Introduction- The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

A Model G-20 project involves getting students from various colleges, universities, and technical institutions involved in a discussion in order to draw  them to and provide them insights into the subtleties of multilateral debate on crucial policy issues of the day. With the help of this initiative, youth will get a rare chance to observe how G20 meetings are operated and organised.

JMI Model G20 is supported and sponsored

by the Ministry of External Affairs to celebrate

India's presidency and gives delegates and students a holistic experience in diplomacy, debate, liaising and leadership.

THE FOUR TRACKS

The Finance Track: Through its meetings of Finance Ministers, Central Bank Governors, their Deputies, and numerous working group meetings, the G20 Finance Track analyses global macroeconomic concerns. The global economic outlook and monitoring of global economic risks, international taxation, financing high-quality infrastructure, sustainable finance, financial inclusion, financial sector reforms, funding for upcoming health emergencies, and investments in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response are a few of the major issues covered by the finance track.

The theme for JMI Model G20 finance track 2023 is - Global Cooperation on Digital Economy in wake of "The Rise of Bitcoin and Economic Recession."

The Sherpa Track: Broader topics including political participation, anti-corruption, development, energy, etc. are the subject of the Sherpa track.

Each G20 nation is represented by a Sherpa, who acts on behalf of the country's leader to plan, direct, implement the policies.

The theme for JMI Model G20 Sherpa Track 2023 is - Sustainability and call for climate change

The Civil Track: The civil track involves engagement

businesses and academia.

The theme for JMI Model G20 Civil Track is - Tackling unemployment in youth and reducing gender disparity in education and the workplace.

The Leaders Track:  The leaders track brings together the heads of state or government of the member countries to discuss and agree on global socio-political and economic policies.

The Theme for JMI Model G20 Leaders Track is - : Creating a pandemic proof infrastructure.

Global Cooperation on Digital Economy in the Wake of “The Rise of Bitcoin and Economic Recession.”

We are living in an age of a digital economy that brings both opportunities and challenges to global growth. In 2016, the G20 discussed ways to collectively leverage digital opportunities, cope with challenges, and promote the digital economy to drive inclusive economic growth and development. The digital economy is the worldwide network of economic activities, commercial transactions, and professional interactions that are enabled by information and communications technologies (ICT). It can be succinctly summed up as the economy based on digital technologies.

The digital economy reflects the move from the third industrial revolution (digital revolution) to the fourth industrial revolution which banks on digital technologies to bridge the gap between the physical and cyber world. . Internet, cloud computing, big data, Internet of Things (IoT), fintech and other new digital technologies are used to collect, store, analyse, and share information digitally and transform social interactions. Apart from all these, one of the major addition to the discourse on the digital economy is “Bitcoin”.

Since the creation of Bitcoin in 2009, cryptocurrencies have exploded in popularity and are collectively worth over $1 trillion today. In just a span of a few years, Cryptocurrencies have evolved from digital toys to trillion-dollar technology with the capability to destabilise and disturb the global financial system. Hundreds of cryptocurrencies including Bitcoin are becoming increasingly popular as investments and as currencies for purchasing a wide range of products and services, including software, digital real estate, and illicit substances. But because of the lack of regulation, cryptocurrency helps criminal groups, terrorist organisations, and rogue states as well as it suffers from market volatility. In 2022, several cryptocurrencies and crypto firms collapsed, including industry heavyweight FTX, causing trillions of dollars in losses. All these negative notions of bitcoins have been discussed a lot but bitcoins have a lot of potential for positive impact. faster or cheaper cross-border transactions, lowering costs to consumers, facilitating trade, and strengthening global economic integration. The prerequisite to yield these benefits is regulation at the state as well as at the global level, which is not possible without cooperation.

On the regulation aspect, there is a lot of variation across the globe. Many governments are seeking to capitalise on the technology that powers cryptocurrencies by investing in their own digital currencies. As of February 2023, 114 countries, including the United States, are considering introducing their own central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) to compete with the cryptocurrency boom. Some are preparing to put a complete ban on cryptocurrencies, while some are taking a middle path by allowing it with a lot of rules and regulations.

To harness the fruit of cryptocurrencies, the following areas need due consideration:

· International cooperation - International agreement on the acceptance of digital currencies is required for uniform and effective cross-border regulation. In addition, cooperation among regulators could reduce gaps and unevenness caused by the cross-border usage of these currencies.

· Data Privacy – Government should ensure that the data of users are not at risk while making any transaction using cryptocurrencies.

· Public and private-sector collaboration – Private and public sectors should work in tandem. The private sector has the potential to innovate products and services for a smooth experience and central banks and financial policymakers should work for healthy competition.

· Technical interoperability – Cryptocurrencies need to interconnect with the pre-existing system to give value to users and get benefits from enhanced market competition.

Another issue on the table is that of an economic recession. We are at the brink of entering into a recession. In these tough how “digital economy” can come to our rescue? Another thing is that, even if digital economy has the potential to overcome the negative impact of pandemic does all nation have access to it? The answer is no. Small number of large companies, based mainly in China and the United States has used most of the solutions for e-commerce, teleworking and cloud computing. Meanwhile, many consumers and businesses in the world's poorest economies are facing new challenges as bottlenecks and barriers persist, such as costly broadband services, an over-reliance on cash, and a lack of digital skills in the population. Underutilised e-commerce opportunities. and government negligence. This huge digital divides must be addressed.

Sustainability and Call for Climate Change

Climate change used to be a debate regarding whether it is a real phenomenon or is only in theory. But now it has become a universal truth and the debate around it has changed from the existence of climate change to the intensity of climate change. The consequences and costs of climate change on our world will define the 21st century. Even if nations across the planet were to take immediate steps to curb carbon emissions—a warmer climate is inevitable. In the coming decades climate change will increasingly threaten human security in many parts of the world, disproportionately affecting the least developed countries.

Climate change will pose economic, social, and political predicaments that will challenge the successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Climate change via its effects on economic growth, migration, and conflict challenges the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Hence, efforts to cope with the impacts of climate change and attempts to promote sustainable development share common goals and determinants including access to resources (including information and technology), equity in the distribution of resources, stocks of human and social capital, access to risk-sharing mechanisms and abilities of decision-support mechanisms to cope with uncertainty.

Effective communication in assessment, appraisal, and action at a global level is likely to be an important tool, both in participatory assessment and governance as well as in identifying productive areas for shared learning initiatives. Despite these synergies, few discussions about promoting sustainability have thus far explicitly included adapting to climate impacts, reducing hazard risks, and/or promoting adaptive capacity.

Climate change directly threatens three important Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) namely, economic growth (SDG 8), reducing poverty (SDG 1), and inequality (SDG 10).

The IPCC AR5 (2014) reported that additional temperature increases of around 20C are likely to lead to losses equivalent to 0.2%-2% of global GDP. Recent research shows that while the impacts of 1.5C warming on yearly global average growth rates are “near indistinguishable” from current climate conditions, yet negative economic growth is projected for countries around the Equator and the Southern Hemisphere. In addition, a 2°C warming will lower annual economic growth by up to 2% for a large set of countries around the globe. Climate change could reduce average global GDP per capita by 23% by 2100, lowering thus the global annual growth rate by 0.28 percentage points on average, with most reductions concentrated in poor countries. In addition, they show that developing countries especially in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America are more likely to disproportionately experience these negative economic effects. However, even rich countries are at risk of suffering substantial economic losses.

Moreover, not only poor countries are more vulnerable than rich ones to future climatic changes, but also poor people are more vulnerable than the rich to future global warming. It is estimated that by 2030, 122 million additional people could experience extreme poverty, based on a ‘poverty scenario’ of limited socio-economic progress, comparable to the Shared Socio-Economic Pathway, mainly due to higher food prices and declining health. Temperature and precipitation trends have reduced crop production and yields, with the most negative impacts being on wheat and maize. While the effects on rice and soybean yields are uncertain and may be positive or negative. Temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events are projected to substantially reduce future crop yields. Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security and the livelihoods of millions of people. Temperature increases and ocean acidification pose a risk to fisheries and aquaculture at mid-latitudes and sea level rise and storm intensification threaten hatcheries and other infrastructure. Agriculture and food security are also critical to achieving several SDGs, including poverty eradication (SDG 1), health and well-being (SDG 3), clean water (SDG 6), decent work (SDG 8), climate action (SDG 13) the protection of ecosystems on land (SDG 14) and in water (SDG 15), and peace (SDG 16). Hence, climate change will act as a poverty multiplier by increasing the number of poor people and by making poor people even poorer. This will ultimately lead to inequality among nations and among different groups of people in nations.

Tackling Unemployment in Youth and Reducing Gender Disparity in Education and the Workplace

The 2030 Declaration for Sustainable Development recalls that “Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern”. Youths are singled out as a specific target group in many sections of the text and appear as such in several SDG goals and targets. Of particular importance from a decent work perspective are SDG targets 4.4 (skills for youth employment), 8.5 (full employment), 8.6 (reduction in youth unemployment), and 8. b (a global strategy for youth employment).

The global youth unemployment rate is estimated at 13.1 percent, according to the ILO’s Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015. According to the World Employment and Social Outlook for Youth 2016, there is around 71 million youth in the world without a job. In addition to it, 156 million (one in three) young workers in the developing world earn less than US$3.1 per day. In total, almost 40.8 percent of the global youth labour force is still either unemployed or working yet living in poverty.

As per data released by UNICEF in the year 2020,

· 621 million young people aged 15-24 years old are not in education, employment, or training

· 75 million young people are trained but have no job.

· In the next decade, one billion young people will enter the labour market, and large numbers of young people face a future of irregular and informal employment.

The cost of youth unemployment to economic and social development can be very high. It perpetuates the intergenerational cycle of poverty and is sometimes associated with higher levels of crime, violence, civil unrest, substance abuse, and the rise of political extremism. Youth employment is not just about jobs; youth employment can be decent only if it incorporates the other three dimensions of decent work as well: rights, protection, voice, and representation.

The condition is even worse for young women. Women are less likely to participate in the workforce in the first place, and when they do they are less likely to find a job. The same data of the UNICEF cited above shows that:

· Girls and young women make up the majority of the world’s 621 million young people who are not in education, employment, or training\*.

· Unemployment is affecting young women more than young men in almost all regions of the world. In Northern Africa and the Arab States, the female youth unemployment rate is almost double that of young men, reaching as high as 44.3 and 44.1%, respectively.

· There were 52.6 million domestic workers in the world in 2010, of which 80% are women. Women are more likely to engage in “invisible” domestic work outside the home, which is poorly considered and regulated.

· More than two-thirds of all child domestic workers are girls. They are vulnerable to exploitation and violation of their rights.

· In the world, women earn on average 24% less than men, and more than 30% less in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

According to the World Bank, in 90% of countries, there is at least one law that is acting as a barrier to economic equality for women. Their research also highlighted that in 18 countries a woman has to ask for her husband’s permission to work. Such gender gaps are often due to social and cultural factors and uneven access to education. It is clear that finding a job is tougher for women than it is for men. But even when women are employed, they tend to work in low-quality jobs in vulnerable conditions. They very frequently face discrimination because of gender, with more males in authoritative and decision-making positions, and more females as subordinates.

Therefore, there is a need for finding solutions for Youth Employment and empowering young people to access decent work and calls for greater attention to gender issues in the promotion of youth employment.

Creating a Pandemic-proof Infrastructure

During the last few years, the world saw a crisis that shook every aspect of human life. A crisis that comes once in many decades. Almost every country experienced a complete lockdown at some point in time. Many countries with previously thought-to-be world-class health-care systems have also been tried, pushed to the limit, and in some respects found wanting. The pandemic took all countries by surprise and the discussion on appropriate national and global strategies is very diverse. The COVID-19 epidemic has demonstrated what is at risk, upending the lives of families worldwide. Millions of people have died, and a generation of kids has experienced a learning catastrophe.

The two years of the pandemic highlighted the current inadequacies of our healthcare delivery system and the need for urgent improvisation. The two years have seen us go through harrowing times—patients died for want of hospital beds and oxygen; the ventilator supply ran dry; high infections led to a severe manpower crunch at hospitals; there were not enough vaccines available then. Our healthcare system had crumbled under pressure, and our frontline workers, both in public and private hospitals, had burned themselves out. And now with cases rising, there is fear of a return to the past among healthcare workers.

Although the pandemic has eased, the virus is still alive and mutating and more pandemics are expected to follow. In the wake of this scenario, it is important for the world community to better equip ourselves to tackle such situations in the future. It is the moment that we realise the importance and need to strengthen healthcare infrastructure globally. It is time to work on making a pandemic-proof healthcare system for the future. Below are the areas that need to be focused on:

· Curative services – there is a need for the expansion of telemedicine from triage, diagnosis, and follow-up services covering all conditions (acute to chronic). Making institutions adapt and become centres of knowledge dissemination- telemedicine and all possibilities of e- and m-health and provide knowledge to people at home, on what symptoms to look out for, where to test, how to self-care, etc for not only Covid-19 but for other conditions too.

· Improve primary health care - Better primary health care will help us protect against future pandemics. Improving primary health care includes recruiting, training, and prioritising healthcare workers, and establishing effective surveillance and response systems, building confidence in health services through community outreach.

· Improve logistics and supply – There are a lot of logistics that are needed in a healthcare system. Some examples include masks, gloves, PPEs, disinfectants, etc. Apart from there’s also the supply of syringes and the cold chain storage that’s been necessary to make sure that the vaccines are stored at the proper temperature and don’t go to waste. Increased investments in this type of infrastructure will assist to guarantee that communities obtain the immunizations they require while also protecting them from future outbreaks.

· Promotive and preventive healthcare services - The pandemic has demonstrated that having an underlying condition like diabetes, hypertension or obesity predisposes one to complications, long hospital stays, and mortality. Because of all these reasons, COVID-19 has been categorised as a syndemic rather than a pandemic. It is necessary to provide preventive and promotive health services like boosting one’s immune system through diet, exercise, and supplements, in different formats, online, face-to-face, or through home visits.

· Mental health services - Mental health issues during the pandemic are threatening to become the next pandemic. Stress and mental health issues related to lockdowns affect everyone but tend to affect the weaker segments of society more severely. It is necessary to create awareness about mental health and make mental health services available, accessible, and affordable to all.

It is true that we need to build pandemic-proof health infrastructure. But does Covid-19 expose our health sector only or show us the reality of other aspects also? Working only on health will not be sufficient. We also need to improve our social, educational and political infrastructure. The world saw a huge dropout of students because of online classes during pandemic. Some of the major reasons given for dropping are fairly obvious: technology problems, lack of support, poorly designed courses, and technologically inexperienced educators. This demands due consideration and commitment. The epidemic has impacted numerous nations' governmental and political systems, resulting in declarations of emergency, suspensions of legislative activity, isolation or death of multiple lawmakers, and postponing of elections owing to worries of viral transmission.Furthermore, in certain areas, the epidemic has posed various problems to democracy, causing it to be weakened and harmed. Hence, building a pandemic-proof political infrastructure will not only ensure an efficient response to tackle the crisis but also provide basic institutional support to the nation and to the world as a whole.

This is a unique moment where we have an opportunity to learn from this pandemic and prevent others in the future. The legacy of COVID-19 mustn’t be one of disruption and disparity, but instead a moment of monumental change.

TERMINOLOGY

Language: G20 JMI’s official language is English. As a way of not discriminating against Delegates of other native languages than one's own, we kindly request our participants to communicate in English not only during the times of moderated caucus, but on all other occasions during the conference as well.

Points: During the course of the debate, the following points are in order, from most disruptive to least disruptive:

a) Point of Personal Privilege: This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker and is used when a delegate cannot hear the speaker or is experiencing mental or physical discomfort and wishes to be excused from the committee.

b) Point of Information: This is a point that helps to clarify any factual inaccuracy in a delegate's speech. If one finds that another delegate has misstated a particular fact after the completion of the delegate's speech, one may raise his/her placard and on being recognised may ask for valid documentation supporting the delegate's facts. This point cannot, however, be used for questioning a change in the country's policy. The accepted source of documentation includes but is not limited to Government Websites and any other such credible source approved by the Presiding Officer(s). For Indian/Regional Bodies the accepted source is dependent on the Presiding

Officer of the committee.

c) Point of Clarification: This can be raised by a delegate whenever he/she has a question or would like a clarification from the delegate who has just spoken. The question can have up to two follow-ups and this requires an approval from the Presiding Officer.

d) Point of Order: This is to point out the procedural inconsistency or deviation from the existing Rules of Procedure.

e) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: This is exercised when a delegate wants to know anything about the Rules of Procedure from the Presiding Officer(s).

Yields: Utilised at the end of a speech in the Speakers List. Yields cannot be exercised during any other part of the debate. Yields are compulsory and a delegate has the following ways of yielding:

a) Yield to Another Delegate: This is only applicable if the delegate has more than 15 seconds of his/her time remaining. He/she can give his/her remaining time to another delegate after taking a written approval from the delegate.

b) Yield to Questions: A delegate can Yield to Questions, a maximum of two Questions can be asked and a maximum of two follow-ups per question can be entertained with the permission of the Presiding Officer.

Presiding Officer(s) have an option to ask questions to the delegates.

c) Yield to comments: The Presiding Officer recognises two 30-second comments which are pertaining to the speech made by the Speaker. Seconds: Vocal expressions of support, from one or more delegates, in

favour of another delegate's motion. An objection is the reverse.

Agenda: The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Chair: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure.

Draft resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution then be called resolution.

Gavel: The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, which the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee.

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Flow of debate: The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. This usually indicates the movement between formal and informal debate and the process of drafting, debating and voting on resolutions.

Motions : Motions can only be raised when the floor is open after the end of each speech. If there are more than one motion in the floor, voting will start firstly from most intervening one until one of the motions passes or all of them fail.

The Consensus Based Approach The G20 is a body that was established in response to a crisis rather than by formal agreement. It never went through the formal process of creating rules of procedure or legally binding papers. As a result, the G20 places a high value on unofficial agreements and courteous dialogue. The discussion should next be directed towards coming to a consensus or making a declaration that is agreed upon by all participants. Please take the time to carefully study this document, which will detail the significant revisions to the RoPs for the G20

committee.

Differences with MUN RoPs We won't merely adhere to standard MUN protocol at the G20; instead, you, the delegates, will be able to create a less formal discussion format. The delegates may change and add to the proposed ground rules, which the chairs will present. Delegates establish the ground rules first, then make a round of opening comments, determine the agenda, look into participants' interests, brainstorm, negotiate, and ultimately come to a conclusion. Overall, it will be comparable to Model United Nations, but delegates will have more

leeway to organise the discussion how they see fit. Delegates are required to approach the debate with a positive and productive mindset. It is crucial that delegates treat each other with respect, allow for ample speaking time, and actively listen to one another in order to facilitate meaningful dialogue. The goal is to reach a well-informed consensus, so any comments made to opposing delegates could potentially be used as bargaining chips during negotiations. It is recommended that delegates employ honesty, diplomacy, and respect when dealing with other parties. While

stalling or filibustering may be tempting, it could ultimately hinder the committee's ability to reach a

consensus.

Role of the Chairs

The responsibilities of a chair in a consensus-based committee differ significantly from those in traditional MUN committees. In CBA, chairs play an advisory role in the debate and focus on the substance of the discussion. They document the entire conversation, and those notes serve as the foundation for the committee's final output and provide delegates with a framework for the agenda and issues already

addressed. The facilitator assumes a critical position in the consensus-based approach, but it's essential to remember that the group as a whole is accountable for both the content and the process. As a result, the group holds the creative power. The facilitator embodies facilitative leadership, serving as a neutral professional who assists the group in taking responsibility for resolving the issue at hand. While the facilitator manages the process, the group establishes the ground rules.

The primary role of a facilitator is to assist parties in reaching a mutually agreeable outcome through skilled management of group discussion.

Key responsibilities of the facilitator include-

Assessing the feasibility of the Consensus-Based Approach (CBA).

﻿﻿Establishing communication ground rules.

﻿﻿Preparing meeting agendas.

﻿﻿Managing group deliberations and taking notes

﻿﻿Bringing structure to negotiations

﻿﻿Promoting creative thinking and idea generation

﻿﻿Restructuring proposals into packages, checking whether packages are supported by other members of the committee and finding out what the objections are;

﻿﻿Coordinating subcommittees

﻿﻿Drafting meeting summaries

﻿﻿Maintaining a "single text" that includes key agreements.

﻿﻿Reasoning, and communicating with external stakeholders.

While the facilitator takes an active role in managing the discussion and drafting the final document, parties are also free to contribute. The facilitator's role is less focused on enforcing procedural compliance and more on guiding the parties towards a satisfactory outcome.

The role of the delegates

In the consensus-based approach, delegates have a similar role to those in a traditional MUN, representing the interests of their country as a member of the diplomatic corps. However, there are some differences in the way that they represent their country. The style of representation is less formal, and the use of the first pronoun is acceptable. Additionally, delegates sign the final agreement in their personal capacity, indicating their commitment to defend the agreement in good faith and adhere to its principles. It is important for delegates to keep in mind that the countries involved have agreed to the CBA because they believe it is in their best interests, so constructive participation is expected.

Final output

The committee has the option to pause formal debate and enter a writing phase similar to an unmoderated caucus, where delegates can submit proposals for clauses. They can also split into subgroups to work more efficiently. The facilitators are responsible for formatting and incorporating proposed changes into the final document, which delegates do not have to vote on. However, the document becomes overwhelmingly adopted once most parties have signed it. If a delegate does not sign, they are not supporting the final outcome of the debate. Unlike in a traditional MUN committee, there is no voting in CBA, and anything written in the BA is immediately adopted unless someone opposes it. The benefit of this approach is that there is no need for a lengthy voting process at the end of the last session. However, it is crucial for delegates to remain engaged, voice any concerns they have. and strive for consensus on every clause in the communique. Additionally, instead of voting on individual clauses, delegates must provide specific reasons for their objections, making the debate more challenging and engaging.

Guidelines of Procedure BA adapted to an online conference

The following section outlines the guidelines that are to be followed by the G20 CBA Committee. It's important to note that these guidelines are not rigid Rules of Procedure but rather a suggested framework that can be refined or modified in consultation with the facilitators.

Similar to the procedure followed in traditional MUNs, parties participating in the G20 BA Committee are required to submit a "Statement of Interests" in response to the topics mentioned in the Study Guide, as well as any other related issues they wish to raise during the negotiations. However, unlike the typical MUN process where parties tend to focus on their positions, the emphasis in the BA Committee is on interests.

Therefore, in these statements, parties are required to specify what is important to them concerning the subject at hand.

At the beginning of the first Committee session, the facilitators will open the floor by delivering an opening statement and laying down the ground rules. Following this, the committee will be formally opened, and the facilitators will propose a method to organize the committee.

As the committee progresses, the facilitators will work towards gathering the final set of ground rules that will be compiled into a document and made available to all the delegates. The aim of this document is to provide all parties with a clear understanding of the ground rules that need to be followed throughout the committee's proceedings.

Ground rules

﻿﻿We agree to disagree without being disrespectful. Delegates are encouraged to state so if they disagree. However, they should do so in a respectful way, without attacking the motives or the characters of another delegate, but rather for substantivereasons.

﻿﻿Explain disagreement.

﻿﻿All delegates should be ready to back the reasons why they do not agree with a proposal by substantive arguments.

﻿﻿Only one person speaks at the time.

﻿﻿No grandstanding.

﻿Delegates are discouraged from making overly long and repetitive statements, which hinder other delegates from participating fully.

﻿﻿The facilitators manage the communication process between delegates; they are responsible for monitoring these ground rules.

﻿﻿There is no final agreement until agreement is reached on everything.

﻿﻿Delegates can speak to the media only about their own views, and not about the views of others.

﻿﻿Group decisions are made through "consensus."

This means that all participants can "live with" the package; they might oppose certain aspects, but not enough to warrant opposition to the whole package.

﻿﻿Additional ground rules can be added by consensus. In this stage, delegates are encouraged and expected to give their comments and to add ground rules of communication for themselves. The final goal of this step is to agree on ground rules for communication that will govern the further discussions.

Round of opening statements

After a brief substantive introduction of the topic by the facilitators, the delegates receive the chance to make an opening statement, where they are expected to state their interests within 2 minutes.

Agenda-setting

After the facilitators deliver their opening statements, they propose an initial agenda for the committee which divides the topic into various subtopics. This draft agenda is open for discussion with the delegates who can provide their feedback and make suggestions for changes.

Ultimately, the final agenda is agreed upon by the committee through a consensus-based approach and can be revised periodically if needed. This step is essential in shaping the direction of the debate and can involve extensive discussions. However, it's important to note that the order in which the subtopics are presented is predetermined and not open for debate.

Exploring interests

Following the previous phase, the facilitators give delegates the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments, following the agenda that was agreed upon. The purpose of this step is to identify and understand the interests of all participants. Delegates are encouraged to be transparent about the reasons behind their opinions and not to hide their motivations. The facilitators guide the discussion and rephrase the statements made by the delegates.

Depending on the parties' interests, they may choose to work on specific topics or subtopics within a group of parties. Based on their interests, the G20 is divided into subgroups to brainstorm, discuss, and consolidate their ideas. The main objective of the brainstorming phase is to collect as many solutions to the issue as possible and to identify objective criteria that can be used to determine which option to pursue.

The brainstorm exercise will be conducted as follows:

﻿﻿Individual brainstorm on the sub-(topic) in silence.

﻿﻿Discussion of gathered proposals within the group.

﻿﻿Group of delegates sends bundled ideas to the facilitators.

﻿﻿Group brainstorm session in committee to add ideas suggested by other delegates. Two rules should be followed during the brainstorm exercise: 1) no evaluation; 2) no ownership.

Facilitators keep track of the ideas that result from the brainstorm exercise and share them with the

delegates. The evaluation of these ideas is postponed to the next phase.

Negotiation phase - looking for consensus After the different options for value creation and the possible objective criteria are on the table, the facilitators open the negotiations between delegates. The facilitators manage the discussions. Facilitators

and the delegates can make use of the following techniques:

Paraphrasing

Facilitators will paraphrase the parties, but parties are also encouraged to paraphrase each other.

Breaks Facilitators can propose to take a break if this is necessary, for example so that some groups can work on

a proposal, or to calm down emotions.

Caucus Facilitators can meet up with delegates individually or in small sub- groups, for example in order to break an impasse; Note-taking: the team of facilitators is primarily responsible for taking notes of the discussions. They regularly produce meeting summaries, which note key points of agreement and disagreement, without attributing statements to delegates. Feedback on the notes by the delegates is

encouraged.

Working groups and subcommittees

Facilitators and the delegates can decide to split the committee into subcommittees or working groups. For example, this can be useful when concrete proposals on certain topics need to be drafted, as it will probably be inefficient to discuss this with the full committee. It does remain essential, however, for the

subcommittees to report back to the full committee.

"One-text procedure" Facilitators bundle the notes and proposals from delegates and working groups and incorporate them in a single text that is shared with all participants. Participants comment on the single text, while the

facilitators keep revising the document.

Visualisation and communication platforms Facilitators are responsible for ensuring that everyone has access to the notes, the single text, the results of the brainstorm exercises, and the different proposals. For this Google Docs will be used. In addition,

the facilitators can make available an online document where delegates can freely add ideas.

Drafting packages of proposals

Facilitators are responsible for managing the discussions on the different proposals. To this end, they periodically restructure the proposals to form packages, and check whether these packages are acceptable to delegates, or what needs to be changed to make them acceptable.

Straw polls

Check whether a package is acceptable to delegates, the facilitators can ask for a "straw poll", i.e., an informal and non-binding vote, where delegates do a show of hands.

Joint fact-finding and/or expert advisors

Delegates can agree to joint fact-finding, by jointly deciding which facts are needed and what method of fact-finding will be used. In addition, the parties can decide to jointly appoint an expert advisor, who will shed their light on certain questions relating to the topic. The idea is that this ensures that everyone has access to expert information. The delegates jointly discuss the results of the report of the expert advisor and have the opportunity to ask questions to the Expert.

This allows the facilitators and the delegates to check whether a package is supported by the group.

Optionally, the facilitators can ask the delegates to indicate their level of support according to the following categories:

..

Wholeheartedly agree

﻿﻿﻿Good idea

﻿﻿﻿Supportive

﻿﻿﻿Reservations - would like to talk

﻿﻿﻿Serious concerns - must talk

﻿﻿﻿Cannot be part of the decision - must block it

If all the delegates fall between 1 and 3, consensus is assumed. If a delegate falls between 4 and 6 the concern must be communicated and a constructive alternative option must be introduced.

Conclusion of the agreement

The aim of the negotiations is to come to a mutual agreement, preferably with a consensus, and if not possible, then with a considerable agreement. Once an agreement is made, it will be documented and finalized. Subsequently, delegates are requested to provide a digital signature as an individual to indicate their support for the agreement and their willingness to publicly advocate for it. It is essential to understand that the delegates' signature is not legally binding the country they are representing.