

CONCEPT NOTE



Short Note

The G20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising the world's largest economies. Their respective countries represent about 80% of GDP and 75% of global trade, as well as two-thirds of the planet's population. Emerging at the end of the 1990s as a space for economic consultation, over the decades it began to expand its scope of action, with the expansion of the topics addressed - among them, the environmental and climate agenda, and the new financial global architecture.

The 19th summit of the G20 in 2024 will be hosted by Brazil. This note briefly discusses the Civil 20 (C20) Engagement Group, the official dialogue space between the G20 governments and international civil society. For this occasion, after following the G20 process since 2010, being a member of the International Advisory Committee in Italy (2021), and a member of the Troika in India (2023), the Brazilian NGO [Gestos-Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero](#) was elected the C20 Sherpa, under the Presidency of the [Brazilian Association of NGOs - Abong](#).

1. About the G20 in Brazil

- ✓ The G20 was created in 1999 in response to the successive financial crises that some economic players were going through, especially in Asia, at the end of the 1990s. Since then, it has played a crucial role in shaping global finance and the economy. The G20 has grown in importance in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, which originated in the United States and had a profound impact on the global economy, with the Summit for heads of state and governments becoming a strategic space for coordinating responses and finding collective solutions.
- ✓ The G20 was created by the finance ministers and heads of [central banks](#) of the [world's 20 largest economies](#). Its founding members are South Africa, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, South Korea, the United States, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Russia, Turkey and the European Union. In 2023, during India's presidency, the group expanded to 21 members, with the inclusion of the African Union, as well as Spain as a permanent guest.
- ✓ Other countries may be invited by the host country of each Summit, an event that is the apex of the various meetings held throughout the year between these senior officials and the official Engagement Groups (EGs), that bring together civil society, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, young people, workers, business sector, and

researchers from the G20, with the role of providing recommendations to the government leaders in the process of formulating the policies that are to be announced during the annual Summit.

- ✓ Under the slogan of Building a Fair World and a Sustainable Planet, the 2024 G20 will be held in Brazil, with the process once again divided into three discussion axes or tracks: Sherpa Track, Finance Track and Engagement Groups. While the first two are coordinated by the host country, the Engagement Groups have a distinct coordination mechanism. Each of them is organized into sub-groups (thematic or population-based), known as Working Groups (WG) or Task Forces (FT).

- ✓ In general, the G20 process encompasses a series of preparatory meetings in each of the tracks, followed by the final negotiating meetings, held at the Ministerial level, i.e. in the presence of high-level authorities and Ministers. The events have generally been complemented by seminars and workshops.

- ✓ The moment of greatest international visibility is that of the final session, known as the "Summit", where the priorities are officially established and the G20 Leaders' Declaration (negotiated during the process of the meetings) is adopted.

- ✓ The Brazilian government has already announced its priorities for the presidency, which begins on December 1st, 2023 and ends on November 30th, 2024. These priorities will be:
 - Social inclusion and the fight against hunger – focusing on Combating Inequalities and the Global Alliance Against Hunger task force
 - Energy transition and sustainable development in its three aspects (social, economic and environmental) – includes task forces on Ecological Transformation and Energy Transition;
 - Reform of global governance institutions – through making them more democratic and representative and in the UN Security Council.

Furthermore, the Brazilian government has established the Integration with Civil Society and the Liaison between the Sherpa and Finance tracks as priority points, guaranteeing that there will be a reinforcement and integration of the Engagement Groups and the holding of an event (still without details) with civil society entitled G20 Social around the time of the G20 Summit, already scheduled to take place on November 18th and 19th, 2024, in Rio de Janeiro.

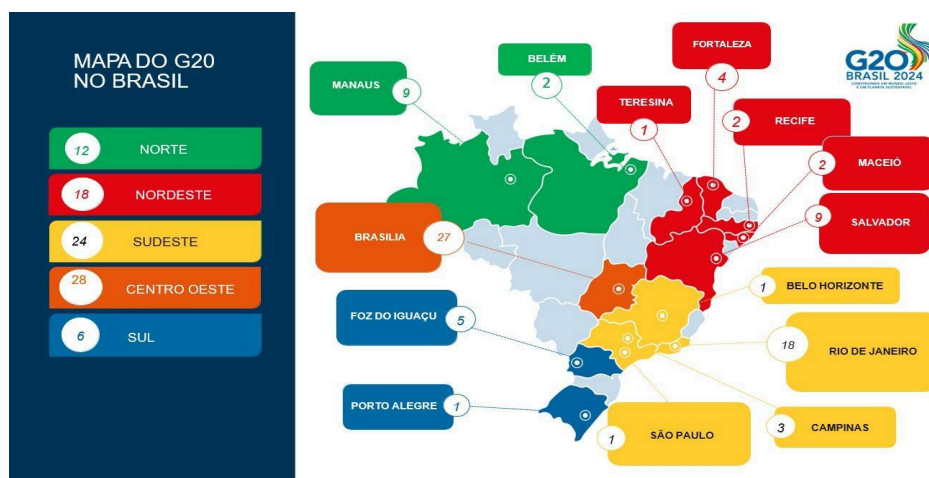
As of the moment this Concept Note was drawn up in October 2023, we had the following information on the Working Groups under the Brazilian presidency:

G20-Brazil Working Groups

- 1) Agriculture Working Group;
- 2) Anti-Corruption Working Group;
- 3) Culture Working Group;
- 4) Digital Economy Working Group;
- 5) Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group;
- 6) Development Working Group;
- 7) Education Working Group;
- 8) Employment Working Group;
- 9) Sustainability and Climate Working Group;
- 10) Energy Transitions Working Group;
- 11) Health Working Group;
- 12) Trade and Investment Working Group;
- 13) Tourism Working Group;
- 14) Science and Technology Working Group;
- 15) Women's Empowerment Working Group.

Ministerial Meetings: Finance and Central Banks (CB), Research and Innovation, Energy Transition, Climate and Environment, Agriculture, Anti-Corruption, Health and Finance, Trade and Investment, Finance and CB, Culture, Education and Employment.

According to government information, the Map of G20 Meetings in Brazil would consist of 88 highlights, in all regions of the country, as presented below, in addition to meetings with Engagement Groups.



2. Civil 20 (C20)- General Overview & Principles

The Civil 20 (C20) became an Official Engagement Group of the G20 in 2013¹. Since then, the C20 has grown stronger every year, ensuring that world leaders listen to the recommendations and demands of the organized civil society, looking to protect the environment and promote social and economic development, human rights and the principle of leaving no one behind. As part of the G20 process, the C20 play multiple roles, including but not limited to, providing expertise and holding governments accountable to their commitments, seeking positive outcomes for society as a whole and pushing for an effective financial means and allocation of resources to achieve those outcomes.

The C20 can also provide balance, considering that one of the evidence-based greatest weaknesses of the G20 has been to grant civil society the same level of access it provides to business interests. In a context in which people worldwide believe governments are too close to business or only act in their own interests, it is vital to involve civil society to ensure that government decisions reflect the interests of citizens and are worthy of people's trust.

Undoubtedly the C20 is a major contributor to the G20 process given that, besides acting as a guardian, civil society is the home of innovators and experts on technology, sustainable development, gender equality, climate emergency, health, education and in all G20-related themes, being able and always ready to provide cutting-edge solutions, innovative ideas to G20 governments on the key issues of our time.

Taking this into account, more than 800 civil society representatives from all over the world gathered in Tokyo from April 21st to April 23rd, 2019, with the overall goal of preserving and improving the context in which the C20 carries out its activities, endorsing the **C20 Principles**¹. These principles provide a general framework for all subsequent engagement by the C20 to ensure the sustainability and increasing impact of our collective work.

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- 1) **Global character:** The C20 is the global space for civil society organizations from all over the world - from international NGOs to grassroots local groups - aiming to influence the G20. Any local, regional or international organization (whether from G20 or non-G20 countries) is welcome to participate in the C20. A regional balance should always be ensured.
 - 2) **Transparency:** All preliminary and working drafts of C20 pronouncements or decisions should be circulated widely among participating organizations and opened to comment, and all final documents should be made widely available and accessible. Information regarding C20 leadership, structure, procedures, and outputs should always be timely, relevant, up-to-date and accurate.

All C20 outputs must be developed through a transparent, inclusive and participatory process, to provide participating CSOs the opportunity to collaborate in drafting policy recommendations, including the

¹ https://civil20.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/C20-Principles_final1.pdf

cover statement of the C20 Policy Pack. Once approved, further editing or review of the content of any document prepared by the C20 Working Groups and/or the C20 Steering Committee (SC) and International Advisory Committee (IAC) will not be allowed. Approved documents can only be lightly edited for language clarity and design purposes.

To ensure that all potential participants know how the C20 works, this **C20 Principles** document should be permanently featured on the C20 official website.

- 3) **Independence:** While welcoming input and open debate, ultimate decision-making and sign-off prerogatives on C20 positions belong to C20 member organizations. The C20 is the exclusive domain of civil society, mandated to carry out its work and develop its policy recommendations autonomously, that is, free from undue influence by any non-civil society actors.
- 4) **Collaboration:** To address issues of common interest, the C20 is encouraged to cooperate with other engagement groups (such as the L20, T20, B20, W20, Y20 etc.) looking to enhance the impact of the C20's work. Such cooperation must be based on balanced power relations, adequate consultation among C20 members and thorough discussions among all C20 structures.
- 5) **Human Rights, Gender Equality and women's empowerment.** The C20 opposes to existing inequalities, forms of discrimination and all human rights violations. Gender equality is a fundamental human right, it is essential for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the past years, the C20 has emphasized the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity and the protection and promotion of their rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, as well as their sexual orientation and gender identity. It has highlighted that the G20 decisions should be guided by and contribute to the gender-transformative approach, based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, and the other human rights conventions, and the UN OHCHR's Guidance Tool on Descent-based Discrimination.

- 6) **Inclusiveness:** The C20 is a space for meaningful exchange and cross-country collaboration, which does not tolerate any form of discrimination, including those based on geographic location, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, caste, language, age, ability, legal status (e.g., migrant, refugee and statelessness), ideology, religion or political belief.

The C20 will use innovative, cost-efficient, and practical approaches, including the use of ICTs (e.g., webcasting, videoconferencing, and other online tools) in order to foster greater and more diverse participation of civil society actors, particularly from the global south and marginalized groups.

Besides, since 2015, the C20 has aligned with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's motto "Leave No One Behind (LNOB)" which emphasizes that development must be inclusive and equitable and that no one should be left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development. The C20 recognizes that all individuals have the right to participate in and benefit from development as articulated in the 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development and the 1992 UN Rio Conference on Environment and Development. It emphasizes the need for development efforts to be guided by the principles of universality, non-discrimination, and accountability.

- 7) **Continuity:** Although the overall themes and priorities of the C20 may vary from year to year, all C20 processes should be guided by the aim of reflecting the perspective and experience of civil society across a diverse range of topics, including those which civil society wants the G20 to address but are not currently on the G20 agenda. For that to happen, **each C20 process should always build on its predecessors and ensure that the voices and experiences from different parts of the world are considered.** The C20 structure outlined in section B is viewed as essential for maintaining this continuity.

To ensure continuity, the current C20 Chair will transfer the domain of the C20 website (www.civil-20.org) and social media to the following C20 chair as the G20 Presidency is transferred. **Each new chair will ensure that previous years' C20 online content remains available.**

- 8) **Predictability:** To contribute to the transparency of the C20, it is crucial to have clear schedules and processes in place that outline a step-by-step approach for every deliverable/product that will be produced for publication on behalf of the C20. These processes must be communicated in advance, as early as possible, with clear deadlines for each milestone of that process. Ideally those processes will include drafting, review, and interaction stages (conference calls, or in-person meetings)

3. Civil 20 (C20)- Governance Structure

In Brazil the C20 will follow the guidance offered from previous C20 processes. Our governance and working structure are described below:

- **C20 Troika:** The troika structure allows for dialogue and coordination between the leading civil society organizations from the current, previous and following G20/C20 host countries. In the case of the C20-Brazil it is composed of organizations from India (Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham), Brazil (Gestos and Abong) and South Africa (EJN of FOCCISA)

- **C20 Chair and Co-Chairs:** Responsibles for facilitating the C20 process. In Brazil represented by Abong - The Brazilian Association of NGOs and Gestos - HIV, Communication and Gender. Representing Abong, the Chair is Henrique Frota (henriquebfrota@polis.org.br). The Co-Chairs are Juliana Cesar (juliana.cesar@gestos.org) from Gestos, and Juliane Cintra (juliane.cintra@acaoeducativa.org.br) from Ação Educativa.
- **C20 Sherpa:** The Sherpa, chosen each year by the Chair and Co-Chair is the main point of contact with external stakeholders (G20 representatives, international organizations, media, and other G20 engagement groups). The C20 Sherpa is also responsible for ensuring a fluent and effective dialogue among C20 Working Group Chairs, mainstreaming relevant areas of work and developing the C20 schedule, for approval by the SC and the IAC. In Brazil, the Sherpa is Alessandra Nilo (Alessandranilo.gestos@gmail.com) and the Sous sherpa is Pedro P. Bocca (pedro.bocca@abong.org.br)
- **C20 Secretariat:** Responsible for the administrative, financial and logistical coordination tasks. In Brazil, it will work under the coordination of the Chair.
- **International Advisory Committee (IAC):** Composed of international CSOs with experience working within the G20, the IAC's main roles are to advise the Steering Committee (see below) on strategic decision-making and contribute to disseminating C20 recommendations among key stakeholders. In consultation with the SC, the IAC is responsible for developing a clear advocacy strategy and plan.
- **C20 Steering Committee (SC):** It is the executive body responsible for ensuring that the C20 is an open and diverse space that facilitates a broad range of civil society views of the G20. It leads the production of recommendations, ensures the C20 Working Groups meet regularly among themselves and with government representatives and helps coordinate the agendas for in-person C20 meetings. SC decisions are reached priority by consensus and, when not possible by a simple majority voting system. The composition must be both regional and gender-balanced, ensuring that local and international organizations are represented. The SC works alongside and is advised by the International Advisory Committee.

The SC and the IAC are composed of CSOs with expertise in various areas of C20 engagement, invited by the Chair and Co-Chair based on two major criteria: experience of working at C20/G20 level, and geographic and thematic representation. It must consider regional and gender balance, with attention given to the representation of marginalized and underrepresented groups.

To ensure continuity in the IAC and SC, at least two members in each body should stay on from the previous cycle. At the same time, the principle of rotation should be applied to both the SC and IAC, with members serving beyond three² consecutive years only in exceptional circumstances. Communication must be fluid between

² Three years is chosen for consistency with the standard period of troika membership.

Co-chairs, SC and IAC for decision-making on strategic and key issues.

Working Groups (WG): These are thematic spaces where CSOs from all over the world meet in person and/or online, to discuss and produce policy papers aimed at providing concrete recommendations and policy proposals targeting the G20. Each WG is coordinated by two organizations – one international and one national - with relevant experience and/or expertise on the subjects debated within the working group. Their duties include moderating the discussions of WG, drafting policy papers, presenting the recommendations of the group that they coordinate at G20 meetings and reporting on their activities to the C20 Sherpa.

The Working Groups approved by the International Advisory Committee for the C20 Brazil 2024 are:

WG1. Fair, Inclusive and Anti-Racist Economies

WG2. Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty

WG3. Environment, Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition

WG4. Sustainable and Resilient Communities and Disaster Risk Reduction

WG5. Integrated Health for All

WG6. Education and Culture

WG7. Digitalization and Technology

WG8. Women's Rights and Gender Equality

WG9. Philanthropy for Sustainable Development

WG10. SDG 16 Democratic Governance, Civic Space, Anti-Corruption and Access to Justice

Gender equality, anti-racism, human rights, LGBTQIAPN+ rights, and disabilities are **transversal themes** and **must** be considered in all Working Groups, from their governance to their recommendations.

An additional concept note for the Working Groups will be released, detailing sub-themes and connections with the Sherpa and Finance Tracks.

4. Civil 20 – Content Deliverables

Throughout the process, several political position papers are released by the C20. These are:

- **WG Papers** - Documents drafted by WG Coordinators or Sherpas upon attending an official G20 meeting (such as a C20 speech at a meeting). They can also be WG documents on a G20 thematic stage (for example, a specific ministerial meeting).
- **C20 Statements** - Documents on specific issues approved by the SC (e.g. statements on TRIPS, the situation in Afghanistan, the war in Ukraine), as well as speeches given at meetings or events where Sherpas or members of the International Council are invited.
- **Joint Statements** - Documents on specific issues, approved by the IAC and signed jointly with other Engagement Groups (L20, B20, W20, Y20, T20 etc.)
- The **C20 Policy Pack** is the most important document of the year, compiled from the positions drawn up by each WG. Co-facilitators and Sherpas produce the final version by adapting and balancing each theme, thus elaborating a document divided into three parts: a political introduction and the main G20 issues, the context of threats to rights and democracy; and a second part bringing together the technical aspects with contributions from each of the C20 WGs.
- **C20 Final Declaration** - The Final document, the synthesis that will be widely socialized and influence the G20 Summit. It is finalized by the Sherpas and approved by the IAC and SC.

5. C20 General Concerns, Approach and G20 Main Tracks

As a key Engagement Group, all these years, the Civil Society Organizations, through the C20, have worked tirelessly to ensure that the G20 moves towards a rights-based approach, which has not yet been prioritized by the group. It includes a strong call for a real alignment with Global agreements to ensure policy coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Paris Climate Agreement, and Doha Program of Action for the LDCs (March 2023) among others.

Besides it is a matter of concern for C20 that many of G20's policy recommendations agreed have not been implemented, and, so far, there is no formal accountability mechanism to track G20 members' compliance with their own decisions. It is an issue that requires civil society to have greater capacity to monitor and pay attention to the

decisions made by the leaders of their countries. In this regard, it is possible to affirm, based on data and evidence, that the G20's approach has failed to adequately address social and environmental challenges, leading to policy gaps in sustainable finance and financial inclusion.

Furthermore, while the G20 has attempted to address financial sector reform, including reform of the international financial architecture, it has failed to effectively solve the systemic risks that have led to financial crises and the group has also failed to respond to economic, social and environmental issues or help prevent and end wars – as we can see with Russia's recent war against Ukraine and the seriousness of increased violence in the Middle East.

In this complex context, the C20 has advocated for the inclusion of a human rights-based approach and social and environmental impact assessments to ensure that G20 responses will consider the social and environmental dimensions alongside financial stability and economic growth to reduce income disparities and ensure a fair distribution of wealth, contributing for the achievement of the SDG's targets in general. In this regard, C20 has supported the call for enhanced representation of emerging and developing economies in international financial institutions and a democratic power balance with multilateral organizations.

Civil society has also expressed the need for a responsive Crisis Management mechanism to address emerging financial crises promptly based on cooperation with the United Nations and the establishment of a formal independent accountability mechanism to monitor and assess the implementation of G20 decisions on people's – particularly on the most marginalized groups and populations– economic and social rights, livelihoods, and the environment.

At this time of multiple crises, until now some essential economic and social challenges, including housing and food security, remained unaddressed by the official G20 agenda. In 2024, however, Brazil included food security among the Presidency's priorities.

For the C20 Brazil, financial themes (or the means of implementation) will be key. The **Economic and Financial Policy Pack** from C20 2024 must present a set of policy recommendations based on our analysis and reflection on the agendas of the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting (FMCGM) and its working groups and task forces on the agenda of the Finance Track. However, it is important to consider that G20 operates as a forum for discussion and cooperation, but, still, it is a matter of C20's concern that the suggested policies and recommendations lack legal binding and enforcement.

Regarding the topics covered, although at this point we are still to confirm if they will be exactly repeated in Brazil, the G20 financial track has been like this in previous years³.

(Financial) Framework Working Group – It was established at the 2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit as one of the

³ We thank to People's 20 for researching and organizing this information on the Financial Track.

Working Groups in the Finance Track and is a platform to address global economic governance and policy coordination. It has addressed issues related to macroeconomic policies, financial stability, regulation and reform, trade and investment policies.

Working Group on **International Financial Architecture (IFA)** – It has been an important part of the G20 agenda since its inception, and it was established at the 2008 G20 Summit in Washington to address international cooperation among G20 countries in four pillars - financial regulation, supervision, international cooperation, market infrastructure and financial inclusion.

The Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) working group was launched in 2012 at the G20 Mexico, it is a platform to promote access to financial services for underserved and vulnerable populations. It addresses issues related to access to basic financial services such as banking, savings, credit and insurance for individuals and businesses in low-income and marginalised communities.

Sustainable Finance Working Group – It was established in 2015 at the G20 Hangzhou Summit as a policy platform to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into the global financial system. The Working Group is currently focused on mechanisms to mobilize timely and adequate resources for climate finance, enabling finance for the SDGs, and building the capacity of the financing ecosystem for sustainable development.

Financial Sector Issues Working Group. Established in 2008, the G20 Financial Sector Issues is an important agenda item in the G20's efforts to promote financial stability, resilience, and cooperation, which are critical components of the global financial system. It has addressed issues related to capital and liquidity requirements, risk management and stress testing to ensure the soundness of banks and their ability to withstand economic shocks.

The G20 Working Group on International Taxation – It was established in 2015 at the G20 Antalya Summit and is a policy platform to address global tax issues and promote international tax cooperation. It has addressed a range of issues including tax avoidance, tax evasion and base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) by multinational enterprises.

The G20 Infrastructure Working Group (IWG). It was established in 2016 at the G20 Hangzhou Summit and is a component of the G20's efforts to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth through infrastructure development. It has addressed a range of issues including infrastructure investment, quality infrastructure, project preparation and financing, infrastructure connectivity, and green infrastructure.

Joint G20 Finance and Health Task Force. It is a key collaborative initiative established in response to the unprecedented global health and economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It was launched at the G20 virtual Summit 2020 (Saudi Arabia) during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak to urgently address the need for coordinated action to address the interrelated health and financial challenges. It specifically addressed the two pillars: mitigating the impact of the pandemic on public health, and fiscal and monetary policies to support economies during the crisis and promote a sustainable recovery.

G20 Sherpa Tracks

Agriculture Working Group: It was established in 2011 during the French G20 Presidency. It focuses on issues related to food security, agricultural productivity, and sustainable agricultural practices. It aims to promote policies that enhance agricultural development, improve access to food, and address challenges faced by farmers and rural communities.

Anti-corruption Working Group: It was established in 2010 during the Canadian G20 Presidency aiming to combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability in both public and private sectors. It seeks to strengthen legal frameworks, improve asset recovery measures, and foster international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

Culture Working Group: The Culture Working Group was established in 2016 during the Chinese G20 Presidency to promote cultural exchanges and cooperation and to enhance mutual understanding and cultural diversity among G20 countries. It promotes policies that support cultural heritage preservation, creative industries, and cultural tourism.

Digital Economy Working Group: It was established in 2017 during the German G20 Presidency to address issues related to the digital transformation of economies, including digital infrastructure, digital trade, data governance, and digital skills development, aiming to harness the potential of the digital economy for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group: It was established in 2017 during the German G20 Presidency and focuses on disaster preparedness, response, and recovery measures to build resilience against natural and man-made disasters and aims to enhance cooperation in disaster management.

Development Working Group: It was established in 2010 during the South Korean G20 Presidency. It aims to address issues related to development cooperation, poverty reduction, and inclusive growth. It promotes policies that support sustainable development, improve infrastructure, and enhance the capacity of developing countries.

Education Working Group: It was established in 2020 during the Saudi Arabian G20 Presidency. It focuses on issues related to education systems, skills development, and access to quality education. It aims to promote policies that enhance education opportunities and outcomes for all, including marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Employment Working Group: It was established in 2010 during the Canadian G20 Presidency. It addresses issues related to employment creation, decent work, and labor market policies. It aims to promote policies that foster job growth, support workers' rights, and address challenges in the labor market.

Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group: It was established in 2017 during the German G20 Presidency. It focuses on issues related to climate change, environmental protection, and sustainable development. It aims to promote policies that mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, and advance sustainable practices.

Energy Transitions Working Group: It was established in 2017 during the German G20 Presidency. It addresses issues related to energy security, access to clean energy, and energy transitions. It aims to promote policies that facilitate the shift to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources.

Health Working Group: It was established in 2017 during the German G20 Presidency and focuses on global health issues, including pandemic preparedness, healthcare systems, and access to essential health services, aiming to promote policies that strengthen health systems and enhance global health security.

Trade and Investment Working Group: It was established in 2010 during the Canadian G20 Presidency and aims to promote policies that foster open, inclusive, and rules-based trade and investment.

Tourism Working Group: It was established in 2020 during the Saudi Arabian G20 Presidency and focuses on issues related to sustainable tourism development, tourism recovery, and resilience.

6. Calendar C20 – Brazil

July 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C20 Handover from India to Brazil
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral meetings with governments, CSOs
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral meetings with governments, CSOs • Potential IAC members • Operational meetings
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral meetings with the Brazilian government, CSOs • Agreeing on Communication tools and channels • 24th - 1st C20 Informative meeting (for Brazilian OSC only) • 30th Meeting with the EG Rio de Janeiro • IAC meetings (2)
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th - Troika and IAC meetings • Bilateral with the Brazilian government • Definition of WG • 29th - 2nd Informative meeting (global)

December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Website • Appointment of WG co-facilitators
January 2024 Happy New Year, there we go ☺	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st virtual meeting of WG⁴ • Definition of the Steering Committee Composition • 1st Official C20 Dialogue C20-G20 (on Sustainable Development, Climate Emergency and Financing)⁵
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C20 Inception Meeting (Place TBD) • WG meetings • Bilateral meeting with G20 Members
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Official C20 Dialogue C20-G20 (on Gender and Financing) • WG meetings • IAC • SC meetings • Bilateral meeting with G20 Members
Abril	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WG meetings • IAC • SC meetings • Bilateral meeting with G20 Members
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Official C20 Dialogue C20-G20 (on Health and Financing) • WG meetings • IAC • SC meetings • Bilateral meeting with G20 Members
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WG meetings • IAC • SC meetings • Bilateral meeting with G20 Members
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Official C20 Dialogue C20-G20 (on Civic Spaces, Democracy and Financing) • WG meetings • IAC • SC meetings

⁴ The C20 Working Groups begin focusing on the recommendations that are to be built, taking into account the recommendations of previous years to build the C20 Policy Pack, the main political document produced by the C20 every year.

⁵ Public panels, with the participation of G20 representatives (usually G20 presidents or national delegates, or Sherpa from the Presidency), to have a dialogue with C20 representatives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy pack delivered to Brazilian Government
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAC • SC meetings • Participation on Ministerial and institutional G20 meetings
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAC • SC meetings • Participation on Ministerial and institutional G20 meetings
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAC • SC meetings • Participation on Ministerial and institutional G20 meetings
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handover Meeting • G20 Summit • CSO Summit and Handover to South Africa

Annex 1: Timeline of C20 (Civil 20)

Year	Country, City and Month	Civil Society Engagement
2008	US Washington (November)	<i>(to be described)</i>
2009	UK, London (April)	<i>(to be described)</i>
2009	US, Pittsburgh, (September)	<i>(to be described)</i>
2010	Canada, Toronto (June)	<i>(to be described)</i>
2010	South Korea, Seoul (November)	Civil G20 Dialogue with Sherpas, Songdo, Incheon during the Sherpa meeting in a form of public panel among about 10 CSOs representatives and 10 Sherpas (Oct.) coordinated by the then GCAP Korea.Civil Society access to G20 summit media center during the Summit in November in Seoul. Large joint CSO Demonstration in Seoul a day before the Summit
2011	France, Cannes (November)	Civil Society met with President of France ahead of the G20 Summit, organized by Co-ordination Sud. Civil Society accessed G20 summit media centre. Large joint CSO demonstration in Nice before Summit
2012	Mexico, Los Cabos (June)	CSO met in Mexico City, including dialogue with Sherpa; CSO access to G20 summit media centre. CSO meeting just before G20 Summit with Sherpa and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
2013	Russia, St Petersburg (September)	Formalization of Civil20 as a G20 outreach process. Civil 20 Summit held in Moscow with multinational participation, several preparatory meetings; large online consultation. Civil20 working group chairs attended a Sherpa meeting. Civil Society access to G20 summit media centre. C20 troika meeting with the President of Russia. C20 Recommendations to the G20: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2013-Civil20_Recommendations.pdf

2014	Australia, Brisbane (November)	<p>Civil 20 Summit held in Melbourne with some international participation, online consultation. Civil Society access to G20 summit media centre. C20 troika meeting with Prime Minister of Australia.</p> <p>C20 response to the G20 leaders communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2014-C20-response-to-leaders-statement-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>C20 Communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2014-C20-Final-Communique.pdf</p>
2015	Turkey, Antalya (November)	<p>Civil 20 Summit held in Istanbul with multinational participation, online consultation with over 90 countries. Plenary dialogue with two Deputy Prime Ministers and Sherpa. First Lady addressed Civil20. The C20 secured Civil Society access to the G20 summit media centre. CSO representatives invited to G20 leaders' reception hosted by Prime Minister of Turkey and facilitated to engage directly with all G20 leaders present. C20 organised joint statement on refugees with all other engagement groups that directly influenced Leaders' communiqué.</p> <p>C20 Communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2015-C20%20Turkey%20Communique_FINAL_16.09.15.pdf</p>
2016	China, Hangzhou (September)	<p>C20 Summit held, primarily with Chinese NGOs. No civil Society access to G20 summit media centre.</p> <p>C20 communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160706-c20.html</p>
2017	Germany, Hamburg, (July)	<p>Civil 20 Summit held in Hamburg with multinational participation, online consultation with many countries. Plenary dialogue with Chancellor Merkel. Civil Society access to G20 summit media centre.</p> <p>C20 recommendations to the G20: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2017-Germany-C20.pdf</p>

2018	Argentina, Buenos Aires (Nov.)	<p>Civil 20 Summit held in Buenos Aires in August with multinational participation. Plenary dialogue and thematic workshops with G20, International Organizations and Official Engagement Groups representatives. As part of the C20 process an online consultation process of which they participated more than 600 Civil Society Organizations from 45 countries was held. As a result of the process: 18 policy papers, 5 joint statements with the rest of the G20 Engagement Groups and 1 Policy Pack (which was handed over to the Argentinean President) were developed, 2 face to face meetings and 7 side events (2 of them at the IMF and WB Spring and Annual Meetings) were held. C20 got access to 11 G20 meetings and 40 places for the G20 International Media Center.</p> <p>C20 Recommendations to the G20: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2018-Argentina-C20.pdf</p> <p>C20 Final Report: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2018-C20-Final-Report.pdf</p>
2019	Japan, Osaka (June)	<p>C20, Tokyo on 21-23 April 2019 including Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF) on 21 April. As a result of the process, C20 delegation handed over 11 policy papers and 1 Policy Pack to Prime Minister Abe on 18 April. 3 joint statements were produced. The C20 secured 40 CSO places in the G20 Summit International Media Centre.</p> <p>C20 Recommendations to the G20: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2019-Japan-C20.pdf</p>
2020	Saudi Arabia	<p>C20 Policy Pack: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2020-C20-Policy-Pack.pdf</p> <p>C20 Communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2020-C20-Communique.pdf</p>

2021	Italy	<p>587 organizations from 104 countries participated through 8 thematic Working Groups. Several Official Dialogues took place with the participation of CSO in the various events organized by the G20, and the organization of Official Dialogues by the Civil 20 itself, such as during the F2F meeting.</p> <p>C20 Policy Pack: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2021-C20-Policy-Pack-2021-Building-a-sustainable-future-for-all-1.pdf</p> <p>C20 Communiqué: http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/2021-C20-Final-Communique%C%81-2021.pdf</p>
2022	Indonesia	<p>Engaged more than more than 350 civil society organizations. Advocacy efforts were carried out through a number of strategic activities, including internal discussions, public discussions, the intervention of the C20 working group at G20 working group meetings, and policy dialogue forums between the C20 and G20.</p> <p>https://theprakarsa.org/en/c20-indonesia-2022/</p>
2023	India	<p>https://civil20.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/C20-India-2023_Communique.pdf . The list of all Engagement Groups can be found here. The list of the C20 WG is organized here.</p> <p>Policy Pack July 2023 https://civil20.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2020-C20-Policy-Pack_230209_135716.pdf</p>
2024	Brazil	<p>Site: www.c20brasil.org</p> <p>Twitter: @c20brasil</p> <p>Instagram: @c20.brasil</p>

Annex 2: IAC members

Argentina

Guillermina Alaniz - AHF

Brasil

Alessandra Nilo - Gestos (Sherpa)

Henrique Frota - ABONG (President)

Juliana Cesar - Gestos (Vice-president)

Juliane Cintra - ABONG (Vice-president)

Pedro P. Bocca - ABONG (Sur Sherpa)

India

Krishnashree Achuthan - Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham/Amrita Technology Business Incubator

Indonesia

Binny Buchori - Perkumpulan Prakarsa

Ah Maftuchan - Perkumpulan Prakarsa/Responsibank Indonesia

Italy

Riccardo Moro - LVIA/GCAP Italy

South Africa

Simon Vilakazi - EJN of FOCCISA

South Korea

Anselmo Lee - Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD)