



Policy Briefs from the "Global Economy and Inequalities Meeting"

G20 SOCIAL FINANCE TRACK

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ROUNDTABLE 1 GLOBAL ECONOMY AND CLASS, GENDER AND RACIAL INEQUALITIES



Civil society organization

Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) – USA



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Economies are predominantly focused on promoting economic growth, as evident from the disproportionate emphasis placed on gross domestic product (GDPs). This approach neglects the impacts that the economy has on people and has resulted in the deprivation of millions of individuals of their dignity and the overstepping of planetary boundaries.

Human rights provide a binding framework to align economies with values such as equality, justice, and accountability. Despite an increasing recognition of the relationship between the economy and rights, key institutions often fail to uphold rights' commitments. Therefore, this brief will argue for a rights-based economy, discussing three proposals based on the guidelines of the rights framework. It will argue that to combat inequalities through the economy, States should act guided by rights standards, such as the prohibition of discrimination, with an intersectional approach and meaningful participation. This argument draws from current initiatives related to a United Nations Tax Convention and the new Latin American Tax Platform.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Align international taxation with rights duties by committing to inclusiveness, making the United Nations the leading forum for tax matters, and prioritizing progressive taxation with sufficient revenue-raising potential at the core of the tax agenda.
2. Mainstream human rights considerations in sovereign debt sustainability analysis and debt restructuring and resolution mechanisms, while also increasing debt transparency.
3. Reevaluate the role and governance of international financial institutions to ensure equal footing for all countries in decision-making processes and to highlight the rights responsibilities of institutions such as the IMF.



Civil society organization

Center for Studies on Relations and Inequality in the Workplace (CEERT) – Brazil



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

The current global economy generates developments that result in inequalities in the international division of labor, with countries in the Global North having a higher standard of living compared to those in the Global South. This disparity is a direct result of colonization processes that remain inadequately addressed to this day. Consequently, the populations of underdeveloped countries grapple with hunger, underemployment, and heightened experiences of racial and gender oppression. Furthermore, the climate emergency underscores the urgent need to dismantle matrices of inequalities, as unsustainable exploitation of natural resources exacerbates environmental crises. This necessitates an energy transition that considers the reality of countries and peoples in the Global South, integrating a race and gender perspective, as black and indigenous women are the groups most impacted by climate change.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Enhance the retention of black youth in universities through financial support strategies, linkages with the job market, and training, particularly in biomes where investments in bioeconomy are anticipated.
2. Expand efforts to support the retention of black youth in universities by implementing financial support strategies, fostering linkages with the job market, and providing training, especially in biomes where investments in bioeconomy are anticipated.
3. Promote the creation of decent jobs for the black population with a focus on intersectionality with gender, considering women, addressing the disproportionate representation of women in subordinate positions and the challenges faced by young black men, who experience higher rates of high school dropout and violent death in Brazil.

 Civil society organization

Climate Action Network International – Belgium

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Structurally, global financial systems are fundamentally skewed against the poor, often in favor of select private interests and prioritizing the private sector over the public sector in addressing climate and development challenges. Inequitable dynamics persist in economic relations, in governance of international financial decision-making, in tax systems, and in debt systems. Low- and middle-income Countries (LMICs), despite not having the highest debt levels, face capital costs several times greater than heavily indebted countries (HICs), exacerbated by the worsening impact of climate change, which results in disproportionate constraints to fiscal space. Current spending needs and gaps are immense, unmet, and escalating. In 2021, a report asserted that developing countries would need USD 5.8- USD 5.9 trillion by 2030 to finance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (UNFCCC). Current spending on Official Development Assistance (ODA) by OCDE Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries amounts to USD 185.9 billion annually in grant-equivalent, representing only 0.33% of DAC members' gross national income (GNI).

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Implement equitable taxation of the fossil fuel industry, in line with a fair application of the 'polluter pays' principle, and increase socially progressive taxes on the income and wealth of the richest consumers alongside the establishment of a new global tax regime guided by the UN.
2. Cancel debts (without imposing economic conditionalities or subtracting from other forms of international financial support) owed to external creditors, including private lenders and multilateral lenders, for all countries in need.
3. Dismantle the colonial structures of international financial institutions (IFIs) and establish institutions with rights-based, people-centered, democratic, and transparent governance. To achieve this, countries in the Global South must play a more equal role in the governance of IFIs and MDBs.

 Civil society organization

Empoderamento Contábil – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

In Brazil, over 29 million households are headed by women, predominantly solo mothers, who juggle multiple roles and financial obligations daily. They often hold underpaid jobs, facing wage disparities compared men in the same or similar positions. These women are extremely vulnerable to sexual harassment, especially while commuting on public transportation, which they rely on every day to get to work. Their vulnerability is further compounded if they are black, brown or of Asian descent. Around 6 million women live in Brazil's poor neighborhoods, slums, and favelas, areas mostly controlled by parallel power structures and lacking essential resources for exercising their rights as citizens. Similar situations are experienced by female populations in communities across India, Jordan and African countries such as Tanzania, where accessing universal and comprehensive rights remains elusive.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Establish communication channels to provide training for women from impoverished neighborhoods, favelas, and traditional communities in Finance and Entrepreneurship, supporting them in the development of their professional and student activities.
2. Publicly acknowledge ancestral production practices and socio-community organization employed by Afro-Brazilian women entrepreneurs and develop financing mechanisms to foster their productive activities, thereby sustaining the market.



Civil society organization

**Geledés – Instituto da Mulher Negra
(Geledés – Black Woman Institute) – Brazil**

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Economic empowerment has been a permanent goal for people of African descent worldwide. This is evidenced by millions of individuals of African descent engaged in various forms of work, including employment, self-employment, cooperative labor, and waged labor, as they strive provide for the material needs of their families and communities with dignity and optimism. However, amid these diverse circumstances, individuals of African descent often encounter pervasive racial discrimination in the job market, earn lower incomes, face limited access to good opportunities and promotions, reap less benefits during economic booms, and experience greater vulnerability to job loss during economic downturns. Based on data from the 2010 Census, disparities in employment, entrepreneurship, education, and wealth persist among people of African descent across Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States. It would be naïve to assume that economic empowerment alone can overcome centuries of social and racial injustice.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Pledge to reorient public development banks' strategies to prioritize the economic development of individuals of African descent, particularly women, as a top priority.
2. Commit to implementing credit policies specifically tailored to the needs of communities of African descent, acknowledging the significant impact of these initiatives on women of African descent. These policies should include favorable mortgage terms and affordable interest rates.
3. Discuss and propose mechanisms and instruments for achieving economies of scale in financing aimed at the population of African descent, such as expanding dialogue through the capital market and conducting analyses of the potential of the consumer market and products.

 Civil society organization**Gestos – Brazil** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

The global economy currently reflects a stressful state of preparation for war. The defense budgets of all developed countries, with the exception of Germany and Japan, as well as the upper-middle-income countries, have more than doubled in the last twenty years. In some cases, such as China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and South Korea, it has grown almost six-fold. The United States alone allocates over USD 820 billion to the military complex, surpassing the budgets of the next ten countries combined. Moreover, sovereign debt vulnerability, coupled with austerity policies, has exacerbated inequality both between and within countries. The disruptive potential of technologies such as artificial intelligence and cryptocurrencies further exacerbates economic and social inequality. A reform of the international financial architecture is necessary to adapt to this new era—a topic that the G20 has been discussing since 1999—and to finance the sustainable development agenda, including addressing the climate emergency and facilitating the energy transition.

 **Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. Reform the international financial architecture and create innovative mechanisms to finance sustainable development beyond reliance on voluntary replenishment-based funds. This includes access to capital for gender and racial equity, as well as supporting the energy transition.
2. Establish a debt workout mechanism to reverse the trend of growing inequalities. Encourage capital markets through innovative financial mechanisms, to finance the means of implementing the sustainable development goals (SDGs), including climate and health financing.
3. Establish a multi-jurisdictional tax framework to combat illicit financial flows, regulate digital commerce, and monitor financial transactions to fund the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Civil society organization

Global Compact Network Brazil – Brazil



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

One of today's foremost challenges is engaging the private sector to achieve the ambitious targets set by the 2030 Agenda. This entails mobilizing resources for sustainable projects, driving innovation for social and environmental solutions, and integrating sustainability into business strategies. Collaboration via public-private partnerships fosters scalable solutions, while responsible investment and supply chain sustainability promote ethical practices. The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) is the largest initiative for corporate sustainability globally, engaging and guiding the private sector towards the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The Global Compact Network Brazil is the second-largest network and, in 2022, launched 10 movements with ambitious goals to accelerate the SDGs. The main objective is to engage the private sector in collective action to leverage positive impacts and significantly contribute to achieving the SDGs and building a better future.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. The Global Compact Network Brazil has initiated two movements to address racial and gender inequalities, aiming to increase the representation of afro-descendants and women in leadership positions in the private sector to 50% by 2030.
2. In an effort to reduce historical gender inequalities in the labor market, the Brazilian government recently proposed a policy for equal payment. This policy aligns with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and contributes to the achievement of the SDGs.

 Civil society organization**Grupo Conexão G – Brazil** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the lives of the world's population have faced significant upheaval, particularly impacting marginalized communities. The economic repercussions have been severe, raising concerns about food security, healthcare, and increasingly precarious working conditions. This precariousness stems from governmental neglect of vulnerable population, such as those in favelas, and the rise of an authoritarian ideology skeptical of social welfare initiatives. Consequently, there has been an increase in violence and human rights violations, not only in Brazil but also elsewhere.

Despite the end of the pandemic, concerns persist as violence and conflict escalate alongside an uptick in climate-related disasters, including an intense El Niño event. In this scenario, a decrease in the growth of the global economy is expected, hampering investments in both the economy itself and in projects to reduce inequality. These circumstances create fertile ground for the resurgence of authoritarianism and nationalism.

 **Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. We established a violence observatory to map deaths within favela communities not recorded by the government. This initiative has led to a proposed national law aimed at ensuring government accountability in gathering data on such violence.
2. We work to train marginalized individuals residing far from economic hubs and with limited educational opportunities. Within favelas, we provide courses in confectionery and entrepreneurship, empowering unemployed individuals and homemakers to establish their own business.
3. One of our projects involves offering mobile psychology, advocacy and social assistance services. By visiting different favelas, we extend mental health support and legal guidance to underserved populations, addressing their needs directly.



Civil society organization

International Center for Research on Women – USA**Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

Power imbalances, injustices, and unfair debt, tax, as well as investment practices in the global financial architecture have disproportionately affected the autonomy, agency, and human rights of women and girls across diverse backgrounds. According to UN Women, USD 6.4 trillion per year is required across 48 developing countries to achieve gender equality in key areas such as poverty and hunger. However, current government expenditures fall short by USD 360 billion annually.

In 2021, debt servicing in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) amounted to 171% of total expenditure on healthcare, education and social protection. Fiscal consolidation measures are inextricably linked to women's right to work, social security, the right to health and reproductive health, and combating violence against women. Illicit financial flows, including corporate tax evasion and avoidance, drain vital tax revenues needed to address inequality and fund policies and programs alleviating poverty among women and girls.

**Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. A feminist reform must consider the impact of current debt levels on the rights of women and girls across diverse backgrounds. Debt should never be deemed sustainable if it exacerbates vulnerabilities.
2. Gender-sensitive fiscal rules should be implemented to ensure sufficient revenue generation for social expenditures, such as in the care sector, to mitigate gender inequality. The social protection floor should be a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) rather than solely reliant on cash transfers.
3. Increase the participation LMICs in macroeconomic decision-making processes, holding developed nations accountable for fulfilling their commitments to climate and development financing.

 Civil society organization**Latin American Network for Economic and Social Justice
(LATINDADD) – Bolivia** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

The current multiple crisis that the world is facing is disproportionately harming the most vulnerable groups, undermining the prospects for a just, equitable, and rights-based recovery, and jeopardizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the climate agenda. This situation has highlighted the systemic failures of the international financial architecture and the economic, social, and climate vulnerabilities of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where the majority of the impoverished population resides. Only a privileged few have benefited from a system that prioritizes profit over life and policies driven by the relentless pursuit of economic growth, disregarding planetary boundaries. There is no room left for business-as-usual responses and short-term policies that have proven ineffective in achieving a fair, equal, and inclusive recovery. Countries in the Global South have constricted fiscal space, heightened debt service burdens in their budgets, and lack access to concessional financing.

 **Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. A new debt architecture is needed for achieving middle- and long-term debt resolution and preventing debt crises. This architecture should facilitate fair, transparent, timely, and binding debt renegotiations.
2. Implementing a comprehensive debt sustainability evaluation is essential to quickly identify the need for debt renegotiation before a country plunges into debt distress and defaults. This evaluation should include debt service ratios to fiscal revenues and debt service to social expenditures.
3. Ensure access to concessional finance for developing countries in need, without creating additional debt burdens. Mechanisms such as the allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) should be utilized to finance the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the climate agenda.



Civil society organization

Observatório da Branquitude – Brazil**Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

First, it is important to introduce and define the perspective of whiteness, the framework through which we will examine these issues. Whiteness refers to the set of privileges, both symbolic and material, attributed to white people. It serves as a lens through which social, political, and economic systems are structured to favor white people to the detriment of people of other races or ethnicities. An assessment of global economic issues from the perspective of whiteness reveals the ways in which the global economic system perpetuates and widens racial and ethnic inequalities, privileging white individuals while marginalizing others. This analysis underscores the need to address not only economic issues, but also the structures of power and privilege that shape the global economic system in deep and persistent ways.

**Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. Implement progressive income redistribution policies involving higher taxes for the wealthiest individuals, coupled with investments in essential public services. This initiative aims to narrow socio-economic gaps and promote equity.
 2. Establish a historical reparations program, including financial compensations and investments in communities affected by racial oppression. This approach acknowledges and addresses past and ongoing injustices.
 3. Strengthen racial quotas in government institutions, especially regarding the criteria outlined in job postings to ensure equitable access. Additionally, increasing the percentage of reserved positions for quota candidates is warranted.
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Civil society organization

Observatório Indigenista e Aracy Comunidades – Brazil



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Contemporary global economic challenges are characterized by escalating inequality and environmental degradation. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening, while environmental issues jeopardize the sustainability of the planet. To tackle these issues, governments and individuals must prioritize policies and practices that promote economic equality and environmental sustainability, such as progressive taxation, sustainable business practices, and advocacy for policy changes that prioritize the well-being of people and the planet over profit. By working together to address both economic inequality and environmental degradation, we can create a more just and sustainable world for future generations.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. It is imperative to incorporate sustainability and environmental concerns into economic analysis indexes to pave the way for more balanced and sustainable future. Currently, these indexes are lacking to support the global vision for sustainable economic development.
2. Implement holistic economic policies to preserve forests, emphasizing the need for integration to meet the economic, social, and environmental needs of local communities. This approach ensures the long-term sustainability of forests and natural resources.
3. Establish networks and discussion centers for local production systems to foster community development and sustainability through collaborative efforts among stakeholders. These platforms address production challenges and support the growth of the local economy.

 Civil society organization

Rede Vozes Negras pelo Clima – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

The concentration of wealth among a privileged few remains a stark reality in 2024. Despite facing numerous global crises threatening the very existence of life on earth—including pandemic cycles like COVID-19, the climate crisis, and political turmoil led by authoritarian leaders who subjugate more than 70% of the world’s population according to V-Dem data—the fortunes of the world’s five richest individuals have more than doubled since the turn of the millennium, while 60% of humanity has become poorer. Oxfam aptly observe that there is a “narrowing of the economic imagination” at a time when the planet desperately needs the financial market to commit to just ecological transition policies. Alarming, statistics reveal that the richest 1% worldwide emit more carbon pollution than two-thirds of the poorest individuals combined.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Introduce economic recovery measures targeting black women and the most vulnerable populations, including traditional communities and informal workers. This entails implementing income transfer programs and providing support for small businesses transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
2. Implement an economic adjustment mechanism capable of mitigating the impact of rising inflation over time, thereby addressing the increasing cost of living attributed to rising food prices and consumer price indexes.
3. Expand and ensure the accessibility of income transfer and financial assistance programs, with particular emphasis on facilitating adequate access for specific groups. Special attention should be directed towards addressing the needs of transgender individuals, black women, and descendants of slaves (*quilombolas*).

 Civil society organization**Shanghai Institute of European Studies – China** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

Global economy is facing multiple challenges, with the IMF's World Economic Outlook projecting growth rates of 3.1% 2024 and 3.2% in 2025, both below the historical average of 3.8% (2000–19). Advanced economies grapple with balancing inflation control and stimulating growth within a narrow fiscal space post-COVID-19. Ongoing conflicts such as the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and Middle East geopolitical tensions further complicate global recovery. The European Union, in particular, faces economic strain due to the fallout from the by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the ensuing energy crisis, and limited economic and financial integration.

Inequality remains a pressing issue, as the wealthiest 10% of the global population currently commands 52% of income, while the poorest half earns just 8%. The wealth gap is even wider, with top 10% owning 76% of all wealth, while the bottom half holds a mere 2%. While global inequalities between countries have lessened over the past two decades, income inequality has increased within most countries, fueling political unrest and protectionist trends.

Long-term global inequality stems from the current wave of globalization, characterized by the liberalized capital flows that disproportionately benefits capital owners over the working class.. Social security systems in the developed nations, notably in Europe, have weakened, exacerbating wealth inequality.

Global economic governance also faces multiple challenges, with stalled reforms in major economic regimes such as the WTO and unilateral actions by some the developed nations, further weakening international cooperation. Geopolitical considerations in economic affairs exacerbates uncertainty, potentially worsening international economic governance and cross-country inequality.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Enhance the participation of developing countries in global economic governance. Reforms within international economic institutions are necessary to amplify the voices of countries in the Global South, allowing them to share experiences, express their concerns, and advocate for their interests on the global stage.
2. Increase economic resources allocated to developing countries to bridge the north-south divide and foster new growth opportunities. Strengthen international cooperation for healthcare and education to bolster development in the Global South and enhance the political and social conditions for establishing comprehensive social security systems. Encourage greater investment in infrastructure to promote economic growth, alleviate poverty, and counteract unilateralism at regional, national, and global levels.



Civil society organization

Working Group of the Taskforce on Inequality and Social-related Financial Disclosures – Global

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Growing socio-economic inequality is increasingly recognized as a risk to the financial system, imposing additional burdens to already vulnerable populations and jeopardizing the performance and stability of the global economy and financial markets. Regulators and investors are becoming increasingly concerned about this issue, yet they currently lack the necessary tools to assess inequality-related risks in their investment decisions. To address this gap, and drawing inspiration from the adoption of initiatives such as the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)—efforts are under way to collectively launch the Taskforce on Inequality and Social-related Financial Disclosures (TISFD).

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. The Taskforce, slated to launch in September 2024, aims to enhance the development of financial disclosures regarding inequality and social-related issues.
2. TISFD will meet the distinct needs of market actors to assess inequality-related risks, strengthen financial systems, evaluate and tackle systemic risks associated with inequality, and improve outcomes for individuals.

ROUNDTABLE 2

G20 AND THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER, POVERTY AND INEQUALITIES

 Civil society organization

Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) – USA

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

In today's interconnected world, events in one country, region or continent can profoundly affect other countries, both indirectly and directly. It is therefore crucial for governments to formulate effective policies concerning education, health, equality, human rights, etc. to ensure that people are able to live happily, have access to basic amenities, and contribute to the development of their nations.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Implement a system granting equal access to education for all, regardless of gender or age.
2. Ensure fair job application processes, where deserving candidates are rewarded with employment.
3. Establish mechanisms to combat racism at all levels of society.

 Civil society organization

Aids Healthcare Foundation (AHF) – Argentina

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

National investment in health is crucial for robust healthcare systems in middle- and low-income countries. These nations face financial constraints, hindering adequate healthcare investment. The Global Fund's Debt2Health initiative addresses low country-level investment, reducing reliance on international aid and promoting autonomy in health agendas. By converting debt repayments into health investments, it strengthens healthcare infrastructure, disease prevention, and pandemic preparedness. Aligned with equity and shared responsibility principles, it fosters self-sufficiency and economic

stability. In summary, Debt2Health offers a sustainable solution to global economic challenges by promoting country-level health investment and mitigating dependence on international funding.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. DEbt2Health (D2H) converts debt repayments into investments in public health, aligning with national health strategies. Donor governments support the Global Fund through debt swaps, enhancing funding for health system programs.
2. Apply the Debt2Health initiative not only through the Global Fund but also through individually negotiated debt swaps, where a creditor nation foregoes repayment of a loan if the debtor nation invests in their health system.



Civil society organization

Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT) – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

In the global economy, significant inequalities persist, characterized by a majority of the world's workers engaged in informal jobs. It is also marked by the financialization of capital; the advance of automation, artificial intelligence, and work mediated by digital platforms and apps; the scrapping and limitation of access to public services and universal goods. Structural unemployment, deregulation, and the flexibilization of labor, social security and union rights exacerbate these challenges. Additionally, stagnant wages and deteriorating living conditions, as well as the deepening of poverty, hunger and misery, contribute to economic and social inequality.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Promote decent work, decent wages, and implement concrete measures to combat inequality between men and women in the labor market, as well as racial discrimination.
2. Strengthen democracy, safeguard the right to trade union freedom and autonomy, and strengthen collective bargaining.

3. Facilitate the transition from informal to formal employment, ensuring rights and social protection.



Civil society organization

Climate Action Network – Algeria



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Some contemporary global economic issues include income inequality, the impact of climate on economies, trade tensions, technological disruption, and the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Income inequality persists due to various factors such as globalization, technological advancements, and unequal access to education and opportunities. Climate change poses economic risks through extreme weather events, resource scarcity, and shifting market demands. Trade tensions between major economies affect global supply chains and investment flows. Technological disruption, including automation and artificial intelligence, reshapes industries and labor markets. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated inequalities, disrupted businesses, and highlighted the importance of global cooperation in addressing health and economic challenges.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Include progressive taxation, minimum wage increases, education reform, social welfare programs, and targeted job training initiatives. New proposals may focus on wealth redistribution, affordable housing, and universal basic income experiments.
2. Current policies include progressive taxation, minimum wage laws, and social assistance programs. New proposals may involve implementing universal healthcare, expanding access to education, and increasing affordable housing initiatives.
3. Current policies include progressive taxation, social safety nets, and education subsidies. New proposals may include universal basic income trials, housing vouchers, and targeted job creation programs.

 Civil society organization**Global Economic Impact Forum – India USA Global** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

Homelessness, poverty and hunger.

 **Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. Provide housing for all, including shelter homes for homeless population.
2. Ensure food for All. Rather wasting food at events, leftover food should be sent to homeless shelters from restaurant and supermarkets.
3. Provide education, digital Skills and healthcare for all.

 Civil society organization**Global Redistribution Advocates – Global** **Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

To meet the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and end extreme poverty by 2030, international transfers are necessary. The nominal gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is 62 times larger in high-income countries (home to 1.2 billion people) than in low-income countries (700 million). In other words, a transfer of just 1% of high-income countries' GDP would effectively double low-income countries' national income. A transfer of this magnitude can be financed by a modest tax on wealth above USD 5 million, affecting only 0.1% of the population. Global Redistribution Advocates urges world leaders to implement global policies redistributing at least USD 1 trillion (i.e., 1% of global income) from higher income countries to lower income countries. Indeed, "present economic differences between rich and poor countries are too large", as agreed by 78% of people in 29 countries (ISSP 2019). In essence, we are all global redistribution advocates.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Implement a global wealth tax. In participating countries, half of the revenue generated would be allocated to lower-income countries. Surveys indicate that this policy is supported by more than 70% of the population in each country.
2. Establish a global climate plan. This plan would include a global cap on CO₂ to limit global warming to well below 2°C. Polluting organizations would be required to buy permits to cover their emissions. The revenue generated would fund a global basic income, providing each individual with USD 50 per month.
3. Create a Global Climate Assembly tasked with drafting international treaties against climate change. Each adult worldwide would have one vote to elect Assembly members.



Civil society organization

Inesc – Brazil, Consea – Brazil and Fian International – Brazil, international

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

The world is facing increasing food and nutrition challenges: on the one hand, hunger is on the rise, affecting 9.2% of the global population in 2022, far above the 2019 levels of 7.9%. On the other hand, over 25% of humanity suffers from inadequate access to food, leading to overweight issues, with over 8% being obese. Worldwide obesity has nearly tripled since 1975, affecting over a third of the global population.

The causes are multifaceted: poverty, inequalities, and a food production and consumption model that contributes to global warming and that poisons the population with pesticides, GMOs and ultra-processed products. Addressing these interconnected challenges at the global level requires a global approach and a multilateral body with a robust mandate to foster coherent public policies for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food for all. This crucial role should be played by the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS/UN).

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. The G20 leaders must send out a strong message strengthening the CFS/UN as the legitimate body to promote policy convergence and coordination to uphold the right to adequate food and combat hunger.

2. The G20 leaders must urge its members to contribute substantial resources to the chronically underfunded CFS/UN and revise the funding agreement rules to grant countries the sovereignty to implement actions to fight hunger.
3. The G20 leaders must bring the issue of debt swap mechanisms to fight hunger and inadequate food production and consumption to the CFS/UN and to the upcoming Financing for Development Conference (FfD) in 2025.



Civil society organization

Instituto Regenera – Brazil



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Contemporary global economic issues highlight the urgent need for sustainable solutions within planetary constraints. One key aspect is the strain on natural resources, prompting a reevaluation of traditional economic models. Agroecology emerges as a vital approach, promoting sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize biodiversity and ecosystem health. This transition is essential for addressing food security challenges, mitigating climate change impacts, and fostering resilient communities. Embracing agroecology not only improves environmental sustainability but also promotes social equity and economic viability, positioning it as a key element in navigating the complexities of contemporary economic issues within planetary boundaries.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Promote income generation through local markets facilitated by local credit initiatives.
2. Foster income generation and food security through community cooking spaces and agroecology-based retail.
3. Improve food distribution by utilizing community cooking spaces, collaborating with agroecology retail partners, and employing various distribution methods.

 Civil society organization

MNPR – Movimento Nacional de População de Rua – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Social inequality, institutional racism, health for those most deprived, combating hunger, and ensuring food security for the unhoused.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Foster the right to information and citizenship as the primary policy tools to combat social inequality. Present proposals for affordable housing in capital cities not far from urban centers, as well as for access to public transportation through free-of-charge cards.
2. Create an international movement for the unhoused population and create a housing program with contributions from other G20 nations. Additionally, establish a human rights fund specifically focused on supporting unhoused individuals
3. Develop an exhibition on overcoming homelessness, showcasing post-street experiences to raise awareness internationally. This exhibition would provide insights into how the street population perceives the world and society.

 Civil society organization

Movimento Brasil Popular – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

We believe that hunger is the main scourge of our times. The structural crisis of the capitalist system manifests in various dimensions: economic, social, political, environmental, health and food-related. This crisis is further exacerbated by ongoing wars, the proliferation of far-right and neo-fascist governments worldwide, and the geopolitical conflicts that signal the decline of US imperialism leadership and the emergence of a multipolar world order. The confluence of these multiple crises directly contributes to increasing inequality, which manifests in a more violent world with deteriorating conditions of, housing, health, and education. Meanwhile, the wealth of billionaires continues to increase. Over the past 40

years, the capitalist mode of production, particularly its current neoliberal phase, has resulted in an increasingly indebted and unemployed society in our countries. Hunger stands as a social and a global problem, affecting more than 800 million people worldwide, serving as a tool of domination and oppression.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Draw from the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly the concept of “popular kitchens”. Strengthen the link between public policies and grassroots movements, empowering individuals with these movements to establish grassroots kitchens. Provide technical and political training courses to enable the replication of grassroots kitchens in areas facing food shortages. These grassroots kitchens play a key role in providing daily nutritious meals for populations experiencing hunger or food insecurity. Additionally, they serve as catalysts for collective organization, encouraging people collaborate on building additional facilities and expanding this project.
2. Implement a popular education policy focusing on combating illiteracy and bolstering school support to reduce disparities in accessing professional training and higher education.



Civil society organization

One Family Foundation – Catalyst 2030 – Netherlands

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Contemporary economic structures are premised on a paradigm that fosters global income inequality. The world’s wealthiest 1% own close to 45% of all financial assets. Furthermore, a persistent financing gap of USD 4 trillion annually obstructs crucial progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), exacerbating inequality and economic disparities worldwide. To bridge this gap, we need to adopt critical systems mindsets and ‘out-of-the-box thinking’ to propel innovative proposals for consumption patterns and equitable funds distribution. The People and Planet Economy (PPE) represents a radical departure from this paradigm, re-conceptualizing and imagining what such a socio-economic system entails. It advocates for a values-based economy that prioritizes people and the planet at the core of all actions and decision-making processes. Moreover, it calls for creating more equity and establishing new revenue streams to tackle the SDGs through fair taxation mechanisms and oversight bodies ensuring the just distribution of funds.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Implement a global luxury consumption tax to ensure fair taxation of ultra-luxury goods, thereby supporting equitable development efforts led by social innovators. Establish a global body to oversee levy administration and distribute grants to social innovators.
2. Create a global registry of all assets (such as art, jewelry, planes, etc.) valued above USD 1 million. This registry would track these assets, preventing the illicit transfer of funds through mechanisms such as tax shelters or foundations, and facilitate the implementation of the tax
3. Introduce a digital payments tax, charging USD 1 cent per digital transaction, to redirect the disproportionate and growing costs of digital technologies back to the PPE. These funds would be redistributed by heads of social innovation in national governments.



Civil society organization

Plataforma CIPÓ – Brazil

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

How to achieve the “just” aspect of a just transition? The worsening socio-environmental crisis emphasizes the necessity of transitioning away from fossil fuels while combating persistent inequalities between and within countries. Internationally, justice must be pursued through advancing the reform of global governance institutions and mobilizing adequate financial flows to meet the urgent needs of developing nations. Domestically, steps must be taken to tackle structural inequalities and ensure that transition initiatives do not result in socio-environmental externalities, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. The G20 plays a crucial role in the interrelated tasks of combating inequalities and addressing the climate crisis. By prioritizing these issues and encouraging civil society participation, the Brazilian G20 Presidency can set a landmark in establishing the grounds for just transitions. This could be achieved through a series of measures, including the following:

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. To facilitate energy transitions and address the socio-environmental needs of developing nations, establish a global debt restructuring mechanism involving creditors from the Global North.

2. National transitions plans should incorporate comprehensive policy measures and regulatory frameworks to prevent backsliding on social and environmental rights and under the guise of “national interest” in energy security.
3. Energy projects must guarantee the right to prior, free, and informed consultation of indigenous and traditional communities, as stipulated by Convention No. 169 of the ILO, and include safeguards to reduce impacts to local communities and ecosystems.



Civil society organization

Predistribution Initiative (PDI) – USA



Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

Inequality-related policy proposals often focus on redistribution, which is crucial for leveling the playing field for historically marginalized individuals, funding infrastructure and government, addressing and emergencies. However, it is equally important to address the processes through which wealth is created and distributed to prevent accumulation in the hands of a select few. This is the concept of predistribution. Relying solely on redistribution to continuously address socio-economic inequality may lead to disadvantaged individuals becoming reliant on handouts from the wealthy. Instead of allowing production to lead to vast disparities in wealth and power, predistribution aims to provide workers and communities with have similar opportunities as executives and investors to share in financial gains. This approach involves redefining value to include social capital and implementing alternative risk and return allocations so that workers, communities, and countries receive fair compensation for their economic contributions and the risks associated with global production.



Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Advance policies that promote opportunities for workers and communities to own equity in companies and local infrastructure, alongside executives and external investors.
2. Support research on how companies and investors contribute to inequality, the extent of their impact, and when inequality poses systemic financial risks. New insights into risk, return, and value can result in fairer capital pricing for developing countries.
3. The G20 and governments worldwide could mandate greater disclosure of private sector activities that contribute to inequality to foster changes in corporate and investor behavior.

 Civil society organization

Social Justice in Global Development – Germany

Analysis of contemporary global economic issues

The campaign against hunger and poverty requires additional resources. Illicit financial flows, including those associated with drug trafficking, could be more effectively curtailed if transactions involving cryptocurrencies were reported. In some G20 countries, crypto trading platforms are required to report trades to tax authorities for capital gains taxation. India also applies a 1% tax on crypto trades. Cryptocurrency represents a form of speculative financing devoid of productive or social purpose. Given that crypto is not commonly used by poor people, a tax on it would be progressive. A common crypto transaction tax (CTT) jointly imposed by cooperating countries, with a predetermined portion allocated to an international authority, could increase domestic fiscal space and foster international cooperation for the fight against hunger and poverty. Even if crypto platforms were to operate in international waters, the CTT would still be owed to the tax authority of the platform. Moreover, trading off-platforms, as done by criminal elements, would subject those traders to prosecution for tax evasion.

Policy proposals to combat inequality

1. Implement a financial transaction tax at the G20 and/or EU level. Additionally, introduce a wealth tax targeting the super-rich within individual countries.
2. Formulate a proposal for cooperating countries to levy a small tax on all trades conducted on crypto platforms, as well as conversions of crypto to and from currencies. Allocate a portion of the generated revenues to an international anti-hunger program.



Civil society organization

World Peasant Association – China/Hong Kong SAR**Analysis of contemporary global economic issues**

In September 2015, the United Nations launched the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality in all its forms worldwide. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the global repercussions of conflicts such as the war in Ukraine and Gaza have posed significant challenges to the 2030 Agenda. Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), some (such as No Poverty and Zero Hunger) are directly linked to agriculture, while all others are indirectly related. Therefore, we believe that agriculture can play a crucial role in advancing the SDGs. However, the global agriculture sector itself faces crises in terms of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects. Without sustainable development in agriculture, achieving the SDGs will be challenging. Therefore, it is imperative to promote sustainable agriculture globally for the benefit of all. We advocate for the G20 to take on a key and more proactive role in promoting sustainable agriculture worldwide.

**Policy proposals to combat inequality**

1. The World Peasant Association (WPA) is planning to launch the annual Global Summit on Sustainable Agriculture (GSSA), aimed at providing a platform for the exchange of knowledge, technology and investment exchange.
2. The WPA plans to establish the global official website for Sustainable Agriculture to facilitate the dissemination of information on sustainable agriculture worldwide.
3. The WPA requests to jointly release the Global Initiative on Sustainable Agriculture with your organization during the 2024 G20 Summit, with the aim of raising global awareness and garnering support.

