

民间组织参与G20手册

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGING G20 HANDBOOK



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A UNITED VOICE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE

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概览

G20 最开始由世界主要经济体于 1999 年组织形成，以应对亚洲金融危机。G20 起初的形式为财政部长和央行行长论坛，每年举行一次，讨论国际经济事务。

2008 年全球金融危机影响过大，仅由 G8 国家难以应对。G20 就升级为国家首脑（领导人）峰会，以讨论国际经济合作。财政部长和央行行长会议则继续在 G20 集团首脑（领导人）峰会的支持下举行。自 2008 年 11 月在华盛顿特区首次召开以来，G20 峰会已经举办过 10 次。

在 2010 年韩国作为主席国举办的 G20 峰会中，会议重点从原本的经济危机问题扩展到经济发展的九大支柱，包括基础设施、私人投资与创造就业、人力资源开发、贸易、普惠金融、粮食安全、治理及知识共享。G20 领导人支持了《共享增长的首尔发展共识》及其跨年发展计划。

民间社会和小经济体经常批评 G20 不具备代表性，因为 G20 仅包括 19 个国家，和代表另外 24 个欧洲较小国家的欧盟。但 G20 的经济体却占据了全球 85% 的产量、75% 的贸易以及世界 2/3 的人口。

G20 国家（G7 国家用**粗体**表示，金砖国家¹用*斜体*表示）

阿根廷	<i>中国</i>	印度尼西亚	<i>俄罗斯</i>
土耳其	法国	意大利	沙特阿拉伯
英国	<i>巴西</i>	德国	日本
<i>南非</i>	美国	加拿大	印度
墨西哥	韩国	欧盟	澳大利亚

其他参与国：

- ◎ 西班牙（永久嘉宾）
- ◎ 东南亚国家联盟（ASEAN）主席国
- ◎ 非洲发展新伙伴计划（NEPAD）主席国
- ◎ 非洲联盟（AU）主席国

G20 峰会主席国从每年 12 月 1 日起，担当一年的峰会主席。主席国和 G20 三驾马车（上届、本届和下届主席国）一起制定筹备会议的议程和安排——2015 年有 36 场筹备会议。（筹备会议日程请参见附录 1）G20 没有固定秘书处，因而大部分优先事项由主席国听取成员国，尤其是三驾马车的建议后筛选得出。协调工作由被称为 Sherpa 的 G20 协调人处理。

G7 峰会在 6 月举行，主席任期从 1 月至 12 月，而 G20 峰会与之不同，其主席在 G20 峰会过后马上上任。这就意味着 G20 不会像 G7 那样在峰会过后出现主席国利益减退的“低迷期”。

¹ 金砖国家（BRICS）是五个主要新兴经济体联合的首字母缩写。最初的四个国家于 2009 年举行了第一次峰会。南非在 2010 年加入。

议题分类和工作组

G20 峰会议题分为两大部分，其中一个由财政部长领导，另一个由代表国家首脑的 Sherpa 领导。

工作组和专家组根据需要组建，以支持领导人、财政部长和 Sherpa。这些小组一般由一个发达经济体和一个新兴经济体共同担任主席，主席国通常为其一。以下为议题分类和工作介绍。大部分工作和工作组预计在 2016 年仍将延续。

2015 年财政部长会议重点包括：

- ◎ 全球经济发展及展望
- ◎ 强劲、可持续和均衡增长的框架
- ◎ 投资和基础设施建设
- ◎ 国际金融框架
- ◎ 金融规范
- ◎ 国际税收议题

2015 财政部长会议有 3 个工作组：

1. 框架工作组（关于强劲、可持续、均衡增长）
2. 基础设施投资工作组
3. 贸易工作组

2015 Sherpa 会议包括 4 个工作组：

1. 发展工作组，主要关注：
 - ◎ 基础设施建设
 - ◎ 国内资源调动
 - ◎ 人力资源开发
 - ◎ 普惠金融和支付
 - ◎ 粮食安全和营养
2. 就业工作组
3. 能源可持续性工作组
4. 反腐工作组

国际组织参与

G20 由多个国际组织支持，其中包括：

- ◎ 世界银行集团（WBG）
- ◎ 国际货币基金组织（IMF）
- ◎ 经济合作与发展组织（OECD）
- ◎ 国际劳工组织（ILO）
- ◎ 世界贸易组织（WTO）

G20 号召上述组织及其他机构的专家提供各领域的技术建议和参考建议。同时，G20 与金融稳定理事会一起处理脆弱性问题、制定与实施有利于金融稳定的强有力的规定、监督和其他政策，并监测、汇报金融管理加

强工作的进展。

G20 在 2015 年委派了 16 个项目，自 2013 年以来已经委派了 63 个项目²。一些项目委派给了不止一个组织。部分项目细分如下。（2015 年委派给各国际组织的项目清单请参见附录 5，职责分配）

分配给机构的项目（部分清单）

组织	2015	2014	2013	总计
经合组织	6	4	7	17
世界银行	9	3	4	16
国际货币基金组织	7	2	4	13
金融稳定理事会	2	0	6	8

² 项目范围包括失业、中小企业金融、贸易、税收公平、基础设施投资、可持续发展目标、普惠商业、反腐 / 透明、恐怖主义、金融、能源、食品和农业、发展以及债务管理。

G20 行动小组

G20 授权了 6 个“参与小组”。以下是每个小组的简介。

Civil 20 (C20) :

民间社会历时多年推动官方认可 C20。C20 是从 2013 年俄罗斯圣彼得堡 G20 峰会前提出的，并获得了当年 G20 主席国俄罗斯的官方认可。据了解，俄罗斯政府为 C20 提供了全部的资金支持。

俄罗斯召开了两次民间社会会议：一次在 2012 年 12 月举行，另一次在 2013 年 6 月，同时俄罗斯开放了一个网站用于收集关于 7 个议题领域的政策建议。俄罗斯的 Civil20 峰会于 2013 年 6 月 13-14 日在莫斯科举行，有 350 多位来自民间组织、国际组织、商业团体、媒体以及政府的代表参会。

C20 形成了 7 个工作组，并针对这 7 个议题领域产出政策文件：

- ◎ 环境可持续性和能源
- ◎ 粮食安全
- ◎ 反腐
- ◎ 后千年发展目标事务
- ◎ 普惠金融和金融教育
- ◎ 工作和就业
- ◎ 全球金融架构



俄罗斯总统普京与 C20 峰会代表



2013 俄罗斯 C20 峰会



各国参会代表齐聚莫斯科

2014 澳大利亚 C20:

澳大利亚政府在 2013 年 9 月任命了 C20 指导委员会，C20 指导委员会主席，即澳大利亚世界宣明会主席，副主席，即澳大利亚社会服务理事会副主席，于当年参加了在俄罗斯圣彼得堡举行的 G20 峰会。据了解，澳大利亚政府划拨了 \$250,000 美元给予 C20 秘书处。秘书处搭建了一个优化的网站，用于收集各国民间组织对相关议题的政策建议。

C20 峰会于 2014 年 6 月召开，在 20-21 日的两天议程中，80 多位国际和国内的前沿专家探讨了包括税务透明、反腐、气候变化和可再生能源投资、青年就业、食品、资源安全以及基础设施在内的议题。有约 400 名代表参会。

澳大利亚 C20 工作组包括：

- ◎ 气候和可持续性
- ◎ 基础设施建设
- ◎ 治理
- ◎ 包容性增长和就业



2014 澳大利亚 C20 峰会



澳大利亚总理阿博特与参会代表

2015 土耳其 C20:

2014/15 年乐施会向伊斯坦布尔的 C20 秘书处提供了资金。秘书处拥有了经验丰富、技术过硬的团队，组织起了包括 12 家土耳其民间组织的 C20 指导委员会，向全球广泛征求意见，以收集并起草政策建议供峰会使用。

土耳其 C20 在 2015 年 9 月在伊斯坦布尔海峡大学举行，共有来自 52 个国家的 500 余名代表参加。

C20 工作组已发布以下政策文件：

- ◎ 性别平等（女性获得社会保障和就业的渠道，包括中小企业）
- ◎ 治理（反腐和税收公正）
- ◎ 包容性增长（基本社会服务和就业，包括中小企业）
- ◎ 可持续性（可再生能源和能源获取渠道）



乐施会中国与发展中国家项目经理梅家永在土耳其 C20 峰会上提问发言



土耳其 C20 峰会闭幕式

Labour 20 (L20)

于 2008 年建立，在 G20 层面代表劳工的利益。L20 负责联合 G20 国家工会和全球工会。L20 由国际工会联盟 (ITUC) 和经合组织工会咨询委员会 (TUAC) 召集，是最有影响力的行动小组之一。

L20 积极参与 G20 政府间工作进程，在“就业与增长”方面保障包容性和建设性的对话。L20 通过参与就业工作组、协调人 (Sherpa) 会议、劳工和财政部长会议以及 G20 峰会的政策咨询会，传递全球工人运动的关键信息和政策建议。G20 首脑和财政、劳工部长与社会伙伴的联席咨询是 G20 工作的一部分。

L20 成员通过广泛咨商的形式制定关键信息，并确定在不同主席国 G20 下的政策目标。L20 一直敦促：

- ◎ 扩大投资以创造优质的工作机会
- ◎ 提高优质的实习和技能培训；
- ◎ 保证正规的最低工资、劳工权利和社会保障制度；
- ◎ 实现可持续、绿色和包容性增长；
- ◎ 保障公平的收入分配；
- ◎ 重新规范金融部门；以及
- ◎ 跟进 G20 以往及将来的承诺事项³的实施。

³ 国际工会联盟 (ITUC) 网站，12/1/15

Business 20 (B20)

自 2008 年开始召开，和 L20 都是最有影响力的参与小组之一。B20 一直关注：经济政策、金融规范、国际货币体系、商品和原材料、发展和粮食安全、就业和社会层面、反腐、贸易和投资、ICT（信息通信技术）和创新、全球治理、能源以及绿色增长。2015 年 B20 由土

耳其经济政策研究基金会（TEPAV）支持，这是一家与土耳其商务部合作的土耳其智库。此前 B20 由世界经济论坛和其他组织支持。2015 年 B20 组建了 6 个工作组，负责贸易、基础设施建设和投资、金融增长、就业、反腐、中小企业和企业家精神。

Think Tank 20 (T20)

于 2012 年墨西哥作为 G20 主席国时提出。T20 第一次会议于当年二月在墨西哥城举行，来自 15 个国家的智库代表参加了会议。2013 年 12 月，罗伊国际政策研究所在澳大利亚组织了一次 T20 会议，30 家智库代表参加了会议。会议要求与会者确定“2014 年 G20 需采取的具体行动和可实现的成果”。这些政策建议以 2014 Think20 政策文件：布里斯班 G20 峰会政策建议

的形式发布。

T20 是 G20 的“点子银行”。它组织专家进行分析，为 G20 的讨论提供分析深度，并提出建议帮助 G20 制定方案措施。T20 的结论将作为 G20 工作组、部长级会议委员会和领导人峰会的政策备选方案，而不仅是政策建议。土耳其经济政策研究基金会（TEPAV）在 2015 年土耳其任 G20 主席期间领导 T20。

Youth 20 (Y20)

于 2010 年建立，旨在为 G20 国家的青年领袖提供对话平台。Y20 提供青年对 G20 会议内容的观点，并推动对全球青年十分重要的国际议题，如能力建设、科技和创新对青年失业的影响、青年对和平的贡献，以

及 21 世纪的青年教育。Y20 峰会从 2010 年开始举办，均在 G20 峰会之前举行，会议上形成公告和建议提交给 G20 领导人。国际外交活动联盟（IDEA）于 2012 年组建，旨在联合青年领袖，在每年主要峰会之外搭建桥梁。

Women 20 (W20)

在土耳其任主席国期间建立，2015 年秋季在国际舞台正式亮相。W20 的主题是赋予女性力量以及性别

包容的经济增长。W20 的目标之一是通过将全球经济中女性参与者数量增加 100,000,000 人，缩小小男女在劳动力参与程度上的差距。

倡导策略概览⁴

倡导活动是民间社会组织（CSO 和 NGO）影响 G20 峰会的手法之一。如果策略设计的完善，倡导活动将非常有效。一个有说服力的策略是基于能力分析，并由一系列有计划的行动组成，从而促成特定议题、政策或机构行为的改变。在 G20 峰会中，倡导活动主要试图影响由 G20 成员起草并实施的政策。G20 倡导策略的元素包括：1) 选定需要应对的 G20 议题，2) 对关键决策者进行能力分析 3) 发展个人关系，4) 建立战略联盟，5) 选定目标，6) 设计行动，以及 7) 开展研究。

没有两个完全一样的倡导活动：每个活动都有其特点，每个活动都需根据特定的文化、宗教和政治环境进行调整。倡导的目的是通过增加可供 CSO/NGO 使用的力量以及盟友的数量，从而促成改变。大多数成功的倡导活动中都形成了联盟。这种模式是可能促成改变的方法之一。

元素

制定和实施 G20 倡导策略的过程并非固定的，不会按预期的顺序进行。根据 G20 的关键政府决策者的反应，如协调人（Sherpa），则需要对倡导活动计划进行调整。

1. 选定要影响的 G20 政策议题是第一步。该议题需受到社会各界的广泛关注，从而有利于建立联盟，从而可以影响政策。以往议题的范例包括反腐、G20 问责、普惠金融、财务透明和税收公平、粮食安全和营养，以及可持续发展目标。

2. 能力分析包括关键决策者的确定和分析，即研究

对目标议题有最大影响力的决策者。实施 G20 倡导活动时，了解决策机制很重要，包括时机、方法和涉及决策的人。例如，美国 G7/G20 倡导联盟自 2009 年以来已将白宫、国务院、财政部、美国国际开发总署和其他机构之中的关键员工确定为影响峰会的重要人员。

能力分析关注的是关系和网络，对关键政府工作人员和外部机构的关系和影响力进行研究。了解谁想改变一项 G20 内容而谁又想保持这个内容是十分重要的。在这些关系中，能力分析还需确定谁对关键决策者有影响力，或者谁能向关键决策者提出建议。

3. 个人关系：成功的倡导需要与支持者、潜在盟友、关键决策者及其员工甚至可能的对手建立关系。个人会面，因为有比较直接的互动，对于加强关系至关重要。在 G20 中，这些人包括关键 NGO、智囊中的盟友，以及政府官员。

4. 建立战略联盟对于发展影响 G20 的有效力量是十分关键的。一个联盟可以只针对一个峰会或一系列峰会创建，或为负责其他事项的联盟而创建。联盟成员的招募需基于他们能给活动带来什么：资源、联络人，以及影响 G20 成员的能力。在建立更广泛的联盟之前，由一个 CSO/NGO 领导人组成的核心小组先选定事项是十分有帮助的。在过去的七年中，美国 G7/G20 倡导联盟已经发展出 45 个 NGO、工会和智囊。

5. 目标就是希望短期实现的改变，这对影响峰会议题有直接作用。例如，一个 G20 倡导活动的目标可以是获得关键盟友或重要智囊对你想影响的议题的支持。

6. 行动用于影响在能力分析中确定的关键角色，推动实现预期的改变。行动需基于能力分析，并着重于

⁴ 关于倡议方法更完整的介绍请参见《有效的倡议策略：影响机构决策》，John Ruthrauff, InterAction, 2013

实现目标。通过分析文化和政治环境，行动可以削弱对手和增强盟友的影响力。可能采取的行动包括：

社交媒体	电邮、电话、信件	面对面会议
研究并发布议题的政策简报	传统媒体	间接地说服
组织会议	合作推动	能力建设

美国 G7/G20 倡导联盟已经研究并发布了各类政策简报⁵，并在白宫、财政部、美国国际开发总署和其他机构开展了会议；同时利用电子邮件和媒体影响了美国政府。

7. 研究：对于将要着手的议题，拥有准确的信息十分重要。议题除了要进行客观研究，还需要平衡各方以选定特定的受众。利用议题领域可信的第三方，如大学或有声誉的智库进行研究将有所帮助。

⁵ 如：反腐、财务透明和税收公平、G20 问责、工作和就业、可持续发展目标、普惠金融、粮食安全、农业和营养

民间组织媒体策略

注册

每届峰会都有一个位于独立安保区域的国际媒体中心，通常能容纳 2,000 名通讯员和记者，这些人员在摆成长排的桌边工作。大型媒体机构也会在中心内租用小办公室。中心内没有名牌、标识或分布图，因此如果没有熟悉新闻记者的媒体人员，NGO 很难获得采访。

民间组织进入媒体中心的权限受主席国政府控制，有时还要求额外的注册流程，如要求民间团体证明其为出版或媒体机构工作。通过媒体注册进入峰会的 NGO/CSO 数量也由主席国政府决定。下方表格显示了各届峰会中有媒体授权的 NGO/CSO 的大致数量：



土耳其安塔利亚 G20 峰会媒体中心

年份	国家	数量	备注
2009	美国	30-40	申请困难、流程不清楚
2010	韩国	10-12	很难获得注册
2010	加拿大	10-12	仅限少数加拿大民间组织
2011	法国	100	由法国民间组织平台公开选取
2012	墨西哥	50- 60	公开的流程
2013	俄罗斯	40	C20 工作组主席强烈要求获得注册
2014	澳大利亚	20	峰会前 3 周才决定民间组织可以注册
2015	土耳其	40-50	民间组织申请无特定限制

媒体策略

一家 NGO/CSO 至少需向媒体中心申请两个注册名额——一名有经验的媒体工作人员和一名高级政策工作人员。谨记以下事项：

1. 在通讯员和记者正准备前往峰会时，也就是在峰会前三至五天需准备好一份媒体简报；

2. 峰会开始前一天，记者已经抵达会场但还没有大会新闻可发，此时是安排场内采访的最佳时机；

3. NGO/CSO 对峰会政策公报的回应，应在其发布后尽快公布。峰会政策公报通常在当地时间下午三点发布，随后是国家首脑的记者招待会。

4. G20 首脑记者会参与人数众多，可能需要额外注册。

5. 在峰会前一天或最后一天，如果能协调一场民间组织联合发声的新闻发布会，是比较有效的媒体策略。

G20 倡导策略

影响 G20 倡导策略的关键元素包括：

1. 影响 G20 议程的工作需要在主席国接任前的 12——18 个月开始，但是在议程里添加议题极其困难。

2. 和联合国峰会不同，G20 峰会的大多数决议在其主席国在任的一年中的各类进程会议中被确定下来。大多数 G20 决议是在部长级会议、工作组会议和协调人（Sherpa）会议中确定的。因此，G20 议程一经公布就尽早开始倡导工作非常重要。G20 议程通常在一月上旬公布，因此倡导活动需要在二月开始，提前峰会约 9 个月的时间。

3. 部长、工作组和协调人（Sherpa）小组中政策工作人员一般对会议内容很熟悉。他们没有太多时间阅读长篇文件，因此倡导简介应尽量简洁，三四条建议即可。

4. 如果可能的话，政策简报应在第二次协调人（Sherpa）会议（通常在三月举行）之前至少一周发布并呈递给政府代表。政策简报最迟不能晚于第三次协调人（Sherpa）会议（通常在五月或六月举行）之前两周发布。

5. 吸引 G20 政府的参与——让所有 19 个国家都参与的策略是不现实的。而通过一个政府伙伴，发展一个政府伙伴小组，通过政府伙伴小组把 NGO 的议题传递到二十国团体中。在 G20 峰会外与若干政府伙伴就议题发起一项提议，再逐步“融入”G20 峰会的议程是一个有效的方法。

2016 年中国 G20 议程



2016 年 G20 峰会将于 9 月 4 日和 5 日在中国杭州举行。2016 年 G20 峰会的主题是**创新、活力、联动、包容的世界经济**⁶。中国作为主席国将把 G20 议程聚焦于：

1. 创新增长方式

- ◎ 巩固世界经济复苏势头
- ◎ 提升中长期增长潜力

2. 更高效的全球经济金融治理

- ◎ 完善国际金融架构以应对未来挑战
- ◎ 推进金融部门改革
- ◎ 发展绿色金融
- ◎ 完善国际税收制度
- ◎ 落实反腐败共识

3. 强劲的国际贸易和投资

- ◎ 加强贸易和投资机制建设
- ◎ 支持多边贸易体制
- ◎ 促进全球贸易增长
- ◎ 促进包容协调的全球价值链发展
- ◎ 加强国际投资政策合作与协调

4. 包容和联动式发展

- ◎ 2030 年可持续发展议程
- ◎ 优化二十国集团发展合作议程
- ◎ 基础设施建设和互联互通
- ◎ 可获得、可负担、可持续的能源供应
- ◎ 增加就业
- ◎ 粮食安全与营养
- ◎ 气候资金
- ◎ 消除贫困
- ◎ 支持非洲等发展中国家工业化

中国作为主席国通过加强问责和评估，力求开展一次重在行动的峰会。此外，G20 还会继续联合非 G20 成员以及来自商界、劳工、智囊、妇女、年轻人和其他社会团体的代表。中国将邀请国际和地区组织作为峰会嘉宾。

峰会开始前将召开四次协调人（Sherpa）会议，峰会后还将召开一次，跟进会议内容。此外还会召开四次财政部长和央行行长会议，以及六次财政副部长会议。同时也会召开 G20 贸易 / 就业 / 能源 / 农业部长会议，为峰会做准备。

⁶ 根据习近平主席关于中国 2016 年 G20 峰会的讲话：http://g20.org/English/Dynamic/201512/t20151201_1660.html

附录 1: G20 日程示例

十二月一日	中国开始 G20 主席任期开始 财政副部长和央行副行长会议 #1 协调人 (Sherpa) 会议 #1	七月	农业副部长会议 就业工作组会议 #3 气候融资研究小组会议 #2
一月	投资和基础设施工作组会议 #1	九月	能源可持续性工作组会议 #3 劳工部长会议 就业工作组会议 #4 财政部副部长和央行副行长会议 #5 G20 财长和劳工部长联合会议 财长和央行行长会议 #3 发展工作组会议 #4 框架 (经济) 工作组会议 #4 G20 旅游部长会议
二月	发展工作组会议 #1 财长和央行行长会议 #1 能源可持续性工作组会议 #1 就业工作组会议 #1	十月	能源部长会议 贸易部长会议 G20 财长和央行行长晚宴 协调人 (Sherpa) 会议 #4 反腐工作组会议 #3
三月	反腐工作组会议 #1 协调人 (Sherpa) 会议 #2	十一月	G20 峰会
四月	发展工作组会议 #2	十二月一日	德国开始 G20 主席任期
五月	农业部长会议 就业工作组会议 #2 能源可持续性工作组会议 #2 投资和基础设施工作组会议 #2		
六月	发展工作组会议 #3 贸易专家会议 财政副部长和央行副行长会议 #4 协调人 (Sherpa) 会议 #3 反腐工作组会议 #2		

附录 2：2015 年 G20 议程（土耳其）

1. 投资

- ◎ 改善对基础设施和中小企业的投资环境
- ◎ 国际商会组织世界中小企业论坛
- ◎ 加强项目准备和有效的项目优先级管理
- ◎ 发展有效的公共私营合作制（PPP）模式
- ◎ 基于资产的金融新模式：基于净资产的基础设施金融

2. 就业

- ◎ 创造平等就业
- ◎ 监测各国就业计划的实施
- ◎ 提升女性参与程度
- ◎ 降低青年失业率

3. 贸易

- ◎ 抵制保护主义
- ◎ 支持多边贸易体系
- ◎ 将发展中国家中小企业融入全球价值链

4. 金融规范

- ◎ 敲定规范框架
- ◎ 确保及时、完整和持续的实施
- ◎ 分析规范成果和效果
- ◎ 处理意外结果

5. 国际金融结构

- ◎ 完成 IMF 改革

6. 国际税务

- ◎ 监测 BEPS（税基侵蚀和利润转移）项目的实施

- ◎ 将发展中国家的观点整合进 G20 税收计划
- ◎ 进一步强调税务机关双边和多边合作

7. 反腐

- ◎ 监测 2015–16 反腐行动计划实施
- ◎ 强调政商关系的透明度

8. 发展

- ◎ 改善基础设施投资环境和项目准备
- ◎ 扩大金融包容性
- ◎ 降低汇款的全球平均成本
- ◎ 发展中国家和低收入国家在国际税务方面的能力建设
- ◎ 粮食安全：稳定的食品系统，改善小农场生产力
- ◎ 人力资源发展

9. 能源可持续性

- ◎ 能源获取和投资
- ◎ 发展能源投资公共和私人资源
- ◎ G20 能源合作原则
- ◎ 逐步淘汰无效率的化石能源补贴
- ◎ G20 能源效率行动计划
- ◎ 改进联合组织数据计划

10. 气候变化金融

- ◎ 低收入发展中国家金融工作和需求
- ◎ 开展研究，改善气候基金间的协作、对话和合作

11. 叙利亚危机（在峰会前几周加入议程）

附录 3：峰会日期和主席国

未来峰会			往届峰会		
年份	G7	G20	年份	G7/8	G20
2016	日本	中国	2015	G7 德国（六月）	土耳其安塔利亚（十一月）
2017	意大利	德国	2014	G7 布鲁塞尔（六月）	澳大利亚布里斯班（十一月）
2018	加拿大	印度	2013	G8 英国厄恩湖（六月）	俄罗斯圣彼得堡（九月）
2019	法国		2012	G8 美国戴维营（五月）	墨西哥洛斯卡沃斯（六月）
2020	美国		2011	G8 法国多维尔（五月）	法国戛纳（十一月）
2021	英国		2010	G8 加拿大穆斯科卡（六月）	韩国首尔（十一月） 多伦多（六月）
2022	德国		2009	G8 意大利拉奎拉（六月）	英国伦敦（四月） 美国匹兹堡（九月）

附录 4：G20 网站

中国： www.g20chn.org,

http://g20.org/English/Dynamic/201512/t20151201_1660.html

L20: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/l20>

InterAction: www.interaction.org/work/g7g20

<http://us.boell.org/categories/economic-governance-g20> （海因里希伯尔基金会）

www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/ （多伦多大学 G20 中心）

www.oecd.org/g20/ （经合组织）

附录 5: G20 政策内容示例

由美国 G7/G20 倡导联盟倡导 (2010 至 2015)

	2015 土耳其	2014 澳大利亚	2013 俄罗斯	2012 墨西哥	2011 法国	2010 加拿大	2010 韩国
反腐	X	X	X	X	X		X
财政透明和税收公平	X	X			X		
G20 问责	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
基础设施投资/PPP	X	X					
工作和就业	X	X	X				
可持续发展目标	X		X				
叙利亚危机	X						
普惠金融		X	X	X	X		X
全球金融危机/金融稳定		X				X	X
粮食安全、营养和农业			X	X	X	X	X
能源可持续性			X				
绿色增长和气候变化				X		X	
FTT: 金融交易税					X		
全球健康						X	
安全饮用水和卫生						X	
教育						X	X
贸易							X

附录 6: G20 任务委派

本附录列出了 2013 至 2015 年间 G20 委派给国际组织（IO）的任务。除列出了 G20 委派 IO 执行的任务外，本附录还说明了这些任务的状态（即任务是否完成），如果任务有链接，也一并附上。

下表所列出的任务是 G20 2015 安塔利亚宣言中委派的。附录只记录 G20 在某项宣言中明确委派的任务。任务内容有：失业、中小企业金融、贸易、税收公平、基础设施投资、可持续发展目标（SDG）、包容的商业、反腐 / 透明、恐怖主义、金融、能源、粮食和农业、发展，以及债务管理。

缩写

ACWG	反腐工作组	ILO	国际劳工组织
BEPS	税基侵蚀和利润转移	IMF	国际货币基金组织
DWG	发展工作组	经合组织	经济合作与发展组织
FAO	粮食及农业组织	TFE	就业特别工作组
FATF	反洗钱金融行动特别特别工作组	SME	中小企业
FSB	金融稳定委员会	WB	世界银行
IEA	国际能源署	WBG	世界银行集团
IEF	国际能源论坛	WFP	世界粮食计划署
IFAD	国际农业发展基金	WTO	世界贸易组织
IFPRI	国际食物政策研究所	UNCTAD	联合国贸易和发展会议
IICA	美洲农业合作研究所		

年份	机构	任务	任务状态/相关文件
2015	IMF, 经合组织和世界银行	通过安塔利亚行动计划(第 5 段) 继续密切监测任务实施状况	进行中
2015	经合组织, 国际劳工组织	监测 2025 年之前将 G20 国家青年失业率降低 15% 的进展 (第 7 段) 协助监测此类政策目标实施进展 (A 附录 III: G20 关于促进青年就业成果的政策原则)	进行中: 经合组织: 实现更好的青年就业成果 · G20 国家就业计划 · 为实现更好的青年就业成果制定目标 · 2015 年 G20 劳工市场: 加强增长与就业间的联系
2015	经合组织	协助保障一个政府集体框架; 支持投资, 为中小企业对增长和就业的贡献提供便利 (第 10 段) (安塔利亚行动计划)	· 中小企业金融联合行动计划 · G20/经合组织关于中小企业金融的高层次计划 · 建立民营企业领导的世界中小企业论坛

年份	机构	任务	任务状态/相关文件
2015	世贸组织, 经合组织, UNCTAD	继续报告贸易和投资限制性措施 (第 11 段)	进行中: · WTO: G20 贸易措施报告 (2015 年 6 月) · 地区贸易协议和多边贸易体系 · 经合组织/世界银行: 包容性全球价值链报告
2015	FSB	继续监测并处理金融体系中出现的风险和弱点 (第 14 段)	进行中 · FSB 第一次年度报告
2015	经合组织, IMF, 联合国, 世界银行	经合组织: ...通过检测全球 BEPS 项目实施状况, 协助建立全球平等、现代的国际税收体系。经合组织、IMF、联合国、世界银行: 提供适当的技术协助...应对国内资源调动的困难 (第 15 段) (G20 就业工作小组章程)	· G20/经合组织税基侵蚀 (BEPS) · 关于加强发展中国家税收能力的行动呼吁 · 经合组织: 2016 年之前制定包容性框架
2015	IMF	完成 2010 年同意的关于为第 15 次审核工作提供基础的临时解决方案相关指标和政务改革 (第 17 段)	2010 改革和第十五次指标整体审核
2015	IMF, 世界银行	审查 IMF-世界银行关于低收入国家债务可持续性的框架, 此为对亚的斯亚贝巴行动计划的认可 (第 18 段)	进行中
2015	IMF, 世界银行	建立诸如 TADAT (税收管理诊断评估工具) 和无边界税收督查的税收计划 (G20 和低收入发展中国家框架)	进行中. 关于加强发展中国家税收能力的行动呼吁
2015	世界银行	收集关于货币转账组织账户关闭规模和关键动因的信息 (G20 和低收入发展中国家框架)	国家汇款计划

年份	机构	任务	任务状态/相关文件
2015	世界银行（全球基础设施部）	提供端到端支持，保证向市场提供结构完善、有可融资性的基础设施项目（G20 和低收入发展中国家框架）	进行中 世界银行：基础设施项目优先顺序：决策支持框架 评估公众对公私合作模式的准备程度和容量 关于选定的基础设施投资适宜环境政策指标的盘点报告 关于低收入国家基础设施投资风险和汇报特征的报告
2015	FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, 世界银行, 国际劳工组织, 经合组织	向 G20 及其他感兴趣的国家提供关于农业和粮食体系投资机制操作化的指导（G20 粮食安全和可持续粮食体系行动计划）	进行中 G20 粮食安全和营养框架实施计划
2015	UNDP, 世界银行	建立 G20 关于包容性商业的全球平台，推进框架工作，与其他相关计划协调。（G20 领导人关于包容性商业的呼吁）	G20 包容性商业框架
2015	FATF	根据法律框架确立措施，加强打击恐怖主义金融、有目标的金融制裁以及相关行动的实施（G20 打击恐怖主义报告）	FATF 向 G20 领导人递交的报告：恐怖主义金融
2015	IMF, FSB	2016 年下半年汇报数据缺口计划-2（DG1-2）进展（G20 财长及央行行长公报）	进行中
2015	IMF, 经合组织和世界银行	通过安塔利亚行动计划（第 5 段）继续密切监测任务实施状况	进行中

Overview

The G20 was initially organized by the major economies in 1999 in response to the Asian financial crisis. It began as a forum for finance ministers and central bank governors to discuss international economic issues and met once a year.

The 2008 global economic crisis was too overwhelming to be addressed only by the G8 countries. The G20 was elevated to a country leaders' summit for international economic cooperation. Meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors continued to take place under the auspices of the G20 Heads of State (Leaders) Summits. There have been 10 G20 summits since the initial meeting in Washington DC in November of 2008.

In 2010, when Korea led the G20, the focus was expanded from primarily economic crisis issues to include nine pillars of economic development. This included infrastructure, private investment and job creation, human resources development, trade, financial inclusion, food security, governance and knowledge sharing. The G20 leaders endorsed the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan on Development.

The G20 is often criticized by civil society and the smaller economies for being unrepresentative. There are only 19 G20 countries plus the European Union, which represents an additional 24 of the smaller European countries. However the G20 economies account for 85 percent of global output, 75 percent of world trade, and two-thirds of the world's population.

G20 Countries (G7 countries are in **bold**, the *BRICS*¹ are in italics)

Argentina	<i>China</i>	Indonesia	<i>Russia</i>
Turkey	France	Italy	Saudi Arabia
United Kingdom	Brazil	Germany	Japan
<i>South Africa</i>	United States	Canada	<i>India</i>
Mexico	South Korea	European Union	Australia

Additional Country Participants:

- Spain (permanent guest)
- The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) country chair
- The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) country chair
- The African Union (AU) country chair

The G20 Summit's host country serves as the summit lead, or summit President for a year, which begins on December 1st. Along with the G20 Troika (previous, current and upcoming country leads), the host country sets the agenda and schedules the preparatory meetings - 36 in 2015. (See Annex 1 for a calendar of the preparatory meetings.) The G20 has no permanent secretariat, so most of the priorities are selected by the host country with input from members, especially the Troika. The coordination work is handled by the G20 leaders' personal representatives, known as "Sherpas".

Unlike the G7 where the presidency runs from January to December with the G7 summit in June, the G20 presidency takes over immediately after the G20 Summit, on December 1st. This means, unlike the G7, there is no 'down-time' where the host interest wanes after the Summit.

¹ BRICS is an acronym for an association of five major emerging economies. The initial four countries held their first summit in 2009. South Africa joined in 2010.

Issue Tracks and Working Groups

G20 Summit issues are divided into two tracks, one led by the Finance Ministers and one by the Sherpas representing the heads of state.

Working groups and expert groups are established as needed to support the work of the Leaders, Finance Ministers, and Sherpas. These groups are generally co-chaired by one advanced and one emerging economy with the host country often being one of the co-chairs. Below are descriptions of the tracks and working groups. It is anticipated that most of the tracks and working groups will continue in 2016.

The 2015 Finance Ministers Track foci included:

- Global economic developments and outlook
- Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth
- Investment and infrastructure
- International financial architecture
- Financial regulations

- International tax issues

The Finance Ministers had three 2015 Working Groups:

1. Framework Working Group (for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth)
2. Infrastructure Investment Working Group
3. Trade Working Group

The 2015 Sherpa Track, included four Working Groups:

1. Development Working Group, which focused on:
 - Infrastructure
 - Domestic Resource Mobilization
 - Human Resource Development
 - Financial Inclusion and Remittances
 - Food Security and Nutrition
2. Employment Working Group
3. Energy Sustainability Working Group
4. Anti-corruption Working Group

International Organization Involvement

The G20's work is supported by international organizations including:

- World Bank Group (WBG)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO).

The G20 calls upon experts from these and other institutions for technical advice and input from their respective areas of responsibility. The G20 also works with the Financial Stability Board to address vulnerabilities, develop and implement strong regulatory, supervisory and other policies in the

interest of financial stability, and monitor and report on progress in strengthening financial regulation.

In 2015 the G20 delegated work on 16 project and 63 projects² since 2013. Some of the projects were assigned to more than one organization. A partial breakdown is below. (See Annex 5, Delegation of Duties for the list of projects delegated to international organizations in 2015.)

Projects delegated by institution (partial list)

Organization	2015	2014	2013	TOTAL
OECD	6	4	7	17
World Bank	9	3	4	16
IMF	7	2	4	13
Financial Stability Board	2	0	6	8

²Projects were in the areas of unemployment, SME financing, trade, tax fairness, infrastructure investment, SDGs, inclusive business, anti-corruption/transparency, terrorism, finance, energy, food and agriculture, development, and debt management.

G20 Engagement Groups

The G20 has authorized six “Engagement Groups”. Below are brief descriptions of each group.

Civil 20 (C20):

Civil society had pressed for the recognition of a C20 for several years. It was initiated by the Russian Federation prior to the 2013 G20 summit in St. Petersburg and the government allocated fund for running C20.

Russia held two civil society meetings: December 2012 and June 2013 and opened a web site for input on seven policy issues. Russia Civil20 Summit was held on June 13-14, 2013 in Moscow. The event was attended by over 350 people – representatives of civil society, international organizations, businesses and mass media, as well as officials.

The C20 formed seven Working Groups which produced policy papers on seven issues:

- Environmental Sustainability and Energy
- Food Security
- Anti-corruption
- Post MDGs
- Financial Inclusion and Financial Education
- Jobs and Employment
- Global Financial Architecture



Russia President Putin and C20 Delegates



2013 Russia C20 Summit



Delegates Gathered in Moscow

2014 Australian C20:

The Australian government appointed the C20 Steering Committee in September 2013, in time of the Chair: World Vision Australia, and Deputy Chair: the Australian Council of Social Services to attend the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg. The government also allocated \$250,000 for the C20 secretariat. The secretariat established an improved web site for input on the selected policy issues.

The C20 Summit was held in June 2014. Over the two days on June 20 and 21 2014, more than 80 leading international and domestic experts spoke on issues including tax transparency, anti-corruption, climate change and renewable energy investment, youth employment, food and resource security and infrastructure. Around 400 delegates were in attendance.

The C20 Working Groups were:

- Climate and Sustainability
- Infrastructure
- Governance
- Inclusive Growth and Employment



2014 Australia C20 Summit



Australia Prime Minister Abbott and C20 Delegate

2015 Turkish C20:

In 2014/15 Oxfam International provided funding for a C20 Secretariat in Istanbul. With an experienced and skilled staff the Secretariat organized a C20 Steering Committee with a dozen Turkish NGOs. Extensive global consultation was undertaken to select and draft policy briefs for the summit. The C20 Summit 2015 took place in September 2015, at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. Attended by 500+ civil society delegates from 52 countries.

The C20 Working Groups published policy papers on:

- Gender Equality (women's access to social protection and employment, including SMEs)
- Governance (anti-corruption and tax justice)
- Inclusive Growth (basic social services and employment, including SMEs)
- Sustainability (renewable energy and access to energy)



Kevin May, Manager of China and the Developing World Programme, Oxfam Hong Kong Speaks at Turkey C20 Summit



Turkey C20 Summit Closing Ceremony

The Labour 20 (L20)

The Labour 20 (L20), established in 2008, represents the interests of workers at the G20 level. It unites trade unions from G20 countries and Global Unions. The L20 is convened by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the OECD and is one of the most influential engagement groups

The L20 engages the G20 inter-governmental process to ensure inclusive and constructive dialogue on 'Jobs and Growth'. The L20 conveys key messages of the global labour movement at consultations with the Employment Task Force and at Sherpa meetings, Labour and Finance Ministers' meetings and G20 Summits. Joint consultations of social partners with

Leaders as well as Finance and Labour Ministers are an integral part of the G20 process.

Members of the L20 formulate key messages in a broad consultative process and confirm policy goals at the L20 Summit for each G20 presidency. The L20 has consistently pressed:

- to generate investment to create quality jobs;
- to scale up quality apprenticeships and skills;
- to ensure the formalization of work through minimum wages, labour rights and social protection floors;
- to achieve sustainable, green and inclusive growth;
- to ensure fair income distribution;
- to re-regulate the financial sector; and
- to follow-up on the implementation of G20 past and future commitments.³

Business 20 (B20)

The Business 20 (B20) has operated since 2008 and is one of the most influential engagement groups, along with the L20. The B20 has focused on: economic policies, financial regulation, the international monetary system, Commodities and Raw Materials, Development and food Security, Employment & Social Dimension, Anti-Corruption, Trade & Investment, ICT and Innovation, Global Governance, Energy,

and Green Growth. In 2015 the B20 was supported by TEPAV, a Turkish think tank that works with the Turkish Chamber of Commerce. Previously the B20 was supported by the World Economic Forum and other organizations. In 2015 the B20 established six Task Forces on trade, infrastructure and investment, financing growth, employment, anti-corruption, and SMEs and entrepreneurship.

³ International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) web site, 12/1/15

Think Tank 20 (T20)

The Think Tank 20 (T20) was initiated by the Mexican G20 Presidency in 2012. The T20's first meeting was held in February in Mexico City, with think tank representatives from 15 countries. In Australia, the Lowy Institute for International Policy organized a T20 meeting in December 2013 with representatives from 30 think tanks. Participants were asked to identify "specific actions and achievable outcomes that the G20 should pursue in 2014." These policy recommendations were published as Think20 Papers 2014: Policy

Recommendations for the Brisbane G20 Summit.

The T20 serves as an "ideas bank" for G20. It organizes expert analysis to provide analytical depth to G20 discussions and to produce ideas to help the G20 with their policy measures. T20 conclusions are presented to G20 working groups, minister committees and the leaders' summit as policy-options, not recommendations. The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) led the T 20 during Turkey's G20 Presidency in 2015.

Youth 20 (Y20)

The Youth 20 (Y20) was founded in 2010 to provide a platform for dialog among young leaders from G20 countries. The Y20 provides youth perspectives on G20 agenda items and promotes international issues that are important to global youth such as capacity building, the impact of technology and innovation on youth unemployment, youth's contribution to peace,

and youth education in the 21st century. The Y20 Summit, beginning in 2010, is held just before the G20 Summit to form a communiqué and recommendations to give to the G20 leaders. The International Diplomatic Engagement Association (The IDEA) was formed in 2012 to unite young leaders and build bridges beyond the major annual summits.

Women 20 (W20)

The Women 20 (W20) was formed under the Turkish presidency and debuted on the global scene in the fall of 2015. The main themes of the W20 were the empowerment of women and gender-inclusive

economic growth. A goal of the W20 is to reduce the gap in participation rates between men and women in the labor force by increasing women's participation in the global economy by 100,000,000 more women.

An Advocacy Strategy Overview ⁴

Advocacy campaigns are among the tools available to civil society organizations (CSOs and NGOs) looking to influence G20 summits. When designed with a comprehensive strategy they are among the most effective advocacy tools. A cogent strategy consists of a series of planned actions, based on a power analysis, which organizations undertake to pressure for changes in specific issues, policy, or behavior of an institution. In the case of the G20 Summit a campaign focuses on change in the drafting and implementation of policies adopted by members of the G20. The elements of a G20 advocacy strategy include: 1) selecting the G20 issues to be addressed, 2) conducting a power analysis of key decision makers, 3) developing individual relationships, 4) building strategic alliances, 5) selecting objectives, 6) designing actions, and 7) conducting research.

No two advocacy campaigns are identical: each will have distinctive characteristics and each one needs to be adapted for the specific cultural, religious, and political situation. The purpose of advocacy is to win victories by increasing the power available to CSOs/NGOs and their allies to affect change. Most successful advocacy campaigns involve alliances. This model is one example of several possible methodologies to promote change.

Elements

The process of developing and implementing a G20 advocacy strategy is fluid and may not occur in the

expected order. Plans need to be revisited during a campaign due to reactions by the key government decision makers, for example the G20 Sherpas.

1. Selecting which G20 Policy Issues to influence is the first step. The issues should generate sufficient interest to allow for the creation of an alliance and be able to be influenced. Examples of past issues are anti-corruption, G20 accountability, financial inclusion, financial transparency and tax fairness, food security and nutrition, and the sustainable development goals.

2. A Power Analysis involves the identification and analysis of key decision makers. It is an examination of individuals with the most influence over the targeted issues. When undertaking a G20 advocacy campaign it is important to understand the decision-making structure including timing, methods and the individuals involved. For example since 2009 the U.S. G7/G20 Advocacy Alliance has identified key staff at the White House, State Department, Treasury, USAID and other agencies as important to influence the summits.

A power analysis focuses on relationships and networks. It examines the relationship and influence of key government staff and outside institutions. It is important to understand who wants to change a G20 position and who wants to maintain it. Within these relationships the analysis should also identify the individuals who have influence over or provide advice

⁴ For a more complete description of advocacy methodology see “Effective Advocacy Strategies: Influencing Institutional Decision Making”, John Ruthrauff, InterAction, 2013

to the key decision makers.

3. Individual Relationships: Successful advocacy requires building relationships with supporters, potential allies, key decision-makers and their staff and possibly even opponents. Individual meetings, with direct interaction, are crucial for strengthening relationships. In the case of the G20 this includes allies in key NGOs and think tanks as well as government officials.

4. Building a Strategic Alliance is key to developing sufficient power to influence the G20. An alliance can be created for a single summit, a series of summits or an alliance working on other issues. Alliance members should be recruited based on what they bring to the campaign: resources, contacts, and power to influence a G20 member. It is useful for a core group of CSO/ NGO leaders to select the issues before building a broader alliance. Over the past seven years the U.S. G7/G20 Advocacy Alliance has grown to 45 NGOs, unions and think tanks.

5. Objectives are statements of desired changes in the short-term, which will contribute directly to influencing the issues. For example a G20 advocacy campaign objective could be obtaining support from a key ally or an important think tank for your position on an issue you are working to influence.

6. Actions are used to influence the key actors identified in the power analysis and thus move towards the desired change. Actions should be based on the power analysis and focus on attaining an objective. Taking into account the cultural and political situation actions can reduce the influence of opponents and strengthen allies. Possible actions include:

Utilizing social media	Utilizing email, calls, letters	Holding face-to-face meetings
Researching and publishing issue briefs	Utilizing traditional media	Persuading indirectly
Organizing conferences	Working in collaboration	Building capacity

The U.S. G7/G20 Advocacy Alliance has research and published policy briefs⁵; held meetings at the White House, Treasury, USAID and other agencies; and used email and the media to influence the U.S. government.

7. Research: It is important to have accurate information about the issues being addressed. It needs to be objectively researched and balanced in addition to being targeted for a specific audience. It may be useful to utilize a third party with credibility in the field, such as a university or a respected think tank, to conduct the research.

⁵ For example: anti-corruption, financial transparency and tax fairness, G20 accountability, Jobs and employment, sustainable development goals, financial inclusion, and food security, agriculture and nutrition.

NGO Media Strategy

Accreditation

Each summit has an International Media Center, located in a separate security zone, which is usually a large building with room for approximately 2,000 reporters and journalists who work at long rows of tables. Major media outlets also rent small offices in the center. There are no name badges, signs or layout diagram so without an experienced media staff who knows some of the reporters it is very difficult to get interviews.

NGO access to the Media Center is controlled by the host government. There may be a separate accreditation processes with requirements for civil society to demonstrate they work for a publication or media outlet. The media accreditation and the number of NGOs/CSOs to receive accreditation to the center are determined by the host government. The table below gives the approximate number of NGOs/CSOs with media accreditation at the summits.

Year	Country	Spaces	Notes
2009	US	30-40	Difficult, confusing process.
2010	Korea	10-12	Very difficult to obtain accreditation
2010	Canada	10-12	Limited to a few Canadian NGOs
2011	France	100	Open selection handled by the French NGO Platform
2012	Mexico	50- 60	Open process
2013	Russia	40	C20 Working Group Chairs advocated strongly for access
2014	Australia	20	NGO accreditation decision made 3 weeks before summit
2015	Turkey	40-50	No specific limit for NGO applications

Media Strategy

An NGO/CSO should request at least two accreditations to the Media Center – one for an experienced media person and one for a senior policy staff member. Points to remember:

1. It is useful to hold a media briefing in your capital three to five days prior to the summit when the reporters and journalists are preparing to depart to the summit.
2. Interviews can often be arranged on site on the day prior to the summit when reporters and journalists have arrived but have little to write about.
3. The NGO/CSO reaction to the summit communique should be released as soon as possible following its release. The communique is usually released around 1500 local time and is followed by heads of state press conferences.
4. The Leader press conferences are usually oversubscribed and may require additional accreditation.
5. If possible coordinating a group press conference that brings different voices of civil society together can be an effective way of reaching the press, both on the day prior to the summit and towards the end of the summit.



Turkey Antalya G20 Summit Press Center

G20 Advocacy Strategies

During the eight years InterAction has worked to influence G20 summits it has developed an advocacy strategy based on identifying opportunities to influence the outcomes. Key elements of the strategy include:

1. Influencing the G20 agenda needs to be undertaken 12 to 18 months prior to the host country begins its G20 Presidency. However it is extremely difficult to add issues to the agenda.
2. Unlike UN summits most decisions are made very early in the process leading up to the summit. Most of the G20 decisions are made during ministerial, working group, and Sherpa meetings. Therefore it is important to initiate advocacy work very early, as soon as the agenda is public. The G20 agenda is usually released in early January so advocacy work needs to begin in February, nine months prior to the summit.
3. Policy staff to the ministers, in the working groups and on the Sherpa teams are generally very familiar with the issues. They have little time to read long papers so advocacy briefs should be very short with only three or four recommendations. Each of InterAction's policy briefs is now limited to 500 words with three recommendations.
4. If possible the policy briefs should be released and presented to government representatives at least a week prior to the second Sherpa meeting, which is usually held in March. Policy briefs should be released no later than two weeks before the third Sherpa meeting, usually held in May or June.
5. Engaging G20 governments – any strategy that involves outreach to all 19 countries isn't effective. It is better to find a champion government and then a small group of governments that will help lead your issue within the various G20 streams. Sometimes establishing an initiative alongside the G20 with a few member governments and then 'rolling' it into the G20 later on can be effective.

China's 2016 G20 Agenda



The 2016 G20 summit will be held **September 4th and 5th in Hangzhou, China**. The theme of the 2016 G20 summit is **innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy**.⁶ The Chinese presidency will focus the G20 agenda on:

1. Breaking a new path for growth

- Maintaining the momentum of world economic recovery
- Lifting mid-to-long term growth potential

2. More effective and efficient global economic and financial governance

- Improving international financial architecture to meet future challenges
- Continuing financial sector reforms
- Developing green finance
- Improving international tax regime
- Implementing consensus on anti-corruption

3. Robust international trade and investment

- Reinforcing trade and investment cooperation mechanism
- Supporting the multilateral trade system
- Promoting global trade growth
- Promoting inclusive and integrated global value chains
- Enhancing cooperation and coordination on global investment policy

4. Inclusive and interconnected development

- Implementing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development
- Optimizing G20 development cooperation agenda
- Building infrastructure and connectivity
- Promoting accessible, affordable and sustainable energy supply
- Increasing employment
- Improving food security and nutrition
- Mobilizing climate finance
- Eradicating poverty
- Supporting industrialization in Africa and other developing countries

The Chinese presidency commits to an action-oriented summit by strengthening accountability and assessment. Additionally, the G20 will continue to reach-out to non-G20 members and representatives from business, labor, think-tanks, women, youth and other social groups. China will invite international and regional organizations as guests of the Summit.

Four Sherpas' Meetings will be held prior to the Summit and one after the summit on follow-up. Additionally, **four Finance Ministers** and Central Bank Governors meetings will be held and six for finance deputies. The **G20 trade/employment/energy/agriculture ministers meetings** will also be held in preparation for the summit.

⁶ According to a message from President Xi Jinping on 2016 G20 Summit in China: http://g20.org/English/Dynamic/201512/t20151201_1660.html

Annex 1: An Example of the G20 Calendar

December 1	China begins G20 Presidency
	Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting #1
	Sherpa Meeting #1
January	Investment and Infrastructure Working Group Meeting #1
February	Development Working Group Meeting #1
	Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting #1
	Energy Sustainability Working Group Meeting #1
	Employment Working Group Meeting #1
March	Anti-corruption Working Group meeting #1
	Sherpa meeting #2
April	Development Working Group Meeting #2
May	Agriculture Ministers Meeting
	Employment Working Group Meeting #2
	Energy Sustainability Working Group Meeting #2
	Investment & Infrastructure Working Group Meeting #2
June	Development Working Group Meeting #3
	Trade Experts Meeting
	Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting #4
	Sherpa Meeting #3
	Anti-Corruption Working Group Meeting #2
July	Agriculture Deputies Meeting
	Employment Working Group Meeting #3
	Climate Financing Study Group Meeting #2
September	Energy Sustainability Working Group Meeting #3
	Labour Ministers Meeting
	Employment Working Group meeting #4
	Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting #5
	Joint Meeting of G20 Finance and Labor Ministers
	Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting #3
	Development Working Group Meeting #4
	Framework (economic) Working Group Meeting #4
	G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting
October	Energy Ministers Meeting
	Trade Ministers Meeting
	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Dinner
	Sherpa Meeting #4
	Anti-Corruption Working Group Meeting #3
November	G20 Summit
December 1	Germany begins G20 Presidency

Annex 2: 2015 G20 Agenda (Turkey)

1. Investment

- Improve investment climate for infrastructure and SMEs
- International Chamber of Commerce to establish a World SME Forum
- Enhance project preparation and effective project prioritization
- Develop efficient PPP (Public Private Partnership) models
- New Modalities of Asset Based Financing: infrastructure equity-based financing

2. Employment

- Create quality jobs
- Monitor implementation of country Employment Plans
- Increase participation rate of women
- Reduction of youth unemployment

3. Trade

- Resist protectionism
- Support of multilateral trading system
- Integration of developing country SMEs into global value chains

4. Financial Regulation

- Finalize regulatory framework
- Ensure timely, full and consistent implementation
- Analyze regulatory outcomes and effects
- Address unintended consequences

5. International Financial Architecture

- Complete IMF reforms

6. International Tax

- Monitor implementation of BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) project
- Incorporate developing country perspectives into G20 tax agenda
- Increased emphasis on bilateral and multilateral

cooperation between tax authorities

7. Anti-Corruption

- Monitor implementation of 2015-16 Anti-Corruption Action Plan
- Emphasize transparency in government-business relations

8. Development

- Improve investment environment and project preparation for infrastructure
- Broaden financial inclusion
- Reduce global average cost of transferring remittances
- Capacity building for developing and low income countries in the international tax agenda
- Food security: sustainable food systems and improving productivity in smallholder farms
- Human resource development

9. Energy sustainability

- Energy access and investments
- Deployment of public and private resources for energy investments
- G20 Principles on Energy Collaboration
- Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies
- G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan
- Improve Joint Organizations Data Initiative

10. Climate Change Finance

- Financing aspects and needs of the LIDCs
- Conduct studies to improve collaboration, dialogue and cooperation between climate funds

11. The Syrian Crisis (added a few weeks prior to the summit)

Annex 3: Summit Dates and Host Countries

Future Summits			Previous Summits		
Year	G7	G20	Year	G7/8	G20
2016	Japan	China	2015	G7 Germany (June)	Turkey, Antalya (November)
2017	Italy	Germany	2014	G7 held in Brussels (June)	Australia, Brisbane (November)
2018	Canada	India	2013	G8 UK, Lough Erne (June)	Russia, St Petersburg (September)
2019	France		2012	G8 US, Camp David (May)	Mexico, Los Cabos (June)
2020	US		2011	G8 France, Deauville (May)	France, Cannes (November)
2021	UK		2010	G8 Canada, Muskoka (June)	Korea, Seoul (November) Toronto (June)
2022	Germany		2009	G8 Italy, L'Aquila (June)	UK, London (April) US, Pittsburgh, (September)

Annex 4: G20 Websites

Chinese: www.g20chn.org,

http://g20.org/English/Dynamic/201512/t20151201_1660.html

L20: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/l20>

InterAction: www.interaction.org/work/g7g20

<http://us.boell.org/categories/economic-governance-g20> (Heinrich Boell Foundation)

www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/ (U of Toronto G20 Center)

www.oecd.org/g20/ (OECD)

Annex 5: Examples of G20 Policy Issues

Advocated by the US G7/G20 Advocacy Alliance (2010 to 2015)

	2015 Turkey	2014 Australia	2013 Russia	2012 Mexico	2011 France	2010 Canada	2010 Korea
Anti-corruption	X	X	X	X	X		X
Financial Transparency and Tax Fairness	X	X			X		
G20 Accountability	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infrastructure Investment / PPPs	X	X					
Jobs and Employment	X	X	X				
Sustainable Development Goals	X		X				
Syrian Crisis	X						
Financial Inclusion		X	X	X	X		X
Global Economic Crisis / Financial Stability		X				X	X
Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture			X	X	X	X	X
Energy Sustainability			X				
Green Growth and Climate Change				X		X	
FTT: Financial Transfer Tax					X		
Global Health						X	
Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation						X	
Education						X	X
Trade							X

Annex 6: G20 Delegation of Duties

This annex identifies tasks that have been delegated to international organizations (IOs) by the G20 from 2013 to 2015. In addition to identifying the task(s) that G20 has mandated IOs to carry out, this annex describes the status of these tasks (i.e., whether the task has been completed) and provides links to these tasks, where applicable.

The tasks listed in the table below were delegated by the G20 in the 2015 Antalya Declarations. The annex identifies only those tasks that were specifically mandated by the G20 in a given declaration. The issues areas are: unemployment, SME financing, trade, tax fairness, infrastructure investment, SDGs, inclusive business, anti-corruption/transparency, terrorism, finance, energy, food and agriculture, development, and debt management

Acronyms

ACWG	Anti-Corruption Working Group	IMF	International Monetary Fund
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting	OECD	Organization for Economic
DWG	Development Working Group	Co	operation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	TFE	Task Force on Employment
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	SME	Small and medium Enterprises
FSB	Financial Stability Board	WB	World Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency	WBG	World Bank Group
IEF	International Energy Forum	WFP	World Food Programme
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WTO	World Trade Organization
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture		and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization		

Year	Agency	Task Mandated	Task Status/Relevant Documents
2015	IMF, OECD and World Bank	Continue to closely monitor the implementation of our commitments through The Antalya Action Plan. (Para. 5)	Ongoing.
2015	OECD, ILO	Monitor progress on reducing youth unemployment by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries. (Para. 7) Assist in monitoring progress in achieving these policy objectives. (Annex III: G20 Policy Principles for Promoting Better Youth Employment Outcomes)	Ongoing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD: Achieving better youth employment outcomes • G20 National Employment Plans • Setting objectives for achieving better youth employment outcomes • G20 Labour Markets in 2015: Strengthening the Link between Growth and Employment
2015	OECD	Help ensure a strong corporate government framework; support investment; facilitate the contributions of SMEs to growth and employment. (Para. 10) (Antalya Action Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Action Plan on SME Financing • G20/OECD High-Level Principles on SME Financing • Establishment of the private sector led World SME Forum
2015	WTO, OECD, UNCTAD	Continue reporting on trade and investment restrictive measures. (Para. 11)	Ongoing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTO: Report on G20 Trade Measures (June 2015) • Regional Trade Agreements and the Multilateral Trading System • OECD/World Bank: Report on Inclusive Global Value Chains
2015	FSB	Continue to monitor and address emerging risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system. (Para. 14)	Ongoing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSB's First Annual Report
2015	OECD, IMF, UN, World Bank	OECD: Assist in reaching a globally fair and modern international tax system...by monitoring the implementation of the BEPS Project globally. OECD, IMF, UN, World Bank: provide appropriate technical assistance ... to address domestic resource mobilization challenges. (Para. 15) (G20 Employment Working Group Terms of Reference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) • Call to Action for Strengthening Tax Capacity in Developing Countries • OECD: Develop an inclusive framework by early 2016

Year	Agency	Task Mandated	Task Status/Relevant Documents
2015	IMF	Complete quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010 on an interim solution to provide a basis for work on the 15 th Review. (Para. 17)	2010 Reforms and Fifteenth General Review of Quotas
2015	IMF, World Bank	Review of the IMF-WB Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries, acknowledgement of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. (Para. 18)	Ongoing.
2015	IMF, World Bank	Create tax initiatives such as TADAT (Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool) and Tax Inspectors Without Borders. (G20 and Low Income Developing Countries Framework)	Ongoing. Call to Action for Strengthening Tax Capacity in Developing Countries
2015	World Bank	Collect Data on the scale and key drivers of the account closures of money transmitter organizations. (G20 and Low Income Developing Countries Framework)	National Remittance Plan
2015	World Bank (Global Infrastructure Facility)	Provide end-to-end support to ensure well-structured and bankable infrastructure projects are brought to market. (G20 and Low Income Developing Countries Framework)	Ongoing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank: Prioritization of Infrastructure Projects: A Decision Support Framework • Evaluating Public Readiness and Capacity for Infrastructure Public Private Partnerships Infrascopes • Report on Stock-Taking of Selected Policy Indicators on the Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Investment • Report on Risk and Return Characteristics of Infrastructure Investment in Low Income Countries

Year	Agency	Task Mandated	Task Status/Relevant Documents
2015	FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, WB, ILO, OECD	Provide guidance to the G20 and other interested countries on the operationalization of mechanisms for investing in agriculture and food systems. (G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems)	Ongoing. Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework.
2015	UNDP, World Bank	Establish the G20 Global Platform on Inclusive Business to take forward the framework and coordinate with other relevant initiatives. (G20 Leaders' Call on Inclusive Business)	G20 Inclusive Business Framework
2015	FATF	Identify measures, including pertaining to legal framework, to strengthen combatting of terrorism financing and targeted financial sanction and implementation thereof. (G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism)	FATF Report to the G20 Leaders: Terrorism Financing
2015	IMF, FSB	Report back on the progress of Data Gaps Initiative – 2 (DG1-2) in the second half of 2016. (G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank governors Communiqué)	Ongoing.
2015	IMF, OECD and WB	Continue to closely monitor the implementation of our commitments through The Antalya Action Plan. (Para. 5)	Ongoing.

参与机构简介：

Introductions to participating organizations:

中国国际民间组织合作促进会（简称中国民促会）：

中国民促会成立于 1992 年，是一个全国性、非营利性、联合性、自愿结成的独立社团法人。促进公民社会发展，为中国的民间组织，特别是基层民间组织提供一个交流、沟通和支持的平台是中国民促会未来的发展方向。

China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO):

CANGO was founded in 1992, is a non-profit, membership organization operating nationwide. The future task and direction for CANGO will be to promote China's civil society development and to provide a platform for exchange of experiences and information-sharing for Chinese NGOs.

乐施会：

全球每三个人之中就有一个贫穷。乐施会推动民众力量，以消除贫穷。

乐施会在世界各地以务实及创新的方法，协助贫穷人改善生活及持续发展。我们积极回应人道危机，提供救援并协助恢复生计。我们推行公众教育及倡议运动，协助贫穷人发声，以改善本土及全球的扶贫政策。乐施会与贫穷人及伙伴携手，消除贫穷以及导致贫穷的不公义情况。

Oxfam:

One person in three in the world lives in poverty. Oxfam is determined to change that world by mobilizing the power of people against poverty.

Around the globe, Oxfam works to find practical, innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty and thrive. We save lives and help rebuild livelihoods when crisis strikes. And we campaign so that the voices of the poor influence the local and global decisions that affect them.

In all we do, Oxfam works with partner organizations and alongside vulnerable women and men to end the injustices that cause poverty.

InterAction:

InterAction 位于华盛顿特区，是一家由全美 185 家发展和人道主义民间组织组成的联盟，也是位于美国的国际民间组织结成的最大联盟，致力关注世界上最为贫困和弱势的群体。

InterAction

InterAction is a Washington DC based alliance of 185 U.S. development and humanitarian non-governmental organizations. It is the largest alliance of U.S. based international NGOs focused on the world's poor and most vulnerable people.



中国国际民间组织合作促进会
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