



PREPARING THE G20 BRISBANE SUMMIT AGENDA

AN OVERVIEW FROM THE AUSTRALIAN PRESIDENCY

NOVEMBER 2014

This year the G20 is focussing on longer term economic reform. This is how and why it is doing it.

Part 1: Overview - 2014 G20 Agenda

- Promoting stronger economic growth and employment outcomes by empowering the private sector
- Making the global economy more resilient to future shocks, and preventing a repeat of the circumstances that led to the 2008 global financial crisis (GFC)
- Strengthening global institutions to ensure they serve us best in today's global economy

Part 2: Background on 2014 Priorities

- G20 Agenda 2014: working arrangements, key events
- The Brisbane Action Plan
- Attracting private sector investment in infrastructure
- Creating jobs and lifting participation
- Removing obstacles to trade and competition
- Growth and development
- Reforming the global financial system
- Strengthening the international tax system
- Strengthening energy markets
- Fighting corruption

Part 3: Facts about the G20 and the global economy

- Gross Domestic product G20 members
- Unemployment trends, including youth
- Labour force participation rates G20 members
- Global investment and GDP
- Global trade and G20 members
- Foreign direct investment and G20 members
- Global energy profile
- Remittance costs
- Undernourishment trends

Part 1: Overview: 2014 G20 Agenda

“Strengthening growth and creating jobs is our top priority and we are fully committed to taking decisive actions to return to a job-rich, strong, sustainable and balanced growth path.”

G20 Leaders’ Declaration, St Petersburg, September 2013

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The world expects the G20 to commit to practical actions that make a real difference.

“As the chair of the G20 in 2014, I will ask world leaders to come to Brisbane with a commitment to take practical action. It means developed and emerging economies working together. And it means partnership between governments, private enterprise and the community.”

Prime Minister of Australia, Tony Abbott, December 2013

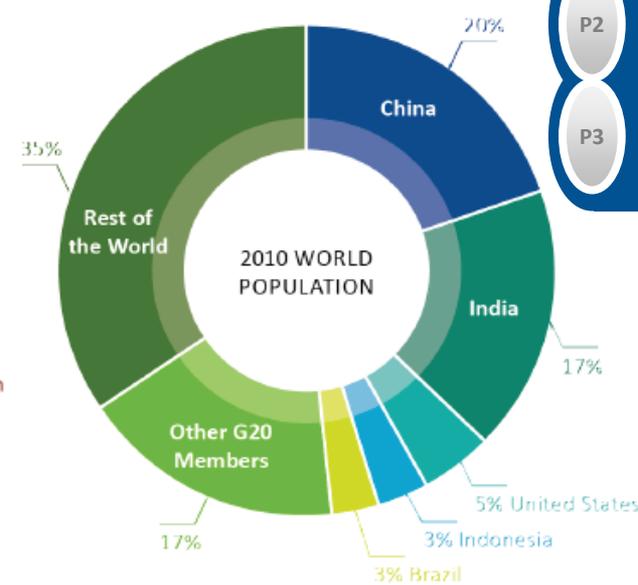
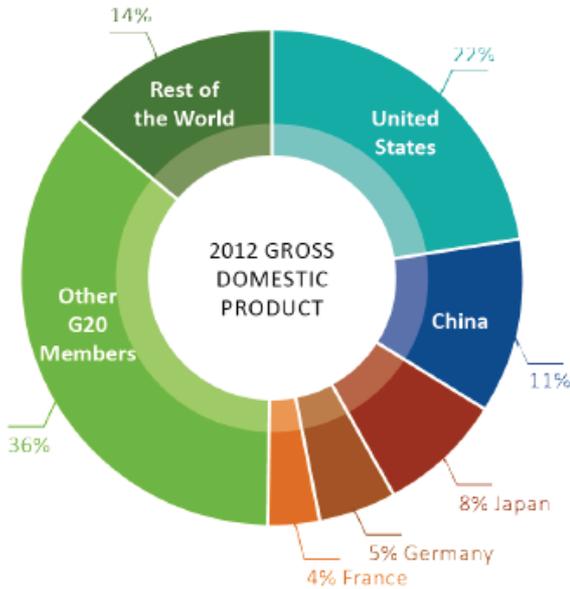
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The G20 is well placed to take strong action to address global economic challenges.

A forum that regularly brings together the leaders of the world's major economies to enhance international economic cooperation.



Sources: IMF WEO October 2014, WTO online database and UN online database

Further information is available in *The G20 - A forum for the 21st Century* factsheet on G20.org

Leaders can use their combined influence to deliver economic outcomes to benefit the global community.

The G20 comes down to a simple idea: the world's major governments can do more economic good for our citizens when working together.

- Australia's Prime Minister, Tony Abbott

Throughout 2014, G20 members have worked together to produce short, non-technical documents to help communicate meeting outcomes.

Australia aims to deliver a three page communiqué, written in clear, direct language.



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The Brisbane Action Plan will lay the foundations for a multi-year approach to driving growth and jobs over five years.

The global rise of the middle class is creating new economic opportunities

Investment in infrastructure supports economic activity



A dynamic and prosperous global economy underpins growth in living standards

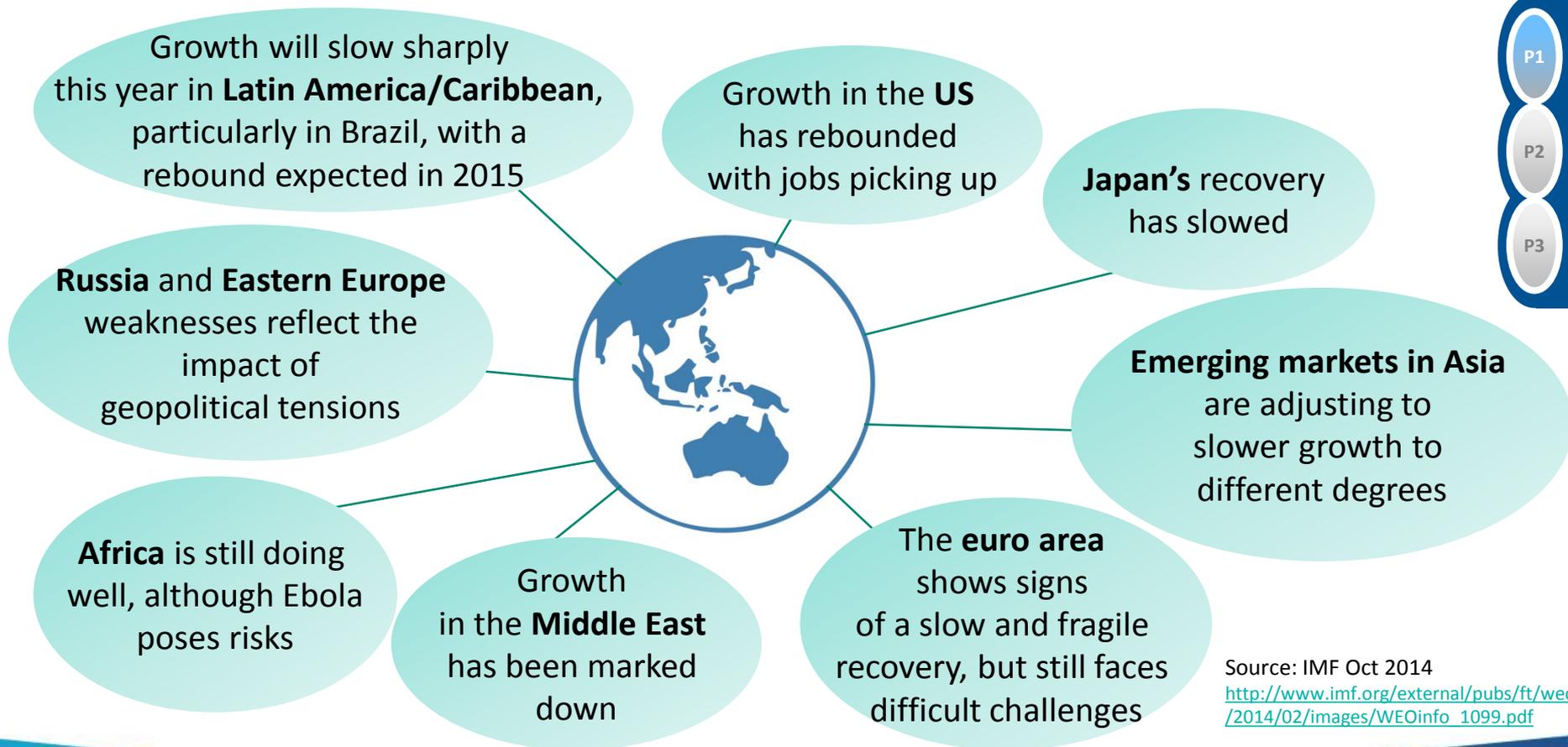
Promoting more and better jobs is a top priority

Trade as an engine of growth

Further information is available in the *Strategies for growth* factsheet on G20.org

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The global economy continues to experience mixed fortunes.



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Source: IMF Oct 2014
http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/02/images/WEOinfo_1099.pdf

Shifting the dial on growth through structural reform is critical in setting the right foundation to guide the next few years.

This year, the G20 is focussing on:

- Promoting strong economic growth and employment outcomes by empowering the private sector
- Making the global economy more resilient to future shocks
- Strengthening global institutions

Macroeconomic policies will continue to support demand in the near-term, while structural reforms will increase growth in the medium-term.

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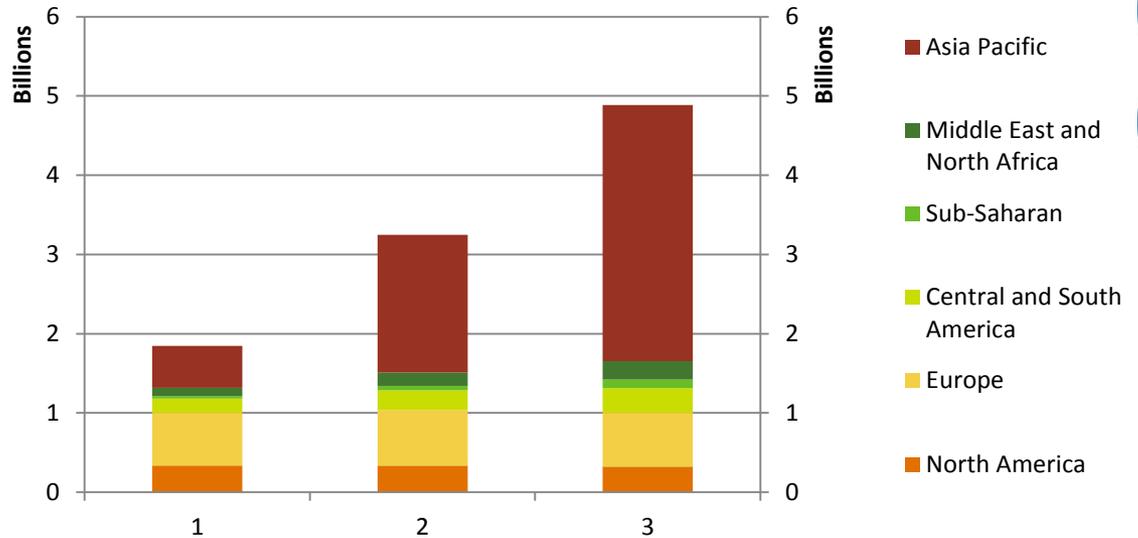
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The transformations and circumstances of the 21st century need to be reflected in global arrangements.

The purchasing power of the world's middle class will continue to grow.

Asia accounts for a quarter of world output and is projected to account for over half the world economy by 2050.

Asia's middle class could rise to 3.2 billion people by 2030.



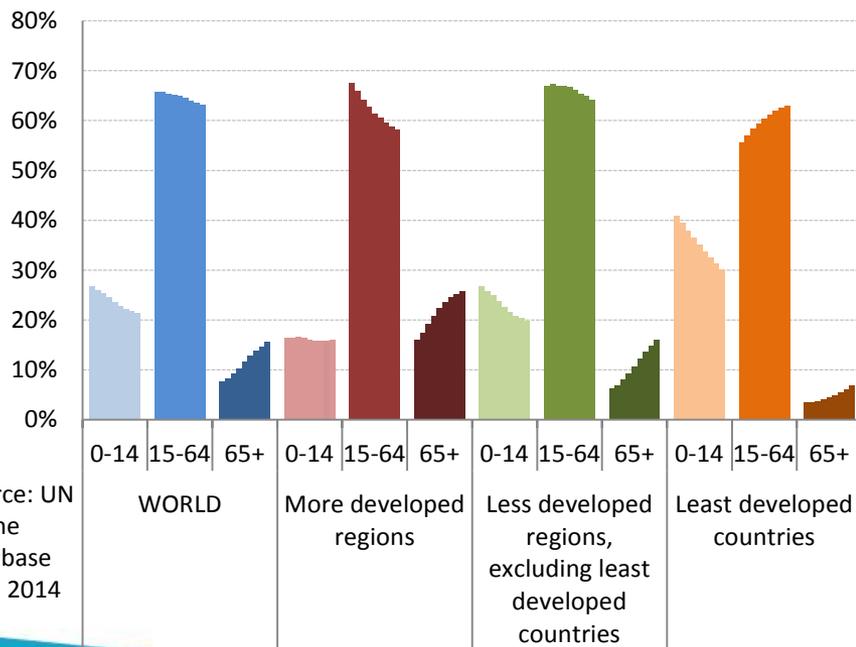
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Source: OECD Development Centre based on Kharas (2010)

Advanced economies, and some emerging ones, have ageing populations.

Demographic change is likely to be a constraint on growth in emerging and advanced economies.

Projected age demographics by region (2010-2050)



Source: UN online database Sept 2014

Governments around the world will face growing pressure on public finances:

- The cost of the social safety nets is projected to increase rapidly over the coming decades.
- As living standards rise, citizens of many emerging economies will expect greater social safety nets from their states.
- Shrinking labour forces are also likely to reduce income tax revenue.

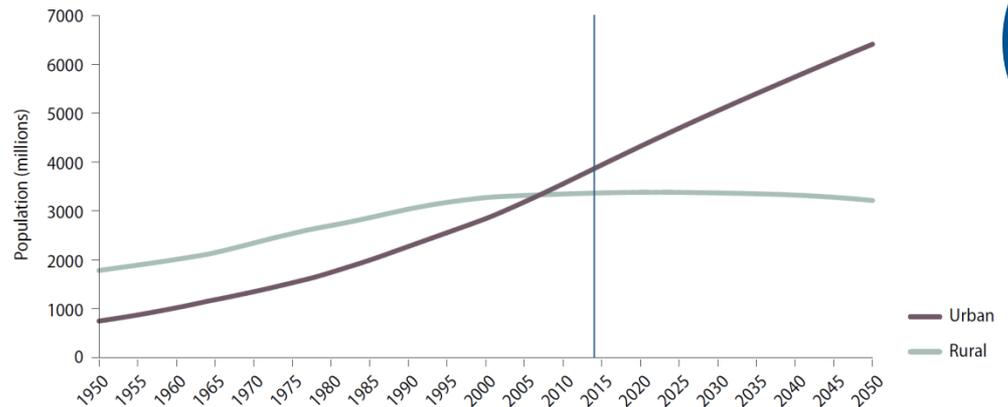


Over the next 15 years, the urban population will grow by a billion people.

A majority of the world's population lives in urban areas.

Higher rates of urbanisation will require expansion in infrastructure for water and sanitation, energy, transportation, information and communication.

Urban and rural population of the world, 1950-2050



Source: UN World Urbanisation Prospects Highlights Revision 2014



Heading into the G20 Leaders' Summit, the global economy is struggling to regain momentum.



The IMF estimated earlier this year that output in the G20 would now be 8 per cent higher per worker if the world economy had continued growing as it did between 1998 and 2005.

The ILO estimates 62 million fewer people had jobs across the G20 by 2013 than if the crisis had not occurred.

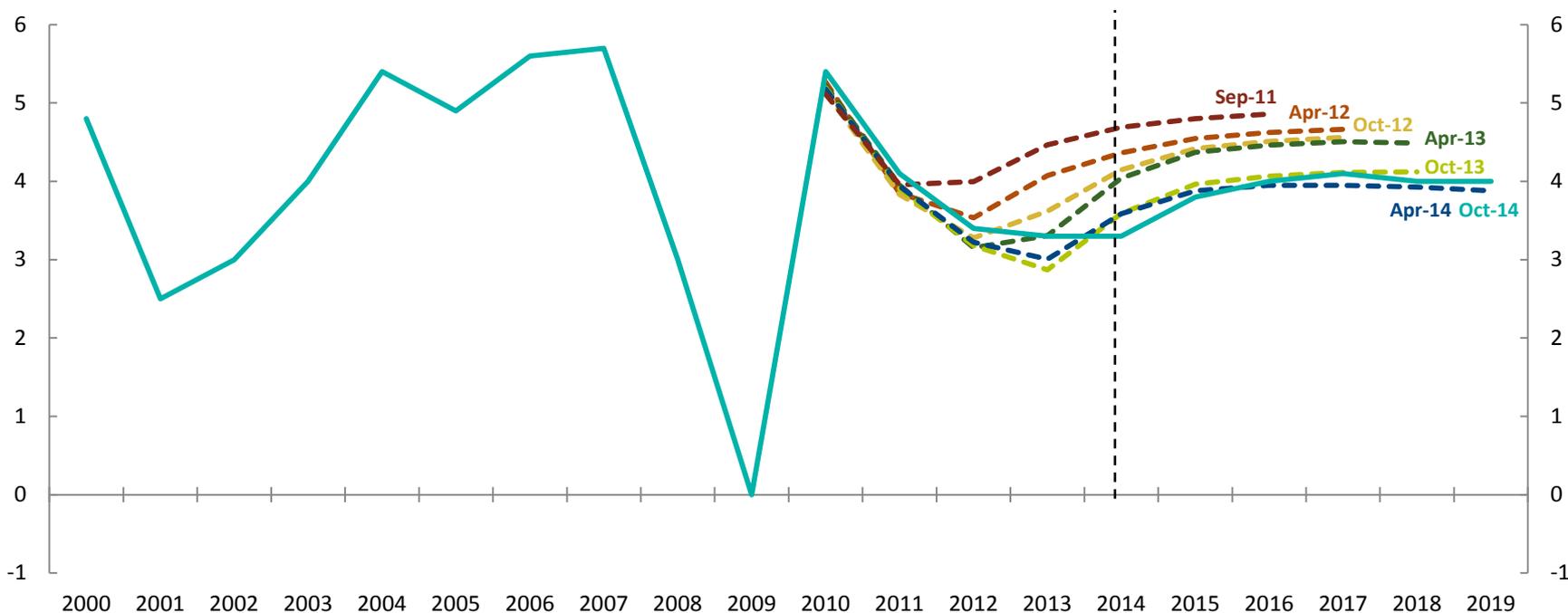
Trade growth is still tracking lower than its pre-crisis average of 6 per cent per annum (from 1980-2007). The WTO now expect global trade volumes to grow at 3.1 per cent this year and 4.0 per cent in 2015.

Sources: IMF Macroeconomic and reform priorities and policies for growth and rebalancing Feb and WEO Oct 2014, ILO Global Employment Trends 2014, WTO Press Release Sept 2014 and online database



Several IMF downgrades highlight a persistently fragile and weak recovery.

In October 2014, the IMF forecast global growth will be 3.3 percent in 2014 — unchanged from 2013 — and rise to 3.8 percent in 2015.



Source: IMF WEO October 2014

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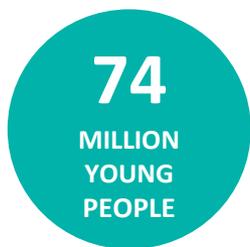
In 2013, global employment was 62 million lower than it would have been compared to pre-crisis trends.

There are over

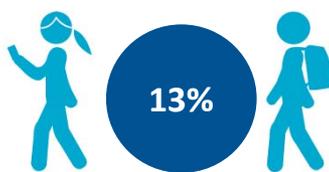


people unemployed around the world.

There are over

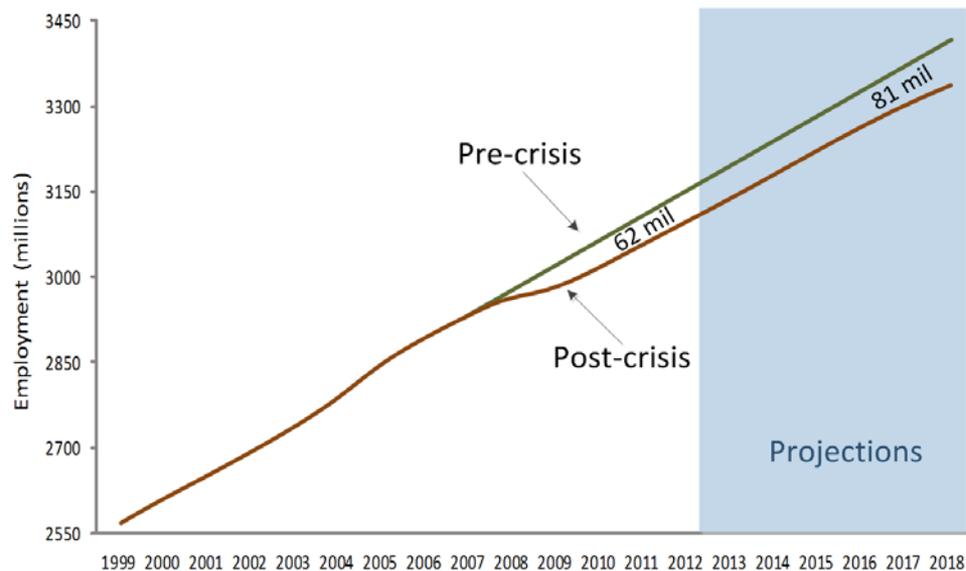


out of work worldwide, with the global youth unemployment rate over



This is almost three times higher than the global adult unemployment rate.

The crisis-related global jobs gap

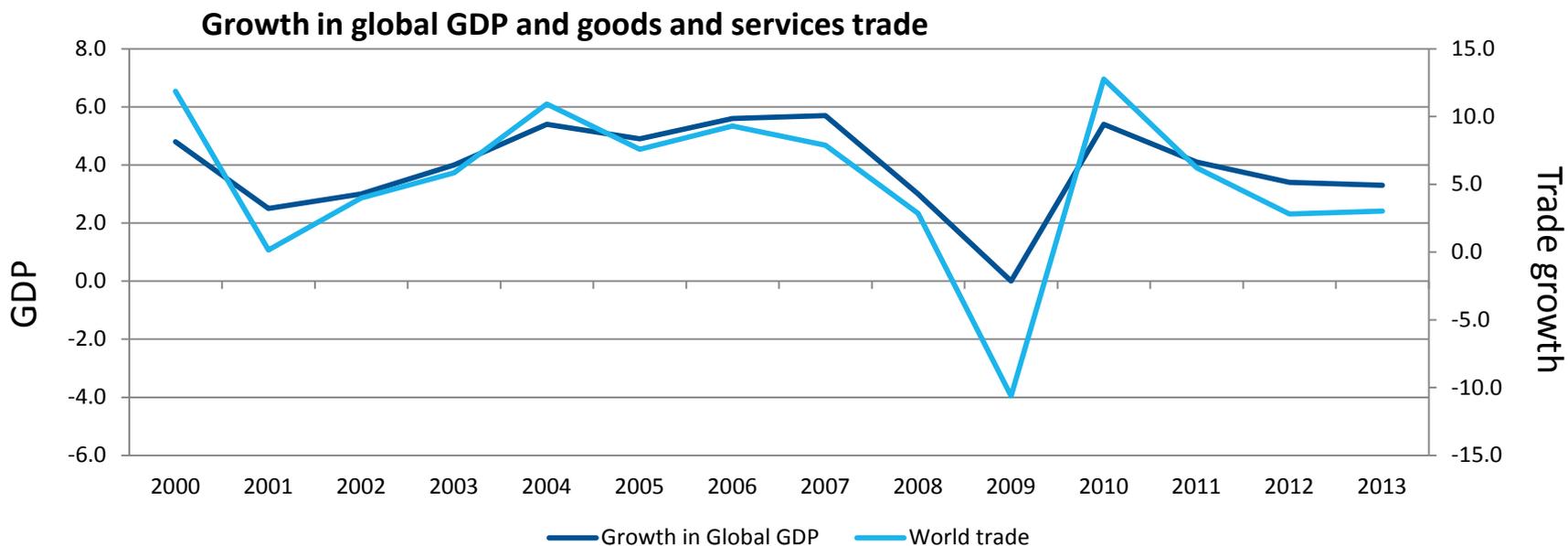


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And global trade has been slow to recover.

Global trade growth slowed again in the first half of 2014, consistent with weaker global growth during this period.

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Source: IMF WEO October 2014

Emerging and developing economies are driving global economic growth.

Stronger economies make it possible for countries to deliver the opportunities to their citizens that can help lift them out of poverty.

Emerging and developing economies account for more than

$\frac{2}{3}$

of global growth.



1.3 billion people still live on less than \$1.25 a day - more than half of these people are in G20 countries.

Source: World Bank, G20 and Global Development, 2010

Linking development for strong, sustainable and balanced growth

Investment / infrastructure

Modernising tax systems

Strengthening the international financial system

Helping build better investment environments

Tax administration in developing countries

Improving access to financial services

Further information is available in the *Growth and development* factsheet on G20.org

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Focus is on empowering the private sector by creating the conditions to help them prosper.

- If private firms were compared to major world economies, they would account for 51 of the 100 largest economies in the world.
- Small and medium enterprise (SMEs) are major creators of jobs, especially smaller and young firms.

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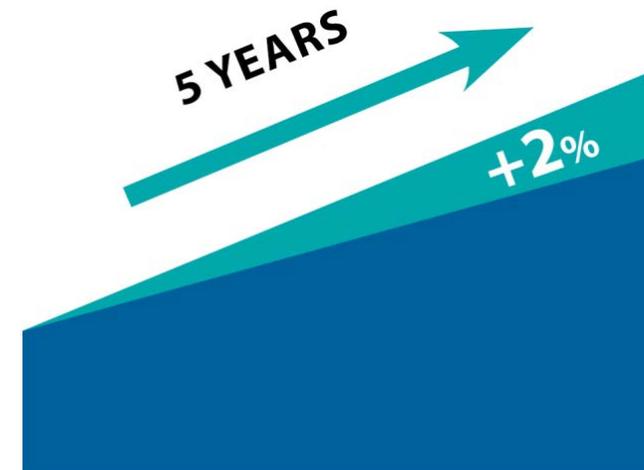
G20 members have already put on the table growth strategies that take the G20 within reaching distance of its 2 % goal.

Members are working up to the Leaders' Summit and beyond to bring forward new measures to meet and surpass the goal of an additional 2 per cent by 2018.

The act of setting this goal – something the G20 has never done before – has galvanised members into action.

By the end of September, over 900 measures were on the G20 table, potentially amounting to a GDP gain of 1.8 per cent over business as usual.

Further information is available in the *Lifting GDP by more than 2 per cent* factsheet on G20.org



According to the IMF, OECD and World Bank, raising G20 output by 2 per cent is equivalent to adding \$2 trillion and millions of jobs to the global economy.

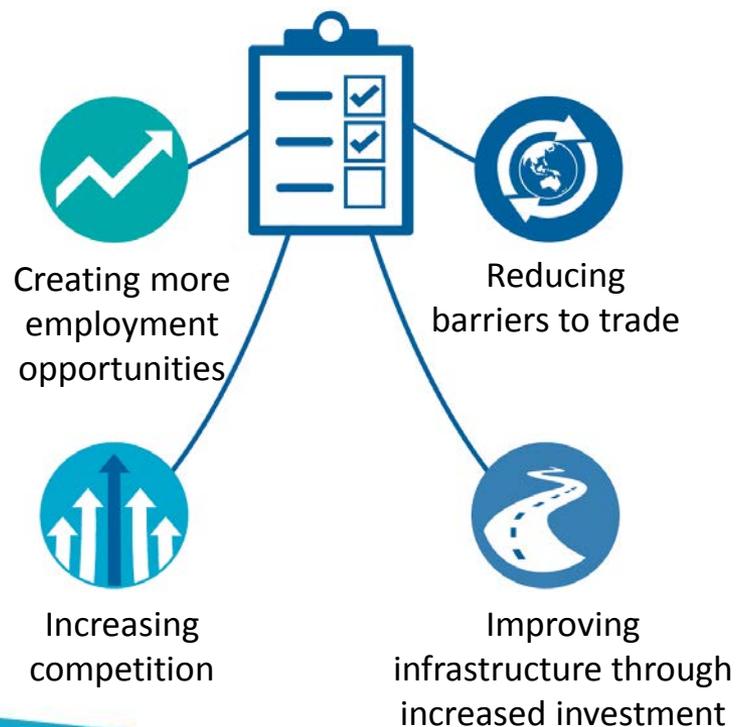
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The G20 structural reform agenda is focussed on investment in infrastructure, trade, competition and employment.

The Brisbane Action Plan is a multi-year strategy to stimulate growth and boost employment over five years.



G20 members have identified measures to drive economic growth, including:

- fostering more investment in infrastructure
- measures to facilitate trade
- changes to competition policy
- initiatives to improve workforce participation, especially by women and young people.

Further information is available in the *Strategies for growth and Lifting GDP by more than 2 per cent* factsheets on G20.org

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Business expects the G20 to make it easier for the private sector to finance and build quality infrastructure.

The G20 is working with business to help close the US\$1 trillion global annual infrastructure gap.

The **Global Infrastructure Initiative** agreed by Finance Ministers in September will enhance the productivity of economies and place them better to meet the needs of the future.



The World Bank estimates that an additional **US\$1-1.5 trillion** in annual investment is required through 2020 to meet growth targets in emerging and developing economies.

Source: World Bank, Infrastructure Unbound, 2014



To boost growth and jobs, the G20's trade reforms help businesses be more efficient and innovative.

Domestic policies can have a significant impact on the amount of trade that takes place all over the world.

The OECD estimates that actions to reduce global trade costs by

1%

could result in a worldwide



income increase of
US\$40 billion

with 65% of the benefits accruing to developing countries.

Made in the World

'The ability to import matters as much as the ability to export and the ability to move goods around matters more than ever.'

- Australian Prime Minister, Tony Abbott

Source: OECD Press Release 2013

Further information is available in the *Removing obstacles to trade* factsheet on G20.org

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Improving productivity and competition will drive growth and job creation.

Competition is central to the operation of markets and promotes higher investment and employment.



Increasing competition ensures economies become more productive and innovative.

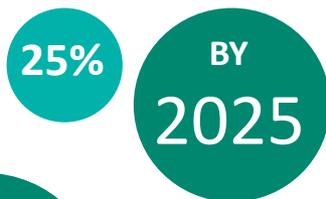
Productivity is increased by stronger competition. A strong framework for competition helps attract the most efficient firms into markets.

Actions to enhance competition include product market reform, reducing regulatory burdens, and lowering barriers to entry for new businesses.

G20 policies to strengthen labour markets and boost participation are also important sources of growth.

Members are including in their growth strategies and employment plans measures to lift the number of women in the workforce and reduce youth unemployment.

Reducing the gap between male and female workforce participation rates by



could add



to the labour force across G20 countries.

G20 Labour and Employment Ministers recommended that leaders adopt the goal of reducing the gap in participation between men and women in G20 economies by 25 per cent by 2025 as a reference for action.

This could improve growth prospects well beyond 2018.

Source: OECD, ILO, IMF, World Bank, Achieving stronger growth by promoting a more gender-balanced economy, 2014



The G20 has made substantial progress to strengthen financial institutions and foster global stability.

In 2014, the G20 completed many financial regulatory reforms agreed in 2010.

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**BUILDING THE RESILIENCE
OF BANKS (BASEL III)**



**TRANSFORMING THE
SHADOW BANKING SECTOR**



**REDUCING THE RISKS AND
IMPACTS OF WHEN LARGE
INSTITUTIONS FAIL**



**MAKING DERIVATIVES
MARKETS SAFER**

In 2015, the financial regulation agenda will shift focus from designing standards towards addressing new and evolving risks and vulnerabilities.

Further information is available in the *Building financial resilience* factsheet on G20.org

The G20 is on track to deliver work to address tax avoidance and has taken measures to identify and catch tax evaders.

The international tax system needs to keep pace with technology and changing business practices so governments receive the revenue needed to serve their people.

Some multinationals use strategies that allow them to pay as little as 5 per cent in corporate taxes when smaller businesses are paying up to 30 per cent.



Source: OECD website 2014

The G20 is closing loopholes in international tax systems and strengthening public finances through its two-year work plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS).

In February 2014, Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors endorsed a new standard on automatic exchange of tax information to identify and catch tax evaders.

The G20 is working with low income and developing countries to strengthen their tax administration capacity and support them to participate in and benefit from tax work.

Further information is available in the *Strengthening tax systems* factsheet on G20.org

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Members continue their work to curb corruption and discuss actions to strengthen investment environments.

Improving the transparency of the public sector and entity ownership cuts corruption, which erodes business and investor confidence.

Investment in corruption-prone countries is almost 5 per cent less than in countries that have little corruption.



The business sector grows 3 per cent more on average each year in low-corruption environments than in high-corruption environments.

US\$1.5 trillion worth of public procurement projects are tainted by

BRIBERY



COLLUSION



FRAUD



CRIME



Further information is available in the *Fighting corruption* factsheet on G20.org

Sources: IMF 2013 and World Bank Press Release 2013

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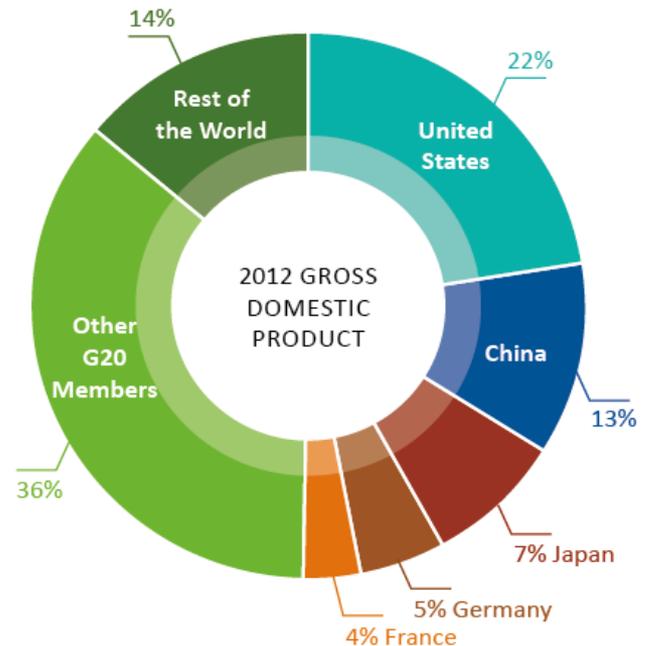
Actions to ensure global institutions reflect global economic realities will help them be more effective.

‘Emerging economies should have a voice commensurate with their increasing importance.’
 - Australian Prime Minister, Tony Abbott

The world needs:

- strong financial institutions
- a strong global trading system
- inclusive energy institutions that reflect the realities of today.

Global GDP



International Monetary Fund
 World Economic Outlook October 2014



G20 members remain committed to the reform of the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board.

The G20 wants to ensure these institutions remain effective, legitimate and credible.

If the IMF quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010 are not ratified by the end of 2014, we will ask the IMF to develop options for next steps.

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
Meeting, April 2014

We agree that the FSB's review of the structure of its representation should ensure the FSB remains well prepared to respond to the full range of challenges as we transition from the crisis response phase.

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
Meeting,
April 2014

Further information is available in the
Building financial resilience factsheet on G20.org

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The G20 is working to ensure that the global trading system is as strong as it can be to deliver growth.

In July, G20 Trade Ministers reaffirmed the commitment from St Petersburg to standstill and roll back protectionist measures.

Trade Ministers also discussed the need for the various types of free trade agreements to work together in the global trading system and to ensure that outcomes from trade negotiations help businesses worldwide to trade.

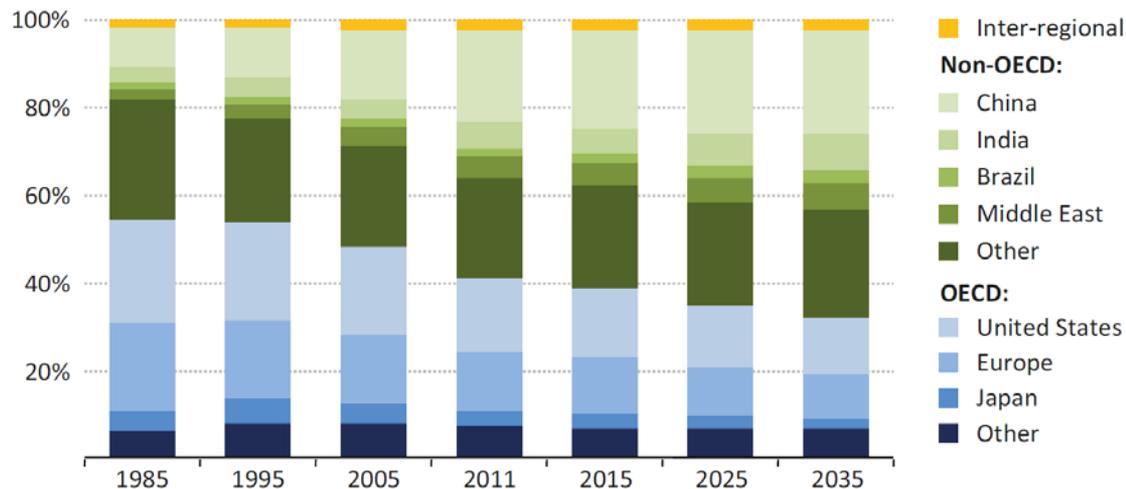


Implementing the Trade Facilitation Agreement settled in Bali and progressing the WTO's forward work plan is vital to strengthening the global trading system.

The B20 has told the G20 that it can be difficult to navigate the 200+ FTAs.

The global energy landscape is changing.

Share of world primary energy demand by region



Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2013

Energy demand is expected to increase by over one-third by 2035 with the centre of gravity of the global energy system shifting towards the Asia-Pacific region.

Strong economic growth and ongoing urbanisation and industrialisation has driven energy demand.

Countries recognise that an affordable and reliable supply of energy is of vital importance to their economic development, yet over 1.3 billion people are still without access to electricity.



Australia has renewed its pledge to do all it can to assist the common effort to lift the G20's economic growth.

In playing its part towards the common growth goal, Australia is:



Getting our budget under control and improving productivity through investments in economic infrastructure



Removing regulatory burdens and taxes that constrain business



Getting more people into jobs - an emphasis on earning or learning and finding ways to help women get into the workforce



Reducing obstacles to trade, including through cutting red tape at borders and streamlining customs procedures

“ Our plan reflects this Government’s Economic Action Strategy. It focuses on the fundamentals: lowering tax, cutting red tape, investing in infrastructure, encouraging competition and increasing productivity”. Australia’s Prime Minister Tony Abbott, 10 November 2014

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The G20 in 2014 identified common interests with engagement groups from business, civil society, labour, think tanks and youth.

Common interests include:

- The importance of economic growth to development
- Trade as a driver of growth
- Lifting investment in infrastructure
- Employment, including female workforce participation and youth unemployment
- Transparency and anti-corruption
- Progress on tackling tax evasion

On 3 October, the B20 and C20 Infrastructure Taskforce co-chairs hosted a discussion on infrastructure with a number of Australian civil society and business leaders.

The joint L20 and B20 open letter of 4 November to Australia’s Prime Minister presented common priorities for Leaders to consider:

- ensuring that growth is strong, sustainable and inclusive
- investing in infrastructure and encouraging productive private and long term investment
- ensuring that growth plans contribute to the creation of quality jobs
- raising women’s participation in the labour force to close the “gender gap”
- implementing the G20 Employment Ministers’ Safer Workplaces initiative
- that company tax should be paid where profits are earned.



Further information is available in the *Working with Partners* factsheet on G20.org

The G20 talked to non-member countries to understand their priorities.

Raising global growth to deliver better living standards and quality jobs for people across the world is the G20's highest priority.

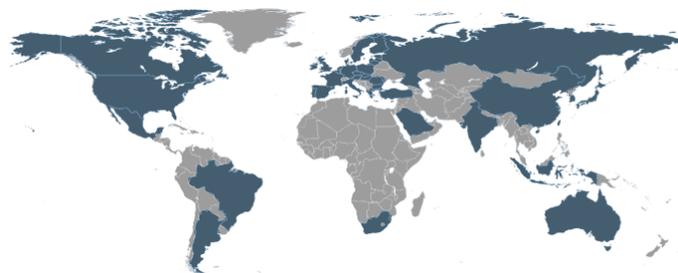
The 2014 G20 agenda reflects consultation with a wide range of stakeholders on issues relevant to developing countries, including:

- Investment in infrastructure
- tax cooperation
- financial inclusion and remittance flows
- food security and nutrition
- UN-led post-2015 development agenda

Stakeholders consulted :

- UN
- ASEAN
- African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- The Commonwealth
- La Francophonie
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- Pacific Island Forum (PIF)
- World Economic Forum (WEF)

Further information is available in the *G20 and the World* factsheet on G20.org



Guests help the G20 understand regional economic challenges and the effects of their actions on people around the world.

Guest countries are participating in member discussions, bringing their views to the G20 table.

Australia has invited :



Mauritania, the 2014 Chair of the African Union



Myanmar, the 2014 Chair of ASEAN



New Zealand



Senegal, the 2013-2014 head of the New Partnership for Africa's Development



Singapore



Spain

Further information is available in the *G20 and the World* factsheet on G20.org

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Part 2: Background on 2014 Priorities

An Agenda for Growth and Resilience in 2014



Diagram source: from 'An Overview of Australia's Presidency,' Dec 2013 available on G20.org

2014 Working Arrangements

Several G20 members provided leadership ahead of the Brisbane Summit.

Further information is available in the *2014 Working arrangements* factsheet on G20.org

G20 Leaders Summit (Chair: Prime Minister of Australia)
Sherpa meetings (Chair: Australian Sherpa)
Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meetings (Chair: Australian Treasurer, RBA Governor)
Finance and Central Bank Deputies meetings (Chair: Australian Finance Deputy)
Employment Ministers meeting (Chair: Australian Minister for Employment)
Trade Ministers meeting (Chair: Australian Minister for Trade and Investment)

- Leaders' Summit
- Sherpa
- Finance ministerials
- Finance deputies
- Other ministerials
- Promoting stronger economic growth
- Building global economic resilience



Framework Working Group Co-chairs	Investment and Infrastructure Working Group Co-chairs	Task Force on Employment Co-chairs	G20 Trade Contacts Meeting Chair	Development Working Group Co-chairs	Energy Sustainability Working Group Co-chairs	Anti-Corruption Working Group Co-chairs
Canada	Germany	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
India	Indonesia	Turkey		Russia	India	Italy
	Mexico			South Africa		
				Turkey		

Key G20 events in 2014



G20 SUMMIT BRISBANE 2014

15-16 November



Finance Ministers meeting: 10 October, Washington

Finance Ministers Meetings:

- 22 and 23 February, Sydney
- 11 April, Washington
- 20 and 21 September, Cairns
- 10 October, Washington
- 13 to 15 November, Brisbane

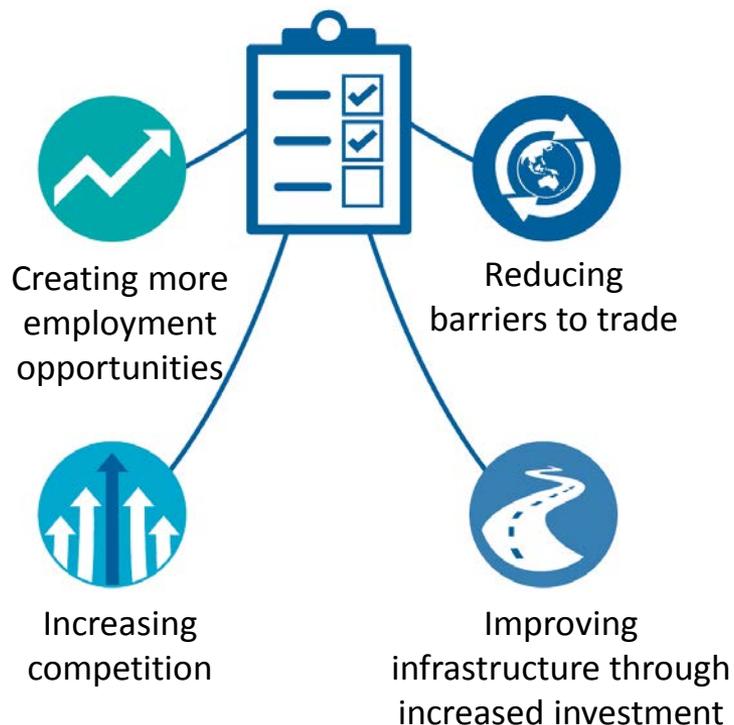
Trade Ministers meeting 19 July, Sydney



Labour and Employment Ministers meeting
10-11 September, Melbourne



G20 growth strategies outline country-specific reforms and measures to address common challenges



As agreed in April, members have identified practical actions that:

- Build on previous G20 commitments and address identified gaps in policy settings
- Lift and rebalance global demand
- Increase growth potential and create substantial positive spillovers to each other and the world economy.

Further information is available in the *Strategies for growth* and *Lifting GDP by more than 2 per cent* factsheets on G20.org

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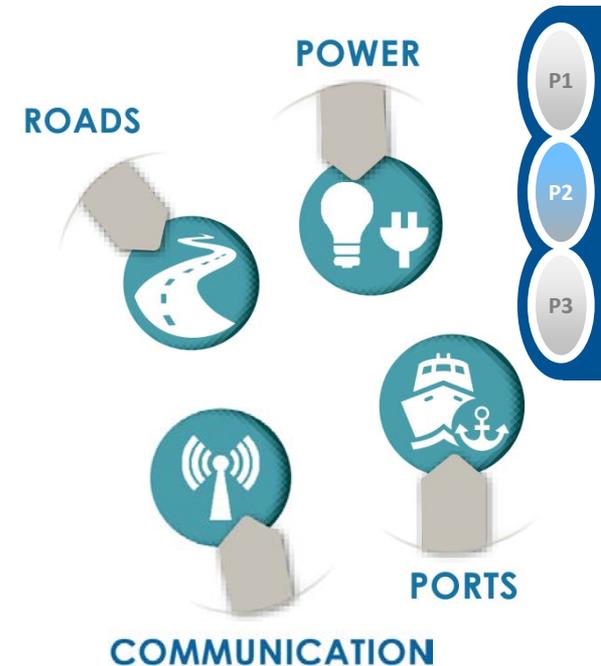
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Attracting private sector investment in infrastructure

The G20's multi-year **Global Infrastructure Initiative (GII)** will stimulate public and private sector infrastructure investment.

In Brisbane, leaders will consider a mechanism to support the GII.

The GII involves a 'hub' working across G20 and non-G20 countries to improve outcomes on infrastructure, including better knowledge sharing and cooperation between governments and the private sector.



The OECD estimates that over \$70 trillion in investment in infrastructure is needed worldwide by 2030.

Lifting employment and workforce participation

The International Labour Organization estimates over 200 million people are still unemployed globally, with sustained high unemployment affecting developed and developing countries.

The global youth unemployment rate is steadily rising



This translates into



young people unemployed globally.

Source: ILO Global Employment Trends 2014

According to international organisations, reducing the current gap in participation between men and women in G20 economies by 25 per cent by 2025 would potentially bring more than 100 million women into the labour force.

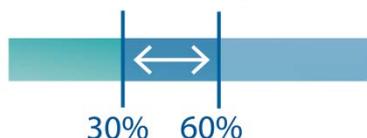
G20 Employment Plans are feeding into the Brisbane Action Plan

- Policies looking at labour market, social protection, education and lifelong learning will improve the number and quality of jobs.
- Members are supporting youths to find work and placing young people in education and training



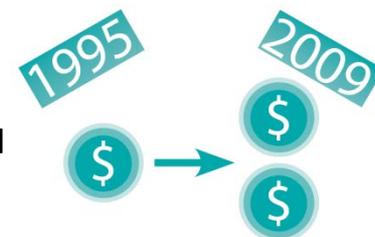
Removing obstacles to trade and competition

Global value chains
used in G20 exports



Between 30 and 60 per cent
of G20 countries' exports
consist of imported inputs by
other countries.

The OECD has found that
income from trade in global
value chains doubled
between 1995 and 2009.



Source: OECD, Global Value Chains Progress Report, 2014

All G20 members have taken trade facilitation actions in their growth strategies.

G20 members have identified how they can adjust their trade and economic policies to benefit more from global value chains, including by strengthening customs procedures.

In July, G20 Trade Ministers reaffirmed the commitment from St Petersburg to standstill and roll back protectionist measures.

Further information is available in the *Removing obstacles to trade* factsheet on G20.org

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Growth and development

Narrowing the global development gap and reducing poverty is integral to ensuring a more robust and resilient global economy.



Emerging markets and developing countries require up to US\$1.5 trillion a year in investment in infrastructure to finance projects essential for driving development

Source: World Bank 2013

In 2014, the G20 is strengthening the links between work on growth, resilience and development, focused on

- attracting investment in infrastructure
- securing tax revenue
- facilitating remittance flows and broadening access to financial services.

The group continues working on food security and human resource development.

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Building the resilience of the global economy

Since 2008, managing global economic and financial risks has been a key priority for the G20.

The G20 is focussed on ensuring the circumstances that led to the global financial crisis are not repeated.

Members have made substantial progress to strengthen global institutions and global financial stability.



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Reforming the global financial system

In 2015, the financial regulation agenda will shift focus from designing standards towards addressing new and evolving risks and vulnerabilities.



Fixing the fault lines that caused the global financial crisis is now substantially completed.

Core financial reforms have:

- Made financial institutions more resilient and banks are better capitalised
- Made derivative markets safer
- Progressed arrangements to protect taxpayers if large banks fail, including a common international standard on the total loss absorbing capacity that globally systemic banks must have

Shadow banking (i.e. activities of non-bank institutions) is being transformed into resilient market-based financing.

Further information is available in the *Building financial resilience* factsheet on G20.org

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Strengthening the international tax system

Measures under the **G20-OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan** put in place in 2014 will:

- result in clearer reporting of tax information to increase transparency
- identify ways to address the challenges for tax systems posed by the digital economy
- tackle arrangements that exploit differences in taxation structures between countries
- combat practices that shift intangible assets (such as intellectual property) to other companies.



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Automatic Exchange of Information

The G20 has also developed a plan for the automatic exchange of information (AEOI) between tax authorities to help to identify and catch tax evaders, to begin by 2017 or the end of 2018.

Strengthening global institutions

It is critical to create a durable international order that underpins global prosperity.

If the IMF quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010 are not ratified by the end of 2014, the G20 will ask the IMF to develop options for next steps.

Blockage in the WTO highlights the need to think about how institutions can deliver better trading opportunities.



The G20 is considering ways to strengthen energy institutions and enhance collaboration between developed and emerging economies.

The Financial Stability Board is reviewing its representation structure to better respond to the increasingly important role of emerging markets in the global economy and financial system.

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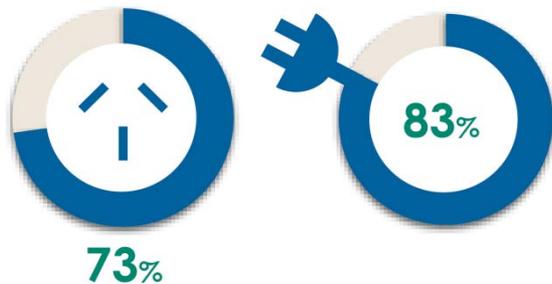
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Strengthening energy markets

Resilient economies depend on well-functioning energy markets and reliable energy supply.

G20 countries produce 73 per cent and consume 83 per cent of the world's energy.



Source: IEA 2013

In 2014 the G20 is supporting international efforts to improve the operation of global energy markets and enhance cooperation between emerging and advanced economies.

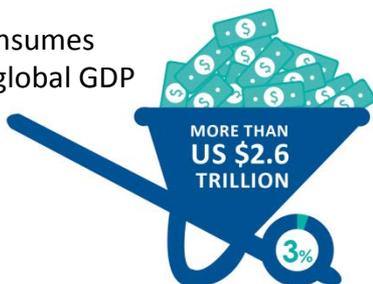
Members are working to:

- strengthen the global energy architecture
- build the resilience of gas markets
- bolster energy efficiency.

Fighting corruption

G20 members are focused on anti-corruption initiatives that improve investment conditions and investor confidence.

Corruption consumes almost 3% of global GDP every year.



Corruption can add up to 10% to the total cost of doing business globally.



The 2015-2016 Anti Corruption Action Plan will strengthen international cooperation, enhance public and private sector transparency and support investment.



Corruption also constrains development – developing countries lose up to US\$1 trillion each year in illicit outflows through the proceeds of crime, corruption and tax evasion.



Corruption adds up to 25% to the cost of public procurement in developing countries.

The G20 is developing high-level principles on beneficial ownership transparency to improve the transparency of company ownership and control.

Sources: United Nations 2013 and World Bank 2013

Further information is available in the *Fighting corruption* factsheet on G20.org

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Further background on the 2014 G20 Agenda is available on G20.org

Overview: 2014 G20 Agenda and the G20

An agenda for growth and resilience – May 2014

Lifting GDP by more than 2 per cent – February 2014

2014 working arrangements – April 2014

Working with partners (update) - October 2014

G20 and the world – October 2014

An overview of Australia's Presidency – December 2013

The G20 – a forum for the 21st century – September 2014

Lifting growth and creating jobs

Strategies for growth

Growth and development

Attracting private sector investment in infrastructure

Creating jobs and lifting participation

Removing obstacles to trade and competition

Building a stronger, more resilient global economy

Reforming the global financial system

Strengthening the international tax system

Strengthening energy markets and institutions

Fighting corruption

https://www.g20.org/official_resources/notes_factsheets

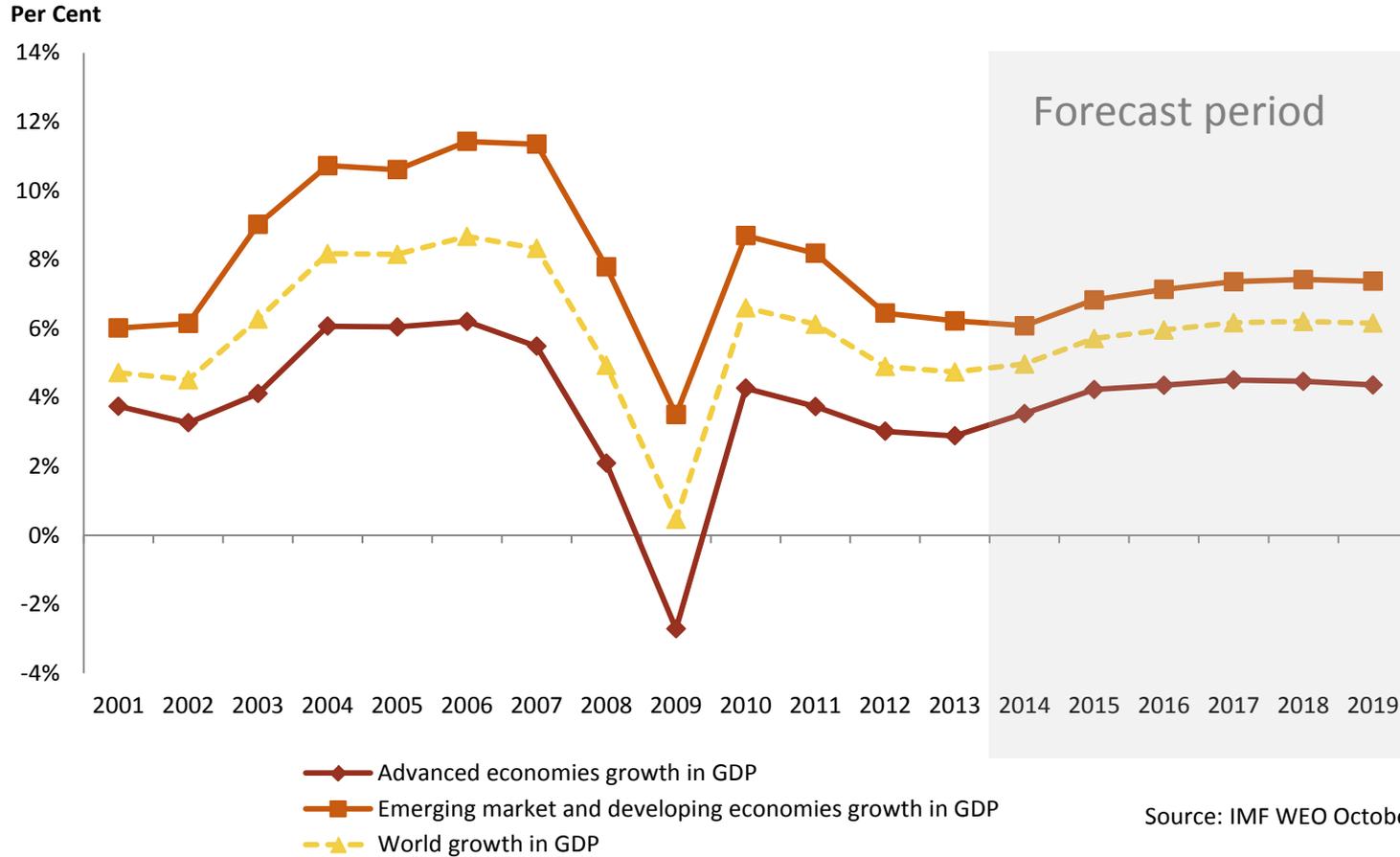
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Part 3: Facts about the G20 and the Global Economy

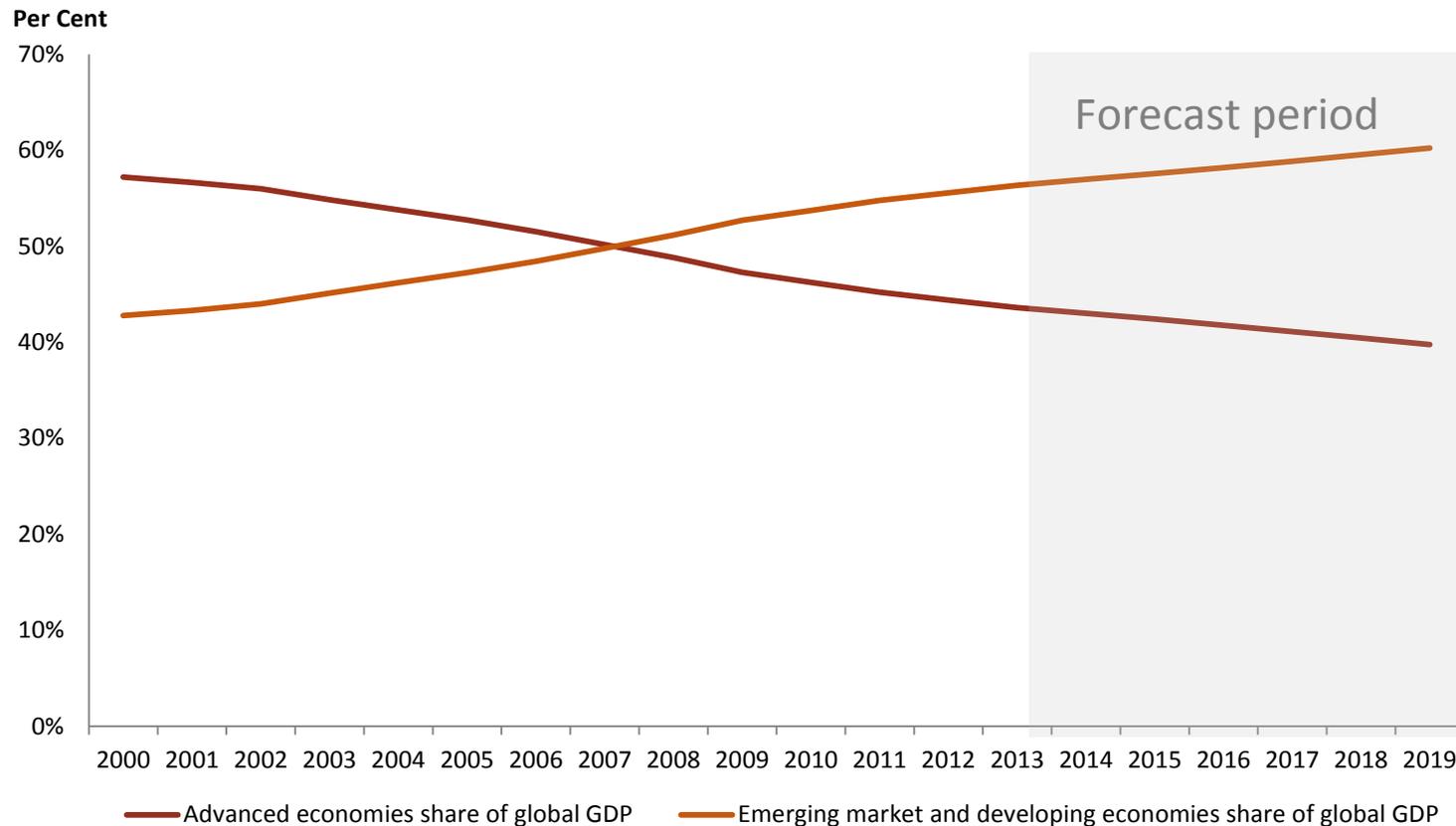
Growth in GDP (PPP) for advanced and emerging market economies



Source: IMF WEO October 2014

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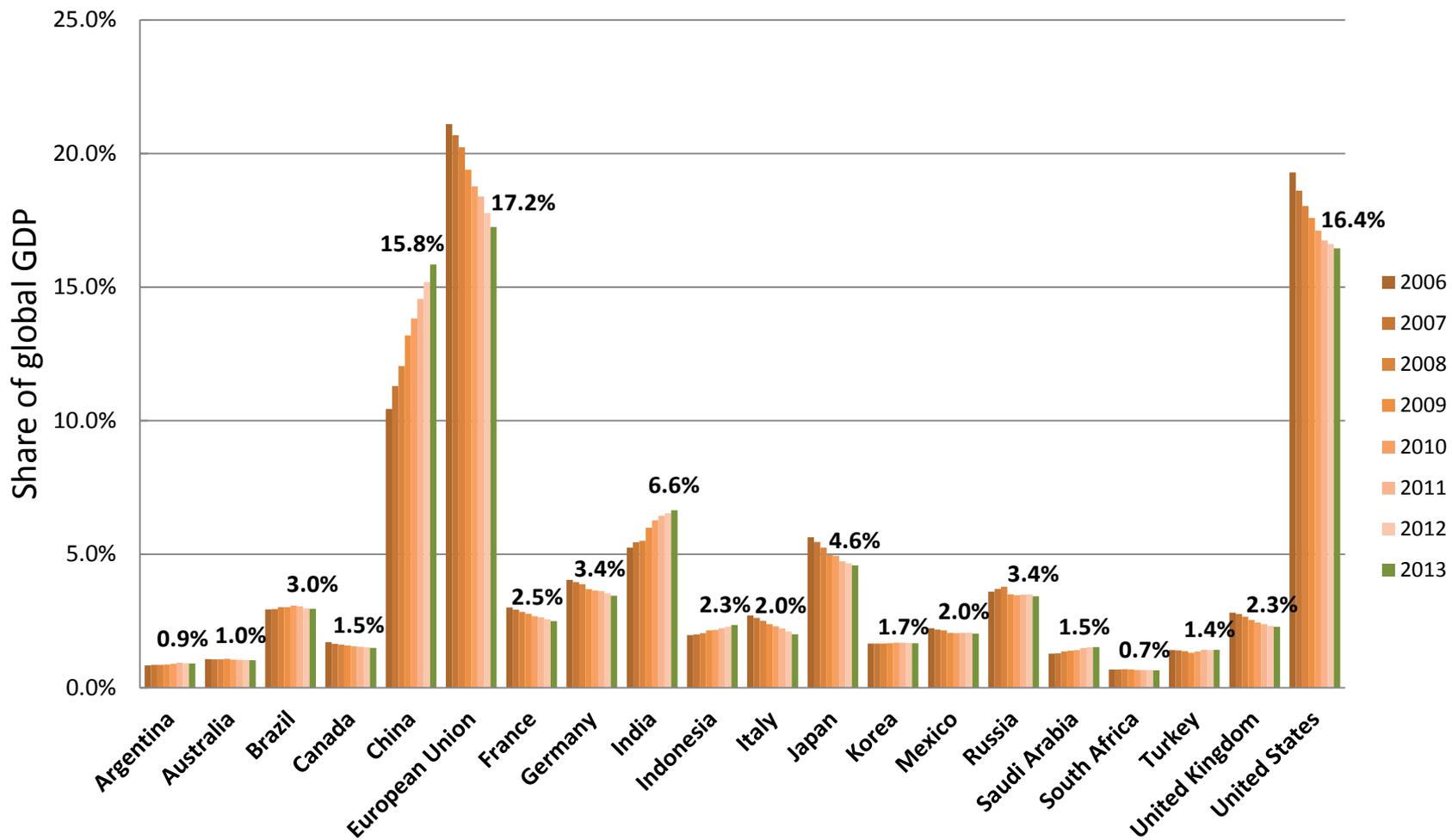
Emerging market and developing economies increasing share of global GDP (PPP)



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Source: IMF WEO October 2014

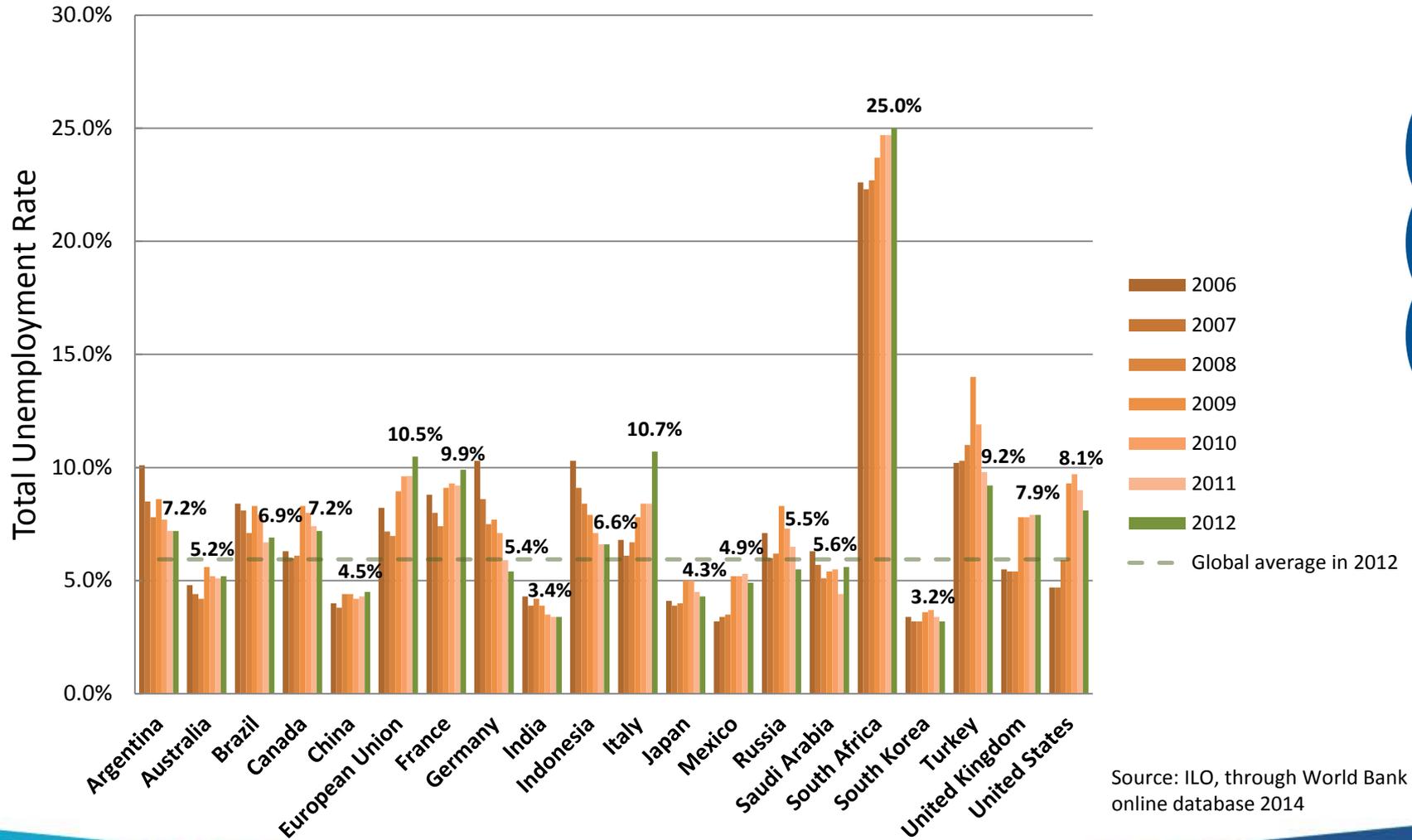
Trends in G20 members' share of global GDP (PPP)



Source: IMF WEO October 2014

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Unemployment trends in G20 countries



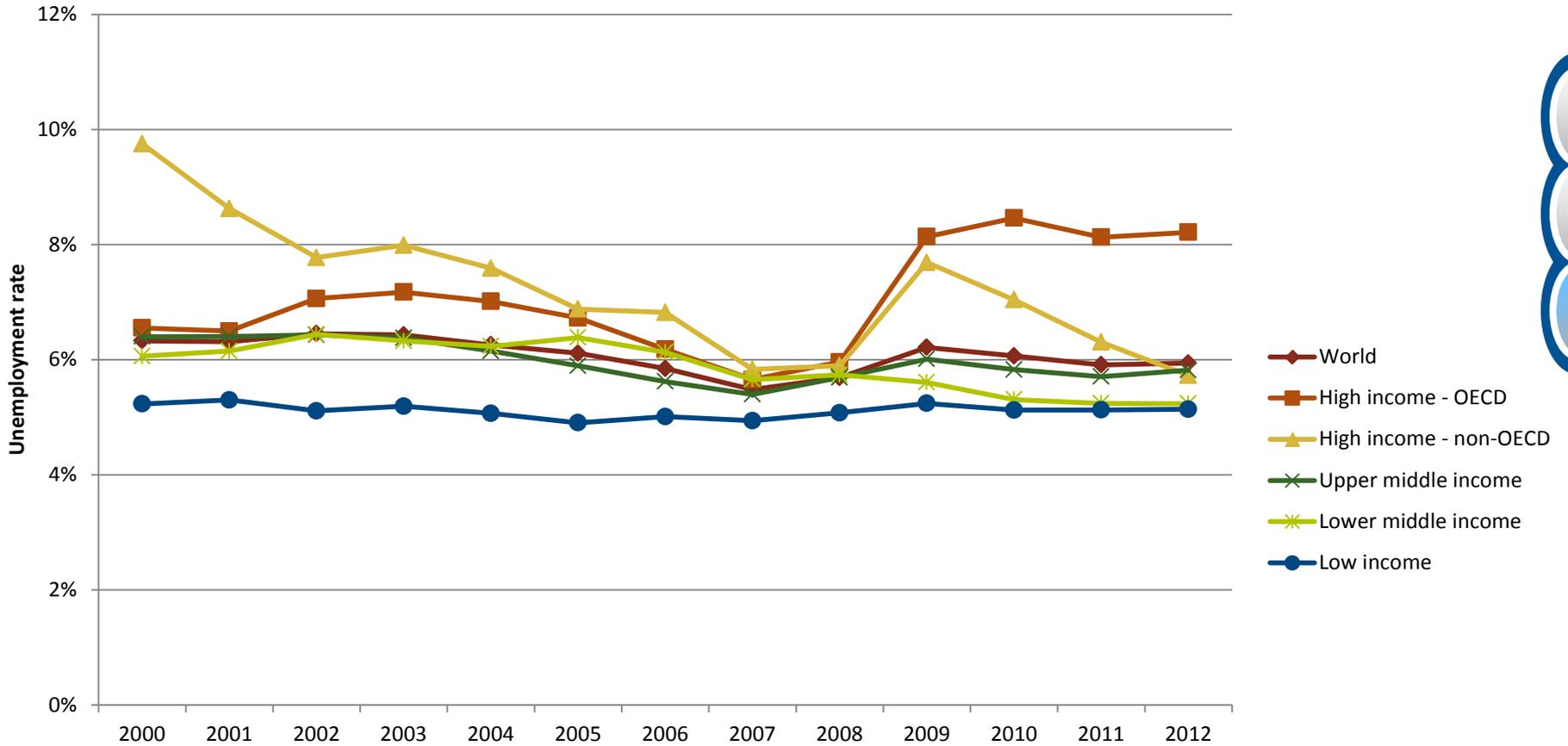
Source: ILO, through World Bank online database 2014

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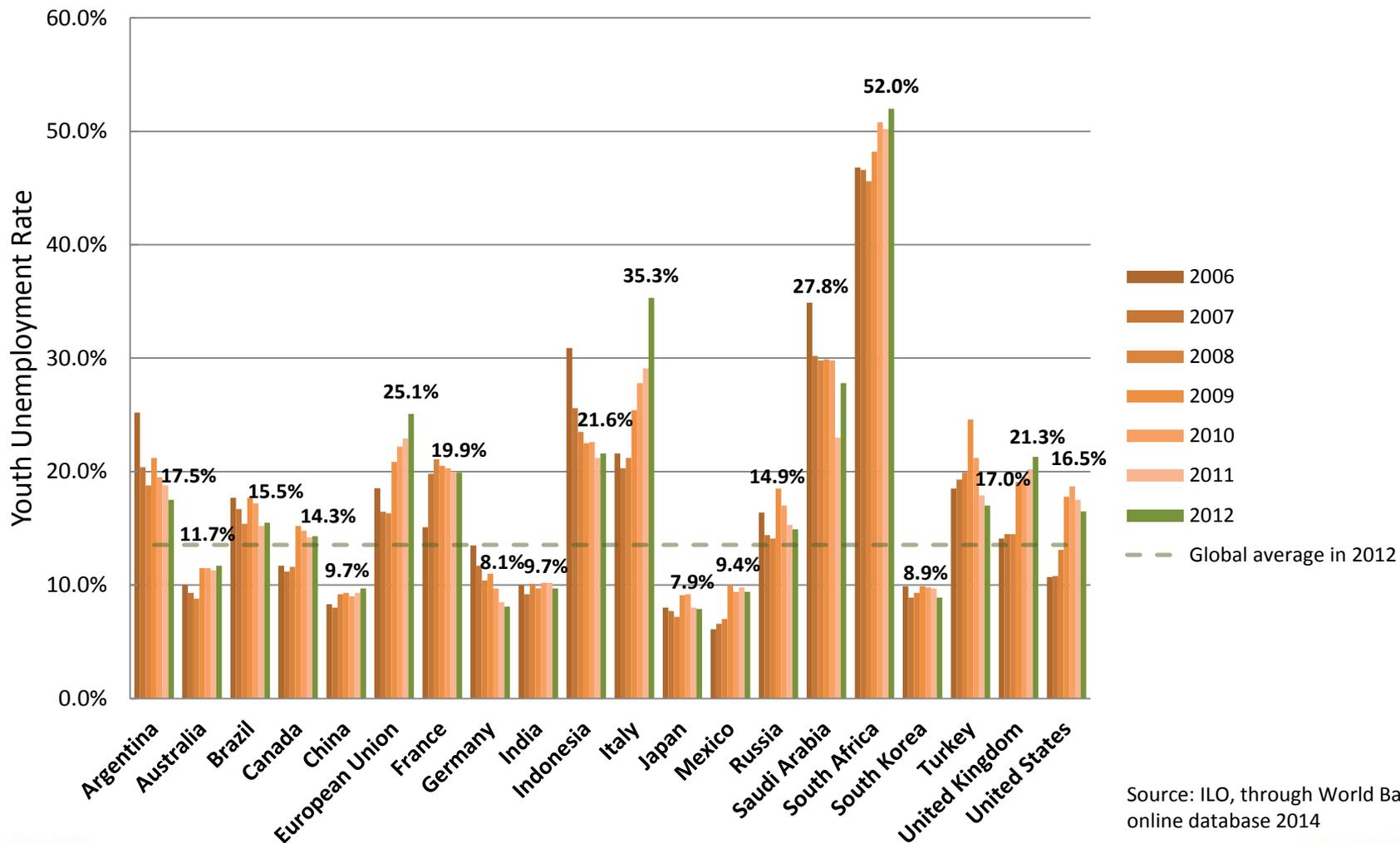
Unemployment trends by region (2000-2012)



Source: ILO, through World Bank online database 2014

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Youth unemployment trends in G20 countries



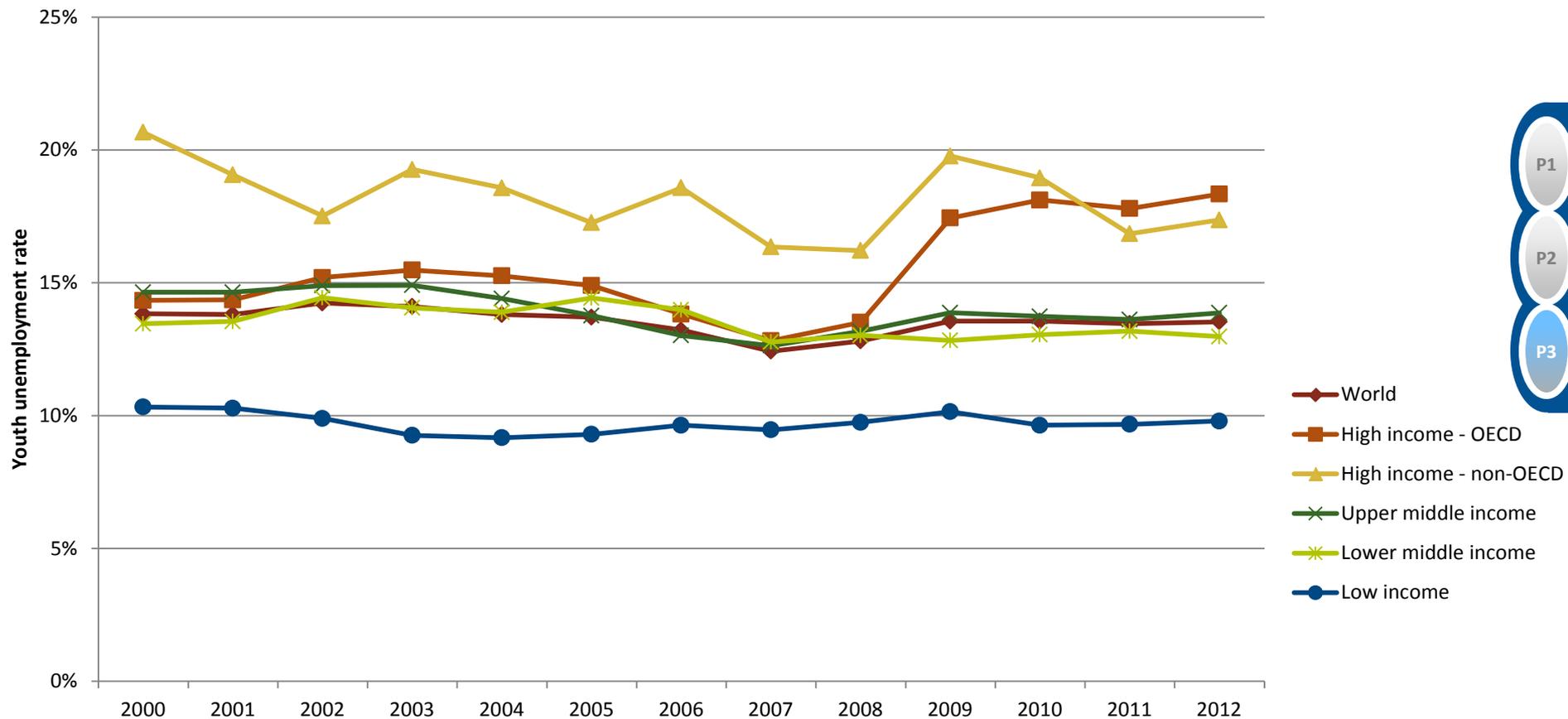
Source: ILO, through World Bank online database 2014

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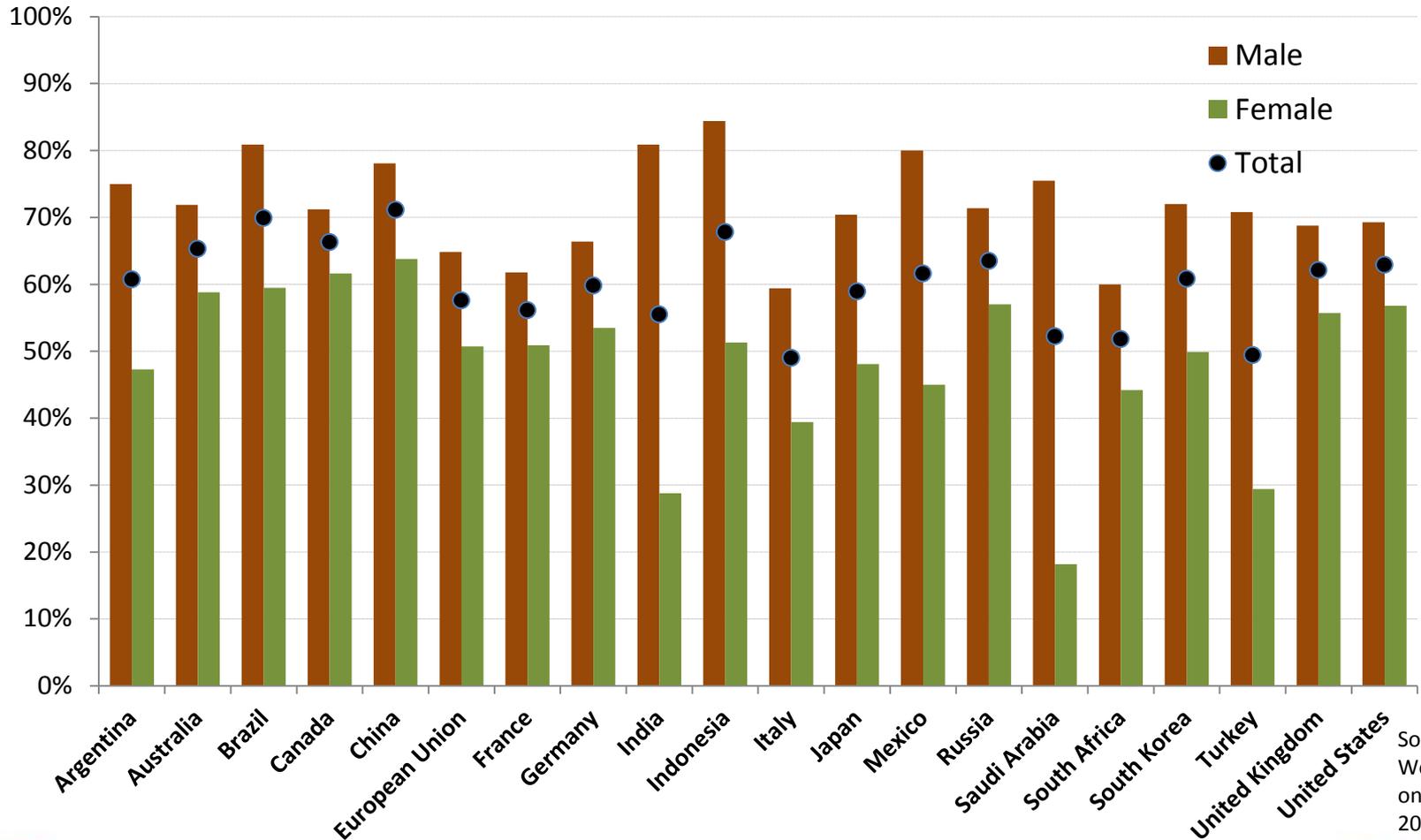
Youth unemployment trends by region (2000-2012)



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Source: ILO, through World Bank online database 2014

G20 Members' Labour Force Participation Rates (2012)



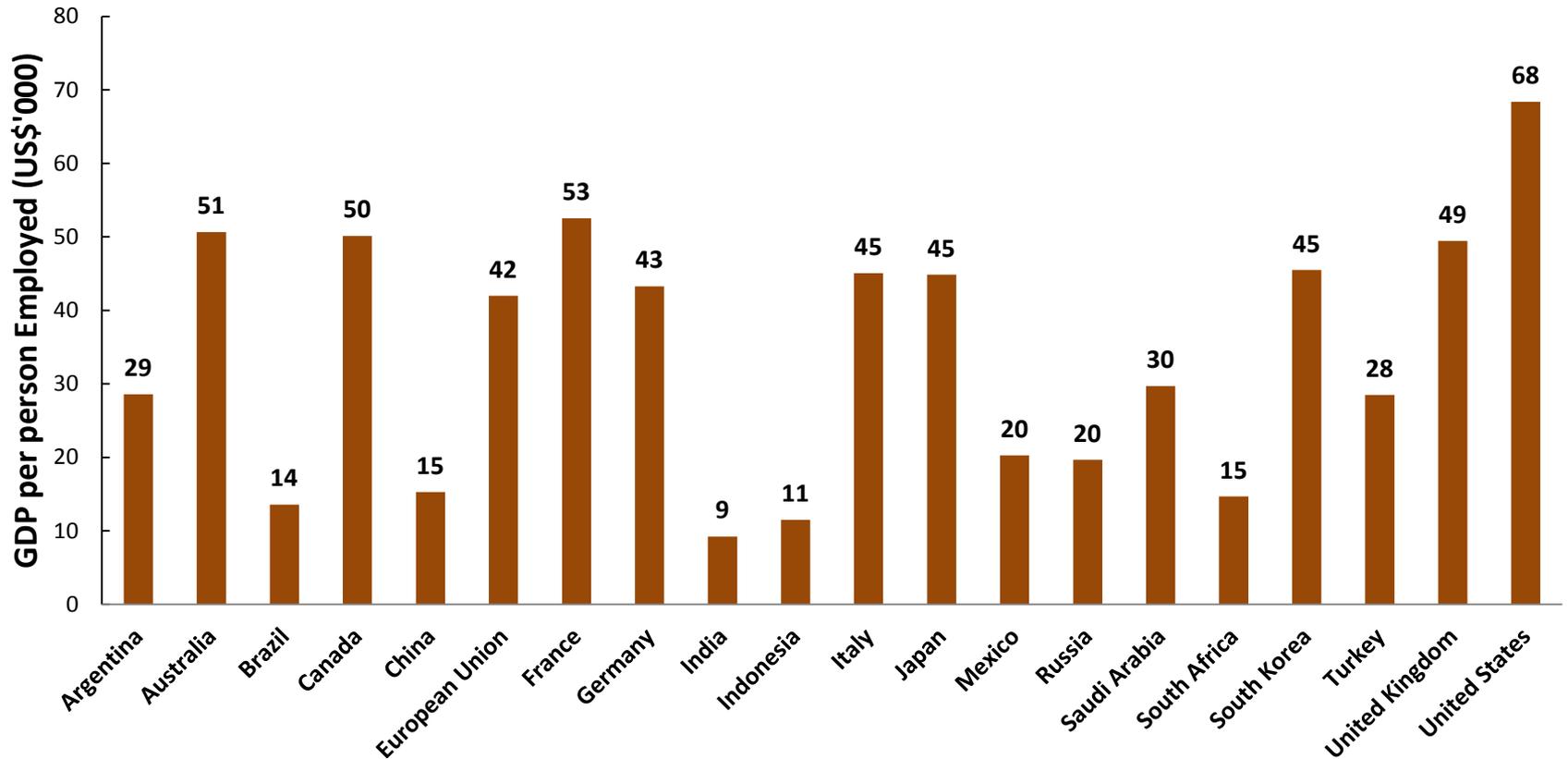
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Source: ILO, World Bank online database 2014

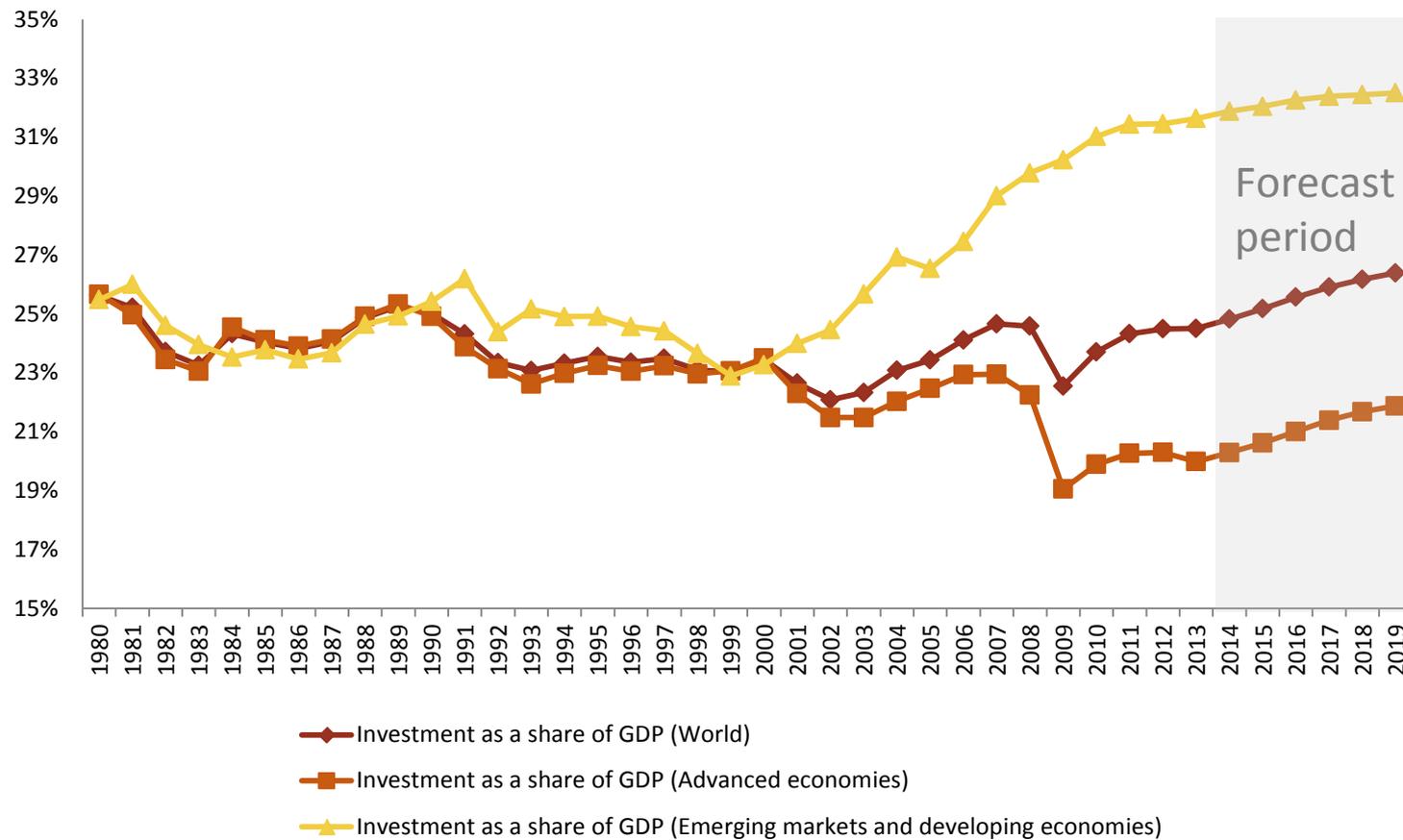
G20 members: GDP (PPP, US\$'000) per person employed (2012)




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Source: World Bank online database 2014

Investment (public and private) as a percentage of GDP



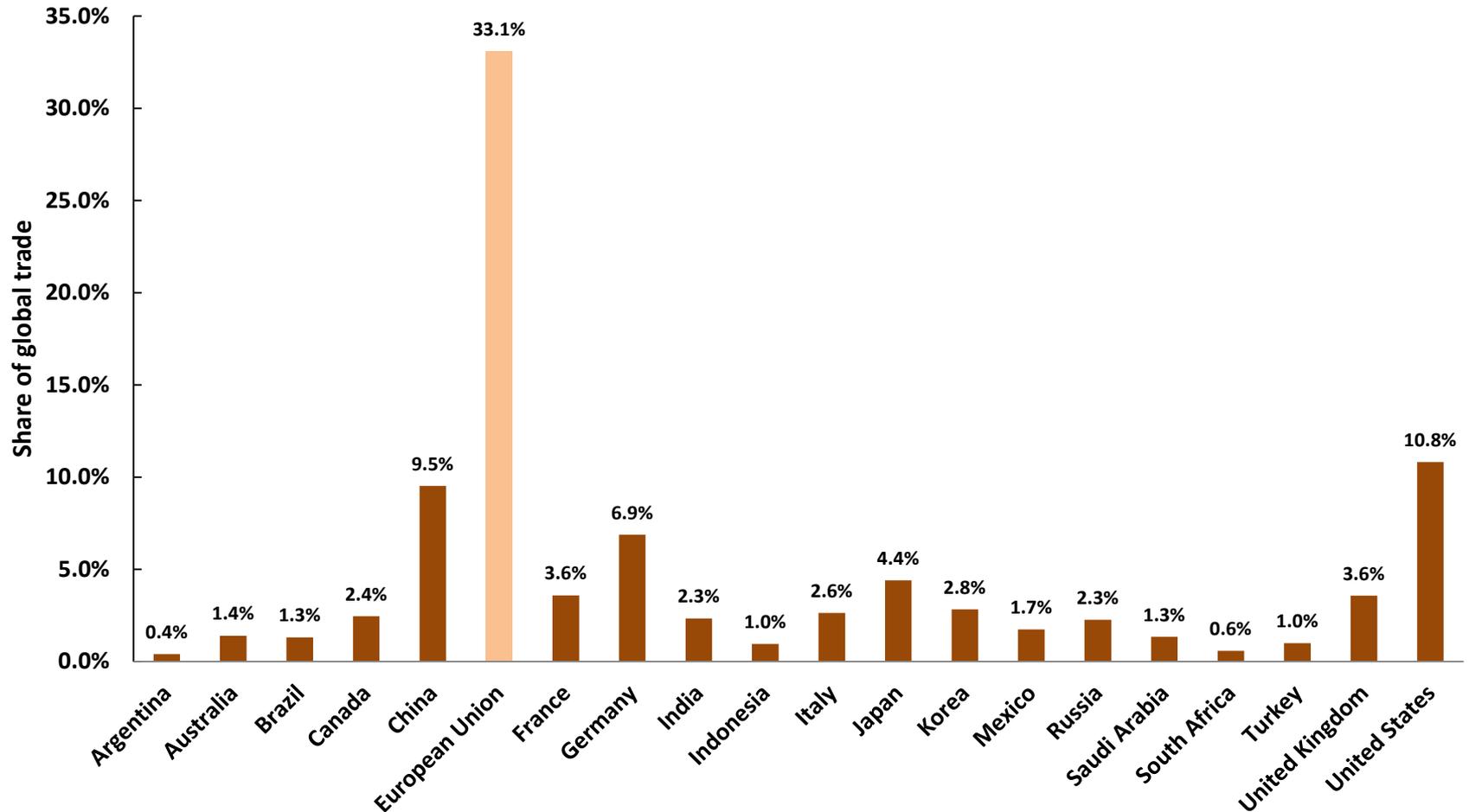
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Source: World Bank online database 2014

G20 members share of global trade in 2012

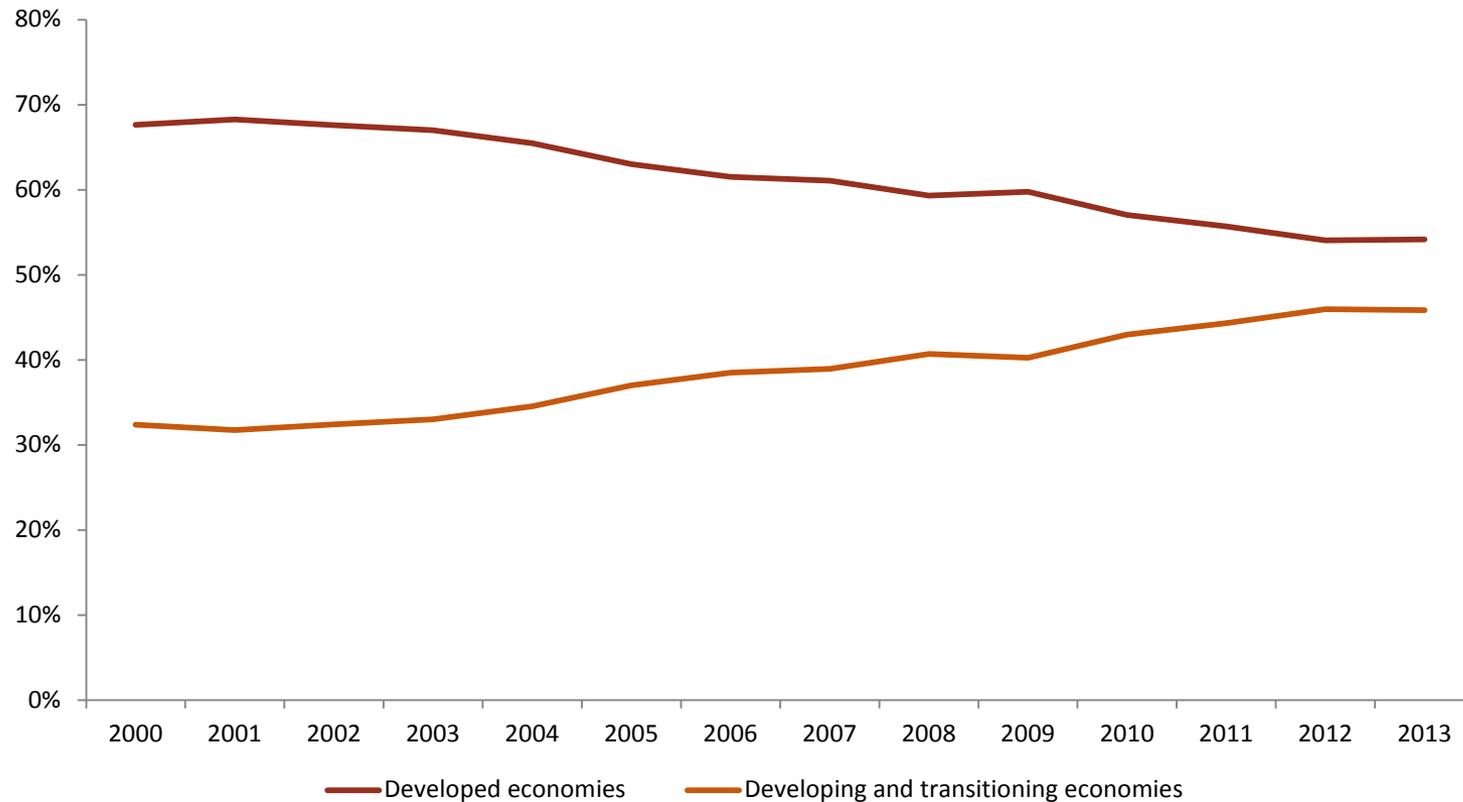


Note: trade for the European Union includes intra-EU trade. Source: WTO Database, 2014



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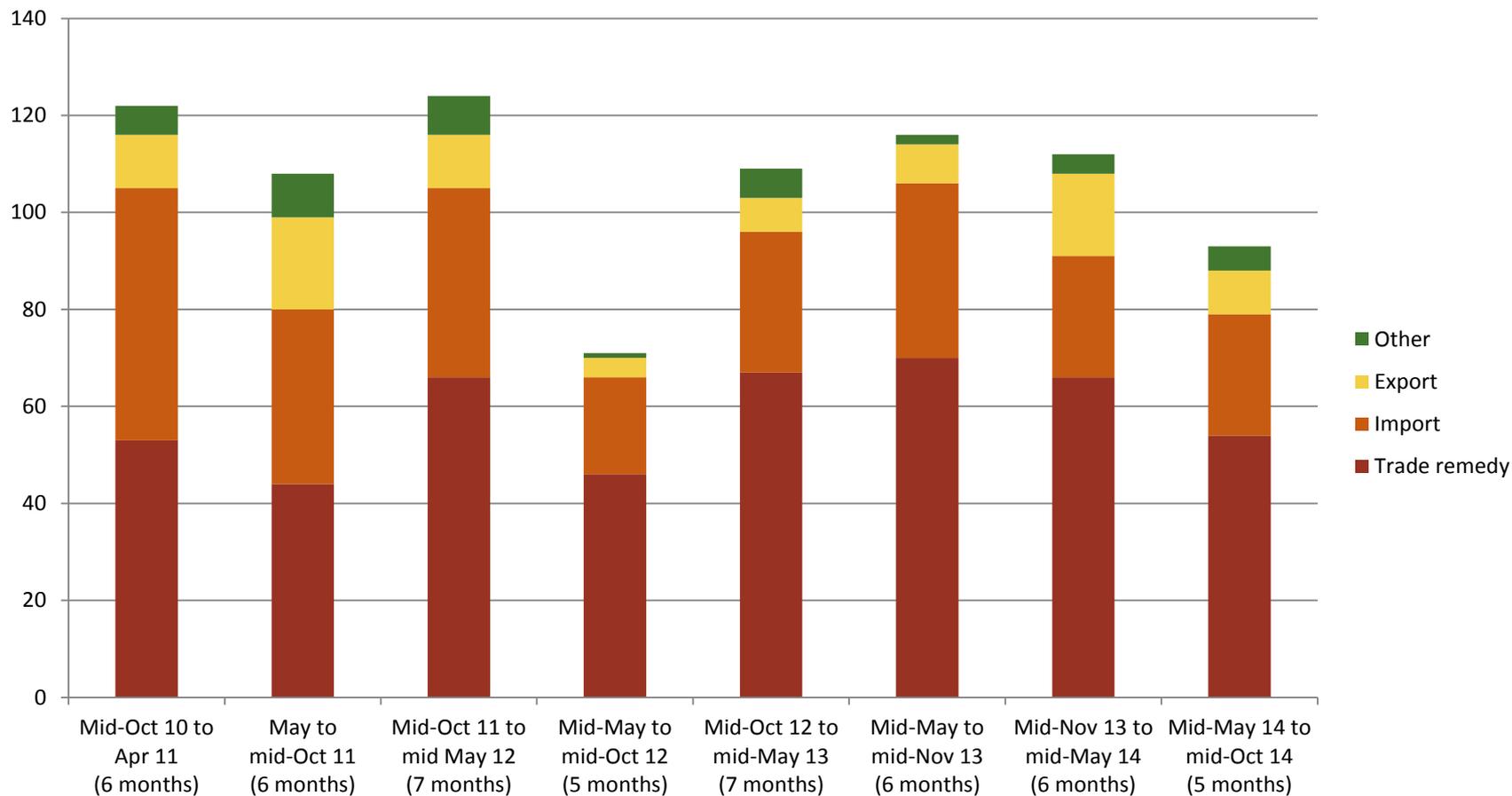
Share of global trade for developed and developing and transitioning economies (2000-2013)



Source: UNCTAD Database, 2014



Trade restrictive measures introduced by G20 members



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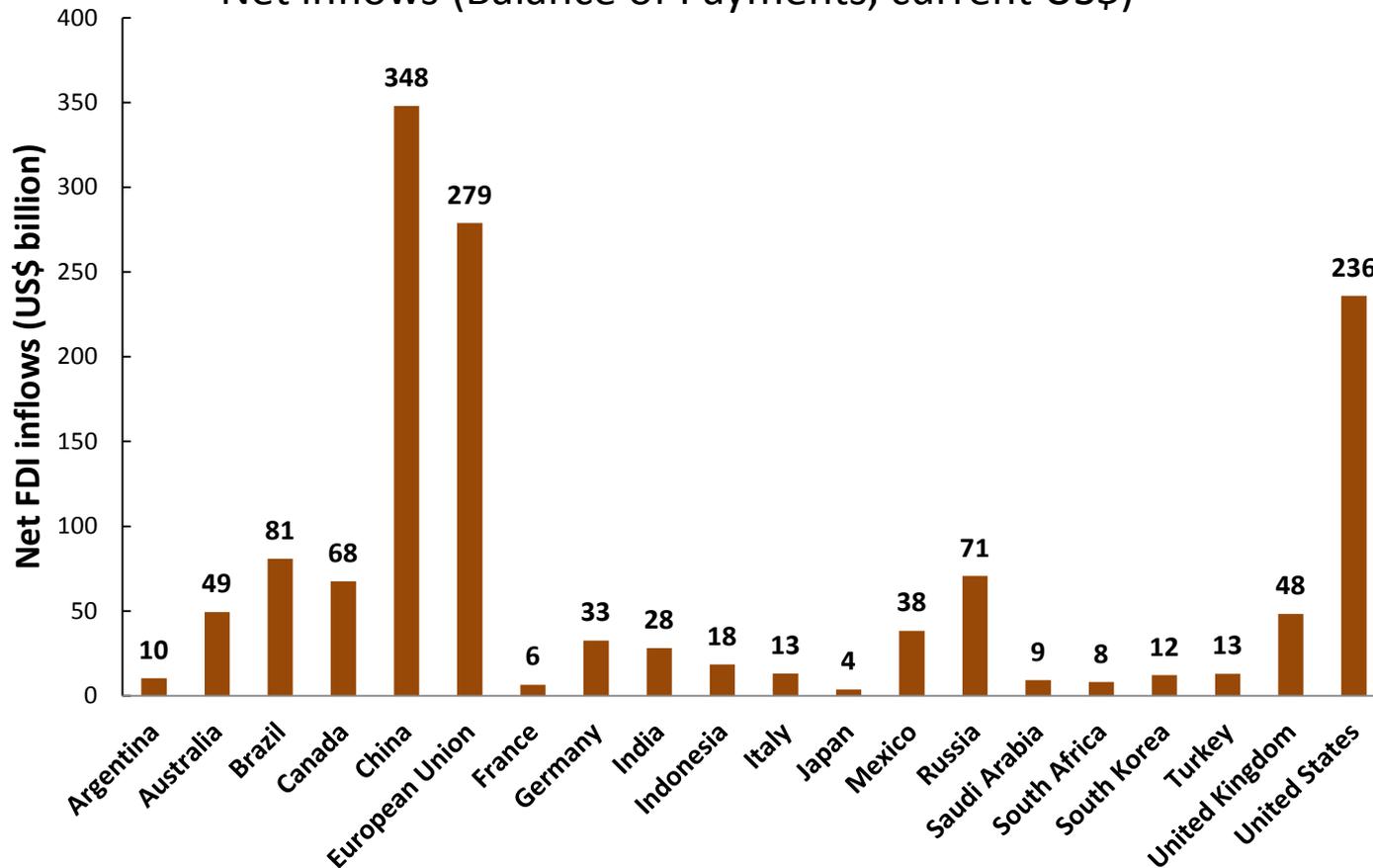
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Source: WTO Trade Restrictive Measures, November 2014

G20 members: foreign direct investment

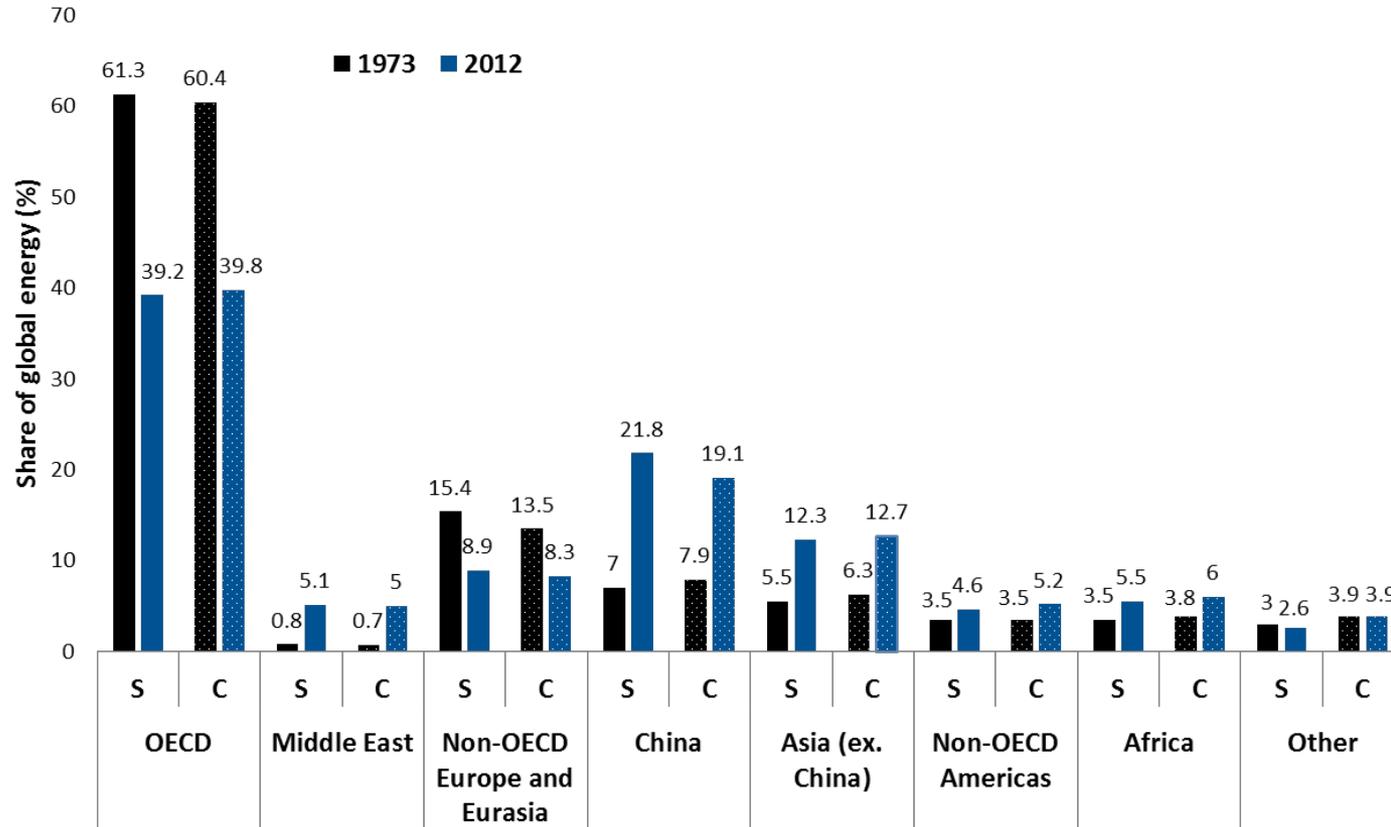
Net inflows (Balance of Payments, current US\$)



Source: World Bank online database 2014



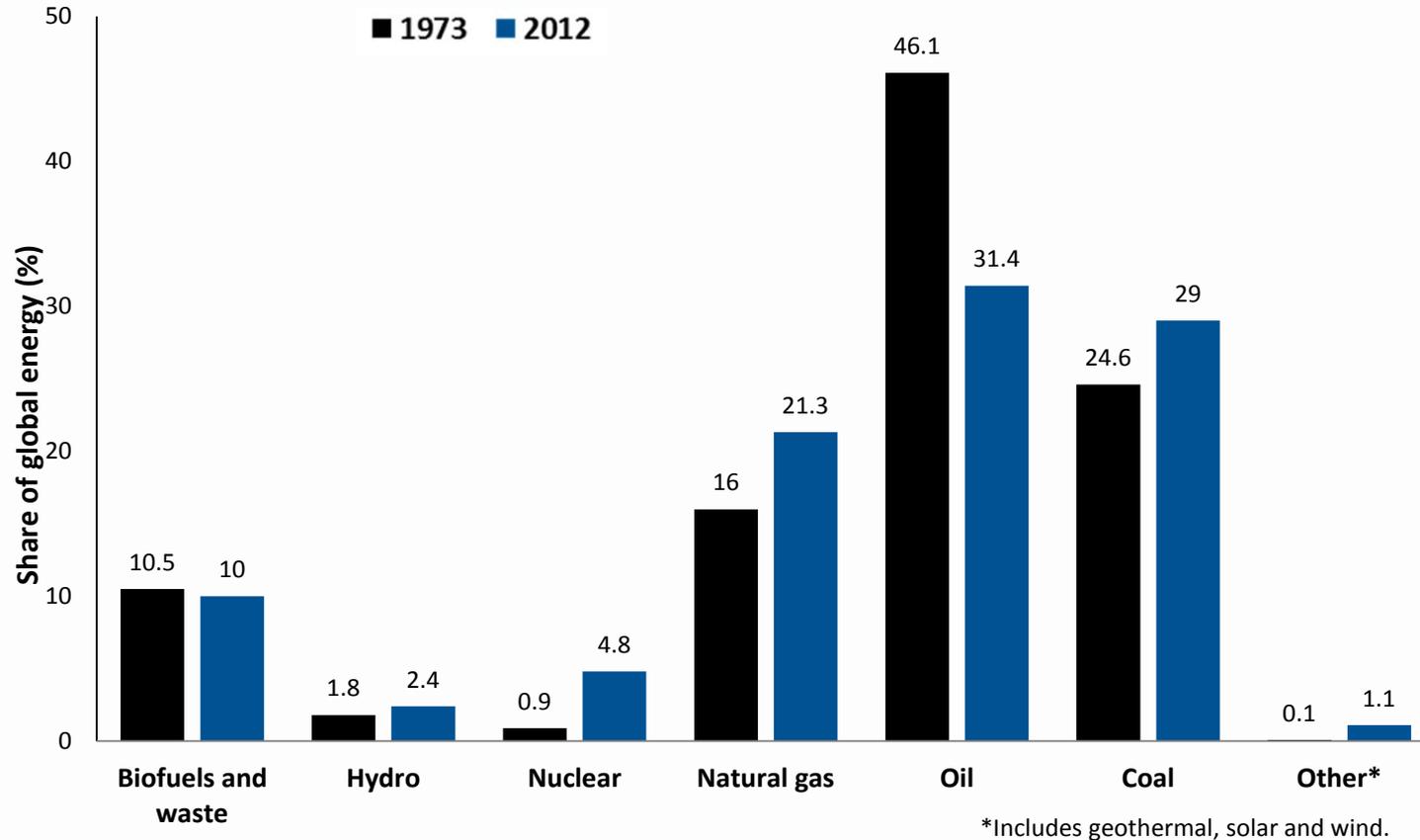
Energy supply (S) and consumption (C) moves from developed to developing world



Source: IEA Key World Energy Facts, 2014

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Use of oil falls as gas, coal and nuclear continue to grow



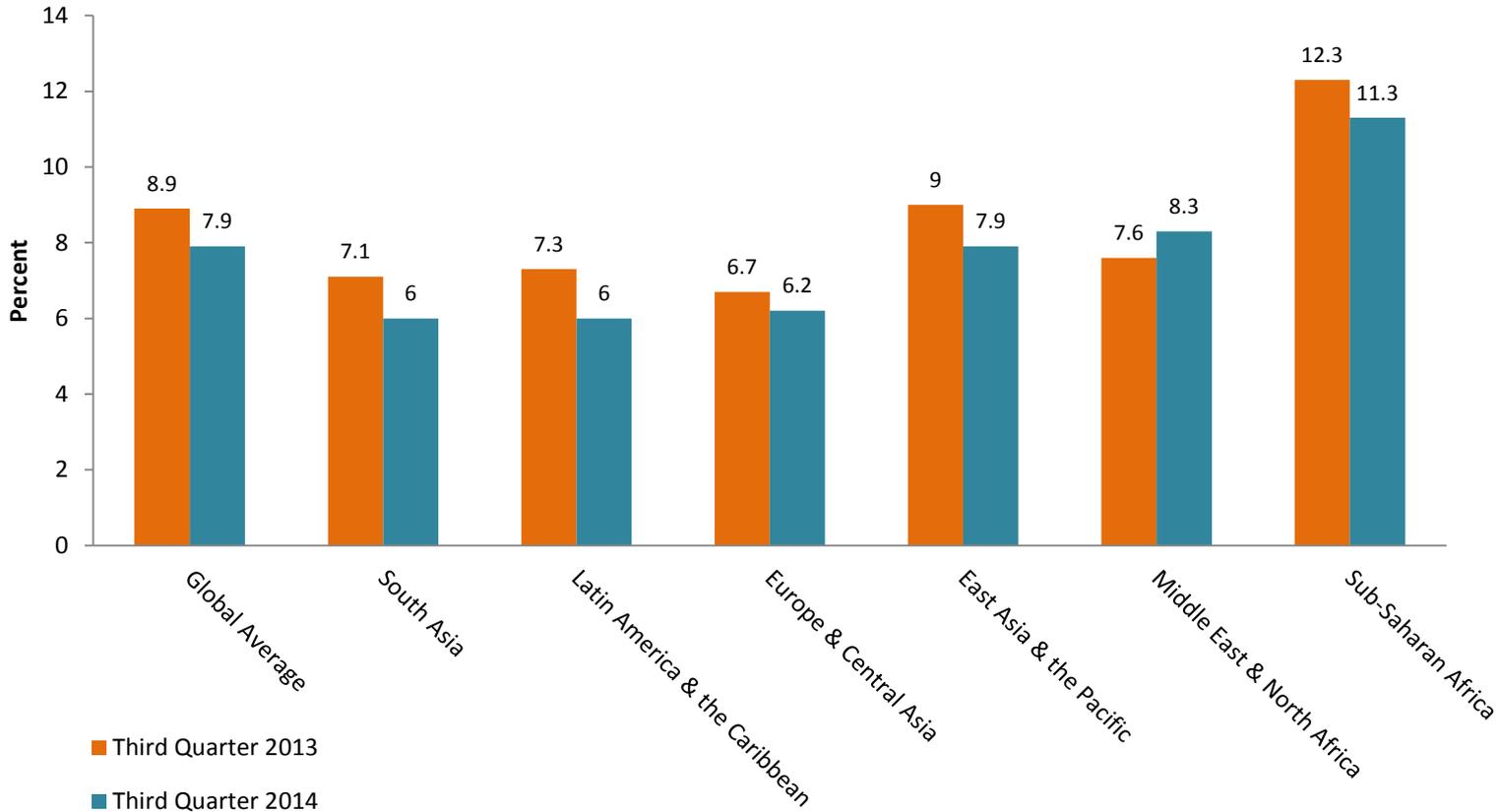
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Average cost of remittances by region (2013-14)

Total average cost of sending about US\$200 equivalent

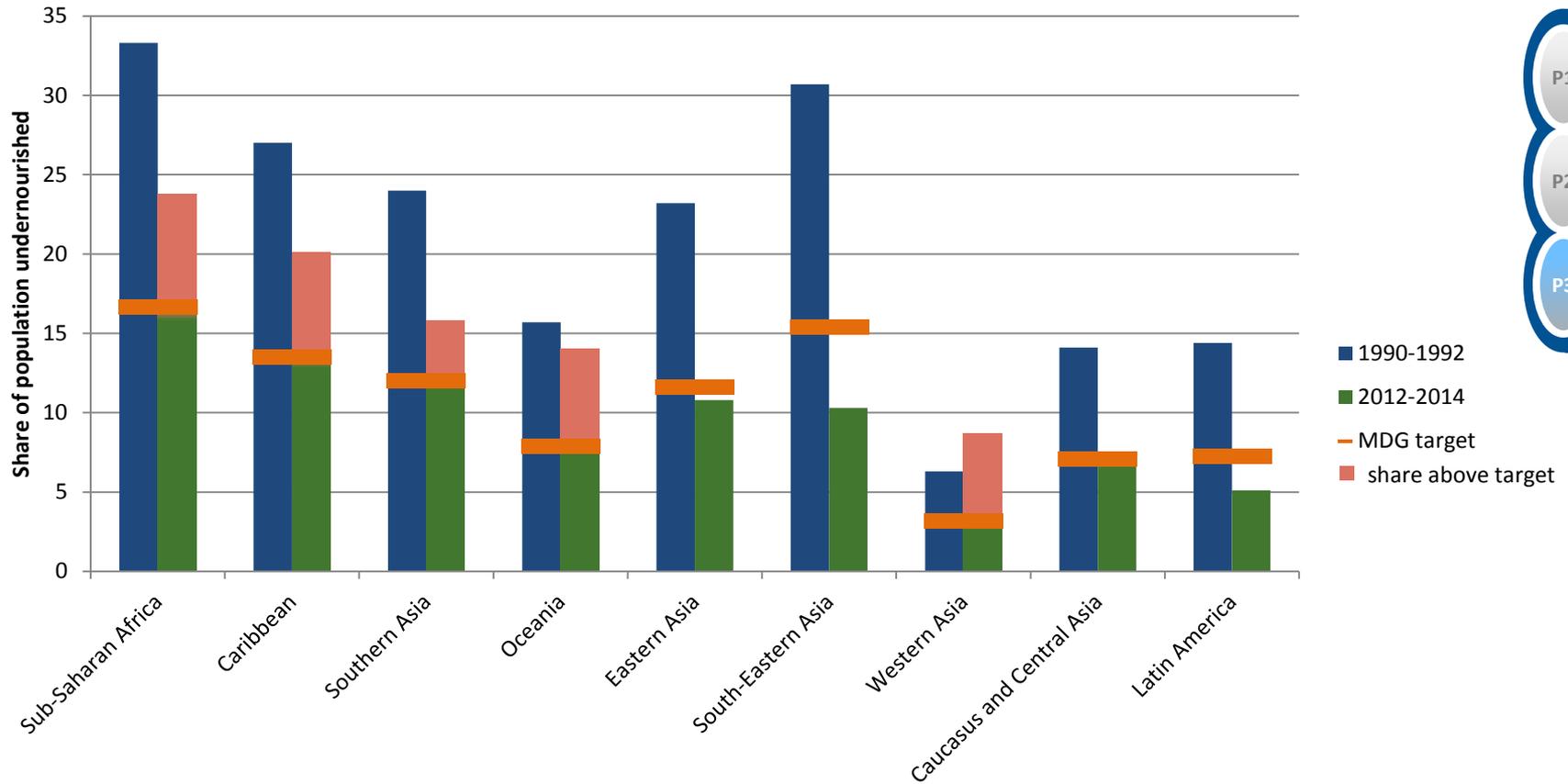


Source: World Bank, Migration and Development Brief, 2014



Change in levels of undernourished (1990 – 2014)

Undernourishment by region



Source: FAO 2014

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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