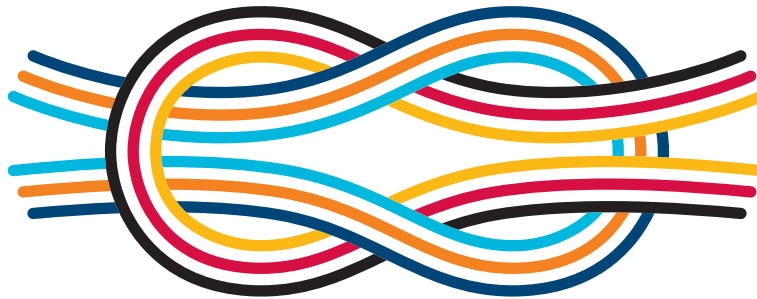




The
Federal Government



G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

SHAPING AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD.

G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

Contents

Message from the Federal Chancellor	4
Message from the First Mayor of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg	8
The long path to the summit – Germany’s G20 Presidency a milestone in shaping an interconnected world	10
Members of the G20	14
G20 meetings in Germany in 2017	16
Input from civil society	18
Science20 Dialogue Forum	20
Women20 Dialogue Forum	24
Business20 Dialogue Forum	28
Imprint	32

Dear G20 guests and members of the global community,



On 7 and 8 July 2017, the eyes of the world will turn to the G20 summit in Hamburg, where the Heads of State and Government of major industrialised and emerging economies will meet. I am very much looking forward to welcoming the G20 partners to the city of my birth.

Mastering and shaping the global challenges of our age is a common goal of the G20. The success of the summit will depend significantly on the progress we make towards achieving this objective.

Where is the world economy headed? Many current developments give us cause for concern. The development of the world economy is not keeping pace with expectations. It is worthwhile taking stock of the G20's beginnings, as well as the global economic and financial crisis some ten years ago. The G20 revealed its strength in these times of crisis. At the height of the economic and financial crisis, we collectively expressed our support for allowing competition to shape the world economy and for ensuring that world trade remained open. The G20 countries moved closer together in these times of crisis

and developed shared mechanisms without resorting to protectionism. The experiences of the crises of the 1930s were a lesson to us that we must not forget.

As G20 partners, we must ask ourselves what we can do to ensure that everyone stands to benefit. How can we cooperate better in the future for the sake of our citizens? What fears and challenges are associated with globalisation, and what can we do to address these? How can we safeguard inclusiveness and ensure that the fruits of prosperity and growth are distributed fairly?

The G20 must demonstrate that it stands together. We are mutually dependent on each other – and not only economically and in the area of financial markets. The G20 is an informal cooperative forum founded on shared values. It provides us with a high-visibility framework, promotes our mutual exchange and reinforces our commitment to common principles. We can achieve more together than by acting alone. Strong international organisations are indispensable alongside this informal exchange. I want to work with the G20 to promote this.

Alongside stabilising the world economy and financial markets, numerous global challenges are on the G20's agenda, including geopolitical conflicts, terrorism and migration and refugee flows, as well as hunger, increasing climate change and pandemics. These challenges will certainly not be mastered by countries plotting a lone course or by isolationism and protectionism. There can be no return to a pre-globalisation world.

Only together will we be able to drive forward our objective in the G20 – strong, balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic growth – by addressing economic, social and political uncertainties in concert. In doing so, the G20 contributes significantly to strengthening the stability and resilience of the world economy and, last but not least, to increasing security for each and every one of us.

Let us turn our focus to digitalisation, which helps our world to grow together, reduces distances thanks to technical progress and brings people into contact with each other as never before. At the same time, the G20 must address the impact of technological progress. This is the only way to fully harness its potential. The G20 must shape the basic conditions in such a way that all people are able to benefit from the positive effects of these developments.

The digitalisation of our world is only one example of its strong and increasing connectivity. In our efforts to achieve an effective climate protection policy or global health crisis management, too, we can only move forward in close cooperation with one another.

I would like to hold a broad-based civil society dialogue on these issues involving all societal groups. I have invited representatives of the business sector, NGOs, trade unions, academia and think tanks, as well as from women's and youth organisations, to draft recommendations for the G20. This input from civil society is important for the G20's discussions. I believe cooperation within the G20 to be most vital. Our task is to shape this interconnected world together, and Germany will do its utmost to support these efforts during its Presidency of the G20.



Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear guests,



I am delighted that the Federal Chancellor has chosen the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg to host the first G20 Summit to be held in Germany.

It was, in fact, a man from Hamburg – former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt – who came up with the idea that the heads of state and government of important countries should meet informally to discuss the most pressing global issues. The G20 Summit is the logical extension of his idea in the 21st century: It provides a forum in which not only industrialised countries meet, but also key emerging economies. And there are enough topics for them to discuss: Shaping globalisation fairly, putting an end to armed conflicts, flight and migration, and climate change are challenges which require concerted action.

Hamburg is a good place to hold these talks. It says in the Preamble to the Constitution of our City-State: “In the spirit of peace Hamburg wants to be an intermediary between all continents and peoples of the world.” It is not only thanks to the port, located right in the centre of the city, that Hamburg has for centuries had good relations the

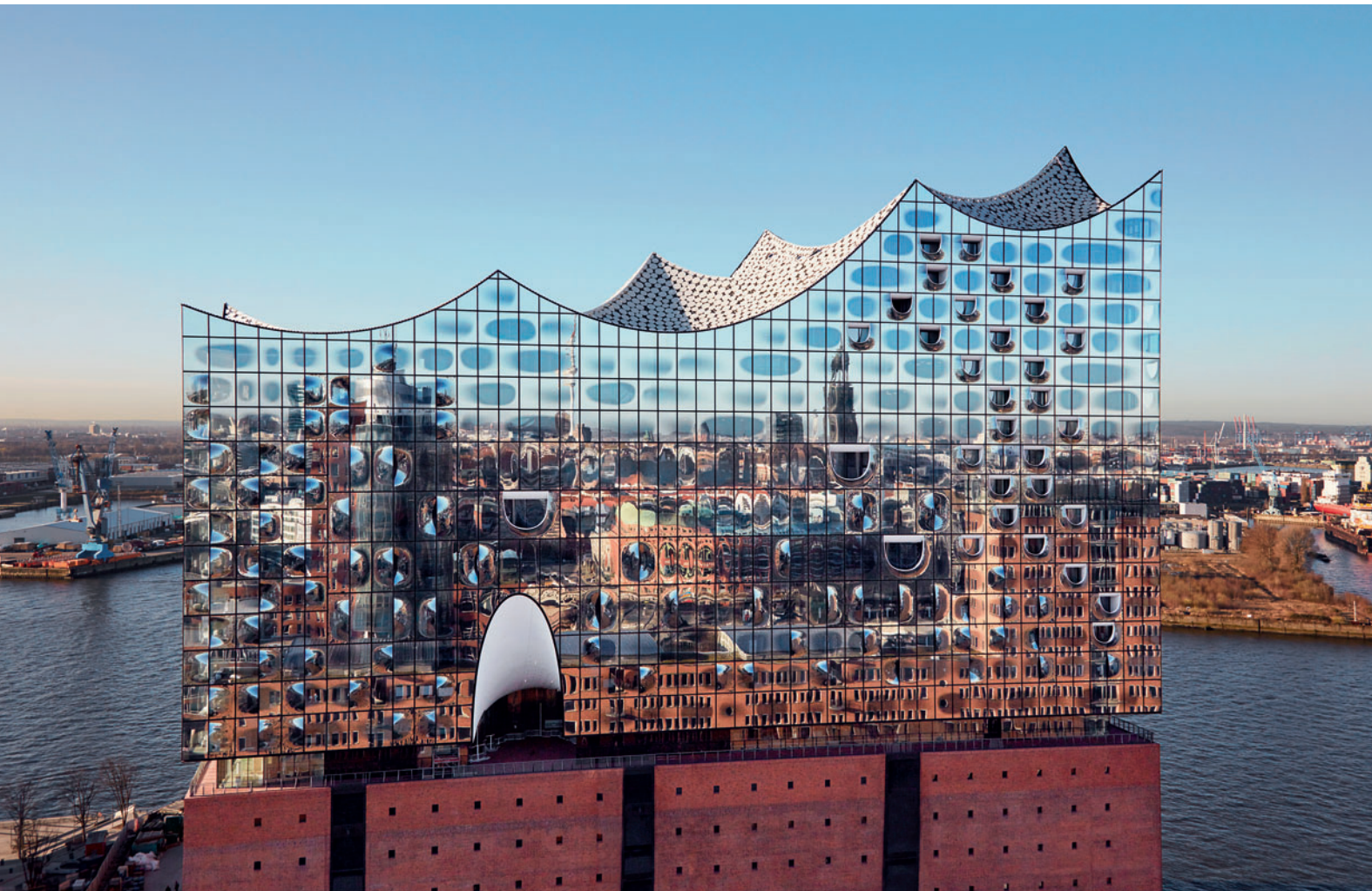
world over and why it rightly has a reputation for being a cosmopolitan and international city. Hamburg is an economic powerhouse – and a city of hope for many people from across Germany and around the world. It is one of Germany’s most popular tourist destinations. Every year the special atmosphere in this waterside metropolis attracts more than six million visitors. Its newest landmark is the Elbphilharmonie, one of the world’s most fascinating concert halls, which is on the banks of the River Elbe and close to the World Heritage Sites Speicherstadt, the port warehouse district, and the Kontorhaus district.

I would like to invite you all to come and discover Hamburg in all its creativity and diversity.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'Olaf Scholz'. The signature is stylized and fluid.

*Olaf Scholz, First Mayor,
Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg*

The long path to the summit



Germany's G20 Presidency – a milestone in shaping an interconnected world

The city of Hamburg has a stunning new landmark – the Elbphilharmonie, which can be seen from far and wide. This new building will provide the backdrop when the Heads of State and Government of the Group of 20 (G20) meet on 7 and 8 July 2017 at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel to discuss the global challenges of our time. Following the successful G7 Presidency in 2015 and the summit in Schloss Elmau in Bavaria, the eyes of the world are on Germany once again. The G20 always decides by consensus which country will take on the Presidency. However, the country holding the G20 Presidency chooses the summit venue. Although this choice always sends a symbolic message, it is also highly influenced by logistical requirements that meet international standards. These mainly include protocol and security issues, but the venue also needs to provide the best possible working conditions for the press and media. All of these aspects require an intensive and lengthy lead time on the long path to the summit.

Hamburg, the trade hub in northern Germany, is an ideal choice of venue in terms of meeting the logistical requirements of a major international event such as the G20 summit. As a port and Hanseatic town, Hamburg and its people have a long tradition of openness and tolerance – virtues that are essential in interaction between countries worldwide. At the same time, a meeting of Heads of State and Government on this scale poses huge challenges to a region and its people and can only be organised in agreement with the people and their elected representatives. Hamburg was thus chosen as the venue for the G20 summit on the basis of a decision by the Federal Chancellor in agreement with the First Mayor of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, Olaf Scholz.

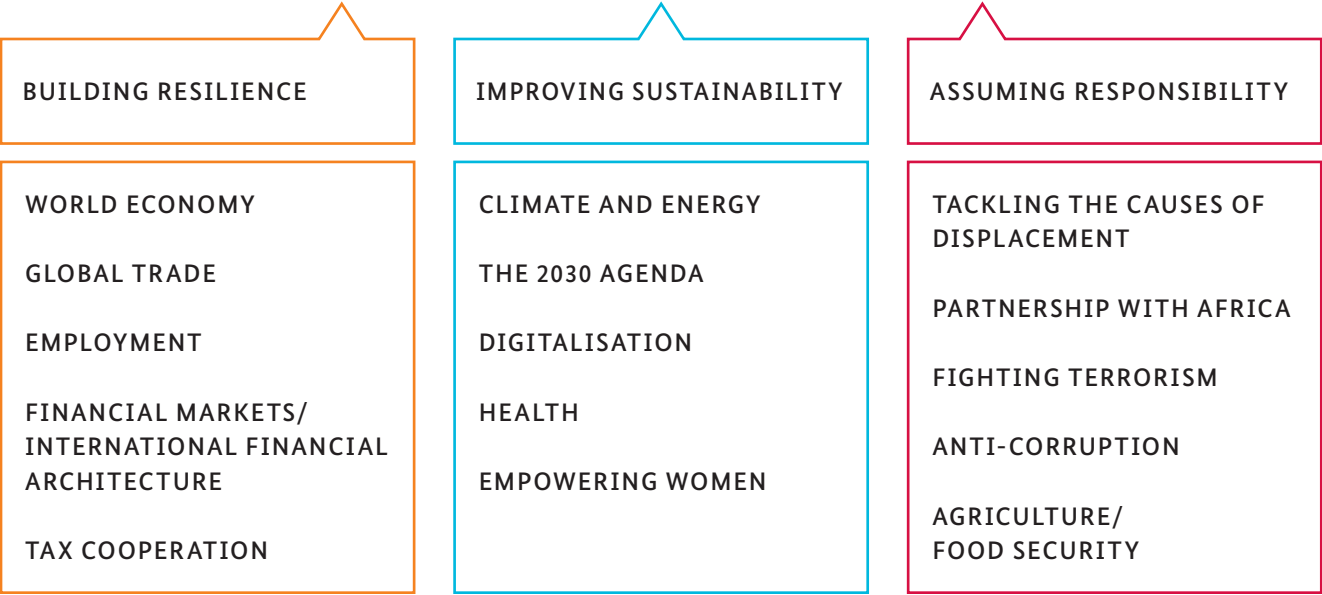
The fact that the G20 summit in 2017 is taking place shortly after the G7 Presidency in 2015 is a good opportunity for Germany to shape global governance in an increasingly interconnected world on a long-term basis.

Although the G7 and the G20 are very different as regards their member states, the two groups also have much in common. The roots of both forums lie in financial and economic issues. The economic upheavals of the 1970s laid the foundations for the G7 at the initiative of France and Germany, while the economic and financial crisis of 2008 was the driving force behind the work of the G20 that saw the inclusion of leading emerging economies such as China and India. One aim of both groups was to create an informal setting for talks between Heads of State and Government. Over the years, the two groups have grown beyond the dimensions that were originally planned. In both cases, the range of topics addressed has grown wider, as the G7 and G20 realised that isolated decisions on financial or economic issues fall short of what is needed. The organisational framework has also expanded with the inclusion of further partners, such as international organisations and additional guest countries. Although the decisions made at the G7 and G20 summits are not binding under international law, they can serve as milestones on the path to universal applicability by exerting strong political pressure in the member states and on other countries.

The meeting in Hamburg will be the twelfth G20 summit at the level of Heads of State and Government. The traditional meetings of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and other G20 ministers’ meetings during Germany’s G20 Presidency will provide input for the summit. The Foreign Ministers, Agriculture Ministers, Labour Ministers and, for the first time, Health Ministers and Economic Affairs/Digital Affairs Ministers will meet in various locations around Germany prior to the summit.

It remains particularly important to Federal Chancellor Merkel to also discuss the Presidency topics with members of civil society. These dialogue processes will be organised autonomously by civil society without any influence or interference by the state. Over the course of Germany’s G20 Presidency, the Federal Chancellor will take part in dialogue forums with women, business people, academics, trade unions, NGOs and young people from Germany and the G20 partner countries and respond to civil society’s recommendations and questions. The focus on discussion and debate, including controversial viewpoints, will make these meetings particularly valuable. Civil society will thus also provide crucial input for the summit of the Heads of State and Government. The inclusion of civil society in global governance increases understanding of the latter’s decisions. This will also help to ensure that people perceive the G20 summit as a milestone in shaping our increasingly interconnected world.

Topics of the G20 summit

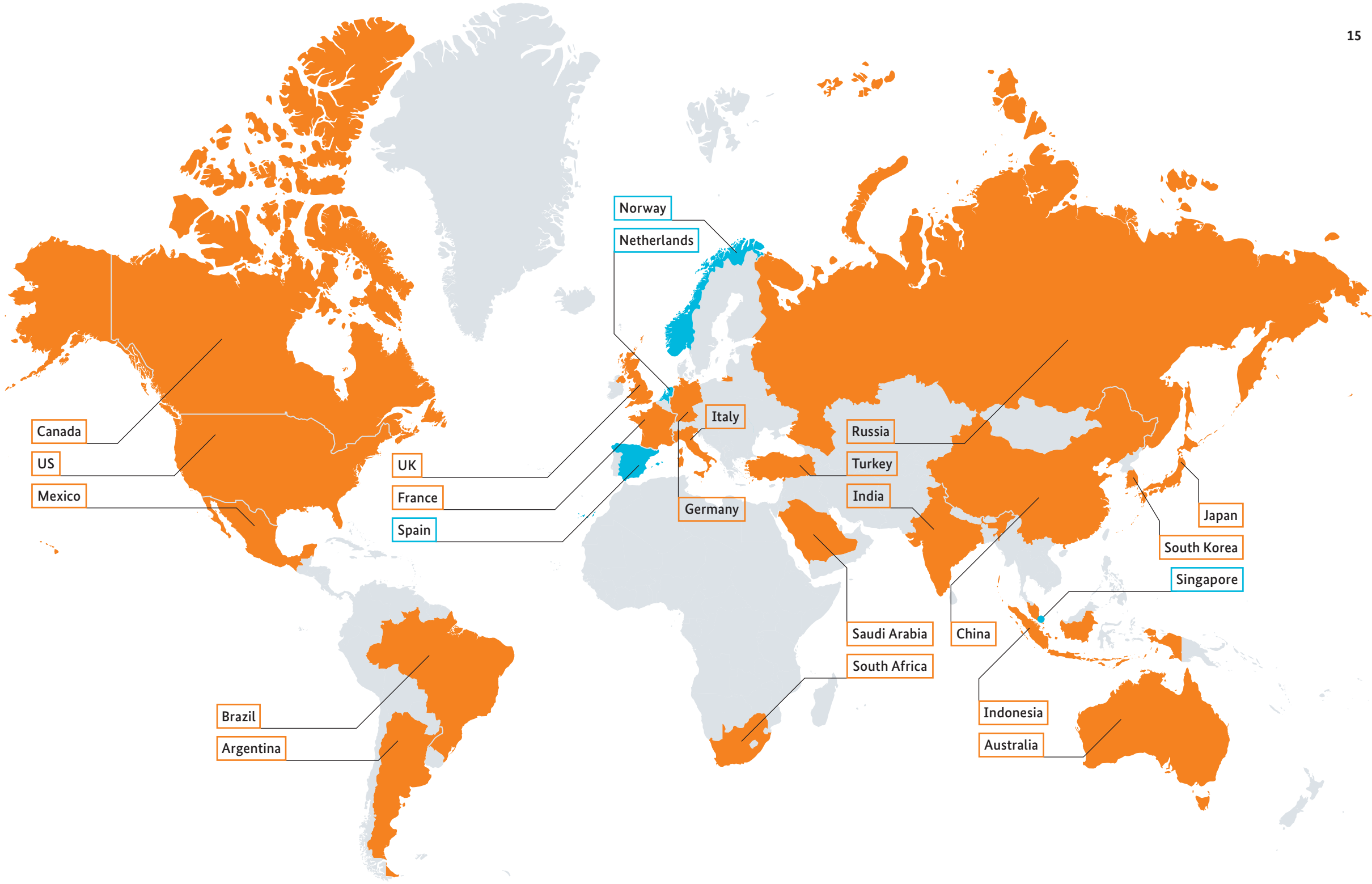


Behind the scenes, the Sherpas will discuss the topics on the G20 agenda throughout the year. “Sherpa” is the name of the porters who provide essential help to people climbing the Himalayas. Germany’s Sherpa team works at the Federal Chancellery in a unit headed by Professor Lars-Hendrik Röller, Personal Representative of the Federal Chancellor for the G7/G20 Summits and Economic and Financial Policy Adviser. He and his staff coordinate and draw up all German positions in cooperation with the

ministries responsible for the various issues. The work with national and international interlocutors is carried out in the Sherpa team. During the Presidency and the organisation of the summit, there will also be close liaison with the Spokesperson of the Federal Government, the Chief of Protocol at the Federal Foreign Office and officials in the City of Hamburg in order to ensure the protection of the international guests.

Members of the G20

- G20 COUNTRIES
(PLUS THE EU)
- GUEST COUNTRIES



G20 meetings in Germany in 2017

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
<div>22</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Agriculture Ministers</div>	<div>16–17</div> <div>BONN</div> <div>Foreign Ministers</div>	<div>17–18</div> <div>BADEN-BADEN</div> <div>Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors</div> <div>22</div> <div>HALLE/SAALE</div> <div>Science Dialogue Forum (Science20)</div>	<div>6–7</div> <div>DÜSSELDORF</div> <div>Digital Affairs Ministers</div> <div>26</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Women’s Dialogue Forum (Women20)</div>	<div>3</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Business Dialogue Forum (Business20)</div> <div>17</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Trade Unions Dialogue Forum (Labour20)</div> <div>18–19</div> <div>BAD NEUENAHNR</div> <div>Labour Ministers</div>	<div>19–20</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Health Ministers</div> <div>30</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Think Tanks Dialogue Forum (Think20)</div> <div>12–13</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Partnership with Africa conference</div> <div>19</div> <div>HAMBURG</div> <div>NGO Dialogue Forum (Civil20)</div>	<div>7</div> <div>BERLIN</div> <div>Youth Dialogue Forum (Youth20)</div> <div>7–8</div> <div>HAMBURG</div> <div>G20 Summit</div>

Input from civil society



When the Heads of State and Government of the G20 countries meet in Hamburg in July 2017, lengthy and intensive consultations conducted under the German Presidency since December 2016 at governmental level, mainly by the G20 Sherpas, will already have taken place. As in the G7 process, representatives of civil society are involved in these G20 consultations. Under the German Presidency, the dialogue with civil society will include seven dialogue forums that will be held with NGOs (Civil20), the business sector (Business20), trade unions (Labour20), academia (Science20 and Think20), women (Women20) and young people (Youth20). These dialogue processes, which will be organised autonomously by civil society without any influence or interference by the state, will provide the basis for dialogue forums with the G20. Federal Chancellor Merkel will take part in many of these dialogue forums and speak with representatives and actors from civil society.

This brochure builds on the idea of involving civil society as closely as possible in the processes of global governance. The partners in the dialogue with civil society are invited to think about the pressing challenges of our time on the basis of the current G20 agenda and to play their part in bringing the motto of the Presidency to life, that is in shaping an interconnected world.

Science20 Dialogue Forum



Science is of key importance in coping with global challenges. On the one hand, it contributes actively to new developments in our societies and on the other hand, it analyses and evaluates problems arising in a wide range of areas by identifying ways to deal with them. It thus enables policymakers to take their decisions on the basis of reliable scientific knowledge in order to address regional developments and global mega trends in an effective and sustainable way.

As the German National Academy of Sciences, the Leopoldina is the voice of German science in international scientific dialogue and provides science-based advice to both policymakers and the public. It cultivates international cooperation between outstanding scientists, endeavours to raise the visibility of top-level German research abroad, and speaks out on social and political issues, providing an impartial, factual framework for both national and international discussion. The Leopoldina maintains close ties and friendly relations with science academies from all continents and as partners they provide international, evidence-based policy advice to policymakers all over the world. For example, the Leopoldina, together with the science academies from the G7 countries, advises the annual summits of the G7 Heads of State and Government.

During Germany's G20 Presidency, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel is conducting a comprehensive dialogue with civil society. For the first time, the science and research community will also be playing an active role in this process under the framework of the newly created "Science20". The German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and its partner academies from the G20 countries are all involved in this initiative. Their collective scientific expertise will contribute to the political dialogue. Under the leadership of the Leopoldina, the national academies of the G20 countries have drawn up recommendations on improving global health. In producing a statement focused on health policy, they are thus addressing one of the priorities of the G20 Summit in Hamburg.

The academies are presenting strategies and instruments to tackle communicable and non-communicable diseases, as both types of disease do not only pose a risk to the health of individuals, but also place an enormous burden on public health systems. At the national level, development and economic growth are curtailed by the loss of workforce resulting from infectious diseases, and increasingly also from non-infectious diseases. On a global scale, these factors reduce prosperity and productivity and thus have a highly negative impact on the global economy. They can pose a threat to the social and political stability of entire regions. The recent Ebola and Zika epidemics have shown that in an interconnected world, dangerous infectious diseases can turn from local incidents into global crises within a short period of time. Diseases such as cancer, diabetes or cardiovascular conditions pose enormous challenges not only for industrialised countries, but increasingly also for emerging economies and developing countries. Establishing effective public health systems and ensuring universal healthcare are thus among the most pressing tasks of the 21st century.

The national academies of science call on the Heads of State and Government of the G20 countries to strengthen public health systems, taking into account the impact of social, environmental and economic factors on health. The growing threat caused by communicable and non-communicable diseases can only be tackled by coordinated health policy decisions at the national and global level.

In this context, the academies see an urgent need for action in the following areas:

Reliable and resilient health systems should be established worldwide. These systems must provide comprehensive disease surveillance as well as effective treatment and prevention measures. In addition, they should guarantee unrestricted access to appropriate and comprehensive primary and other medical care for all, including quality vaccination.

»At the national level, development and growth are curtailed by the loss of workforce resulting from infectious diseases, and increasingly also from non-infectious diseases. On a global scale, these factors reduce prosperity and productivity and thus have a highly negative impact on the global economy. They can pose a threat to the social and political stability of entire regions.«



The scientifically proven interrelation between communicable and non-communicable diseases deserves special attention. At least 15 percent of new cancer cases worldwide – 17.5 million in 2015 – are caused by infectious diseases. Preventive vaccination against viruses with tumour-inducing properties or treatment with antimicrobial agents are the most effective measures against certain types of cancer. Conversely, non-infectious diseases increase an individual's risk of contracting certain infectious diseases. For example, 15 percent of all cases of tuberculosis may be linked to type II diabetes.

Policymakers must address the social, environmental and economic determinants of health worldwide. Tackling poverty, hunger and pollution and ensuring hygiene standards and access to safe drinking water and sanitation are prerequisites for health. Health literacy and knowledge about risk factors such as an unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, and the abuse of cigarettes, drugs or alcohol should be promoted, beginning even in early childhood. Regulatory and fiscal measures can also help set incentives for healthy behaviour.

Strategic health policy instruments include ensuring access to diagnostics, medical devices, therapeutic drugs and quality vaccines worldwide. There is a great need to educate on the evidence-based safety and benefits of vaccinations in order to increase confidence in vaccines. Continued resolute action against increasing antimicrobial resistance is essential.

A coherent strategy on better global surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases requires improved disease reporting, laboratory capacities, and innovative data mining strategies, as well as data sharing at international level. Effective mechanisms to fight diseases require a comprehensive one-health approach that recognises the systemic interrelation between humans, animals, environment and health.

Scientific research continues to improve the understanding of the causes and contexts of communicable and non-communicable diseases and how they are interrelated. This knowledge leads to more effective measures for prevention, medical interventions and disease control. It remains vital to promote basic research and applied science in order to ensure that an interconnected world is also a healthy world.

PROF. DR. JÖRG HACKER

President of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina

Women20 Dialogue Forum



The G20 countries are pursuing an ambitious goal: to make business and society worldwide able to withstand crisis and fit for the future and to use economic growth to create more prosperity for the people. One of the most important drivers here is women's economic empowerment, as international expertise in the economic sphere agrees. There is huge potential to be tapped, as to date women, also in G20 countries, are still very far off enjoying economic participation based on equality.

Women are much less often in paid employment and perform the lion's share of unpaid domestic and care work. Furthermore, far fewer women hold managerial positions in business and work as entrepreneurs. They head mainly smaller businesses and have poorer access to finance and borrowing. In some countries, women even face legal and cultural barriers to equal economic participation.

Empowering women is thus a necessary cross-cutting issue and an important field for the future for the G20, as recognised by the G20 Heads of State and Government. In 2014 at their summit in Brisbane, Australia, they did not only agree to close the gap between men and women in labour market participation but also created with the Women20 a dialogue group focusing specifically on women's economic empowerment.

The National Council of German Women's Organisations and the Association of German Women Entrepreneurs are leading this year's Women20 international dialogue process. The National Council of German Women's Organisations, as the umbrella organisation representing more than 50 women's organisations all across the country, is the largest such organisation in Germany representing women's policy interests. The Association of German Women Entrepreneurs is a business cross-sectoral association which for more than 60 years has been representing the interests of women entrepreneurs in business, society and politics.



The Women20 delegates have high expectations of the German G20 Presidency: the G20 is to commit to concrete and effective steps to economically empower women. Of the many topics which further equal participation of women and men, the W20 is concentrating on the following four issues in 2017:

- Labour market inclusion: Increasing the labour market participation rate and the value of work traditionally done by women
- Financial inclusion: Promoting female entrepreneurship and access to finance for women
- Digital inclusion: Closing the digital gender divide
- Strengthening the W20: Anchoring women's economic empowerment as a key topic of G20 processes

The informal G20 forum is an important hub for international political opinion-forming; a forum that can play a major role in implementing ambitious goals such as the UN Agenda 2030 which has long had equality between men and women as a central goal. As a result, the work of the Women20 dialogue process is highly diverse in order to focus on, prioritise and coordinate demands concerning the current challenges in a large number of dialogues (online or offline) with representatives of international non-governmental organisations run by women, with associations for female entrepreneurs, female executives and think tanks. Parallel to these dialogues, the W20 is feeding its recommendations straight into the G20 negotiations by participating in meetings at ministerial level and in governmental working groups. Just as important is close exchange with other civil G20 dialogue groups and also within global forums such as the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women or through direct dialogue with G20 parliamentarians.

»We are counting on the G20 finally adopting a consistent gender perspective – with binding and measurable goals. Under the German Presidency, the G20 has to set new standards here.«

MONA KÜPPERS

»Women represent the economy's most important growth potential: as employees, as managers, as entrepreneurs, as start-ups. Tapping this potential is the central task of the G20 for the future.«

STEPHANIE BSCHORR

This is only the third year Women20 has existed as an autonomous civil society dialogue process within the G20. This year, W20 Germany was able to build on the fundamental preparatory work performed by the Turkish (2015) and the Chinese (2016) G20 presidencies. This year's organisers are not just building on the foundation laid by their predecessors but want at the same time to move the process forward and are thus nurturing close contacts to partner institutions in Argentina which will assume the G20 Presidency next year. Thus, there is to be continuity not just on content but also on the processes. A further priority of this year's Women20 is building a long-term W20 network. The major commitment of many women's organisations in all G20 countries is to be tapped to feed agreed demands directly into the G20 negotiations and likewise maintain emphatic pressure on the G20 countries to implement these demands. The aim is to build a sustainable process which will continue to function in the long term and drive forward work to economically empower women – that is what W20 Germany wants to achieve.

It is necessary and appropriate that the G20 countries have made women's economic empowerment a key topic on their agenda. Women20 expressly welcomes the fact that the German Presidency cited this under the title "Improving Sustainability" and made it a priority issue at this year's G20 Summit. Half of humanity is female and thus at least as affected by global developments as men. Empowering women is therefore a central cross-cutting issue – and the G20 urgently needs a consistent gender perspective in all its analyses, working groups and processes.



MONA KÜPPERS
President, National Council
of German Women's Organisations



STEPHANIE BSCHORR
President, Association of German
Women Entrepreneurs

Business20 Dialogue Forum



When preparations for the German G20 Presidency started in 2015, few expected the urgency that now falls to the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”. Certainly, the G20 has always been important. But the British EU referendum, the outcome of the U.S. elections, and perpetuating violations of international law principles – including from G20 members – rock the very foundations of the international community and effective multilateralism. All of this comes on top of the “business-as-usual” issues that urgently require international collaboration: from climate change, financial market stability and sustainable development, to infrastructure investment or global health. Opposition to sustainability-enhancing trade agreements such as CETA, questioning the importance of the WTO, or rolling back regional integration all manifest that we are not only faced with an increasing anti-globalization sentiment but also with scepticism towards shaping globalization. However, it is an illusion that without international collaboration we can resolve any major challenge or fully leverage existing opportunities.

The global business community is strongly convinced that globalization is beneficial. Still, common rules, institutions, and cooperation are necessary to shape its outcomes and ensure that everyone can benefit of its opportunities. Therefore, the theme of our B20 presidency revolves around three Rs: “Resilience, Responsibility, and Responsiveness”. These are essential to ensure that growth is not only dynamic but also inclusive and sustainable.

The world is becoming more and more uncertain. At the same time, policy-makers around the globe face pressing challenges such as climate change, high unemployment, and security concerns. Moreover, the world economy needs to keep up with the ever accelerating change through digitalization, globalization, and the thereby resulting interconnectedness. In a nutshell: challenges are diverse, complex, and numerous. Global conditions are uncertain, unpredictable, and unusual.

A resilient economy is characterized by three aspects: First, our economies need to have sufficient coping mechanisms to absorb crises. Second, our economies need to have the capacity to adapt. They need to have the ability to change in order to attenuate potential damages and to take advantage of emerging opportunities. Third, they need to have transformative capacity – in other words they need to have the ability to fully react to change, if necessary overhauling existing institutions, rules, and practices.

Resilience is not just an issue of the financial system. Cybersecurity, energy access, and infrastructure connectivity are just some examples of fundamentals for resilience. Real resilience can only be achieved through international collaboration. We benefit of interconnectedness, openness, mobility of capital and of people. Approaches to address or hedge risks need to be coordinated. Isolated national measures risk causing fragmentation and fragility.

We need responsive and responsible leaders. Politicians, business leaders and figures from civil society have to carefully listen to people and take into consideration what they have to say. This also concerns the anti-globalization sentiment. While the increasing interconnectedness through the flow of goods, services, persons, capital, and information significantly contributes to wealth and welfare, we must not ignore that structural shifts of production and demand can lead to displacements. Leadership means addressing these concerns and incorporating them

»Common rules, institutions and cooperation are necessary to shape globalization’s outcomes and ensure that everyone can benefit of its opportunities. Therefore, the theme of the B20 revolves around three Rs: Resilience, Responsibility and Responsiveness.«



in future policies – also at the G20 level. This could entail a greater focus on SMEs and developing countries in trade policies, for instance by advancing readiness and rules for digital trade. Responsiveness also means that at the national level both governments and businesses have to strengthen efforts for skilling and adjustment support. Globalization and digitalization will continuously lead to shifting skill requirements and demands. Therefore, concepts for life-long learning, professional development, and the possibility of requalification should be at the center of labor and education policies.

The global business community stands ready to assist governments in strengthening resilience and responsiveness, while taking on its very own responsibilities. Around the globe, businesses are major innovators, tax contributors, employers, and educators. From technological developments that reduce air pollution to life-long learning to responsible business conduct: businesses are fundamental enablers of inclusiveness and sustainability. However, the task to implement policies and to set enabling frameworks as well as rules remains with elected governments.

The mission of the B20 is to support the G20 through consolidated representation of interests, expertise, and concrete policy proposals. Furthermore, the B20 promotes dialogue among policy-makers, civil society, and business at the international level. On September 4, 2016, the leading German business associations the Federation of German Industries (BDI), the Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA), and Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK), mandated by the German Chancellery, assumed the B20 presidency. The B20's more than 700 members – representatives from businesses and business associations from all G20 countries and all sectors – have since worked together to find solutions to the aforementioned global challenges.

The G20 is an excellent forum to work on effective coordination, collective actions and to set common standards. It has proven its merit as crisis manager. It now needs to become a key actor in forward-looking global governance. In times of increasing uncertainties one thing becomes more and more certain: never has international collaboration been so important.

DR. JÜRGEN HERAEUS

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Heraeus Holding GmbH

PUBLISHED BY

The Press and Information Office
of the Federal Government
11044 Berlin

AS OF

April 2017

DESIGN

Scholz & Friends Berlin GmbH
10178 Berlin

PHOTO CREDITS

Page 4: Federal Government/Kugler
Page 8: Florian Jaenicke
Page 10: [www.mediaserver.hamburg.de/Maxim Schulz](http://www.mediaserver.hamburg.de/Maxim_Schulz)
Page 18: Federal Government/Denzel
Page 22: Getty Images/istock/DragonImages
Page 25: Getty Images/istock/michaeljung
Page 30: Getty Images/istock/skyneshesher

FURTHER INFORMATION

www.g20germany.de

www.g20germany.de