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Australia's G20 Presidency Strategic Plan

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Green Institute

A report for the Heinrich Boell Foundation – North America
January 2013

Summary

In December 2013, Australia will become President of the G20 (Group of 20) for a year. The G20 (19 countries plus the European Union) has declared itself to be the world's premier forum for economic cooperation. Australia will host the G20 Leaders' Summit in Brisbane in November 2014 and in the preceding months there will be meetings in Canberra, Cairns and Sydney of finance ministers and central bank governors and their deputies.

This strategic plan proposes a series of actions with four over-arching aims:

- improve civil society and community engagement with the G20;
- improve the transparency and accountability of G20 processes;
- influence the agenda and outcomes for Australia's G20 presidency;
- promote discussion about the G20 and democratising global governance.

The plan should be read together with 'An introduction to the G20. Australia's G20 presidency in context'. It is written for a domestic Australian audience and for international readers, primarily the Heinrich Boell Foundation.

The work was made possible by funding from the Heinrich Boell Foundation (North America).

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January 2013

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January 2013

Introduction

Australia is currently a member of the G20 Troika, together with Mexico and Russia. It will take over the Presidency on 1 December 2013, shortly after the Australian federal election on 14 September, and will host the Leaders' Summit on 15-16 November 2014 in Brisbane. Turkey succeeds Australia as president in 2015.

This plan was commissioned by the Heinrich Boell Foundation (North America) to provide a strategic guide for engagement with Australia's G20 presidency. Although the plan is written from the perspective of groups and individuals (including political parties) critical to varying degrees of the G20's policies, they generally accept the fact that the G20 exists, is more inclusive than the G7/8, and that there may be opportunities to influence its agenda and outcomes. Australia's presidency also provides an opportunity to highlight the need for urgent action on global issues such as inequality and climate change.

The approach and assumptions in developing the strategy are:

- The Russian G20 presidency is likely to have limited genuine influence from civil society, especially from groups in Russia itself; in contrast, Australia's presidency will be expected to offer open, consultative and effective civil society and public engagement.
- The Australian government may give some funding to support an Australian Civil 20 process (but is yet to do so); it is highly unlikely to fund community education or debate.
- The handful of organizations already involved with the G20, mostly in the development sector, will continue their role; other groups are unlikely to take more than a peripheral interest unless specific resources are available.
- Australia's federal election, to be held on 14 September 2013, will claim the resources and attention of political parties and most civil society groups during 2013. Depending on the outcome of the election, there may be opportunities in 2014 for a more active civil society role.
- Given the time constraints and lack of resources, it is preferable to work within the existing G20 agenda. This is also consistent with commentary urging the G20 to take a 'back to basics' approach after some years of 'mission creep'.
- To the extent possible, attention and resources should be focused on a small number of priority issues. There should be flexibility to adjust the emphasis as the G20 Summit approaches and its focus becomes clear.

On this basis, four over-arching aims are proposed:

- improve civil society and community engagement with the G20;
- improve the transparency and accountability of G20 processes;
- influence the agenda and outcomes for Australia's G20 presidency;
- promote discussion about the G20 and democratising global governance.

The remainder of this paper outlines initiatives under these headings. They are summarised in the overview table following.

Overview

Theme	Comment	Action: Existing resources	Action: Resources needed
1. Civil society and community engagement			
1.1 Seek funding to host an independent G20 roundtable in March –April 2013	Opportunity for consultation amongst NGOs, individuals and the Greens, primarily in Australia	Low key coordination within existing resources	Funding for organization and logistics (venue, travel etc) $10,000-$20,000
1.2 Request the Australian government to support and fund ACFID's proposal to host an official Civil 20 meeting and associated consultations	ACFID has applied for funding but the government has not yet responded	Lobby the Australian government	
1.3 Encourage Australian civil society to consult and develop links with sister organizations in selected countries and regions in the lead up to the Brisbane 2014 Summit.	Priorities: Pacific island countries, Indonesia, Nepal and Turkey.	Lobby the Australian government to support the Civil 20 process	Funding for consultation and travel if Australian government support is not forthcoming
1.4 Ensure that the government upholds Australia's reputation as a safe place for civil society and protects the right of people to peaceful protest.	The Australian government (rather than the Queensland government) should take responsibility	Lobby the Australian government	
2. G20 processes			
2.1 Request the Australian government to invite the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to the Brisbane 2014 Summit.	The High Representative is Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya of Nepal. 30% of LDCs are in the Asia Pacific region.	Lobby the Australian government	
2.2 Request the Australian government to publish as much information as practical about G20 participants, processes and activities using the official G20 website as a portal; and to maintain the official site as the permanent repository of all G20 information.		Lobby the Australian government	

2.3 Request the Australian government to implement a gender equality strategy for G20 processes during its presidency.		Lobby the Australian government	
3. G20 agenda and outcomes			
3.1 Support proposals to make a priority of reducing and systematically measuring inequality during Australia's G20 presidency.	International and Australian NGOs are working on this issue	Lobby the Australian government	
3.2 Support proposals to make food security and food price volatility policy priorities for Australia's G20 presidency.	International and Australian NGOs are working on this issue	Lobby the Australian government	
3.3 Campaign for climate change to be a policy priority for Australia's G20 presidency, in particular tangible and measurable progress on phasing-out fossil fuel subsidies.	Australian ENGOs are working on phasing out fossil fuel subsidies; their work could be extended to the G20 context and linked internationally.	Lobby the Australian government	Funding and/or a group to take responsibility for global coordination amongst groups work on fossil fuel subsidies, including the Greens
3.4 Campaign for G20 infrastructure policies and projects to be subject to good governance standards, including consultation, transparency and environmental and social sustainability.	The G20 is supporting specific infrastructure projects, some of which are highly controversial		Funding to research international agreements and benchmarks to which G20 members and multilateral financial institutions are committed
3.5 Keep a watching brief on G20 progress in reforming the finance sector and financial institutions; look for opportunities to promote the Robin Hood tax.	The Robin Hood tax has growing support, including from some governments (not Australia)		Funding to support a campaign supporting the Robin Hood tax in the G20 context
4. Global governance debate			
4.1 Seek funding to facilitate structured discussion on global governance and the role of the G20 in Australia, and potentially globally.	There is little public debate or awareness in Australia. The ANU has recently appointed two academics interested in the G20 and global governance	Discuss whether ANU might provide an academic hub.	Funding to augment academic work and to provide information and commentary as a basis for public discussion.

Strategic plan

1. Civil society and community engagement

Australia is generally a safe place for civil society. A distinctively Australian feature for the G20 presidency would be to create a model for genuinely engaging with civil society, parliaments and the community at large.

1.1 Support Australian civil society to take a strategic approach to the G20 presidency

Action: Seek funding to host an independent G20 roundtable in Australia in March-April 2013.

A handful of Australian NGOs, mainly in the development sector, are already closely involved with the G20. Key amongst these are: ACFID (Australian Council for International Development), Oxfam Australia, and World Vision. Some other groups and individuals are more peripherally engaged, including social justice, environment and other NGOs, a few academics and the Greens.

The proposed round table would bring together Australian non-government individuals and groups broadly supportive of the agenda outlined in section 3 of this plan to:

- meet each other
- consult selected experts (e.g. Australia's Sherpa, Gordon de Brouwer, Heinrich Boell Foundation's Nancy Alexander, ACFID/Oxfam)
- exchange information
- discuss plans and strategies for Australia's Troika membership and G20 presidency
- arrange for ongoing communication and networking as needed

The agenda for Australia's presidency will be firmed up in the early months of 2013 so the suggested date is March 2013. This roundtable should be separate from the official C20 process so it can include a wider range of participants and be independent of government. If there is interest, a follow up roundtable after the election or early in 2014 would be useful.

Logistics. Funding would be needed for organization and logistics ($10,000--$20,000 depending whether travel costs, including from overseas, are included). The Green Institute is a possible host but there are other options.

1.2 Support and institutionalise Civil 20 (C20)

Action: Request the Australian government to support and fund ACFID's proposal to host an official Civil 20 meeting and associated consultations.

Unlike the B20 (for business) and L20 (for trade unions) each country hosting the G20 has taken a different approach to engaging with civil society. Like the Mexican presidency before it, the Russian presidency is using a 'Civil Troika' that enables G20 engagement with civil society representatives from each of the Troika countries. Australia's representative at present is Tim Costello (World Vision) but this will be broadened, probably to include representatives of ACFID and Oxfam Australia.

ACFID has proposed a formal partnership with the Australian government to host an official C20 program.[1] It also proposes that a Civil 20 should be institutionalised for future G20 meetings. The government has not as yet responded to this proposal and no funding has been allocated. As a guide, ACFID notes that the government gave $1.5 million in 2010 to support a UN conference in Melbourne which ACFID helped organise (the Australian government gave the Lowy Institute $4 million in 2012 for Think 20).

The C20 is an international process, focused on facilitating input to the official G20 agenda. Activities could include:

- participating in C20 and G20 meetings during the Russian, Australian and Turkish presidencies;
- consulting with civil society globally to formulate recommendations to feed into the official G20 program
- consulting with civil society groups of special interest to Australia such as those in the Pacific Islands
- convening C20 events on the sidelines of G20 meetings
- facilitating access and media accreditation for civil society representatives attending the G20 Summit

Subject to funding, C20 functions could be broadened to include:

- acting as a clearing house for news and information about the C20/G20 from a civil society perspective, including producing regular updates via conventional and social media
- raising awareness of the G20, especially in Australia
- organising broad-based civil society consultations and events in Australia
- hosting civil society events at or on the sidelines of official G20 events

Depending whether a C20 is supported by the government, and on what terms, there may also be a role for an independent G20 clearing house and communications centre, with a physical presence in Brisbane in the lead up to the Leaders Summit. Greenpeace hosted a media and communications centre for the APEC meeting in Sydney in 2007 which worked well.

1.3 Nurture civil society links with developing countries

Action: Encourage Australian civil society to consult and develop links with sister organizations in selected countries and regions in the lead up to the Brisbane 2014 Summit. Priorities should be: Pacific island countries, Indonesia, Nepal and Turkey.

ACFID has proposed that it would arrange consultations with Pacific NGOs on the G20 agenda and priorities, if its C20 proposal is accepted.[2] This process should be extended to include:

- Indonesia: a close neighbour of Australia and an emerging economic power
- Nepal: lead country for the group of 49 Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Countries, and Small Island States
- Turkey: the G20 president after Australia

[1] http://goo.gl/k3N6T
[2] Ibid

Resources permitting, discussions with civil society organizations in other Asian G20 member countries would also be useful (China, India, Japan, South Korea). Independent funding should be sought for a consultation process if it is not supported by the government.

1.4 Protect the right to peaceful protest

Action. Ensure that the government upholds Australia's reputation as a safe place for civil society and protects the right of people to peaceful protest.

There is no doubt that the Brisbane 2014 Summit and preceding meetings such as in Cairns and Sydney will attract protests on a wide variety of issues. Police are already briefing the media on preparations.[3] It is incumbent on the Commonwealth government (rather than the Queensland government) to set the tone, with appropriate security but protecting the right to peaceful protest.

2. G20 processes

The G20 lacks accountability either to the parliaments or public of its member countries or to the people of countries affected by its decisions. It also lacks transparency and processes for public engagement. Australia could start to redress this during its presidency.

2.1 Invited guests

Action. Request the Australian government to invite the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States, Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya of Nepal, to the Brisbane 2014 Summit.

By custom, each G20 president invites five guests to the Leaders' Summit. These include Spain which is a 'permanent observer' and, since the Seoul Summit, two guests from Africa. In the past, invited guests have included the AU (African Union), NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) as well as individual countries. At times Singapore has also been invited to represent the Global Government Group (3G) of the UN. ASEAN is likely to be an Australian invitee.

Since 2010 Seoul Summit, the G20 agenda has included a major development theme built on principles including engaging developing countries in a global development partnership.[4] Developing country groups have not previously been invited to G20 Summits. The UN formed the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) in 2001.[5] The group has 49 member countries, 34 in Africa, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, and 1 in the Americas (Haiti). Their total population is about 835 million, half of whom live in extreme poverty on less than $1.25 US per person per day.

Australia's presidency could establish a precedent by inviting the representative of the Least Developed Countries to attend the Brisbane Leaders' Summit. This is particularly appropriate since 30% of the countries in the group are in the Asia Pacific region, and the High Representative of the group is

[3] http://goo.gl/dc04h
[4] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 2.3
[5] http://www.unohrlls.org/en/home/

Ambassador Gyan Chandra Acharya of Nepal (appointed in September 2012).[6] If this is taken up, Australia's G20 agenda should emphasize issues relevant to this group of countries.

2.2 Transparency

Action. Request the Australian government to publish as much information as practical about G20 participants, processes and activities using the official G20 website as a portal; and to maintain the official site as the permanent repository of all G20 information.

Most G20 member countries have enacted some form of freedom of information legislation.[7] The G20 itself should adopt a level of transparency consistent with the best standards of its members. As a bare minimum, the basic information needed to understand and follow G20 activities should be published on the official website. This includes the composition of working groups, technical groups and others charged with tasks on behalf of the G20, and related information such as meeting dates, agendas, discussion papers, reports and outcomes.

In addition, copies of all draft reports commissioned by the G20 should be posted on the G20 website for 'public comment' for 60 days prior to finalisation.

The official G20 website www.g20.org is designed afresh for each new presidency and there is no permanent archive of G20 documents other than those maintained by independent organizations.[8] Australia could offer to host a permanent official G20 website.

2.3 Gender

Action. Request the Australian government to implement a gender equality strategy for G20 processes during its presidency.

At the Los Cabos 2012 Summit, G20 leaders expressed their 'firm commitment to advance gender equality in all areas', perhaps responding to the number of women leaders present.[9] While the commitment relates primarily to promoting the rights of women and girls, the G20 should lead by example, making sure that its processes strongly involve women as well as men.

The satellite groups attempting to influence the G20 should also be expected to promote gender equality, especially the Think 20 and the Business 20 which engage very few women.

3. G20 agenda and outcomes

Australia's G20 agenda is likely to focus on the core G20 issues of growth and jobs.[10] However, there may be scope to influence whether and how other pressing global issues that are already within the G20 ambit are addressed. Four priorities are proposed: reducing inequality, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, increasing food security, and reforming infrastructure investment. These are selected on the basis of urgency, opportunity (especially in the Australian context, including the election), and civil society support. A watching brief should be kept on financial sector and institutions reform and on opportunities to promote the Robin Hood tax.

[6] http://www.unohrlls.org/en/hr/32/
[7] http://www.freedominfo.org/
[8] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 2.9
[9] http://goo.gl/6ECnw
[10] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 3.2

Inequality and food security are being actively worked on in the G20 context by a range of groups and the aim is to support their work. The level of global civil society coordination for these issues is already high. On fossil fuel subsidies, groups in Australia and globally are working on the issue but the level of coordination is relatively low and largely not in the G20 context. Infrastructure investment is being strongly promoted by the G20 but lacks standards for transparency, consultation and sustainability. This is also the case on the issue of reforming the financial sector and institutions.

These issues each require a specific strategic plan to be developed, including mapping who is working on them globally and particularly in key G20 countries and where the opportunities are to influence G20 decisions.

3.1 Reduce inequality

Action: Support proposals to make a priority of reducing and systematically measuring inequality during Australia's G20 presidency.

The G20 is committed to inclusive and sustainable growth but lacks specific focus on tackling inequality, both globally and within G20 member countries themselves. More than half the world's poorest people live in G20 countries, and inequality is rising in all but four G20 countries.[11] The G20 has the opportunity and the obligation to focus on the development dimensions of its own core policies, as well as promoting development in low income countries.

Oxfam Australia proposes measures including:

- endorsing policies such as providing quality universal free and public essential services;
- promoting fairer taxation systems; and
- tackling corruption.

Specifically, the IMF should be asked to report annually on inequality and the G20 itself should report annually on progress in reducing inequality, including gender inequality. The Robin Hood tax should be promoted to help fund ambitious new Millennium Development Goals and help poor countries adapt to climate change (see also 3.5).

The Greens strongly support measures to reduce inequality domestically and globally.[12]

3.2 Increase food security

Action: Support proposals to make food security and food price volatility policy priorities for Australia's G20 presidency.

It seems likely that 'food security' will be a priority for Australia's G20 agenda, partly because it is strongly emphasized in the government's Asian Century White Paper which states that:

> Food security is at the heart of social and political stability in our region…Our role in the Group of 20 is an important way to maintain momentum on global and regional food security policy.[13]

[11] http://goo.gl/eZ56y
[12] http://goo.gl/QEH2N
[13] http://asiancentury.dpmc.gov.au/, p.219

Australia exports much more food than it consumes and the White Paper focuses mainly on increasing productivity and trade liberalisation emphasizing the opportunities for exporting food to Asia. The government is also in the process of preparing a 'national food plan'.[14]

Oxfam Australia has made food security one of its two priority issues.[15] It strongly links food security to addressing climate change and removing policies that subsidize or mandate biofuels production or consumption.[16] Oxfam supports full transparency in world markets, including through private sector participation in AMIS (Agricultural Market Information System). It also promotes action on resilience to food crises and giving priority to the needs of small-scale producers.

Other aspects that could be addressed as part of a food security agenda include:

- Biomass production (as well as biofuels). Anomalies with the global carbon accounting framework and the definition of 'renewable energy' mean that in the European Union energy generation from biomass is projected to be 58% of total renewable energy generation in 2020 (12% of gross EU energy demand),[17] probably necessitating importation of wood.
- Landgrabbing. Large-scale land acquisition of land in developing countries by companies, governments and individuals. There is increasing activism around this issue by civil society and parliamentarians.
- Disaster risk insurance to manage loss and damage caused by climate change and natural disasters.[18]

3.3 Climate change and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies

Action: Campaign for climate change to be a policy priority for Australia's G20 presidency, in particular tangible and measurable progress on phasing-out fossil fuel subsidies.

In 2009, the G20 agreed 'to phase out and rationalise over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies while providing targeted support for the poorest'.[19] The commitment was originally made in the context of the global financial crisis as a way of promoting growth while making a positive environmental contribution. Implementing this commitment would be a large, high profile and meaningful contribution by the G20 to mitigating climate change.

Climate change is likely to re-emerge as a critical global issue in the next three years: the fifth Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change assessment report will be released; negotiations on the Durban platform will be in train, with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon scheduling a leaders meeting in 2014 and conferences of parties in December 2013, 2014 and 2015. In Australia, climate change will be a key election issue during 2013 and, depending on the election outcome, may be the centre of a rolling political crisis in the following months.[20] The increasing frequency of climate-related disasters and extreme weather means that governments could be confronted at any time by rapidly escalating public pressure for meaningful action.

[14] http://goo.gl/NYyRD
[15] Oxfam Australia Policy Brief: Suggested G20 Policy Priorities for Australia 2014
[16] Ibid
[17] http://goo.gl/i86yL
[18] http://goo.gl/qAGZz
[19] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 2.5
[20] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 5.1

G20 members have made minimal progress in phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, although the commitment has been reaffirmed at each meeting. The embarrassing gap between rhetoric and reality is a risk to the G20's reputation as the world's premier economic forum.

Australia is one of the countries claiming that it has no subsidies, largely to protect the mining industry. Australian environment groups are likely to campaign on climate change during the election, including specifically on abolishing fossil fuel subsidies,[21] and the Greens have an explicit policy of removing most fossil fuel subsidies.[22] These campaigns could be structured to focus first on the election and then on the G20 summit. International groups are also working on removing fossil fuel subsidies.[23]

In May 2012, the Business 20 Task Force on Green Growth, as well as supporting an end to inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, recommended the introduction of 'pricing on carbon that is high and stable enough to change behaviours and investment decisions'.[24] Australia has implemented a carbon price. It would be well placed to promote the policy during its G20 presidency.

Global coordination. With additional resources, global groups, including national and international NGOs and Greens in Europe and elsewhere, could be invited to participate in a coordinated global effort to have the G20 meet its commitment to phase out fossil fuel subsidies.

3.4 Ensure infrastructure investment is environmentally and socially sustainable

Action: Campaign for G20 infrastructure policies and projects to be subject to good governance standards, including consultation, transparency and environmental and social sustainability.

Increased infrastructure investment is core to the G20's strategies for growth and development. It is also one of the nine pillars of the G20 development agenda and Australian Treasurer, Wayne Swan, said in January 2013 that Australia would focus on regional infrastructure development during its G20 presidency.[25]

The G20 approach is dominated by large cross-border projects in developing countries funded by public-private partnerships.[26] Environmental and social sustainability are largely absent from consideration. Globally, there are a multitude of governance and sustainability guidelines and standards such as the World Bank's social and environmental safeguards, the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards (including 'free, prior and informed consent', UN agreements such as the Climate Change Convention and the Biodiversity Convention, goals such as the Millennium Development Goals, and specific recommendations such as from the World Commission on Dams.[27]

Research. Research to identify which G20 members and which multilateral financial institutions have supported or ratified which existing international agreements or benchmarks would provide a basis for holding both the G20 and finance sector institutions to account.

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[21] Groups that have ongoing campaigns against fossil fuel subsidies include Environment Victoria (http://goo.gl/WM3NY) and ACF (http://goo.gl/EAqwp)
[22] http://goo.gl/QEH2N Aim 24-2
[23] For example, IISD: http://www.iisd.org/gsi/
[24] http://goo.gl/mKRQg p.23-4
[25] http://goo.gl/clXgu
[26] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 2.7
[27] http://goo.gl/khtPB

3.5 Financial sector and institutions reform

Action: Keep a watching brief on G20 progress in reforming the finance sector and financial institutions; and look for opportunities to promote the Robin Hood tax.

The G20's performance on finance sector reform has been slow, piecemeal and sometimes ineffectual.[28] This is not an issues that easily lends itself to a public campaign but is an important indicator of G20 effectiveness in its core business of global economic management. The Robin Hood Tax (a small tax on financial institutions) is garnering support around the world, especially in Europe, but is opposed by Australia.[29]

4. Global governance debate

Action. Seek funding to facilitate structured discussion on global governance and the role of the G20 in Australia, and potentially globally.

The G20 emerged in response to massive, rapid and ongoing shifts in global economic power. The G7 (USA, Canada, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan) accounted for two-thirds of global GDP in 2000 and may account for less than half (42%) in 2017. The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) plus Mexico and Indonesia accounted for 12% of global GDP in 2000, projected to grow to 29% by 2017.[30] More people now live in poverty in the G20 countries than in the rest of the world. At the same time, the world is facing major social and environmental crises, not least global warming and rising inequality; and ongoing economic instability could flare into another crisis.

The G20 claims to be the world's premier forum for economic cooperation, but it is an informal group, not underpinned by any agreement or treaty and unconnected to the UN system. It works particularly closely with international financial organizations and business groups, blurring the distinction between the interests of business and government.

Whether the G20 can be democratised, whether it can or should be brought within the UN framework and how it can be made accountable are important global governance questions.

In Australia there is little awareness of these issues, even in academic circles, although the Australian National University has recently appointed two academics with an interest in the G20 and global governance. The G20 presidency is a unique opportunity to inform and promote community debate.

[28] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 2.2
[29] http://www.robinhoodtax.org/
[30] See 'An introduction to the G20', section 4.1

Attachment 1. Who's who

1. Government

Gordon de Brouwer, Australia's Sherpa, Associate Secretary in the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Adjunct Professor at the Crawford School, ANU. Former student of Professor Peter Drysdale.

2. Think tanks and academia (T20)

The Lowy Institute's G20 Studies Centre will host the Think 20 Network in 2014.[31] It sits at the centre of a group of people closely connected to government:
Mike Callaghan,[32] Program Director, G20 Studies Centre (appointed December 2012). Previously Executive Director, International, in the Australian Treasury, Australia's G20 Finance Deputy, Chief of Staff to Australian Treasurer Peter Costello (1999-2000). Holds economic and law degrees from ANU.
Emeritus Professor Peter Drysdale,[33] Head of the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research and East Asia Forum at the Crawford School of Public Policy (ANU).
Dr Stephen Grenville,[34] Visiting Fellow at the Lowy Institute. Formerly Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank; worked at OECD and the IMF. PhD from ANU.
Mark Thirlwell, Director Lowy Institute International Economy Program, Fellow of the G20 Studies Centre. Previously Bank of England, JP Morgan and Senior Economist of Australia's Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (part of the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio.
Maria Monica Wihardja, Associate Editor of East Asia Forum (Crawford School, ANU), Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia

The Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra has recently appointed two new academics with a strong interest in the G20:
Robin Davies,[35] Associate Director, Development Policy Centre (Crawford School, ANU)
Susan Harris Rimmer,[36] Director of Studies, Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific. Formerly G20 lead at ACFID.

2. Civil society (C20)

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Australia's peak council for not-for-profit aid and development organisations, has proposed to host a Civil 20 meeting and associated consultations in Australia in 2014.[37]
Joanna Lindner, Acting Manager of Advocacy and Development Practice, ACFID. Oversees G20 involvement

[31] http://goo.gl/tS5n1
[32] http://goo.gl/PRkjd
[33] http://goo.gl/chN8b
[34] http://goo.gl/7WYDe
[35] http://goo.gl/7Hbj1
[36] http://goo.gl/IR51W
[37] http://goo.gl/515Rh

World Vision Australia is a member of ACFID.
Tim Costello is Australia's civil society representative at the Russian Civil 20 meeting in December 2012. He is a Baptist Minister and CEO of World Vision Australia.

Oxfam Australia is a member of ACFID.
James Ensor, previously Oxfam Australia's Director of Policy with responsibility for the G20 (he finished his role with Oxfam in late 2012).
Steve Price-Thomas, based in Vietnam, is G20/BRICSAM Strategy Manager for Oxfam International.
Sabina Curatolo, Oxfam Australia's Political Engagement Lead

3. Business (B20)

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) is the local member of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).
Peter Anderson, Chief Executive of ACCI.[38] Expertise in workplace relations. Delegate to ICC and OECD.
Michael Smith, CEO of ANZ Australia. Member of the ICC G20 Advisory Group (the only Australian).[39]

Australian Industry Group (AIG)
*Heather Ridout***,** member of the Reserve Bank Board (Australia's central bank) and formerly Chief Executive of AIG; she has attended past B20 meetings.

Business Council of Australia (BCA)
John Denton,[40] Partner and Chief Executive of legal firm Corrs Chambers Westgarth, and one of two originating Australian members of the B20.

Other business organisations
Clive Palmer, owner of Mineralogy and Queensland-based mining billionaire. Recently appointed Joint Secretary General of the World Leadership Alliance which he claims will be a key G20 Summit adviser.[41]

4. Labour (L20)

Sharan Burrow, General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation.[42] Formerly President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.
Grant Belchamber, International Coordinator, Australian Council of Trade Unions.

5. Other groups and individuals

Australian Greens, Global Greens member party represented in the federal parliament, most state parliaments and many local governments. Greens leader is Senator Christine Milne. www.greens.org.au

Steve Howard, Secretary General, The Global Foundation.[43] Appears to be well-connected globally.

[38] http://goo.gl/3eCli
[39] http://goo.gl/pyHba
[40] http://goo.gl/u0Ewg
[41] http://goo.gl/GJP10; http://goo.gl/zglnA
[42] http://goo.gl/HnQQC
[43] http://goo.gl/F7j8N Not to be confused with the Steve Howard connected with the World Economic Forum: http://goo.gl/oYomm

Attachment 2. Australia's G20 Presidency

Timeline

5-6 September 2013	G20 Leaders' Summit in St Petersburg
October 2013 (likely)	Australian federal election (must be held by 30 November 2013)
1 December 2013	Australia becomes G20 President
2014 (dates unknown)	G20 Finance and Central Bank Deputies' meeting in Canberra (first meeting in the finance series) G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meetings in Cairns and Sydney
15-16 November	G20 Leaders' Summit in Brisbane

G20 Leaders Summit

Venue. Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre

Constituency meetings coinciding with the Summit

- Business 20
- Labour 20
- Possibly Civil 20

Organisation

A G20 Taskforce has been established in the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to coordinate Australia's G20 policies and manage logistics for the G20 meetings.

Australia's Sherpa (the Prime Minister's special representative) is Gordon de Brouwer.
Contact: G20info@pmc.gov.au, 1800 922 011.

Budget

A substantial budget of around AUD$380 million over four years has been allocated (Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet $336 million for the G20 generally; Treasury $44 million for Finance Ministers' meetings).

The Lowy Institute received $4 million AUD over four years to establish a G20 Studies Centre.

ACFID (Australian Council for Overseas Aid) has asked the government to support it in hosting a Civil 20 meeting and consultations.

Information

An interim website for the Australian G20 Presidency is being hosted by the Department of Foreign Affairs: http://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/g20/index.html

When Australia takes over the Presidency, it will also take over the official website: www.g20.org

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