On 1 December 2017, Argentina will assume the presidency of the G20, the world’s preeminent forum for economic, financial, and political cooperation.

Over 20,000 official, representatives, and world leaders from the G20 will participate in over 50 meetings throughout the year in different cities across the country.

Our G20 presidency affirms that our nation is integrated with the international community, and has much to offer it. In addition to giving a voice to the aspirations of Latin America and the Caribbean, Argentina seeks to play a constructive role in finding solutions to global challenges.

Argentina has a leading role in the development of the agenda, and will seek to build a multilateral consensus in which all countries commit to fair and sustainable economic development that generates opportunities for everyone.

Mauricio Macri
President of Argentina
What is the G20?

The Global Forum

for financial and political collaboration

What does the G20 collectively represent?

85% of global economic output
66% of world population
75% of international trade
80% of global investment

Members

19 countries + European Union

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
Germany
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Russia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

International organisations which will participate in the 2018 G20 meetings

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
China
France
Germany
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Russia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Turkey

Presidency of the G20

First G20 in South America

10th anniversary of the first Leaders Summit

More than 50 meetings in cities throughout Argentina

Invited by Argentina

Chile, Netherlands, and Spain (permanent guest)
Jamaica (CARICOM), Singapore (ASEAN),
Senegal (NEPAD), & Rwanda (African Union)

Leaders Summit

30 November and 1 December
The G20 was formed in 1999 as a forum between finance ministers and central bank governors. In light of the global financial crisis of 2008, it was transformed into a summit of heads of state and government, and was instrumental in the multilateral cooperation which allowed the global financial system to weather the crisis.

Since then, the G20 has been an ideal forum to craft concrete solutions and resolve important global political and economic challenges.

The annual G20 calendar includes over 50 meetings between officials from around the world for roundtable discussions to form global policies on varying issues.

The series of meetings culminate in the Leaders Summit, typically attended by heads of state or government, where they sign a joint declaration on the policy formed by the G20 meetings throughout the year.

The G20 meetings are roughly divided into two Tracks. For the Argentine G20 presidency, the Finance Track will be organized by the Ministry of the Treasury and the Central Bank, and the Sherpa Track will be organized by the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers and various ministers whose portfolios come under discussion.

The several meetings will be attended by the following:

- Ministers
- Sherpas each country’s official emissary to the G20
- Deputies the second-in-command from a particular ministry or central bank
- Functionaries technical government representatives from a particular area.

“\nThe many local challenges we face in the 21st century can only be tackled with a global vision. Issues that are important to us, like employment, growth, climate change and financial stability, are related to how Argentina integrates with the world. We trust that our country has the right positive energy, enthusiasm and experience to build consensus, which is the primary objective of the G20. We will do so in such a way as to ensure that we put people first, prioritizing the idea of fair and sustainable growth.\n
Marcos Peña, Chief of Cabinet of Ministers Argentine Republic
As the G20 has no permanent secretariat or staff, the presiding country and host plays a critical role by setting the agenda and organizing the meetings throughout the year.

The G20 agenda proposed by Argentina will be focused on three core themes:

THE FUTURE OF WORK
New technologies are changing the traditional structure of employment. The education system must adapt to prepare individuals for the challenges and opportunities of the technology-infused job market of the 21st century.

FOOD SECURITY
The world today needs a more inclusive and efficient distribution mechanism for basic foodstuffs. Such a need calls for greater agricultural productivity which will be sustainable for the foreseeable future.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT
Countries need the structural foundation - highways, bridges, trains, public transportation, pipelines, sanitation, etc. - for their societies and economies to grow. Many countries, particularly emerging economies, lack the resources necessary to invest and close the infrastructure gap.

FINANCE TRACK
Public policies for the future of work
Understanding the impact of global change with regards to employment, and creating the conditions for generating more and better jobs.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT
Unlocking infrastructure potential:
Achieving a greater participation of the private sector to close the investment gap in infrastructure.

SHERPA TRACK
The priority of sustainability:
Increasing land productivity, adapting the energy matrix, and reducing the environmental footprint.

Unlocking human potential:
Innovation in education, applying new technologies, and empowering women.

“Argentina’s intelligent integration with the international community is based on our nation’s key values: democracy, freedom and human rights. They are the bedrock of both our foreign policy and our societal wellbeing at home”

Jorge Faurie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Argentine Republic

“The G20 provides the global coordination necessary to produce sound fiscal policies to both prevent and assess financial challenges. This is fundamental to fighting poverty and generating inclusive growth”

Nicolás Dujovne, Minister of the Treasury, Argentine Republic

“Argentina will lead an agenda that is strategic, globally relevant and oriented towards the future. We want to give everyone the opportunity to grow and benefit from the digital economy”

Pedro Villagra Delgado, G20 Sherpa, Argentine Republic
While financial and monetary issues dominate the G20 agenda and were the original topics addressed by the G20, additional issues of global importance have been given more focus in recent years.

These items include agriculture, anti-corruption, trade & investment, development, the digital economy, education, jobs, health, environmental sustainability, and energy.

**CIVIL SOCIETY**

Civil society organizations play a key role in the G20 by making recommendations to the G20 meeting participants to ensure profound, well-rounded policy-making. Argentina will host several Engagement Groups which will convene relevant civil society institutions in parallel with the G20.

They represent: the private sector, NGOs, trade unions, the scientific community, academia, women’s organisations, and youth.
SUMMARY

AGENDA PRIORITIES

- THE FUTURE OF WORK
- INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT
- FOOD SECURITY

ENGAGEMENT GROUPS

50+ MEETINGS

SHERPA TRACK

FINANCE TRACK

LEADERS SUMMIT

FINAL DECLARATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>19 and 20</td>
<td>1st Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, AR</td>
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<td>APR</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2nd Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors</td>
<td>Washington, EE.UU.</td>
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<td>MAY</td>
<td>29 and 30</td>
<td>Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, AR</td>
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<td>JUN</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Energy Transitions Ministerial Meeting</td>
<td>Bariloche, AR</td>
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<td>JUL</td>
<td>21 and 22</td>
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<td>24 and 25</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>AGO</td>
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<td>13 to 18</td>
<td>Youth 20 Summit</td>
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<td>23 and 24</td>
<td>Digital Economy Ministerial Meeting</td>
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<td>OCT</td>
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<td>Working dinner of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors</td>
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<td>11/30 and 12/1</td>
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