



**G20**  
**BRASIL 2024**  
BUILDING A JUST WORLD  
AND A SUSTAINABLE PLANET



# Brasil's

## G20 presidency

PRIORITIES, ACTIONS, AND RESULTS OF BRASIL'S PRESIDENCY  
OF THE FORUM OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST ECONOMIES



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**Since December 1, 2023, Brasil** has held the rotating presidency of the G20. During this period, the country was responsible for organizing technical and ministerial meetings, as well as side events, of the 22 working groups, 3 task forces, and 1 initiative that have been operating under its presidency. This process culminates in the 19th Heads of State and Government Summit of the G20 member countries, which will take place in Rio de Janeiro on November 18 and 19, 2024. The Rio Declaration is expected to be approved at the Summit, containing recommendations and agreements on key issues affecting the global population.



# Brasil's presidency

**B**rasil's G20 presidency is a historic and remarkable moment as the country returns to prominence on the international stage. During this period, discussions addressed priority issues for President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's third term, reflecting global urgencies:



**Fighting hunger,  
poverty, and  
inequality**



**Sustainable  
development**



**Global  
governance  
reform**

Over the course of Brasil's presidency, the working groups and task forces comprising the G20 conducted more than 130 meetings at technical and ministerial levels, held in person and virtually in host cities across the five regions of Brasil.

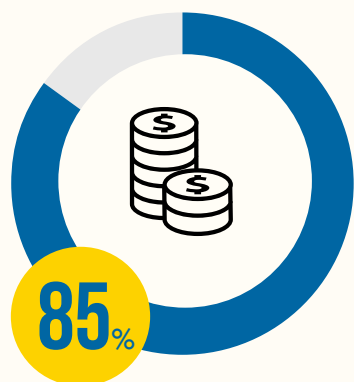


**The federal decree n° 11,561 of June 13th, 2023, established the National Commission for the Coordination of the Brazilian Presidency of the G20, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance.**

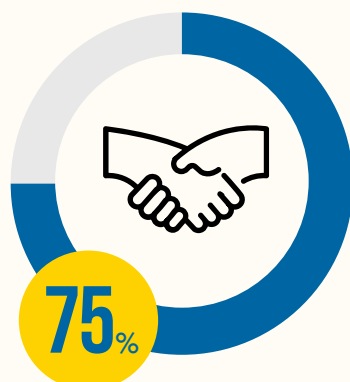


# About the G20

The G20 is a forum comprising 19 countries from 5 continents, the African Union, and the European Union, bringing together developed and developing nations. The group accounts for approximately:



OF THE WORLD'S  
GDP



OF INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE



OF THE GLOBAL  
POPULATION





# Members of the G20



South Africa



Germany



Saudi Arabia



Argentina



Austrália



Brasil



Canada



China



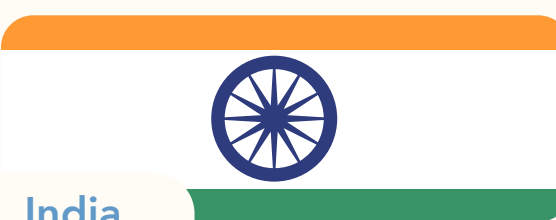
South Korea



United States



France



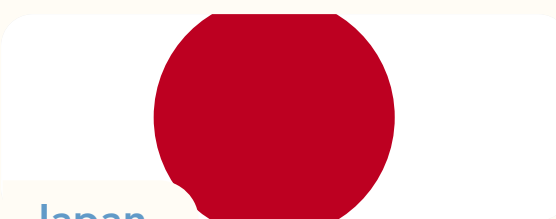
India



Indonesia



Italy



Japan



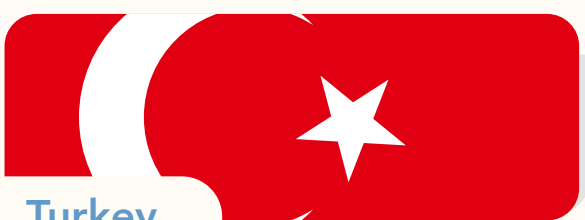
México



United Kingdom



Russia



Turkey



African Union



European Union

# Invited countries

Brasil invited eight countries to take part in all the meetings and decisions carried out during its G20 presidency.



Angola



Egypt



United Arab Emirates



Spain



Nigeria



Norway



Portugal



Singapore

# Invited Organizations

The country chairing the G20 may invite different international organizations to participate in the group's discussions during its presidency. Brasil invited the following organizations:

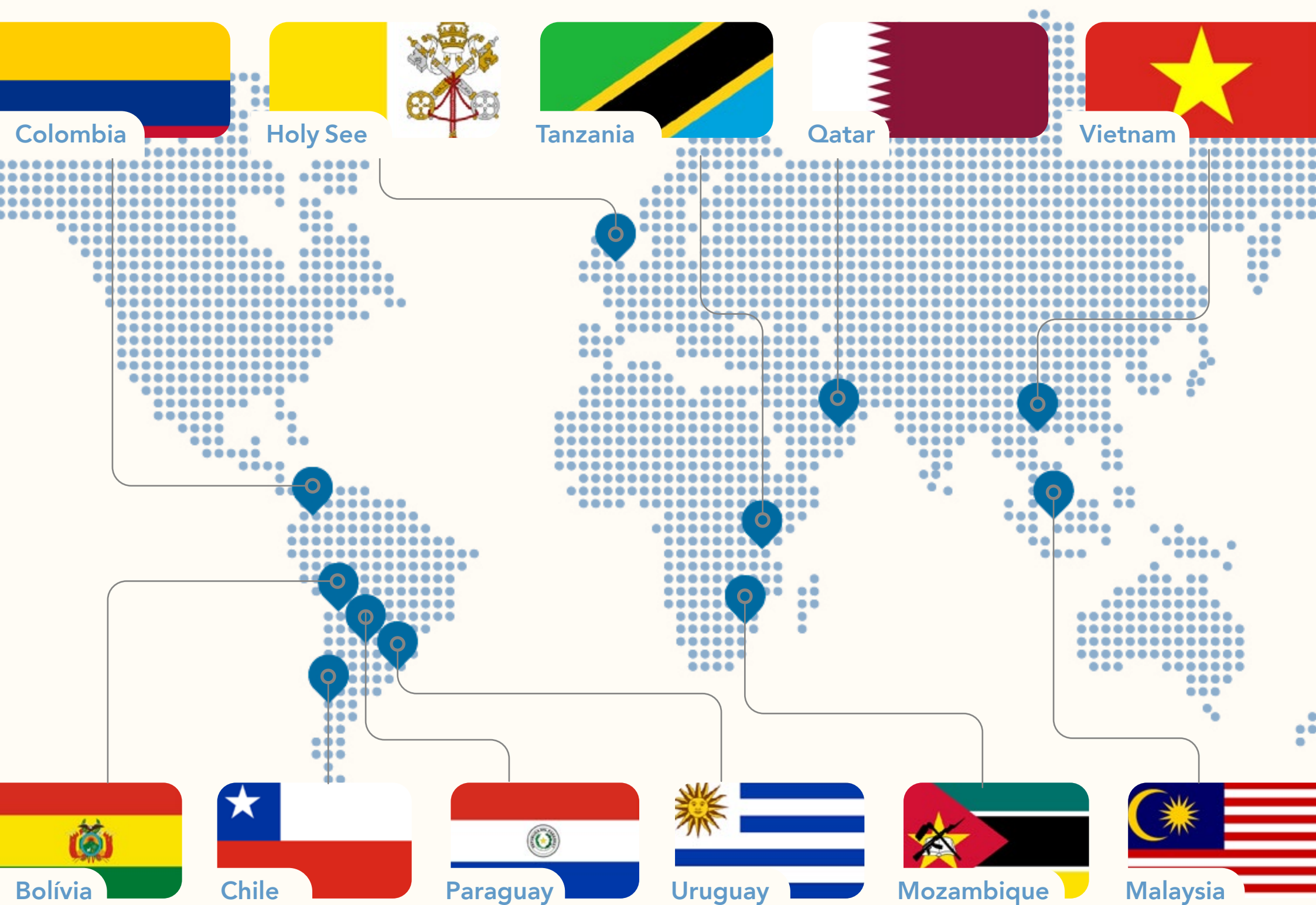
<b>IBRD</b> The International Bank	<b>CAF</b> Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>FAO</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>IMF</b> International Monetary Fund
<b>NDB</b> New Development Bank - BRICS	<b>ILO</b> International Labour Organization	<b>WTO</b> World Trade Organization)	<b>WHO</b> World Health Organization
<b>UN</b> United Nations	<b>Unctad</b> UN Trade and Development	<b>Unesco</b> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	<b>IDB</b> Inter-American Development Bank



# Countries invited

## for the Leaders Summit

Brasil's G20 presidency invited 11 other countries and 3 international organizations to attend the Summit





# How the G20 operates

The discussions at the G20 revolve around permanent thematic working groups, task forces, and initiatives proposed by the country chairing the forum. During its annual presidency, the chairing country is supported by the Troika, a structure comprising the previous, current, and incoming president of the forum. During Brasil's presidency, the troika was formed by India (2023 presidency), Brasil (2024), and South Africa (2025).

The country chairing the G20 coordinates the group's agenda, maintaining permanent contact with the other members in order to respond to global issues. The other members of the troika provide support to the presiding country to ensure the continuity of policies and agendas.

Each presidency starts on December 1 and ends on November 30. Of the 19 member countries, 17 have already held the presidency: USA, UK, Canada, South Korea, France, Mexico, Russia, Australia, Turkey, China, Germany, Argentina, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Indonesia and India. **Brasil is the 18th country to chair the G20.**  
**The next troika will be formed by:**



Brasil **2024**



South Africa **2025**



United States **2026**







# G20 Tracks

The G20 works differently from traditional international organizations and is organized into two parallel tracks, which, under Brasil's presidency, worked together for the first time throughout the presidency: the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track.



**The Sherpa Track** is led by emissaries of the G20 leaders, that supervise the negotiations, discuss the political and diplomatic aspects of the Summit's agenda, and coordinate most of the activities. The Brazilian Sherpa is Ambassador Mauricio Lyrio, Secretary for Economic and Financial Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



**The Finance Track** addresses strategic macroeconomic matters and is led by the Ministers of Finance and Presidents of the Central Banks of the member countries. The coordinator of the Finance Track is Ambassador Tatiana Rosito, Secretary for International Affairs at the Ministry of Finance.

In both tracks, there are thematic working groups that meet regularly, formed by representatives of the governments of the member countries, invited countries, and international organizations.





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# Sherpa Track

The Sherpa Track comprises fifteen working groups:



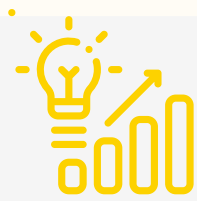
AGRICULTURE



ANTI-CORRUPTION



CULTURE



DEVELOPMENT



EMPLOYMENT  
DIGITAL ECONOMY



DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION



EDUCATION



EMPLOYMENT



ENERGY  
TRANSITIONS



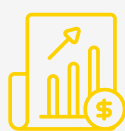
ENVIRONMENT AND  
CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY



HEALTH



TOURISM



TRADE AND  
INVESTMENT



WOMEN'S  
EMPOWERMENT



RESEARCH AND  
INNOVATION





# Finance Track

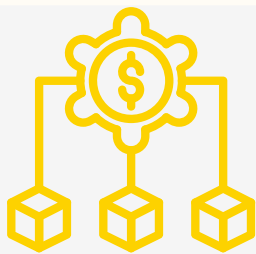
The Finance Track comprises seven technical groups:



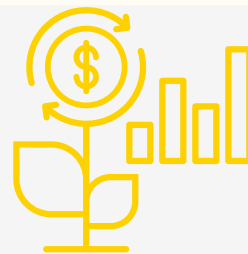
**FRAMEWORK**



**INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL  
ARCHITECTURE**



**INFRASTRUCTURE**



**SUSTAINABLE FINANCE**



**INTERNATIONAL TAXATION**



**FINANCIAL INCLUSION**



**FINANCIAL SECTOR ISSUES**



# G20 Task Forces

**T**he Task Forces are created by the country chairing the G20 in order to promote strategic discussions and identify priority issues on the global agenda. Under Brasil's presidency, three task forces and the Bioeconomy Initiative were established. All are linked to both the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track.

Gettyimages



## **MOBILIZATION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE**

The Task Force was involved in a range of discussions in different working groups dedicated to this area, with the goal of restoring confidence in the international capacity to respond to the urgent climate issues affecting the planet.



## **GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY**

The initiative establishes the creation of the Global Alliance to raise funds and share knowledge for the implementation of public policies and social technologies proven to be effective in fighting hunger and poverty in the world.



## **FINANCE AND HEALTH**

Created in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic to strengthen global cooperation on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response, the Task Force facilitated the creation of the Pandemic Fund in 2022, dedicated to enhancing the response capacity of low- and middle-income countries.



## **BIOECONOMY INITIATIVE**

The initiative's objective was to build a common agreement on high-level principles on the subject, which consists of an economic system that uses renewable biological resources to produce goods, services, and energy in a sustainable, just, and efficient manner.





# Global Alliance:

the world takes action to eradicate hunger

An initiative of Brasil's G20 presidency, the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty originated from one of the task forces created during the country's presidency. The idea of creating the Alliance was presented by President Lula at the 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi, India, and it is now a reality that has been embraced by different countries, as well as international and multilateral organizations.

Operating under an autonomous structure, the initiative establishes a practical mechanism to mobilize financial resources and technical expertise for the global implementation and expansion of public policies and programs developed by different countries and institutions. The objective is to compile a set of successful policies to fight hunger and poverty to be supported by the Alliance.







# Global Governance:

a necessary and urgent reform

**A**t a historic meeting held in September at the United Nations (UN) in New York, G20 member and non-member countries adopted a consensus document with measures for global governance reform, one of the priorities of Brasil's presidency of the forum.

The document includes the countries' commitment to changes in the UN Security Council, in the World Trade Organization (WTO), and in the loan quotas of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in addition to supporting further debate on the external debt of developing countries and mechanisms for taxing large fortunes.

The motivation for the reform is the recognition that the institutions created in the 1940s need to increase their representivity and update their governance practices and structure to provide solutions to current political, social, and economic challenges.





## Fair taxation:

raising taxes for billionaires

Under Brazil's G20 presidency, the global discussion on progressive taxation gained momentum, paving the way towards measures for billionaires paying taxes in proportion to their income.

With the consensus approval of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on International Tax Cooperation by the Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Presidents of the G20 member countries, issues such as tax transparency and the taxation of the super-rich have gained new momentum on the global agenda.

The promotion of tax justice is considered by international experts and academics to be fundamental to fighting global economic and social inequalities, enabling resources that could finance actions to tackle climate change and poverty, for example.





# Tackling climate change:

the world can no longer wait

**A**s one of its priorities, Brasil's G20 presidency emphasized the urgency of climate change and its serious consequences for all the peoples of the world.

The unprecedented ministerial declaration approved during the work of the Task Force for the Global Mobilization against Climate Change reinforced the G20 members' commitment to the Paris Agreement for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and keeping a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The ministerial declaration approved in Washington, USA, in October 2024 also renewed the pact to make efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Among the environmental commitments adopted under Brasil's G20 presidency are: increasing the use of renewable energy sources, a just energy transition in order to end the use of fossil fuels, actions to adapt to climate change, raising sources of funding to support processes in less developed and developing countries, and promoting the circular economy.



# Side Events

In addition to the official meetings, the working groups hold side events that present discussions and expand the perspectives on the topics debated throughout the year.

During Brasil's G20 presidency, approximately 40 side events were held on various topics and from different perspectives, including business forums, technical workshops, academic conferences, and presentations of studies and research.



Audiovisual G20



# Ministerial Declarations and Leaders' Declaration

The Ministerial Declarations are the result of the discussions held at a technical level throughout the year by the G20 Working Groups and Task Forces.

The basis for the commitments included in the ministerial declarations are the priorities listed in the **Issue Notes**, guidelines presented by all groups at the beginning of the activities.

Following negotiations and adjustments, the agreements and consensus may be formalized in Ministerial Declarations, which consolidate the commitments and actions of the member countries in each area.

All the declarations approved during Brasil's G20 presidency are available in English (the forum's official language) on the **G20 Brasil website**.

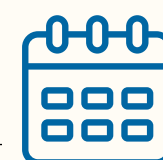




# Official Calendar of G20 Meetings

**The Official Calendar of G20 Meetings** during Brasil's presidency consisted of more than 130 events, including in-person and virtual conferences, as well as technical and ministerial meetings. The meetings were held in **15 host cities** across the five regions of Brasil.

The schedule also included eight meetings in cities outside Brasil: Atlanta, Washington, and New York (USA); Geneva (Switzerland); Paris (France); and Brussels (Belgium). These meetings were included in thematic global events where ministers or delegates of working groups would be present.



ACCESS THE  
CALENDAR  
OF ACTIVITIES  
HERE

## Reuniões do G20 Brasil

### NORTE

Manaus (AM)  
Belém (PA)

### NORDESTE

São Luís (MA)  
Teresina (PI)  
Fortaleza (CE)  
Maceió (AL)  
Salvador (BA)  
Natal (RN)  
Recife (PE)

### SUDESTE

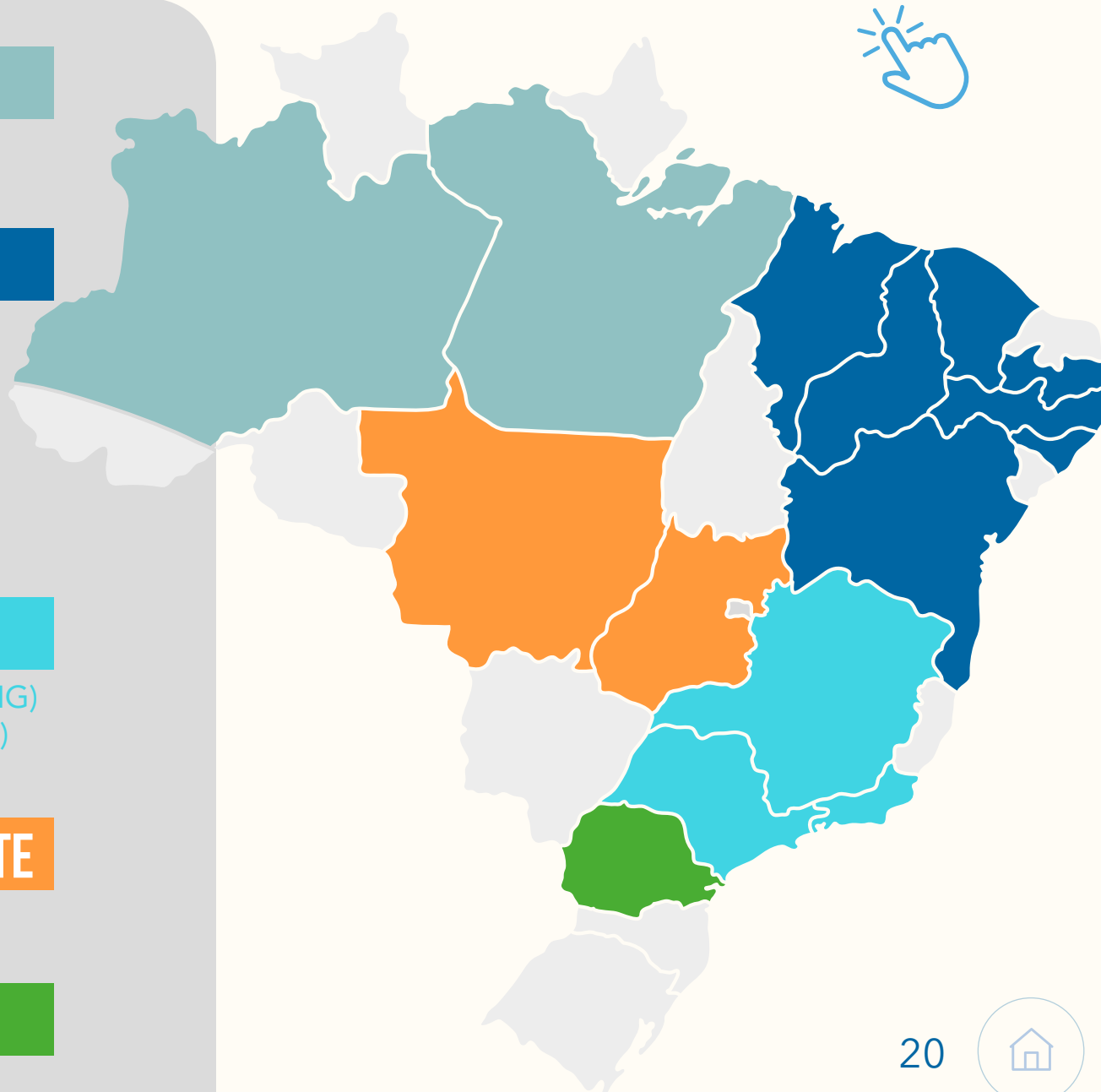
Belo Horizonte (MG)  
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)  
São Paulo (SP)

### CENTRO-OESTE

Cuiabá (MT)  
Brasília (DF)

### SUL

Foz do Iguaçu (PR)





# Host-Cities

During Brasil's presidency, the meetings of the official G20 calendar took place in different host cities across all regions of the country, with the purpose of decentralizing the holding of international events and promoting the diversity of Brasil's cultures, biomes, and languages during the G20.



**Belém (PA)**



**Belo Horizonte (MG)**



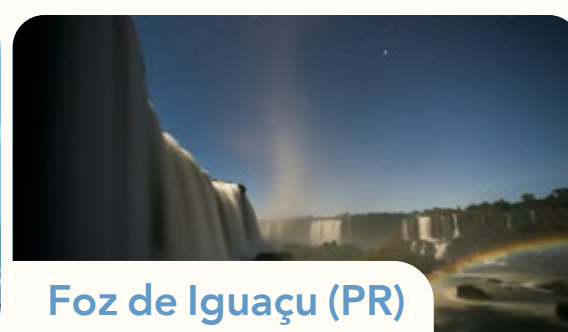
**Brasília (DF)**



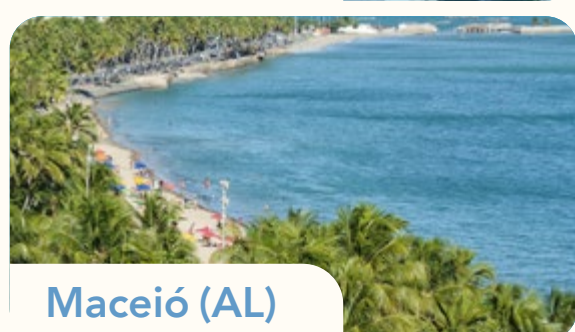
**Cuiabá (MT)**



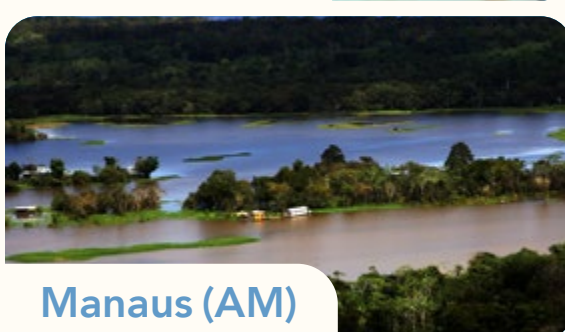
**Fortaleza (CE)**



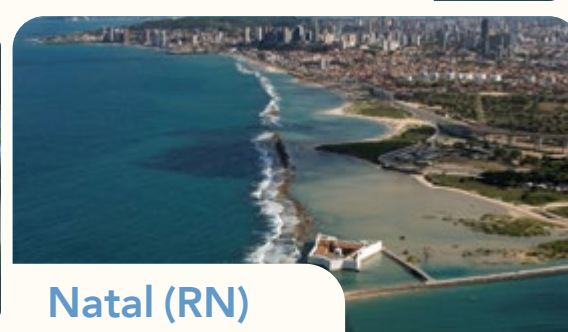
**Foz de Iguaçu (PR)**



**Maceió (AL)**



**Manaus (AM)**



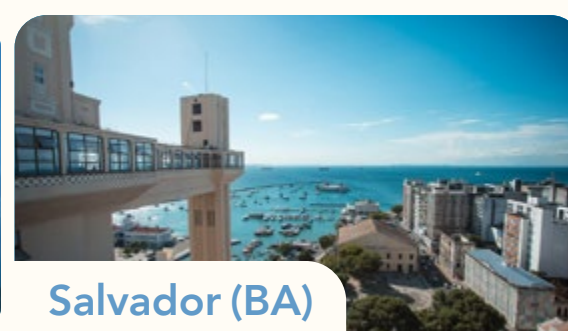
**Natal (RN)**



**Recife (PE)**



**Rio de Janeiro (RJ)**



**Salvador (BA)**



**São Luís (MA)**



**São Paulo (SP)**



**Teresina (PI)**



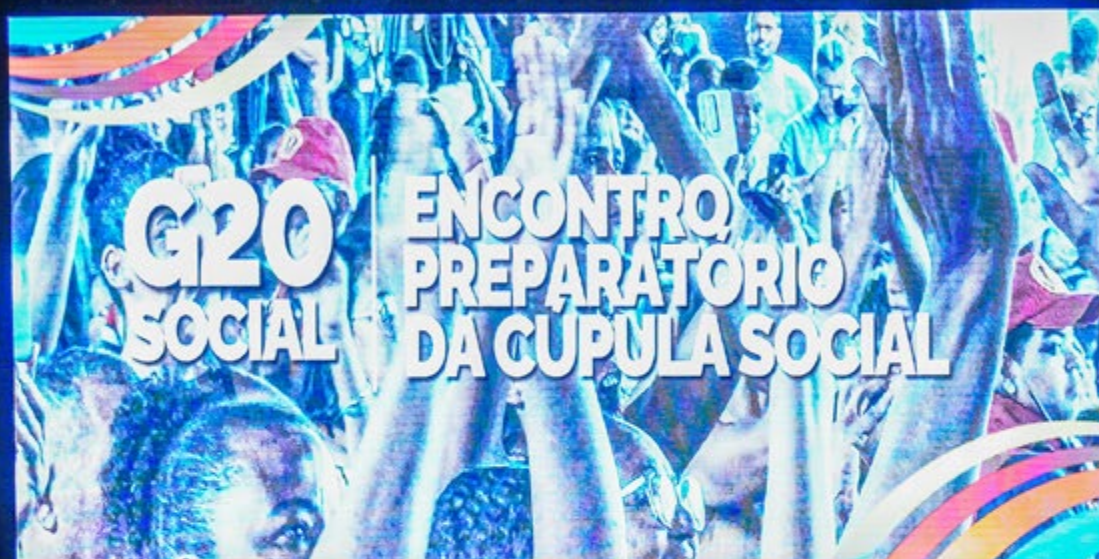


# G20 Social

Among the innovations presented by Brasil's presidency is the G20 Social, a broad space for civil society's participation and contribution in the discussions and development of policies related to the Summit. In addition to the 13 Engagement Groups, Brasil's presidency included different voices and manifestations from social movements and civil society organizations.

The Social Summit is the culmination of this initiative and will take place between November 14 and 16 in Rio de Janeiro, on the eve of the G20 Summit, bringing together all the proposals debated by civil society from the G20 member countries.

Audiovisual G20





# Engagement Groups



The Engagement Groups have historically been part of the discussions parallel to the official G20 meetings, providing spaces for non-governmental participants to contribute to the policy-making process and present different perspectives on topics shared by the working groups.

For the first time in the history of the G20, during Brasil's presidency, the engagement groups officially submitted their final documents directly to the coordinators of the Sherpa and Finance Track at meetings specifically for this purpose, allowing enough time for them to be considered in the G20 leaders' declaration.





# History of the G20

The G20 was founded in 1999 as a forum for finance ministers following a series of international economic crises: the 1994 Mexican peso crisis, the 1997 Asian financial crisis (which particularly affected Thailand, Indonesia, and South Korea), and the 1998 Russian financial crisis.

In November 2008, at the height of the crisis caused by the Bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, the first G20 summit of heads of state and government was held in Washington (United States) - until then, the group had been organized at a ministerial level. In the following two years, the summits were held every six months: in London (United Kingdom) and Pittsburgh (United States) in 2009, and in Toronto (Canada) and Seoul (South Korea) in 2010. Since the 2011 summit in Paris, the event has been held annually in a city designated by the country holding the presidency.

Initially, the G20 focused primarily on broad macroeconomic issues and then expanded its agenda to other pressing issues, such as Sustainable Development, Health, Agriculture, Climate Change, Energy Transition, Anti-Corruption, among others.



# G20 member countries' figures

Country	GDP (billions of US\$)*	Population (thousand)**	Territory (km²)***	Trade volume with Brasil****	Exports / Imports****
South Africa	399	61.060	1.221.037	2.623	37th/47th
Germany	4.308	84.316	357.114	19.077	11th/4th
Saudi Arabia	1.062	36.168	2.149.960	8.221	29th/9th
Argentina	641	46.300	2.780.400	28.444	3rd/3rd
Australia	1.707	26.141	7.692.024	3.400	54th/22nd
Brasil	2.081	203.062	8.515.767		
Canada	2.089	38.743	9.984.670	10.561	13th/12th
China	19.373	1.411.759	9.596.960	150.171	1st/1st
South Korea	1.721	51.844	100.210	11.668	12th/8th
USA	26.854	337.342	9.833.517	88.742	2nd/2nd
France	2.923	68.305	640.679	8.448	24th/13th
India	3.736	1.428.627	3.287.263	15.151	10th/5th
Indonesia	1.391	279.088	1.904.569	4.959	24th/31st
Italy	2.169	61.095	301.336	10.460	15th/7th
Japan	4.409	125.592	377.930	11.919	9th/10th
Mexico	1.663	131.541	1.964.375	12.334	8th/11th
United Kingdom	3.159	68.492	242.495	6.454	20th/20th
Russia	2.062	145.807	17.098.242	9.812	33rd/6th
Turkey	1.029	85.551	783.562	4.884	21st/37th
African Union	2.988	1.393.676	29.922.059	12.758	
European Union	17.818	446.828	4.233.262	95.156	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.783</b>	<b>6.256.561</b>	<b>110.467.265</b>	<b>474.634</b>	

Sources:  
 \*International Monetary Fund (IMF) projections for nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - 2022  
 \*\*United Nations (UN) projections - 2022  
 \*\*\*Figures from the United Nations Statistics Division (UN)  
 \*\*\*\*Figures from the COMEX Stats system of the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC) - 2022





