



BRAZIL'S G20 PRESIDENCY

Understand the G20 and Brazil's responsibilities



Brazil will take on the rotating presidency of the G20 for a one-year term as of December 1, 2023, taking over from India, which held the presidency in 2023. **It's the first time that the country has occupied this position in this format** - in 2008, Brazil presided over the G20 when the event was of 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.



Brazil's presidency

Brazil's G20 presidency is a historic and emblematic moment in the country's resumption of protagonism on the international stage, and 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**



**The three dimensions of
sustainable development**
(economic, social and environmental)



**Global governance
reform**

Throughout Brazil's term at the G20 presidency, over 100 meetings of the working groups and task forces that make up the grouping are expected to be held, both in person and virtually, at technical and ministerial level, in host cities across the five regions of Brazil. The highlight will be the summit to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil's federal decree [11,561 of 13/06/23](#) established the National Commission for the Coordination of the Presidency of the G20 by Brazil, 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:



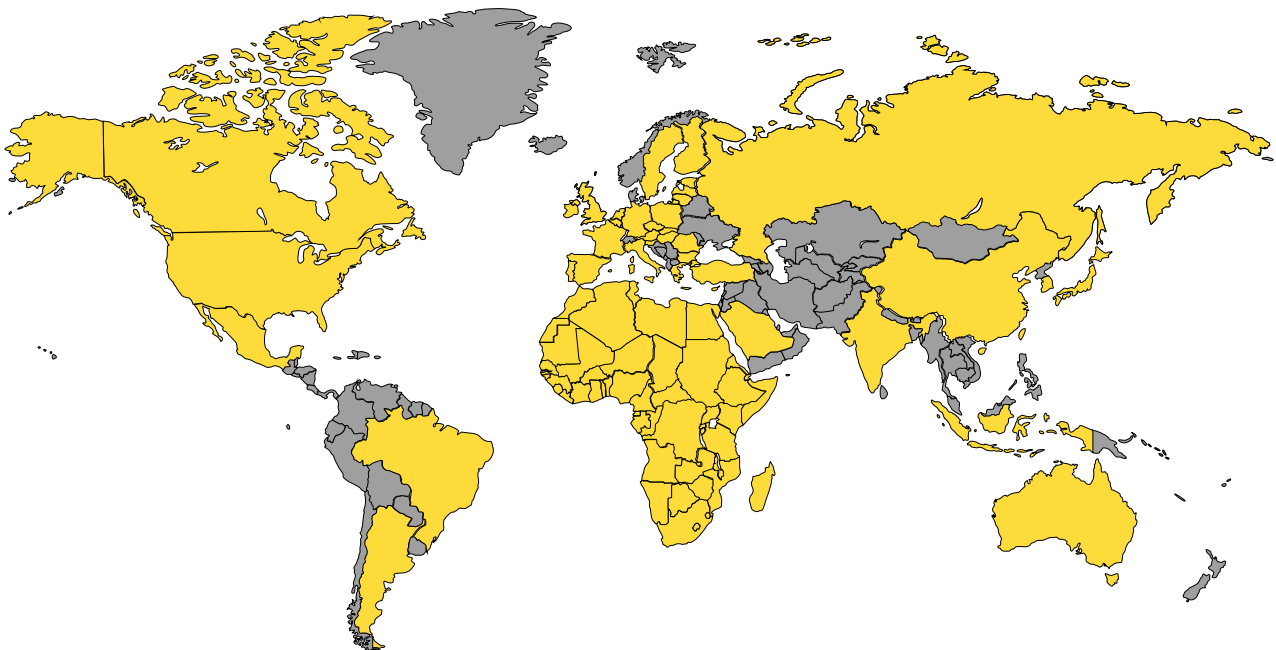
around
85% of the
world's GDP



75% of the
global trade



2/3 of
the world
population



MEMBER COUNTRIES



SOUTH AFRICA



GERMANY



SAUDI ARABIA



ARGENTINA



AUSTRALIA



BRAZIL



CANADA



CHINA



SOUTH KOREA



USA



FRANCE



INDIA



INDONESIA



ITALY



JAPAN



MEXICO



UK



RUSSIA



TÜRKIYE



AFRICAN UNION



EUROPEAN UNION



How the G20 works

The G20 operates on a system of troikas -- a trio of members made up by 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.

As of December 1, 2023, it will be made up of India, Brazil and South Africa.



India
(2023)



Brazil
(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 so as 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: USA, UK, Canada, South Korea, France, Mexico, Russia, Australia, Türkiye, China, Germany, Argentina, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Italy and Indonesia.





Work and topics

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



The **Sherpa Track** is led by the personal emissaries of G20 leaders, and 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 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty).



The **Finance Track** deals with strategic macroeconomic issues and is led by member countries' Finance ministers and central bank heads. 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 by 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



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 heads meet at least four times a year (two of them alongside World Bank and IMF the general meetings).

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



Global
Economy



International
Financial
Architecture



Infrastructure



Sustainable
Finance



Joint Finance and
Health Task Force



International
Taxation



Financial
Inclusion



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 12 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)



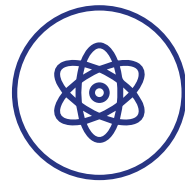
L20
(labor)



U20
(cities)



B20
(business)



S20
(science)



Startup20
(startups)



P20
(parliaments)



SAI20
(audit courts)



J20
(supreme courts)



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 discussed by G20 member countries' society representatives.





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 in Toronto (Canada) and Seoul (South Korea) in 2010. As of the 2011 Cannes 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's figures

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

Fontes:

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF) [projections for nominal Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\) - 2022](#)
2. United Nations (UN) [projections - 2022](#)
3. United Nations Statistics Division [figures](#)
4. COMEX Stats system of Brazil's Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Service (MDIC) [figures - 2022](#)





G20
BRASIL 2024
BUILDING A JUST WORLD
AND A SUSTAINABLE PLANET