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, Brasil’s Presidency of the G20 has invited seven countries to be part of the activities of the working groups during its mandate.

![Flags of Egypt, Angola, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, and Singapore](flags)

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. Brasil 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 (WTC)
- 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).

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 Mauricio 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 Brasil'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.
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.
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.

**Host cities**

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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (billions of US$)¹</th>
<th>Population (thousand)²</th>
<th>Territory (km²³)</th>
<th>Volume of trade with Brasil ⁴</th>
<th>Exports / Imports ⁴</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>61.060</td>
<td>1.221.037</td>
<td>2.623</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.308</td>
<td>84.316</td>
<td>357.114</td>
<td>19.077</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1.062</td>
<td>36.168</td>
<td>2.149.960</td>
<td>8.221</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>46.300</td>
<td>2.780.400</td>
<td>28.444</td>
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<td>7.692.024</td>
<td>3.400</td>
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<td>203.062</td>
<td>8.515.767</td>
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<td>38.743</td>
<td>9.984.670</td>
<td>10.561</td>
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<td>640.679</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6.256.561</strong></td>
<td><strong>110.467.265</strong></td>
<td><strong>474.634</strong></td>
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**Sources:**
- *International Monetary Fund (IMF) projections for nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - 2022*
- **United Nations (UN) projections - 2022**
- ***United Nations (UN) Statistics Division figures***
- ****COMEX Stats system of Brasil’s Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services (MDIC) figures - 2022****