

G20 Leaders' Conclusions on Health, 2008–2019

Zaria Shaw, Sarah Jane Vassallo, Julia Kulik, Maria Marchyshyn and Brett Donnelly
(2008–2016); Duja Muhanna (2017–2018); Maria Marchyshyn (2019)

G20 Research Group, December 2, 2019

Summit	# words	% total words	# paragraphs	% total paragraphs	# documents	% total documents	# dedicated documents
2008 Washington	118	3	2	24	1	50	0
2009 London	59	1	2	1	1	33	0
2009 Pittsburgh	284	3	5	4	1	33	0
2010 Toronto	139	1	2	1	1	25	0
2010 Seoul	643	4	10	3	4	80	0
2011 Cannes	470	3	6	4	3	100	0
2012 Los Cabos	250	2	4	2	2	50	0
2013 St Petersburg	1,340	5	12	2	5	45	0
2014 Brisbane	769	8	10	5	3	60	1
2015 Antalya	481	3	4	1	3	50	0
2016 Hangzhou	234	1	4	1	4	100	0
2017 Hamburg	707	2	8	0	3	30	0
2018 Buenos Aires	316	4	3	2	2	100	0
2019 Osaka	934	14	6	6	1	50	0
Total	6,744	54	78	56	34	806	1
Average	482	4	6	4	2	58	0

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the G20 leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

“# words” is the number of health-related subjects for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

“% total words” refers to the total number of words in all documents for the year specified.

“# paragraphs” is the number of paragraphs containing references to health for the year specified. Each point is recorded as a separate paragraph.

“% total paragraphs” refers to the total number of paragraphs in all documents for the year specified.

“# documents” is the number of documents that contain health subjects and excludes dedicated documents.

“% total documents” refers to the total number of documents for the year specified.

“# dedicated documents” is the number of documents for the year that contain a health-related subject in the title.

Introduction

This report catalogues all G20 final statements, referred to as “conclusions”, related to the issue area of health. It refers to all official statements and annexes released by the leaders, as a group, at each G20 leaders’ summit since their beginning in 2008 to the present.

Definition of Issue Area

Health is defined as the human condition of being sound in mind, body and spirit, and being free from physical disease or pain. This definition becomes more complex when health is considered in terms of its economic effect, as is the case with the heavy burden of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan

Africa. The G20 are working to support the health-related Millennium Development Goals and to ensure more equitable, affordable and available healthcare for populations worldwide.

Of further interest: G20 Research Group's Conclusions on Development.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

Antiretroviral treatment, avian influenza (flu), biological pathogen, bird influenza (flu), cholera, communicable diseases, disease, DNA, drugs (medical), Ebola, epidemic, famine, guinea worm, health, healthcare, HIV/AIDS, human influenza (flu), hunger, infectious disease, malaria, malnutrition, measles, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), non-communicable diseases (NCDs), pandemic, pneumonia, polio, river blindness, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), tuberculosis, vaccine, virus, World Health Assembly (WHA), World Health Organization (WHO).

Exclusions

Bioterrorism

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

A direct reference to health or a cognate term is required.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to "health" if they have previously been directly associated together in summit document history.

Conclusions on Health in G20 Leaders Summit Documents

2008: Washington DC, November 14-15

Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy

Commitment to an Open Global Economy

14. We are mindful of the impact of the current *crisis* on developing countries, particularly the most *vulnerable*. We reaffirm the importance of the **Millennium Development Goals**, the development assistance commitments we have made, and urge both developed and emerging economies to undertake commitments consistent with their capacities and roles in the global economy. In this regard, we reaffirm the development principles agreed at the 2002 United Nations Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, which emphasized country ownership and mobilizing all sources of financing for development.

15. We remain committed to addressing other critical challenges such as energy security and climate change, food security, the rule of law, and the fight against terrorism, poverty and **disease**.

2009: London, April 1-2

Global Plan for Recovery and Reform

Ensuring a fair and sustainable recovery for all

- We are determined not only to restore growth but to lay the foundation for a fair and sustainable world economy.... To this end:
- we reaffirm our historic commitment to meeting the **Millennium Development Goals** and to achieving our respective ODA pledges, including commitments on Aid for Trade, debt relief, and the Gleneagles commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa;

2009: Pittsburgh, September 24-25

Global Plan for Recovery and Reform

Strengthening Support for the Most Vulnerable

34. Many emerging and developing economies have made great strides in raising living standards as their economies converge toward the productivity levels and living standards of advanced economies.... We note with concern the adverse impact of the global *crisis* on low income countries' (LICs) capacity to protect critical core spending in areas such as **health**, education, safety nets, and infrastructure. The UN's new Global Impact *Vulnerability Alert* System will help our efforts to monitor the impact of the *crisis* on the most *vulnerable*. We share a collective responsibility to mitigate the social impact of the *crisis* and to assure that all parts of the globe participate in the recovery.

37. We reaffirm our historic commitment to meet the **Millennium Development Goals** and our respective Official Development Assistance (ODA) pledges, including commitments on Aid for Trade, debt relief, and those made at Gleneagles, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, to 2010 and beyond.

Putting Quality Jobs at the Heart of the Recovery

44. Our new Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth requires structural reforms to create more inclusive labor markets, active labor market policies, and quality education and training programs. Each of our countries will need, through its own national policies, to strengthen the ability of our workers to adapt to changing market demands and to benefit from innovation and investments in new technologies, clean energy, environment, **health**, and infrastructure....

Annex: Core Values for Sustainable Economic Activity

5. We also agree that certain key principles are fundamental, and in this spirit we commit to respect the following core values:...

- We have a responsibility to invest in people by providing education, job training, decent work conditions, **health care** and social safety net support, and to fight poverty, discrimination, and all forms of social exclusion.

2010: Toronto, September 26-27

The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration

Other Issues and Forward Agenda

44. We recognize that 2010 marks an important year for development issues. The September 2010 **Millennium Development Goals (MDG)** High Level Plenary will be a crucial opportunity to reaffirm the global development agenda and global partnership, to agree on actions for all to achieve the **MDGs** by 2015, and to reaffirm our respective commitments to assist the poorest countries.

Annex I: The Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth

12. Surplus economies will undertake reforms to reduce their reliance on the external demand and focus more on domestic sources of growth...Emerging surplus economies will undertake reforms tailored to country circumstances to:

- Strengthen social safety nets (such as **public health care** and pension plans), corporate governance and financial market development to help reduce precautionary savings and stimulate private spending;

2010: Seoul, November 11-12

G20 Seoul Summit Leaders' Declaration

9. Today, the Seoul Summit delivers:

- the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth that sets out our commitment to work in partnership with other developing countries, and LICs in particular, to help them build the capacity to achieve and maximize their growth potential, thereby contributing to global rebalancing. The Seoul Consensus complements our commitment to achieve the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** and focuses on concrete measures as summarized in our Multi-Year Action Plan on Development to make a tangible and significant difference in people's lives, including in particular through the development of infrastructure in developing countries.

The Seoul Summit Document

The Seoul Action Plan

10. Structural Reforms: We will implement a range of structural reforms to boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, contribute to global rebalancing, and increase our growth potential, and where needed undertake:

- Reforms to strengthen social safety nets such as **public health care** and pension plans, corporate governance and financial market development to help reduce precautionary savings in emerging surplus countries.

Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth

46. The crisis disproportionately affected the most vulnerable in the poorest countries and slowed progress toward achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. As the premier economic forum, we recognize the need to strengthen and leverage our development efforts to address such challenges.

53. We reaffirm our commitment to achievement of the **MDGs** and will align our work in accordance with globally agreed development principles for sustainable economic, social and

environmental development, to complement the outcomes of the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the **MDGs** held in September 2010 in New York, as well as with processes such as the Fourth UN LDC Summit in Turkey and the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Korea, both to be held in 2011. We also reaffirm our respective ODA pledges and commitments to assist the poorest countries and mobilize domestic resources made following on from the Monterrey Consensus and other fora.

Annex I: Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth

... Through the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, we seek to add value to and complement existing development commitments, particularly those made at the recent High-Level Plenary Meeting on the **Millennium Development Goals**, and in other fora.

Why Growth Must Be Shared

- Third, as the premier forum for our international economic cooperation, because the G20 has a role to play, complementing the efforts of aid donors, the UN system, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other agencies, in assisting developing countries, particularly LICs, achieve the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. Our role must relate to our mandate on global economic cooperation and recognize that consistently high levels of inclusive growth in developing countries, and LICs in particular, are critically necessary, if not sufficient, for the eradication of extreme poverty.

Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development

Human Resource Development

Developing human capital is a critical component of any country's growth and poverty reduction strategy. Adding to education initiatives related to the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, it is important for developing countries, in particular LICs, to continue to develop employment-related skills that are better matched to employer and market needs in order to attract investment and decent jobs.

Action 1: Create Internationally Comparable Skill Indicators

- Identify the links between education, **health problems**, gender gaps and life-long skills development;

Action 2: Enhance National Employable Skills and Strategies

- Build on the G20 Training Strategy submitted at the Toronto Summit and begin by identifying existing gaps that act as barriers to increasing investment in skills development and productivity, including through considering the impact of gender gaps and **health problems** such as **non-communicable diseases**;

Private Investment and Job Creation

... We will work with successful existing initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, the World Bank's Annual Doing Business Report and indicators, and the **MDG** Call to Action.

2011: Cannes, November 3-4

Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All

Fostering Employment and Social Protection

4. We recognize the importance of investing in nationally determined social protection floors in each of our countries, such as **access to health care**, income security for the elderly and persons with disabilities, child benefits and income security for the unemployed and assistance for the working poor. They will foster growth resilience, social justice and cohesion. In this respect, we note the report of the Social Protection Floor Advisory Group, chaired by Ms Michelle Bachelet.

Addressing Food Price Volatility and Increasing Agriculture Production and Productivity

40. Increasing agricultural production and productivity is essential to promote food security and foster sustainable economic growth. A more stable, predictable, distortion free, open and transparent trading system allows more investment in agriculture and has a critical role to play in this regard. Mitigating excessive food and agricultural commodity price volatility is also an important endeavour. These are necessary conditions for stable access to sufficient, safe and **nutritious food for everyone**. We agreed to mobilize the G20 capacities to address these key challenges, in close cooperation with all relevant international organisations and in consultation with producers, civil society and the private sector.

49. We welcome the production of a report by the international organizations on how **water scarcity and related issues** could be addressed in the appropriate fora.

Development: Investing for Global Growth

73. Investing in infrastructure in developing countries, especially in LICs and, whilst not exclusively, with a special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa, will unlock new sources of growth, contribute to the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals** and sustainable development. We support efforts to improve capacities and facilitate the mobilization of resources for infrastructure projects initiated by public and private sectors.

Communique: G20 Leaders Summit

Addressing the Challenges of Development

28. In order to meet the **Millennium Development Goals**, we stress the pivotal role of ODA. Aid commitments made by developed countries should be met. Emerging countries will engage or continue to extend their level of support to other developing countries. We also agree that, over time, new sources of funding need to be found to address development needs and climate change. We discussed a set of options for innovative financing highlighted by Mr Bill Gates. Some of us have implemented or are prepared to explore some of these options. We acknowledge the initiatives in some of our countries to tax the financial sector for various purposes, including a financial transaction tax, inter alia to support development.

Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs

Strengthening the Medium-term Foundations for Growth

6. While reducing barriers to trade and investment will help reduce the development gap and support progress towards the **Millennium Development Goals**, further efforts to support capacity building and channelling of surplus savings for growth-enhancing investments in developing countries,

including infrastructure development, would also have positive spillovers for global growth, rebalancing and development.

2012: Los Cabos, June 18-19

Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy

Meeting the Challenges of Development

63. Eradicating poverty and achieving strong, inclusive, sustainable and balanced growth remain core objectives of the G20 development agenda. We reaffirm our commitment to work with developing countries, particularly low income countries, and to support them in implementing the nationally driven policies and priorities which are needed to fulfill internationally agreed development goals, particularly the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs) and beyond.

67. We reaffirm our commitments to the global partnership for development, as set out in the **MDGs**, and welcome efforts to contribute to this end, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to be launched with voluntary participation under the auspices of the broad consensus achieved at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea.

The Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan

Strengthening the Medium-term Foundations for Growth

2. We will intensify our efforts to rebalance global demand, through increasing domestic demand in countries with current account surpluses, rotating demand from the public to private sector in countries with fiscal deficits and increasing national savings in countries with current account deficits.

- Advanced surplus economies or those with relatively weak private demand will help promote domestic demand through the further liberalization of service sectors (Korea, Germany, Japan); encouraging investment through eliminating inefficiencies (Germany); and, creating new industries and new markets through innovation in areas such as environment and **healthcare** (Japan). The recent developments in private households' real income in Germany will help strengthen domestic demand and accelerate internal rebalancing within the Euro Area.

2013: St Petersburg, September 5-6

2013 St Petersburg G20 Leaders' Declaration

Promoting Development for All

82. We acknowledge that food security and nutrition will remain a top priority in our agenda. We recognize the importance of boosting agricultural productivity, investment and trade to strengthen the global food system to promote economic growth and job creation. We encourage all ongoing efforts in the agricultural sector to further reduce **hunger**, under-nutrition and **malnutrition**, through increased coordination in the G20 to promote the identification and implementation of effective actions in support of production and productivity growth as well as enhancement of food security and nutrition for vulnerable population through, among others, nutrition sensitive policies and comprehensive social protection systems, with particular emphasis on low income countries. We support discussions in the WTO to respond to legitimate food security concerns, without distorting trade, including those related to carefully targeted policies to protect vulnerable populations. We recognize that the agricultural market situation needs closer attention and that the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is generating better transparency and still needs more efforts to be fully implemented. We reaffirm our determination to implement all previous G20 commitments

and existing initiatives including that stated in the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture which the G20 endorsed in 2011.

85. We welcome the substantial progress towards achieving the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** since 2000 and the success in galvanizing global action to reach specific targets globally, as well as in individual countries, particularly in eradicating extreme poverty and promoting development. However, the prospects for achieving all of the **MDGs** differ sharply across and within countries and regions. We remain committed to accelerating progress towards achieving the **MDGs**, particularly through the implementation of our development agenda and our focus on promoting strong, sustainable, inclusive and resilient growth.

88. To improve rapid and effective responses to the outbreak of new **diseases** that threaten human life and disrupt economic activity, we call on countries to strengthen compliance with the **World Health Organization's** International Health Regulations.

Annex 1: G20 Fiscal Templates – G20 Advanced Economies

These reforms come in addition to the efforts already announced on **health** insurance (National **Healthcare** Expenditure Target of 2,7 % for 2013),

d. Reforms to strengthen the fiscal framework

The Korean government establishes a five year mid-term fiscal strategy every year under which it manages public finances in a stable manner.

Public debt and fiscal risk management will be strengthened. 1) Calculating total public debts including the debt of public enterprises as well as central and local government debt in accordance with the IMF manual (2012). 2) Developing fiscal risk indices that can reflect potential risks to avoid a sudden increase in public debt due to a transfer of private debt to public sector. 3) Expanding the scope of public enterprises that should submit medium-to long-term financial management plans to the National Assembly.

The government will improve a public project evaluation system by strengthening linkage between pre- and post-evaluation and simplifying each evaluation.

It will prepare a long-term fiscal outlook toward 2060, in which areas that heavily affect long-term finance (such as pension and **health** insurance) will be incorporated.

Also, the Autonomous Regions are planning a major effort in 2013 in their own budgets, with an expenditure cut of about 6,000 million euros, mainly concentrated in education and **health**, which account for the major share of CCAA expenses. This effort will continue in the following years, with expenditure reduction of about 2,000 million per year.

The United States' is committed to strengthening the sustainability of federal government finances in a balanced way over the medium term while also providing needed budgetary support to innovation, infrastructure, and education to secure strong growth in the near and long-term. The President's fiscal strategy would replace the current \$1.1 trillion spending sequestration with \$1.8 trillion in additional deficit reduction, bringing total deficit reduction achieved over the coming decade to \$4.4 trillion. The fiscal strategy includes \$1.1 trillion dollars in additional reduced outlays and \$600 billion in additional revenues from tax reforms on top of earlier outlay reductions and revenue increases more than \$2.5 trillion. The strategy would further reduce tax loopholes and tax benefits for the wealthiest while also including \$400 billion in **health-related** savings that build on the **health** reform law and help contain long-term costs related to Medicare. The strategy would also improve social

security solvency by using a more accurate measure of inflation for cost of living adjustments throughout the budget, with protections for the most vulnerable.

Annex 4: The St Petersburg Accountability Assessment and Progress Towards Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth

Japan

Japan has made significant progress towards all of its structural reform commitments as it implements its growth strategy. This includes pursuing economic partnerships with an expanded set of countries and encouraging innovation in **healthcare**. Further efforts are still needed to increase female labour force participation.

South Africa

South Africa has made solid progress towards its structural reform commitments, notably on infrastructure investment, creating temporary jobs through an expanded public works project, and pilot projects to improve **healthcare**. Development of a broader African FTA has progressed, although it has been slightly delayed from the original timeline. South Africa's most recent initiative of promoting a lower-carbon economy and society through a carbon tax and climate change financing is also welcome. Major reforms across the entire policy spectrum are still needed though to address South Africa's massive unemployment and inequality challenges.

St Petersburg Development Outlook

3. We emphasize the need to give further momentum to our work to enhance the role of developing countries, as new poles of global growth, through close collaboration with the DWG. We acknowledge the importance of finding ways in which economic growth, environmental protection and social inclusion can complement and reinforce each other. Building on the Los Cabos Leaders' Declaration we will continue to support developing countries in sustaining and strengthening their development through appropriate measures, including those that encourage inclusive green growth in the context of sustainable development, and focus our priorities and efforts on removing the bottlenecks for growth in developing countries, particularly LICs. The G20 seeks to complement international efforts towards further progress on internationally agreed development goals. The agenda takes account of the outcomes of the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the **MDGs**, as well as with processes, such as the Fourth UN LDC Summit, the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). We seek to ensure that the future G20 development agenda is flexible enough to respond to the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

St Petersburg Development Outlook Annex

Challenge: The international community is grappling with the twin tasks of alleviating immediate suffering and the longer-term challenge of feeding a growing and rapidly urbanizing population. Almost 870 million people suffer from **hunger** and the vast majority of them live in developing countries. If the status quo continues, to feed an expected population of more than 9 billion in 2050, global food production will have to increase by at least 50-70 per cent. Poverty stands at the root of this challenge, which is also complicated by constraints such as population growth triggering more demand for food against slowing productivity, rural poverty, lack of infrastructure in LICs, underinvestment, food price volatility, growing competition for scarce resources including land and water, climate change, and access to markets.

Challenge: Globally, more than two billion adults lack access to financial services. While millions escape poverty every year, many fall back into it due to financial setbacks, health problems and other

shocks. If available at critical moments, effective tools for savings, payment, credit and insurance can increase households' resilience to crises and help them seize opportunities to escape poverty. Evidence also suggests that people with a bank account or access to savings instruments consume more, have higher incomes, invest in preventative **healthcare** and are less vulnerable. International efforts, including those of the G20, have paved the way for increased access to financial services among the poor. Yet despite these efforts, access to financial services and the level of financial literacy in many low income countries (LICs) remains low. Many poor households currently have an inadequate understanding of the benefits, risks and responsibilities involved in taking up financial services. Among these essential financial services for the poor, the global average cost of sending remittances is also declining too slowly.

2014: Brisbane, November 15-16

G20 Leaders' Communique

Acting Together to Lift Growth and Create Jobs

10. We are strongly committed to reducing youth unemployment, which is unacceptably high, by acting to ensure young people are in education, training or employment. Our Employment Plans include investments in apprenticeships, education and training, and incentives for hiring young people and encouraging entrepreneurship. We remain focused on addressing informality, as well as structural and long-term unemployment, by strengthening labour markets and having appropriate social protection systems. Improving workplace safety and **health** is a priority. We ask our labour and employment ministers, supported by an Employment Working Group, to report to us in 2015.

Strengthening Global Institutions

20. We are deeply concerned with the humanitarian and economic impact of the **Ebola outbreak** in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. We support the urgent coordinated international response and have committed to do all we can to contain and respond to this *crisis*. We call on international financial institutions to assist affected countries in dealing with the economic impacts of this and other humanitarian *crises*, including in the Middle East.

Brisbane Action Plan

taking measures to improve occupational **health** and safety policies.

G20 Leaders' Statement on Ebola

We are deeply concerned about the **Ebola outbreak** in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and saddened by the suffering and loss of life it is inflicting. We are mindful of the serious humanitarian, social and economic impacts on those countries, and of the potential for these impacts to spread.

The governments and people of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone are making tremendous efforts to fight the *outbreak*, with the support of the African Union and other African countries. We commend the brave service of **health care** and relief workers. We also applaud the contributions of countries worldwide, the United Nations (UN) and its bodies such as the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, international and regional organisations and financial institutions, non-governmental and religious organisations, and the private sector. We fully support the UN Mission for **Ebola** Emergency Response's ongoing work to harness capacity to stop the *outbreak*, treat the infected, ensure essential services, preserve stability and prevent further *outbreaks* and urge that it act swiftly to achieve these objectives.

G20 members are committed to do what is necessary to ensure the international effort can extinguish the *outbreak* and address its medium-term economic and humanitarian costs. We will work through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, and in partnership with non-governmental stakeholders. We will share our experiences of successfully fighting **Ebola** with our partners, including to promote safe conditions and training for health care and relief workers. We will work to expedite the effective and targeted disbursement of funds and other assistance, balancing between *emergency* and longer-term needs.

We invite those governments that have yet to do so to join in providing financial contributions, appropriately qualified and trained medical teams and personnel, medical and protective equipment, and medicines and treatments. While commending ongoing work, we urge greater efforts by researchers, regulators and pharmaceutical companies to develop safe, effective and affordable diagnostic tools, **vaccines** and treatments. We call upon international and regional institutions, civil society and the private sector to work with governments to mitigate the impacts of the *crisis* and ensure the longer-term economic recovery.

In this regard, we urge the World Bank Group (WBG) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to continue their strong support for the affected countries and welcome the IMF's initiative to make available a further \$300 million to stem the **Ebola outbreak** and ease pressures on Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, through a combination of concessional loans, debt relief, and grants. We ask the IMF and WBG to explore new, flexible mechanisms to address the economic effects of future comparable crises.

This *outbreak* illustrates the urgency of addressing longer-term systemic issues and gaps in capability, preparedness and response capacity that expose the global economy to the impacts of **infectious disease**. G20 members recommit to full implementation of the **WHO's** International Health Regulations (IHR). To this end, and in the context of our broader efforts to strengthen **health** systems globally, we commit to support others to implement the IHR and to build capacity to prevent, detect, report early and rapidly respond to **infectious diseases** like **Ebola**. We also commit to fight **anti-microbial resistance**. Interested G20 members are supporting this goal through initiatives to accelerate action across the Economic Community of West African States and other vulnerable regions and will report progress and announce a time frame by May 2015 at the **World Health Assembly**.

We invite all countries to join us in mobilising resources to strengthen national, regional and global preparedness against the threat posed by **infectious diseases** to global **health** and strong, sustainable and balanced growth for all. We will remain vigilant and responsive.

2015: Antalya, November 15-16

G20 Leaders' Communiqué

7. Unemployment, underemployment and informal jobs are significant sources of inequality in many countries and can undermine the future growth prospects of our economies. We are focused on promoting more and better quality jobs in line with our G20 Framework on Promoting Quality Jobs and on improving and investing in skills through our G20 Skills Strategy. We are determined to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship. Building on our previous commitments and taking into account our national circumstances, we agree to the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries. We ask the OECD and the ILO to assist us in monitoring progress in achieving this goal. We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce

gender participation gap and to foster **safer and healthier** workplaces also within sustainable global supply chains.

Issues for Further Action

We agree that attention should be given to global **health risks**, such as **antimicrobial resistance**, **infectious disease** threats and weak **health systems**. These can significantly impact growth and stability. Building on the Brisbane Statement, we underscore the importance of a coordinated international response and reiterate our resolve to tackle these issues to fight the adverse impacts on the global economy and will discuss the terms of reference to deal with this issue in the G20 next year.

Antalya Action Plan

Promoting Employment Opportunities for All

The quality of jobs is another vital aspect of the issue as it directly affects the **well-being** of individuals. Women and youth are among the most vulnerable groups in terms of quality of jobs as they are at risk of informality and low pay. To tackle these problems we agreed on a G20 Framework on Promoting Quality Jobs that includes measures in the areas of promoting the quality of earnings, reducing labor market insecurity and encouraging good working conditions and **healthy** work places.

G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems

1. We, the G20 Leaders are committed to addressing the challenge of improving global food security, nutrition and the sustainability of food systems. Although more than half of developing countries have reached the **Millennium Development Goal** target of halving the proportion of people suffering from **hunger**, the Food and Agriculture Organization estimates there are still 795 million people undernourished. Global food supply will need to increase by 60 percent to feed a projected world population of 9.7 billion people by 2050. We recognize that to improve food security and nutrition in the face of intensifying pressures on natural resources and the impacts of climate change, we will need to increase productivity while simultaneously building food systems that are more sustainable and resilient.

2016: Hangzhou, September 4-5

G20 Leaders' Communiqué

46. **Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)** poses a serious threat to **public health**, growth and global economic stability. We affirm the need to explore in an inclusive manner to fight **antimicrobial resistance** by developing evidence-based ways to prevent and mitigate resistance, and unlock research and development into new and existing **antimicrobials** from a G20 value-added perspective, and call on the **WHO**, **FAO**, **OIE** and **OECD** to collectively report back in 2017 on options to address this including the economic aspects. In this context, we will promote prudent use of antibiotics and take into consideration huge challenges of affordability and access of **antimicrobials** and their impact on **public health**. We strongly support the work of the **WHO**, **FAO** and the **OIE** and look forward to a successful high-level meeting on **AMR** during the UN General Assembly. We look forward to the discussion under the upcoming presidency for dealing with these issues.

2016 Hangzhou Action Plan

Members' commitments to advance labour market reform, educational attainment and skills include:

Saudi Arabia is introducing a national program for **occupational health and safety**.

Members' commitments to promote inclusive growth include:

India is introducing a **health insurance scheme** which will protect one-third of the country's population against **hospitalization expenditures**.

Members' commitments to promote competition and an enabling environment include:

Japan is promoting the use of robotics, Big data, IoT to R&D, diagnosis, examination, and nursery in the **health industry**, aiming for the expansion of its market.

2017: Hamburg, July 7-8

G20 Leaders' Declaration: Shaping an Interconnected World

Preamble

We are resolved to tackle common challenges to the global community, including terrorism, displacement, poverty, **hunger and health threats**, job creation, climate change, energy security, and inequality including gender inequality, as a basis for sustainable development and stability. We will continue to work together with others, including developing countries, to address these challenges, building on the rules-based international order.

Safeguarding against Health Crises and Strengthening Health Systems: The G20 has a crucial role in advancing preparedness and responsiveness against **global health challenges**. With reference to the results of the G20 **health** emergency simulation exercise, we emphasise the value of our ongoing, trust-building, cross-sectoral cooperation. We recall **universal health coverage** is a goal adopted in the 2030 Agenda and recognize that **strong health systems** are important to effectively **address health crises**. We call on the UN to keep **global health** high on the political agenda and we strive for cooperative action to **strengthen health systems worldwide**, including through developing the **health workforce**. We recognise that implementation of and compliance with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) is critical for efficient prevention, preparedness and response efforts. We strive to fully eradicate polio. We also acknowledge that mass movement of people can pose significant **health challenges** and encourage countries and International Organisations to strengthen cooperation on the topic. We support the **WHO's** central coordinating role, especially for capacity building and response to **health emergencies**, and we encourage full implementation of its emergency reform. We advocate for sufficient and sustainable funding to strengthen global health capacities, including for rapid financing mechanisms and the **WHO's Health Emergencies Programme**. Furthermore, we see a need to foster R&D preparedness through globally coordinated models as guided by the **WHO R&D Blueprint**, such as the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).

Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): AMR represents a growing threat to **public health** and economic growth. To tackle the spread of AMR in humans, animals and the environment, we aim to have implementation of our National Action Plans, based on a **One-Health approach**, well under way by the end of 2018. We will promote the prudent use of antibiotics in all sectors and strive to restrict their use in veterinary medicine to therapeutic uses alone. Responsible and prudent use of antibiotics in food producing animals does not include the use for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis. We underline that treatments should be available through prescription or the veterinary equivalent only. We will strengthen public awareness, infection prevention and control and improve the understanding of the issue of antimicrobials in the environment. We will promote access to affordable and quality antimicrobials, vaccines and diagnostics, including through efforts to preserve existing therapeutic options. We highlight the

importance of fostering R&D, in particular for priority pathogens as identified by the **WHO** and tuberculosis. We call for a new international R&D Collaboration Hub to maximise the impact of existing and new anti-microbial basic and clinical research initiatives as well as product development. We invite all interested countries and partners to join this new initiative. Concurrently, in collaboration with relevant experts including from the OECD and the **WHO**, we will further examine practical market incentive options.

G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth

In facilitating well-balanced and economically viable long-term strategies and signals for investments in order to continually transform and enhance our economies and energy systems, G20 members will collaborate closely and balance a number of important factors, including inter alia energy security, energy access, infrastructure, environmental protection, poverty reduction, **good health**, quality education and quality job creation.

Hamburg Update: Taking Forward the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Act in line with our obligations under the International Health Regulations and support the leadership and coordination of **WHO** for **health crises management**. (SDG 3)
- Continue to contribute to health systems strengthening based on a common understanding at national, regional and international levels with relevant partners and combine these efforts with requirements of the **International Health Regulations**, with the aim to **develop resilient health systems**. (SDG 3)

G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative Global Health

Collective Actions:

- Support national and international efforts to **strengthen sustainable health systems**.
- Support international efforts, including those of the **WHO Health Emergencies Program**, to **manage health risks and crises** in a comprehensive way, from prevention, preparedness and early **identification of disease outbreaks** to effective response and recovery efforts.

2018: Buenos Aires, November 30–December 1

G20 Leaders' Declaration

15. We encourage the activities of World Health Organization (WHO), together with all relevant actors, to develop an action plan for implementation of health-related aspects of SDGs by 2030. We commend the progress made by the international community in developing and implementing National and Regional Action Plans on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) based on One-Health approach. We recognize the need for further multi-sectoral action to reduce the spread of AMR, as it is increasingly becoming a global responsibility. We note the work done by the Global AMR R&D Hub and, drawing on this, we look forward to further examine practical market incentives. We will tackle malnutrition, with a special focus on childhood overweight and obesity, through national, community-based and collaborative multi-stakeholder approaches. We reaffirm the need for stronger health systems providing cost effective and evidence-based intervention to achieve better access to health care and to improve its quality and affordability to move towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC), in line with their national contexts and priorities. This may encompass, where appropriate, scientifically proven traditional and complementary medicine, assuring the safety, quality and effectiveness of health services. We will continue to strengthen core capacities required by

International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) for prevention, detection and response to public health emergencies, while recognizing the critical role played by WHO in this regard. We are committed to ending HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and look forward to a successful 6^o replenishment of the Global Fund in 2019.

Buenos Aires Action Plan

- India has launched Ayushman Bharat, a National Health Protection Scheme aimed at providing **universal health** insurance to increase **access to quality health and medication** including timely treatments, **leading to improvements in health outcomes** and quality of life.
- Australia has launched a National Health and Medical Industry Growth Plan to create new jobs and **improve health outcomes** by investing in genomics and health and medical research, accelerating health innovation, and enhancing collaboration between researchers and industry.

2019: Osaka, June 28-29

G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration

Labour and Employment

21. Population ageing is progressing in G20 members at different rates. Taking into account the commonalities and differences among G20 demographics, we recognize the importance of promoting an **healthy** and active ageing society that enables workers to participate in the labour market at older ages, while continuing to increase participation of youth, women and persons with **disabilities** in economic activities. We will boost job creation and flexible work arrangements, seek to raise quality of employment and enhance employability of workers through lifelong learning as working lives are expected to be longer, and strive towards improving the working conditions for all including, **long-term care workers** in accordance with national circumstances. We will also continue to promote employment opportunities for and employability of the young population. We ask Ministers of Labour and Employment to identify possible policy priorities for adapting to demographic trends when they meet in Matsuyama in September. We recognize that emerging new forms of work, particularly those driven by technological innovation can be a source of job opportunities but may also pose challenges for decent work and social protection systems. We encourage Labour and Employment Ministers to further exchange experiences and good practices as we endeavor to develop adequate policy responses to these new forms of work, taking into account the view of the private sector. We remain committed to promote decent work and reaffirm our commitment to take actions to eradicate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work, including through fostering sustainable global supply chains.

27. We support developing countries in their efforts to advance progress towards the timely implementation of the **SDGs** in such areas as poverty eradication, quality infrastructure investment, gender equality, **health**, education, agriculture, environment, energy, and industrialization, using all means of implementation, such as the mobilization of private sector resources and capacity building assistance. We reiterate our continued support to the G20 Africa partnership, including the Compact with Africa (CwA), with strengthened bilateral engagement by G20 members and enhanced roles for WBG, African Development Bank, and IMF in implementing the CwA, and G20 initiative on supporting the industrialization of Africa and other relevant initiatives that contribute to the realization of the African vision as set out in the African Union's Agenda 2063. We remain committed to address illicit financial flows and will take stock at future Summits.

Global Health

30. **Health** is a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. We recall our commitment to moving towards achieving **universal health coverage** according to national contexts and priorities. We look forward to the **United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**. Primary **health care** including access to medicines, vaccination, nutrition, water and sanitation, **health promotion** and **disease prevention** is a cornerstone for advancing **health** and inclusion. We will strengthen **health systems** with a focus on quality including through enhancing **health** workforce and human resources for policy development and promoting public and private sector innovation, such as cost-effective and appropriate digital and other innovative technologies. Recognizing the importance of sustainable financing for **health**, we will call for greater collaboration between **health** and finance authorities in accordance with the G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries, to which our commitment was affirmed by our Finance and **Health Ministers** at their Joint Session. We encourage international organizations and all stakeholders to collaborate effectively and we look forward to the upcoming presentation of the global action plan for **healthy** lives and well-being for all.

31. We will promote **healthy** and active ageing through policy measures to address **health promotion, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases**, and through people-centered, multi-sectoral, community-based integrated **health and long-term care** over the life course in accordance with national context including demographic trends. We will implement comprehensive set of policies to address dementia, including promoting risk reduction and sustainable provision of long-term care as well as inclusive societies aiming to improve quality of lives of people with dementia and caregivers.

32. We are committed to improving public **health** preparedness and response including strengthening our own core capacities and supporting capacities of other countries in compliance with the **World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005)**. We will support countries suffering from the current **Ebola** outbreak in Africa, through both timely financial and technical assistance and in line with the central coordination responsibility that **WHO** has for international responses to **health** emergencies. We will work for the sustainability and efficiency of global **health** emergency financing mechanisms. We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate **polio** as well as to end the **epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria** and look forward to the success of the sixth replenishment of the **Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria**.

33. We will accelerate efforts based on the **One-Health** approach to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Recognizing the UN Secretary-General's report on AMR, which was informed by the recommendations of the UN Interagency Coordination Group on AMR and other relevant initiatives, we encourage all stakeholders including international organizations to act and coordinate on those items relevant to their missions that contribute to global efforts to combat AMR. We recognize the need for policy measures for infection prevention and reduction of excessive antimicrobial usage. Further action should be taken to promote stewardship of and access to **antimicrobials**. Noting the ongoing work done by Global AMR R&D Hub, we will promote R&D to tackle AMR. We call on interested G20 members and Global AMR R&D Hub to analyze push and pull mechanisms to identify best models for AMR R&D and to report back to relevant G20 Ministers.