

M O D E L O



ARGENTINA 2018

# MODEL G20 Rules



## Model Rules

This document will provide you with information and guidelines for your training process for a Model G20. Before we begin, it is worth pointing out that this simulation seeks to recreate the operation of the G20 as realistically as possible. However, for pedagogical reasons, we have adapted the dynamics in furtherance of an educational experience that is more enriching and accessible to all participants.

## What is this guide?

The purpose of this guide is to introduce you to the basic notions of the model, such as the protocol to be followed, the rules and procedures, as well as thematic and stance issues.

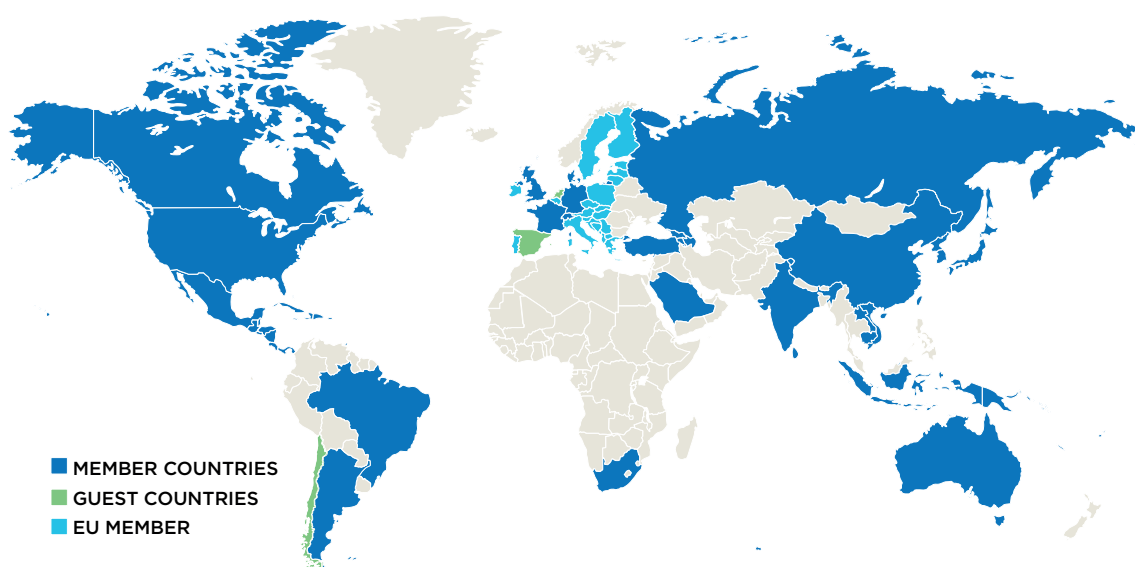
Please keep this guide, as it is an excellent companion for all stages of the model.

## The Name of the Game: Model G20

A Model G20 simulates the structure and operation of the Group of 20, the main international forum for economic, political and financial cooperation. This forum is made up of the European Union and 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

This group is of vital importance, because all its members collectively represent 85% of global economic output, two-thirds of the world population and 75% of international trade. This reminds us of how important it is for a group like this to gather on a yearly basis in order to discuss different economic, political and financial issues on the current international agenda.

Spain is a permanent invited guest to G20 meetings. Each year, the country that holds the G20 presidency also invites countries to attend at its own discretion: this year, Argentina has invited Chile and the Netherlands.



Source: G20 Website < <https://g20.org/es/g20/quienes-integran>>.

Countries that chair key regional groups - such as the African Union (AU), the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) - are generally invited to the Summit. This year, these regional groups are represented by Rwanda, Singapore and Senegal, respectively. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has also been invited by Argentina to this year's G20, represented by Jamaica.

Other partner organisations invited to the G20 are the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among others. These guests ensure that more voices are heard at the time of debating issues and that the resulting communiqués involve as many actors as possible.



The G20 is an informal forum, which means that it has neither permanent bodies nor rules governing its operation.

Each year, when a new country takes on the presidency (in this case Argentina), it works hand-in-hand with the previous presidency (in this case Germany) and the following presidency (Japan) in what is collectively known as the Troika. This is to ensure consistency and continuity of the group's agenda and procedures.

## What is a Model G20?

A Model G20 is the simulation of the international relations system within the framework of the Group of 20, according to how it actually works. Each participant will have to “stand in the shoes” of a representative of G20 members, grasp their cultures and ways of thinking, collaborate so as to address major global challenges, and suggest public policies to overcome them.

As you can imagine, the day of the event is really different from any other at school or in our daily life: we use some different words, play different roles, and discuss different topics. **The Model G20 is a very special and unforgettable moment, make the most of it!**

The main goal of this model is for each participant to acquire critical knowledge of the international reality, the diversity of ideas and cultures, the development of tolerance through negotiation practices and consensus building, and the learning of such skills as public speaking, reflective analysis, argumentation, collaborative work and conscious decision-making, in the course of the event and the prior training process.



### Who participate in the model?

#### DELEGATES

Delegates are those who participate in the model, representing the different G20 members and guests.

#### PRESIDENCY

The presidency is those in charge of moderating the debate. It is important to note that the presidency cannot take a stance on any issue, but will act as a facilitator.

### Our Work Team: The Delegation

Let us talk about the participants for a moment. In order to prepare the Model, work teams of three people will be formed so that each one may represent a country or international organization. These teams are called “delegations” and they are made up of a Sherpa, a Finance Minister and a Head of State or Government. Although each delegation will be able to prepare for the Model together, on the day of the event they will be split up among different “tracks” which are the different places where different topics are addressed and different roles are simulated. Which topics will each member of the delegation discuss in each track? Here is a description of each role and a suggested list of topics for the meetings:

Role	Description	What topic will they discuss in the model?
<b>Sherpas</b>	They are in charge of the Sherpa Track, which encompasses non-financial topics such as education, labour, political commitment, the fight against corruption, development, trade and energy, among others.	Preparation of educational institutions for the future; approach to 21st century skills.
<b>Finance Ministers</b>	They will work in the Finance Track discussing issues focusing on global collaboration in financial and monetary policies.	The effect of new technologies on the world of work. Digital and financial inclusion.
<b>Heads of State or Government</b>	They will coordinate the delegation. In the morning, they will accompany the Sherpa and the Finance Minister in their tracks and then participate in the Leaders' Summit.	The topics addressed by the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track as well as "Inclusion: gender, and vulnerable and underrepresented groups."

## Model Development

Models G20 have two main stages of debate:

### TRACK SESSION

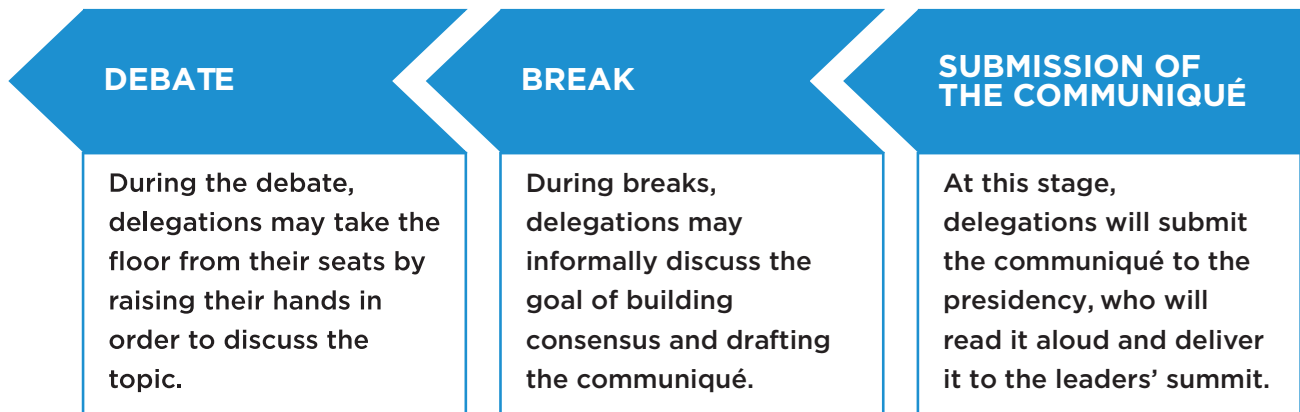
In the morning, the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track will meet in two different places at the same time to discuss their respective topics.

### LEADERS' SUMMIT

In the afternoon, leaders will deliver their speeches and discuss the communiqués issued by the tracks. They will also have to work on their respective topics.

## Dynamics and Stages of the Track Session

Throughout the morning, the Sherpas and Finance Ministers will be working on the topic assigned to each track. **The aim is to draft a communiqué as a result of each meeting** which, through debate and consensus, can outline a common stance on the topic. The entire model revolves around the preparation of these **communiqués**.



## Debate

As explained above, at this stage, delegations may read their position speeches, ask questions to the other delegations or comment on the content of the communiqué issued as a result of the meeting, from their seats. With the G20 being a collaborative forum, all remarks from delegations should be constructive and not to the detriment of others. For that purpose, the presidency will inquire about who would like to take the floor, those who would like to will raise their signs, and the member chosen by the presidency will start speaking. It should be noted that delegates may not interrupt each other or comment on what another one is talking about; they may only speak when the presidency gives them the floor.

**The presidency will clarify whether there is a time limit to speak or not!**

## What is a speech?

A speech is the letter of introduction by a delegation. All delegations will have to deliver a speech on the day of the activity and read it in front of the others in their first address of the debate, at each meeting. The aim of this tool is to present the stance adopted by the delegation on the topic in question and to put forward ideas for the drafting of the communiqué. It is suggested that the speech be no longer than 2 minutes for Sherpas and Ministers and 3 minutes in for Leaders (Heads of State or Government). To that effect, it is recommended that delegates check the time it takes them to read their speech during the preparation process.

## How is a speech composed?

In most cases, a speech is composed of three main parts. First, a general introduction to the topic explaining its relevance. Then, the stance of the delegation on the issue and its attempts to solve it. Lastly, the speaker finishes by proposing initiatives it considers should be included in the communiqué.

## Break

It is a stage of the debate when delegates may leave their seats and gather to discuss different situations of the topic in question. It is not an actual break, but rather a time for negotiation. Breaks should be used to draft communiqués and conduct the relevant negotiations.

Delegations will have different stages of debate and breaks to discuss and draft the track communiqué before having to submit it to the presidency.

### What is a Communiqué?

A Communiqué is a document drafted by G20 members. Both the Sherpa Track and Finance Tracks issue Communiqués that will nourish the one to be adopted by the Leaders' Summit. There is a communiqué for each track and a leaders' communiqué, issued as a result of the summit among Heads of State or Government.

The communiqué sets out the stance adopted by this forum on the topic under discussion and the different courses of action to keep working thereon. It is worth highlighting that the decisions made by this forum are not binding.

### Submission of the Communiqué

During such breaks as the presidency may determine, delegates will have to submit the communiqué on which they have been working to the presidency. After submission, the authorities will read the communiqué before submitting it to the Leaders' Summit. It should be noted that, within the framework of a collaborative forum, all delegations must agree on the entire content of the communiqué, which will not be put to the vote, as communiqués are adopted by consensus.

### What is the role of those representing Heads of State or Government at this stage?

During the morning Session, those representing Heads of State or Government will play the role of "group coordinators". Accordingly, Heads of State or Government may attend any meeting they want (and move from one to another freely), accompanying the Sherpa or Finance Minister in their respective tracks, taking no active part in the debate. In addition, Heads of State or Government should take advantage of the morning to see what is happening in each track, since they will have to deliver a speech and discuss the communiqués to be issued by the tracks.

### Dynamics and Stages of the Leaders' Summit

Once the communiqués have been submitted in their respective tracks, the presidency will announce the lunch break after which the afternoon session will begin. The Sherpas and Finance Ministers will then assist the Head of State or Government of their delegations at what will be called the **Leaders' Summit**. The aim of this summit is for Heads of State or Government to be able to present the stance adopted by their delegations on the three topics addressed in the model and submit the Leaders' Communiqué.

For that purpose, leaders will receive the communiqués issued by the Sherpa and Finance Tracks. If the suggested topics are addressed, these tracks will have worked on **"The effect of new technologies on the world of work. Digital and financial inclusion"** and **"Preparation of educational institutions for the future: the approach to 21st century skills."** Leaders must be able to end the debate over these topics and add a section on **"Inclusion: gender, vulnerable and underrepresented groups"** to the

communiqué. Thus, the Leaders' Communiqué will consist of three sections, a section for each of the topics under discussion.

The dynamics of the Leaders' Summit will be the same as that of the tracks, by alternating debates with breaks. It should be noted that the only ones able to take the floor are the Heads of State or Government.

### How is a Leaders' Summit speech composed?

The Leaders' speech will have the same sections as those to be delivered by Finance Ministers and Sherpas, with some specificities. **Why?** Because the Leaders' speeches last no more than 3 minutes and they must address the three topics to be discussed in the model which means they will not be able to go into great details and must deliver a more general speech.



It is recommended that leaders prepare a content base to be explained during the speech in advance (especially on the topic to be discussed by them only) and finish it in the morning of the model. Why is that? Since, in the course of the morning, two of the topics will be discussed in the Sherpa Track and the Finance Track, it is recommended that leaders finish the speech on the basis of the information gathered in their capacity as “group coordinators” during the morning session. By supervising the work of its Sherpa and Minister, the Leader will be able to determine what she or he wants to convey to the forum in her or his speech in connection with the main topics to be addressed in their respective tracks.



## Example of a Leaders' Communiqué

Here you have an example of the Leaders' Communiqué to be drafted by the participants, based on excerpts from the G20 Leaders' Communiqué issued as a result of the meeting held in Germany, in 2017. It is worth pointing out that in the case of the model, the description of the main topics should be longer than that of the example, and that both the Sherpa and Finance Tracks should follow this format when preparing their own communiqués (given that what they write in the communiqué will appear later in the space pertaining to one of the main topics).

### Preamble

We, the Leaders of the G20, met in Hamburg, Germany on 7-8 July 2017 to address major global economic challenges and to contribute to prosperity and well-being.

Mastering the challenges of our age and shaping an interconnected world is the common goal of the G20 as our premier forum for international economic cooperation. The G20 revealed its strength during the global economic and financial crisis some ten years ago when it played a crucial role in stabilising economies and financial markets. What was true then continues to hold: We can achieve more together than by acting alone.

### SHARING THE BENEFITS OF GLOBALISATION

**TOPIC 1 Boosting Employment:** Well-functioning labour markets contribute to inclusive and cohesive societies and resilient economies. Digitalisation offers the opportunity for creating new and better jobs, while at the same time raising challenges regarding skills, social protection and job quality. We therefore recognise the need to educate and train people with the necessary skills for the future of work, the importance of opportunities to re- and upskill throughout their working lives, and assist them to successfully adapt to change, in accordance with each member's domestic social framework.

**TOPIC 2 Harnessing Digitalisation:** Digital transformation is a driving force of global, innovative, inclusive and sustainable growth and can contribute to reducing inequality and achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To this end, we need to bridge digital divides along multiple dimensions, including income, age, geography and gender. We will strive to ensure that all our citizens are digitally connected by 2025 and especially welcome infrastructure development in low-income countries in that regard. We will promote digital literacy and digital skills in all forms of education and lifelong learning. We recognise that information and communication technologies (ICT) plays a crucial role in modernising and increasing efficiency in public administration. We recognise the important role that SMEs and start-ups play in the development of a full range of new and innovative business models and will promote better access to financial resources and services and a more entrepreneurial friendly environment.

**TOPIC 3 Excess Capacities:** Recognising the sustained negative impacts on domestic production, trade and workers due to excess capacity in industrial sectors, we commit to further strengthening our cooperation to find collective solutions to tackle this global challenge. We urgently call for the removal of market-distorting subsidies and other types of support by governments and related entities. Each of us commits to take the necessary actions to deliver the collective solutions that foster a truly level playing field. Therefore, we call on the members of the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity, facilitated by the OECD, as mandated by the Hangzhou Summit, to fulfil their commitments on enhancing information sharing and cooperation by August 2017, and to rapidly develop concrete policy solutions that reduce steel excess capacity.

#### GENERAL TOPIC

In the case of our model, it will be: "The Future of Work"

For further information on the work performed by the Finance Track, click on the link to the communiqué issued by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors during the meetings held this year in Argentina:

<<https://g20.org/es/noticias/comunicado-oficial-de-la-primera-reunion-de-ministros-de-hacienda-y-presidentes-de-bancos>>.

## Delegations Participating in the Model

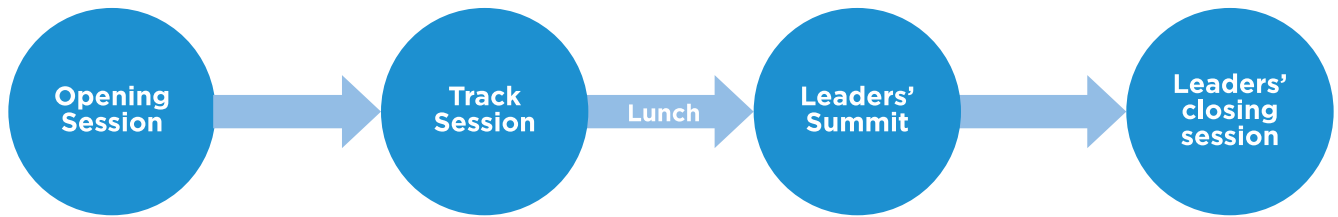
G20 Member Delegations				
Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China
European Union (EU)	France	Germany	India	Indonesia
Italy	Japan	Republic of Korea	Mexico	Russia
Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
Guest Countries				
Chile	Netherlands	Spain		
Regional Organisations*				
Jamaica (CARICOM)	Rwanda (Unión Africana)	Senegal (NEPAD)	Singapore (ASEAN)	
Partner Organisations				
Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	United Nations (UN)
World Bank	World Trade Organization (WTO)			

\* The countries holding the presidency thereof usually rotate biannually or annually. Therefore, these four countries may change depending on the time at which the model G20 is held.

## Signs

During sessions, delegates may take the floor by holding up a sign bearing the name of their country. The presidency will open stages of debate by show of hands, where it will invite delegations wishing to participate to hold up their signs and, thus, give the floor. The sign must always remain with the delegates of each G20 member and will be in their care.

## Model Timeline



---

Finally, we would like to thank MINU and Eidos Foundation, both civil societies organizations for their help to the G20 Argentine Presidency 2018 on the elaboration of this Guide.



# Thank You!

