



CONCEPT NOTE



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1. Introduction

The G20 is the global forum best placed to engender the solutions the world needs for the many challenges on the horizon. Due to its substantial combined share of the world's population and GDP, the group has a unique and influential role to play in shaping the **global agenda for a more equitable and sustainable future**. Furthermore, given the multifaceted nature of most of the challenges we face, the diversity of the G20's membership is an asset rather than a hindrance, as the solutions needed will only emerge from enhanced dialogue, including many different voices.

The world is facing **multiple and cascading crises** that reinforce each other and whose solution requires stronger international cooperation. Among the most pressing challenges humanity currently faces are persistent hunger and poverty; armed conflicts with catastrophic humanitarian consequences; high volatility in food and energy prices; stubborn inflation causing widespread setbacks in living standards; interest rates staying higher for longer, triggering debt vulnerabilities; and a climate crisis that is no longer a distant specter, but rather a present reality, all amplified by old and new geopolitical tensions.

While these crises affect us all, they do not affect us equally. Developing countries and their populations are likely to bear the brunt of them. As President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva argues, if we had to summarize the current global challenges in a single word, it would be **inequality**. Inequality is both the root cause of several of the crises we face and a major factor contributing to their aggravation. For that reason, Brazil is determined to place the problem of inequality, in all its dimensions, at the center of the G20 agenda.

Immediately after the onset of the global financial crisis of 2007-08, the G20 played a crucial role in stabilizing economies and financial markets. Fifteen years later, we are confronted by even bigger challenges. We must tackle problems that range from geopolitical conflicts to hunger and malnutrition, from climate change to the risks of new pandemics, from sticky inflation to the rise of poverty levels. As in the past, the world looks up to the group for **lasting solutions to shared global challenges**.

To fulfil that expectation, the G20 must set ambitious goals and unlock the full potential of multilateral cooperation. Accordingly, under the motto "**Building a**



Just World and a Sustainable Planet”, the priorities proposed by Brazil for its G20 Presidency are:

- (1) social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty;**
- (2) energy transitions and the promotion of sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions; and**
- (3) reform of global governance institutions.**

The specific priorities for each of the workstreams in the Sherpa and Finance tracks derive from these three overarching goals. The workstreams’ priorities will be further detailed in specific issue notes to be circulated in due course.

During its chairship, **Brazil will work to build consensus** within the group, listening to all members while striving to bridge divides and never relinquishing a high level of ambition for a result-oriented G20.

The purpose of this Concept Note is to present the vision and objectives of Brazil’s incoming G20 Presidency by elaborating on each of the three selected priorities. In addition, the Concept Note aims to provide information about the structuring of the group, the engagement with civil society, the selection of guest countries and international organizations, and the calendar of meetings throughout the year.

2. Priorities

2.1 Social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that **eradicating poverty** in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. **Ending hunger**, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture are directly linked to that challenge. Furthermore, the Agenda 2030 aims at “**promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all**, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”.

Poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and malnutrition, and social inclusion are not mere aspirations; they are **prerequisites for a prosperous and harmonious world**. We cannot achieve true social inclusion nor fulfill the promise of “leaving no one behind” without addressing inequalities – the most serious of which is the inequality in access to food. Addressing gender and race inequalities and the uneven access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities are also essential imperatives. In a nutshell, poverty eradication and social inclusion are not just standalone goals; they are deeply entwined with every facet of how our societies and economies work.

Promoting social inclusion and combating hunger and poverty are **pressing challenges around the world**. Developing countries, in particular, face significant hurdles to eradicating hunger and extreme poverty while reducing inequalities in access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and basic living conditions. Moreover, in both developing and developed countries, it can be argued that socioeconomic inequalities have fueled political extremism in recent times, with harmful consequences, including for global governance.

In the field of nutrition, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), **735 million individuals currently face hunger and 2.4 billion face moderate or severe food insecurity**. Besides, progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda has not only stalled in some areas but has even suffered setbacks in many others.

In this context, the first and foremost priority of Brazil’s G20 Presidency will be to articulate a decisive international pact towards the eradication of hunger and

poverty. To that end, Brazil proposes the creation of a temporary **G20 Task Force to discuss and launch a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty**.

The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty

The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty would aim at taking concrete steps to **mainstream a set of established domestic public policy instruments**, including targeted cash transfers, school meal programs, support for family farming, single-registry systems for low-income persons and families, and social security mechanisms.

In Brazil's view, the Alliance should stand out for its **championing of effective anti-poverty policies, rather than becoming simply a forum for dialogue**. By joining in the initiative – which would be open to all UN members –, countries would commit to implementing public policies aimed at eliminating hunger and extreme poverty. To ensure efficiency and cohesion, UN organizations would be invited to play key supporting roles in the alliance, while avoiding duplication of efforts.

The Alliance would be structured around **three main pillars**. Firstly, in the **national commitments pillar**, members would pledge to adopt effective public policies to combat hunger and poverty. Secondly, the **financial pillar** would involve international financial institutions (IFIs) and other partners, which should provide resources to make possible the implementation of these policies in developing countries joining the Alliance. Finally, a **technical support pillar** would serve as a network of partner countries and institutions designed to ensure the dissemination of effective practices and knowledge among members, with particular focus on South-South cooperation.

The **Alliance's governance** would rely on a lean steering committee supported by a small but nimble secretariat, assembled in partnership with selected international organizations.

2.2 Sustainable development and energy transitions

The G20 has a unique role to play in shaping the global agenda for a more equitable and sustainable future as well as in mobilizing resources and expertise to address global sustainability challenges effectively. Sustainable economic development is not merely about maximizing growth but also ensuring that this growth is inclusive and does not come at the expense of **future generations**. Sustainable economic policies, therefore, should prioritize job creation, innovation, and investment in sectors that promote long-term prosperity while reducing inequalities and preserving the environment.

In this context, **it is essential to reaffirm the three pillars of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental –**, as originally defined at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (“Rio-92”) and reiterated at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+20”). Beyond addressing environmental preservation, sustainable use of natural resources, and climate change goals, the sustainability criteria must also aim at fostering high-quality socioeconomic development opportunities, particularly for the poor and most vulnerable.

It is also important to notice the **cross-cutting nature of the sustainable development and social inclusion agendas**. The three dimensions of sustainable development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. As such, progress in one area should not come at the expense of the others. Instead, they should be addressed together to create a holistic approach to development, ensuring that economic growth is equitable, social well-being is safeguarded, and environmental resources are sustainably used, making them available for future generations as well.

Regarding the **economic dimension of sustainable development**, the G20 could start a debate about the cost of social exclusion of vulnerable populations, especially minorities, to a country's development. Besides, it could also explore the mutually beneficial relationship between international trade and sustainable development.

Equally crucial is the dimension of **social sustainability**. Economic growth alone is insufficient unless it improves the quality of life of all citizens. Social inclusion, access to education, healthcare, and decent work are essential components for a sustainable and equitable society. Addressing these issues not only enhances the well-being of individuals but also fosters social stability and cohesion.

Environmental sustainability is another urgent imperative. Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution pose formidable challenges to the world. G20 countries, through their policies and actions, must demonstrate leadership in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting clean energy sources, and in the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. These efforts are not only necessary for the environment but also for the long-term resilience of economies and societies.

Brazil's G20 Presidency will work to enable the mobilization of resources to finance sustainable development, and to promote a new globalization based on socio-environmental criteria, in which the realignment of global production chains is compatible with the reduction of inequalities. Mobilizing massive resources requires enhanced risk monitoring and the coordination of economic and financial policies at the global level to ensure economic convergence, but also reviewing international taxation towards more equitable and progressive systems. Solidarity and the recognition of historic commitments are of the essence to secure concessional flows to developing countries, as well as to tackle growing debt burdens. The crafting of appropriate regulatory frameworks and risk-sharing mechanisms should strike the right balance between public and private capital, underpinned by international financial institutions for the 21st century.

The Global Mobilization against Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has confirmed that the world faces a **climate emergency**. Humanity has only until the end of this decade to prevent the global temperature from rising beyond 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, an outcome that bears unacceptable risks to future generations, our ecosystems and infrastructure. Without deep and extensive transformations in the way economies are structured and financial resources are mobilized and managed, humanity will fail to adequately respond to the dangerous threats of climate change.

By bringing together the world's largest economies, which account for 3/4 of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the G20 can be a catalyst for **partnerships, high level coordination and new policy consensuses**. This can boost governmental action and transform capital markets and financial flows, thus contributing to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement.

To this end, Brazil's G20 Presidency is proposing the establishment of a **Task Force for Global Mobilization Against Climate Change**, bringing together the

Sherpa and the Finance tracks. The Task Force would aim at strengthening the G20's coordinated response to climate change to 2030 and beyond, particularly by exploring (i) the role of national sustainability transformation plans and economy-wide platforms and (ii) a renewed agenda for the engagement of the financial sector in climate action.

The IPCC suggests that the adoption of economy-wide packages reflecting national circumstances can meet short-term economic goals while reducing emissions and shifting development pathways towards sustainability. When designed strategically and with clear and feasible targets, **those approaches can boost the mobilization of finance towards sustainable development, climate resilience, income generation, technological progress, and industrial growth.**

There cannot be meaningful transformation of climate action without sufficient, timely and accessible financial resources. Delivering the unprecedented level of investment required to match the needs already identified by countries, especially in developing ones, calls for the **transformation of the financial system and of its structures and processes**, engaging governments, central banks, financial regulators, commercial and development banks, international financial institutions, institutional investors and other financial actors.

In addition to developing technical discussions under those two priority areas, the Task Force would also **take stock of and build on the climate-relevant outcomes of the working groups under the Sherpa and Finance tracks.** The Task Force's ultimate objective would be to establish a high-level agenda for urgent structural transformations that would contribute to achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and to restoring confidence in the international community's ability to respond to the climate emergency.

Energy transitions

The looming climate emergency has placed **energy transitions** at the center of the international agenda. In fact, energy security has been a constant source of concern around the world for a long time. When the availability of energy is disrupted by extreme weather events or other shocks, the domino effect throughout the economy is nearly immediate. Climate change has only added a sense of urgency to this issue.

To avoid the direst consequences to life on the planet, we must transform the way we generate and use energy, as the energy sector is by far the major global contributor to climate change. Today, the **urgency of a global transition to less**

carbon-intensive economic models is beyond question. During its G20 Presidency, Brazil will build on the effort of previous presidencies and steer a collective sense of direction towards a transition that is feasible, sustainable and inclusive.

There are numerous technological avenues to cleaner energy, and there is no one-size-fits-all. One of Brazil's priorities in this field will be to discuss **Innovative Perspectives on Sustainable Fuels**. Countries will be invited to identify bottlenecks in their transition and to find solutions and recommendations to speed up its adequate implementation. This involves recognizing the specific realities of different parts of the world, and determining where each new technology may work best.

No matter how hard we try to identify the most adequate and less expensive options for decarbonizing energy production and consumption across the globe, energy transition will always come at a cost – which will be all the more challenging for developing countries. This is why another area of interest of the incoming Brazilian G20 Presidency will be **Low-Cost Financing for Energy Transitions**. Financing tools, as currently structured, have not prioritized those who need resources the most – and these constitute the vast majority of mankind. It is important to map out existing and new sources of financing, as well the means to expand the access of poorer nations to financial and human resources to make their energy transitions viable.

A just energy transition has to go beyond the necessary retraining of the workforce made redundant by the phasing down and phasing out of some industries. It is also about a large majority of countries having to adapt their path of development to new, more challenging circumstances, where emissions are no longer an option. Brazil's G20 Presidency will emphasize the **Social Dimension of Energy Transitions**, considering the pros and cons of transition options and how they unevenly impact local communities, women and different ethnic groups.

One of the main challenges is how to channel resources in the required amount and at the right pace in response to the extent of the climate emergency. Thus, there will be a focus on optimizing the operation of international climate and environment funds, whose resources are often too difficult to access. In addition, work will be carried out to assess and mitigate unintended negative social and economic impacts of green and low-carbon transitions on different economies and on vulnerable populations, implementing sustainability reporting standards, and financing nature-based solutions.



The Initiative on Bioeconomy

The Brazilian Presidency believes that the G20 is well placed to start a discussion on **bioeconomy**, a novel field where natural resources are coupled with emerging technologies to create sustainable, high value-added products and services. Given its potential to foster the three dimensions of sustainable development, aspects of bioeconomy have been increasingly discussed in a wide range of fora. However, there is no dedicated space in the international agenda for discussing the subject as a whole. Its cross-cutting nature can only be fully explored in a forum whose scope is wide enough to encompass all its sub-sectors.

Seeking to close this gap, Brazil plans to launch a **G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy** with the objective of deepening the international debate on the subject and of identifying potential avenues for cooperation in the area. The Initiative would be structured into three axes: (i) research, development, and innovation for bioeconomy; (ii) sustainable use of biodiversity for bioeconomy; and (iii) bioeconomy as an enabler for sustainable development. As a final result, the Initiative would be expected to produce a set of “High Level Principles on Bioeconomy”.



2.3 Reform of global governance institutions

The third priority of Brazil's G20 Presidency is to **reinvigorate multilateralism and promote the reform of global governance institutions**. Many of the existing international organizations were designed in the 1940s and reflect a global reality that no longer exists. As the international system evolves towards a multipolar configuration, it is essential that these institutions update their governance structures and practices to better represent the diversity of their membership and improve their capacity to address the complex web of political, social, and economic challenges.

As the world faces multiple crises ranging from armed conflicts to famine, from the fall in living standards to increased economic vulnerabilities, from climate change to the risks of new pandemics, there is a growing perception that **key international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Bretton Woods Institutions, are in urgent need of reform**. The current context of polarization and distrust, exacerbated by the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, weakens the very institutions that were designed to uphold international peace and security and to promote global prosperity. The lack of representativeness further undermines their effectiveness and the legitimacy of their decisions.

The Brazilian G20 Presidency adopts as a premise that **only with a reinvigorated multilateral system can peace, stability and inclusive sustainable development be attained**. In these difficult times, we must reinforce our commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law, and diplomacy. We should not accept a divided, fragmented world. Instead, we should foster dialogue, build bridges and avoid deepening antagonisms. It is crucial to recognize the value of diplomacy as the primary instrument for ensuring peace and development.

As President Lula mentioned at the G7 Summit in May 2023, **it makes no sense to call on developing countries to contribute to resolving the crises that the world faces today without addressing their legitimate concerns and without their adequate representation in the instances global governance**.

In the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, the G20 agreed that "the United Nations must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding purposes and principles of its Charter and adapted to carrying out its mandate". Global challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through reinvigorated



multilateralism, reforms and international cooperation. In that spirit, the Brazilian G20 Presidency believes that **the group should work towards a United Nations that is more effective in its purposes, while tackling main inequalities in its decision-making processes.**

The international community has already proven its ability to adapt and evolve the structures of global governance in various areas. The **G20**, for instance, consolidated in the immediate aftermath of a global financial crisis, has proven to be a valuable framework for addressing new challenges in many areas. It has since become one of the most representative bodies of the international community.

In the field of international trade, the G20 should express political support for the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the **strengthening of the Multilateral Trading System**. The WTO constitutes the only multilateral body capable of managing divergences and coordinating positions in global trade. Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System means moving forward with the WTO reform process, reinforcing the centrality of the development dimension, and particularly focusing on the reform of the dispute settlement pillar.

In the international financial area, there is a widespread perception that the **Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)** are not fit-for-purpose to address the great social and environmental challenges of our time. The Brazilian Presidency will build on the progress achieved under the Indonesian and Indian G20 Presidencies in strengthening and evolving these institutions, and advance towards bigger, better, and more effective MDBs. Beyond increased capital, MDBs need to be more responsive to the needs of developing countries, streamline access to their existing resources and operate as a cohesive system where appropriate, leveraging their knowledge and catalytic roles. In addition, effective mechanisms to leverage these resources and prevent looming debt crises will be discussed in the Finance Track.

In Brazil's view, the G20 should explore concrete ways to strengthen MDBs from different standpoints, while also making them more representative. The Brazilian G20 Presidency would be particularly interested in discussing ways to increase the representation of developing countries at the top of the Bretton Woods Institutions, including in senior staff positions and leadership roles.

Brazil's G20 Presidency will also seek to amplify current debates on a more **equitable and progressive international system of taxation**, taking into account diverse contributions above and beyond base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) negotiations at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.



Overall, the vision of the Brazilian G20 Presidency is one of **strengthening economic and political multilateralism** through the democratization of existing institutions and key debates, creating space for the enhanced participation of developing countries, giving due attention to their priorities, and thus contributing to 21st century multilateralism.



3. Structure

To be more effective, the G20 structure must be as lean and nimble as possible. For that reason, **Brazil does not propose to create any new permanent instances** at the outset of its G20 Presidency. Instead, Brazil will build on the legacy of previous presidencies and revitalize existing workstreams.

In the Sherpa Track, the only changes will be the following:

- (a) As a result of the decision enacted in the 2023 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, a Working Group on the Empowerment of Women will be established;
- (b) The Research and Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG) will be rebranded as Research and Innovation Working Group.

As a result of these changes, the Sherpa Track under Brazil's G20 Presidency will comprise fifteen active working groups. In the Finance Track, the current structure with eight workstreams, including working groups, task forces, and initiatives, will be retained.

As a further effort to bring together the Sherpa and the Finance tracks, **two temporary joint task forces and one initiative will be implemented** during Brazil's G20 Presidency:

- (a) Task Force for the Launching of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty;
- (b) Task Force for the Global Mobilization against Climate Change; and
- (c) Initiative on Bioeconomy.

The two task forces and the initiative will be established with the objective of delivering tangible results by the end of Brazil's G20 Presidency. Consequently, they are meant to conclude by the end of November 2024. In terms of calendar and logistics, Brazil's G20 Presidency will seek to host the in-person meetings of these temporary instances back-to-back with preexisting working groups.



4. Guest countries and international organizations

Building on established G20 practice, guest countries and international organizations are being invited to attend meetings and events under the Brazilian Presidency of the group.

In this regard, Brazil has invited the following **countries** to attend the full calendar of G20 meetings and events during its chairship:

- Angola;
- Egypt;
- Nigeria;
- Norway;
- Portugal;
- Singapore;
- Spain;
- United Arab Emirates.

Other countries may also be invited to participate in specific working groups and to attend the Rio de Janeiro G20 Leaders' Summit on the 18th and 19th of November 2024.

Brazil is also looking forward to the contribution of the following **international organizations** during its G20 Presidency:

- United Nations (UN);
- World Trade Organization (WTO);
- World Health Organization (WHO);
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- International Labor Organization (ILO);
- International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- World Bank (WB);
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
- Interamerican Development Bank (IDB);
- New Development Bank (NDB);
- Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF).



Other international organizations not listed above but which can give meaningful contributions to the activities of specific working groups and task forces, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), will be invited to attend their meetings.



5. Civil society and other non-government institutions

A **comprehensive dialogue with civil society and other non-government institutions** will be conducted by engagement groups such as the Business20 (B20), Civil20 (C20), Labor20 (L20), Parliament20 (P20), Science20 (S20), Start-up20 (SU20), Supreme Audit Institutions20 (SAI20), Think-tank20 (T20), Urban20 (U20), Women20 (W20) and Youth20 (Y20).

The Brazilian Supreme Court is convening a meeting of high-level judicial authorities of the G20 to be held in May 2024, which could be named the **Judiciary20 (J20)**.

Representatives of **G20 engagement groups** will define joint positions on the group's agenda topics within their independent dialogue processes. Responsibility for the opinion-forming processes will lie entirely in the hands of these groups.

The work undertaken by engagement groups will lead to **recommendations** which will reach the Leaders' Summit preparations via the Sherpa process. In Brazil's G20 Presidency, a session of one of the Sherpa Meetings will be dedicated exclusively to receiving these recommendations in time for the ministerial meetings of the Sherpa Track working groups, most likely in July 2024.

The Brazilian Government will also be open to receive contributions from civil society entities not yet involved in the works of the G20 engagement groups. A **G20 Social Forum** – to take place in Rio de Janeiro in the days preceding the Leaders' Summit – will bring together representatives of the existing engagement groups and other segments of civil society that may offer meaningful contributions to the G20.

6. Calendar of meetings

The list of meetings and respective dates and venues presented below is **tentative**, as of 1st December 2023. Each Working Group chair/focal point will reconfirm their respective meetings and engagements in due course.

Track	Meeting	Date	Venue
ST	1st Sherpas Meeting	11-12 December	Brasília
ST/FT	1st Sherpas-Finance & Central Bank Deputies Joint Session	13 December	Brasília
FT	1st Finance & Central Bank Deputies Meeting	14-15 December	Brasília
ST	Anticorruption WG Briefing	13 December	Atlanta, USA
ST	1st Women Empowerment WG Meeting	10-11 January	VTC
FT	1st Framework WG Meeting	18-19 January	VTC
ST	1st Development WG Meeting	24-25 January	VTC
FT	1st International Financial Architecture WG Meeting	25-26 January	VTC
ST	1st Trade and Investment WG Meeting	29-30 January	VTC
ST	1st Climate and Environment Sustainability WG Meeting	29-30 January	VTC
FT	1st Joint Finance and Health TF Meeting	1st February	VTC
ST	1st Digital Economy WG Meeting	31 January–1 February	VTC
ST/FT	1st Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty TF Meeting	21-23 February	VTC
FT	1st Infrastructure WG Meeting	1-2 February	VTC
FT	1st Sustainable Finance WG Meeting	5-6 February	VTC
ST	1st Education WG Meeting	5-6 February	VTC
ST	1st Research and Innovation WG Meeting	7-8 February	VTC
ST	1st Agriculture WG Meeting	19 February	VTC
ST	1st Energy Transitions WG Meeting	19-20 February	VTC
ST	1st Employment WG Meeting	20 February	VTC
ST	1st Foreign Ministers Meeting	21-22 February	Rio de Janeiro
ST	1st Health WG Meeting	22 February	VTC
FT	2nd Finance & Central Bank Deputies Meeting	26-27 February	São Paulo
ST	1st Disaster Risk Reduction WG Meeting	27-28 February	VTC
ST	1st Tourism WG Meeting	28-29 February	VTC
FT	1st Finance & Central Bank Ministerial Meeting	28-29 February	São Paulo
ST	2nd Women Empowerment WG Meeting	4-5 March (TBC)	Brasília

ST/FT	1st Global Mobilization against Climate Change TF Meeting	4-5 March	VTC
ST	2nd Research and Innovation WG Meeting	11-12 March	Brasília
FT	2nd Framework WG Meeting	11-12 March	Brasília
ST	1st Culture WG Meeting	13-14 March	VTC
ST	1st Bioeconomy Initiative Meeting	13-14 March	VTC
FT	1st Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Meeting	13-15 March	Brasília
ST	2nd Development WG Meeting	18-19 March	Brasília
ST/FT	2nd Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty TF	20-22 March	Brasília
ST	1st Anticorruption WG Meeting	24-26 March	Brasília
ST	2nd Employment WG Meeting	27-29 March	Brasília
FT	2nd International Financial Architecture WG Meeting	TBD	TBD
FT	2nd Infrastructure WG Meeting	TBD	TBD
FT	2nd Sustainable Finance WG Meeting	2-3 April	Brasília
ST/FT	2nd Global Mobilization against Climate Change TF Meeting	4-5 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Health WG Meeting	8-10 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Climate and Environment Sustainability WG Meeting	11-12 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Energy Transitions WG Meeting	15-16 April	Brasília
FT	3rd Finance & Central Bank Deputies Meeting	16-17 April	Washington, D.C., USA
FT	2nd Finance & Central Bank Ministerial Meeting	18 April	Washington, D.C., USA
ST	2nd Digital Economy WG Meeting	18-20 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Culture WG Meeting	22-23 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Trade and Investment WG Meeting	24-25 April	Brasília
ST	2nd Agriculture WG Meeting	29-30 April (TBC)	Brasília
ST	2nd Sherpas Meeting	April (date TBC)	VTC
ST	2nd Bioeconomy Initiative Meeting	6-7 May	Brasília
ST	2nd Tourism WG Meeting	2-3 May	Brasília
FT	2nd Joint Finance and Health TF Meeting	15 May	VTC
ST	Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) Meeting	15-17 May	Brasília
ST	2nd Education WG Meeting	20-21 May	Brasília
ST	3rd Research and Innovation WG Meeting	22-24 May	TBD
ST/FT	3rd Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty TF	22-24 May	Teresina
ST	3rd Energy Transitions WG Meeting	26-29 May	Belo Horizonte
ST	3rd Development WG Meeting	27-29 May	Salvador
ST	2nd Disaster Risk Reduction WG Meeting	28-29 May	VTC

ST	3rd Employment WG Meeting	29-31 May	Geneva, Switzerland
FT	1st International Taxation Activity	TBD	Brasília
ST	3rd Health WG Meeting	3-5 June	Salvador
ST	3rd Women Empowerment WG Meeting	5-7 June	Brasília
FT	3rd International Financial Architecture WG Meeting	10-12 June	Fortaleza
ST	3rd Digital Economy WG Meeting	10-14 June	São Luís
ST	3rd Culture WG Meeting	12-14 June	Porto Alegre
ST	3rd Climate and Environment Sustainability WG Meeting	19-21 June	Manaus
ST	3rd Trade and Investment WG Meeting	June (date TBC)	TBD
ST	2nd Anticorruption WG Meeting	25-27 June	Paris, France
FT	3rd Framework WG Meeting	24-25 June	Brussels, Belgium
ST	3rd Bioeconomy Initiative Meeting	24-26 June	Manaus
ST	3rd Tourism WG Meeting	30 June - 1 July	Rio de Janeiro
ST	3rd Education WG Meeting	July (date TBC)	Rio de Janeiro
FT	2nd Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion	1-3 July	Fortaleza
FT	3rd Infrastructure WG Meeting	4-5 July	Fortaleza
FT	3rd Sustainable Finance WG Meeting	9-10 July	Belém
ST/FT	3rd Global Mobilization against Climate Change TF Meeting	11-12 July	Brasília
ST	4th Development WG Meeting	21-22 July	Rio de Janeiro
FT	4th Finance & Central Bank Deputies Meeting	22-23 July	Rio de Janeiro
ST	4th Employment WG Meeting	23-24 July	Fortaleza
ST	Development WG Ministerial Meeting	23 July	Rio de Janeiro
ST/FT	Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty TF Ministerial Meeting	24 July	Rio de Janeiro
FT	3rd Finance & Central Bank Ministerial Meeting	25-26 July	Rio de Janeiro
ST	Employment WG Ministerial Meeting	25-26 July	Fortaleza
ST	3rd Disaster Risk Reduction WG Meeting	29-30 July	Rio de Janeiro
ST	3rd Sherpas Meeting	July (date TBC)	Rio de Janeiro
FT	4th Framework WG Meeting	12-13 September	São Paulo
FT	4th International Financial Architecture WG Meeting	5-6 September	São Paulo
ST	4th Bioeconomy Initiative Meeting	9-10 September	Rio de Janeiro
ST	4th Digital Economy WG Meeting	9-13 September	Maceió
FT	3rd Joint Finance and Health TF Meeting	10 September	VTC
ST/FT	4th Global Mobilization against Climate Change TF Meeting	11-12 September	Rio de Janeiro
FT	4th Sustainable Finance WG Meeting	9-10 September	Rio de Janeiro
ST	Digital Economy WG Ministerial Meeting	14 September	Maceió
ST	4th Research and Innovation WG Meeting	16-17 September	TBD

ST	3rd Agriculture WG Meeting	10-11 September (TBC)	TBD
ST	Agriculture WG Ministerial Meeting	12-13 September (TBC)	TBD
ST	Research and Innovation WG Ministerial Meeting	19 September	TBD
FT	4th Infrastructure WG Meeting	19-20 September	Rio de Janeiro
ST	4th Tourism WG Meeting	19-20 September	Belém
ST	Tourism WG Ministerial Meeting	21 September	Belém
FT	3rd Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Meeting	23-25 September	Foz do Iguaçu
ST	4th Energy Transitions WG Meeting	24-25 September	Foz do Iguaçu
ST	Energy Transitions WG Ministerial Meeting	27 September	Foz do Iguaçu
ST	2nd Foreign Ministers Meeting	September (date TBC)	New York, USA
ST	4th Climate and Environment Sustainability WG Meeting	1-2 October	Rio de Janeiro
ST	Climate and Environment Sustainability WG Ministerial Meeting	3 October	Rio de Janeiro
ST	Disaster Risk Reduction WG Ministerial Meeting	4 October	Brasília
ST	4th Women Empowerment WG Meeting	7-8 October	Brasília
ST	Women Empowerment WG Ministerial Meeting	10 October	Brasília
ST	4th Culture WG Meeting	15-16 October	Salvador
ST	Culture WG Ministerial Meeting	18 October	Salvador
ST	Trade and Investment WG Meeting	21-22 October (TBC)	Brasília
ST	3rd Anticorruption WG Meeting	22-23 October	Salvador
FT	5th Finance & Central Bank Deputies Meeting	22-23 October	Washington, D.C., USA
ST	Trade and Investment WG Ministerial Meeting	24 October (TBC)	Brasília
ST	Anticorruption WG Ministerial Meeting	24 October	Salvador
FT	4th Finance & Central Bank Ministerial Meeting	24 October	Washington, D.C., USA
ST	4th Education WG Meeting	29 October	Fortaleza
ST	4th Health WG Meeting	29-30 October	Rio de Janeiro
ST	Education WG Ministerial Meeting	30-31 October	Fortaleza
ST	Health WG Ministerial Meeting	31 October	Rio de Janeiro
FT	Joint Finance and Health Ministerial Meeting	31 October	Rio de Janeiro
ST	4th Sherpas Meeting	12-14 November	Rio de Janeiro
ST/FT	G20 Leaders' Summit	18-19 November	Rio de Janeiro

Notes:

(i) ST: Sherpa Track;

- (ii) FT: Finance Track;
- (iii) VTC: videoconference;
- (iv) TBC: to be confirmed;
- (v) TBD: to be defined;
- (vi) Confirmations of dates and venues, formal invitations and administrative circulars will be circulated by the concerned Working Group chair/focal point in due course.