

Plans and Preparations for the G20's 2013 Saint Petersburg Summit September 5-6, 2013

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AU	African Union
B20	Business 20
BEPS	Base erosion and profit sharing
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
DWG	Development Working Group
ETF	Task Force on Employment
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FSB	Financial Stability Board
G20	Group of Twenty
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
L20	Labour 20
MACS	Meeting of Chief Agricultural Scientists
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

Preface

This report on the plans for the G20 is compiled by the G20 Research Group based on public sources as an aid to researchers and stakeholders interested in the G20 and its invited guests. The report is updated periodically. Note that this document refers to the meeting (summit) of Group of Twenty (G20) leaders, who met for the first time on November 14-15, 2008, in Washington DC, and the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors, who began meeting in 1999. For more information on the summits, see <www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits>; for more on the ministerials, see <www.g20.utoronto.ca/ministerials.html>.

Background

The G20 consists of 19 systematically significant emerging and developed countries plus the European Union: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States. The World Bank and International Monetary

Fund are also invited. At the discretion of the host, other countries — with Spain now having a standing invitation — and international organizations have been invited, including the United Nations (UN), the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the World Trade Organization (WTO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organization, as well as the countries holding the chair of several regional organizations.

Agenda and Priorities

July 27, 2013, Ksenia Yudaeva reiterated that the G20 Leaders will focus on the global economic situation, economic growth, fiscal and financial stabilization, as well as job creation (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 27, 2013).¹

The core objective of the Russian presidency is to concentrate the efforts of G20 on developing a set of measures to boost strong sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth and jobs creation around the world. Russia would like to ensure continuity of the dialogue on all summit agenda items and facilitate further implementation of the G20 commitments. The three overarching priorities are aimed at starting the new cycle of economic growth, are growth through quality jobs and investment, growth through trust and transparency, and growth through effective regulation (Russian G20 Presidential website).²

The agenda for the upcoming Russian summit will focus on ensuring balanced growth, employment, stimulating investment, increasing transparency and developing effective regulation (Indo-Asian News Services, February 16, 2013).³

Macroeconomic Policy, Long-Term Investment and Economic Stability

On August 21, 2013, Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation Sergei Storchak addressed the future of financial regulation and economic stability. He stated that the 2008 global economic crisis will not be repeated and cited a study “Key Bankruptcy Settlement Attributes” as evidence. He announced that using taxpayer money to support financial companies that are “too big to fail” should not be done and a report on the issue will be presented at the summit. Storchak stated that most G20 countries have taken measures to replenish the capital of commercial banks to prevent bankruptcies and deal with insolvencies. This gives hope that the practice of saving large financial institutions at the expense of taxpayers’ funds will stop (Russian G20 Presidential website, August 21, 2013).⁴

¹ Russian G20 Presidential website (July 27, 2013), “Ksenia Yudaeva: Economic growth is coming to the forefront.”

² Russian Presidential website, “Russia in the G20.”

³ Indo-Asian News Services, (February 16, 2013), “G20 must seek exits from economic stagnation: Putin.”

⁴ Russian G20 Presidential website (August 21, 2013) “Sergei Storchak: Global economic crisis will not be repeated.”

On July 25, 2013, the G20/OECD High-Level Principles of Long-Term Investment Financing by Institutional Investors were published. The proposed principles are designed to assist the OECD, G20 and any other countries to facilitate and promote long-term investment from institutional investors such as pension funds, insurance companies and sovereign wealth funds (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 25, 2013).⁵

The G20 is putting together a set of non-legal policy guidelines to encourage institutional investors to allocated more money towards long-term investment financing with the aim to boost global economic activity. This is a main priority for the Russian summit. A G20 study group will draft a list of best practices to highlight the kind of policy measures governments can take and will examine country-specific factors that obstruct financing; capital markets; official sources of investment; and the impact of regulatory reform (Dow Jones News, May 29, 2013).⁶

At the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors meeting on February 16, 2013, Russian finance minister Anton Siluanov stated that rebalancing growth will require more than exchange rate adjustment and that structural reform should play a bigger role. He addressed the spillover effects of unconventional monetary policy and the need for monitoring. He added that the G20 had failed to reach an agreement on medium-term budget deficit levels. “We expect by April countries will have made progress on reaching a balanced approach to establishing new budget indicators on both, deficit and the level of government debt” (Reuters News, February 16, 2013).⁷ Siluanov highlighted Russia’s role in including the issue of government borrowing on the G20 agenda. “At our initiative, of government borrowing and national debt management have been included in the G20 agenda for the first time under Russia’s presidency” (Novosti, February 16, 2013).⁸

In order to facilitate investment, Russian president Vladimir Putin stated his position that G20 countries should pursue and increase transparency of their state debt management policies to promote investor confidence. “We are convinced that an understandable and transparent policy by governments to manage their budget deficit and state debt can ensure a necessary level of investors’ confidence.” For this reason Putin has included investment, transparency and effective regulations as the focus of the G20 agenda during Russia’s presidency. (Indo-Asian News Service, February 16, 2013)⁹

Putin requested at the February G20 finance ministers meeting that the ministers make decisions based on the feasibility of implementing them and take into consideration not only economic but social factors. (ITAR-TASS World Service, February 16, 2013)¹⁰

⁵ Russian G20 Presidential website (July 25, 2013), “The OECD presents the high-level principles of long-term investment financing.”

⁶ Brereton-Fukui, Natasha, Dow Jones News (May 29, 2013), “G-20 Aims to Draw Long-Term Investment Financing From Institutional Investors.”

⁷ Reuters News (February 16, 2013), “Growth needs more than FX adjustment — Russia.”

⁸ Novosti (February 16, 2013) “Russian Finance Minister Warns Countries on Monetary Policy.” Глесснер Сиан Кристина

⁹ Indo-Asian News Service (February 16, 2013), “G20 must seek exits from economic stagnation: Putin.”

¹⁰ ITAR-TASS World Service, (February 16, 2013), “Putin urges G20 finance ministers to make feasible decisions.”

Employment

Upon request from the G20 Task Force on Employment, the OECD and ILO, with contributions from the G20 members released a report to the G20 labour and employment ministers on July 19, 2013. The report outlined the employment and social protection policies and measures applied by G20 members since 2010. It found that skills development, youth employment and job creation were generally the areas of policy focus and that one of the common objectives was to render skills more relevant to the labour market through apprenticeships and dual training systems. (OECD, ILO, Russia G20, July 19, 2013)¹¹

For the first time in G20 history a joint G20 Finance and Labour Ministers Meeting was held in Moscow on July 19, 2013 under the theme of “Coordinated Policies to Provide Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth and Supportive Environment for Job Creation. The discussions focused on how governments can create incentives and eliminate barriers to investment in job creation, and cost effective social policies to facilitate inclusive societies. (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 19, 2013)¹²

On July 18, 2013, the “Social dialogue on labour and employment priorities for job creation” a joint meeting between the G20 labour ministers and social partners was held in Moscow. It was an opportunity for representatives of the international business community and labour unions to share their perspectives. Two main topics were focused on, the role of trade unions and the role of entrepreneurs. Discussions also focused on demographic challenges, informal employment, inequality, social protection, and how to enable efficient labour policies, and ensure that the G20 commitments are implemented. The B20 recommendations included a suggestion for governments to provide an enabling environment for start-ups, access to financing, skills training for youth and highlighted the importance of access to high quality education systems. The L20 priorities closely aligned with the B20 ones. Among the recommendations the L20 suggested that G20 countries halt austerity measures in the areas of social support. Further, the L20 supports the provision of comprehensive social protection floors. (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 18, 2013)¹³

On June 3-4, 2013 the second Task Force on Employment was held. The draft declaration of the ministers of labor and employment and draft joint statement/communiqué of the joint meeting of the ministers of labor and employment and ministers of finance, and the preparatory process for the G20 labour ministers’ meeting with social partners were discussed. Representatives of the Labour 20 (L20) and Business 20 (B20) presented their

¹¹ OECD, ILO, Russia G20 (July 19, 2013), “Addressing Employment, Labour Market and Social Protection Challenges in G20 Countries.”

¹² Russian G20 Presidential website (July, 19, 2013), “Joint G20 Finance and Labour Ministers Meeting.”

¹³ Russian G20 Presidential website, (July 18, 2013), “G20 Labour Ministers Meeting with Social Partners was held in Moscow”

positions on the main topics and issues. (Russian G20 Presidency website, June 4, 2013)¹⁴

The Task Force on Employment (ETF) will meet in June and will meet again in October to address three issues: Job creation, labor activation and monitoring of the progress of implementation of the G20 leaders decisions on employment. The ETF will deliver a declaration to the G20's labour ministers, a database of best practices to facilitate job creation, a set of recommendations on policies to stimulate job creation and a progress report on implementation of the G20 commitments related to youth employment (Russian G20 Presidential website).¹⁵

When addressing the February meeting of the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors, Russian president Vladimir Putin called on financial chiefs of the world's leading industrial and developing countries to consider the political and social implications of their policy decisions. That there should be an awareness of the political consequences as well as social implications on "various groups of the society" that many financial decisions lead to. (Toronto Star, February 16, 2013)¹⁶

On September 3, 2012, in the lead-up to the leaders' meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Vladivostok, Russia, Putin addressed the International Confederation of Free Trade Union's Asia-Pacific Trade Union Network, specifically discussing the issues of economic integration and the protection of labour and social rights. As host of the G20 for 2013, Putin stressed the need to prioritize discussion on the growing informal economy and its impact on sustainable business. He also emphasized the issue of workers' rights and interests being sacrificed in the pursuit for growth and the continued conflict between labour and capital and between high profits and employees' security. (Russian presidential website, September 5, 2012)¹⁷

Finance

At the G20 summit, leaders of the developed countries will explain how they plan to balance their budgets. In addition special attention will be paid to the Japanese plan to balance its budget. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will make the final decision on whether to increase consumption tax on September 9, 2013, after the summit. (The Mainichi, August 8, 2013)¹⁸

¹⁴ Russian G20 Presidency website (June 4, 2013), "The Second G20 Task Force on Employment Meeting was held in St.Petersburg."

¹⁵ Russian Presidential website, "Russia in G20."

¹⁶ Vasilyeva, Nataliya, Toronto Star (February 16, 2013), "Putin urges G20 chiefs to consider social effects of their policies."

¹⁷ Russian presidential website (September 5, 2012), "Putin meets APEC member states' union leaders."

¹⁸ The Mainichi, AIWMDM (August 8, 2013), "G-20 leaders paying close attention to Japan's ability to balance its debt-ridden budget."

Corruption

As of July 1, Russia chairs the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental organization that fights money laundering and supported by the United Nations Security Council, G8 and G20. As chair Russia will introduce new standards domestically and update relevant legislation. The issue of beneficial ownership was discussed by the G8 at its Lough Erne Summit in June 2013 and remains an area of focus for the Russian government. Russia will also focus on the expansion of electronic financial services and on strengthening regional FATF-type bodies. Russia also currently chairs the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism. (BBC Monitoring, June 27, 2013)¹⁹

The G20 sherpas met at a conference to consider best practices in the fight against corruption in Paris. The conference was attended by other state officials, businesspeople and representatives of the civil community. The G20 action plan established at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit as well as relevant recommendations of Business 20 were discussed. High on the agenda of the conference was the transparency and openness in holding sport and other major events and the use of the advanced experience of the struggle against corruption. The Russian delegation suggested establishing a “global alliance for clear sport” to unite efforts of international organizations, government bodies, private sector and civil society organizations implementing anti-corruption initiatives during major sporting events. The Russian G20 corruption agenda has two directions, the first is to implement the G20 2013-2014 action plan, including the full ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption, combating bribery and solicitation, enhancing international cooperation, promoting integrity and accountability in the public sector, and ensuring the independence and effectiveness of institutions at the forefront of the fight against corruption. The second is to conduct further research and analysis of best practices and to analyze the economic impact of corruption and anti-corruption measures. (Russian Presidential website, April 28, 2013)²⁰ The results of the meeting will be passed to the G20 working group on counteraction to corruption and the Business 20 specific group. (ITAR-TASS, April 25, 2013)²¹

Ksenia Yudaeva, Russia’s G20 sherpa, stated that the G20 members should move from theory to practice in fighting corruption. She was referring to the overall G20 agenda of growth and jobs and the fact that corruption has a major negative impact on sustainable economic development. (ITAR-TASS, April 25, 2013)²²

¹⁹ BBC Monitoring (June 27, 2013), “Putin, financial monitoring chief discuss anti-money laundering measures.”

²⁰ Russian Presidential website (April 28, 2013), “Fighting corruption is one of the top priorities for Russia’s G20 Presidency.”

²¹ ITAR-TASS World Service (April 25, 2013), “G20 sherpas to meet at conference for counteraction to corruption.”

²² ITAR-TASS World Service (April 25, 2013), “G20 should change from theory to practice in fighting corruption — Russian Sherpa.”

Taxes

On July 20, G20 nations endorsed an OECD action plan to combat tax evasion. The OECD action plan will increase information exchanges between G20 and OECD nations with tax havens. (South China Morning Post, August 2, 2013)²³

The OECD presented an action plan of measures intended to mitigate corporate tax avoidance to the July meeting of the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors. The action plan stated that “domestic and international tax rules should be modified in order to more closely align the allocation of income with the economic activity that generates that income.” The action plan aims for OECD members and non-OECD G20 members to agree on specific changes to international tax rules in one to two years. (Reuters News, July 5, 2013)²⁴ The action plan provided a proposal to increase international tax cooperation and transparency through the promotion of automatic exchange of information between jurisdictions. (OECD, July 13, 2013)²⁵

On May 16, 2013, at the OECD Forum on Tax Administration, Russian G20 sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva said that “fighting tax evasion and avoidance is a topical issue on the G20 agenda.” She stated that work on this issue was being done within both the finance ministers and sherpas’ tracks. The goal is to find solutions in the areas of information exchange and base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS). The G20 had been supporting the OECD in developing a system for automatic exchange of information between financial institutions. A report on introducing a system of automatic exchange of information and an action plan for fighting tax evasion by multinationals was submitted by the meeting of the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors in July 2013. It is expected that the 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit will deliver concrete results. (Russian Presidential website, May 16, 2013)²⁶

The United Kingdom, France and Germany are the main supporters of updating the tax rules for multinational corporations. They asked the OECD to scrutinise the international rules and prepare a plan of action. If the participating countries agree, the plan would be proposed to the G20 in July. The UK Treasury said that Britain will chair an OECD group on transfer pricing, Germany will chair one on tax-base erosion and France and the U.S. will examine jurisdiction issues, especially on electronic commerce. (Dow Jones Global Equities News, February 15, 2013)²⁷

²³ Toh Han Shih, South China Morning Post (August 2, 2013), “Tax regime targets corrupt officials Global deal to make it easier to pursue Chinese tax evaders overseas, including the proceeds of graft and mainlanders working in Hong Kong.”

²⁴ Heller, Gernot, and Bergin, Tom, Reuters News (July 5, 2013), “Governments to target tech giants’ tax avoidance — draft.”

²⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development website (July 13, 2013), “OECD calls on G20 finance ministers to support next steps in clampdown on tax avoidance.”

²⁶ Russian Presidential website (May 16, 2013), “Fighting tax evasion and avoidance is a topical issue on the G20 agenda.”

²⁷ Thomson, Ainsley, Dow Jones Global Equities News (February 15, 2013), “G-20: UK, France, Germany Urge Overhaul of Corporate Tax Rules.”

Security

Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin will meet on the sidelines of the G20 summit. This was decided when Chinese State Councillor Yang Jiechi and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov met the week of August 12. Both countries are members of the six-party talks with the aim to end North Korea's nuclear weapons program. The talks have been at a standstill since late 2008 and it is unlikely that they will resume in 2013 (Yonhap English News, August 16, 2013).²⁸

Syria

On August 16, 2013, Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Aleksandr Lukashevich announced that fighting terrorism in Syria should be the priority for the upcoming international conference Geneva-2, making it a priority item on the conference agenda. Russia and the United States are jointly preparing for the international meeting. He said "we proceed from the fact that at this conference both the [Syrian] government and the opposition should agree on methods of joint combat against the stranglehold of terrorists." (RIA Novosti, August 16, 2013)²⁹

On August 9, 2013, The foreign and defense ministers of the United States and Russia agreed to host a peace conference on Syria in Geneva as early as possible. This decision reaffirmed their belief in a political settlement of the conflict. (Xinhua News Agency, August 9, 2013)³⁰

On August 6, 2013, via telephone Russian President Vladimir Putin and Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, discussed the Syrian conflict and the situation in Egypt in order to prevent further escalation of the crisis. Putin and Erdogan agreed to hold another meeting of the Russian-Turkish High Level Cooperation Council in Moscow in the autumn and to continue contacts at the G20 summit in St. Petersburg. (Interfax: Russia & CIS Military Newswire, August 6, 2013)³¹

On August 6, 2013, at the third 2+2 meeting in Rome between Italy and Russia, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov called for the international community to join efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Syria. According to Lavrov there are attempts to politicize the situation in Syria due to the problem of proliferation of chemical weapons, he stated that "if we take an honest approach to all these aspects of the crisis, I am convinced that, by joining the efforts of both Russia and the West and the region's countries, we can achieve results. But if our approaches are based on personal preferences and dislikes, then we will have what we have now." He recalled the decision

²⁸ Yonhap English News (August 16, 2013), "Chinese, Russian leaders to hold talks next month."

²⁹ BBC Monitoring Newsfile/RIA Novosti, (August 16, 2013) "Fight against terrorism should be at the centre of Geneva-2 — Russian spokesman."

³⁰ Yiaijun, Xinhua News Agency, XNEWS (August 9, 2013), "U.S., Russia committed to Geneva meeting on Syria."

³¹ Interfax: Russia & CIS Military Newswire, MILNEA (August 6, 2013), "Putin, Erdogan discuss situation in Syria, Egypt."

reached at the Lough Erne G8 summit to urge the government of Syria and the opposition to join efforts in fighting terrorism. (BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union, August 6, 2013)³²

During the week of July 8, 2013, Russia's UN ambassador Vitaly Churkin handed to United Nations secretary general Ban Ki-moon the results of a Russian inquiry into an alleged chemical weapons attack near Aleppo on March 19. Russia is the main ally of Syrian president Bashar al-Assad and has backed Syria's demand that a UN panel concentrate only on an alleged sarin gas attack by Syrian opposition rebels in March. In contrast Britain, France and the United States have backed Ban Ki-moon's call for "unfettered" access to Damascus to investigate all allegations. (Agence France Presse, July 11, 2013)³³

Energy

On July 8, 2013 the G20 working group on sustainable energy met to discuss prospects for energy and raw materials markets and measures to support investment. The conference delegates were from multiple spheres, including non-G20 countries, international organizations, business, experts on power engineering and academics. The Russian G20 sherpa and the director of the Federal Tariff Service took part in the meeting. (ITAR-TASS World Service, July 8, 2013)³⁴

In his opening message to the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum, Russian president Vladimir Putin stated that Russia is preparing new initiatives on transparency and predictability of the commodity markets for the G20 summit. "The prospects of long-term and sustained economic growth of our region and the world at large directly depend on the effective and rational functioning of the energy sector," he said. "Therefore, the coordination of efforts of countries of the Asia-Pacific region for ensuring universal, affordable and uninterrupted power supply based on the principles laid down in the decisions of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, is important more than ever." He also noted that Russia has consistently advocated the strengthening of the international legal regime in the energy sector. (ITAR-TASS World Service, May 29, 2013)³⁵

IFI Reform

The International Financial Architecture Working Group met for the first time under the Russian presidency on February 13, 2013. Delegates discussed improving the efficiency

³² BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union, BBCSUP (August 6, 2013), "Russia's Lavrov calls for "honest" efforts to resolve Syrian crisis."

³³ Agence France Presse (July 11, 2013), "Churkin this week handed to Ban Russia attacks West over Syrian chemical arms."

³⁴ ITAR-TASS World Service, July 8, 2013), "G20 experts to hold conference in St Pete on Monday."

³⁵ ITAR-TASS World Service (May 29, 2013), "Russia preparing new initiatives on commodity markets transparency for G20 summit — Putin."

and legitimacy of the governance structure of the International Monetary Fund, strengthening the IMF surveillance, managing public debt management, developing regional financial arrangements and facilitating cooperation between the IMF and others. They also discussed the implementation of the 2010 quota and governance reform to double the IMF quota resources and the implementation of the 15th general review of quotas. (Official website of the Russian G20 presidency, February 13, 2013)³⁶

The G20 finance ministers and central bank governors decided that before the end of 2013 the IMF quota formula and distribution process will be determined. “We agreed that we should make serious progress on the quota formula and distribution by the summit of the heads of state so that they could seal it and set the final guidelines for determining the quota formula and quota distribution rules before the end of this year.” (ITAR-TASS World Service, February 16, 2013)³⁷

Environment

Under a Russian initiative a website for the Global Marine Environment Protection Initiative will be launched. The website will be a forum for the exchange of information and will not contain instructions to be implemented. Countries will publish information on the state of marine environment, oil spills and experiences to prevent disasters and their consequences. The website was originally created in 2010 in response to various natural disasters, including one in the Gulf of Mexico. (ITAR-TASS World Service, July 8, 2013)³⁸

Development

On August 28, 2013, the St. Petersburg Accountability Report on the G20 Development Commitments Implementation will be presented within the framework of Russia’s G20 Presidency in 2013 in the RIA Novosti International Multimedia Press Center. The document will be presented by Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation Sergey Storchak and Chief of the Presidential Expert Directorate and the Russian G20 Sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva (Russian G20 Presidential website, August 21, 2013).³⁹

The third Development Working Group (DWG) meeting was held on July 8-10, 2013. Representatives of the G20 official development assistance agencies and ministries, as well as experts from the international organizations and outreach invitees attended the meeting. Delegates finalized the G20 DWG accountability report, discussed the approach

³⁶ Official website of the Russian G20 presidency (February 13, 2013), “International Financial Architecture Working Group Meeting.”

³⁷ ITAR-TASS World Service (February 16, 2013), “G20 to determine IMF quota formula and distribution by yearend — minister.”

³⁸ ITAR-TASS World Service (July 8, 2013), “Russia to present website on marine environment protection at G20 summit in September.”

³⁹ Russian G20 Presidential website (August 21, 2013), “Presentation of the St.Petersburg Accountability Report on the G20 Development Commitments Implementation.”

to further development agenda and agreed on the deliverables to be presented to the G20 Summit in September. (ITAR-TASS World Service, July 8, 2013)⁴⁰

At a meeting with United Nations secretary general Ban Ki-Moon Russian sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva announced that the G20 would prepare a report on fulfilling the development-related obligations for the St. Petersburg Summit. The report will include an analysis of the work done and evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken by the G20 to facilitate development in recipient countries. The G20 also plans to develop a new action plan for development in 2013. Yudaeva highlighted that the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 dev agenda are the key issues for discussion within the G20 with Russia as host. The purpose of the discussion is to seek the most effective ways to support progress on the new sustainable development objectives led by the UN. (Russian G20 Presidential website, April 16, 2012)⁴¹

The Development Working Group planned to meet four times, three times in the lead-up to the summit (February, May and July) and once afterwards (October). The DWG is preparing a draft St. Petersburg Development Action Plan and G20 Development Working Group Accountability Report to be endorsed by the leaders. (Russian G20 Presidential website)⁴²

Russian finance minister Anton Siluanov stated that international development institutions should not limit their work to just lending to business, but institutions such as the World Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development should get more involved in enterprises' capital. (ITAR-TASS World Service, February 16, 2013)⁴³

Trade

On 14 June 2013, the G20 revised a proposal to the World Trade Organization to include a commitment for developing countries on export competition. Developed countries had already committed that by the end of 2013 they would cut their budgetary outlay commitments on export subsidies by 50 percent from the level to which they agreed in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. However, when this agreement was originally reached there was no commitment for developing countries. The revised G20 proposal circulated on June 14 would require developing countries to reduce their Uruguay Round budgetary outlay commitments on export subsidies by 25 percent by the end of 2016. The revision to include developing countries was led by Brazil in an attempt to achieve

⁴⁰ ITAR-TASS World Service (July 8, 2013), "Development Working Group meeting takes place in Moscow July 8-10."

⁴¹ Russian Presidential website (April 16, 2013), "The Russian G20 Sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva met with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon."

⁴² Russian Presidential website, "Russia in G20."

⁴³ ITAR-TASS World Service (February 16, 2013) "G20 ministers urge int'l development institutions to look beyond lending."

progress towards an outcome on export subsidy reductions by the December WTO ministerial meeting in Bali, Indonesia. (Inside US-China Trade, July 3, 2013)⁴⁴

Commodity Prices and Food Security

On July 24-25, 2013, the Second Meeting of Chief Agricultural Scientists (MACS) within Russia's G20 Presidency was held in Moscow. In addition to the MACS participants other agricultural research officials from the G20 member countries, representatives of international agricultural research organizations, international organizations and development agencies were in attendance. Participants discussed the progress made in the implementation of the existing G20 initiatives, in particular, Tropical Agricultural Platform, Wheat Initiative, the Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative (GEO-GLAM), and exchanged information on national agricultural research priorities. The main outcome of the meeting was approved MACS Terms of Reference, stating common objectives, scope of work, participants and working arrangements. The annual meeting is meant to identify global research priorities and targets, and facilitate collaboration between public and private sector organizations on the key agricultural issues. This was launched by the Agriculture Deputy Ministers in Mexico in 2012 (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 26, 2013)⁴⁵

Ilya Shestakov, Russia's deputy agriculture minister, announced that the G20 countries will discuss the price rises on global grain markets as part of a food summit in October. (Reuters News, September 6, 2012)⁴⁶

G20 members had a conference call to decide whether to call the Rapid Response Forum, created under the French presidency in 2011 to respond to abnormal food market conditions. Members agreed to discuss the situation at the October food summit when there is more precise data on harvest. Shestakov stated that the G20 members are not planning any emergency measures. (Reuters News, September 5, 2012)⁴⁷

Other

The analyst for the U.S. National Security Agency, Edward Snowden who leaked details of its surveillance programmes has been granted asylum in Russia. On August 6, 2013, the White House spokesman Jay Carney said that Washington was "continuing to evaluate the utility of a summit" after Russia gave asylum to Snowden. The Russians stated that they have avoided any involvement in the Snowden case "beyond the absolutely humanitarian aspect." Prior to Russia granting Snowden asylum, U.S.

⁴⁴ Inside US-China Trade Vol. 13, No. 27 (July 3, 2013), "Revised G-20 Text Requires Export Subsidy Cut By Developing Countries."

⁴⁵ Russian G20 Presidential website (July 26, 2013), "Second Meeting of the G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists was held in Moscow."

⁴⁶ Polina Devitt, Reuters News (September 6, 2012), "Russia says G20 to hold urgent food summit in October."

⁴⁷ Peter Murphy, Reuters News (September 5, 2012), "INTERVIEW-G20 should coordinate to avoid food price panic."

President Barack Obama had agreed to meet Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow ahead of the September 5-6 summit. (Agence France Presse, August 6, 2013)⁴⁸

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) planned to in Moscow on the sidelines of the July meeting of G20 finance ministers and central bank governors to discuss preventive measures to stabilise their balance of payments and possible outflow of capital in the event that the United States reduces its monetary easing. There has been talk among the emerging markets caucus on developing a coordinated policy to limit the negative effects that a stronger U.S. dollar. (Reuters News, July 11, 2013)⁴⁹

Russian Sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva said that Russia, as a member of the G8, G20 and the BRICS, has the potential to help to facilitate an effective dialogue between the G8 and BRICS. “To some extent, Russia is the bridge between the G8 and BRICS countries because Russia is a member of both clubs,” she said. She added that Russia “helps maintain unity and create an atmosphere of consensus and trust between [the groups’] members. The trust is indispensable to make the political efforts effective, exchange experience and conduct regulation in different trends.” (ITAR-TASS World Service, July 8, 2013)⁵⁰

Participants

Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd will not attend the G20 summit due to an upcoming election on September 7. Australia will be represented by Foreign Minister Bob Carr. (The Australian Financial Review, August 8, 2013)⁵¹

Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov announced that Russia has invited the heads of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) to attend the G20 summit. (BBC, May 30, 2013)⁵²

Bilateral Meetings at the Summit

Japan and the United States plan to hold a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the G20 summit on September 5 to discuss how to strengthen the bilateral security alliance. The leaders are expected to discuss the importance of mending ties between Japan and China over the disputed islands in the East China Sea, how to work together to prevent advances in the North Korea nuclear and ballistic missile programs and the construction of a new U.S. Marine Corps air base in Okinawa Prefecture. Lastly, the leaders are expected to confirm cooperation between Tokyo and Washington in an attempt to conclude

⁴⁸ Agence France Presse (August 6, 2013), “Russia says US doubts over summit ‘distort reality’.”

⁴⁹ Kelly, Lidia, Reuters News (July 11, 2013), “INTERVIEW-G20 needs clear, predictable policies — Russia.”

⁵⁰ ITAR-TASS World Service (July 8, 2013), “Russia should use role in G20 to build effective dialogue with G8, BRICS — Yudayeva.”

⁵¹ G20 summit Phillip Coorey Chief political correspondent, The Australian Financial Review (August 8, 2013), “Rudd, Putin discuss summit priorities.”

⁵² BBC (May 30, 2013), “Russia invites heads of African Union to G20 summit in St Petersburg — Lavrov.”

negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership, by the end of the year (Kyodo News, August 20, 2013)⁵³

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will meet with Russian President Vladimir Putin on the sidelines of the G20 summit on September 5. The meeting will attempt to reignite talks on a territory dispute over the Russian-held islands off Japan's northernmost main island, Hokkaido. This territory dispute has prevented both countries to sign the post-World War II peace treaty. Japan would like to strengthen cooperation with Russia in the economic, environmental and cultural areas (Kyodo News, August 19, 2013).⁵⁴

Russian president Vladimir Putin sent a telegram to U.S. president Barack Obama on America's Fourth of July holiday. The note restated Putin's commitment to holding a summit meeting in Moscow ahead of the G20 conference. American officials have signalled that Obama is unlikely to visit Moscow if Edward Snowden, the former U.S. National Security Agency employee who leaked state secrets, is still at Sheremetyevo airport. (NYTimes.com, July 6, 2013)⁵⁵

Italian prime minister Enrico Letta will meet with Chinese premier Li Keqiang on the sidelines of the G20 summit. (BBC Monitoring European, May 27, 2013)⁵⁶

2014 Brisbane Summit

Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd announced that Ged Kearney from the Australian Council of Trade Unions was formally nominated to be the leader of the Australian L20 steering group. (ForeignAffairs.co.nz, August 7, 2013)⁵⁷

The United States has cancelled its bilateral meeting with Russia in September. "Following a careful review begun in July, we have reached the conclusion that there is not enough recent progress in our bilateral agenda with Russia to hold a U.S.-Russia Summit in early September." The explanation was that the two countries have not moved their shared agenda forward enough to warrant a meeting. On August 9, the US and Russia will hold a 2+2 meeting in Washington to discuss how to make progress on a range of issues in the bilateral relationship (Washington Post.com, August 7, 2013)⁵⁸

⁵³ Kyodo News (August 20, 2013), "Japan, U.S. eye Abe-Obama summit in Russia in early Sept."

⁵⁴ Kyodo News (August 19, 2013), "Japan, Russia resume talks on disputed islets."

⁵⁵ Neuman, William, and Herszwnhorn, David, NYTimes.com, (July 6, 2013), "Venezuela Offers Asylum to Snowden."

⁵⁶ BBC Monitoring European (May 27, 2013), "Italian commentary views outcomes of Chinese premier's visit to Germany."

⁵⁷ ForeignAffairs.co.nz, PARALL, (August 7, 2013), "ACTU president welcomes announcement nominating her as the leader of the Australian L20 steering group."

⁵⁸ Blake, Aaron, Washington Post. Com (August 7, 2013), "Full statement from White House on canceling Putin meeting."

On 14 November 2014, Brisbane will have a public holiday to coincide with the G20 Leaders' Summit. The holiday will be available for anyone who works in the Brisbane City Council area. (Australian Associated Press, June 10, 2013)⁵⁹

Australian Treasurer Wayne Swan stated that when Australian assumes the presidency of the G20 for the 2014 summit it will continue to pursue an economic and jobs growth agenda. (Australian Associated Press Financial News, February 16, 2013)⁶⁰

Ministerial Meetings and Preparations

Meetings

September 5-6, 2013	G20 summit, St. Petersburg, Russia
September 2-5, 2013	G20 sherpas and finance deputies
September 2-5, 2013	G20 finance deputies
July 25-26, 2013	G20 sherpas
July 19-20, 2013	G20 finance ministers and central bank governors
July 18-19, 2013	Joint G20 finance and labour ministers
July 18, 2013	G20 labour ministers
July 18, 2013	G20 labour ministers with social partners
July 17, 2013	Task Force on Employment
July 17, 2013	Social partners (B20 and L20)
July 9-10, 2013	Energy Sustainability Working Group
July 8-10, 2013	G20 Development Working Group
July 3-4, 2013	Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth Working Group
June 20-21, 2013	Business 20 Summit (B20)
June 18-21, 2013	Youth 20 Summit (Y20)
June 13-14, 2013	Civil 20 Summit (C20)
June 6-7, 2013	G20 finance ministers and central bank governors deputies
June 6-7, 2013	Anti-Corruption Working Group
June 5, 2013	Task Force on Employment and G20 finance deputies
June 3-4, 2013	Task Force on Employment
May 11-12, 2013	G20 sherpas, St. Petersburg
April 18-19, 2013	G20 finance ministers and central bank governors, Washington DC
February 15-16, 2013	G20 finance ministers and central bank governors
November 4-5, 2012	G20 finance ministers and central bank governors
October 29-30, 2012	G20 sherpas
October 4-5, 2012	G20 Development Working Group
October 4-5, 2012	Agricultural Market Information System
October 1-2, 2012	G20 Task Force on Employment
September 24-25, 2012	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Mexico City

⁵⁹ Australian Associated Press General News (June 10, 2013), "QLD:Brisbane to get G20 public holiday."

⁶⁰ Australian Associated Press Financial News (February 16, 2013), "FED: G20 must pursue jobs and grows: Swan."

G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, July 19, 2013

The G20 meeting maintained a keen focus on jobs and growth as the main priorities in the current economic circumstance. The meeting also agreed on the need for governments to adopt credible and balanced fiscal strategies that are flexible to each individual economic circumstance. Further, they expressed overwhelming support for the OECD Action Plan on tax base erosion and profit shifting. It was clear that while fiscal consolidation remains important it should be carefully managed to suit the economic conditions. (Australian government Times, July 28, 2013)⁶¹

Eurasian Development Bank, as an outreach partner, attended the G20 events, including the G20 finance ministers' and central bank governors' meeting. (Daily The Pak Banker, July 27, 2013)⁶²

At the July G20 finance meeting the U.S. Federal Reserve's exit strategy on stimulus policy will be discussed. The G20 members would like clarification from the United States on how the Federal Reserve will implement its exit strategy and how quickly it will start reducing its bond purchases. (Reuters News, July 4, 2013)⁶³ More generally, the G20 finance ministers will discuss the spillover effect of monetary easing on their countries and the world at large. They will also discuss how to achieve clear monetary policy with attention on China's shadow banking, Japan's new monetary policy and the United States exit strategies. G20 finance ministers are expected to agree that the debt levels of highly indebted countries will not grow in the next three to six years. Russia will advocate that countries need to show commitment to reducing debt, by not increasing and making clear plans to decrease their debt levels. (Reuters news, July 11, 2013)⁶⁴

G20 Labour Ministers and Social Partners Meeting, July 18, 2013

On July 18, 2013, Vladimir Putin opened the G20 Labour Ministers and Social Partners meeting with a statement on the current state of global unemployment. The concluding declaration from the meeting highlighted the link between employment and overall human well-being, and the need for each G20 government to coordinate their various ministries and national plans to activate the labour market. The declaration addressed the equal importance to tackle the economic and social consequences of unemployment by focussing on social protection mechanisms and actions to create jobs. Further, the ministers also committed to ensure full respect for the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work as set out in the 1998 ILO Declaration. (G20 Russia website, July 18-19, 2013)⁶⁵

⁶¹ Australian Government News (July 28, 2013), "Economic Note of Treasurer Bowen."

⁶² Daily the Pak Banker (July 27, 2013), "Eurasian Development Bank attends G20 events."

⁶³ Younge Lee, Se and Yoo, Choonsik (July 4, 2013), "G20 to seek clarity on U.S. policy at July meeting-S.Korea."

⁶⁴ Kelly, Lidia, Reuters News (July 11, 2013), "INTERVIEW-G20 needs clear, predictable policies — Russia."

⁶⁵ Russia G20 website (July 18-19, 2013), Moscow, "G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration."

G20 Finance Ministers Meeting, April 19, 2013

G20 finance ministers met on the sidelines of the IMF and World Bank spring meetings. They discussed their collective concern over the implementation of commitments within the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, particularly with regard to mid-term national debt indicators and figures. They suggested that providing budget policy flexibility was necessary. The situation in Japan was discussed as Japan clearly stated its monetary policy plans. Cyprus was also discussed. (Russian G20 Presidential website, April 20, 2013)⁶⁶

G20 Finance Ministers Meeting, February 16, 2013

G20 finance ministers and central bank governors met in Moscow to discuss strengthening financial supervision, avoiding currency devaluations and letting the market determine exchange rates. Developed countries pledged to consider the spillover effects of macroeconomic and monetary policy. Specifically, that monetary policy should be directed toward domestic price stability and economic recovery. (Xinhua News Agency, February 15, 2013)⁶⁷

World Bank president Jim Kim addressed the meeting about the risks of climate change on the economy. (Agence France Presse, February 16, 2013)⁶⁸

Many G20 officials at the meeting proposed to extend the commitment made at the 2010 Toronto Summit to halve the budget deficit by 2013 and stabilize or reduce government debts by 2016. (Dow Jones Equities News, February 16, 2013)⁶⁹

G20 finance ministers and central bank governors welcomed a report by international organizations on the factors affecting long-term financing. The report found “that the availability and composition of long-term investment financing have been affected by a combination of factors, with differing repercussions across borrowers and sectors.” It suggested things that countries can do to attract long-term financing. In the communiqué, finance ministers highlighted the essential role of long-term financing in supporting strong, sustainable and balanced growth and agreed to establish a new study group on financing for investment. The study group will work closely with the World Bank, OECD, IMF, FSB, UN, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant international organizations to determine a work plan for the G20. (ITAR-TASS World Service, February 16, 2013)⁷⁰

⁶⁶ Russian Presidential website (April 20, 2013), “Anton Siluanov: The budget policy flexibility is required.”

⁶⁷ Xinhua News Agency (February 15, 2013), “Interview: G20’s Moscow meeting to discuss array of financial issues: Chinese official HanLiang.”

⁶⁸ Agence France Presse (February 16, 2013), “Climate change real economic risk, World Bank tells G20.”

⁶⁹ Paris, Costas and Hannon, Paul, Dow Jones Global Equities News, (February 16, 2013), “G-20 Leaders Aim to Assuage Fears of Currency War.”

⁷⁰ ITAR-TASS World Service, February 16, 2013), “G20 ministers, chief bankers create Study Group on Financing for Investment.”

G20 Development Working Group Meeting, October 4-5, 2012

The G20 Development Working Group meeting in Bali, Indonesia, from October 4-5, 2012 was the last to be hosted under the Mexican presidency. The meeting included additional country guests and other stakeholders. It reviewed the progress made on the priorities established during the Mexican presidency: green growth, food security and infrastructure. In addition, attendees discussed social protection, the cost of remittances, private investment and trade. The intended outcome was to establish a clear vision of how to advance development issues within the G20 in the lead-up to the Russian presidency and to establish a system for accountability for the G20 development commitments. (Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, October 5, 2012)⁷¹

G20 Agricultural Market Information System Meeting, October 3-4, 2012

The United States, as chair of the G20 Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) group, consulted with G20 and other experts at its meeting in Rome on October 3-4, 2012. An agreement was reached that in light of the information available agricultural commodity markets are functioning and a meeting of the Rapid Response Forum is not necessary at this time. Governments including large agricultural exporters in the G20 have exercised prudence and responsibility in policy-making, including by avoiding export bans that exacerbated volatility in 2007–2008. (G20 Information Centre, October 4, 2012)⁷²

G20 Task Force on Employment Meeting, October 1-2, 2012

On October 1-2, 2012, the G20 Task Force on Employment met in Geneva. The meeting included business and social partners and specifically focused on the key elements of successful apprenticeships. For the meeting the International Labour Organization (ILO) presented the latest available data on youth employment in G20 countries and highlighted useful areas for the G20 Task Force on Employment to address. (United States Council for International Business, October 5, 2012)⁷³

G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, September 24-25, 2012

On September 24-25, 2012, Mexico hosted a finance meeting attended by G20 members and the guest countries from the 2012 summit, namely Spain, Colombia, Chile, and Cambodia. The IMF, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), OECD, UN and the G24 also took part at the meeting. The discussion focused on four

⁷¹ Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs (October 4, 2012), “G20: The Fourth Meeting of the Development Working Group Begins in Bali, Indonesia with a Workshop on Accountability”
http://www.sre.gob.mx/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1680:g20-the-fourth-meeting-of-the-development-working-group-begins-in-bali-indonesia-with-a-workshop-on-accountability&catid=27:archives&Itemid=64

⁷² G20 Information Centre (October 4, 2012), “United States, as Chair of the G20 Agricultural Market Information System Group, Confirms Agricultural Commodity Markets are Functioning”
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-121004-amis.html>

⁷³ United States Council for International Business (October 5, 2012), “G20 Employment Task Force Looks at Need for Apprenticeships”, <http://www.uscib.org/index.asp?documentID=4387>

main areas: the role of each member to enhance recent developments in the world economy, the need for emerging and developing economies to increase participation in international financial institutions, strategies to mitigate the negative effects of commodity price volatility including issues related to energy security, the policies and actions required to increase access to finance via access to information, and better rights for those using financial services. (Official website of the G20 Mexican presidency, September 24-25, 2012)⁷⁴

Civil Society and Other G20-Related Activities

Business 20 (B20)

The B20 task forces are integrated by global business leaders, international organizations and business organizations, in order to generate recommendations to the G20 on eight specific topics: food security, green growth, employment, transparency, trade and investment, information and communication technologies and innovation, financing for growth and development, and advocacy and impact. Each of the task forces, with guidance from the Task Force on Advocacy and Impact, prioritized recommendations and included activities needed for implementation.

Labour 20 (L20)

The Labour 20 was held on July 17, 2013. The priority topics were jobs for more growth; restoring financial regulation and curbing speculation; social protection floors (SPFs) for formalization; development through creation of jobs. It was held the evening before the social partners' consultations with the G20 labour ministers and two days prior to the joint G20 finance and labour ministers' meeting. The ILO, Director General Guy Ryder, OECD General Secretary Angel Gurría, Russian G20 Sherpa Ksenia Yudaeva, and Russian Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection Aleksey Vovchenko were present at different sessions. The Summit hosted consultations with the Business 20 on future collaboration and included a Labour 20 press conference on the common commitment to quality apprenticeships. It also prepared policy recommendations and key messages to the joint finance and labour ministers' meeting and the G20 summit in September. (Russian G20 Presidential website, July 17, 2013)⁷⁵

Youth 20 (Y20)

The Youth 20 was held in Saint Petersburg, Russia from June 18-21, 2013. The forum brought together over 100 young people from the G20 countries to discuss the main

⁷⁴ G20 Mexican Presidential website (September 24-25, 2012), "Outcomes of the G20 Finance and Central Bank Deputies' Meeting", <http://www.g20mexico.org/index.php/en/press-releases/525-resultados-de-la-reunion-de-vice-ministros-de-finanzas-y-subgobernadores-de-bancos-centrales-de-g20>

⁷⁵ Russian G20 Presidential website (July 17, 2013), "Russia Labour 20."

issues on the G20 summit agenda. The final communiqué which, will be presented to the leaders in September, included two main areas of focus, global finance and sustainable development. Under the sustainable development section the delegates indicated primary and secondary education as key to sustainable development. (Russian G20 Presidential website, June 21, 2013)⁷⁶

Civil 20 (C20)

The Civil 20 was held on June 13-14, 2013, and attended by over 350 people from the civil society, international organizations, business, mass media and officials. The participants endorsed the initiative of the Russian presidency to incorporate civil society into the G20 consultations process. In conclusion the Civil 20 proposed that there be a mid-term strategy between the Civil 20 and the G20 and for the G20 to make an accountability procedure that is transparent and comprehensive. The next steps for the Civil 20 will be to develop general principles of collaboration between the state and civil society in the G20 countries. This collaboration should be based on the rule of law, balance of power and information openness. Another actionable item will be to monitor the recommendations suggested by the Civil 20 and adopted by the G20. The meeting concluded the Civil Track of Russia's G20 Presidency. (Russian G20 Presidential website, June 14, 2013)⁷⁷

Appendices

List of Meetings

A list of past summit meetings is available from the G20 Information Centre website at <www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits>.

A list of ministerial meetings is available from the G20 Information Centre website at <www.g20.utoronto.ca/ministerials.html>.

⁷⁶ Russian G20 Presidential website (June 21, 2013), "Y20 Summit Russia 2013."

⁷⁷ Russian G20 Presidential website (June 14, 2013), "Civil 20 Summit was held in Moscow under Russia's G20 Presidency."

G20 Leader Experience

(as of July 21, 2013)

Country	Leader	Assumed Office	Next Election	# of G8 summits attended	# of G20 summits attended
Argentina	Cristina Fernández de Kirchner	Dec 10/07	2015	0	7
Australia	Kevin Rudd	Jun 27/13	By Nov 30/13	0	3
Brazil	Dilma Rousseff	Jan 1/11	2015	0	2
Canada	Stephen Harper	Feb 6/06	By Oct 15/12	5	7
China	Xi Jinping	Mar 14/13	2016	0	0
France	François Hollande	May 15/12	2017	2	1
Germany	Angela Merkel	Nov 22/05	Fall 2013	7	7
India	Manmohan Singh	May 22/09	By 2014	1	7
Indonesia	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	Oct 20/04	2014	1	7
Italy	Enrico Letta	Apr 28/13	By 2018	1	0
Japan	Shinzo Abe	Dec 26/12	By Dec 16/16	2	0
Korea	Park Geun-hye	Feb 25/13	2017	0	0
Mexico	Enrique Peña Nieto	Dec 1/12	2018	0	0
Russia	Vladimir Putin	May 7/12	2018	8	0
Saudi Arabia	Adbullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud	Aug 1/05	N/A	0	7
South Africa	Jacob Zuma	May 9/09	By Jul 24/14	1	5
Turkey	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Mar 14/03	2014	0	7
United Kingdom	David Cameron	May 6/10	By June 11/15	3	4
United States	Barack Obama	Jan 20/08	Nov 2016	6	6
European Commission	José Manuel Barroso	Nov 22/04	June 2014	9	7
European Council	Herman Van Rompuy	Dec 1/09	Nov 30/14	3	4

G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors

Country	Finance Minister	Start of Term	Central Banker	Start of Term
Argentina	Hernán Lorenzino	Dec 10/11	Mercedes Marcó del Pont	Feb 3/10
Australia	Penny Wong	Sep/10	Glenn Stevens	Sep 18/06
Brazil	Guido Mantega	Mar 27/06	Alexandre Tombini	Jan 1/03
Canada	James Flaherty	Feb 6/06	Stephen Poloz	Jun 3/13
China	Lou Jiwei,	Mar/13	Zhou Xiaochuan	Dec 2002
France	Pierre Moscovici	May 16/12	Christian Noyer	Nov 1/03
Germany	Wolfgang Schäuble	Oct 28/09	Jens Weidmann	May 1/11
India	Shri Palaniappan Chidambaram	Jul 31/12	Raghuram Rajan	Aug 6/13
Indonesia	Chatib Basri	May 20/13	Agus Martowardojo	May 20/13
Italy	Fabrizio Saccomanni	Apr 28/13	Mario Draghi	Jan 16/06
Japan	Taro Aso	Dec 12	Haruhiko Kuroda	Mar 20/13
Korea	Hyun Oh-Seok	Feb 25/13	Kim Choong-soo	Mar 31/10
Mexico	Luis Videgaray Caso	Dec 1/12	Agustín Carstens	Jan 1/10
Russia	Anton Siluanov	Apr 16/11	Elvira Nabiullina	Jun 24/13
Saudi Arabia	Ibrahim Abdulaziz Al-Assaf	Jan/96	Fahad Almubarak	Dec 31/11
South Africa	Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan	May 11/09	Gill Marcus	Nov 9/09
Turkey	Mehmet Şimşek	May 1/09	Erdem Başçı	Apr 19/13
UK	George Osborne	May 12/10	Mark Carney	Jul 1/13
U.S.	Jacob Lew	Feb 27/13	Ben Bernanke	Feb 1/06
EU	Didier Reynders (Belgium)	Dec 30/08	Jean-Claude Trichet	Nov 1/03

G20 Sherpas

Argentina	Cecilia Nahón
Australia	Gordon De Brouwer
Brazil	Enio Cordeiro
Canada	Simon Kennedy
China	Not available
France	Emmanuel Macron
Germany	Lars-Hendrik Röller
India	Montek Singh Ahluwalia
Indonesia	Mahendra Siregar
Italy	Fabrizio Pagani
Japan	Yasumasa Nagamine
Korea	Il Hounng Lee
Mexico	Carlos de Icaza
Russia	Ksenia Yudaeva
Saudi Arabia	Sulaiman Al-Turki
South Africa	Nozipho Mxakato-Diseko
Turkey	Mehmet Gücük
United Kingdom	Tom Scholar
United States	Caroline Atkinson
European Commission	António José Cabral

G20 Leader Biographies

Argentina's Cristina Fernández de Kirchner became president of Argentina on December 10, 2007, after winning the general election in October. She replaced her husband, Néstor Kirchner, who was president from May 2003 to December 2007. She is Argentina's second female president, but the first to be elected. Kirchner was re-elected to a second term as president in 2011. Before being elected president, she was a senator for Buenos Aires province and Santa Cruz province. She was first elected to the Senate in 1995, and in 1997 to the Chamber of Deputies. In 2001 she won a seat in the Senate again. Born on February 19, 1954, in La Plata, Buenos Aires, she studied law at the National University of La Plata. She and her husband were married in March 1975 and have two children. Kirchner has attended every G20 summit.

Australia's Kevin Rudd became prime minister of Australia on June 27, 2013, replacing Julia Gillard, who had held the position since 2010. He previously served as prime minister from December 3, 2007, until June 24, 2010. Rudd served as minister of foreign affairs in Gillard's Cabinet from September 14, 2010, until his resignation on February 22, 2012. Before entering into politics, Rudd worked for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, where he held posts in Stockholm, Sweden and China. He also spent time as a political staffer, as chief of staff for the premier of Queensland and as director general of the office of the Queensland cabinet. Rudd first ran for office in 1996, but was not successfully elected until 1998. Born in Nambour, Queensland, on September 21, 1957, he holds a bachelor's degree in Asian studies from Australian National University, where he focused on Chinese language and history. He and his wife, Thérèse Rein, have three children. Rudd attended the first three G20 summits. St. Petersburg will be his fourth.

Brazil's Dilma Rousseff was elected the 36th president of Brazil on October 31, 2010, and inaugurated on January 1, 2011. In 2002, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva appointed her minister of energy. In 2005 she became chief of staff and remained in office until March 31, 2010, until stepping down to run for president. She was born in Minas Gerais, Brazil, on December 14, 1947. Rousseff studied economics at the Minas Gerais Federal University School of Economics and did postgraduate studies in economics at the Campinas State University. She is divorced from Carlos Franklin Paixão de Araújo with whom she has one child. St. Petersburg will be Rousseff's third G20 summit.

Canada's Stephen Harper was first elected prime minister of Canada in January 2006, assuming office from Paul Martin in February and leading a minority government. He later ran for re-election in October 2008 and returned to the House of Commons with a stronger minority. Before running for politics he served as a policy advisor for the Reform Party. Harper first ran for a seat in the House of Commons in 1988, but was not successfully elected until 1993. He served as leader of the opposition for a number of years before becoming prime minister. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, on April 30, 1959. He studied economics at the University of Toronto and the University of Calgary, later returning to the University of Calgary to earn his master's degree in economics in 1991. He and his wife, Laureen Harper, have two children. Harper has attended all the G20 summits.

China's Xi Jinping was elected president of the People's Republic of China (PRC) on November 15, 2012, replacing Hu Jintao who had held the position since 2003. Xi was appointed vice-president in March 2008. He was appointed to the Standing Committee of the 17th Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Politburo in October 2007. In 1982, Xi began serving in numerous local party and provincial positions, first in Hebei, and then in Fujian, including serving as deputy provincial party secretary of Fujian from 1995 until 2002. From 1999 to 2002, Xi served first as acting and then governor of Fujian. In 2002, Xi served as acting governor and deputy provincial party secretary in Zhejiang. He became provincial party secretary in 2003, and then, as of 2007, held the position of Shanghai party secretary until he was appointed to the Politburo in October. Xi was born in Fuping, Shaanxi, in 1953, the son of People's Liberation Army veteran and reformist vice premier Xi Zhongxun. Xi earned a degree in chemical engineering and was later awarded doctorate in law from Tsinghua University in Beijing. Xi is married to opera singer Peng Liyuan and they have one daughter. St. Petersburg will be his first G20 summit.

France's François Hollande was elected president of France on May 6, 2012, having defeated Nicolas Sarkozy. He served as first secretary of the party from 1997 to 2008. He was the deputy for Corrèze in the National Assembly of France from 1988 to 1993 and again since 1997, and was also the mayor of Tulle from 2001 to 2008. He joined the Socialist party in 1979, and was an economic adviser for François Mitterrand. Born in Rouen on 12 August 1954, he holds degrees from the École Nationale d'Administration (ENA) and the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po). His partner is Valérie Trierweiler, and he has four children with his previous partner, Ségolène Royal. St. Petersburg is Hollande's second G20 summit.

Germany's Angela Merkel became the first female chancellor of Germany on November 22, 2005. Before entering politics Merkel worked as a researcher and physicist. She was first elected to the Bundestag in 1990 and has held the cabinet portfolios of women and youth, environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety. She was born in Hamburg on July 17, 1956. In 1978, she received her doctorate in physics from the University of Leipzig. She is married to Joachim Sauer and has no children. Merkel has attended every G20 summit.

India's Manmohan Singh was re-elected prime minister of India in May 2009. He was first elected in 2004 when he replaced Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Before entering into politics, Singh worked as an economist, including for the International Monetary Fund. He was governor of the Reserve Bank of India from 1982 to 1985. Singh was first elected to the upper house of Indian parliament in 1995. He was re-elected in 2001 and 2007 and held cabinet positions including minister of finance and minister for external affairs. Singh also served as minister of finance from November 2008 to January 2009. He was born in Gah, Punjab (now known as Chakwal district, Pakistan), on September 26, 1932. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Punjab University in 1952 and 1954. He also received an additional undergraduate degree from Cambridge University in 1957 and a PhD from Oxford University in 1962. He and his wife, Gursharan Kaur, have three children. Singh has attended all G20 summits.

Indonesia's Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono re-elected president in April 2009. He first became president on October 20, 2004, after winning the election in September, replacing the incumbent Megawato Sukarnoputri. Before entering into politics, he served as a lecturer and a military general. His first experience in politics came when he was appointed minister of mines and energy in 1999. He later served as co-ordinating minister for politics and security. He was born on September 9, 1949, in Pacitan, East Java. He received his doctorate in agricultural economics from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture in 2004. He and his wife, Kristiani Herawati, have two children. Yudhoyono has attended all G20 summits.

Italy's Enrico Letta was elected prime minister of Italy on April 28, 2013, succeeding Mario Monti, who had held the position since November 2011. In 1998, Letta was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of European Affairs under Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema and then, in 1999, Minister of Industry. He was subsequently elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 2001. In 2004, he left the Italian parliament and was elected a Member of the European Parliament for North East Italy. In 2006, he returned to Italy's Chamber of Deputies in order to become secretary to the Council of Ministers in the government of Romano Prodi. Letta helped found the Democratic Party in 2007 and was elected deputy secretary in the 2009 election. Born in Pisa on 20 August 1966, Letta holds a PhD in international law from Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies. He is married to Gianna Fregonara and they have three children. St. Petersburg will be Letta's first G20 summit.

Japan's Shinzo Abe was elected prime minister of Japan in a landslide election on December 28, 2012, and has been president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) since 2006. He previously served as prime minister from September 2006 until his resignation in September 2007. Abe was elected to the first district of Yamaguchi Prefecture in 1993. In 1999, he became director of the Social Affairs Division and served in the cabinets of Yoshiro Mori and Junichiro Koizumi from 2000 to 2003, before being appointed LDP secretary general. In 2005, Abe was nominated Chief Cabinet Secretary in Junichiro Koizumi's Cabinet. Born on 21 September 1954 in Nagato, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Abe studied political science at Seikei University and public policy at the University of Southern California's School of Public Policy. He is married to Akie Abe. St. Petersburg will be Abe's first G20 summit.

Korea's Park Geun-hye became Korea's first female president on February 25, 2013, replacing Lee Myung-bak who had occupied the position since 2008. Park is the daughter of former Korean president Park Chung-hee and was thrust into politics at the early age of 22 when she became de facto first lady after her mother was killed in an assassination attempt on her father. In 1998, Park was appointed vice chair of the Grand National Party (GNP) and a member of the National Assembly, eventually serving five consecutive terms. In 2004, she was elected chair of the GNP. Born on February 2, 1952, in Daegu, Korea, she received a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from Sogang University in 1974. She is not married. St. Petersburg will be Park's second G20 summit.

Mexico's Enrique Peña Nieto became president of Mexico on December 1, 2012, replacing Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, who had held the position since 2006. Peña started his political career as a community organizer in his early twenties. In 1999, after working on the campaign for former Governor of Mexico State Arturo Montiel Rojas, he was appointed administrative secretary. Peña succeeded Montiel as governor in 2005 until winning the presidential nomination of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in 2011. Born in Atlacomulco, Mexico, in 1966, he received his bachelor's degree in law from the Universidad Panamericana in Mexico City. He later received a master's degree in business from the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education. He has three children from his late wife, Monica Pretelini. He married Angelica Rivera in 2010. St. Petersburg will be Peña's first G20 summit.

Russia's Vladimir Putin assumed the position of president of the Russian Federation on May 7, 2012. He succeeds Dmitri Medvedev, who had been president since 2008. Putin served as prime minister under Medvedev, having earlier been elected president in 2000 and re-elected in 2004. A member of the United Russia party since its establishment in 2001, he led the party from 2008 until April 2012. From 1998 to 1999, he was director of the Federal Security Service, having worked for the KGB from 1975 to 1991. Putin was born on October 7, 1952, in Leningrad and graduated from Leningrad State University's law faculty. He has two daughters with his former wife, Ludmila. St. Petersburg will be Putin's first G20 summit.

Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud has been in power since August 2005. He replaced Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, who had reigned since June

1982. As crown prince since 1987, King Abdullah had previously acted as *de facto* regent and thus ruler since January 1, 1996, after Fahd had been debilitated by a stroke. He was formally enthroned on August 3, 2005. He also serves as prime minister of Saudi Arabia and commander of the National Guard. King Abdullah is chair of the supreme economic council, president of the High Council for Petroleum and Minerals, president of the King Abdulaziz Centre for National Dialogue, chair of the Council of Civil Service and head of the Military Service Council. He was born August 1, 1924, in Riyadh and has a number of wives and children.

South Africa's Jacob Zuma became president of South Africa on May 9, 2009, succeeding Petrus Kgalema Motlanthe, who had held the position since September 2008. Zuma joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1958 and started serving in the National Executive committee of the ANC in 1977. In 1994, Zuma was elected national chair of the ANC and chair of the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal. He was re-elected to the latter position in 1996 and selected as the deputy president of the ANC in December 1997. Zuma was appointed executive deputy president of South Africa in 1999. He held that position until 2005 and was elected ANC president at the end of 2007. He was born April 12, 1949, in Inkandla, KwaZulu-Natal Province. He has three wives and several children. St. Petersburg will be Zuma's sixth G20 summit.

Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdoğan became prime minister of Turkey on March 14, 2003, replacing Abdullah Gül, who had occupied the office since 2002. Before becoming prime minister, Erdoğan was mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He was born on February 26, 1954, in Rize, Turkey, and studied management at Marmar University's faculty of economics and administrative sciences. He is married to Emine Erdoğan and has two children. He has attended every G20 summit.

The **United Kingdom's David Cameron** became prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in May 2010. He was first elected to parliament in 2001 as representative for Witney. Before becoming a politician Cameron worked for the Conservative Research Department and served as a political strategist and advisor to the Conservative Party. He has served as party leader since December 2005. Born in London, England, on October 9, 1966, Cameron received a bachelor's degree in philosophy, politics and economics at the University of Oxford. He is married to Samantha Sheffield and had three children, and one who passed away in 2009. St. Petersburg will be Cameron's fifth G20 summit.

The **United States of America's Barack Obama** became president-elect on November 4, 2008, and was inaugurated January 20, 2009, replacing George W. Bush. He was re-elected to a second term in 2012. In 2005 Obama was elected to the Senate, having previously worked as a community organizer, a civil rights lawyer and a state legislator for Illinois. The first black president of the United States, he was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to a Kenyan father and American mother. He received his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1983 and a law degree from Harvard University in 1991. He is married to Michelle Obama and they have two children. St. Petersburg will be Obama's seventh summit.

The **European Union's José Manuel Barroso** became president of the European Commission on November 23, 2004. He was re-elected to the position on September 16, 2009. Previously he was prime minister of Portugal from 2002 to 2004. Before entering politics Barroso was an academic. Born in Lisbon, Portugal on March 23, 1956, he studied law at the University of Lisbon, holds a master's degree in economics and social sciences from the University of Geneva and received his doctorate from Georgetown University in 1998. He is married to Maria Margarida Pinto Ribeiro de Sousa Uva and has three children. Barroso has attended every G20 summit.

The **European Union's Herman Van Rompuy** was elected the first full-time president of the European Council on November 19, 2009. He was re-elected to a second term on March 1, 2013. Previously he was prime minister of Belgium from 2008 to 2009. Before entering politics Rompuy was a lecturer. Born in Etterbeek, Belgium, on October 31, 1947, he holds a bachelor of philosophy and a master's degree in applied economics from Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. He is married to Geertrui Windels and has four children. St. Petersburg will be Van Rompuy's fifth G20 summit.

International Organization Participants

United Nations secretary-general, Ban Ki-moon of the Republic of Korea, became the eighth UN secretary-general on January 1, 2007, succeeding Kofi Annan. At the time of his election, he served as the minister of foreign affairs and trade in Korea and was a diplomat to the UN. His involvement with the ministry included postings in New Delhi, Washington DC and Vienna. Born on June 13, 1944, in Eumseong County, at the end of the Japanese rule of Korea, Ban received his bachelors of International Relations from Seoul National University and a master's of public administration from the J.F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He is married to Yoo Soon-taek and has three children.

World Bank president Jim Yong Kim was elected on April 16, 2012, and took office on July 1, 2012. A Korean-American physician and anthropologist, he served as president of Dartmouth College from 2009 to 2012. He was formerly the chair of the Department of Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School, and was a co-founder and executive director of Partners In Health. Kim is married to Younsook Lim, who is a pediatrician, and has two children. St. Petersburg will be Kim's first G20 summit.

Financial Stability Board chair Mark Carney was appointed in November 2011. He assumed the office of the governor of the Bank of England on July 1, 2013. He served as governor of the Bank of Canada from February 1, 2008 until June 3, 2013. He previously worked for 13 years at Goldman Sachs before joining Canada's Department of Finance, where he was senior associate deputy minister and G7 deputy and then deputy governor of the Bank of Canada. Born on March 16, 1965, in Fort Smith in Canada's Northwest Territories, he holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Harvard University, an MPhil in economics from St Peter's College, Oxford, and a DPhil from Nuffield College.

He and his wife, Diana Fox, have four daughters. Carney has participated in every G20 summit.

International Monetary Fund managing director Christine Lagarde assumed office as the 11th managing director on July 5, 2011. She is the first female to hold the position. A lawyer and politician, Lagarde was France's minister of trade from 2005 to 2007. In 2007, she served briefly as agriculture minister before assuming the position of finance minister until being appointed to the IMF. Born on January 1, 1956, Lagarde holds a law degree from University Paris X and a master's degree from the Political Science Institute in Aix en Provence. She was admitted to the Paris bar in 1981, and joined Baker & McKenzie, specializing in labour and anti-trust issues. She has two children. St. Petersburg will be Lagarde's third G20 summit as IMF managing director. She participated in the G20 finance process from 2007 to 2011.