

FACAMP MODEL UNITED NATIONS

O MUNDO EM DESENVOLVIMENTO

O GRUPO DOS VINTE - CÚPULA DOS LÍDERES **(RÚSSIA, 5-6 DE SETEMBRO DE 2013)**

Cooperação internacional para o estímulo à recuperação econômica: emprego, sustentabilidade energética e comércio multilateral.

CARTA DE APRESENTAÇÃO

Caros delegados,

Bem-vindos ao G20 Rússia 2013 – Cúpula dos Líderes, comitê do modelo das Nações Unidas da FACAMP. O comitê terá como diretor Mateus Mendonça Oliveira, graduado em Relações Internacionais e aluno do último ano de Economia; e como diretores-assistentes Fabrício Barcellos e Júlia Fuchs, estudantes de Relações Internacionais na FACAMP. Como diretor de intervenções e crises, temos Rodrigo Di Próspero Jourdain, também graduado em Relações Internacionais e aluno do último ano de Economia.

Dos delegados, serão exigidas habilidades de pesquisa, pois terão que estar cientes das políticas nacionais, da política externa e dos compromissos anteriormente assumidos por cada país-membro em relação a cada tema da agenda. A habilidade de negociação também será importante, a fim de permitir a construção de um consenso mínimo sobre as futuras posições de cada país e do grupo como um todo, tornando possível o debate a partir de diferentes pontos de vista e a determinação de políticas a serem adotadas. Vale lembrar que, como a Cúpula de Líderes de 2013 será praticamente simultânea à simulação, seus resultados permanecerão imprevistos.

Nossos sinceros agradecimentos e apreço aos nossos professores orientadores, María Piñón Pereira Dias, Lucas Rezende e Patrícia Rinaldi.

Atenciosamente,

Mateus Mendonça Oliveira, Diretor
Rodrigo Di Próspero Jourdain – Diretor de Intervenções e Crises
Fabrício Barcellos e Júlia Fuchs, Diretores-Assistentes

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POSIÇÃO DOS PAÍSES MEMBROS, PAÍSES CONVIDADOS E ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

PAÍSES MEMBROS

REPÚBLICA SUL-AFRICANA – PRESIDENTE PARK GEUM-HYE

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Programa de Serviço Público Expandido do governo sul-africano (EPWP) criou, em sua primeira fase, mais de 1,6 milhão de oportunidades de emprego através de trabalho temporário aos desempregados e visa a criar 4,5 milhões empregos a mais até 2014, de modo a atingir as Metas do Milênio (SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION, 2012).

Sustentabilidade Energética

Apesar de produzir 94% de sua energia a partir de combustíveis fósseis, a África do Sul tem como meta a produção de 10.000 GWh de energia renovável a partir de 2013, através de sua empresa estatal ESKOM. Painéis de aquecimento solar da água (projeto *Solar Water Heating*) são a principal aposta do governo sul-africano (ESKOM, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

Por ser o único país africano participando do G20, a África do Sul volta sua preocupação para os assuntos africanos dentro do grupo. O compromisso dos países desenvolvidos com auxílio internacional aos países em desenvolvimento é um importante tópico da discussão. Além disso, a África do Sul é bastante engajada em fóruns regionais, como a União Africana, e recentemente integrou o grupo de países dos BRICS (Brasil, Rússia, Índia e China) (DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION, 2012).

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REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DA ALEMANHA – CHANCELER ANGELA MERKEL

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Alemanha pretende reforçar gastos com educação e pesquisa e desenvolvimento, combatendo as ineficiências do mercado de trabalho e racionalizando seus instrumentos, tais como os incentivos ao trabalho e acomodação de migrantes. O país já introduziu o Ato de Estratégia para Trabalhadores Qualificados (*Skilled Workers Strategy Act*), que pretende atrair e reter trabalhadores qualificados estrangeiros (BUNDESREGIERUNG, 2011).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A Alemanha busca rapidamente um sucesso na melhoria efetiva da eficiência energética e do uso eficiente de fontes de energia renováveis. O país opera ativamente para alcançar o desenvolvimento sustentável (GERMAN ENERGY BLOG, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

A Alemanha procura uma conclusão bem-sucedida na Rodada de Doha da Organização Mundial do Comércio, com foco em aumentar o crescimento e o emprego. O país se esforça em fortalecer a competitividade das empresas alemãs nos mercados mundiais (FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY, 2013). O governo alemão também apoia a internacionalização das empresas nacionais com vistas a garantir mercados estrangeiros (FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY, 2013).

REINO DA ARÁBIA SAUDITA – REI ABDULLAH BIN ADBULAZIZ BIN ABDULRAHMAN BIN FAISAL BIN TURKI BIN ABDULLAH BIN MUHAMMAD BIN SAUD

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Arábia Saudita possui um programa de crédito focado em setores sociais e de infraestrutura, com o objetivo de estimular pequenas e médias empresas. Tal programa auxilia na criação empregos, no reforço da seguridade social, além de prover os trabalhadores com habitação. Com isso, o objetivo do governo saudita é que haja geração de empregos no setor privado e, ao mesmo tempo, sustentabilidade fiscal por parte do governo, ao enfatizar o uso racional dos recursos de forma a garantir um desenvolvimento equilibrado (IMF, 2013c).

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Sustentabilidade Energética

Cerca de um quinto (1/5) das reservas de petróleo mundiais estão na Arábia Saudita, sendo o maior produtor e exportador mundial de petróleo líquido. O país detém, ainda, a quinta maior reserva de gás natural, porém o comércio de tal produto não é tão volumoso quanto o de petróleo. No entanto, há estimativas que a demanda por gás natural irá dobrar até 2030. De forma a abastecer uma demanda crescente por energia, o governo saudita planeja passar sua produção energética de 55GW para 120GW até 2020. Com um orçamento de US\$ 109 bilhões, o país deseja se tornar um importante polo de energia renovável (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013f).

Comércio Multilateral

A Arábia Saudita é o único membro da OPEP (Organização dos Países Exportadores de Petróleo) a integrar o G20. Como um dos principais países árabes, a Arábia Saudita toma um papel de liderança em sua região ao demonstrar uma variada formação governamental. No que tange à liberalização econômica, o país saudita acaba por tomar posições mais cautelosas, uma vez que é muito afetado pelas instabilidades no mercado de *commodities* em virtude da liberalização econômica (KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 2005).

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA – PRESIDENTE CRISTINA FERNÁNDEZ DE KIRCHNER

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

Durante vários anos, o posicionamento da Argentina destaca a importância da geração de emprego na agenda internacional, e parabeniza os esforços sobre esse tema demonstrados ao longo das reuniões preparatórias do G20 de 2013. O país tem consistentemente rejeitado medidas de flexibilização, enquanto defende programas de financiamento para pequenas e médias empresas, desenvolvimento profissional, aumento da produtividade e políticas de salário mínimo (COLÁNGELO, 2013).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A Argentina é o terceiro maior mercado de energia elétrica da América Latina, e um dos mais desregulamentados, uma vez que as empresas privadas controlam cerca de três quartos da capacidade de geração do país. A matriz energética argentina é composta por gás natural (50%) e energia hidrelétrica (40%). A dependência da Argentina sobre o gás é um motivo de preocupação, uma vez que

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as reservas que o país possui reduziram consideravelmente ao longo dos últimos cinco anos. As estimativas indicam que um adicional de 1 GW de nova capacidade de geração por ano será necessário para atender à crescente demanda. A lei 26.190, aprovada em dezembro de 2006, estabeleceu que 8% da demanda de eletricidade deve ser gerada por fontes renováveis até 2016 (MINISTERIO DE PLANIFICACIÓN FEDERAL - INVERSIÓN PÚBLICA Y SERVICIOS, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

A Argentina faz uso de políticas comerciais como ferramenta para alcançar os seus objetivos de longo prazo, tais como a promoção do crescimento econômico ou estímulo a industrialização, que visam promover a auto-suficiência. Além disso, a Argentina implanta instrumentos de política comercial para atingir objetivos de curto prazo, tais como conter a inflação e manter o equilíbrio da balança de pagamentos. Mas o uso dessas políticas exige ajustes constantes, fazendo com que sejam menos previsíveis. Embora políticas comerciais gerem custos adicionais para a economia, elas têm sido responsáveis pelo aumento do ritmo de crescimento nos últimos anos (WTO, 2013b).

COMUNIDADE DA AUSTRÁLIA – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO KEVIN RUDD

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Austrália efetivamente introduziu medidas de resiliência econômica e de flexibilização da força de trabalho a partir de 2007, principalmente através da do Sistema de Relações do Trabalho Justas (*Fair Work Workplace Relations System*). O país também promoveu medidas de formação educacional e treinamentos voltados para indústria (“AUSTRALIA...”, 2013).

Energia Sustentável

Políticas energéticas federais continuam a estimular a mineração de carvão e as indústrias de gás natural, através de subsídios para o uso e produção de combustíveis fósseis. Tal estímulo ocorre devido ao poder da exportação desses produtos, que contribuem significativamente para o acúmulo de divisas internacionais e ampliação das receitas do governo. A Austrália é um dos países mais dependentes de carvão do mundo (AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, 2013 a).

Comércio Multilateral

Como acordos multilaterais oferecem os maiores benefícios, a Austrália acredita que os acordos regionais e bilaterais não devem comprometer o sistema

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multilateral. Além disso, o governo evita dar acesso preferencial aos seus mercados nas negociações comerciais, pois procura oportunidades de competir como igual no mercado internacional. Além disso, a Austrália está avançando em reformas econômicas internas para estimular sua participação no comércio internacional (AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, 2013 b).

REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL – PRESIDENTE DILMA ROUSSEFF

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Brasil passou a implementar programas de transferência de renda desde 2003, assim como medidas de aumento do salário mínimo, o que reduziu a pobreza e fortaleceu a economia nacional, estimulando o investimento privado e aumentando a produtividade. A prática foi elogiada pela Organização Internacional do Trabalho como um exemplo para os países desenvolvidos e emergentes (“BRASIL...”, 2013).

Sustentabilidade Energética

O Brasil possui a matriz energética mais renovável do mundo industrializado. O PROALCOOL - Programa Nacional do Álcool é um dos mais bem-sucedidos empreendimentos do Estado na área, juntamente com o PROCEL (Programa Nacional de Conservação de Energia Elétrica) e PROINFA (Programa de Incentivo a Fontes Alternativas de Energia Elétrica) (PORTAL BRASIL, 2010).

Comércio Multilateral

O governo brasileiro acredita que as distorções e restrições impostas pelos países ricos no comércio agrícola são elementos centrais que afligem negativamente o comércio internacional. O Brasil assumiu postura de liderança desse tema no G-20, inclusive afetando dinâmica de negociações da Organização Mundial do Comércio (MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS; BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC PLANNING, 2008).

CANADÁ – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO STEPHEN HARPER

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Canadá implementou programas de estímulos fiscais e econômicos, como apoio à inovação empresarial. Também renovou as políticas de imigração e ampliou os benefícios de seguro de emprego, a fim de garantir melhores condições do mercado local (GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, 2013a).

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Sustentabilidade Energética

O Canadá é conhecido como o quinto maior produtor de energia do mundo, abastecendo cerca de 6% da energia mundial. Destaca-se como importante produtor de energia hidrelétrica, urânio, petróleo e gás natural. O principal parceiro comercial do Canadá são os Estados Unidos, que recebem cerca de 98% das exportações energéticas do país. Um dos principais objetivos do governo canadense é o de reduzir as emissões de gases de efeito estufa e permitir que o país se transforme em uma economia de baixo carbono. Estes objetivos são possíveis já que o Canadá tem fontes renováveis de energia em abundância, além de desenvolver várias tecnologias de energia limpa (SMITH *et. al*, 2013). Os projetos *Energia Verde de Ontário* de 2009 e a *Lei de Economia Verde* combinam a expansão das fontes renováveis de energia com a criação de medidas eficazes para a conservação de energia (RUNYON, 2009).

Comércio Multilateral

O Canadá se esforça para ter um comércio mais livre, através da Rodada de Desenvolvimento de Doha da Organização Mundial do Comércio. O país defende um maior acesso aos mercados globais com o objetivo de expandir seu comércio agrícola, de manufaturas e serviços. Em paralelo à agenda multilateral, o Canadá está à procura de agendas bilaterais para garantir maiores mercados para as empresas. Portanto, o país usa os instrumentos de política de comércio internacional adequados para atingir o mercado global (GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, 2013b).

REPÚBLICA POPULAR DA CHINA – PRESIDENTE XI JINPING

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A República Popular da China apoia as políticas ativas de emprego. Em 2007, o país implementou a *Lei de Promoção do Emprego*, que coloca o pleno emprego como um objetivo prioritário, enquanto ao mesmo tempo visa salvaguardar os direitos trabalhistas básicos e compartilhar os resultados do desenvolvimento (ILO, 2011).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A busca pela eficiência energética é uma política nacional na China. Durante as Quatro Modernizações (1980-2000), o país conseguiu aumentar a produção de energia na metade do ritmo de crescimento econômico. Além de serem fontes ineficientes de energia, os custos ambientais e de saúde pública por causa da

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queima do carvão e do petróleo estão se tornando insuportáveis. Estudos recentes dizem que os custos anuais da poluição chinesa se aproximarão a 10% de seu PIB (CHINA ENERGY GROUP, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

Ao longo da história, a China supervisionou muitas mudanças em seu ambiente interno e isso teve efeitos sobre a Política de Comércio Exterior. Em 1980, o fluxo internacional de capital se ampliou, e a posição da China foi a de abrir sua economia de modo a acompanhar as novas tendências mundiais. O Governo chinês declara que seu objetivo é alcançar uma economia aberta, embora também reafirme que o comércio internacional deve funcionar principalmente como meio para a modernização para o país (EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 2011).

REPÚBLICA DA COREIA - PRESIDENTE PARK GEUM-HYE

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Coreia do Sul tem um plano robusto para criação de emprego, focado sobretudo nos jovens, por meio de incentivos fiscais e pela promoção de novos empreendimentos. O país também reforçou o crescimento verde e seguridade social. Outro passo tomado foi o aprimoramento das relações entre gerentes e trabalhadores (MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR, 2013).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A Coreia do Sul foi o 10º maior consumidor de energia do mundo em 2011, além de ser um dos maiores importadores de energia do mundo, devido a escassez de recursos naturais. A Coreia é um dos maiores importadores de gás natural liquefeito, carvão e petróleo cru. Toda a importação é feita por navios, uma vez que o país não tem dutos de abastecimento com outros países. Mesmo assim, a Coreia do Sul é onde residem as maiores e mais avançadas refinarias do mundo. Para melhorar a segurança energética do país, companhias de gás e petróleo estão agressivamente buscando a exploração de recursos no exterior. Ademais, o governo planeja aumentar a participação de energia nuclear em sua matriz energética (EURASIA REVIEW, 2011).

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Comércio Multilateral

A Coreia do Sul é um dos países mais orientados para comércio internacional e busca melhorar suas relações de liberalização multilateral. O país afirma que a recuperação verificada após a crise de 2008 ocorreu especialmente em virtude dos acordos multilaterais de comércio estabelecidos (CHAN-HYUN SOHN, 2001).

ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA – PRESIDENTE BARACK OBAMA

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

Apesar das dificuldades encontradas pela administração Obama em aprovar sua Lei de Trabalho Americano (*American Jobs Act*) em 2011, o país se comprometeu com a criação de empregos. A lei prioriza gerar oportunidades para o desenvolvimento de habilidades, ao mesmo tempo em que apoia o trabalho temporário como forma de responder às necessidades da população de mais baixa renda. Os EUA ressaltam a necessidade de políticas macroeconômicas para criar economias resilientes, capazes de aumentar a contratação privada (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, 2013).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A maior economia do mundo busca alterar sua matriz energética: em 2012, 12% da produção energética estadunidense era composta de energias renováveis, como hidroelétricas e usinas eólicas. O governo norte-americano criou o Crédito Fiscal para Produção de Eletricidade Renovável (*The Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit*), um plano de incentivos fiscais para impulsionar a produção de energia renovável (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013a).

Comércio Multilateral

Apesar do Presidente Obama estar voltado para as trabalhistas, a liberalização do comércio foi uma das principais estratégias de recuperação econômica dos Estados Unidos. Em 2011, sua administração priorizou a negociação de tratados de livre-comércio no Pacífico, apesar de muitos dos projetos enfatizar a abertura comercial multilateral a todos os países (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 2013).

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REPÚBLICA FRANCESA – PRESIDENTE FRANÇOIS HOLLANDE

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O compromisso do Presidente Hollande em combater o desemprego por meio de projetos sociais e de estímulos às empresas e negócios, resultou na *Geração de Contrato*. Este novo tipo de contrato combina a criação de emprego para os jovens, a formação profissional e a manutenção dos postos de trabalho ativos para os trabalhadores mais velhos (MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL, DE L'EMPLOI, DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONELLE ET DU DIALOGUE SOCIAL, 2012).

Sustentabilidade Energética

O petróleo representa cerca de um terço do consumo total de energia primária da França e essa participação vem caindo desde 2001. A energia nuclear é a principal fonte energética do país, e a França é a maior exportadora de tecnologia de reatores no mundo (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013c).

Comércio Multilateral

A meta do governo é o equilíbrio na balança comercial (excluindo a energia) nos próximos cinco anos. Considerando o atual impasse nas negociações no âmbito do quadro da Organização Mundial do Comércio, foi dada prioridade aos acordos bilaterais de liberalização do comércio. Liberalização comercial deve respeitar a criação de empregos na França (MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, 2012).

REPÚBLICA DA ÍNDIA – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO MANMOHAN SINGH

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Índia está focada na promoção de um ambiente favorável ao crescimento forte e sustentável, sob os auspícios dos esforços do G20. O país prioriza investimentos em infraestrutura e a participação do setor privado em projetos públicos, principalmente via Parcerias Público-Privadas (PPPs). Ademais, a Índia está em um processo de reforma tributária, de modo a reduzir distorções e promover a eficiência (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 2013).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A demanda energética indiana é expressiva e está em crescimento, contudo, seus recursos são limitados ambos em termos físicos e financeiros. Em virtude disso, há uma necessidade de longo-prazo que esses recursos sejam explorados com maior eficiência. Uma das medidas para ampliar a eficiência é a atração de grandes

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desenvolvedores de projetos, fornecedores de equipamentos e financistas do mundo todo (INDIA ENERGY FORUM, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

A agenda indiana no G20 se foca em ampliar a inclusão do sistema financeiro, evitar tendências de protecionismo e assegurar o desenvolvimento dos países emergentes. A Índia trabalhou para manter o dinamismo e a credibilidade das deliberações do G20 com o objetivo de melhorar a regulação financeira internacional, reformar as instituições de Bretton Woods, e colocar em movimento a agenda Doha da Organização Mundial do Comércio (MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, 2013).

A REPÚBLICA DA INDONÉSIA – PRESIDENTE SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Indonésia foca na aceleração do desenvolvimento de sua infraestrutura e na promoção do seu setor privado. Por um lado, o país almeja reduzir gargalos de abastecimento e melhorar sua competitividade; por outro, expandir seus programas de redução de pobreza, assim criando fortes fundações para crescimento (REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, 2011).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A Indonésia é um ator global bem estabelecido na indústria internacional de gás e petróleo, apesar de sua produção ter apresentado dificuldades em atender a demanda nos últimos anos. Enquanto a Indonésia exporta em torno de metade de sua produção de gás natural, o país está reorientando sua produção de energia para suprir seu crescente consumo interno. A maior parte de suas exportações de energia são para o Japão em carregamentos de gás natural liquefeito (GNL), e para Cingapura, via conexões de gasodutos. Devido às expressivas reservas, e visando reduzir o consumo de gasolina e diesel, o governo indonésio encoraja o uso de carvão como fonte energética. O atraso na capacidade de crescimento da geração de energia da Indonésia, juntamente com a demanda crescente, tem resultado em períodos de escassez energética (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013d).

Comércio Multilateral

A Indonésia prioriza o espírito do G20 na busca pela igualdade, construção de confiança e dá ênfase à busca de soluções para os problemas discutidos. O G20 é

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considerado um instrumento de política externa importante dentro da estratégia da Indonésia em se tornar um país desenvolvido em 2025 (INDONESIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 2010).

REPÚBLICA ITALIANA- PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO ENRICO LETTA

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Itália busca melhorar a competitividade de sua economia, incluindo reformas nos sistemas fiscais e de bem-estar social, programas de liberalização e privatização, facilitação da legislação laboral, descentralização da regulação e otimização do capital humano (MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE, DELL'UNIVERSITÀ E DELLA RICERCA; MINISTERO DELLO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

Devido aos altos custos energéticos atuais, o governo italiano lançou um *Novo Plano Energético*, que pretende gerar um aumento de 150% na produção nacional de petróleo até 2020. A estratégia busca simplificar o processo de licenciamento e reduzir a influência de autoridades locais sobre projetos de produção de gás natural e petróleo, com o objetivo de ampliar a eficiência produtiva. Energias solar e eólica são também contempladas no plano energético nacional (COATS, 2012).

Comércio Multilateral

Desde a década passada, a Itália apresentou o mais lento crescimento econômico da União Europeia. Devido à crise, o país adotou severas medidas de austeridade e reformas econômicas, o que incitou vários protestos (“ITALIAN...”, 2013). Em termos multilaterais, o governo italiano coordena atividades com a Organização Mundial do Comércio e a Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre Comércio, com o propósito de afirmar a posição europeia, o que inclui a proteção dos interesses italianos (ITALIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 2013).

JAPÃO – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO SHINZO ABE

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

Afetado tanto pela crise financeira internacional quanto pelo terremoto de 2012, o Japão endossa uma política pesada de reestruturação do país, tanto física quanto institucionalmente. Sua estratégia de crescimento mira limitar a inflação, reabilitar o lucro e restaurar a confiança, por meio de políticas monetárias agressivas,

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políticas cambiais flexíveis e o encorajamento ao investimento privado (CABINET SECRETARIAT, CABINET PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE. 2013).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

Em torno de 96% dos recursos energéticos consumidos pelo Japão são importados. O petróleo soma 47% da importação de energia primária do país. Além disso, o Japão é um dos principais líderes mundiais na pesquisa em energias renováveis, além de apresentar um consumo de energia industrial de alta eficiência (AGENCY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY; MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, 2010).

Comércio Multilateral

A economia japonesa busca promover um sistema de trocas multilaterais eficiente. O governo está tomando os passos necessários para integrar os países em desenvolvimento em acordos multilaterais e em sistemas de investimento, além de promover parcerias econômicas com potências comerciais mais expressivas (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN, 2002).

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS - PRESIDENTE ENRIQUE PEÑA NIETO

Trabalho e Empregabilidade

O México aprovou, em 2012, diversas mudanças nas leis de concorrência, fundando agências regulatórias públicas para intensificar a competição em todos os setores de sua economia, mas especialmente em setores estratégicos como telecomunicações, finanças e energia. O país também está focado em aumentar os investimentos em infraestrutura, com ênfase no setor de energia; em reduzir custos; e facilitar a regulamentação de negócios iniciantes e já operantes, promovendo maior flexibilização. Todas as medidas focam em reduzir o custo de trabalho e aumentar a competitividade dos produtos mexicanos juntamente com a diminuição do desemprego (PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A produção de petróleo do México está em declínio nos últimos anos, embora seja um dos países entre as principais fontes de importação de petróleo dos Estados Unidos. O país é um importador líquido de gás natural, principalmente através de gasodutos dos Estados Unidos, e sua demanda por essa fonte energética está aumentando devido a uma maior utilização do combustível para geração de energia (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013e).

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Comércio Multilateral

O México espera alcançar a estabilização econômica tendo as reformas estruturais como base para o crescimento e empregabilidade. Além disso, busca fortalecer o sistema financeiro e estimular a inclusão financeira para promover o crescimento econômico. Outros temas relevantes para o país são o estímulo à provisão de alimentos e a questão da volatilidade dos preços das commodities. O México também tem a intenção de promover o desenvolvimento sustentável, o crescimento verde e apoiar luta contra as alterações climáticas (MONTES, 2013).

O REINO UNIDO DA GRÃ BRETAGNA E IRLANDA DO NORTE - PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO DAVID CAMERON

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Reino Unido recentemente implementou uma série de reformas: O Plano de Crescimento (*Plan for Growth*), de 2011, juntamente com o Plano de Infraestrutura Nacional (*National Infrastructure Plan*), do mesmo ano, deram base para mais de 200 reformas econômicas, visando o crescimento econômico sustentável. Além disso, o Reino Unido consolidou investimentos em infraestrutura e reformou seu planejamento de políticas e programas sociais, de forma a reavaliar a equidade de seu sistema de imposto e pensão (HER MAJESTY TREASURY, 2011)

Sustentabilidade Energética

Recentemente, o Reino Unido aumentou o consumo de energia de baixo coeficiente carbonífero, de forma a reduzir as emissões de gases que produzam o efeito estufa. O governo planeja encorajar a exploração de recursos renováveis por meio de incentivos fiscais a companhias de energia, além de investir em novas usinas nucleares, que devem operar por volta de 2019 (DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE; DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

O Reino Unido busca criar o melhor ambiente doméstico possível que dê base para o surgimento e crescimento de negócios competitivos, de forma a tornar o país em um destino atrativo ao capital estrangeiro (SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BUSINESS, INNOVATION AND SKILLS, 2011).

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FEDERAÇÃO RUSSA - PRESIDENTE VLADIMIR PUTIN

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Rússia aposta em uma renovada estrutura de financiamento ao investimento como chave para superar as baixas prospecções no crescimento global, principalmente devido às baixas expectativas mundiais, que comprimem o fornecimento de crédito, o consumo, o investimento e a geração de emprego (SAINT PETERSBURG G20, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A Rússia possui, de acordo com a Comissão Europeia, uma das maiores reservas de commodities energéticas, como carvão, petróleo e gás. O país foi o maior produtor de petróleo cru do mundo em 2011. Na economia russa, o uso de exportações via marítima suplantou o uso de dutos de abastecimento. A Rússia também é a maior produtora de gás natural seco e uma dos países que mais usam e desenvolvem energia elétrica. Apesar do tamanho significativo de reservas, a produção de carvão na Rússia é relativamente baixa (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2013b).

Comércio Multilateral

A Rússia procura minimizar os riscos associados à sua integração na economia global, incluindo aquelas relacionadas à sua participação na OMC e na OCDE. O país quer usar suas políticas para proteger seus interesses e contrabalancear possíveis ações de Estados estrangeiros que queiram ir contra a os interesses da Federação e de suas empresas (RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 2013).

A REPÚBLICA DA TURQUIA - PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Turquia apresenta um programa extensivo de estímulo ao crescimento econômico. A Estratégia Nacional de Empregabilidade (*National Employment Strategy*) preza pela flexibilização do mercado de trabalho e pelo incentivo à empregabilidade em outros setores que não a agricultura. O Plano prevê também uma reforma no sistema educacional, de forma a se fazer uso eficiente da tecnologia no ensino ao mesmo tempo em que fornece oportunidades iguais para a educação em nível básico e médio. Outros programas, como Estratégia Industrial para Bens de Médio e Alta Tecnologia (*Industrial Strategy for Mid- and High-tech Goods*), a Estratégia de Fornecimento de Insumos (*Input Supply Strategy*) e a Estratégia de Diversificação do Mercado Exportador (*Diversification of Export*

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Markets Strategy), enfatizam a necessidade de um renovado regime de incentivos ao investimento, de forma a não somente aumentar a competitividade, mas também a sustentabilidade e reduzir a dependência das importações. Outros esforços incluem: reformas do sistema de previdência privada e estratégias para reduzir a informalidade do emprego (TURKISH EMPLOYMENT ORGANIZATION, 2011).

Sustentabilidade Energética

Apesar do gasto energético turco ser relativamente baixo, seu crescimento é bastante expressivo: é esperado que o consumo de energia dobre nos próximos anos, especialmente no que toca à demanda por eletricidade, que provavelmente aumentará ainda mais. O crescimento da demanda requer investimentos neste setor, o que inclui a participação privada. Além disso, a Turquia é um importante ator geográfico, pois, por seu território, passam diversos oleodutos e gasodutos, servindo como trajeto para países exportadores de petróleo como Iraque e Azerbaijão (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013h).

Comércio Multilateral

A Turquia geograficamente se encontra entre os países do Norte e do Sul, e também entre os países do Leste e Oeste. Ao explorar essa vantagem, o país detém um papel de liderança, e tem muito a se beneficiar de uma participação ativa no G20. A capacidade de barganha no campo do comércio multilateral é vital à Turquia, dado que o país não tem uma forte posição final sobre o assunto, o que a permite negociar a favor de seus interesses. Como exemplo, a Turquia pode tanto se posicionar como um líder dos Países Árabes, ou dos Países do Sul, ou até mesmo como um apoiador europeu. Tudo isso graças à flexibilidade de sua política externa nesse assunto (BAGCI, 2011).

UNIÃO EUROPEIA – PRESIDENTES JOSÉ BARROSO E HERMAN ROMPUY

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Lei do Mercado Único (*Single Market Act*) é o elemento-chave do plano da União Europeia (UE) para limitar os impactos da crise econômica-financeira. A UE planeja intensificar a integração do Mercado comum, de forma a potencializar o crescimento econômico do bloco. A criação de empregos e o desenvolvimento de um diálogo intra-bloco sobre programas sociais são as prioridades da União Europeia (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2013c).

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Sustentabilidade Energética

A União Europeia é o maior importador de energia do mundo (€350 bilhões/ano) e devido a isso, prioriza o debate sobre eficiência energética de forma a atingir as metas de energia de 2020, como a de diminuir seu consumo energético em um quinto (1/5). Para tanto, o bloco estimula projetos de eficiência energética, em especial por parte do setor privado, por meio de estímulos fiscais (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2012)

Comércio Multilateral

Durante o encontro do G20, a crise da dívida do euro é o principal foco. A União Europeia busca meios de obter ganhos comerciais de nações fora da Europa, por meio de uma balança comercial favorável ao bloco. (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2011.)

PAÍSES CONVIDADOS

REINO DA ESPANHA – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO MARIANO RAJOY

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Estratégia para Inclusão Ativa (*Active Inclusion Strategy*) tem a intenção de diminuir os impactos da crise de 2008 ao reforçar a flexibilidade de seu mercado de trabalho, medida posta em prática desde 2002. Ao mesmo tempo, o plano inclui programas sociais para fornecer orientação e treinamento para os trabalhadores. No entanto, essas medidas são limitadas pelas metas de austeridade impostas pelo Banco Central Europeu, que têm limitado a geração de emprego e a garantia de renda (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2013a).

Sustentabilidade Energética

A Espanha ocupa o quinto lugar em relação ao consumo de energia entre os países europeus, embora não tem produção interna de matérias-primas como o gás natural ou recursos energéticos líquidos. O governo espanhol impõe uma quantidade limite de importação de gás e petróleo para cada país, como esforço para garantir a variedade de seus fornecedores. Além disso, a Espanha é um comprador líquido de derivados de hidrocarbonetos, sendo o terceiro maior comprador de gás natural liquefeito. Uma das principais fontes de energia da Espanha é a energia eólica, sendo o segundo maior produtor europeu, logo após a

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Alemanha. Em 2011, o Governo da Espanha cedeu uma autorização para empresas produtoras de energia elétrica, a fim de promover o progresso da extração de energia eólica no exterior. Por fim, existem oito reatores de energia atômicas operando na Espanha, que fornecem aproximadamente 20% da geração de energia elétrica do país (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013 g).

Comércio Multilateral

A Política comercial espanhola é similar à dos outros membros da União Europeia, especialmente em relação ao baixo nível tarifário. A maior parte dos setores da economia espanhola é aberta ao capital estrangeiro, embora a situação instável do país provocou uma diminuição no investimento externo na Espanha (THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION, 2013).

A NAÇÃO DE BRUNEI DARUSSALAM – SULTÃO HASSANAL BOLKIAH

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O plano de Brunei para o desenvolvimento da infraestrutura e de programas de seguridade social é altamente baseado nas receitas geradas pelo petróleo e gás. A maior preocupação do governo é sincronizar o ritmo do desenvolvimento econômico com o crescimento da população. As principais áreas de preocupação do governo são educação, melhora nos padrões de vida e a criação de empregos de qualidade (THE BRUNEI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 2008).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

Mesmo que desde 2006 há um declínio na produção de petróleo de Brunei, o país ainda é um produtor e exportador considerável de petróleo bruto e de gás natural para a Ásia. Essas exportações correspondem à quase dois terços do PIB da região (U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2013b).

Comércio Multilateral

Brunei Darussalam é uma economia relativamente aberta, que intensificou sua participação nos acordos de comércio regional e reduziu as tarifas para níveis mais baixas (WTO, 2008).

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A REPÚBLICA DO CAZAQUISTÃO - PRESIDENTE NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Cazaquistão está comprometido em desenvolver o seu setor privado, aproveitando diferentes oportunidades econômicas. Seu programa de desenvolvimento possui quatro pilares de intervenção: crescimento da competitividade, principalmente pelo modernização da infraestrutura; apoio à diversificação econômica, melhorando a capacidade industrial dos setores não-extrativistas; desenvolvimento do setor financeiro, com a finalidade de promover maior estabilidade financeira e melhor capacidade de financiamento para o setor real; e incentivos à integração regional, incluindo a cooperação fronteiriça (ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

O Cazaquistão possui a quinta maior reserva de petróleo mundial, e isso explica o motivo pelo qual 87% da energia do país deriva da energia fóssil. Não obstante, o país produz 20% do urânio existente no mundo e desenvolveu o programa direcionado para a produção de materiais com propósitos nucleares, o que pode indicar a construção de uma planta nuclear no país em alguns anos (“KAZAKHSTAN...”, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

Após o colapso da União Soviética em 1991, o Cazaquistão, a fim garantir o acesso aos mercados da Comunidade de Países Independentes (CPI), assinou alguns acordos de comércio preferencial e regional. Contudo, a liberalização do comércio regional ainda não atingiu grande efetividade, pois os acordos bilaterais foram limitados à uma atuação restrita (HINDLEY, 2008, p. 20).

A REPÚBLICA DE CINGAPURA – PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO LEE HSIEN LOONG

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

Cingapura tem um extenso programa público de bem-estar do trabalho, que envolve a qualificação do trabalhador, treinamento e aposentadoria. A preocupação do país é a de melhorar a produtividade e as condições de trabalho (MINISTRY OF MANPOWER, 2013).

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Energia e Sustentabilidade

Cingapura está comprometida com o desenvolvimento sustentável por meio de um extensivo programa que visa transformações até o ano de 2030. Os principais focos são: promover a eficiência produtiva; estimular o uso eficiente dos recursos naturais; garantir o desenvolvimento de tecnologias limpas; e a preservar uma herança verde (MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES; MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

Cingapura é uma das economias mais voltadas para o mercado mundial, além de ser considerado o país mais fácil de estabelecer negócios. Cingapura está enfrentando um número de novos desafios devido à crise financeira global. Sua competitividade está sendo testada por outras economias de baixos custos, particularmente na Ásia. Em resposta, o governo lançou um programa para impulsionar o crescimento do PIB, aumentar a produtividade e facilitar o desenvolvimento tecnológico (WTO, 2013c).

A REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DA ETIÓPIA - PRIMEIRO-MINISTRO HAILEMARIAM DESALEGN

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A Etiópia acredita na importância dos esforços para geração de empregabilidade juntamente com a redução da pobreza, estimulando um desenvolvimento focado nas camadas sociais mais pobres. O país também prioriza a melhora da produtividade do setor privado, tornando os empregos públicos mais efetivos, e reforçando as instituições do mercado de trabalho, com o objetivo de garantir postos de melhor qualidade e maior remuneração (ABABA, 2009).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A Etiópia pretende promover o desenvolvimento de fontes de energias alternativas durante o *Plano de Transformação e Crescimento de Cinco Anos* (PTC). Esse plano promover ações como investimentos nos estoques de carvão, além da melhora nas práticas agrícolas e do estímulo ao uso de tecnologias eficientes nos transportes, na indústria e na construção civil (MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY, 2013). Ademais, o país faz esforços para desenvolver o setor de bioenergia, a fim de atender sua demanda e alterar a matriz energética doméstica para formas mais sustentáveis ambientalmente (GEMEDA, 2013).

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Comércio Multilateral

A Etiópia aprovou uma política econômica de livre comércio em 1992, e desde então tem promovido os investimentos privados através de uma série de reformas: privatização de empresas estatais, liberalização do comércio exterior, desregulamentação dos preços domésticos e desvalorização da taxa de câmbio (EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA, 2013).

A REPÚBLICA DO SENEGAL - PRESIDENTE MACKY SALL

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Senegal apresentou o *Programa Nacional de Empregos Decentes do Senegal*, que tem como objetivo a melhora da inserção internacional do país via intervenção geral, planificação operacional e suporte financeiro. O país reitera que a participação governamental é fundamental para a promoção de crescimento econômico e geração emprego (MINISTÈRE DE LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE, DU TRAVAIL ET DES RELATIONS AVEC LES INSTITUTIONS, 2013).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

No Senegal, o impacto das atividades humana na desertificação e baixa fertilidade do solo reduz as possibilidades de um melhor desempenho econômico. O país está buscando reverter tal cenário induzindo esforços públicos para salvaguardar o fornecimento de água. Contudo, como um não-produtor de petróleo, o Senegal não tem outra escolha que não seja a de utilizar o carvão para suprir sua demanda. A produção de carvão proveniente de recursos como a madeira contribui também pra a desertificação e o desmatamento no país. A economia também se depara com problemas estruturais por conta da indústria obsoleta e da alta demanda de hidrocarbonetos (MINISTÈRE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES, 2008).

Comércio Multilateral

Os esforços para a integração econômica senegalesa são consideráveis, especialmente em iniciativas como as da UEMO (União Econômica e Monetária do Ocidente) e a CEEAO (Comunidade Econômica dos Estados Africanos do Ocidente). Contudo, o país enfrenta problemas estruturais que impõem barreiras para a liberalização comercial, incluindo dificuldades de captação de recursos e diversificação limitada da produção interna (WTO, 2009).

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ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

BANCO MUNDIAL (BM) - PRESIDENTE JIM YONG KIM

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O Banco Mundial acredita na importância das Políticas de Ativação para refrear os novos desafios encontrados nos mercados de trabalho, via incentivos de geração de empregos. Para endereçar adequadamente os assuntos sobre trabalho, o Banco Mundial sugere que as políticas devam ter objetivos econômicos e sociais, criando oportunidades de superação do desemprego e melhora da inclusão social (KUDDO, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

Em 2007, o Banco Mundial desenvolveu a *Estratégia de Eficiência Energética para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, com o intuito de melhorar a eficiência em relação à segurança energética, o crescimento econômico, a redução da pobreza e a sustentabilidade ambiental (THE WORLD BANK, 2007).

Comércio Multilateral

O Banco Mundial reconhece que o comércio pode ser de máxima importância para a geração de empregos e para o crescimento. Contudo, a organização reitera que a integração do comércio ocorrida nas últimas décadas teve uma distribuição desigual nos ganhos comerciais. Nesse sentido, o Banco Mundial tem muitos programas envolvendo fundos destinados a regiões menos competitivas, estimulando os países à se beneficiar mais da liberalização do comércio (THE WORLD BANK GROUP TRADE STRATEGY, 2011).

O FUNDO MONETÁRIO INTERNACIONAL (FMI) – PRESIDENTE DO CONSELHO EXECUTIVO CHRISTINE LAGARDE

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

O FMI acredita que o desemprego em países avançados e emergentes não é simplesmente cíclico, mas é parte de um problema mais estrutural, a saber, a fragilidade do mercado de trabalho. Tal fragilidade pode ser provada pelo fato de que, em alguns países, as taxas de desemprego já constituíam uma grande prioridade antes da crise de 2008. Isso exige a adequação de políticas de gastos em

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prol da geração de empregos, focada na oferta e na demanda, ao invés de estimular a demanda agregada via políticas fiscais (IMF, 2012).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

O FMI defende a reforma dos sistemas de energia subsidiada, pois os subsídios agravam o desequilíbrio fiscal e afeta negativamente o investimento público. Ademais, tais subsídios distorcem a alocação de investimentos privados no setor de energias renováveis (IMF, 2013a).

Comércio Multilateral

O trabalho do FMI e do OMC é complementar, pois ambos atuam para estimular o comércio multilateral, especialmente diante da crise mundial. Contudo, progressos políticos têm sido de maior importância para alcançar uma recuperação duradoura na economia, sempre visando a proeminência da estabilidade financeira (IMF, 2012).

ORGANIZAÇÃO DAS NAÇÕES UNIDAS (ONU) – SECRETÁRIO-GERAL BAN KI-MOON

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

As Nações Unidas reiteram a interrelação existente entre emprego e a segurança sócioeconômica, e a sua maior preocupação acerca da empregabilidade refere-se aos seguintes problemas: crescimento global do desemprego e da informalidade; a os efeitos sociais da liberalização econômica; e questões sobre imigração (UN-DESA, 2007).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A ONU lançou a iniciativa *Energia Sustentável para Todos*, com o objetivo de alcançar, até 2030, o acesso universal a serviços modernos de energia, que tenham o dobro da taxa de eficiência de energia, com vistas a promover uma matriz global de energia renovável. Para tanto, é necessário transformar a infraestrutura existente, bem como garantir condições para que os países em desenvolvimento e menos desenvolvidos também possam adotar tecnologias eficientes (THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S HIGH LEVEL GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL, 2012).

Comércio Multilateral

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O MUNDO EM DESENVOLVIMENTO

A ONU acredita que a liberalização do comércio não repercute imediatamente na geração de empregos. Em virtude disso, a ONU busca estimular entre os países uma discussão sobre como a liberalização comercial pode ser traduzida em efeitos mais positivos para os países em desenvolvimento e menos desenvolvidos (UN-DESA, 2009).

A ORGANIZAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL DO TRABALHO (OIT) – DIRETOR GERAL GUY RYDER

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A OIT preocupa-se com o crescimento do nível do desemprego estrutural, que atingiu níveis superiores àqueles verificados no período anterior ao da crise de 2008. A organização defende que os países adotem suportes macroeconômicos em prol da empregabilidade, assim como a proteção social com o intuito de promover um forte, sustentável e balanceado crescimento econômico (ILO, 2013b).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A OIT acredita na efetividade de tratar simultaneamente as questões ambientais e sociais, tais como desemprego, educação, saúde, saneamento básico e infraestrutura. Para alcançar tais objetivos, sugere-se que haja uma série de políticas diferentes, como instrumentos voltados para o mercado, regulamentações, investimento público e programas de conscientização. Com tais instrumentos, a OIT acredita que os governos podem promover um apoio maior para as empresas promoverem a adoção de práticas verdes. Entretanto, a organização está consciente de que os ajustes em prol da sustentabilidade podem acarretar em perdas de emprego (ILO, 2013c).

Comércio Multilateral

A OIT acredita que a abertura do mercado não cria, automaticamente, novos postos de trabalhos de qualidade. Por isso, a OIT dá assistência a governos e seus parceiros sociais com o intuito de maximizar a quantidade e qualidade do trabalho. Ademais, a organização também fornece assistência técnica para melhorar o comércio nacional e aconselhamento de políticas nacionais, em nível regional e global (ILO, 2013a).

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ORGANIZAÇÃO MUNDIAL DO COMÉRCIO (OMC) – DIRETOR GERAL PASCAL LAMY

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A OMC postula que o comércio internacional funciona como um importante estímulo para a criação de empregos e o crescimento econômico, devido aos benefícios da especialização em áreas competitivas. Assim, o comércio acarreta em vantagens mútuas e maior interdependência entre os países, proporcionando oportunidades para o melhor uso da força de trabalho (WTO, 2013a).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A OMC acredita que, se as principais regras do comércio internacional forem aplicadas no comércio energético, conflitos como barreiras e práticas desleais seriam controladas. A Organização reitera que as tecnologias energéticas sustentáveis serão melhor desenvolvidas mundialmente se a liberalização do comércio for atingida. Contudo, é reconhecido que existem alguns problemas específicos no setor energético e que devem ser discutidas na OMC, como a questão da segurança energética, o provimento de serviços públicos e questões ambientais (SELIVANOVA, 2013).

Comércio Multilateral

A OMC prega a diminuição de barreiras de comércio – como a redução de tarifas alfandegárias, de restrições quantitativas e cotas – como uma ferramenta para encorajar o comércio. A OMC também tenta reduzir os subsídios à exportação e práticas de dumping, promovendo um comércio justo. Além disso, os princípios da organização reiteram a não discriminação dos parceiros comerciais e de produtos nacionais (WTO, 2013c).

ORGANIZAÇÃO DE COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO (OCDE) – CHEFE DE ESTADO-MAIOR GABRIELA RAMOS

Empregos e Desenvolvimento

A OCDE acredita na importância de simultaneamente proteger os empregos e garantir flexibilidade. A organização destaca a necessidade de ajustar o nível e a composição da força de trabalho diante das mudanças tecnológicas e na demanda por trabalho, visando estimular a produtividade e o crescimento econômico. Contudo, a organização também se preocupa com os custos sociais da realocação de trabalho, defendendo instrumentos como benefícios para desempregados,

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assistência para busca de emprego e programas de ativação do mercado de trabalho (OECD, 2013a).

Energia e Sustentabilidade

A OCDE entende que o crescimento verde pode contribuir para alcançar o crescimento econômico e a estabilidade social. Defende que a cooperação é fundamental para diminuir os custos de um desenvolvimento sustentável a longo-prazo, evitando a insegurança e a vulnerabilidade (OECD, 2013b).

Comércio Multilateral

A OCDE defende que a liberalização do comércio tem um papel fundamental no desenvolvimento das nações. A OCDE acredita que os benefícios econômicos trazidos pela abertura do comércio atingem não apenas os países membros da OCDE, mas também as economias emergentes e os países não-membros da OCDE (OECD, 2013c).

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REGRAS ESPECIAIS DE PROCEDIMENTO PARA O GRUPO DOS VINTE (G-20) - CÚPULA DOS LÍDERES

1. VOTAÇÃO POR CONSENSO

1.1 Procedimentos substantivos, nomeadamente Rascunhos de Resolução, Emendas e Divisão da Questão, somente serão aprovados via consenso. Nesses casos, Moções de Votação por Chamada sempre estarão em ordem.

1.2 Somente os Estados-membros do G20 possuem poder de voto em questões substantivas. Isso significa que nenhum Estado convidado ou Organização tem poder de voto em questões substantivas, mesmo se o Estado convidado, ou Organização, for permanente.

1.3 Votações para procedimentos substantivos se darão por meio das placas. A mesa perguntará por delegados que se oponham à emenda/rascunho. Caso qualquer Estado-membro permanente se oponha, a emenda/rascunho não será aprovada.

2. AGENDA

2.1 Quando há mais de um tópico proposto para discussão, a consideração da agenda deve ser a primeira tarefa do comitê. Nesse momento, a única moção em ordem será relacionada à ordem dos tópicos da agenda, na seguinte forma: “Eu coloco uma moção para que o tópico X seja o primeiro da agenda”. Uma lista de oradores a favor e contra a moção será estabelecida. Ambas as moções para debate moderado e não-moderado estarão em ordem durante o debate da agenda.

2.2 Uma moção para o encerramento do debate estará em ordem depois que o comitê escutou pelo menos dois discursos a favor da moção e dois contra, se houver. Uma votação por maioria de 2/3 é exigida para o encerramento do debate sobre a agenda. Depois do encerramento do debate, imediatamente ocorrerá uma votação sobre a Agenda. Uma maioria simples é necessária para a moção passar. Se a moção passar, o comitê irá iniciar o debate sobre o tópico aprovado. Se a moção não passar, há a aprovação automática do próximo tópico a ser discutido. Se houver empate, a moção não será aprovada.

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3. MOÇÃO PARA O ADIAMENTO O DEBATE

Sempre que moções estiverem em ordem, um delegado pode pedir por uma Moção para o Adiamento do Debate acerca do tópico que está sob discussão. Dois delegados a favor e dois delegados contra a moção devem se pronunciar. Depois desses discursos, passa-se para a votação dessa moção (se não houver outros pontos ou moções que tomem precedência). Essa moção exige dois terços a favor para ser aprovada. Se isso ocorrer, o tópico de discussão presente será adiado e postergado. Assim, passa-se automaticamente para a discussão do próximo tópico da agenda. Se o novo tópico também for adiado, o debate passa automaticamente para o tópico seguinte ou retorna para o primeiro tópico.

4. RASCUNHOS DE DECLARAÇÃO E RASCUNHO DE PLANO DE AÇÃO

Em relação à rascunhos de Declaração e Rascunhos de Plano de Ação, é exigido no mínimo 8 assinantes, e dentro desses, no mínimo 6 devem ser Estados-membros do G20.

5. EMENDAS

5.1 Emendas propostas por todos os signatários de um Rascunho de Resolução serão consideradas amigáveis, e serão automaticamente aceitas pela Mesa.

5.2 Emendas propostas por uma parcela dos signatários ou pelos demais delegados serão consideradas não-amigáveis e requererão o procedimento padrão de consenso para serem aprovadas.

5.3 Para uma emenda ser introduzida, são exigidos pelo menos 3 assinantes, sendo que 2 desses assinantes devem ser Estados-membros do G20.

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MODELO DE RASCUNHO DE DECLARAÇÃO

G20 LOS CABOS SUMMIT LEADERS' DECLARATION

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, convened in Los Cabos on 18-19 June 2012.
2. We are united in our resolve to promote growth and jobs.
3. Since we last met, the global recovery has continued to face a number of challenges. Financial market tensions are high. External, fiscal and financial imbalances are still prevalent, having a major impact on growth and employment prospects and confidence. Clearly, the global economy remains vulnerable, with a negative impact on the everyday lives of people all over the world, affecting jobs, trade, development, and the environment.
4. We will act together to strengthen recovery and address financial market tensions.
5. We will work collectively to strengthen demand and restore confidence with a view to support growth and foster financial stability in order to create high quality jobs and opportunities for all of our citizens. We have agreed today on a coordinated Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan to achieve those goals.
6. Euro Area members of the G20 will take all necessary policy measures to safeguard the integrity and stability of the area, improve the functioning of financial markets and break the feedback loop between sovereigns and banks. We look forward to the Euro Area working in partnership with the next Greek government to ensure they remain on the path to reform and sustainability within the Euro Area.
7. We are implementing our structural and regulatory reform agenda to enhance medium-term growth prospects and build more resilient financial systems. We remain committed to reduce imbalances by strengthening deficit countries' public finances with sound and sustainable policies that take into account evolving economic conditions and, in countries with large current account surpluses, by strengthening domestic demand and moving toward greater exchange rate flexibility.
8. Despite the challenges we all face domestically, we have agreed that multilateralism is of even greater importance in the current climate, and remains our best asset to resolve the global economy's difficulties.

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9. Recognizing the impact of the continuing crisis on developing countries, particularly low income countries, we will intensify our efforts to create a more conducive environment for development, including supporting infrastructure investment. Our policy actions will improve living conditions across the globe and protect the most vulnerable. In particular, by stabilizing global markets and promoting stronger growth, we will generate significant positive effects on development and poverty reduction across the globe.

Supporting economic stabilization and the global recovery

10. Strong, sustainable and balanced growth remains the top priority of the G20, as it leads to higher job creation and increases the welfare of people across the world. We are committed to adopting all necessary policy measures to strengthen demand, support global growth and restore confidence, address short and medium-term risks, enhance job creation and reduce unemployment, as reflected in the Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan (see Annex). We will implement all our commitments in a timely manner and rigorously monitor their implementation.

11. Against the background of renewed market tensions, Euro Area members of the G20 will take all necessary measures to safeguard the integrity and stability of the area, improve the functioning of financial markets and break the feedback loop between sovereigns and banks. We welcome the significant actions taken since the last summit by the Euro Area to support growth, ensure financial stability and promote fiscal responsibility as a contribution to the G20 framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth. In this context, we welcome Spain's plan to recapitalize its banking system and the Eurogroup's announcement of support for Spain's financial restructuring authority. The adoption of the Fiscal Compact and its ongoing implementation, together with growth-enhancing policies and structural reform and financial stability measures, are important steps towards greater fiscal and economic integration that lead to sustainable borrowing costs. The imminent establishment of the European Stability Mechanism is a substantial strengthening of the European firewalls. We fully support the actions of the Euro Area in moving forward with the completion of the Economic and Monetary Union. Towards that end, we support the intention to consider concrete steps towards a more integrated financial architecture, encompassing banking supervision, resolution and recapitalization, and deposit insurance. Euro Area members will foster intra Euro Area adjustment through structural reforms to strengthen competitiveness in deficit countries and to promote demand and growth in surplus countries. The European Union members of the G20 are determined to move forward expeditiously on measures to support growth including through completing the European Single Market and making better use of European financial means, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), pilot project bonds, and structural and cohesion funds, for more targeted investment, employment,

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growth and competitiveness, while maintaining the firm commitment to implement fiscal consolidation to be assessed on a structural basis. We look forward to the Euro Area working in partnership with the next Greek government to ensure they remain on the path to reform and sustainability within the Euro Area.

12. All G20 members will take the necessary actions to strengthen global growth and restore confidence. Advanced economies will ensure that the pace of fiscal consolidation is appropriate to support the recovery, taking country-specific circumstances into account and, in line with the Toronto commitments, address concerns about medium term fiscal sustainability. Those advanced and emerging economies which have fiscal space will let the automatic fiscal stabilizers to operate taking into account national circumstances and current demand conditions. Should economic conditions deteriorate significantly further, those countries with sufficient fiscal space stand ready to coordinate and implement discretionary fiscal actions to support domestic demand, as appropriate. In many countries, higher investment in education, innovation and infrastructure can support the creation of jobs now while raising productivity and future growth prospects. Recognizing the need to pursue growth-oriented policies that support demand and recovery, the United States will calibrate the pace of its fiscal consolidation by ensuring that its public finances are placed on a sustainable long-run path so that a sharp fiscal contraction in 2013 is avoided.

13. Monetary policy will maintain price stability over the medium term while continuing to support the economic recovery. We will strengthen confidence in our banks, maintaining momentum on the financial sector reforms needed to safeguard our financial systems over the medium term while taking appropriate actions to protect credit channels and the integrity of the global payment and settlement systems. Healthy banks, with an ability to lend, are critical to the global recovery.

14. G20 members will remain vigilant of the evolution of oil prices and will stand ready to carry out additional actions as needed, including the commitment by producing countries to continue to ensure an appropriate level of supply consistent with demand. We welcome Saudi Arabia's readiness to mobilize, as necessary, existing spare capacity to ensure adequate supply. We will also remain vigilant of other commodity prices.

15. A number of emerging markets are now also experiencing a slowdown in growth. In response, these countries are appropriately directing monetary and fiscal policies to support growth while ensuring stability and, in some cases, introducing new measures to boost their economies, in particular through strengthening domestic demand in a context of weaker external demand.

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16. We welcome progress by countries with large current account surpluses to increase domestic demand and actions by countries with large current account deficits to increase national savings. Emerging surplus economies will carry out further actions to increase domestic consumption, including by removing price and tax distortions and strengthening social safety nets, while advanced surplus economies or those with relatively weak private demand will promote domestic demand, notably through the liberalization of service sectors and the promotion of investment, including through the removal of inefficiencies. Higher national savings in countries with current account deficits will contribute to a lasting reduction in global imbalances. We recognize the special circumstances of large commodity exporters with regard to current account surpluses. We reaffirm our commitment to move more rapidly toward market-determined exchange rate systems and exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying fundamentals, avoid persistent exchange rate misalignments, and refrain from competitive devaluation of currencies. We also welcome the commitment by China to allow market forces to play a larger role in determining movements in the Renminbi (RMB), continue to reform its exchange rate regime, and to increase the transparency of its exchange rate policy.

17. All G20 members have put forward structural reform commitments to strengthen and sustain global demand, foster job creation, contribute to global rebalancing and increase growth potential. These include product market reforms to increase competition, measures to stabilize the housing sector, labor market reforms to boost competitiveness and employment, as well as steps to strengthen social safety nets in a way that is fiscally responsible, advance tax reform to raise productivity, increase investment in infrastructure, and promote inclusive green growth and sustainable development as appropriate to country circumstances. We ask Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to consider ways in which the G20 can foster investment in infrastructure and ensure the availability of sufficient funding for infrastructure projects, including Multilateral Development Banks' (MDBs) financing and technical support.

18. In all policy areas, we commit to minimize the negative spillovers on other countries of policies implemented for domestic purposes. We reaffirm our shared interest in a strong and stable international financial system. While capital flows can be beneficial to recipient economies, we reiterate that excess volatility of financial flows and disorderly movements in exchange rates have adverse implications for economic and financial stability.

19. Recognizing the importance of transparency and accountability in reinforcing credibility and confidence, we have agreed on the Los Cabos Accountability Assessment Framework that accompanies the Growth and Jobs Action Plan. This Framework establishes the procedures we will follow to report on progress in

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implementing our policy commitments. We welcome the first Accountability Report under this new framework. We task our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to present the second Accountability Report for the Leaders' Summit in St. Petersburg in 2013.

Employment and Social Protection

20. Quality employment is at the heart of our macroeconomic policies. Jobs with labor rights, social security coverage and decent income contribute to more stable growth, enhance social inclusion and reduce poverty. We therefore endorse the recommendations of our Labor and Employment Ministers to urgently combat unemployment through appropriate labor market measures and fostering the creation of decent work and quality jobs, particularly for youth and other vulnerable groups, who have been severely hit by the economic crisis. We reaffirm our commitment to youth to facilitate their access to quality jobs, which will boost their life prospects. We welcome the work of the G20 Task Force on Employment and extend its mandate for an additional year in the terms proposed by our Ministers. Consistent with the Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan, we consider that structural reforms, in full respect of the fundamental principles and rights at work, can play an important role in lifting economic growth to generate labor market opportunities, mobility and jobs. We also commit to intensify our efforts to strengthen cooperation in education, skills development and training policies, including internship and on-the-job training, which support a successful school-to-work transition.

21. Creating jobs and reducing unemployment, particularly among our youth and those most affected by the crisis, is central to all our countries. We welcome the report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank on boosting jobs and living standards in G20 countries. We will continue to focus on measures to accelerate the pace of the recovery in jobs and the reduction in unemployment.

22. We recognize the importance of establishing nationally determined social protection floors. We will continue to foster inter-agency and international policy coherence, coordination, cooperation and knowledge sharing to assist low-income countries in capacity building for implementing nationally determined social protection floors. We ask international organizations to identify policy options with low-income countries on how to develop effective sustainable protection floors.

23. We commit to take concrete actions to overcome the barriers hindering women's full economic and social participation and to expand economic opportunities for women in G20 economies. We also express our firm commitment

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to advance gender equality in all areas, including skills training, wages and salaries, treatment in the workplace, and responsibilities in care-giving.

24. We ask our Labor Ministers to review progress made on this agenda and we welcome consultations with social partners. In this regard, we appreciate the contribution of the Business-20 (B20) and Labor-20 (L20) to the process of the G20 under the Mexican Presidency.

25. We recognize the role of travel and tourism as a vehicle for job creation, economic growth and development, and, while recognizing the sovereign right of States to control the entry of foreign nationals, we will work towards developing travel facilitation initiatives in support of job creation, quality work, poverty reduction and global growth.

Trade

26. We are firmly committed to open trade and investment, expanding markets and resisting protectionism in all its forms, which are necessary conditions for sustained global economic recovery, jobs and development. We underline the importance of an open, predictable, rules-based, transparent multilateral trading system and are committed to ensure the centrality of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

27. Recognizing the importance of investment for boosting economic growth, we commit to maintaining a supportive business environment for investors.

28. We are deeply concerned about rising instances of protectionism around the world. Following up our commitment made in Cannes, we reaffirm our standstill commitment until the end of 2014 with regard to measures affecting trade and investment, and our pledge to roll back any new protectionist measure that may have arisen, including new export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. We also undertake to notify in a timely manner trade and investment restrictive measures. We uphold the inventory and monitoring work of the WTO, OECD and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on trade and investment measures and encourage them to reinforce and deepen the work in these areas, consistent with their respective mandates.

29. We value the discussion held by our Trade Ministers in Puerto Vallarta on the relevance of regional and global value chains to world trade, recognizing their role in fostering economic growth, employment and development and emphasizing the need to enhance the participation of developing countries in such value chains. We encourage a deepening of these discussions in the WTO, UNCTAD and OECD within their respective mandates, and we call on them to accelerate their work on analyzing the functioning of global value chains and their relationship with trade

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and investment flows, development and jobs, as well as on how to measure trade flows, to better understand how our actions affect our countries and others, and to report on progress under Russia's Presidency.

30. In line with the Cannes Communiqué, we stand by the Doha Development Agenda mandate and reaffirm our commitment to pursue fresh, credible approaches to furthering trade negotiations across the board. We will continue to work towards concluding the Doha Round negotiations, including outcomes in specific areas where progress is possible, such as trade facilitation, and other issues of concern for least developed countries. We urge progress in streamlining WTO accession procedures for the world's poorest countries.

31. We support strengthening the WTO through improving the way it conducts its regular business, and its dispute settlement system. We also direct our representatives to further discussions on challenges and opportunities for the multilateral trading system in a globalized economy.

Strengthening the international financial architecture

32. We recognize the importance of effective global and regional safety nets. We welcome the firm commitments to increase the resources available to the IMF. This is the result of a broad international cooperative effort that includes a significant number of countries. The commitments exceed \$450 billion and are in addition to the quota increase under the 2010 Reform. These resources will be available for the whole membership of the IMF, and not earmarked for any particular region. These resources, which qualify as reserve assets, would be channeled through bilateral loans and investments such as note purchase agreements to the IMF's General Resources Account under the modalities which have been approved by the IMF Executive Board. This effort shows the G20 and the international community's commitment to take the steps needed to safeguard global financial stability and enhance the IMF's role in crisis prevention and resolution.

33. We reaffirm our commitment to implement in full the 2010 Quota and Governance Reform by the agreed date of the 2012 IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings. These reforms are crucial to enhancing the IMF's legitimacy, relevance and effectiveness, and will support efforts to further strengthen Fund surveillance and to ensure that the IMF is adequately resourced to play its systemic role. As part of these reforms, we are committed to completing the comprehensive review of the quota formula, to address deficiencies and weaknesses in the current quota formula, by January 2013 and to complete the next general review of quotas by January 2014. We agree that the formula should be simple and transparent, consistent with the multiple roles of quotas, result in calculated shares that are broadly acceptable to the membership, and be feasible to implement based on timely, high quality and widely available data. We reaffirm that the distribution of

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quotas based on the formula should better reflect the relative weights of IMF members in the world economy, which have changed substantially in view of strong GDP growth in dynamic emerging markets and developing countries. We reaffirm the importance of continuing to protect the voice and representation of the poorest members of the IMF. We ask our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to review progress on this issue when they meet in November.

34. We agreed that the current surveillance framework should be significantly enhanced, including through a better integration of bilateral and multilateral surveillance with a focus on global, domestic and financial stability, including spillovers from countries' policies. We welcome the work of the IMF to advance considerations for a proposed integrated surveillance decision and commit to support the decision process. We underscore the importance of rigorous surveillance on exchange rate policies and support a more ample coverage of surveillance activities, where relevant, including global liquidity, capital flows, capital account measures, reserve and fiscal, monetary and financial sector policies that could have an impact on external stability. We welcome the IMF's ongoing work to produce an external sector report, which would strengthen multilateral analysis and enhance the transparency of surveillance. We also recognize that political ownership and traction is critical to effective surveillance, and that the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) has a role in facilitating the active involvement of all IMF members. We look forward to substantial progress by the next IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings.

35. We welcome the interim progress report and look forward to the joint annual progress report to support the development of local currency bond markets to be prepared by the World Bank, Regional Development Banks, IMF, OECD and the Bank of International Settlements (BIS). The full report will be presented at the November meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. This issue is of great importance to emerging markets and developing countries, recognizing that the liquidity, efficiency and operation of these markets are being challenged by the current global financial situation.

Reforming the financial sector and fostering financial inclusion

36. We welcome the progress report by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) on taking forward the G20 commitments for strengthening financial stability and the FSB's enhanced monitoring of implementation at the national level. We are committed to the timely, full and consistent implementation of agreed policies in order to support a stable and integrated global financial system and to prevent future crises.

37. We welcome the publication of the traffic lights scoreboard to track progress in the implementation of all our financial reform recommendations and pledge to

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take all necessary actions to make progress in the areas where difficulties in policy development or implementation have been identified.

38. In particular, we recognize the substantial progress to date in the priority reform areas identified by the FSB's Coordination Framework for Implementation Monitoring (CFIM): the Basel capital and liquidity framework; the framework for global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs), resolution regimes, over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives reforms, shadow banking, and compensation practices. We commit to complete work in these important areas to achieve full implementation of reforms.

39. We reaffirm our commitment that all standardized OTC derivative contracts should be traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms, where appropriate, and cleared through central counterparties by end-2012, OTC derivative contracts should be reported to trade repositories and non-centrally cleared contracts should be subject to higher capital requirements. We welcome the FSB progress report on implementation. Now that substantial progress has been achieved in the four safeguards for a resilient and efficient global framework for central clearing, jurisdictions should rapidly finalize their decision-making and put in place the needed legislation and regulations to meet the G20 commitment for central clearing. We acknowledge the progress made to develop the key principles to promote internationally consistent minimum standards for the margining of non-centrally cleared derivatives and encourage international standard setters to finalize the proposed global margin standards by the end of this year, to match the implementation deadline for other OTC derivatives reforms and for the Basel capital framework.

40. We welcome progress in implementing Basel II, 2.5 and III and urge jurisdictions to fully implement the standards according to the agreed timelines. We welcome the Basel Committee's consultative proposals for a fundamental review of the market risk framework. We welcome the FSB's progress report on the implementation of the principles and standards for sound compensation practices, reaffirm our commitment to ensure that these are followed and ask the FSB to continue its ongoing monitoring.

41. We reiterate our commitment to make our national resolution regimes consistent with the FSB Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes so that no bank or other financial institution is "too big to fail". To this end, we also support the ongoing elaboration of recovery and resolution plans and institution-specific cross-border cooperation agreements for all G-SIFIs. We reiterate our commitment to strengthen the intensity and effectiveness of the supervision of SIFIs and ask the FSB to report on further progress in this area to the November 2012 G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting.

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42. We welcome progress on developing a set of principles as a common framework for the identification of, and policy measures relating to, domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs) and ask our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to review recommendations in these areas at their meeting in November. We support continuing work for the strengthening of the oversight and regulation of the shadow banking system, and look forward to our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reviewing recommendations in these areas at their meeting in November. We ask the FSB in consultation with the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) to complete their work on identification and policy measures for global systemically important insurers by April 2013. Towards reducing systemic risk, we look forward to the preparation by the FSB in consultation with International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) of methodologies to identify other systemically important non-bank financial entities by end-2012 and call on Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) and IOSCO to continue their work on systemically important market infrastructures. We also ask the IAIS to continue its work to develop a common framework for the supervision of internationally active insurance groups by end-2013.

43. We call for accelerated progress by national authorities and standard setting bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance on credit ratings and encourage steps that would enhance transparency of and competition among credit rating agencies. We support continuing work to achieve convergence to a single set of high-quality accounting standards. We welcome IOSCO's report on the functioning of the credit default swap markets and ask IOSCO to report on next steps by the November 2012 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting.

44. We endorse the FSB recommendations regarding the framework for development of a global legal entity identifier (LEI) system for parties to financial transactions, with a global governance framework representing the public interest. The LEI system will be launched by March 2013 and we ask the FSB to report on implementation progress by the November 2012 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting. We encourage global adoption of the LEI to support authorities and market participants in identifying and managing financial risks.

45. We welcome the FSB study, prepared in coordination with the IMF and the World Bank, to identify potential unintended consequences of the agreed financial regulatory reforms for Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). We encourage continued monitoring analysis and reporting by the FSB and dialogue among the FSB, standard-setters, international financial institutions and national authorities of EMDEs, to address material unintended consequences as appropriate without prejudice to our commitment to implement the agreed reforms.

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46. We endorse the recommendations and the revised FSB Charter for placing the FSB on an enduring organizational footing, with legal personality, strengthened governance, greater financial autonomy and enhanced capacity to coordinate the development and implementation of financial regulatory policies, while maintaining strong links with the BIS. We call for a full implementation of the recommendations by our next meeting and substantial progress by the November 2012 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting. We call on the FSB to continue to keep under review the structure of its representation.

47. We welcome the ongoing work by the FSB on adherence to supervisory and regulatory information exchange and cooperation standards and look forward to a further public statement on progress under the initiative ahead of the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting in November 2012.

48. In the tax area, we reiterate our commitment to strengthen transparency and comprehensive exchange of information. We commend the progress made as reported by the Global Forum and urge all countries to fully comply with the standard and implement the recommendations identified in the course of the reviews, in particular the 13 jurisdictions whose framework does not allow them to qualify to phase 2 at this stage. We expect the Global Forum to quickly start examining the effectiveness of information exchange practices and to report to us and our finance ministers. We welcome the OECD report on the practice of automatic information exchange, where we will continue to lead by example in implementing this practice. We call on countries to join this growing practice as appropriate and strongly encourage all jurisdictions to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance. We also welcome the efforts to enhance interagency cooperation to tackle illicit flows including the outcomes of the Rome meeting of the Oslo Dialogue. We reiterate the need to prevent base erosion and profit shifting and we will follow with attention the ongoing work of the OECD in this area.

49. We support the renewal of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) mandate, thereby sustaining global efforts to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. G20 members also welcome the adoption of the revised FATF standards and look forward to their implementation. We welcome the progress made by FATF in identifying and monitoring high-risk jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) deficiencies, using AML/CFT tools in the fight against corruption, improving transparency of corporate vehicles and increasing cooperation against tax crimes, addressing the risks posed by tax havens, as well as in increasing the reach and the effectiveness of AML/CFT measures by also considering financial inclusion efforts. We look forward to the completion in 2013

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of the update of the FATF assessment process for the next round of mutual evaluations.

50. We welcome the progress made by the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) on implementing the five recommendations set out in its 2011 report and call on the GPII to continue working towards their full implementation. We endorse the G20 Basic Set of financial inclusion indicators developed by the GPII. Recognizing the key role that SMEs play in economic development, and poverty reduction, we welcome the launch of the SME Finance Compact that will support developing innovative models and approaches to address the specific access to finance challenges and constraints faced by developing countries with regards to SME finance. We welcome the forthcoming GPII conference on standard setting bodies and financial inclusion as a means of helping to create an enabling regulatory environment, and we call on the GPII to report progress to our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in November. Finally, we support the ongoing effort to create a fourth GPII subgroup that will focus on consumer protection and financial literacy issues.

51. We acknowledge the efforts of those G20 and non-G20 countries committed to national coordination platforms and strategies for financial inclusion under the “G20 Financial Inclusion Peer Learning Program” and encourage similar efforts to advance effective implementation of the G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion such as the commitments to concrete actions to promote financial inclusion made by developing and emerging countries under the Maya Declaration, recognizing the ongoing efforts and the support by the World Bank Group and the Alliance for Financial Inclusion, and other stakeholders including the United Nations (UN), and bilateral donors to foster financial inclusion.

52. On financial education, we endorse the OECD/International Network on Financial Education (INFE) High Level Principles on National Strategies for Financial Education, and call on the OECD/INFE and the World Bank in cooperation with the GPII to deliver further tools to promote financial education, with a progress report to the next Summit. For advancing the financial consumer protection agenda, we take note of the discussion on the Statutes of the International Financial Consumer Protection Network (FinCoNet) and on the issues of formal structure and financial support to ensure the exchange of best practices. We also endorse the Action Plan presented by the G20/OECD Task Force on Financial Consumer Protection to develop effective approaches to support the implementation of the High Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection, and look forward to an update report by the Leaders’ Summit in St. Petersburg in 2013.

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53. We recognize the need for women and youth to gain access to financial services and financial education, ask the GPFi, the OECD/INFE, and the World Bank to identify barriers they may face and call for a progress report to be delivered by the next Summit.

54. We welcome the launch of the Mexico Financial Inclusion Challenge: Innovative Solutions for Unlocking Access, a call for innovations that address barriers to financial inclusion through the creation of valuable, affordable, secure, and comprehensive financial services.

Enhancing food security and addressing commodity price volatility

55. The Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture adopted by the Ministers of Agriculture in 2011 underlined that to feed a world population expected to exceed 9.3 billion by 2050, agricultural production will have to increase between 50 and 70 percent, and by almost 100 percent in developing countries. We recognize that increasing production and productivity on a sustainable basis while considering the diversity of agricultural conditions is one of the most important challenges that the world faces today. The crisis in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa also underscores that strengthening emergency and long-term responses to food insecurity remains a pressing challenge. We also note that chronic malnutrition is an enormous drain on a country's human resources, and we therefore support the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and encourage wider involvement of G20 members.

56. We welcome the considerable progress made in implementing the Action Plan and the food security pillar of the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development. We support the G20 Agriculture Vice-Ministers' Report annexed to this Declaration, on the progress made on previous commitments and key recommendations on sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, containing inputs from several international organizations coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the OECD, in addition to other recommendations from B20 and civil society.

57. To fight hunger, we commit to continue our efforts on our initiatives, including the Tropical Agriculture Platform, the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management, the GEO Global Agriculture Monitoring, research initiatives for wheat, rice and corn, the Rapid Response Forum, regional emergency food reserves, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and support for the Principles of Responsible Agriculture Investment. Recognizing the important contribution of greater transparency to reducing food price volatility, we welcome the progress made in the implementation of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS). We recognize that a more stable, predictable, distortion-free, open and

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transparent trading system, including as regards agriculture, has a critical role to play to promote food security.

58. We reaffirm our commitment to remove export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme (WFP). We encourage the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

59. We strongly welcome the launch of the “AgResults” Initiative, aimed at improving food security for the poor and vulnerable by encouraging private sector innovation of new agricultural products and systems constrained by market failures in agriculture. We look forward to the launch of the pilot projects focused on innovations in nutrient-fortified crops, post-harvest waste-reducing storage solutions and crop quality technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa. We commend those who have already committed or signaled their intention to commit funding to this initiative and encourage broader participation.

60. We recognize the need to adapt agriculture to climate change and we recognize the importance of improving the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner. To this end, we support the development of and a greater use of available technologies, well-known practices and techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry, and call upon international organizations to provide a report on science-based options to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture including in ways particularly suitable for small farms.

61. We recognize the importance to the global economic recovery of maintaining stability in international commodity markets. We stress the importance of well-functioning and transparent physical and financial commodities’ markets and reduced excessive price volatility to achieve food security and strong growth that is both sustainable and inclusive. We recognize that excessive commodity price volatility has significant implications for all countries, increasing uncertainty for actors in the economy and potentially hampering stability of the budgets, and predictability of economic planning. We recognize that mitigating the negative effects of commodity price volatility on the most vulnerable is an important component of reducing poverty and boosting economic growth. We therefore endorse the conclusions of the G20 report on the macroeconomic impacts of excessive commodity price volatility on growth and its identification of policy options that countries could consider, taking account of national circumstances to mitigate any such effect. We also acknowledge and appreciate the participation and valuable inputs of the IMF, World Bank and UNCTAD. We ask our Finance Ministers to report in 2013 on progress on the G20’s contribution to facilitate better functioning of these physical markets, taking note of possible areas of

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further work outlined in the report. We reaffirm our commitment to enhance transparency and avoid abuse in financial commodity markets, including OTC, with effective intervention powers for market regulators and authorities and an appropriate regulation and supervisory framework. In this regard we look forward to IOSCO's report on the implementation of its recommendations on commodity derivatives markets by November 2012.

62. We recognize that excessive price volatility in energy commodities is also an important source of economic instability. We remain committed to well-functioning and transparent energy markets. We will continue to work to improve the timeliness, completeness and reliability of JODI-Oil and look forward to a progress report next year. We will work on the JODI-Gas database on the same principles. We expect the International Energy Forum (IEF) report on improving the reliability of the JODI-Oil database and the report on transparency in international gas and coal markets submitted by the International Energy Agency (IEA), IEF, and Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to be discussed by our Finance Ministers in November. We also look forward to IOSCO's recommendations to improve the functioning and oversight of Price Reporting Agencies in November 2012, which will be produced in collaboration with other mandated organizations (IEF, IEA and OPEC), and task Finance Ministers to take concrete measures in this area as necessary.

Meeting the Challenges of Development

63. Eradicating poverty and achieving strong, inclusive, sustainable and balanced growth remain core objectives of the G20 development agenda. We reaffirm our commitment to work with developing countries, particularly low income countries, and to support them in implementing the nationally driven policies and priorities which are needed to fulfill internationally agreed development goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and beyond.

64. We welcome the initiative of the Development Working Group to build upon the work of previous G20 presidencies, and its focus on three priorities during the Mexican Presidency - food security, infrastructure and inclusive green growth. We commend the progress achieved against our commitments in the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan, and support the 2012 Development Working Group progress report annexed to this Declaration. We invite the Development Working Group to explore putting in place a process for ensuring assessment and accountability for G20 development actions by the next Summit.

65. Investment in infrastructure is critical for sustained economic growth, poverty reduction, and job creation. We therefore welcome the strong progress made under the Multi-Year Action Plan, including in implementing the recommendations

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of the Multilateral Development Banks' (MDBs) Action Plan and the High Level Panel on Infrastructure.

66. While recognizing that public financing of infrastructure development projects in developing countries remains essential, we consider it should be complemented by private sector investment. We encourage MDBs to continue progress under the Action Plan, and welcome the report on addressing Misperception of Risk and Return in Low Income Countries. This contains important messages about properly perceiving the risks posed, as well as the opportunities offered, by long-term infrastructure investment in low income countries. Recognizing the challenge that rapid urbanization poses and the need to make cities more sustainable, we welcome the report on Best Practices for Urban Mass Transport Infrastructure Projects in Medium and Large Cities in Developing Countries, and support the follow-up actions as set out in the Development Working Group report.

67. We reaffirm our commitments to the global partnership for development, as set out in the MDGs, and welcome efforts to contribute to this end, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to be launched with voluntary participation under the auspices of the broad consensus achieved at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea.

68. We recognize the value of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) tools and strategies to better prevent disasters, protect populations and assets, and financially manage their economic impacts. We appreciate World Bank and OECD combined efforts, with the UN's support, to provide inputs and broaden participation in the discussion on DRM. We welcome the World Bank's and Mexico's joint publication on country experiences in this area with the support of G20 members, and look forward to the OECD voluntary framework to facilitate implementation of DRM strategies, to be completed by November.

Promoting longer-term prosperity through inclusive green growth

69. The long-term development and prosperity of current and future generations requires us to look beyond the immediate economic crisis. We acknowledge the importance of finding ways in which economic growth, environmental protection and social inclusion can complement and reinforce each other. Inclusive green growth in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication can help achieve our development and economic goals, while protecting our environment, and improving social well-being on which our future depends. Inclusive green growth should not be used to introduce protectionist measures.

70. We commit to continue to help developing countries sustain and strengthen their development through appropriate measures, including those that encourage inclusive green growth. We will reaffirm our commitment to sustainable

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development at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). We commit to maintaining a focus on inclusive green growth as part of our G20 agenda and in the light of agreements reached at Rio+20 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

71. Climate change will continue to have a significant impact on the world economy, and costs will be higher to the extent we delay additional action. We reiterate our commitment to fight climate change and welcome the outcome of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UN climate change conferences. We are committed to the full implementation of the outcomes of Cancun and Durban and will work with Qatar as the incoming Presidency towards achieving a successful and balanced outcome at COP-18. We emphasize the need to structurally transform economies towards a climate-friendly path over the medium term. We welcome the creation of the G20 study group on climate finance, in order to consider ways to effectively mobilize resources taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC in line with the Cancun Agreement and ask to provide a progress report to Finance Ministers in November. We support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund.

72. The Development Working Group discussed a broad set of practical, voluntary measures and actions that have the potential to help countries define their paths towards sustainable development based on their own circumstances and priorities. We believe that developing countries should have access to institutions and mechanisms that can facilitate knowledge sharing, resource mobilization and building technical and institutional capacity to design and implement inclusive green growth strategies and policies. We welcome international efforts in launching the Green Growth Knowledge Platform and will continue exploring options to provide appropriate support to interested developing countries. We welcome the delivery of a non-prescriptive, voluntary toolkit of policy options for inclusive green growth and encourage efforts to promote its implementation. We encourage further exploration of effective mechanisms to mobilize public and private funds for inclusive green growth investment in developing countries, including through the public-private Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investments. We welcome the B20's Green Growth Action Alliance.

73. We highlight that green growth and sustainable development have strong potential to stimulate long term prosperity and well being. We welcome the report prepared by the OECD, the World Bank and the UN on incorporating green growth and sustainable development policies into structural reform agendas, tailored to specific country conditions and level of development. We also acknowledge the G20 efforts to voluntarily self-report on current actions taken to integrate green growth and sustainable development into structural reform agendas. We will self-report again in 2013, on a voluntary basis, and ask appropriate officials to report

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back on countries' efforts and progress on incorporating green growth policies in structural reform agendas and in relevant national plans to promote sustainable development.

74. We welcome the progress report on fossil fuel subsidies, and we reaffirm our commitment to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption over the medium term while providing targeted support for the poorest. We ask Finance Ministers to report back by the next Summit on progress made, and acknowledging the relevance of accountability and transparency, to explore options for a voluntary peer review process for G20 members by their next meeting. We also welcome a dialogue on fossil fuel subsidies with other groups already engaged in this work.

75. In Cannes we committed to promote low-carbon development strategies in order to optimize the potential for green growth and ensure sustainable development in our countries and beyond. We therefore welcome the report on clean energy and energy efficiency technologies and acknowledge the G20 countries' efforts to foster investment in these technologies through the sharing of national experiences regarding challenges for technology deployment.

76. We welcome the establishment of a Global Marine Environment Protection Best Practices Sharing Mechanism website, and look forward to its launch in accordance with the Cannes mandate.

Intensifying the fight against corruption

77. Corruption impedes economic growth, threatens the integrity of markets, undermines fair competition, distorts resource allocation, destroys public trust and undermines the rule of law. We call on all relevant stakeholders to play an active role in fighting corruption.

78. Closing the implementation and enforcement gap remains an important priority, and we continue to make significant progress towards the full implementation of the Seoul G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan, and the commitments made in the Cannes Monitoring Report. We reiterate our commitment to the ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and to more active engagement with the OECD working group on bribery on a voluntary basis. We welcome continuing engagement from the B20 in the fight against corruption and, in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the review mechanism, will involve the private sector and civil society in the UNCAC review process on a voluntary basis. We endorse today the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group principles for denial of entry to our countries of corrupt officials, and those who corrupt them, and will continue to develop frameworks for cooperation. We also endorse the Working Group's

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principles for financial and asset disclosure systems for relevant officials to prevent, identify and appropriately manage conflicts of interest.

79. We commit to enforcing anti-corruption legislation, and we will pursue those who receive and solicit bribes as well as those who pay them in line with our countries' legislation. To help facilitate international cooperation among G20 and non-G20 governments in their investigation and prosecution of corruption, we will publish a guide on Mutual Legal Assistance from G20 countries, as well as information on tracing assets in G20 jurisdictions. We renew our commitment to deny safe haven to the proceeds of corruption and to the recovery and restitution of stolen assets.

80. We extend the mandate of the Anti-Corruption Working Group for two years to the end of 2014 and request the Working Group to prepare a comprehensive action plan, as well as a second Working Group Monitoring Report, both to be presented for consideration and adoption by Sherpas by the end of 2012.

Other paragraphs

81. In light of the interconnectedness of the world economy, the G20 has led to a new paradigm of multilateral co-operation that is necessary in order to tackle current and future challenges effectively. The informal and flexible character of the G20 enables it to facilitate international economic and financial cooperation, and address the challenges confronting the global economy. It is important that we continue to further improve the transparency and effectiveness of the G20, and ensure that it is able to respond to pressing needs. As a contribution to this, in line with the commitment made in Cannes, Sherpas have developed a set of evolving G20 working practices.

82. An informal meeting of G20 Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held in Los Cabos in February, which explored the ways in which G20 member countries could contribute more effectively to address key challenges in global governance.

83. Recognizing the far-reaching impact of G20 decisions, we welcome the extensive outreach efforts undertaken by the Mexican Presidency, including the meetings of Business-20, Labor-20, Youth-20, and Think-20. We will continue developing efforts with non-members, regional and international organizations, including the UN and other actors. In line with the Cannes mandate, in order to ensure our outreach remains consistent and effective, we welcome a set of principles in this area, developed by Sherpas.

84. We thank international organizations, including the UN, IMF, World Bank, WTO, FSB, ILO, FAO, and OECD, as well as civil society, for their input into the G20

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process. Their reports and recommendations have provided valuable inputs to G20 discussions, in areas ranging from sustainable development to financial regulation.

Conclusion

85. We look forward to the rest of the work that will take place during Mexico's Presidency until November 30. On 1 December, 2012, Russia will start chairing the G20. We will convene in St. Petersburg, under the Chairmanship of Russia. We thank Mexico for hosting a successful Los Cabos Summit.

Source: THE GROUP OF TWENTY. **The G20 Los Cabos Summit Leaders' Declaration.** 19 June 2012. Available at: <http://www.g20.org/documents/>. Accessed on: 15 August 2013.

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MODELO DE PLANO DE AÇÃO

ACTION PLAN

Multi-Year Action Plan on Development

Seoul, November 12, 2010

The following sets out our concrete actions and outcomes to be delivered and developed over the medium term. Dates in parentheses denote deadlines to be met. The Development Working Group will continue its work and will monitor progress on the Multi-Year Action Plan by reporting to the Sherpas.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Gaps in infrastructure, including with respect to energy, transport, communications, water and regional infrastructure, are significant bottlenecks to increasing and maintaining growth in many developing countries. We are committed to overcoming obstacles to infrastructure investment, developing project pipelines, improving capacity and facilitating increased finance for infrastructure investment in developing countries, in particular low income countries (LICs).

Action 1: Develop Comprehensive Infrastructure Action Plans

We request the regional development banks (RDBs) and the World Bank Group (collectively, multilateral development banks, or MDBs) to work jointly to prepare action plans that increase public, semi-public and private finance and improve implementation of national and regional infrastructure projects, including in energy, transport, communications and water, in developing countries, LICs in particular. The MDBs will pursue actions in the following five areas:

Information and needs assessment

- Identify infrastructure gaps, needs and funding requirements, particularly with respect to regional and rural infrastructure, as well as opportunities to promote public-private and semi-public partnerships (June 2011); and
- Working with developing countries and regional agencies, deliver bankable growth-supporting regional connectivity projects, building on the momentum created by existing initiatives and facilities (e.g., Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Water Facility (AWF) and Asian Infrastructure Financing Initiative (AIFI)). (November 2011)

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Internal practices

- Identify possible improvements in their lending guidelines, internal policies and practices with a view to overcoming bottlenecks that constrain infrastructure lending, disbursements and the speed of project implementation (*June 2011*); and
- Assess the sufficiency of internal resources for project preparation, institutional capacity development and risk mitigation. (*June 2011*)

Improving the domestic infrastructure investment climate

- Working with LICs on a demand driven basis, assess and diagnose institutional, regulatory, policy, and public sector capacity bottlenecks in LICs that hamper public, semi-public and private investment in infrastructure and assist LICs in developing action plans within the context of national development goals and strategies to:
 - (i) remove the bottlenecks to development, whole life costing and planning for investments in new infrastructure, operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure and rehabilitation of aging infrastructure;
 - (ii) improve internal resource mobilization and increase fiscal space; and
 - (iii) increase energy access, including by supporting more sustainable paths that make maximum use of cost effective renewable energy and resources, support energy conservation, and increase efficiency. (*November 2011*)

Special measures for regional integration

- Identify and make recommendations with respect to specific institutional, regulatory and policy changes needed for national policies and regional architecture to respond to the physical and economic needs of regional projects (*November 2011*);
- Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with a plan for action to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes in these initiatives (*November 2011*); and
- Identify MDBs'™ institutional bottlenecks that may impede investment in cross-border and regional infrastructure projects. (*November 2011*)

Transparency and sustainability

- Working with existing pilots, develop an initiative ready for implementation to significantly improve transparency in procurement, construction and infrastructure finance (November 2011); and
- Assess how best to integrate environmental safeguards into infrastructure development in an effective and cost efficient manner. (*November 2011*)

The final outcomes of these MDB action plans should be reported to the Summit in France and be accompanied by an endorsement and commentary by the HLP (see below). (June 2011 for preliminary report; November 2011 for final report)

Action 2: Establish a G20 High-Level Panel for Infrastructure Investment

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We have created a High-Level Panel for Infrastructure Investment (HLP) to mobilize support for scaling up infrastructure financing. The HLP will last for one year, until the Summit in France.

Composition

- Approximately 12 members will be appointed in a non-executive capacity for their expertise and authority in developing country public infrastructure investment needs, public finance and economics, constraints in LICs, sovereign wealth fund investment criteria, public private partnerships, project finance, innovative finance, and risk management (*February 2011; December 2010 for appointment of Chair*); and
- Administrative and technical support and resources will be provided by a dedicated group of experts from the MDBs and the private sector.

Terms of Reference

The HLP will:

- Review MDB policy frameworks and identify and recommend concrete measures to scale up finance and diversify the sources of affordable financing for infrastructure needs, including from public, semi-public and private sector sources;
- Take into account the limitations of risk bearing capacity of private and semi-public finance, lessons of successes and failures from the past and ongoing programs, best practice, the importance of durability and whole life costing, and innovative ways to mitigate and intermediate risks to attract finance; and
- Review the MDB Action Plan and provide independent comment in an iterative process to ensure workability, the maximization of the outcomes and a focus on environmental sustainability and transparency.
- The final outcomes of the HLP should be reported to the Finance Ministers meeting and to the Leaders at the Summit in France. (*June 2011 for preliminary report; November 2011 for final report*)

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Developing human capital is a critical component of any country's growth and poverty reduction strategy. Adding to education initiatives related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is important for developing countries, in particular LICs, to continue to develop employment-related skills that are better matched to employer and market needs in order to attract investment and decent jobs.

Action 1: Create Internationally Comparable Skill Indicators

We call upon the World Bank, ILO, OECD, and UNESCO to work together to develop internationally comparable and practical indicators of skills for employment and

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productivity in developing countries, particularly LICs, to assist them to:

- Better match training to employers'™ needs and future labor market opportunities in developing countries;
- Identify gaps in the education system for basic level employable skills;
- Identify the links between education, health problems, gender gaps and life-long skills development; and
- Produce a comparable database across countries to serve as a monitoring tool for assessing employable skills development in LICs. The relevant institutions will submit an interim report at the Summit in France, a final report on the skills indicators by 2012, and a final report on the comparable database by late 2014. (2012; late 2014)

Action 2: Enhance National Employable Skills Strategies

The MDBs, ILO, OECD and UNESCO have agreed today to form a unified and coordinated team with the aim of supporting a pilot group of self-selected LICs to enhance their national strategies to develop skills, improve productivity in existing jobs, and promote investment in new jobs. This action should:

- Focus on strengthening national and regional vocational education and training institutions and programs;
- Build on the G20 Training Strategy submitted at the Toronto Summit and begin by identifying existing gaps that act as barriers to increasing investment in skills development and productivity, including through considering the impact of gender gaps and health problems such as non-communicable diseases; and
- Review the work done and, based on the results achieved, consider a wider roll-out of the program to LICs and middle income countries.

(2012)

TRADE

No country has grown and reduced poverty without access to and the ability to trade. Recognizing both the capacity and access to trade as key elements in economic growth and poverty reduction, we are committed to facilitating trade with and between developing countries, in particular LICs.

Action: Enhance Trade Capacity and Access to Markets

- We agree to make progress towards duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access for the least developed country (LDC) products in line with Hong Kong commitments without prejudice to other negotiations, including as regards preferential rules of origin. We will explore, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, the scope for further improvement and cooperation among G20 members leading to the implementation of this commitment.
- We are committed to at least maintaining, beyond 2011, Aid for Trade levels that reflect the average of the last three years (2006 to 2008). We are also resolved to

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strengthen the role of South-South trade cooperation and to reinforce the involvement of the private sector in these measures. In parallel with the implementation of these commitments, we will ensure that aid flows to other sectors are sustained. *(2011 and beyond)*

- We will engage fully in the ongoing processes of relevant institutions, in particular the WTO, OECD, World Bank and other multilateral and regional development bodies, to monitor these commitments and evaluate their impact on LICs' capacity to trade. We will consider the outcome of the Global Aid for Trade Review of July 2011 and adjust our Multi-Year Action Plan on Development accordingly. *(2011)*

- To follow up on the Toronto Declaration, which asks international agencies, including the World Bank and other MDBs, to step up their capacity and support trade facilitation, we call on such institutions to coordinate a collective multilateral agency response by the time of the Global Aid for Trade Review in 2011. *(July 2011)*

- We ask the G20 Trade Finance Expert Group, together with the WTO Experts Group on Trade Finance and OECD Export Credit Group to further assess the current need for trade finance in LICs and, if a gap is identified, will develop and support measures to increase the availability of trade finance in LICs. We call on the WTO to review the effectiveness of existing trade finance programs for LICs and to report on actions and recommendations for consideration by the Sherpas through the G20 Development Working Group in February 2011. *(February 2011)*

- In order to develop practical measures that can be pursued nationally and regionally to support successful regional trade integration, in particular between African countries, we ask the African Development Bank, in collaboration with the WTO and MDBs, to identify before the Summit in France the existing obstacles and barriers to regional trade integration in Africa. *(June 2011)*

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND JOB CREATION

Domestic and foreign private investment are key sources of employment, wealth creation and innovation, which in turn contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries. The decisions and actions in this area are primarily those of investors themselves and those of developing countries in improving the policy environment for investment. Recognizing the centrality of private investment to development and job creation, we will support and assist investors, developing countries and key development partners, such as the International Finance Corporation and International Development Association, in their work to better leverage and maximize the economic value-added of private investment and to create globally competitive industries. We will work with successful existing initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, the World Bank's Annual Doing Business Report and indicators, and the MDG Call to Action.

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Action: Support Responsible Value-Adding Private Investment and Job Creation

- We will identify, enhance as needed, and promote the best existing standards (developmental, social and environmental) for responsible investment in value chains and voluntary investor compliance with these standards. *(June 2011)*
- We request UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD and the World Bank to review and, consistent with best practice of responsible investment, develop key quantifiable economic and financial indicators for measuring and maximizing economic value-added and job creation arising from private sector investment in value chains. Based on these indicators, these international organizations should make recommendations to assist developing countries to attract and negotiate the most value-adding investment to their economies. *(June 2011; Summer 2012)*
- We request the World Bank and relevant agencies, in association with the G20, to establish a G20 Challenge on Innovation to provide a platform for innovative solutions to be brought to scale and to showcase entrepreneurship aimed at solving social challenges (e.g. innovative services on business strategies focusing on youth unemployment). *(November 2011)*
Based on the outcome, we will recommend how to engage the private sector to find innovative business solutions that meet the needs of the poor in a sustainable way. *(Summer 2012)*
- The G20, MDBs, UNCTAD, UNDP, ILP and OECD will, based on the outcomes of this and other work, assist developing countries, in particular LICs, to develop action plans with the view to strengthen financial markets to boost small and medium enterprises (SMEs), improve the business investment climate, maximize the value-added of private investment and support the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment. Existing international investment arrangements between G20 countries and LICs will be strengthened to promote investment in LICs. *(June 2012)*

FOOD SECURITY

We emphasize the need for increased investment and financial support for agricultural development and welcome commitments made through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and other bilateral and multilateral channels. We encourage additional contributions by the private sector, the G20 and non-G20 actors to support country-led plans and ensure predictable financing. We endorse the Rome Principles for enhancing global policy coherence and mitigating risks to sustainable agricultural productivity, access to food, nutrition and crisis prevention.

Action 1: Enhance Policy Coherence and Coordination

- In order to strengthen existing agriculture research systems we request the FAO and the World Bank to examine and recommend potential innovative results-based

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mechanisms, such as those examined by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and advanced market commitments for enhanced agricultural productivity. *(March 2011)*

- We underline the need to fulfill our existing commitments on food security and sustainable agricultural development. We will review and monitor progress on G20 commitments and request the FAO, World Bank and OECD, in cooperation with the Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), to monitor progress and report back at the Summit in France. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*
- We call for support to build capacity in tropical agriculture technologies and productive systems. (Medium-term)
- We request key international organizations, including the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), to identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence for food security consistent with the Rome Principles. The work should focus on harnessing the potential of the agriculture sector to advance sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, enhance engagement with the private sector and strengthen North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

Action 2: Mitigate Risk in Price Volatility and Enhance Protection for the Most Vulnerable

- We request that FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank and WTO work with key stakeholders to develop options for G20 consideration on how to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price volatility of food and other agriculture commodities without distorting market behavior, ultimately to protect the most vulnerable. We ask the World Bank to work with other relevant international agencies to develop measures to improve information on national and regional food stocks and food production projections, provide nutrition intervention for the most vulnerable, and ensure access to humanitarian supplies. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*
- We are committed to promoting increased procurement from smallholder producers and to strengthen their access to markets, in line with domestic and regional strategies. (Medium term)
- We encourage all countries and companies to uphold the principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment. We request UNCTAD, the World Bank, IFAD, FAO and other appropriate international organizations to develop options for promoting responsible investment in agriculture. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

GROWTH WITH RESILIENCE

Social protection systems and international remittances, together with improved access to financial services, play an important role in providing income security for

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poor communities in developing countries, and in particular LICs, providing buffers to those communities from the impact of external shocks and contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of aggregate demand. Lessons can be learned from the performance of specific social protection mechanisms in developing countries during the recent crisis, and applied for the benefit of LICs, including through South-South cooperation. Measures can also be taken to facilitate and increase the efficiency of international remittances, building on existing work in this area.

Action 1: Support Developing Countries to Strengthen and Enhance Social Protection Programs

Recognizing the vulnerabilities exposed by the global financial crisis, we call upon the UNDP, in consultation with the ILO, MDBs and other relevant international organizations, to:

- Identify lessons learned from the implementation of social protection mechanisms in developing countries, in particular LICs, during and after the crisis;
- Prepare best practice guidelines based on this experience; and
- Make recommendations on how to surmount barriers inhibiting cross-country knowledge sharing and program replication or expansion. The primary focus of this work will be on social protection mechanisms that support resilient and inclusive growth by helping vulnerable communities to deal with external shocks. It should consider options for improving the timeliness and accuracy of poverty data, including through further implementation of the UN Global Pulse Initiative. The outcomes of this work, and of any relevant programs being taken forward by G20 members under North-South, South-South or triangular cooperation arrangements, will be reported to the Summit in France. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

Action 2: Facilitate the Flow of International Remittances

We recognize the importance of facilitating international remittance flows and enhancing their efficiency to increase their contribution to growth with resilience and poverty reduction. We ask the World Bank, RDBs and other relevant organizations, including the Global Remittances Working Group, to work with individual G20 members and non-G20 members in order to progress further the implementation of the General Principles for International Remittance Services and related international initiatives aimed at a quantified reduction of the global average cost of transferring remittances. The outcomes of this work will be reported to the Summit in France. *(November 2011)*

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Given that more than two billion adults are excluded from financial services and millions of micro-, small-and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) face serious constraints in accessing finance, financial inclusion is fundamental for improving the

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livelihoods of the poor and in supporting MSMEs, and work as the engines of economic growth and job creation.

Action 1: Establish the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion

We will launch the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) to provide a systematic structure for implementing the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan in close collaboration with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). (November 2010) The GPII will (i) facilitate an efficient and effective information sharing mechanism; (ii) coordinate the various financial inclusion efforts (iii) provide systematic monitoring of progress over time (iv) mobilize financial support for activities as needed, and (v) launch and coordinate taskforces to address specific financial inclusion issues (e.g. financial inclusion data). The GPII will coordinate its work with the APEC initiative and other financial inclusion initiatives. The progress and annual report of the GPII will be submitted to the Summit in France.

Action 2: SME Finance Challenge and Finance Framework for Financial Inclusion

SME Finance Challenge We will announce the 14 winning proposals of the SME Finance Challenge that offer innovative models for catalyzing private capital for SME finance. (November 2010) **Finance Framework for Financial Inclusion** We commit to establishing a finance framework that mobilizes grant and risk capital for winning proposals from the SME Finance Challenge and for scaling up successful SME financing models. The framework will use existing funding mechanisms and the SME Finance Innovation Fund, a newly created multilateral trust fund.

Action 3: Implement the Action Plan for Financial Inclusion

We will adopt the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan to promote the application of the Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion (the Principles) and the lessons learned from the SME stocktaking exercise. (November 2010) The actions to be implemented include (i) advancing the implementation of the Principles through a commitment by each G20 member to implement at least one of the Principles; (ii) encourage the Standard Setting Bodies to further incorporate financial inclusion objectives into their work; (iii) encouraging further private sector activities to increase access to financial services; (iv) strengthening and expanding data availability for measuring financial inclusion and methodologies for countries that wish to set financial inclusion targets; (v) supporting peer-learning capacity building and training; (vi) improving coordination at the national and international levels; and (vii) integrating financial inclusion into financial assessment programs. The GPII will submit a progress report on implementation at the next Summit in

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France (November 2011).

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

It is essential to continue to strengthen tax regimes and fiscal policies in developing countries to provide a sustainable revenue base for inclusive growth and social equity, as well as to enhance the transparency and accountability of public finances.

Action 1: Support the Development of More Effective Tax Systems

We ask the expanded OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, UN, IMF, World Bank and regional organizations such as the Inter-American Center for Tax Administration and African Tax Administration Forum and other relevant organizations to:

- Identify key capacity constraints faced by developing countries in their tax systems and make recommendations on capacity building to (i) improve efficiency and transparency of tax administrations and (ii) strengthen tax policies to broaden the tax base and combat tax avoidance and evasion (June 2011);
- Develop a knowledge management platform and promote South-South cooperation to support the capacity of developing countries in tax policy and administration systems (Medium-term);
- Survey and disseminate all G20 and international organizations' actions on supporting tax systems in developing countries (June 2011);
- Set up objective measures to track progress in the capacity improvement of LICs' tax administration systems (June 2011); and
- Identify ways to help developing countries' tax multinational enterprises (MNEs) through effective transfer pricing. (June 2011) The results will be reported at the Summit in France. (November 2011)

Action 2: Support Work to Prevent Erosion of Domestic Tax Revenues

We ask the Global Forum to enhance its work to counter the erosion of developing countries' tax bases and, in particular, to highlight in its report the relationship between the work on noncooperative jurisdiction and development. (Medium term)

The results will be reported at the Summit in France. (November 2011)

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Sharing development experiences, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, contributes to the adoption and adaptation of the most relevant and effective development solutions. We encourage international organizations such as the UN, World Bank, OECD and RDBs that operate knowledge sharing platforms to strengthen and broaden sources of knowledge on growth and development. We agree that knowledge sharing initiatives should be mainstreamed in each pillar in this Multi-Year Action Plan.

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Action: Enhance the Effectiveness and Reach of Knowledge Sharing

We request the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) and UNDP to recommend how knowledge sharing activity, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, can be scaled up. These recommendations should include measures to broaden knowledge sources, improve brokering functions, strengthen the dissemination of best practices and expand funding options. *(June 2011)*

Fonte: THE G20 GROUP. **Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development.**

Seoul, November 12, 2010. Available at:

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>. Accessed on: 15 August 2013.