

Group of Twenty

Hamburg Model United Nations
“Shaping a New Era of Diplomacy”
28th November – 1st December 2019



Welcome Letter by the Secretary Generals

Dear Delegates,

we, the secretariat of HamMUN 2019, would like to give a warm welcome to all of you that have come from near and far to participate in the 21st Edition of Hamburg Model United Nations. We hope to give you an enriching and enlightening experience that you can look back on with joy.

Over the course of 4 days in total, you are going to try to find solutions for some of the most challenging problems our world faces today. Together with students from all over the world, you will hear opinions that might strongly differ from your own, or present your own divergent opinion. We hope that you take this opportunity to widen your horizon, to, in a respectful manner, challenge and be challenged and form new friendships.

With this year's slogan "Shaping a New Era of Democracy" we would like to invite you to engage in and develop peaceful ways to solve and prevent conflicts. To remain respectful and considerate in diplomatic negotiations in a time where we experience our political climate as rough, and to focus on what unites us rather than divides us. As we are moving towards an even more globalized and highly military armed world, facing unprecedented threats such as climate change and Nuclear Warfare, international cooperation has become more important than ever to ensure peace and stability.

During the last year our team has worked tirelessly to turn HamMUN into a platform for you, where you can grow as a person, step out of your comfort zone and be the best delegate you can possibly be. We can't wait to share it with you and are looking forward to an unforgettable time.

Yours Sincerely,

Leah Mathiesen & Tobias Hinderks

Secretary Generals



Introduction Letter by the Chairs

Distinguished Delegates (or should we say Global Economic Leaders),

We, the chairing dias for the 2019 edition of the HamMUN Group of Twenty (G20) Summit, would like to congratulate you on your acceptance and allocation to this fine council. Following the theme of this year's HamMUN conference - "Shaping a New Era of Diplomacy" - and in line with the broader topic spectrum of G20 meetings, our Summit will focus on Trade Infrastructure. We will specifically be discussing the topic of 'Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) best practices in international trade', via a Consensus Building Approach (CBA), as opposed to the ordinary MUN Rules of Procedure (RoP).

This means that you will not only be faced with an ambitious topic, but also with a new style of debate, as CBA does not follow the ordinary MUN RoPs. We hope that thereby the debate will be more realistic and allow you to work on additional skills such as negotiations and finding compromises. This is why this forum is set to be quite advanced and why we would like to stress the importance of prior research and preparation and to remind you to have a good time. We expect each delegate to read the study guide carefully and to conduct further research on the topics wide range of subsections and the respective positions you will represent. This is to ensure your individual and collective ability to keep up with, and maintain a high standard of academic and intellectual discussions, of the forum. Keep in mind that the study guide includes a section explaining CBA and giving specific instructions on how to prepare for this kind of committee. The section is at the end of the study guide, but you might want to skip ahead and read it first as it should help you to understand the sort of preparation we expect from. We hope that the delegates of this fine forum will uphold a level of discourse, debate, and prestige deserving of the G20 and HamMUN 2019.

Lastly, we would like to remind and stress the importance of respect. There will be no toleration for disrespect in any form or fashion, whether inside the committee room or beyond. All delegates are expected to maintain a level of respect throughout the conference, for themselves, for the conference and effort put into its planning and realization, and towards your fellow delegates. This extends also to the timely submission of your position papers. We want to ensure that you are afforded the



greatest experience through the sessions, so please be sure to abide by and respect the given deadline.

We look forward to seeing the research and passion each of you bring to this forum and the manner in which you, representing your nation(s), implement the SDGs best practices in the trade infrastructure and discussions. We encourage you to cover all manners of perspectives and sectors of trade throughout the sessions, in true G20 fashion. Furthermore, we hope that you will all enjoy this unique forum and the conference as a whole. We can personally attest to the amazing social atmosphere and events that HamMUN provides at its conference, and encourage you to enjoy it to its fullest.

So without further ado, we welcome you to this year's G20 Summit and await witnessing your individual and unique approaches, speeches, debates, and decisions you will bring to the sessions, fostering a brighter and better Era of Diplomacy for the present and the future. With that said, on behalf of ourselves and the HamMUN Secretariat, we welcome you to the 2019 edition of HamMUN's G20 forum - set to be the greatest yet!

We hope to see you all there.

Best of Luck!!

Ari and Olga

Bonus: Ari loves trivia questions. The delegate with the most intriguing trivia question, relating to the G20 or MUN, will get... TBD.



Introduction to the Committee

The Group of Twenty (G20), formally referred to as the ‘Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy’, is the annual premier forum for international cooperation which greatly influences and shapes the economic future of the global economy. With its collective representation of over 80% of the world’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it should come as no surprise that most of its primary discussions revolve around global economic issues. A premier forum for its members’ international economic cooperation and decision-making, G20 deals with a variety of issues and discussion such as trade, investment, development, energy, employment, migration, violence and extremism, and even the impacts and implementation of sustainable development goals, otherwise known as SGD’s, as well as other arising issues.¹

Comprised of a 20-member body, including 19 nation states and the European Union, the G20 national delegations are staffed by Finance Ministers, Central Bank Governors, Sherpas and National leaders. With a continuously transferring presidency, the G20 is held annually in varying locations. Whilst its nation leaders meet on an annual basis at the summit, the various Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meet regularly to discuss methods, tactics, and processes of cooperation aimed to strengthen the global economy and economic interaction, reform and strengthen institutions of finance and trade in the international arena, adjust and improve regulatory processes, and methods of implementation of key economic reforms for each national economy. The year-long meetings, interactions and coordination between the Ministers, Governors and national Sherpas underpin the annual summit, formulating policy and needed discussions on specific issues.²

The G20 was originally established in 1999 by the Group of Seven (G7) in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis, as the Finance Ministers and world bankers recognized the need for a more internationally representative body to create and institute policies aimed at resolving and dealing with issues which greatly impact the ever-integrating world economy. The G20 was

¹ Summit Q&A: Summit Details. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/faq/>.

Wahlén, C. B. (2018, December 6). G20 Declaration Focuses on Fair, Sustainable Development: News: SDG Knowledge Hub: IISD. Retrieved from <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/g20-declaration-focuses-on-fair-sustainable-development/>.

² What is the G20 Summit?: Summit Details. (2019). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/about/>.



initially formed with the intention of creating a novel forum of finance ministers and central bank governors to discuss contemporary global monetary and financial problems.³

Yet, following the global financial crisis of 2008, the G20 became the principal approach for coursing through the global financial uncertainty, and subsequently it became mandatory for it to be operated at the peak political level. Hence, ever since 2008, the G20 has also been attended by the heads of state or governments.⁴

Although the spectrum of agenda in which the G20 oscillate contains great variety, more often than not issues that are rooted in global economy are prioritized. So far, the G20 has debated upon tax and fiscal policy, trade, jobs, fighting against corruption, the 2030 Agenda, climate change, anti-terrorism and other topics⁵; we encourage you to look into all of them.

This year saw increased discussions of trade, such as the June 8-9 ministerial meeting on ‘Trade and Digital Economy’ in Tsubuka, Ibaraki, Japan.⁶ At this year’s edition of the G20 summit at the Hamburg Model United Nations conference in November 2019, we will discuss the greater topic of Trade, specifically ‘Implementing the SDG’s best practices in international trade’ with the formal CBA procedures as seen in the G20 meetings and annual summits. The idea is to focus on trade infrastructure, analyzing and discussing the G20s aims in trade, the infrastructure the G20 is operating in, as well as an overview on best practices in the implementation of SDG’s. It is your (the delegates) job to take the outlined discussion guide, specified here in this study guide, and to put it into action. We challenge you to implement the SDG best practices in the here explained trade infrastructure, and serve as a true representative of your nation.

³ What is the G20 Summit?: Summit Details. (2019). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/about/>.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Previous G20 Summits: Summit Details. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/previoussummits/>.

Summit Q&A: Summit Details. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/faq/>.

⁶ Japan METI. (2019, June 10). G20 Ibaraki-Tsukuba Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy Held. Retrieved from https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2019/0610_003.html.



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Background to the Topic

1. Definitions

The following definitions are those that will be used and abided by for the G20 sessions of HamMUN 2019.

- National Leaders: This refers to the individual recognized internationally as the Head of State and/or Government for a specific country. [Ex. the Prime Minister]
- Sherpa: This refers to the personal representative of a National Leader at the summit meeting. The ‘Sherpa’ deals with and engages in tasks of planning, organizing, negotiating and implementation leading up to, during and following the Summit. Prior to the Summit, the ‘Sherpa’ plans and coordinates the agenda and engages in pre-Summit meetings to achieve the best position for their National Leader.⁷
- Finance Ministers: This refers to the person holding an executive position in the finance department of the nation’s government.
- Trade: This refers to the process and/or action of exchange of goods, services, and information at wholesale or retail cost between actors.⁸
- Trade Organizations: This refers to a structured unit of individual actors which is founded, financed and managed to engage in ‘Trade’ and participate in the direct business or facilitation of interaction between trading actors.⁹
- World Trade Organization (WTO): This is the single global international organization that deals with and monitors trades and trade interactions between national actors. It aims at assisting and facilitating producers, exporters and importers to conduct their business.¹⁰
- Trade Agreements: This is a treaty comes to be when a minimum or two nations agree on terms to assist and facilitate trade between their

⁷ How does the G20 work? (2018, September 20). Retrieved from <https://qa-g20.argentina.gob.ar/en/g20/how-it-works>.

⁸ TRADE: meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trade>.

⁹ Trade association. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/trade-association>.

¹⁰ What is the WTO? (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm.



nations.¹¹ There are many types of ‘Trade Agreements’, the most common of which are ‘Free Trade Agreements’ (FTA), an agreement between a minimum of two actors to reduce barriers of import and export between its signatories, and ‘Regional Trade Agreements’ (RTA), which are treaties between a minimum of two nations, within a specific region, that determine and define the rules of trade for all its signatories.¹²

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**: These are goals adopted by the Member States of the United Nations in 2015 to improve, protect and ensure better: life; society; peace; and environmental (planet) longevity and health, by the year 2030. It comprises 17 distinct goals, which are recognized as integrated and impactful on each other towards the realization of the greater prosperity goal by 2030. These goals require the participation of all nations and actors to ensure the best and most complete realization of the goals by the given deadline.¹³
- **Implementation**: The process of placing a practice, strategy, goal, or structure into practice in an effective manner as outlined by clear outline progressive Key Performance Indicators (KPI’s)
- **Common approaches**: Approaches which are adopted by a majority of responding countries.
- **Other approaches**: Approaches which are adopted by less than a majority of countries.
- **Innovative approaches**: Approaches adopted by only a few countries (sometimes only one country), which show some novelty in the approach adopted to implement the principle and potential for replication.

¹¹ TRADE AGREEMENT: meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trade-agreement>.

¹² Wakuluk, I. E. (n.d.). *Definition of Economic Integration*. Retrieved from Calcuemus.org: <http://www.calcuemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf>

¹³ United Nations Development Programme. (n.d.). Sustainable Development Goals. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>.



- **Best Practices:** The implementation, process, plans and strategies proven to be most effective and situationally adaptable practices of trade, information and knowledge sharing.

Example(s):

- 1) A great example of top tier knowledge and information sharing can be seen by ‘The Knowledge Sharing Event on Trade and Investment Good Practices’¹⁴
- 2) A core example of best practices of national implementation of the SDG’s can be seen from India, recently lauded for its great progress and leadership in this regard.¹⁵

2. Trade Organisations the G20 cooperates with

A premier international forum representing an approximate 75% of global trade, the G20 cooperates, consults and/or utilizes a variety of international organizations. A view of the list displays organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and more.¹⁶

2.1. The World Bank

The World Bank (WB) is comprised of two organizations: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), a branch that provides assistance to various governments of middle-income and credible low-income nations; and the International Developments Association (IDA), which provides credits to governments of the poorest countries. Together the IBRD & IDA make up the organization known as the WB.

¹⁴ de Pinto, G. P. (2018, April 24). EU-ACP TradeCom II Programme. Retrieved from <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tradecom2/documents/knowledge-sharing-trade-and-investment-good-practices>.

¹⁵ United Nations News. (2018, October 2). UN chief commends India's progress towards Sustainable Development Goals | UN News. Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/10/1022082>.

¹⁶ Invitees and International Organizations. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://en.g20russia.ru/docs/about/international_guests.html.

International Organisations. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://g20.org.tr/about-g20/g20-members/international-organisations/>.

What is the G20 Summit?: Summit Details. (2019). Retrieved from <https://g20.org/en/summit/about/>.



Yet the larger WB entity, referred to as the World Bank Group (WBG) comprises an additional 3 organizations, beyond the IBRD and IDA, such as: The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the largest institution of global development uniquely focused for the private sector. It assists developing nations towards the achievement of sustainable growth via financial advisement, means and services; the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which fulfils its mandate to promote foreign direct investments in developing nations, via the provision of guarantees to investment and lending parties; and The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), which provides facilities of conciliation and arbitration for incidents of investment disputes.

The WBG is engaged and involved in every major arena and area of development. It provides a variety of financial and technical products and services, assisting nations in the sharing and application of innovative ideas, knowledge, and solutions to the various challenges they may be plagued with.¹⁷

2.2. The World Trade Organization

From the time of the Silk Road to the creation of today's trading system, trade has always played a uniquely important role and position in supporting economic development and promoting peaceful relations among nations. The WTO, which functions around and for the principle and purpose of open trade for the benefit of all, stands as the single global and international organization engaged with the rules of trade between nations. Empowered by the adoption, signature and ratification of its agreements by the major trading nations of the world, the WTO is lead and run by representatives of its member states. All major decisions are made by the membership as a whole, either by ministers (who usually meet at least once every two years) or by their ambassadors or delegates (who meet regularly in Geneva).

The agreements, otherwise known as the WTO Agreements, are legal texts which dictate and provide an explanation for its activities. They are built around core fundamental principles, which stand collectively as the foundation of the multilateral trading system of today.

¹⁷ About the World Bank. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about>.



In short, the WTO is an organization facilitating trade, it is a platform of negotiation and agreement for governments on trade issues and disputes, and it is the protector and custodian of the world's system of trade and trading rules. It facilitates, boosts and promotes an expanded, expanding and dynamic culture of trade globally and internationally.

2.3. The International Monetary Fund

Established in 1944, and boasting 189 member-states, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization with the primary goal of ensuring the stability of the global and international monetary system. Promoting international monetary cooperation, it prides itself on fostering secure financial stability, international trade, reductions in global poverty, and the promotion of high sustainable economic growth and employment.¹⁸

Revamped in 2012, the IMF's mandate was expanded to include the issues which various and every growing microeconomic and financial sectors lay upon the economic and financial stability of the global and international arena. Beyond the promotion of international monetary cooperation and stability, the IMF also provides policy advice and developmental support towards the establishment and reinvigoration of strong economies and prosperity. To this end, a large section of the IMF's assistance, advice, guidance and support can be recognized via the financial loans it provides nations. These loans most often come to rectify an imbalance of payment ability and towards the restoration of national finances. The IMF offers its clients various loan packages compatible with short or medium term needs. These loans, short or medium in nature, are made possible by the quota contributions provided by its member states.¹⁹

Contrary to the staff of the World Bank whom are often specialists on a specific areas, issues, and techniques, the IMF staff primarily consist of economists - most notably those which a wide-experience of macroeconomics and financial policies.²⁰

2.4. The Organization for Economic Co-operation Development

Functioning with a three-body governing structure the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) prides itself as an organization which

¹⁸ What is the WTO? (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ What is the WTO? (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm.



pursues the establishment, realization and implementation of better policies for the betterment of lives. Established on September of 1961, the OECD has aimed, to mould policies which will realize and foster prosperity, equality, opportunity and well-being for everyone - no matter their location, age, status, ethnicity or class.²¹

The OECD Council, the overarching decision body of the organization is compiled of representatives from its member-states, along with the European Commission, and is chaired by the OECD Secretary General. The Council has its annual meeting, host to the various ministers and heads of governments, economy, trade, and foreign affairs of its member-states, where priorities are set, economy and trade on a global and international level are discussed, and deeper issues and priorities are debated. Yet beyond this meeting, the Council meets regularly to discuss, share, and delve into concerns, issues, and sensitive matters. These regular meetings are also witness to decisive decisions by consensus voting, a key function of the Council. Yet the Council is one of three bodies which make up the OECD organizational structure, the other two being the Committees and the Secretariat.²²

Dealing with and covering issues such as education, finance, trade, economy, environment, development, and inter-nation consultation and liaison, the OECD is home to more than 300 committees and working groups. These committees and working groups cover the various areas and arenas of policy and policy making for the OECD. They are tasked with assessing situations, data as well as reviewing and assessing the success of policies and policy actions. They then engage in compiling and proposing solutions accordingly. The participants, numbering around 40,000 collectively each year, are a combination of individuals from the OECD member and partner states who represent a variety of different sectors, including but not limited to: business, civil society, academia, and government.²³

Finally, the OECD Secretariat, led by the Secretary General, is composed of a selection of divisions, departments and directorates - which report directly to the Secretary General. It is the body of the organization's structure which carries out the work of the OECD, working closely with the committees and working groups. The Secretariat's working body, over 3,000-large, includes

²¹ About the OECD. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/about/>.

²² Organisational structure of the OECD. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/about/structure/>.

²³ Ibid.



lawyers, economists, business professionals, statisticians, analysts, strategists, digital and communication experts, and employees from many other disciplines.²⁴

2.5. The International Trade Union Confederation

Titled as the global voice of the world's working people, the International Trade Union Confederation is determined to the promotion, protection and defence of workers' rights and interests. It does so via the facilitation of international cooperation between trade unions, as well as litigation, advocacy and campaigning efforts on a global level within global institutions and organizations.²⁵

Passionate about the democratization and independence of trade unions, the ITCU is primarily active in arenas such as: economy, society & the workplace, equality & non-discrimination, trade union & human rights, and international solidarity.²⁶

Governed by 4 annual world congresses, a General Council and an Executive Bureau, the ITUC holds offices internationally, is parent to 5 regional organizations, and functions via its different departments. Its offices are located in Washington D.C., London, Geneva, Sarajevo, and Moscow. Its regional organizations service areas spanning from the African continent and the Middle East to South America and South East Asia. From Operations, Campaigns and Communications, and Legal Unit, to Finance, Equality, and Economic and Social Policy, the ITUC's departments cover the entirety of its mandate and interests, as well as those of its partners.²⁷

The ITUC proudly boasts close working relations with both the Global Union Federations and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, known as the TUAC. It also works closely with various UN Specialized Agencies as well as the International Labour Organization.²⁸

2.6. The International Labour Organization

As a part of the Treaty of Versailles²⁹, the International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 as a shining light of desire for universal and

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ International Trade Union Confederation. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ituc-csi.org/about-us>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Treaty of Versailles. (1919). Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1920/20B09_18_engl.pdf



lasting peace, and the belief that it could only be accomplished if done so on the basis of social justice. Guided by this belief and desire, the ILO has been a key actor at instrumental and major junctures of history throughout the 20th century, such as the Great Depression, decolonization, and the eradication and abolition of apartheid in South Africa. It continues its function and upholds its mandate as a key actor in the construction of an ethical and productive framework in the era of globalization and interconnectivity.³⁰

Today, the ILO remains as dedicated as ever to the promotion of social justice. Pursuing this founding belief and mission it is fiercely devoted towards the implementation and recognition of human and labour rights on an international and global level, a recognition which is essential in today's era for the emergence of universal and lasting peace.³¹

In its mission and activities, the ILO, as an agency of the United Nations, brings together governments and international actors, workers and employers, as representatives of 187 member-states. These collected representatives work in cohesion to set standards of labour, as well as develop policies and programmes which promote decent work, decent conditions and recognition of their rights for all women and men, equally. A recent example can be found in the ILO's Decent Work agenda, which helps to advance the conditions, economic and working, giving the various parties involved, workers, employers, governments, etc. a stake in the prosperity, progress and realization of lasting peace.³²

Driven by the advancement of technological innovation, demographic shifts, climate change and more, the 'world of work' is in the midst of a pivotal transformative and changing process. As a response to this transformative period and the challenges it brings, and in celebration of its 100th anniversary, the ILO has announced its Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, which was adopted at the 108th session of the International Labour Conference, in June of this year.³³

³⁰ About the ILO. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/lang--en/index.htm>.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ 108th Session of the International Labour Conference (International Labour Conference (ILC)). (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/108/lang--en/index.htm>.



3. Trade Agreements currently in place

As we prepare to delve into the discussion of Trade Infrastructures, it is important to take a moment to look at the various trade agreements in force today. From the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to the 2018 Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement (CPTPP), trade agreements stand as a key point in the international trade infrastructure. With over 300 trade agreements currently in force, from the 1958 EC Treaty to the most recent trade agreement between Hong Kong, China-Georgia this past February, trade agreements have shaped, and continue to shape, the world we know today.

As we analyze trade agreements it is important to understand and identify the various types of trade agreements, namely, Free Trade Agreements, Regional (Multilateral) Trade Agreements (RTA), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), Partial Scope Agreement (PSA), Economic Integration Agreement (EIA), and finally the more intensive Customs Union (CU).³⁴

FTAs are agreements between a minimum of two actors, intending to reduce barriers of import and export between its signatories, primarily seen via the reduction of tariffs and quotas on goods and services.³⁵ A key current day example of an FTA can be seen in the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).³⁶ An agreement between the nations of Mexico, United States of America (USA) and Canada, NAFTA is the first time two developed nations signed an FTA with a developing nation. Boasting a gross domestic product (GDP) over 20 trillion U.S. dollars collectively between the three signatories, the agreement is the largest free trade agreement in the world to date.³⁷

³⁴ Corporate Finance Institute. (n.d.). Regional Trading Agreements - Definition, Types, and Benefits. Retrieved from <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/regional-trading-agreements/>.

Regional Trade Agreements Database. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx>.

³⁵ Wakuluk, I. E. (n.d.). *Definition of Economic Integration*. Retrieved from [Calculemus.org: http://www.calculemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf](http://www.calculemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf)

³⁶ Regional Trade Agreements Database. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx>.

³⁷ Amadeo, K. (2019, June 25). 6 Things NAFTA Does. Retrieved from <https://www.thebalance.com/nafta-definition-north-american-free-trade-agreement-3306147>.

NAFTA - FAQ. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Home/Resources/Frequently-Asked-Questions#1>.



RTAs are treaties between a minimum of two nations which determine and define the rules of trade for all its signatories.³⁸ A key difference between an FTA and RTA is that the latter is set within a specific region, whereas the former is not expressly bound by this limitation. An example of an RTA which is currently in force can be seen in the Australia - New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (ANZCERTA) which came into force in 1989.³⁹ From determining Trade Rate Quotas and Rules of Origins to defining Services, terms for Denial of Benefits and Dispute Settlement, the ANZCERTA discusses and details the rules of trade between the two nations.⁴⁰

PTAs refer to trade agreements which provide a unique beneficial and preferential level of access to determined products for the signatory parties.⁴¹ The list(s) of products covered in the agreement is called a “positive list”. The special agreement terms can be seen in the reduction of tariffs and quotas, and stands as an initial step for the formation of progressive economic integration. An important differentiation between a PTA and an FTA or RTA is that, whilst a PTA has a positive list of products on which tariffs and quotas are reduced, FTAs and RTAs do not. Essentially, FTAs and RTAs are considerably more ambitious in the areas and list of products for which tariffs and quotas are to be reduced.⁴² An example of a PTA is the Free Trade Area of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (AFTA). This trade agreement provides the signatories preferential trade treatment in the form of Anti-Dumping Measures, Balance-of-payment measures for goods, Safeguard mechanisms for goods, investment liberalization provisions, and much more.⁴³ These agreed provisions and treatments afford the

³⁸ Vicard, V. (2011, February 18). Determinants of successful regional trade agreements. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165176511000607>.

World Trade Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm.

³⁹ Regional Trade Agreements Database - ANZCERTA. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=134>.

⁴⁰ Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement. (2019, August 27). Retrieved from <https://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/in-force/anzcerta/Pages/australia-new-zealand-closer-economic-relations-trade-agreement.aspx>.

⁴¹ Corporate Finance Institute. (n.d.). Regional Trading Agreements - Definition, Types, and Benefits. Retrieved from <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/regional-trading-agreements/>.

⁴² FTA Basics. (2013, August 28). Retrieved from <https://tradeissues.wordpress.com/ftas/fta-basics/>.

⁴³ Regional Trade Agreements Database - AFTA. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=126>.



members of AFTA a unique advantage in trade between themselves, which others not signed in the PTA are not privy to.⁴⁴

PSAs are agreements which cover only a select range of, or specific, products.⁴⁵ This can be seen in the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) which entered into force in 2016.⁴⁶ This trade agreement stands unique from others in as much as it solely discusses the trade of goods, and remains silent on that of services or other factors. In essence, this agreement restricts trade between MERCOSUR and SACU to goods, providing it a status of PTA while simultaneously affording it the restricted status of PSA⁴⁷.

EIA is an agreement between nations located in a geographical location. EIAs refer to any agreement between nations which coordinate their trade, fiscal, and/or monetary policies, and aim at the progressive and ultimate removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to the free flow of goods or services, as well as factors of production, between the signatories. As can be presumed, there are a number of stages in economic integration; similarly, there are varying approaches to economic integration which define the integration in a different manner.⁴⁸ For example, integration intended as an outcome is often quite stagnant and is realized via the fulfilment of specific, predetermined criteria; whereas integration intended as a process is a significantly different and more dynamic process which can be witnessed from the progression of an FTA to political integration. A clear example of an EIA is European Economic Area (EEA), which endorses integration as a process for the progression of the European trade area.⁴⁹

CU is an advanced form which introduces the unification of tariffs external to the union members. In essence, a CU is a trade agreement which couples an FTA with common external

⁴⁴ Wakuluk, I. E. (n.d.). *Definition of Economic Integration*. Retrieved from Calcuemus.org: <http://www.calcuemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf>

⁴⁵ Liu, X. (2010). Testing Conflicting Political Economy Theories: Full-Fledged versus Partial-Scope Regional Trade Agreements. *Southern Economic Journal*, 77(1), 78-103.

⁴⁶ Regional Trade Agreements Database - MERCOSUR-SACU. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=752>.

⁴⁷ World Trade Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/enabling1979_e.htm.

⁴⁸ Wakuluk, I. E. (n.d.). *Definition of Economic Integration*. Retrieved from Calcuemus.org: <http://www.calcuemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf>

⁴⁹ Regional Trade Agreements Database - EEA. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=114>.



tariffs, therein encouraging the establishment and adoption of a unified or common external trade policy.⁵⁰ A great example of a CU can be seen in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which set the nations of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo together in external trade in 1995.⁵¹

In preparation for the upcoming session on Trade Infrastructure, we highly encourage you to peruse the following **link with a larger list of trade agreements which are currently in force** and therefore bear importance for our discussion:
<http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicAllRTAList.aspx> .

4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

4.1. Introduction



Agreed upon and adopted in September of 2015 by National Leaders, the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ was set in place to direct the world

⁵⁰ Wakuluk, I. E. (n.d.). *Definition of Economic Integration*. Retrieved from Calculemus.org: <http://www.calculumus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf>

⁵¹ Regional Trade Agreements Database - ECOWAS. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=36>.



towards a path of more sustainable development. This agenda comprised 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which set objectives, to be completed by the year 2030. The agenda and 17 SDGs are a plan, and call all countries to action for people, the planet, and ensuring prosperity, while strengthening universal peace and freedom across the various spectrums of our world. The SDGs recognize the great global challenges, including poverty, education and resources, and set to impact positive change in these many sectors. The agenda identifies all nations as shared stakeholders who must collectively and independently work towards and implement the plan and its goals. Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the 17 SDGs and their 169 target areas represent the desired scale and ambition of the agenda to complete and further what its predecessor did not and could not achieve. Intertwined, integrated and indivisible, the SDGs cover the three dimensions of sustainable development - Economic, Social and Environmental - and aim to stimulate action in areas of critical importance, such as:

- **People:** Ending hunger and poverty in all its forms and ensuring human potential of dignity, equality, education, and healthy environment.
- **Planet:** Protecting the planet from degradation, managing the planet's natural resources and taking action on climate change to ensure the planet's longevity and health for both present and future generations.
- **Prosperity:** Protecting and ensuring the ability of all human beings to live and enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, by ensuring the parallel progress of economic, social and technological sectors with that of nature.
- **Peace:** Fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies, free of fear and violence, through sustainable development of all sectors.
- **Partnership:** Encouraging and ensuring partnership on a global level between actors towards sustainable development, through the creation of a spirit of strengthened solidarity and unity on a massive level in all sectors.

The agenda and its SDGs will allow and ensure the realization of a profoundly improved world that has been positively transformed and impacted for a better today and tomorrow.



[\[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld\]](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld)

4.2. SDG Groups for G20s annual summit

It will be your job to find best practices for the SDGs and to incorporate them into the existing G20 framework. In order to ease and structure the debate we have decided to divide the SDGs into groups. Therefore, when wanting to discuss SDGs, you can choose to discuss one SDG in particular or in combination with similar other SDGs. We have decided to group the SDGs as following:

- (1) Social Objectives: #1 No Poverty, #3 Good Health and Well-Being, #4 Quality Education, #5 Gender Equality, #10 Reduced inequalities;
- (2) Resources: #2 Zero Hunger, #6 Clean Water and Sanitation, #7 Affordable and Clean Energy;
- (3) Environment: #13 Climate Action, #14 Life below Water, #15 Life on Land;
- (4) Economy: #8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, #9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, #11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, #12 Responsible Consumption and Production;
- (5) Governance/Diplomacy: #16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, #17 Partnerships for the Goals.

Even though the SDGs can be discussed individually, they often influence one another and sometimes can even be considered contradictory to one another (e.g. climate action and economic growth). This is why you should address them holistically and ensure that the actions you take to promote one SDG do not have negative implications on another one. This also means that you can tackle multiple SDGs with just one action. Below you will find a short description of the progress made regarding the SDGs in each group to give you a feeling of the status quo. This will be followed by one or two examples of projects that were deemed good practices by the UN and should give you an idea of the kind of best practices you can discuss during the debate.

4.2.1. Group 1: Social Objectives

We decided to group all SDGs that concern equality and have a significant impact on the life of individuals, such as the eradication of poverty or good health and education. The Secretary General's



progress report on the SDGs 2019 noted that there has been improvement regarding some social objectives, as, for example, “extreme poverty and child mortality continue to fall”⁵² and the amount of people infected with diseases like Hepatitis has decreased significantly. However, the report also highlighted that the extreme poverty rate, which currently is slightly below 10 percent, is projected to be 6 percent of the global population in 2030, thereby obviously missing the goal of eradicating it completely⁵³. Furthermore, the report acknowledged that while “certain targets towards gender equality are seeing progress”⁵⁴, gender inequalities continue to persist, as many women still experience violence and face underrepresentation in politics and a gender pay gap of 12% globally⁵⁵. The UN has acknowledged several best practices regarding those goals. One of them was the Epsilon Project, an LGBTI-led project that developed a training and education programme for the staff of refugee camps in Europe. The Epsilon Project aimed at making staff more aware of struggles LGBTI refugees face⁵⁶. Similar projects were introduced to promote gender equality and equal access to education. Another good practice project targeting social objectives is a programme in Uganda and Kenya, which helps HIV+ single mothers to establish businesses and gives career counselling session to their children in order to empower them to escape poverty⁵⁷. The program further ensures that the children receive an education and teaches them about healthy cooking and gardening, thereby addressing SDGs #1, #3, #4 and #5.

4.2.2. Group 2: Resources

In this group we decided to put all the SDGs which touch upon the subject of resources: Food, Energy, Water and access to sanitation. Significant progress needs to be made in these areas in order to meet the SDG targets. The most recent report on the progress of the SDG

⁵² Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>, Clause 5

⁵³ *ibid.* Clause 8

⁵⁴ *ibid.* Clause 5

⁵⁵ *ibid.* Clause 10

⁵⁶ Equipping Professionals for Supporting LGBT Refugees - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=30000>

⁵⁷ Income Generating Activity and Life Planning Program to Support AIDS Orphans to Contribute to SDGs Goal 1, 3, 4 and 5 - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=30064>



implementation warned that “hunger is on the rise again”⁵⁸. Statistics also show that in order to provide all people with at least basic access to sanitation the current rate of progress would need to be doubled⁵⁹. On the bright side, access to electricity has begun to accelerate and energy efficiency continues to improve; that being said, some 800 million people continue to lack access to electricity⁶⁰. The improvement regarding SDG #7 can be traced back to several best practices. One example for a good practice project is a UNDP project which installed decentralized solar energy systems in Yemen⁶¹. The Yemeni population always lacked access to electricity and in many parts of the country the ongoing war did not allow for the establishment of a reliable centralised electricity system; solar micro grids and solar powered lamps and flashlights were the only way to provide electricity to the region. What made this project unique was that local women were taught how to manage and to maintain the micro grid, thereby empowering them by potentially allowing them to generate an income through the newly acquired skills, which is why the project also works towards SDG #5. A good practice to reach SDG #6 is the “Water in the World We Want” project, which is a policy support system for policies regarding water access and sanitation⁶². The project consists of a website that provides governments with data regarding water management and sanitation access in order to help governments to evaluate and improve the policies they have in place regarding the issue.

4.2.3. Group 3: Environment

Under this group we grouped all SDGs directly connected to the protection of our environment; this includes Climate Action, Life below Water and Life on Land. The UN notes on climate action that despite positive steps, “far more ambitious and plans and accelerated actions are

⁵⁸ Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>, Clause 23

⁵⁹ *ibid.* Clause 27

⁶⁰ *ibid.* Clause 28

⁶¹ Breaking the barriers of displacement and protracted crisis through inclusive approach of solar livelihood improvement in Yemen - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=29998>

⁶² Water in the World We Want: A project addressing the challenge of producing critical evidence under data-limited conditions for water-related policies through developing, testing, and implementing SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=30176>



needed” to combat climate change⁶³. A recent UN report also stated that existing policies and treaties regarding Life below Water are insufficient, as our oceans are severely stressed by overfishing and increasing temperatures due to climate change⁶⁴. While SDG #15 is unlikely to be fully achieved by 2030 the UN highlights that “there are some encouraging global trends in protecting terrestrial systems and biodiversity”⁶⁵. However, keeping the recent Amazon fires in mind, there is still a lot that needs to be done. A great best practice example for those goals is the European Commission’s “Circular Economy Action Plan”⁶⁶, which has been adopted in December 2015 and will be fully implemented in December 2020 (as of today 90% are implemented). This ambitious plan aims at boosting jobs, growth and investment “while protecting environment and natural capital”. In order to do so the European Commission revised the its legislation on waste and the use of fertilizers, banned single use plastic items and wrote several guidance documents on industrial emissions and water management among other things.

4.2.4. Group 4: Economy

In this group we put all SDGs addressing issues connected to economy such as economic growth, infrastructure and production related SDGs. The UN Secretary General’s report stresses the importance of SDG #11, as it states that more than 1 billion people continue to live in slums and highlights that urgent action is needed to reverse the current situation, which sees the majority of urban residents breathing poor-quality air⁶⁷. The report seems also alarmed by rapidly expanding consumption as it urges nations to “improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and mainstream sustainability practices across all sectors of the economy”⁶⁸. The report further noted that investment in research and innovation in less developed countries remains

⁶³ Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>, Clause 34

⁶⁴ *ibid.* Clause 35

⁶⁵ *ibid.* Clause 36

⁶⁶ European Commission's "Circular Economy Action Plan" - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=29808>

⁶⁷ Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>, Clause 32

⁶⁸ *ibid.* Clause 33



way under the global average, adding however that impressive progress has been made in mobile connectivity⁶⁹. One good practice example that SDGs #8, #11 and #12 is the “ASEAN SDGs Frontrunner Cities Programme”, which helps 27 selected frontrunner cities to align their actions with the SDGs⁷⁰. Those cities will receive additional funding and expertise to be able to implement programs that will work towards the realisation of the SDGs, in order to provide secondary cities with the opportunity from successful cases.

4.2.5. Group 5: Governance/Diplomacy

This group includes the SDGs related to Governance and Diplomacy. The UN Secretary General’s report notes that “advances in ending violence, promoting the rule of law, strengthening institutions and increasing access to justice are uneven and continue to deprive millions of their security, rights and opportunities and undermine the delivery of public services and broader economic development”, adding that “renewed efforts are essential to move towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16”⁷¹. Finally, the report concludes that “enhanced international cooperation is needed” to achieve all SDGs globally⁷². One good practice project that aims at achieving SDGs #16 and #17 is the website “Goal Tracker” that allows “countries and their citizens to visually track implementation of the Global Goals and related national policies” thereby driving better decision making and enhancing transparency and accountability⁷³.

⁶⁹ *ibid.* Clause 30

⁷⁰ ASEAN SDGs Frontrunner Cities Programme - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=29570>

⁷¹ Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>, Clause 37

⁷² *ibid.* Clause 38

⁷³ Goal Tracker - a visual tool for the Global Goals - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=29652>



5. Recommended Readings

For a detailed overview on what has been achieved regarding each SDG as well as for reliable statistics we recommend reading the following:

- Report of the Secretary General (2019). *Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals*. Retrieved from:
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2019/secretary-general-sdg-report-2019--EN.pdf>,
- [To get ideas and inspirations for good practice projects for SDG implementation we recommend looking at the following website:](#)
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/goodpractices>
- White Paper - Integrated Trade Compliance Strategies: Seven Best Practices: https://www.ghy.com/images/uploads/default/White_Paper_SEVEN_BEST_PRACTICES_OF_LEADING_TRADERS_pp.pdf
- Implementing the 2030 Agenda: What Role for the Group of Twenty (G20)? <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/biblio/kaul-implementing-the-2030-agenda.pdf>
- SDG Best Practices: List of Articles on Each SDG
- http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/technical-assistance/best-practices?field_sdgs_target_id=All&combine=&page=3
- India's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals to the UN High Level Political Forum: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15836India.pdf>
- List of Trade Agreements Currently in Effect: <http://www.calculemus.org/pub-libr/eu-integr/1-2econ-integr.pdf>
- Discussion Paper for the G20 on Regional Trade Agreements and the Multilateral Trading System - Prepared by the WTO: http://g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/8.G20-Discussion-Paper_RTAs-and-MTS.pdf



- European Trade Doc Annex on the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth: https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/july/tradoc_154789.pdf
- 2018-2019 Reports on G20 Trade and Investment Measures: <http://www.oecd.org/investment/investment-policy/21st-Report-on-G20-Trade-and-Investment-Measures.pdf>
- IMF Working Paper on The Impact of Trade Agreements: New Approach, New Insights: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/960821480958611562/5-Swarnali-paper.pdf>

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Consensus Building Approach (CBA)

The G20 committee at HamMUN 2019 will follow the Consensus Building Approach (CBA) instead of the ordinary MUN Rules of Procedure. CBA is an approach that aims at reaching full consensus and emphasizes active listening, negotiation skills as well as brainstorming, thereby allowing for a more intuitive and realistic G20 simulation. While the following section of the study guide will elaborate the use of CBA in practice in the G20 committee, the part afterwards will explain the theory and history behind CBA in greater detail.

1. Key differences between CBA and MUN RoPs

No voting: As the name Consensus Building Approach indicates the idea behind CBA is reaching consensus instead of following the wishes of the majority. There will be no voting at any point of the debate and even straw poll votes will be discouraged by the chairs. The idea is that if anyone opposes anything during the debate (regardless whether its about the content of the communique or about something procedural) he or she will have to speak up and give a reason for opposing the matter. That way the issue can be discussed until consensus is reached regarding that matter. This measure will ensure that contrary to MUN resolutions the G20 communique will reflect the wishes of all its member states and not include any clauses member states will be opposed to.

No topic: As you might have realized the topic we selected for this committee is significantly broader than in other MUN committees and almost unspecific or vague. The idea behind it is that you will have more influence on the agenda than you would have in other MUN committees. Setting the agenda will be one of the first things you will have to find consensus on. Contrary to other committees your selection will not just be limited to topic a or topic b but between any number of topics you can come up with. The only rule is that the topic you propose for the agenda must be a subtopic of the broad topic selected by us and therefore connected to it. You can propose as many topics as you want to, broaden or specify them ,group them together and rank them until all of you feel that the important issues for your country will be addressed in the debate. This process is usually time intensive and will allow you to present your countries priorities for the first time. Possible topics could be specific trade organisations, treaties, best practices and SDG groups mentioned in the study guide.



No RoPs: As mentioned earlier CBA is going to replace MUN RoPs. In practice this means that the debate will become a lot less formal, hence there will be no general speakers list, no moderated or unmoderated caucuses and no formalities like yielding the floor. Instead during our first session you will be able to establish an own set of rules you want to follow, which will be written down by the chairs who will ensure that you stick to them. An example for such a rule is that you will raise your placard to signal you want to speak.

The role of the chairs: The role of the chairs also differs from normal committees as it is a lot less invasive in the debate. Most of the debate will be structured similarly to a discussion of a whole where you get to pick the next speaker yourself. The chairs main job will be to regularly summarize and paraphrase the debate in order to provide you with additional orientation. Furthermore the chairs will be the ones writing the communique. By doing so they will ensure that the communique actually mirrors the debate. Each time they will feel that you have reached consensus on something they will write it down and give you time to discuss the wording and amend the clause. Furthermore the chairs will ensure that the debate continues to flow and that you adhere to the rules you agreed on earlier.

The flow of the debate: As mentioned before the debate will be structured like a discussion of a the whole where you get to choose the next speaker. There will also be no moderated or unmoderated caucuses, but of course you can choose to focus the discussion on one topic for a certain amount of time or to have a break and negotiate things on a more one on one basis. The chairs will try to give you additional structure by summarizing and protocoling the aspects you reach consensus on. Furthermore the debate will differ from ordinary MUN as the emphasis will lie way more on cooperation and finding agreements everyone can consent to instead of pushing your own agenda.

The communique “writing”: The chairs will be in charge of writing the communique. They will follow the debate closely and write down everything they will feel you have reached consensus on. Once they have done so you will have the opportunity to discuss the phrasing and amend the clause. A huge advantage for you is that you don’t have to worry about formatting, which makes the simulation more realistic. You can also write clauses yourself or in groups and hand them in to the chairs in order for them to be discussed and included in the communique.



As the communique will be written while you are discussing, and as you don't have to worry about the formalities and the working paper/draft resolution stages will be skipped, you will have much more debate time than other committees, which is why the communique will probably be longer and cover more issues than a resolution would.

2. CBA Background Knowledge

CBA is an approach developed by MIT Professor Lawrence Susskind. Like many approaches it is quite complex and we will not expect from you to have full knowledge of all the terminology, negotiation styles and concepts which are part of CBA. Instead we are going to work with a simplified version of the approach which has been additionally adjusted to work in a MUN setting. This approach has been explained to you in the previous chapter. In the current section of the study guide key concepts of CBA will be briefly explained, you don't need to learn any of them by heart and the majority will be explained to you again during the session. This part of the study guide is just to give you additional information that might come in handy during the debate, this means that it can provide you with tools you can use during the debate, but you don't need to worry that any of those tools will be required at HamMUN 2019. When in doubt just stick to section 'Key Differences between CBA and MUN RoPs'.

Integrative Negotiation: The idea behind integrative negotiation is that you should focus on your country's interests more than on your position. While your position means you would be in favour, against or indifferent towards certain ideas, your interests are more focused on your priorities and issues you believe should be included in the communique. This focus will give you more wiggle room and therefore more power during negotiations. In order to help you to order and express your interest we will follow the following steps each time a new agenda item will be addressed:

- (1) Mapping the interests: We will go around the room and each delegate will have a chance to say what under the current agenda item is particularly relevant for their country and why this is the case. E. g. "We would like to discuss implementing a similar best practice as we have in our country regarding SDG 6 as it has proven very beneficial for us and could be used in a larger scale".
- (2) Brainstorming: Once we collected all of the interest we will start brainstorming on how to achieve the things mentioned



in them. The interesting thing about this stage is that anyone of you can address any other countries interest and propose a solution, as there is no ownership of ideas at this stage.

- (3) Evaluation: In this stage we will evaluate the ideas collected in the brainstorming stage and see which ones we can potentially find consensus on. Those proposals will be written down by the chairs or by you.
- (4) Polishing: In the polishing stage you will have a written clauses on the table and you will get to discuss the final details regarding the clauses e.g. budget, phrasing etc. Once consensus is reached regarding a clause it is adopted into the communique.

As you might have noticed the focus in CBA will not be as much on delivering convincing speeches but much more on negotiating and communicating with each other effectively. In order to ensure that communication runs smooth it is helpful to take a look at the so called *empathy loop*. The empathy loop consists of the following stages which you should go through while communicating with someone during the debate.

- (1) Inquire: If you cannot understand a countries position ask them to elaborate on it. Find out exactly what they want and why they want it.
- (2) Respond: Listen intently and actively while they are responding to take the information in.
- (3) Paraphrase: Paraphrase their answer to see whether you have understood it correctly. E.g: “Have I understood correctly that your problem has more to do with the phrasing of the clause than with the idea of the clause itself?”
- (4) Acknowledge Feelings: Acknowledge the person's standpoint. E.g. “I understand why you would oppose such a phrasing”
- (5) Demonstrate your understanding: Do this by proposing an alternative solution. “As you are not opposed to the idea itself, could you propose a phrasing that could work for you?”
- (6) Check: Let them react to your statements to see whether you understood them correctly.

BATNA: A final concept that might be useful during the debate is the so called Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement aka



BATNA. This means that you should not expect that all of your proposals will be accepted, which is why you should come up with alternative solutions that would also work for your country. You should determine what the worst outcome of the debate you are willing to accept would be and what the best case scenario could be. Everything in between those two options will be your Zone of possible agreement.

3. How to prepare for a CBA committee

In order to prepare for the committee please read the study guide carefully and do additional research on your countries interests. Instead of a position paper we will ask you to write a statement of interests, in which you will get to inform us about your countries priorities as well as of red lines you will not be willing to cross during negotiations. You will also be asked to deliver an opening statement during the debate which should reflect the things mentioned in your statement of interests. Additionally in order to prepare you can try to come up with agenda points you would like to address. Other than that just remain open minded towards CBA and we look forward to seeing you at HamMUN 2019.



Information about the Conference

1. Conference Schedule

| HamMUN 2019 "Shaping a New Era of Diplomacy" | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| November 27, 2019 | November 28, 2019 | | November 29, 2019 | November 30, 2019 | December 1, 2019 |
| Wed | Thurs | | Fri | Sat | Sun |
| | | | Session II | Session IV | Session VI |
| | Registration | | 9:00 - 13:00 | 9:00 - 13:00 | 10:00 - 12:00 |
| | 10:00 - 14:30 | | | | Committee Debriefing 12:00 - 13:00 |
| | Chair Briefing 12:30 - 13:45 | RoP - Workshop 12:15 - 13:45 | Lunch Break 13:00 - 14:00 | Lunch Break 13:00 - 14:00 | Chair Debriefing 13:30 - 14:00 |
| | Opening | | Session III | Session V | Closing Ceremony 14:00 - 15:30 |
| | Ceremony | | 14:00 - 18:00 | 14:00 - 18:00 | |
| Pre-Program 16:00 - 19:00 | 15:30 - 17:30 | | | | |
| | Session I | | | | |
| | 18:00 - 20:00 | | Break | Break | |
| Get Together | | | | | |
| 19:00 | Committee Evening | | | | |
| | 20:00 | | Silent Disco | Delegate Ball | |
| | | | 21:00 | 21:00 | |
| | | | | | |

Please note: This schedule is subject to change. For the most up-to-date schedule, please check: hammun.de/conference-schedule



2. Rules of Procedure

HamMUN 2019 session will follow the Rules of Procedure which can be found here: <http://hammun.de/rops/>.

For first time delegates we recommend participating in the *Rules of Procedure workshop* on Thursday.

3. Emergency Phone Numbers

Police: 110

Fire Brigade: 112

Casualty doctor: 112

4. Important Addresses

Conference venue: Edmund-Siemers-Allee 1, 20146 Hamburg (*and other places at Hamburg University main campus*)

Opening ceremony: Laeishalle, Kleiner Konzertsaal, Johannes-Brahms-Platz, 20355 Hamburg

Registration: Audimax Garderobe, Von-Melle-Park 4, 20146 Hamburg

Committee Evening: *Different places, your chairs will inform you*

Silent Disco: Club Hamburg, Reeperbahn 48, 20359 Hamburg

Delegate Ball: Gruenspan, Große Freiheit 58, 22767 Hamburg

5. Public Transport

During the conference, **your badge will be your ticket**. Please have your badge with you **all the time!** Public Transport in Hamburg will provide you with busses, tubes and city railroads.

Service Times:

Wednesday + Thursday: Service stops at **1 am**, afterwards you can only take night busses

Friday – Sunday: Whole night service

Stops near to conference venues:

Conference venue + Registration + Committee Evening:

(different places at Hamburg main campus)



S-Bahn Station **Dammtor**: Lines S11, S21, S31

Bus Station **Dammtor**: Line 109

Bus Station **Universität/Staatsbibliothek**: Lines 4, 5

Opening Ceremony:

Walking distance from Registration: 20 Minutes

Bus Station **Johannes-Brahms-Platz**: Line 3

Tube Station **Messehallen**: Line U2

Silent Disco (*Fridays Social*) + Delegates Ball (*Saturdays Social*):

S-Bahn Station **Reeperbahn**: Lines S1, S2, S3

Bus Station **Davidstraße**: Line 111

Tube Station **St. Pauli**: Line U3

6. HamMUN App

HamMUN is proud to offer a mobile app during the conference. You can get it on your phone by typing this URL <https://hammun.lineupr.com/2019> into your mobile browser.

Please note that the app is not to be installed via your app store but is a desktop shortcut of a mobile website!

7. Water Supply

In case you are thirsty (or sober), don't worry. Water out of the tap is perfectly drinkable!

8. Please bring cash!

Unlike in other European nations, many stores, cafeterias and especially the social venues often do not accept credit cards! Make sure to have cash with you.

