

STUDY GUIDE **G20**

Group of 20



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WELCOME TO UNMUN 2026!

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the Group of Twenty (G20) at the University of Navarra Model United Nations 2026. Before delving into the study guide, allow us to briefly introduce the leadership of the committee. Gabriela Cuello from the Dominican Republic will serve as President, Sophia Raffensperger from Costa Rica will be the Vice President, and, Valentina Cornejo will serve as Secretary. We are honored to guide you through this experience and look forward to the dynamic debates and fruitful negotiations that will take place in our committee.

This year, the G20 will be addressing one of the most urgent and complex issues in today's international agenda: "*Towards a More Equitable Global Order: Addressing Disparities and Fostering Inclusive Growth in the Global South.*" The relevance of this theme lies not only in its timeliness but also in its direct connection to the daily lives of millions across the world. Persistent poverty, structural inequalities, and the challenges of sustainable growth remain at the heart of global governance. For this reason, the discussions you will hold in the committee mirror those that world leaders, policymakers, and international organizations continue to face on the global stage.

This topic will require you to approach the debate with both academic rigor and diplomatic creativity. As delegates, you will need to analyze official documents from the United Nations, the G20, and other multilateral institutions, while also considering the historical and political context that shapes your assigned country's position. The challenge is not only to understand these materials but to use them effectively in negotiations, speeches, and resolutions. You are encouraged to consider how different actors such as states, international organizations, and civil society interact with one another, and how consensus can be built even in the face of diverging interests.

Beyond the research component, Model United Nations is an exercise in diplomacy and leadership. You will be called to defend your country's stance, negotiate with fellow delegates, and seek practical solutions that balance national priorities with collective responsibilities. This experience will test your ability to think critically, to engage respectfully with perspectives that may differ from your own, and to propose innovative approaches to one of the defining challenges of our century.

We strongly encourage you to prepare thoroughly by exploring the resources listed in this guide and beyond. Remember that a well-prepared delegate is one who not only knows the official position of their country but also understands the complexities of the issue, the interests of other stakeholders, and the mechanisms available within the G20 to reach consensus.



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Preparation is the key to meaningful debate, but curiosity, open-mindedness, and collaboration are equally essential for success.

As members of the chair, our goal is to support you throughout this journey and ensure that the committee becomes an enriching academic and diplomatic experience. Should you have any questions, doubts, or require guidance during your preparation, please do not hesitate to reach out to us through our emails listed below.

We look forward to welcoming you all soon to Pamplona. Together, we will build a committee that reflects the values of dialogue, inclusiveness, and cooperation, and that will leave each of you with new skills, perspectives, and friendships.

Warm regards,

Gabriela Cuello, President

Sophia Raffensperger, Vice President

Valentina Cornejo, Secretary

G20 Committee, UNMUN 2026

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About the Committee:

Group of 20

History of the G20

The Group of Twenty, or G20, was established in 1999 as an intergovernmental organization comprising finance ministers and central bank governors of the biggest advanced and emerging economies. The creation of the G20 was a response to the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998, which revealed the vulnerabilities of a highly interdependent world economy and emphasized the importance of multilateralism. The inaugural meeting, held in Berlin, Germany, reflected the urgent need to strengthen financial stability and prevent systemic contagion. In its initial stage, the G20 existed as an economic forum that was technical in character, dealing with macroeconomic policy coordination and financial regulation. The 2007–2008 global financial crisis, however, upgraded the forum to a leaders' summit from an economic forum, rendering it the global economic cooperation of foremost international status. In November 2008, the G20 government and state leaders convened for the first time in Washington, D.C., in an effort to coordinate actions to stabilize financial markets, restore confidence, and promote economic recovery. This was the moment of consolidation of the G20 as the leading vehicle for global economic governance.

Membership and global significance

Today, the G20 has nineteen member countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the European Union. Collectively, the members account for nearly 85 percent of world GDP, more than 75 percent of global trade, and approximately two-thirds of the world's population. This economic heft gives the G20 its extraordinary legitimacy and leverage, rendering it the world's premier economic cooperation forum.

Beyond its quantitative significance, the G20 is a bridge between developed and developing economies, overcoming different economic models and political visions in an attempt to talk.

Mandates and evolving agenda

The mandates and roles of the G20 extend beyond traditional economic stabilization. While its core mandate is global financial stability and sustainable growth support, over time, the forum has expanded its agenda to embrace a wide range of global issues. They are development, trade and investment, climate change, digital transformation, global health, energy transitions, and gender equality. By addressing such issues, the G20 signifies the recognition that economic governance cannot be separated from social, environmental, and developmental considerations.

Structure and mechanisms

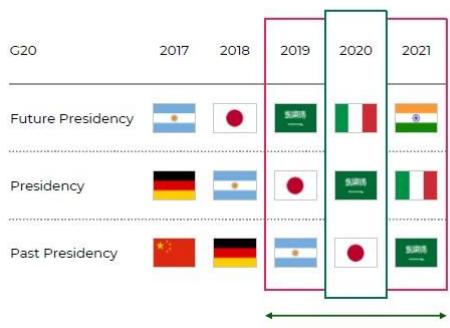


The G20 has neither a permanent secretariat nor a treaty-based organization; it operates through an annually rotating presidency supported by the Troika mechanism, consisting of the current, previous, and next presidencies. Decisions are reached by consensus, and results are communicated by leaders' statements and ministerial communiqués, which, while not binding in the legal sense, have considerable political influence in determining international policies.

Figure 1.

G20 OVERVIEW | GROUPS AND TROIKA

The Troika is a three-member group of the past, present and future G20 Presidents that ensures agenda continuity



Relationship with the United Nations and Multilateral Institutions

While not a UN institution, the G20 maintains close coordination with the UN system. Its own agenda frequently aligns with the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the UN General Assembly has identified the G20 as a key forum to foster international economic cooperation. Furthermore, G20 commitments and actions generally shape the work of multilateral institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In such a way, the G20 is both a political driver and policymaking institution in the larger landscape of global rule.

Characteristics and global role

The defining characteristic of the G20 is that it is an informal but very potent organization. Unlike most international organizations, it does not have a fixed place, a formal charter, or obligatory rules for voting. Its strength is actually in its flexibility, representativeness, and capacity to appeal to collective political will. By consensus, coordination, and communication, the G20 has played a crucial role in resolving the world crises, particularly during the 2008 global financial crisis and most recently in coordinating a global response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The G20 has thereby become the highest forum where the world's biggest economies sit down to talk about decisive issues and attempt to craft a more stable, sustainable, and inclusive world order.



Topic:

Towards a More Equitable Global Order: Addressing Disparities and Fostering Inclusive Growth in the Global South.

I. ABOUT THE TOPIC

The *Global South* as a term emerged in the latter half of the 20th century, gaining prominence as a critique of the traditional North-South divide in international relations. The [United Nations Finance Center for South-South Cooperation](#) maintains arguably the world's most reliable list of Global South countries. As of early 2022, the list includes 78 countries located in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, which are referred to as the "Group of 77 and China." These regions share a common history of colonialism, economic dependency, and socio-political struggles. Unlike their more economically advanced Northern counterparts, these countries often face substantial developmental challenges.

The social and political landscape of the Global South is shaped by deep-seated inequalities and power imbalances. Socially, these countries face substantial disparities in wealth distribution, educational attainment, and access to healthcare. Politically, many Global South nations contend with challenges related to governance, corruption, and internal conflicts, with autocratic regimes complicating their development trajectories and international standing.

However, the idea of the emerging Global South is now generally recognized and understood in the context of global governance. This is mostly attributable to the enormous efforts and accomplishments achieved by developing nations over the past few decades. As functional and noticeable examples of the resurgence of Global South collaboration mechanisms it is worth to list: *New Development Bank, BRICS, G77 and China, United Nations Development Program South-South and triangular cooperation and South Africa's G20 presidency as a task force on global wealth inequality*. They offer significant avenues for the Global South to participate in global governance, talk about the goals for global advancement, and spread information on Global South development.

For the Group of Twenty (G20), the issue of inequality in the Global South has become a central element of its agenda. Within the framework of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth, the forum offers developing countries a platform to highlight their priorities and bring their perspectives into global decision-making. This approach encourages respect for diverse development pathways while promoting coordinated efforts to tackle shared challenges. The G20 stays committed to strengthening global economic partnerships, reinforcing macro policy coordination in fiscal, financial, monetary and structural reform policies, cultivating new quality productive forces, and raising total factor productivity, in a bid to open up more possibilities for the Global South, thus addressing disparities and maintaining the global development framework while implementing development variety.



II. KEYWORDS / CONCEPTS

1. **Inclusive growth:** Term **central to both the United Nations and World Bank agendas**¹, refers to economic growth that offers opportunities for every section of society and ensures that benefits of prosperity are shared widely. **Contrary to growth concentrated within classes or sectors**² inclusive growth is measured in terms of how much it reduces inequality and improves the living conditions of poor and vulnerable groups.
2. **Convergence vs. divergence:** An interlinked dynamic is one of convergence and divergence in development. **Convergence**³ takes place when less developed nations are growing more rapidly than more developed ones, practically bridging global income gaps. **Divergence**⁴ is where growth in richer economies catches up with poorer nations, reinforcing structural contrasts.

Extreme poverty (USD 2.15/day line): The eradication of **extreme poverty, which the World Bank understands as living on less than USD 2.15 a day**⁵, is still one of the most pressing global development targets.

3. **Shared prosperity (bottom 40%):** The **shared prosperity** concept, promoted by the World Bank, evaluates whether income growth among the bottom 40 percent of society is higher or at least equal to the national average. This metric offers a guarantee that economic development discussions move beyond the aggregate results and focus on equity in societies.
4. **Vertical & horizontal inequality:** Equally important is to differentiate between **vertical inequality** and **horizontal inequality**. Vertical inequality refers to income and wealth inequality between individuals or households, while horizontal inequality pertains to systemic disadvantage applicable to groups of people articulated around ethnicity, gender, region, or other group identification categories. Both collapse social cohesion, reduce institutional trust, and inhibit sustainable development.
5. **Social mobility:** Inextricably intertwined with these concepts is **social mobility**, which measures how much individuals or families can improve their economic and social position over generations. High social mobility reflects an open and equitable society, whereas low mobility entrenches groups in poverty and marginalization, a pathology common in most Global South contexts.

¹ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2023/24: Breaking the Gridlock* (New York: UNDP, 2024); World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).

² Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Co-operation Report 2024* (Paris: OECD, 2024).

³ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Economic Development in Africa Report 2024* (Geneva: UNCTAD, 2024).

⁴ International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook 2024* (Washington, DC: IMF, 2024).

⁵ World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).



6. **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**: Another emerging priority field is **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)**, i.e., inclusive digital networks like identification, payments, and data exchange platforms. Platforms like India's Aadhaar and Unified Payments Interface, the United Nations has seen to revolutionize tools, present how DPI can significantly enhance financial inclusion, service access, and government efficiency, especially for developing countries.
7. **Just transition**: In sustainable development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Labour Organization have brought to the center stage the policy of a **just transition**. This is transitioning to environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economies without injuring workers and communities dependent on traditional energy sources. This balance is especially important for the Global South, where climate responsibilities intersect with development demands.
8. **Concessional/blended finance**: Resource mobilization requires new models of mechanisms such as **concessional and blended finance**. Concessional finance includes lending or grants on more favorable terms than are available in the market, and blended finance is a public-private combination of capital to mobilize investment for sustainable development. Both are now considered crucial in an attempt to close the massive financing gap of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries.
9. **Re-globalization**: The concept of **re-globalization** has only recently begun to appear in international discourse, from the level of the G20 to the United Nations. It suggests reframing globalization as a process that is more inclusive, diversified, and resilient so that global connectivity benefits a greater number of nations and people rather than increasing inequality.
10. **Prosperity gap**: The term **prosperity gap** is the widening distance between those who are able to avail themselves of opportunities and wealth created by globalization and those excluded from its dividends. This identifies the underlying question in the middle of the debate: whether the world order can become a more inclusive one that erases this gap and produces balanced, inclusive, and sustainable growth.

III. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The dialogue on equity and inclusiveness in the global order cannot be separated from the reality that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was signed, rendering poverty elimination, reduced inequalities, and inclusive growth universal priorities. The G20, representing the world's major economies, has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to this agenda. G20 members in the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration of 2023 acknowledged the need to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and reiterated their commitment to strengthening international cooperation on financing, capacity building, and policy



coordination in support of developing countries. Through the G20 Action Plans on the SDGs, the forum has tried to inscribe its growth strategies into the values of sustainability, resilience, and inclusiveness, reflecting recognition that inequalities in the Global South undermine global prosperity and stability.

The G20 agenda has also continued to evolve, with the Brazilian and South African presidencies in 2024 and 2025 respectively placing new emphasis on issues at the core of the Global South. These include addressing hunger and inequality, securing a fair and just energy transition that balances developmental needs with climate imperatives, and leading reform of the global financial architecture to be more representative and responsive to developing nations. These priorities are not only regional concerns but also echo the broader recognition within the G20 that inclusive growth is a necessity to maintain legitimacy and effectiveness in global governance.

At the same time, the global context reveals long-term structural tendencies that render progress challenging. After decades of steady decline, poverty reduction has significantly slowed down, with hundreds of millions of individuals continuing to live in extreme poverty. The financing gap for the Sustainable Development Goals continues to grow, **as estimated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the World Bank, requiring trillions in additional annual spending⁶**. Simultaneously, global trade, though resilient in the aftermath of recent crises, has slowed in pace and revealed vulnerabilities, particularly for countries heavily dependent on external markets. These tendencies reflect the structural obstacles facing the Global South and provide the historical context to why the issue of imbalances and inclusive growth has emerged as a priority debate for the G20.

IV. CURRENT STATUS OF THE TOPIC

Despite decades of poverty alleviation, recent years have witnessed a disturbing standstill. According to the World Bank's Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report 2024, **more than 700 million people across the world continue to live in extreme poverty, on less than USD 2.15 per day.⁷** The pace of decline in poverty has slowed massively since 2015, and the combined impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks, and geopolitical tensions reversed progress in large sections of the Global South. This reality highlights that the world is far from being on course to achieve the 2030 target of eradicating extreme poverty and has extremely serious concerns about global growth inclusiveness.

Inequality between countries has also risen due to the COVID-19 pandemic. More affluent economies recovered more quickly as they enjoyed more fiscal room, access to vaccination, and financial buffers, while developing countries suffered deeper downturns, debt distress, and inadequate social protection systems. The International Monetary Fund and the United Nations

⁶ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024* (New York: UN, 2024); World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).

⁷ World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).



Development Programme have noted risks to a "two-speed recovery" where unequal access to technology and finance sharpens structural disparities. Furthermore, inequality between countries has grown, with Global South vulnerable groups still suffering most from inflation, unemployment, and bad social services.

In the meantime, trade is a crucial growth driver but remains disproportionately held. **According to the 2024 World Trade Report by the World Trade Organization**⁸ trade has remained strong amidst recent crises, yet small and medium enterprise access, particularly from the Global South, remains limited. Barriers such as a shortage of infrastructure, digital divides, and restricted access to markets for inclusive trade restrictions impede trade integration from being an instrument for poverty reduction. The persistence in these imbalances portrays that although trade integration holds promise, it has not yet translated into equitable development outcomes.

The most urgent structural challenge may be the increasing funding gap for climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs estimates that developing nations have a shortfall of almost **4 trillion USD per year in the resources needed to deliver on their SDG promises**⁹. This has generated new calls for reform of the international financial system, including for more progressive taxation, climate finance tools, and broader debt sustainability strategies. The G20 and global financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank have been urged to assume a leadership role in driving reforms that address these issues at the systems level.

Collectively, these gauges paint a dismal current situation: poverty alleviation decelerates, across and within country inequality is on the rise, trade integration is asymmetric, and financing for sustainable development is far out of reach. To the G20, this captures in one the sense of urgency and responsibility to cope with inequalities and boost inclusive growth in the Global South.

V. MAIN ACTORS / STAKEHOLDERS

The G20 main actors are a range of international organizations and forums which promote global economic governance. This structure and functioning are designed to facilitate cooperation and coordination among its members.

- *G20 member states*

The permanent members of the G20 are currently: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia,

⁸ World Trade Organization, *World Trade Report 2024: Trade and Inclusiveness* (Geneva: WTO, 2024).

⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024* (New York: UN, 2024).



South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States, along with the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU).

- *African Union (permanent member)*

The African Union (AU), debuted as a full member of the G20 this year after upgrading from its previous status as an “invited international organization.” This move has been broadly welcomed for giving the continent an important voice on key global issues. It gives the continent the same status as the European Union, which sits alongside 19 countries including the UK, Russia and the US. The African Union consists of 55 member states, although six nations are currently suspended. **It has a combined GDP of \$3 trillion and a population of 1.4 billion.**¹⁰ Prior to the AU joining the bloc, South Africa was the only African country to have a seat at the table.

- *G20 Sherpa*

The G20 *Sherpas* are the high-level representatives appointed by each country to lead negotiations and prepare the agreements that will be presented at the Summit of Heads of State and Government. The *Sherpa Track* is composed of 15 specialized working groups: Agriculture, Anti-Corruption, Culture, Development, Digital Economy, Disaster Risk Reduction, Education, Employment, Women’s Empowerment, Energy Transitions, Environment and Climate Sustainability, Health, Research and Innovation, Tourism, and Trade and Investment.

- *G20 Finance Track*

It is headed by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, who generally meet four times a year, with two meetings being held on the side-lines of World Bank / International Monetary Fund meetings. The Finance Track comprises the following *focus areas*: Fiscal and monetary policy issues such as the global economy, infrastructure, financial regulation, financial inclusion, international financial architecture, and international taxation.

- *World Bank*

The World Bank Group works closely with the G20, providing expertise and data to support G20 agendas on issues like corporate governance, financial inclusion, and the reform of multilateral development banks. The World Bank's "Better Bank Initiative" also aims to implement recommendations from G20 Leaders, making the Bank a faster, more significant, and better partner to governments and the private sector.

- *International Monetary Fund*

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Group of Twenty (G20) share a close relationship, with the IMF often providing a platform for G20 deliberations and considering

¹⁰ Wilson Center, *The African Union Becomes a Full Member of the G20* (Washington, DC: Wilson Center, 2023).



agreements reached at the G20 level in its decision-making process. The G20's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth reflects the ongoing economic activities and policies of its member countries, which are closely monitored and discussed by the IMF and the G20. The G20's efforts to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth are a key focus for the IMF and its global partners.

- *Regional banks, Multilateral development banks (MDBs)*

African Development Bank (AfDB); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB); European Investment Bank (EIB); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Islamic Development Bank (IsDB); New Development Bank (NDB).

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) leaders work to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to better support clients in addressing regional and global challenges. These actions are a valuable contribution for the forthcoming G20 Roadmap to evolve MDBs into a better, bigger and more effective system. These MDBs offer a diverse set of innovative financial instruments to shareholders, development partners and capital markets, including hybrid-capital and risk-transfer instruments, and promote the channeling of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

- *United Nations bodies*

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP has a longstanding history of collaboration with the G20, providing technical expertise and policy advice on sustainable development, inclusive growth, and poverty reduction. UNDP works to ensure that development perspectives are fully reflected in G20 deliberations, advocating for policies that support developing nations and marginalized communities. Its contributions have played a key role in advancing international tax cooperation, expanding climate finance, and promoting policies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The G20 also engages with other forums, such as the G7 and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) grouping, to promote cooperation and coordination on global economic issues.

Figure 2.

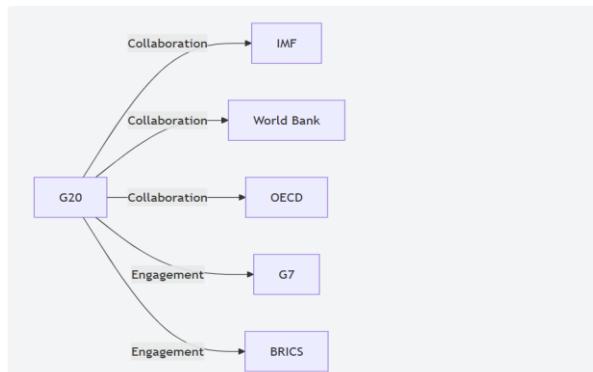


Diagram: *Illustration of the G20's structural functioning with other international organizations and forums.*



VI. CASE STUDIES

Within the framework of the G20 committee “Towards a More Equitable Global Order: Addressing Disparities and Fostering Inclusive Growth in the Global South”, the cases of Nigeria, Brazil, and South Africa highlight contrasting realities. While Nigeria and Brazil exemplify the persistent challenges of inequality, corruption, and political instability that hinder inclusive development, South Africa demonstrates how strategic leadership in global forums such as BRICS and the G20 can elevate the role of the Global South in shaping a fairer international order.

Federal Republic of Nigeria, Africa

Wealth amid persistent inequality.

As Africa’s most populous country and largest economy, Nigeria presents a vivid example of these dynamics. Despite its substantial oil wealth, Nigeria faces severe socio-economic disparities, with over **40% of its population living below the poverty line**.¹¹ Endemic corruption, limited public service delivery, and ongoing security threats — from insurgencies in the northeast to separatist tensions in the southeast — continue to strain state capacity. These issues highlight the long-lasting consequences of colonial borders, ethnic fragmentation, and institutional fragility.

Federative Republic of Brazil, Latin America

Regional Power Facing Structural Divides

In Latin America, Brazil’s experience reflects the enduring impacts of colonialism and slavery. As the **largest economy in the region**,¹² Brazil has significant wealth but suffers from severe income inequality and poverty. The legacy of slavery, uneven land distribution, and persistent racial disparities contribute to unequal living conditions. Political turbulence — exemplified by corruption scandals and episodes of institutional crisis — has often slowed reform efforts. Urban spaces such as the favelas reflect stark socio-economic divides, and limited access to quality public services remains a challenge for inclusive development.

Republic of South Africa

Strategic Global South leader in multilateral forums.

South Africa has consolidated its role as a leading advocate for the Global South through its engagement in BRICS and its 2025 G20 presidency — the first time an African country chairs the forum. By aligning the agendas of BRICS, the G20, and the African Union, South Africa promotes a vision of global governance that emphasizes equity, fair representation, and sustainable development. Its diplomatic efforts aim to amplify African perspectives, advance reforms to the global financial system, and strengthen cooperation among developing nations to achieve more balanced outcomes in international decision-making. The agendas of the G-20

¹¹ World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).

¹² International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook 2024* (Washington, DC: IMF, 2024).



and BRICS are viewed as complementary for South Africa because they mutually reinforce each other. **The aim is to promote a globalist approach that emphasizes a just, fair, and inclusive international framework¹³**. South Africa's strategy in both forums focuses on consistently advocating for the integration of Africa and, more broadly, the Global South to ensure their influence is reflected in balanced decision-making outcomes.

VII. IMPORTANT SUPPORT MATERIAL/REFERENCES FOR INVESTIGATION:

To ensure a rigorous and well-informed debate, delegates are encouraged to consult the following support material. Each of these sources provides official data, policy guidance, or analytical perspectives that directly relate to the committee's theme. They represent the foundation for understanding the nature of global disparities, the G20's evolving agenda, and the possible avenues for fostering inclusive growth in the Global South.

G20, New Delhi Leaders' Declaration (2023): Outlines the most recent commitments by G20 members on sustainable development, debt reform, digital inclusion, and global cooperation, serving as the baseline for current negotiations.

G20 Development Working Group, Task Force on Inclusive Growth: Issues Note (2024–2025): Provides the framework for the ongoing G20 agenda, with emphasis on reducing hunger, promoting financial inclusion, and fostering South-South cooperation.

World Bank, Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report (2024): Offers the latest global poverty and inequality data, including stagnation trends in poverty reduction and the widening prosperity gap, essential for evidence-based argumentation.

UNDP, Human Development Report 2023/24: Breaking the Gridlock: Analyzes systemic barriers to human development and governance challenges that exacerbate inequalities, framing the debate within broader development strategies.

UNDESA, Financing for Sustainable Development Report (2024): Documents the widening SDG financing gap and evaluates proposals for mobilizing concessional and blended finance, critical to discussions on global economic reform.

OECD, Development Co-operation Report (2024): Provides comparative insights into aid flows, cooperation practices, and policy reforms relevant to inclusive growth.

WTO, World Trade Report (2024): Trade and Inclusiveness: Assesses how trade integration can be leveraged to foster inclusiveness, while also identifying barriers that limit the participation of developing countries and small enterprises.

¹³ G20 Development Working Group, *Task Force on Inclusive Growth: Issues Note (2024–2025)* (Brasília: G20, 2024).



UNCTAD, Economic Development in Africa Report (2024): Examines the role of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in strengthening resilience, trade integration, and industrialization, offering a key case study for South-South cooperation.

Reuters, “Brazil launches Global Alliance for Hunger and Poverty” (2024): Reports on an initiative spearheaded by Brazil’s G20 presidency, linking the global agenda to concrete actions addressing hunger and poverty.

Global Policy Watch, Future of Global Governance: Perspectives from the Global South (2024): Provides perspectives from the Global South on governance reforms, multilateral cooperation, and structural inequalities, offering valuable insights for inclusive policy debates.

G20, Revised Discussion Paper – South Africa (2025): Outlines South Africa’s policy inputs within the G20 framework, focusing on inclusive development, reform of global governance institutions, and strengthening South-South cooperation.

Policy Center for the New South, Policy Brief No. 25/25 (2025): Examines the strategic positioning of emerging economies in shaping global agendas, with emphasis on Africa’s engagement within the G20.

Preview Book, International Political Economy (Routledge Extract): Academic text providing theoretical foundations on political economy and global governance, essential for contextualizing debates on inequality and systemic reform.

Together, these documents provide the analytical tools, statistical evidence, and political commitments necessary for delegates to craft strong arguments and negotiate informed resolutions.



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Footnotes

1. United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2023/24: Breaking the Gridlock* (New York: UNDP, 2024); World Bank, *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet: 2024 Report* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2024).
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