention to enhancing civic freedom and participation in their countries, as sustainable development can only be achieved when each individual is allowed to fully function as a free, reasoned agent and meaningfully involved in determining public policy outcomes.

Learning from the recommendations mentioned in the C20 2021, 2020, and 2019 Policy Packs, and aligning with the G20 priority agendas from relevant working groups, we lay out key recommendations from three dimensions; Education, Digitalization, and Civic Space.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A | EDUCATION

We call on G20 leaders, public and private stakeholders, and international communities to **ensure access to universal, inclusive and safe quality education, bridge accessible digital technologies in education, and promote youth empowerment for a stronger, and more sustainable post-pandemic recovery.**

1. **Provide access to free, safe, inclusive and gender-sensitive quality education for all** by (i) prioritizing the inclusion of children, youth, and adult learners affected by discrimination and inequalities. Specifically those who are economically deprived, girls/women, persons with disabilities, forcibly displaced, living in rural and slum urban areas, in conflict or humanitarian crises, and all other minorities; (ii) ensuring safe, violence-free learning environments by providing capacity building, continuous professional development, also upskilling and reskilling for teachers/educators; (iii) designing remedial policies and recovery programmes to mitigate learning loss, improve learners' resilience, and foster intergenerational learning for in-school and out-of-school learners in a collaborative effort among parents, communities, and schools; (iv) ensuring the enrolment rates from lower to higher levels of education and; (v) providing child and social protection through monitoring the implementation of inclusive education and SDG 4 progress.

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2. **Progressively increase and guarantee education financing at all levels** for the provision of equitable, quality, resilient, and gender-transformative public education systems by (i) enhancing domestic resource mobilization; (ii) promoting progressive taxation; (iii) meeting share of public expenditure on education towards the international benchmarks of at least 4-6% of GDP and/or 15-20% of public expenditure and; (iv) ensuring donors provide 0.7% of GNI to ODA.

3. **Ensure stronger coordinated work between schools, learning centers, communities, teachers, learners, and families for better holistic education of every learner** by (i) including learners' voices to foster co-designing of transformative curricula through transparent and participatory governance in education and; (ii) including meaningful engagement of civil society organizations in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating, scaling up, supporting policy development.

4. **Develop digital connectivity infrastructure and deliver offline and online learning facilities for equal access to education** by (i) providing creative approaches to overcome the digital divide, involving multi-layered stakeholders and; (ii) facilitating learners with no/limited access including persons with disabilities in the digital setting.

5. **Strengthen safe blended learning strategies for an uninterrupted education system by** (i) developing flexible and accessible learning modalities with formal, informal, and non-formal education systems, including free, reused, refurbished, low-cost, low-tech and no-tech solutions; (ii) providing free and open access to technologies, tools and materials and; (iii) building the capacity of teachers, learners, parents/caregivers, to effectively use devices and mitigate the risks using online education tools.

6. **Invest in providing access to inclusive education and vocational training to empower youth with skills required to thrive in the 21st century by** (i)

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guaranteeing budget allocation for in- and out-of-school youth education and training; (ii) promoting public provisioning and support for non-formal/vocational training and informal/community-based education; and (iii) providing strategies for developing industrial, life, social skills, digital, financial, environmental and political literacies.

7. **Expand youth's—including those marginalized and/or with disabilities—access to the workplace and entrepreneurship opportunities by** (i) encouraging the public and private sectors to facilitate their transition to work; (ii) providing youth and especially marginalized groups with quality, inclusive, gender-sensitive lifelong learning to ensure viable employment opportunities and; (iii) improving youth entrepreneurship scheme to foster personal and professional developments that support economic growth.

B | DIGITALIZATION

We highlighted that privacy and data protection, inclusivity in digitalization, and global equity in terms of benefits from digitalization and data flows, require priority consideration and should be addressed soon.

1. Inclusive Digital Identification (ID) and Health Data Systems

   a) Harmonization of regulations and mechanisms for public access/participation in data checking.

   b) Data policy needs to consider the reliability and interoperability of data across sectors at multiple levels. Digital identification should be based on a strong regulatory framework that provides clear roles and responsibilities of every actor. Importantly, such frameworks need to emphasize the application of user value and human-led systems.
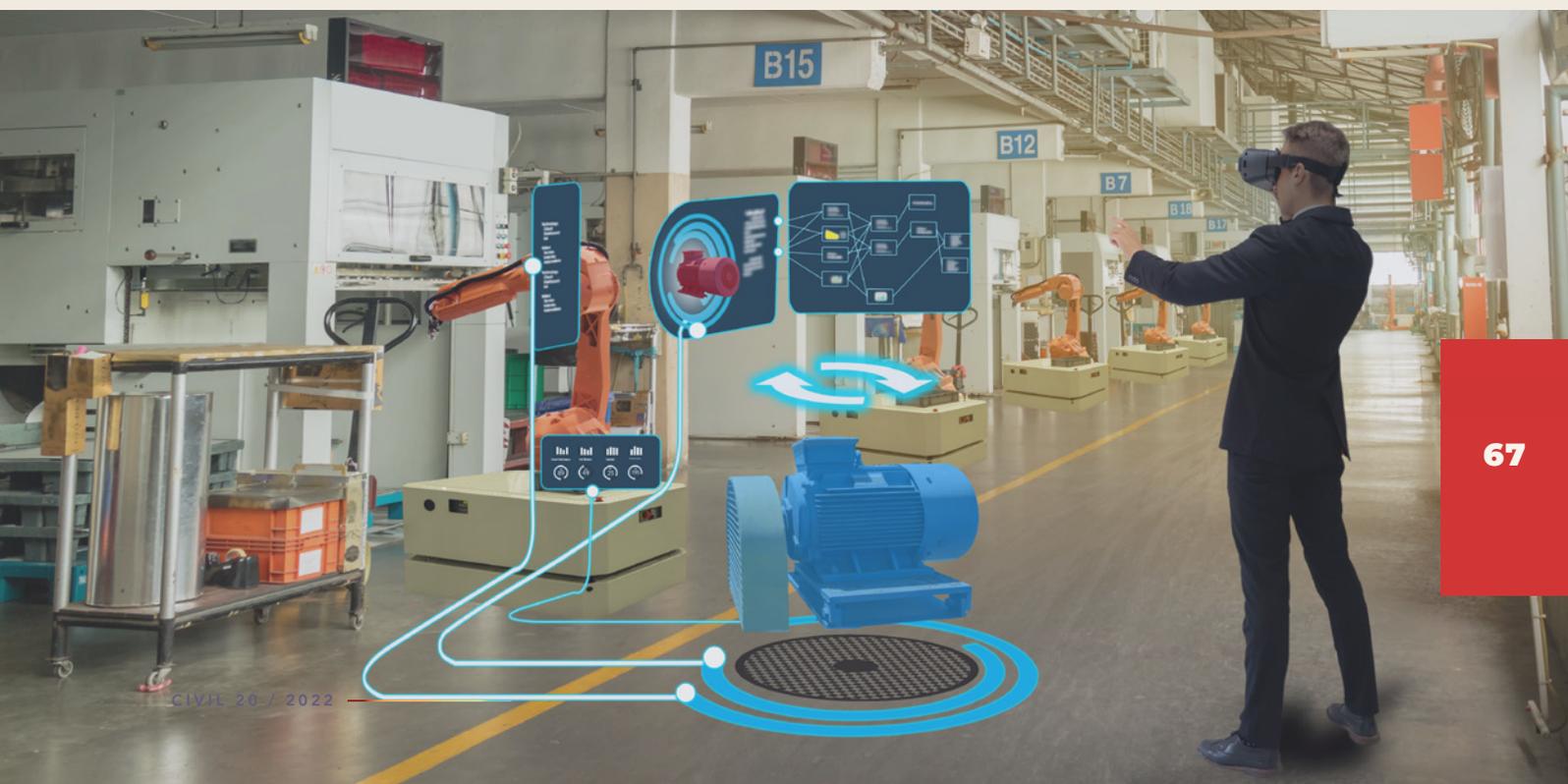
c) Adaptive policies related to data governance accountability are essential in the context of emergencies. Both the development and deployment of the ID system carry potential risks imposed on people, processes, and technology. Thus, five principles are need attention in the implementation of the digital ID: privacy (by design and default), security, inclusivity, governance, and accountability.

d) Technology-neutral in digital ID, ensuring full effective, and meaningful participation of diverse groups including under-served and underrepresented communities such as persons with disabilities and indigenous groups in defining the system best for them.

e) Emphasize having an effective enforcement mechanism in place to protect the right to privacy through an independent data protection authority.

2. A Human Rights-Based Approach to Cross-Border Data Flows

a) Data privacy and protection: Data privacy and protection have to be basic to all data laws and agreements. There are both individual and collective aspects of privacy. A robust data protection framework should put the control of data firmly in the hands of the individuals as data subjects, and communities as originators or generators of data. International norms and agreements should be worked on in this regard. Rather than enforcing a sweeping data localization policy, data should be appropriately categorized based on legal and human rights requirements; data governance and cross-border data flows.

b) Equitable distribution of benefits from data, and economic rights to data: Cross-border data flows should be based on a comprehensive rights-based approach that includes all three generations of human rights; civil/political, social/economic, and the right to development. Economic data rights of individuals, communities and workers are important to ensure equity and justice, nationally and globally. It is important that cross-border data flows are based on social and economic justice, and observe principles like fairness and justice, transparency, lawfulness, and reciprocity in relation to data-related benefits.

c) Ensure that global data governance should not be decided by international trade rules. Therefore, we need to develop a just global digital and data governance framework with an independent, representative

multilateral mechanism, backed by an international treaty (based on human rights, including economic rights).

3. Open and Free Knowledge

    a) Maintain access to information and support free expression online, while engaging civil society to address disinformation, particularly during elections, protests, and periods of conflict. Intentional disruptions to internet access such as localized shutdowns, website blocking and suppression of access to social media or communications platforms impact individuals' economic, social, political and civil rights. Governments should refrain from banning online platforms and ensure safe harbor protections for intermediaries to bolster democratic content moderation. No one should fear any reprisal for the content they contribute online, as the internet should be the platform for collaboration including those from the global south.

    b) To enjoy open and free knowledge on the internet, equal access to the internet needs to be made available through internet infrastructure development that allows everyone to contribute to knowledge creation. In alignment with that, copyright solutions should encourage freedom of expression online, not restrict it.

    c) Free open source for education, health and public goods should be free from business interests. The G20 Governments should promote and establish a system that ensures the source code is free from biases, legal infringement, and human rights violations.

C | CIVIC SPACE

To overcome challenges in civic space, the C20 brings forward the following recommendations to be adopted by G20 leaders :

1. Protect and Expand Civic Space

    a) Create and maintain a safe, enabling environment for civil society organizations and the public to participate meaningfully, including:

    - Ensuring all policymaking processes are accessible, transparent, accountable, inclusive, deliberative and participatory;

    - Utilizing digital technologies to reach the maximum degree of citizen participation, in fair and non-discriminatory principle;

    b) Strengthen roles of civil society by lifting up policies or laws that contain restrictions, interventions or blocks for organizational operations, and provide more access to resources and capacity building (e.g. providing endowment fund or public crowdfunding model);

    c) Initiate discussion to formulate legally-binding international instruments promoting the enactment of global standards for civic space protection, its monitoring mechanism, and implementing measures through intergovernmental forums;

d) Establish a new G20 working group on civil freedom in which each member state appoints related government agencies whose specific mandate is on human rights monitoring (e.g. National Human Rights Institutions)

2. **Put an End to Attacks, Criminalization, Stigmatisation of Civil Society Actors**

   a) Enact laws covering legal protection for human rights defenders from threats, attacks, or violence of any kind, and revoke laws or policies that make civic space criminalisation possible;

   b) Immediately release all citizens, activists, or civil society actors who have been wrongfully detained or charged for exercising freedom of speech, expression, peaceful assembly and association;

   c) Investigate and hold those who are responsible for attacks, threats, or stigmatisation in transparent and non-discriminatory manners;

   d) Monitor and report on cases of human rights violations (acts and omissions) against civil society actors by an independent commission.

3. **Build and Strengthen Engagement with Civil Society in Public Policy Development and Decision-Making Process**

   a) Create and sustain partnerships with civil society by allowing full participation in public policy development and its implementation, including :

   - Enable more access to financial and non-financial resources for civil society organizations to develop their local leadership and capacity;

   - Engage community members to participate without restriction upon public policy process, implementation and monitoring;

   b) Conduct meaningful and active engagement with civil society organizations in both national and global decision-making processes, starting with the G20 intergovernmental meetings;

   c) Revoke laws and burdensome administrative regulations that negatively affect civil society advocacy sustainability;

   d) Take measures to make business sectors comply with higher human rights standards, including the use of human rights due diligence as monitoring and remedy protocol.

ANTI CORRUPTION

- **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING (AML) AND ASSET RECOVERY**
  The G20 must adopt effective anti-money laundering efforts in line with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and existing anti-money laundering commitments made by the G20. C 20 calls all G20 country members to expand Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Financing of Terrorism (CTF) obligations to non-financial businesses and professions.

- **COUNTERING CORRUPTION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION**
  The G20 has identified the extractive industries, as one of "the most vulnerable economic sectors to corruption, particularly with respect to bribery of foreign public officials. "The G20 needs to prioritize resource governance in ways that align with existing global standards, on managing conflicts of interest in the public sector, or preventing corruption in state-owned enterprises. C20 further calls G20 to ensure investments in new markets align with open and transparent processes from the outset to promote integrity.

Corruption remains at the center of the global challenges we face from conflict to climate change to pandemic recovery efforts. The G20 has repeatedly expressed commitments to combat corruption. In 2021, the G20 renewed its commitments to "zero tolerance for corruption in the public and private sectors and to achieving common goals in the global fight against corruption". It also adopted the 2022-2024 Anti-Corruption Action Plan, highlighting its priorities for the next 2 years, informed by the first-ever special session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS) against corruption.

These commitments cannot be realized unless the G20 puts the anti-corruption agenda front and center of all its policy priorities, and holds itself to account for implementation of past commitments. In terms of process, the G20 has made progress- through communiques, a more focused Accountability Reporting questionnaire introduced in 2020, and the creation of a digital resource library in 2021 for example. But the process is still less transparent than it should be; implementation of commitments remains a challenge; and priority issues continue to be discussed without enough input from groups that are most affected by the recommended policy outcomes.

The C20 reiterates the need for the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) to: a) To build a culture of learning among member countries to identify both successes and failures to better understand local complexities that delay or prevent implementation of commitments and identify ways to address them through the G20 Anti-Corruption Learning Tool and; b) Prioritize greater engagement with civil society through ongoing consultations with CSOs by sharing relevant outcome documents with civil society in a timely manner; ensuring deeper engagement of CSOs in G20 Working Group meetings; and increasing engagement by the G20 ACWG with other G20 Working Groups to ensure anti-corruption is considered a cross-cutting issue.

Topic Issues:
- Anti-money Laundering (AML) and Asset Recovery
- Beneficial Ownership Transparency
- Countering Corruption in The Energy Transition
- Open Contracting
- Transparency and Integrity of Corporations

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

A | ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING (AML) AND ASSET RECOVERY

The G20 must adopt effective anti-money laundering efforts in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and existing anti-money laundering commitments made by the G20. The G20 ACWG 2020 Accountability Report highlighted the lack of timely mutual legal agreements, inflexibility in legal measures, the absence of minimum tools to trace, freeze, and confiscate the proceeds of corruption, and undefined focal points for cooperation on issues of AML and asset recovery. The current G20 Presidency has prioritized the role legal professionals can play in combating corruption and has called for a G20 ACWG compendium to review

regulations, supervision of gatekeepers and share practices across G20 members.

Recommendations to the G20

1. Ensure that all G20 countries expand Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Financing of Terrorism (CTF) obligations to non-financial businesses and professions. All gatekeepers should be required to carry out the same anti-money laundering background checks as banks and other institutions, including in relation to the formation of legal entities and with respect to the management of funds.

2. Commit to introducing legislation detailing civil recovery powers. This would allow law enforcement agencies to freeze and seize assets and compel individuals to explain the source of wealth used to purchase assets (similar to Unexplained Wealth Orders in the UK) and to freeze illicit funds in banks and financial institutions without the need for a criminal conviction.

3. Require state parties to change incorporation laws to prohibit all corporations operating in the international financial system from listing an independent incorporator or attorney incorporator as a shareholder, nominee director, or corporate management. Additionally, require the listing or separate filing of a designated individual or publicly traded legal entity as the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of every corporation. Failing to identify a UBO should be considered a red flag for money laundering.

4. Address de-risking and de-banking of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) in order to reverse the financial exclusion of these organizations as a result of the perceived higher risk and costs to banks looking to comply with AML-CTF laws and regulations.

5. Ensure faster, wider, and more effective use of mutual legal assistance through the application of a Mutual Recognition Agreement among G20 Members and/or bilateral agreements of this kind. These should include mutual enforcement of "freeze and confiscate" orders, authentication of public records, and transparency

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of documents. When assets are returned they need to be aligned to GFAR principles, including through the engagement of civil society and community groups.

B | BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY

The G20 should lead by example on beneficial ownership transparency by strengthening G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency in line with improved global standards, including amended recommendations adopted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in early 2022 to fight kleptocracy. Implementation of commitments to beneficial ownership transparency is lagging behind in many G20 countries and as a result, the public is not able to access beneficial ownership data. One challenge is integrating and sharing data more easily - which would dramatically improve the ability of citizens to understand who owns companies that might be involved in corruption.

Recommendations to the G20

1. Define and commit to global standards on beneficial ownership transparency, i.e. the disclosure of the ultimate owners of an entity- in a central, public registry with free and open data, and supported by international cooperation on these issues among law enforcement agencies. Such standards should be drafted with consideration of the specific characteristics of non-profit entities and public benefit foundations to ensure that they do not disrupt these legitimate activities.

2. Mandate that beneficial ownership laws include information on the different persons involved in the creation and maintenance of trusts. Specifically, the definition of beneficial owners of trusts should be comprehensive enough to include all parties to a trust within its scope – settlor(s), the trustee(s), protector(s) (if any), and beneficiaries or class(es) of beneficiaries, as well as any natural person exercising control over the trusts.

3. Implement measures to verify data about beneficial owners, the legal entity that is the subject of disclosure, and how the beneficial ownership or control relationship is held by: cross-checking information against existing authoritative systems and other government registers and requiring them to report discrepancies or suspicious patterns; pro-actively checking to identify potential errors, inconsistencies, and outdated entries and; prohibiting ownership types that are difficult or impossible to verify, such as bearer shares.

4. Adopt and champion international standards for beneficial ownership information to facilitate the sharing and interoperability of data between countries. The Beneficial Ownership Data Standard, is already being implemented by over 10 countries and is embedded within leading commercial registry software, provides a standardized yet flexible format for the analysis and exchange of beneficial ownership data.

5. Commit to introducing additional transparency requirements for state-owned enterprises, including beneficial ownership disclosures in line with the UNODC Oslo Statement on Corruption involving Vast Quantities of Assets.


C | COUNTERING CORRUPTION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION

The G20 needs to prioritize resource governance in ways that align with existing global standards. This includes those agreed upon by the G20 members under G20 high-level principles on managing conflicts of interest in the public sector, or preventing corruption in state-owned enterprises, among others.

The G20 has identified the extractive industries, which is a critical sector in energy transition, as one of "the most vulnerable economic sectors to corruption, particularly with respect to bribery of foreign public officials." The Indonesian Presidency has included sustainable energy transition as a priority issue for 2022.

Recommendations to the G20

1. Learn from existing initiatives and best practices on the transparency and accountability of renewable energy contracts and procurement, and ensure

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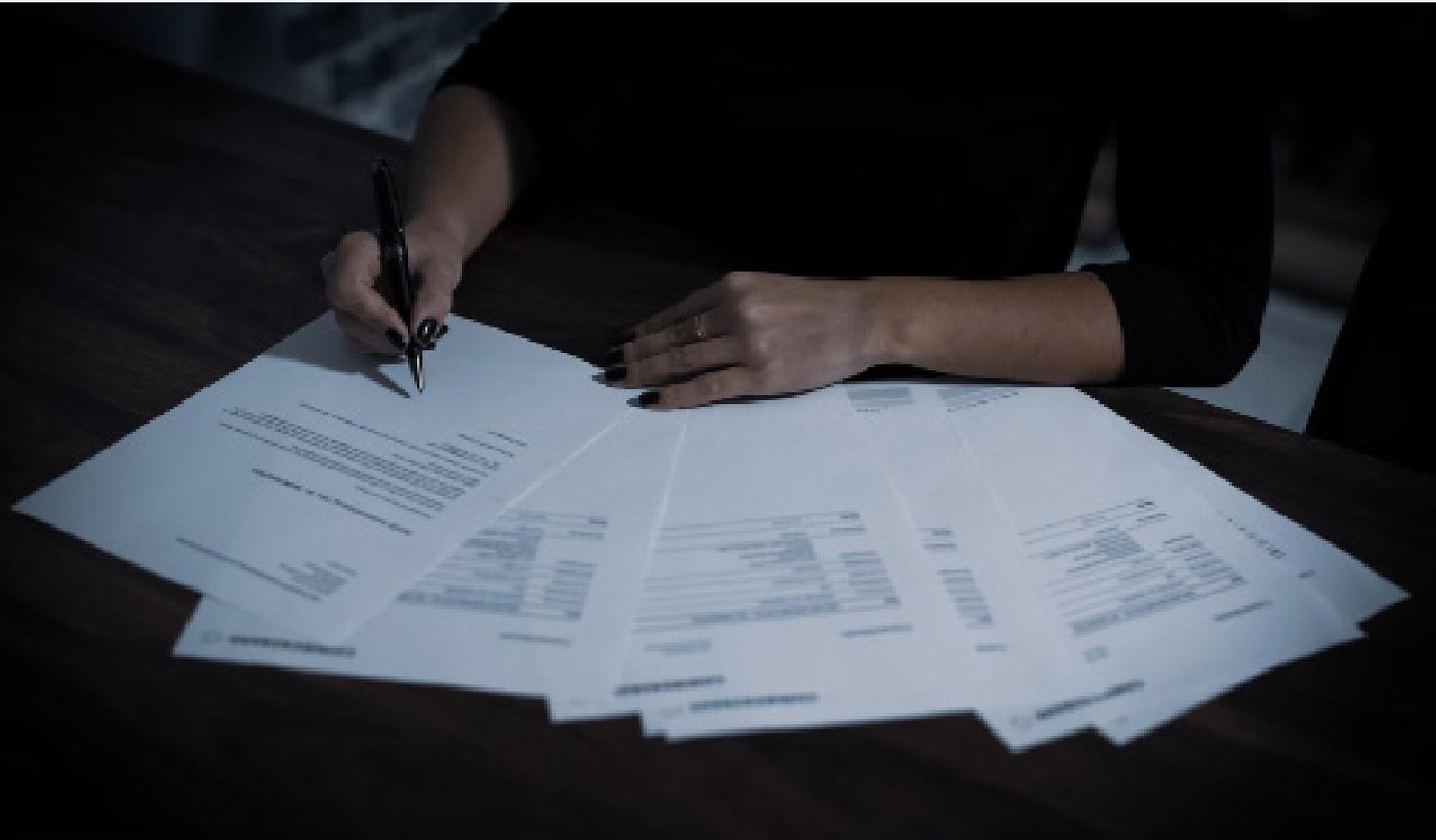
SOURCE PHOTO : DIMITRI KARASTELEV

investments in new markets align with open and transparent processes from the outset to promote integrity.

2. Extend screening and due diligence requirements across the mining supply chain to source critical minerals needed for a responsible clean energy transition. Require beneficial ownership disclosure, contract transparency and effectively integrate anti-corruption measures in the licensing stage of mining projects, including those regulating community engagement.

3. Regulate lobbying activities in order to prevent decision-making related to energy projects from favoring a particular interest group or individual. This regulation would include lobbying registries, regulation of revolving doors, and the transparent and balanced composition of advisory groups.

4. Support independent civil society monitoring of large-scale energy projects through Integrity Pacts and other similar vehicles that help ensure governments are delivering on commitments to transparent, efficient, and accountable processes.

5. Establish effective and constructive feedback channels, open to stakeholders across government, industry and civil society- and especially affected communities- to ensure decisions are made by taking into account the needs of those affected by projects, including during the pre-tender phase.

D | OPEN CONTRACTING

The G20 needs to follow up on its 2022-24 Anti- Corruption Action Plan calling on all members to "foster greater inclusivity, openness and fair competition in public procurement." This builds on previous policy documents including the G20 Anti-Corruption Open Data Principles and G20 Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement. The G7 Interior Ministerial Commitments and the G7 Open Societies Statement go even further in recognizing the critical role of open contracting approaches and principles in fighting corruption.

Recommendations to the G20

1. Strengthen the role of audit institutions to allow them to investigate and report corruption in procurement processes by mandating the use of open data and open data tools in government audit processes. Additionally, introduce and implement targeted regulations as outlined in the OECD Compendium of good practices on the use of open data and the G20 High-Level Principles on Preventing and Combating Corruption in Emergencies.

2. Build the capacity of government auditors and associated supervision or enforcement agencies to adopt and use open contracting methodologies and tools in government audit processes by providing guidance, technical assistance, and facilitating peer exchanges.

3. Make specific commitments identifying how the G20 will engage citizens, the private sector, and local communities to increase public participation and education in line with best practices identified in the Compendium of Good Practices on the Use of Open Data for Anti-Corruption.

4. Strengthen the open data infrastructure by opening data across the whole procurement cycle. Publish structured, high-quality open data that is readily machine-readable for ease of interoperability amongst multiple systems, as outlined in the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) and the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS). This should cover all methods of procurement, including Public–Private Partnerships and procurement by State-Owned Enterprises.

5. Encourage international financial institutions like the IMF and multilateral development banks to support whole cycle procurement transparency and provide safeguard in countries by incorporating open contracting commitments into their lending, providing implementation guidance to governments and empowering civil society to monitor progress.

E | TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY OF CORPORATIONS

The G20 must ensure policies and procedures for the private sector- including those related to bribery toward domestic and foreign civil servants, bribery towards a third party, facilitation payments, gratification, political donations, and social donations- are

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be in line with the G20 High-Level Principles on Private Sector Transparency & Integrity as well as the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance.

The G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) previously prioritized sharing of experiences and information on private sector integrity and transparency, including in public-private partnerships. The 2022-2024 Action Plan continues to prioritize private-sector transparency, integrity, and accountability as key issues.

Recommendations to the G20

1. Ensure all member countries are party to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and private sector bribery is criminalized in line with UNCAC provisions.

2. Ensure all G20 members enact regulations that govern revolving doors- from the public sector to the private sector (post-public employment) and vice versa (pre-public employment) to reduce favoritism and bias within public policymaking related to the private sector.

3. Mandate that large corporations investigate, mitigate and report on corruption risk and cases along their entire supply chain by adopting the proposed EU Directive for Corporate Responsibility Due Diligence.

4. Enable information sharing in Public-Private Partnerships to tackle financial crime through partnerships between government and non-government stakeholders, including civil society. The sharing of information should follow privacy laws, handle personal information appropriately (and anonymously when possible) following a clear legislative and governance framework.

5. Push corporations to adopt high-quality corporate integrity mechanisms, including Corporate Codes of Ethics, Whistle-Blowing Mechanisms or other complaint mechanisms, and put in place specific policies for high-risk areas such as procurement of goods and services, asset divestment, conflict of interest, and lobbying.

general information

Get to Know C20
History Start with Society

C20 is one of the official Engagement Groups of the G20, it provides a platform for Civil Society Organizations (CSO) around the world to voices the people's aspirations with the world's leaders in G20.

The C20 engages more than 800 civil societies representatives and networks from various countries beyond the members of G20, which are endorsed and structured by the C20 Principles.

#YourareHeard
How C20 Works

This year under Indonesia's G20 presidency, C20 is committed to advocating evidence-based policy recommendations. Our priority issues are laid upon urgent global calls on solving social-economic matters that touch people's day-to-day lives, which includes the well-being of migrant workers & vulnerable groups, covid-19 vaccine access, women empowerment, and the energy transition.

We conduct consultation with national and international CSOs to structure the priority agenda. Furthermore, we hold dialogues and perform collaborative works with G20 Sherpas, G20 Working Groups, G20 Engagement Groups along with other key actors to fight for civil voices and aspirations in the G20 Leaders Summit.

The C20 advocacy generates C20 Policy Pack and C20 Communique, which contained the policy recommendations that will be launched at C20 Summit in October 2022.

Our Structure

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International NGO Forum on
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Ah Maftuchan
The PRAKARSA

CO-CHAIR

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Institute for Essential Services
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Herni Ramdlaningrum
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Publish What You Pay
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