

Brasil's G20 presidency

Understand the G20 and Brasil's responsibilities at the presidency





On 01 December 2023, Brasil took on the rotating presidency of the G20 for a one-year term. It's the first time that the country has occupied this position in this format -- in 2008, Brasil presided over the G20 when the event was at a ministerial level.

The country will be responsible for organizing technical meetings and ministerial conferences that will culminate in the 19th **G20 Summit to be held on November 18 and 19, 2024, in Rio de Janeiro**. The event will bring together heads of State and Government from the world's main economies to discuss the world's most important global topics.





Brasil's presidency

Brasil's G20 presidency is a historic and emblematic moment in the country's resumption of protagonism on the international stage. It will mean that issues that are a priority to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's third term will be put on the agenda, as follows:



**Fighting hunger,
poverty and inequality**



Sustainable development
(in its economic, social, and
environmental dimensions)



**Global
governance reform**

Throughout Brasil's term at the G20 presidency, over 130 meetings of the working groups and task forces that make up the grouping are expected to be held, both in person and virtually, at the technical and the ministerial levels, in host cities across the five regions of Brasil. The highlight will be the summit to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

Brasil's federal decree [11,561 of 13/06/23 established the National Commission for the Coordination of the Presidency of the G20 by Brasil](#), chaired by the country's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance.

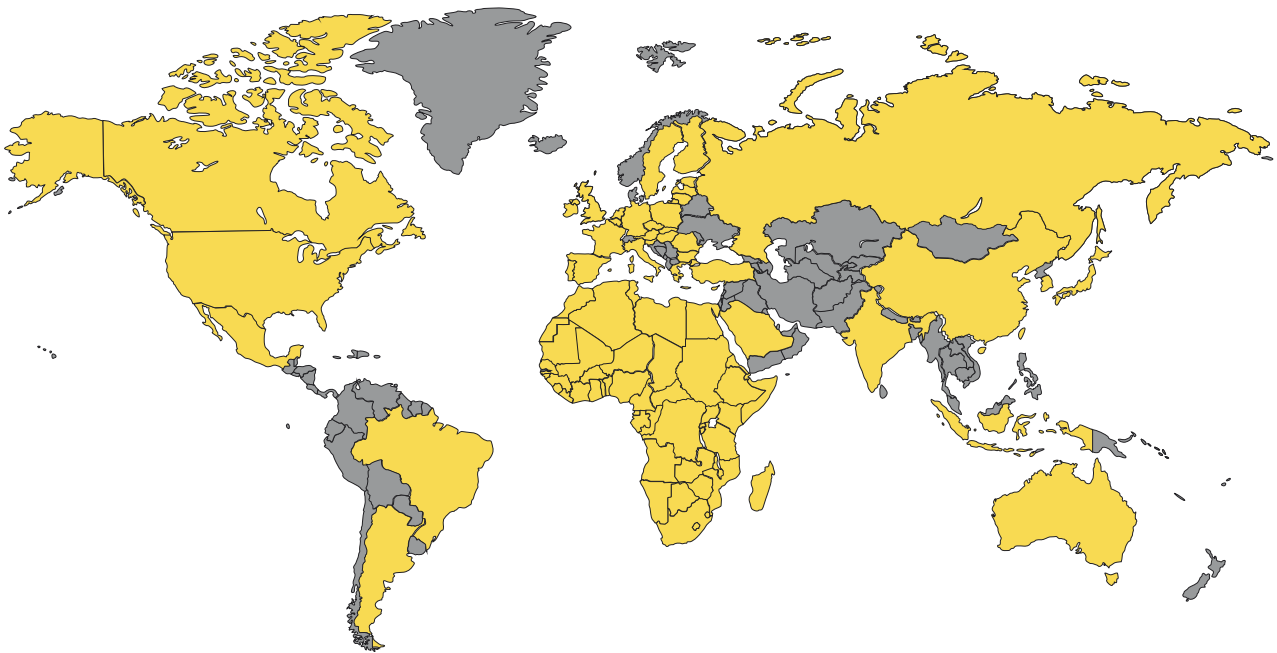




About the G20

The group is made up of 19 countries from five continents, plus the European Union and the recently admitted African Union, thus bringing together nations that are considered developed and developing.

The grouping accounts for around 85% of the world's GDP, 75% of the global trade, and 2/3 of the world population.



MEMBER-STATES



SOUTH AFRICA



GERMANY



SAUDI ARABIA



ARGENTINA



AUSTRALIA



BRASIL



CANADA



CHINA



SOUTH KOREA



USA



FRANCE



INDIA



INDONESIA



ITALY



JAPAN



MEXICO



UNITED KINGDOM



RUSSIA



TÜRKIYE



AFRICAN UNION



EUROPEAN UNION



GUEST COUNTRIES

In addition to Spain, which holds a standing invitation, Brazil's Presidency of the G20 has invited seven countries to be part of the activities of the working groups during its mandate.



EGYPT



ANGOLA



UNITED
ARAB EMIRATES



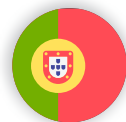
SPAIN
(standing invitation to the G20)



NIGERIA



NORWAY



PORTUGAL



SINGAPORE

INVITED ORGANIZATIONS

The country holding the presidency of the G20 can invite international organizations that deal with various issues to participate in the group's discussions during its mandate. Brazil has invited the following organizations:

[Inter-America Development Bank \(IDB\)](#)

[Banco Mundial \(Bird\)](#)

[Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean \(CAF\)](#)

[United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\)](#)

[International Monetary Fund \(IMF\)](#)

[New Development Bank - BRICS \(NDB\)](#)

[International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#)

[World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#)

[World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

[United Nations \(UN\)](#)

[United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(Unctad\)](#)

[United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#)





How the G20 works

The G20 operates on a system of troikas -- a trio of members made up of the group's last president; the current president; and the following one. The government that holds the presidency coordinates the group with support from the other two.

Currently, the troika is made up of India (presidency in 2023), Brasil (2024), and South Africa (2025).



India
(2023)



Brasil
(2024)



South Africa
(2025)

The country that holds the G20 presidency is responsible for coordinating the group's agenda -- in permanent contact with the other members to respond to pressing issues on the global agenda. The other members of the troika provide support to the country that holds the presidency to ensure the continuity of policies and agendas.

The presidential term runs from December 1 of one year to November 30 of the next. Of the 19 countries in the group, 16 have already held the presidency: the USA, the UK, Canada, South Korea, France, Mexico, Russia, Australia, Türkiye, China, Germany, Argentina, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Italy and Indonesia.





G20 Tracks

The G20 operates differently from traditional international organizations, and according to two parallel “workstreams” that communicate with each other: the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track.



The **Sherpa Track** is led by the personal emissaries of G20 leaders whose role is to oversee negotiations, discuss the points that form the summit's agenda, and coordinate most of the work. The sherpa appointed by the Brazilian government is Ambassador Maurício Lyrio, Secretary of Economic and Financial Affairs at Itamaraty.



The **Finance Track** deals with strategic macroeconomic issues and is led by member countries' Finance ministers and central bank directors. The coordinator of the Finance Track is economist and diplomat Tatiana Rosito, Secretary of International Affairs at the Ministry of Finance.

In both tracks, there are thematic working groups made up of representatives of member countries' governments, as well as from guest countries and various international organizations.





Sherpa Track

The Sherpa Track is made up of 15 working groups, two task forces (one towards launching a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty and another for Global Mobilization against Climate Change), and a Bioeconomy Initiative.

The working groups are as follows:



Agriculture



Anti-Corruption



Culture



Desarrollo



Development,
Digital Economy



Disaster
Risk
Reduction



Education



Employment



Energy
Transitions



Climate and
Environmental
Sustainability



Health



Tourism



Trade and
Investment



Women's
Empowerment



Research and
Innovation





Finance Track

On this track, ministers belonging to this field and central bank directors meet at least four times a year (two of them alongside the World Bank and IMF the general meetings).

There are seven technical groups in the Finance Track, as well as a Task Force:



the Joint Finance
and Health Task Force



International
Financial
Architecture



Global
Economy



Sustainable
Finance



Inclusão
Financeira



Infrastructure



International
Taxation



Financial Inclusion and
International Financial Sector
Issues/Financial Stability Forum





Among the new features presented by Brazil's G20 presidency is the G20 Social, a place where civil society can participate and contribute to discussions and policy formulations referring to the summit. **The G20 Social encompasses activities from 13 Engagement Groups**, as well as initiatives and events carried out alongside political and financial tracks and non-governmental stakeholders, and demonstrations by societies from different G20 countries.

Engagement Groups provide a broad platform for G20 members' non-governmental participants to contribute to the grouping's policy-making process.





ENGAGEMENT GROUPS



C20
(Civil Society)



T20
(think tanks)



Y20
(Youth)



W20
(Women)



L20
(Labor)



U20
(Cities)



B20
(Business)



S20
(Science)



P20
(Parliaments)



SAI20
(Audit Courts)



J20
(Supreme Courts)



O20
(Oceans)



Startup20
(Startups)



The highlight will be the Social Summit to be held between **November 15 and 17, on the eve of the G20 Leaders Summit on November 18 and 19, 2024, both in Rio de Janeiro.** The Social Summit will reflect all the proposals G20 member countries' society representatives discussed.



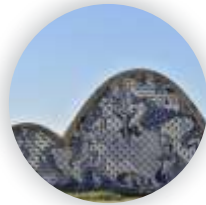


Host cities

In order to decentralize the G20 activities, the Brazilian Presidency will distribute the preparatory meetings leading to the summit among 15 host cities in each of the five regions of the country.



[Belém \(PA\)](#)



[Belo Horizonte \(MG\)](#)



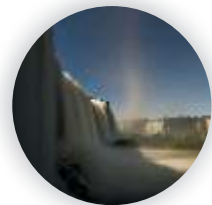
[Brasília \(DF\)](#)



[Cuiabá \(MT\)](#)



[Fortaleza \(CE\)](#)



[Foz de Iguaçu \(PR\)](#)



[Maceió \(AL\)](#)



[Manaus \(AM\)](#)



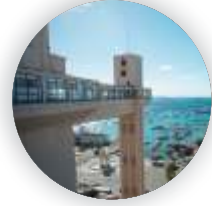
[Porto Alegre \(RS\)](#)



[Recife \(PE\)](#)



[Rio de Janeiro \(RJ\)](#)



[Salvador \(BA\)](#)



[São Luís \(MA\)](#)



[São Paulo \(SP\)](#)



[Teresina \(PI\)](#)





Calendar

The [G20 calendar of upcoming activities](#) is composed of over 130 events, among presential meetings and videoconferences, which will be held in 15 host cities in the five regions of the country throughout 2024. It includes technical meetings, videoconferences, meetings of ministers and vice-ministers, and ministerial meetings.

In November, Rio de Janeiro will host the two main meetings of the group: the Heads of State and Government Summit, and the Social Summit, which will gather the civil society engagement groups.

The schedule also includes eight meetings outside of Brasil: Atlanta, Washington, and New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland), Pais (France), and Brussels (Belgium), taking advantage of global events where ministers or delegates from the working groups will already be gathered.



[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES](#)





History of the G20

The G20 grouping was created in 1999 as a forum for Finance ministers, following a series of international economic crises: Mexico in 1994; the Asian Tigers in 1997 (which hit especially Thailand, Indonesia, and South Korea); and Russia in 1998.

In November 2008, at the height of the crisis caused by the collapse of the Lehman Brothers bank, the first G20 Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in Washington (United States). Over the next two years, summits were held biannually: in London (United Kingdom) and Pittsburgh (United States) in 2009, and Toronto (Canada) and Seoul (South Korea) in 2010. As of the 2011 Paris Summit, the event began to be held annually in a city chosen by the country holding the presidency.

The G20 initially focused largely on broad macroeconomic issues and later expanded its agenda to other pressing topics such as Sustainable Development, Health, Agriculture, Climate Change, Energy Transition, and Combating Corruption, among others..



G20 member countries' figures



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

Sources:

¹[International Monetary Fund \(IMF\) projections for nominal Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\) - 2022](#)

² United Nations (UN) projections - 2022

³[United Nations \(UN\) Statistics Division figures](#)

⁴[COMEX Stats system of Brasil's Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services \(MDIC\) figures - 2022](#)





G20

BRASIL 2024

BUILDING A JUST WORLD
AND A SUSTAINABLE PLANET

