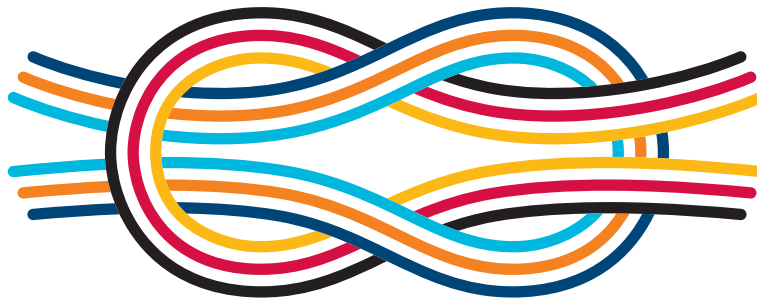




The
Federal Government



G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

SHAPING AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD.

G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

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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

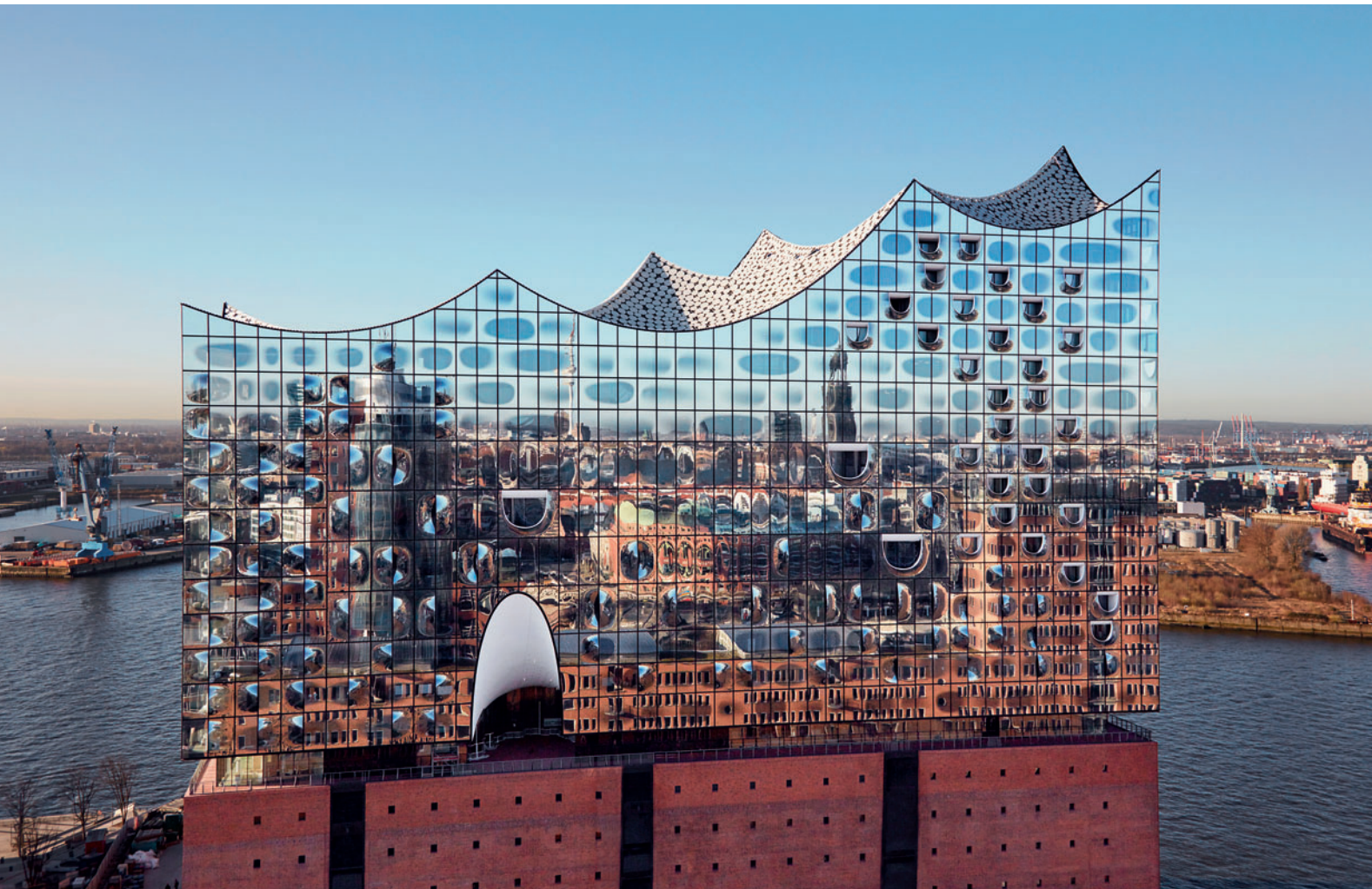
world over and why it rightly has a reputation for being a cosmopolitan and international city. Hamburg is an economic powerhouse – and a city of hope for many people from across Germany and around the world. It is one of Germany’s most popular tourist destinations. Every year the special atmosphere 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.

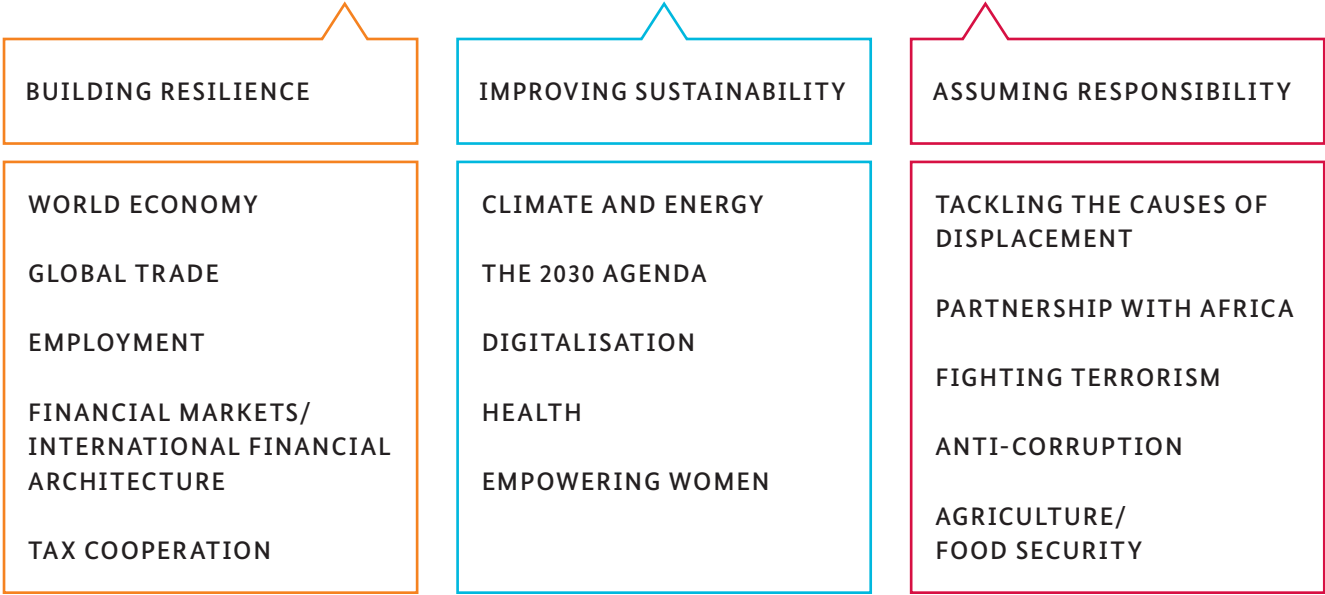
The fact that the G20 summit in 2017 is taking place shortly after the G7 Presidency in 2015 is a good opportunity for Germany to shape global governance in an increasingly interconnected world on a long-term basis.

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

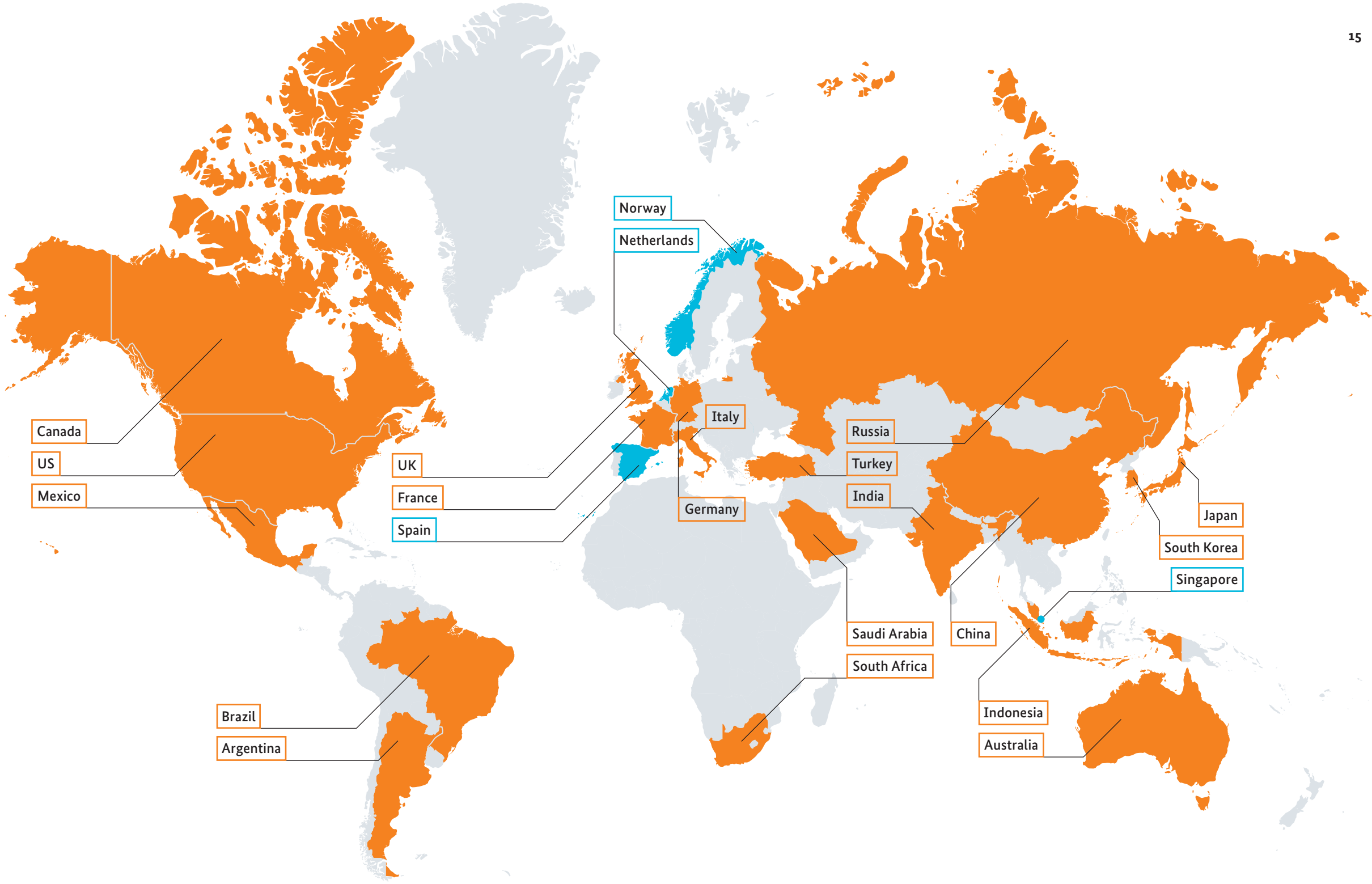


Behind the scenes, the Sherpas will discuss the topics on the G20 agenda throughout the year. “Sherpa” is the name of the porters who provide essential help to people climbing the Himalayas. Germany’s Sherpa team works at the Federal Chancellery in a unit headed by Professor Lars-Hendrik Röller, Personal 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 NEUENAH</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>7–8</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.

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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

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