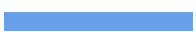




# G20



TOPIC GUIDES PIMUN 2019



# Paris International Model United Nations 2019 - G20

## Welcome Letter

Distinguished Delegates of the G20 Committee,

We would like to welcome you to the 8th edition of Paris International Model United Nations. We are more than proud to have you in our committee and we do hope that you will have a fruitful time while debating upon crucial issues which concern our organization. Your devotion, responsibility and hard work are required not only during the conference but also before its beginning. You will have to conduct detailed research so as to know your country's policy and be able to think of innovative solutions for our "problems". That consists a prerequisite so that you can have an unforgettable and unique experience in the beautiful - breathtaking city of Paris. The topics we have chosen are of utmost importance for the G20 Summit which will be held in Japan this year. On one side we have food security and on the other the issue of corruption and bribery. We firmly believe that both these topics will become a food for thought to you, who are accepting the challenge of writing an excellent resolution, when joining our sessions. Except from that, we do hope that all of you will leave the conference with a better understanding of how the United Nations and the G20 work. No matter if you are beginners or experts, the representation of a country is always a tough cookie. That is why we will try to help you via this study guide and try to provide you with the very first step of your work as the ambassadors of (maybe) a whole new country & culture to you. What do we want from you? Excellent preparation and profound knowledge on our topics.

We look forward to hearing all of your ingenious - original ideas this May/ June and simultaneously we do promise that we will do our best so that these four days will become some of the most inspiring of your lives.

Sincerely,

Alexia Salmon and Christina Pletowski

G20 - Japan 2019

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## G20 Mandate



The Group of Twenty was created in 1999 by the Group of 7, in the aftermath of the Asian and Latin American financial crisis with the main goal to promote international financial stability. It is an international forum of leaders of the world's 19 largest economies - 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 - and the European Union. The EU is very well represented by the European Mission and the European Central Bank in the G20 which makes it easier to work together on advancing their agendas.

In the first years after its creation, the G20 was a summit between finance ministers of the member states, having a finance ministerial meeting every fall. After the financial crisis in 2008 its structure changed and it became a high-level summit at which its members discussed the most important economic, financial and international matters. The countries' economies account for 80% of the world trade, 2/ 3 of the global population as well as for 1/ 2 of the global land area.

The mandate of the G20 is to promote global economic growth, international trade and its role includes the regulation of the financial market. It is a working forum that discusses, studies and reviews policy issues between industrialized and emerging markets under the scope of maintain the international financial stability. By creating a macroeconomic stimulus package and receiving more funding from the International Monetary Fund, the most affected countries have been supported and their economy has been build up again. Furthermore, the International Labour Organization (ILO) is a very important partner for the G20 in terms of international economic cooperation.

The G20 Leaders Summit is the most significant meeting of the year for all the G20 members. No permanent staff or secretariat is involved in the operation processes of the G20. Each year, there is a new group's chair who is chosen by another group of region of which there are five in total. Some participants of the summits, for example representatives of organizations or other selected countries.

According to the declaration of Japan's Prime Minister - Shinzō Abe - some of the topics that will be discussed are going to concern free and fair trade practices, economic growth as well as the structure of a society where all individuals are actively engaged. Usually, the procedure at the Leader's Summit is conducted according to the Sherpa and Finance Tracks. The first track takes care of non economic issues such as food security, anti-corruption & development while the second one focuses exclusively on financial issues. The G20's member reach an agreement and build a comprehensive document, known as a communiqué, the counterpart of the UN's resolution. Restricted membership groups of government such as the G20 only have the possibility to comment their decision to other members of the UN, not command compliance by themselves.

There have been several other very important global issues added to the agenda of G20 in 2015 such as healthcare, migration, the economic empowerment of women and employment. Besides all the new goals, efforts and accomplishments, the G20 also has problems with dealing and resolving the current issues of budget, trade and account imbalances since they are closely connected to the sovereignty of the most important economic countries. Political-military security issues have not been touched formally by the G20.

Even though the G20 is one of the most powerful forums globally, this does not mean that it has succeeded in everything. Furthermore, some opponents believe that it should try to promote social stability first and then care so much about economic issues. Last but not least, the criticism at the G20 focuses on one paradox: how can the G20 promote international dialogue & democracy when at the same time, right wing populism is rising in some of the G20 members? All these issues are making us wonder whether or not the G20 is a well-structured forum that does not need any modification so as to deal with global challenges more efficiently.

## Topic A: Ensuring food security and food supply through the cooperation of States and Organizations

### a. Introduction

During the 21st century, the world faces the issue of a potential crisis which is connected to food insecurity. This type of crisis could come from the inability of governments, people and industries to produce and supply enough - safe nutrition for everyone belonging to this globe. This production and supply provision should be transferred to people in a sustainable way and here comes the main challenge: how the mass - safe production of food supply can be done in a sustainable way when by 2050 some regions like the Asian region, will face the increase of its population up to 9 Billion people?

Food production rhythms are not going to be able to accelerate in a safe manner and that will lead to higher food prices. This repercussion is also associated with agriculture, animals, urbanization, crude oil prices, climate change, temperature extremes, water sources as well as the consequence of diseases mainly caused to the vulnerable areas. As we can see the lack of food security can be connected with with urbanization which is expected to rise up to 70% by 2030 which will probably change food and consumption patterns.

Moreover as a result of climate change conditions such as intense droughts and floods, some basic nutrition products like like rice, wheat and fish could become extremely rare. This impact will become substantially severe for emerging areas such as Yemen, Chad, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Soudan as well as for the countries of the Asian continent which consist of a population of 4.6 billion people who must have access to food supply everyday.

In the absence of a very well structured policy and strategy, reduced food production could cause economic, humanitarian and trade crises. We should never forget that the natural resources base is limited and is getting deeply affected by the changing weather patterns which are causing the decrease of mass production. These aforementioned things all lead to food insecurity.

### b. Justification

This situation is becoming more and more urgent when that each day 35.000 people are dying due to malnutrition and hunger. Even the developed countries depend on food supply.

For instance, in Canada 2.5 million people depend on food banks while 30 million people in the United States of America are considered unable to buy, every single day, enough food so as to maintain a good and healthy way of living. Unfortunately, the global economic crisis is limiting the prospect of global food security.

Especially, the most poor ones, such as countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, do not have the economic capacity to implement strict policies and maintain the food market sustainable. That makes agricultural markets and economies unable to decrease this dangerous phenomenon of food insecurity and stops people from having access to food by making it a privilege and not a basic human right. Besides economic growth, fair trade and other positive impacts that food security can produce it is, at the end of the day, a fundamental element of our own existence.

### c. Description and key concepts

Before analyzing further the issue of food security, it is time to define what is food security, food supply, food insecurity and analyze some key concepts.

- According to the World Food Summit of 1996, **food security exists** “*when all people, at all times, have physical, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life*”. From this definition we can understand that there are 4 significant pillars of food security: availability which addresses the supply which is determined by food production, stock levels and net trade. Also, we have economic - physical access to food which is affected by policies on incomes, expenditure, markets - prices of food products. Moving on to the third pillar, we find food utilization which is the way our body makes the most of the nutrients of the food we eat. Last but not least, we have the stability of the previous 3 dimensions over time. That being said, even if we do have immediate access to food today we still remain considered about the insecurity of tomorrow because we intent to stabilize our food status. This status can be mainly affected by climate change, economic factors and political stability leading to food insecurity.
- According to the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, **food insecurity is** “*the disruption of food intake or eating patterns because of the lack*

*of money and other sources*'. There are 2 general types of food insecurity: chronic and transitory food insecurity. The first type (chronic) is persistent and occurs when people are unable to meet their minimum food requirements. It leads to extreme periods of poverty, lack of assets and access to productive - sufficient financial resources. The second type (transitory) is temporary and occurs when there is a sudden inability in producing enough food to maintain a good nutrition status. This can have consequences such as short - term shocks and fluctuations in food availability as well as the variation of domestic food production, food prices and household incomes. In general, food insecurity can lead to hunger, malnutrition and poverty which are serious and can cause death.

- According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), **food supply** is "*the stock of food supplied or available for use*". Food supply is associated with the Food Supply and Distribution Systems (FSDSs) which are responsible for helping cities meet their food requirements. In such activities participate: producers, importers, transporters, retailers, wholesalers, service providers, private associations etc. Their mission is to provide vulnerable cities with safe and sufficient food supplies, which underlines the importance of food security.

#### d. History

Everything began during the food crisis which took place in **Southern Africa during 1992**. It was then characterized as the most damaging food crisis in the world because it has caused a huge humanitarian crisis as well as a refugee crisis. These consequences made the international community aware of the fact that action needed to be taken quickly.

The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, organized by the World Health Organization and the FAO was held in Rome and was a milestone in the development of food security. The final declaration approved stated: "*the determination to eliminate hunger and to reduce all forms of malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition are unacceptable in a world that has both the knowledge and the resources to end this human catastrophe*".

Since then, important progress was made in 1996 during the World Food Summit taking place in Rome. This conference confirmed the strong will of all nations to get rid of famines and starvation with the final Rome Declaration affirming the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free of hunger. The conference then approved an Action Plan which recommended that each nation should adopt a strategy according to its resources and capacities so as to achieve its individual goals and cooperate regionally and internationally in order to find fruitful solutions.



Via this World Food Summit Action Plan, food security was recognized as a global concern by the international scene who then started being more active towards the issue. Later on, at the World Food Summit of 2002, the figures were not so optimistic regarding the reduction of the malnourished people.

That is when the International Alliance Against Hunger was formed and set a straight goal during the UN Millennium Summit in New York for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Unfortunately, poor countries like Congo, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan etc., were still suffering from droughts, floods and the lack of financial support so as for them to become able and feed their population. That was proven during **2005 when an immense food crisis in Niger occurred.**

The situation was largely covered by international media since it was then clear that besides the efforts of the global community, food insecurity still exists and is a phenomenon which makes people die. In Nigeria, some economic decisions taken, resulted in an unforeseen increase of food prices making basic products unaffordable for many people.

Simultaneously, the country was facing political instability, the augmentation of unemployment rates as well as the threat of terrorism. The International community, then, knew: the majority of food insecurity cases occurs when governments fall economically apart, when there is no political stability and when other players are entering the game such as terrorist organizations who are usually exploiting the situation so as to gain power and authority. **Until today, food crises like the one in Nigeria or in Somalia are not resolved.** We will be able to analyze more the international previous action and some vulnerable areas in the information given further down our study guide.

## e. Subtopics

Firstly we are going to explain briefly how climate change is associated with food security, then we are going to talk about sustainable development & the right to food. After you will see some crucial information about vulnerable areas, the impact of food security to economy and last but definitely not least, the impact of food security to health.

### i. Climate change in food security

Food systems exist in the biosphere along with all the other human activities. That means that food systems are connected to climate and thus, climate change. In fact, climate change is a main cause of food insecurity because its variables influence biophysical factors such as plant and animal growth, water cycles, biodiversity and nutrient cycling as well as agricultural practices and land use for food production. However climate variables can have an impact on human - physical capital such as roads, storage, marketing infrastructure,

houses, electricity grids and human health. Such impact can change the economic and socio-political factors which govern food access and can threaten the stability of food systems.

It is actually true that the last 20 years approximately 200 million people have suffered from hunger and malnutrition. The World Bank states that 702 million people still live in poverty while 739 million people are undernourished. Unfortunately, climate change is contributing to that and increases the risk in two ways: extreme weather events and long-term climate risks.

As for extreme weather events, climate change increases the frequency of droughts, floods and storms. Such disasters can destroy crops, infrastructure, community assets and livelihoods. As for long-term climate risks, the sea level rise affects coastal zones and river deltas. That also affects water availability especially for small island nations.

According to the World Bank, there is evidence which reveals that more frequent - intense extreme weather events, rising sea levels and increasing irregularities in seasonal rainfall patterns are already having immediate impacts on food production, food distribution making this whole situation an international emergency.

## ii. Sustainable development and the right to food

Being aware of such incidents the international scene has formed a legal framework for food security. Actually, food security is included to the right to food which has been recognized in Article 25 of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948** . It is also mentioned in the Article 11 of the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1966**. Those articles among other 44 declare the right of every person to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of him/ herself and his/ her family including food, clothing and housing.

Furthermore, the right to food has been recognized in numerous resolutions and declarations of the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the Commission on Human Rights. Nowadays, food security is deeply connected to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 UN Agenda and more precisely with the goal number 2 “Zero Hunger”. According to this goal, agriculture is providing 40% of the world population jobs while they do exist 500 million smalls farms around the globe which are providing 80% of food consumed to the developing world.

Since the 1900s, 75% of crop diversity has been lost and we must manage in a proper way our food security systems. Since 13% of the world population is still today undernourished, it is our main responsibility to tackle this problem and help the developing nations. “Zero Hunger” stands for food security and the better management of biodiversity and agriculture. The guidelines of this UN goal are straight and clear, giving a priority to the most vulnerable ones.

### iii. Vulnerable Areas

Moving on to this segment, we will now briefly see 4 vulnerable areas which are: Afghanistan, Somalia, Congo and South Sudan.

- **Afghanistan**: within a so called conflict area like Afghanistan, food insecurity increased between 2014 - 2017, with a total of 9.5 million people who are being malnourished. Things got worse in 2018, according to “World Food Programme” (WFP) which cooperated with the “Emergency Food Security Assessment” and managed to find that this number has -just in one year- augmented up to 16 million people. Out of a total population of 30 million people, this figure shows that 50+% of the population is suffering today from malnutrition, poverty and hunger. Out of this number, 31% represents children under the age of 5. Food insecurity in Afghanistan is caused by immense - intense droughts which can last for over a year leaving the country without water sources, food and electricity. Unemployment, inequalities, instability and terrorism are making the situation even harder. During January 2019, some rain and snowfall have brought relief but there are still communities which are unable to adapt to this hardship they are going through.
- **Somalia**: after 30 years of political- economic instability, Somalia still struggles with food & nutrition crises and has to deal with security issues. It is another country in which are involved terrorist organizations, such as ISIS and Al Qaeda, that are not letting the country achieve political and economic peace and stability. Somalia due to its geographical position is suffering from huge droughts and rising temperatures which are causing diseases, malnutrition, famine and death. More precisely out of total 12.3 million people, 5.7 million are still facing the threat of food insecurity while 2.6 million have been obligated to flee the country and become refugees so as to save their lives. In fact, Somalia is one of the most vulnerable areas that has augmented the world refugee crisis. Except from those were lucky enough to get away, half of the population is tripped inside the country. In 2019, besides the efforts of the international community, there are 300.000 children who are food insecure and 48.000 children facing everyday a high risk of disease and death.
- **Democratic Republic of Congo**: facts numbers in Congo are not very optimistic as well. Currently, more than 6 million people are living in a insecure food environment. More precisely, 3 million children and 2.5 women of childbearing suffer from emaciation while 1/ 10 person who lives in rural areas of the country cannot find a proper way of living. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared this situation as “urgent and alarming”. Congo is one of the poorest nations globally which means that

it has not the means of adjusting to food insecurity and solve major problems such as conflict and unemployment.

- **South Sudan:** Since 2013, the country has been involved to an authority fight which has led to a big conflict that has spread all over the country. This conflict has caused the death of many people, it has forced more than 3 million to flee the country and it has led to food insecurity. The economic fall has contributed to the crisis by making the way of living too expensive. South Sudan is now facing one of the most complex and hard food crises, since more than 7.1million people are dealing with deadly hunger each day. While the war continues and the economy is not getting better there is little hope left that such a situation could be solved soon.

#### iv. Impact of food security on the economy

So as to understand how significant is food security, we should see the positive impact of food security to economy. Since food is connected to agriculture, it helps employment by providing people with agricultural jobs which are representing 35% of jobs internationally. Furthermore, food security contributes to economic growth since agricultural products are expanding the private sector by entering into international markets with that leading to the enhancement of incomes. In a certain extent, that is helping the poor ones by fighting against poverty and unemployment. Moreover, food products are not only necessary to our existence but they are an immense investment for enterprises and entrepreneurs who are trying currently to find new ways in order to achieve better food management.

#### v. Impact of food insecurity on health

On the contrary, food insecurity can be very damaging to our health. According to the “Food Research & Action Center”, in 2016 28.3 million people were living in food insecure households. Food insecurity has different consequences to children and adults. As for children it can cause chronic diseases and health conditions such as asthma, behavioral-emotional problems, birth defects, poor dietary quality, lower health stamina and anemia. As for adults it can cause diabetes, functional limitations, depression and even cancer. Such conditions are potential to happen to those who cannot afford their health insurance and to those who cannot afford their everyday food. Since food insecurity is very much associated to poverty, it can also destroy those civil societies which cannot afford the good maintenance of their public hospitals, especially in the developing world.

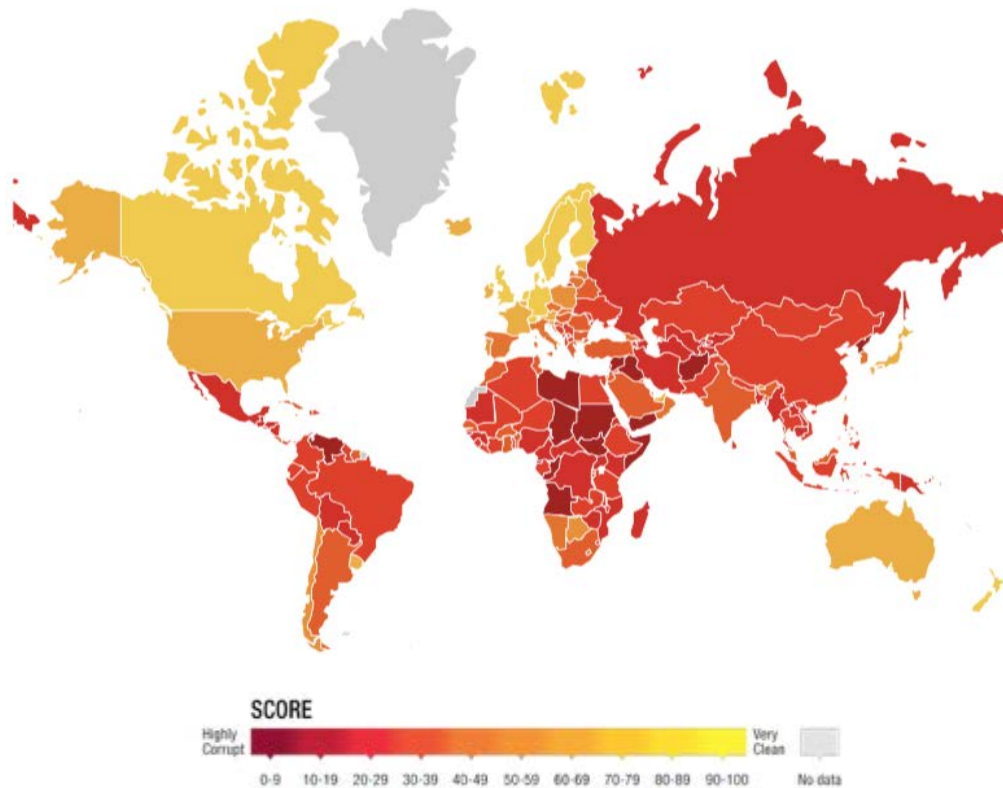
## Topic B: Combating corruption and strengthening the fight against bribery

### a. Introduction

Spurred by globalization and rapid development worldwide, one of the key challenges is to strengthen the fight against corruption and bribery which affect nearly every sector in public and private life. Both concepts have an adverse effect on societies, hindering inclusive and sustainable national and global economic growth and prosperity, undermining the rule of law, destroying public confidence and trust in institutions, impeding trade and development and also are weakening the sovereignty of states and violating human rights. Different forms of corruption can be found in all countries which are measured by the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) conducted by Transparency International. It shows that the failure to combat corruption in most countries is inter alia consolidating the crisis of democracy. Especially emerging and developing countries are affected by corruption since compared to other economically and politically more stable countries they are the most vulnerable.

Least developed countries which are identified by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are hurt intensely because not only their economy is underperforming while simultaneously not being able to develop more and therefore creating more poverty, inequality and injustice but also because the governments are not able to provide basic services for citizens' needs. As a result, foreign investment and aid are cut short. As the map shows, the level of corruption is low in Western Europe, North American, Australia and New Zealand whereas in North Korea, South America, Asia, and in African countries such as Angola, Somalia and Chad corruption is very high.

Combating corruption by achieving better governance continues to be a top priority for the G20 to keep everyone safe and secure. The interest in fighting various forms of corruption experienced an increase in the international policy community. In the last twenty years, 38 countries have ratified the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Anti-Bribery Convention. The G20 works closely together with the OECD which serves as an strategic advisor, to strengthen the global governance and to define the agenda. Furthermore, the G20 has strong partnerships inter alia with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group (WBG) to promote prosperous development in G20 nations and to curtail corruption and bribery.



Transparency International, (2018). Corruption Perceptions Index: [https:// www.transparency.org/ cpi2018](https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018)

## b. Justification

Corruption has a significant negative impact on economic growth, trade and development as well as on international security and safety. The main problem is that the effect of corruption is like a never ending phenomenon and it is impossible to stop it if there is no international cooperation and no anti-corruption initiatives. Most countries still fail to combat corruption which leads to the consequences of having nearly 2 trillion US-Dollars of bribery costs annually.

It is very important and an urgent matter to take global actions immediately, to establish legal and political frameworks worldwide and to assist countries in their individual capacity building efforts to combat corruption. Therefore, international cooperation is the base for further promotion of business, civil society organizations government collaboration to facilitate global improvement of standards of transparency and accountability as well as contributing to the final global fight against corruption.

## d. Description and key concepts

### ● **Corruption:**

Although there are many definitions of trying to explain what corruption exactly is, the United Nations describes it as the misuse of a public or private position for direct or indirect personal gain. Transparency International classifies it as grand, petty and political corruption depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs.

Grand corruption refers to the acts committed at high level of government. There, the function of the state or policies are being distorted and political leaders profit at the expense of the public good.

Everyday abuse of entrusted power is called petty corruption and mostly occurs in interactions by low- and mid-level public officials with citizens. Most affected are places are agencies such as schools or hospitals when citizens try to get access to basic services and goods.

The manipulation of policies, the change of rules of procedure in the fields of resource and finance allocation by decision makers in politics falls under the term political corruption.

### ● **Bribery and Systemic Corruption:**

The term bribery occurs in systemic corruption and refers to a person that offers money for doing or refraining from doing something and occurs in many countries, mostly existing between governments and businesses when drafting a contract because it is in the businesses' interest to receive funds from the government to carry out projects internationally. Thereby, money is illegally given to these businesses instead of finding use in another sector such as health care, education or other institutions.

### ● **Government Transparency:**

The possibility to gain open access to information about governmental actions such as transactions to further prevent national and global corruption. Accountability can be achieved by sharing the information with the citizens and allows good governance in return.

### ● **Crisis of democracy:**

Over the last years, democracy globally is seen to be in a crisis due to many different factors: citizens not being connected and affected enough with politics, the loss of trust in governments and satisfaction with politicians, the lack of political literacy,

loss of transparency in governance etc. Compared to the crisis in the 1970s, today, it is less about economic factors and a general system crisis but more about pluralized governability as a result of functional incapacities of agencies of the government and other forms of failure.

- **Theft:**

Theft is also a form of corruption and does exist because of lack in a control system. Mostly it means money from the state being taken by officials and being charged with their stewardship. Thereby, the extend of theft can vary: an extreme form exists when state assets are being privatized by officials or managers of businesses. On a smaller scale, theft can also mean the not permitted use of office equipment, vehicles, stationary or fuel.

## b. History

In the last years, the G20 has played a critical role in global and national anti-corruption efforts because of the negative impact of corruption worldwide. In June 2010 at the Toronto Summit, the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group's (ACWG) was set up. Its primary goal is to prepare "comprehensive recommendations for consideration by leaders on how the G20 could continue to make practical and valuable contributions to international efforts to combat corruption". To support the work of the G20, the ACWG works closely together with the World Bank Group, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (OECD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), as well as with the Business 20 (B20) and the Civil Society 20 (C20).

The G20 created several Anti-Corruption Action Plans, fostered international cooperation by enacting the High Level Principles on Mutual Legal Assistance in 2013, put effort into tackling worldwide bribery by establishing other principles, enforcement and guidance and also created a compilation of principles to prevent corruption in the private and public sector. One of the recent priorities of the G20 has been to strengthen the collaboration between business and the government as well as between Civil Society Organization and the government since only through a great cooperation transparency, accountability and integrity can be achieved. Especially since the Summit in 2017, the G20 puts the focus more on implementation than on finding new solutions for the fight against corruption.

Since the earliest stage, the G20 aims to reach Goal 16 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which targets the substantial reduction of corruption and bribery in all their forms. The G20 countries have committed themselves to concentrate



more on implementing already existing measures against corruption but also find new and more effective solutions to end the long lasting fight against global corruption.

### c. Subtopics

The fact that corruption and bribery are two very broad concepts makes it even more difficult to find a common subtopic to discuss about. Since all the G20 countries should be involved in the decision- and solution making process, the following five aspects should be a guide for your research.

#### i. Promotion of Integrity and Transparency in the Public and Private Sectors

The private sector is an essential partner of governments to fight against corruption which can only be achieved having transparency and integrity as a base. In order to achieve these two aspects and to reduce the risks of further corruption, it is crucial to search for the roots of corruption within these sectors. Due to historical incidents, many countries lack in the development in political stability, coming from for example dictatorship. Corruption, lack of trust in governments, missing transparency are just a few consequences which in turn result in unsuccessful governing of a country.

Furthermore, due to instability, for example politicians or other officials working in the government are more likely to be corrupt which might result in the loss of money at the cost of society. Also for businesses and enterprises it is from the utmost importance to develop more effective controls, strategies and policies to prevent further exposure to corruption from the government's side. At this point, you might think about ways how the government of your country can promote greater private sector integrity. Think about possible (management) solutions such as creating internal or compliance programs to discover potential risk areas and to prevent further corruption coming from within a business. Also consider existing NGOs within your country for closer cooperation.

#### ii. Acknowledgment of the linkages between gender and corruption

There is no doubt that women are affected differently by corruption than men. Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer asked citizens how corruption affects their lives and businesses. Responses showed that women generally were experiencing higher level of corruption than men. One explanation can be found in the fact that women experience a different in political and economic impact. In many countries women are not very active in for examples politics and therefore not able to express their concerns and experiences about corruption which can include human trafficking or sexual extortion. Understanding corruption's linkages to gender (equality) issues and how it impacts

women's empowerment is part of the gender dimensions of democratic governance and also can support the improvement of women's rights.

You might think about possible solutions such as creating anti-corruption programs, develop campaigns to raise awareness and establish systems to incorporate both anti-corruption and gender issues in development processes such as United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and MDG-based development strategies that your country can contribute to ending corruption in regards to gender issues.

### iii. Opportunities and risks of new technologies to combat corruption

Technology can be used to combat corruption but also brings its risks and challenges with it. It can definitely be a great tool to especially improve integrity and therefore resolve corruption issues but also disclose private information of customers or ignore countries with less access to technologies and hence less opportunities to compete. One technical innovation is the blockchain technology which can be taken into consideration for the elimination of corruption in three main areas, namely international trade, the public sector and the government, supply chain and logistics.

Administrative procedures can be done more transparent with for instance Information and Communication Technology (ICT). E-government provides transparency and better accessibility of government information to the public. For example, Korea improved its public sector integrity through the e-government by creating a system based on the so called competitive advantage of ICT technology. Due to that, any kind of public sector was connected to e-government. Since the positive outcome, this system of e-government is meant to be applied also in developing countries as well.

### iv. Consolidate the capacity of law enforcement and legal regulatory frameworks

Studies show that in countries where the judicial system is better implemented and more effective, corruption level is lower. Therefore, effective law enforcement and improved working legal regulatory frameworks are necessary in order to build trust and credibility in any kind of anti-corruption efforts but also in persecuting already happened cases of corruption. Impunity only supports the continuation of corruption, that is why investigative agencies or specialized anti-corruption courts need to be strengthened and supported to sanction crimes of corruption.

### v. Identification of most vulnerable sectors

There are numerous sectors affected by all sorts of corruption and bribery. Corruption differs from sector to sector, whether public or private but in general, corruption has a negative impact on a country's development and on people's lives. Corruption as an everyday act is mostly being done in order to gain access to basic services and resources such as clean water, energy, education or health care which are part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Also sectors such as water, wildlife or illegal logging are more affected by corruption than one might think. To give an example, each year, according to the World Bank, up to 15 billion US-Dollars are lost due to illegal logging, while the governments lose a few million US-Dollars in revenues in addition, harming the world market tremendously. Think about the sectors and regions which your country is affected most by corruption and come up with solutions for both private or public fields.

## Previous International Actions Topic A

Over the last years, the G20 started to focus more on the issue of corruption and how to fight it nationally and globally. In 2014, the G20 adopted the Beneficial Ownership Principles to reach more transparency within a business in order to foster integrity in both the private and public sector. Therefore, the member states of the G20 decided to strengthen their commitment in regards to both aspects. The following G20 Anti-Corruption Plan 2017-2018 saw a high priority in both concepts and therefore, called the countries to restrict the public administration, so risk of corruption are easier to find and to minimize. Furthermore, the G20 made the public sector more transparent by being stricter in regards to consequences for public officials when not following the conduct but still, there is much improvement needed. As one of the most recent contributions, the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity provides an up-to-date guidance for building resilient public organizations and mitigating corruption risks.

In 2015, Transparency International's analysis showed that 15 of the G20 countries had weak or average beneficial ownership legal frameworks. Especially the 2019-2021 Anti-Corruption Action Plan which was launched in Buenos Aires, put the aspect of implementation as priority for the next three years. The G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) recognized to accelerate the needed implementation of past commitments. During the G20 Summit in Germany, the leaders agreed on compiling all Anti-Corruption commitments on the G20 website in order to have more transparency and to strengthen the communication and work with the G20 ACWG. Also, the leaders endorsed the Principles on Preventing Corruption and Ensuring Integrity of State-Owned Enterprises and as well as those drafted on Preventing and Managing Conflict of Interests in the Public Sector to strengthen transparency and integrity in the public and private sector. The G20 strengthened the work of the ACWG, as well as the cooperation with partners such as the

Open Government Partnership, the World Customs Organisation and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

As an important body for decision-making processes, the G20 has produced many guides and principles which should be followed in order to fight corruption, although these Principles are not binding. By agreeing on the G20 Principles for promoting integrity in public procurement, governments will apply more transparency and integrity and adopt measures against conflict of interest and corruption. Procurement is also a strategic tool used by governments to deliver public services of the highest quality and best value for money. Because almost 60 percent of bribery cases are paid to get public procurement contracts, the G20 approved Compendium of Good Practices for Integrity in Public Procurement (OECD Compendium) developed by the OECD.

## Previous International Actions Topic B

The international community has been deeply concerned due the food crises that are affecting our world. Since 2009 the European Union has been active so as to bring together donors and partner countries and boost their commitment on improving nutrition. That is when the “Scaling up Nutrition” movement (SUN) began. It is an international initiative which aims to respond to the high levels of undernutrition. It still operates and involves governments, academia, research institutions, UN Organizations and the World Bank. It has helped financially with more than 50 million dollars vulnerable regions such as Africa and the Asia - Pacific. Furthermore, since 2010, the European Union has prioritized food security, nutrition and agriculture within the EU policy framework on food security.

This policy framework supports developing countries by setting 4 main goals: the increase of food availability, the improvement of food access, the improvement of nutritional adequacy of food intake and the enhancement of crisis prevention and management. Through this policy framework, the EU has promised to help 7 million children who live in developing areas and decided to mobilise by 2025 3.5\$ billion dollars.

Moreover, another organization was founded for helping in food emergencies and that is the “Food and Agriculture Organization” (FAO) which is operating under the auspice of the United Nations. FAO is one of the most active organizations and helps via 5 significant ways. Firstly it focuses on early warning - early action by using unmanned drones to collect data about agricultural systems which are vulnerable to disasters. Secondly, it invests in local people and local economies by implementing programmes specifically about daily food consumption, school enrollment, agricultural investment and the improvement of people’s nutrition.

Thirdly, FAO is helping people to provide for themselves by providing those who suffer from disasters with the required equipment so as for them to restart their lives. For instance, it implements mobile veterinary clinics to protect vulnerable families. Additionally, FAO works with partners in regions so as to reduce climate change effects and offers guidance via climate adaptive techniques. Last but definitely not least, FAO aims to make migration a choice by offering support both to refugees and host communities. Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) along with the World Trade Organization (WTO), have been trying to contribute to food security more actively since 2011.

The WHO has focused on the developing world by providing health care systems to destroyed areas as well as doctors and pills. It is mentioned that more than 30 billion dollars have been spent since 2011 in the aid the WHO is trying to offer to the vulnerable ones. The WTO has tried to figure out innovative strategies so as to help at the sectors of food production, food distribution and food management. Since 2011, the WTO has spent more than 50 million dollars on Research and Development and has found diverse strategies which are working under the auspice of the WTO “Post - Global Food Crisis Agenda” in which it is mentioned that trade systems should always operate as independent factors and distribute food to the poor ones without caring about political instability and the involvement of terrorist organizations. The WTO has helped more than 4 million people to eat safe food and drink water by funding local governments and by implementing strategies to places being destroyed.

During April 2019, WTO, WHO, FAO along with the African Union (AU) will meet again in Geneva for the International Forum on Food Safety and Trade. This event is organized by the WTO and the attendees will talk about progress of the international community towards food security as well as for the possibility of the world organizations to all cooperate and donate the amount of 95 billion dollars to countries, regions and communities in need.

## Possible solutions Topic A

The possible solutions presented here are just an orientation for you when doing your research and should help guide you within this broad topic of corruption.

Since for example achieving transparency within a company of the ultimate owner is very difficult but needed in order to fight against corruption, governments should invest in creating an appropriate legal framework for laws which focus on access to information. That would help enhance transparency and accountability while reducing any given opportunity for (systemic) corruption. The focus should not only be in the establishment of such laws but primarily in their implementation which in turn should be controlled. Systems of monitoring to regularly receive updates of the implementation could be set up.

To prevent further corruption within anonymously owned companies, money laundering, or illegal access to state assets, further measurements are needed to be taken. To gain more transparency within this sector, governments could improve already existing idea of central registers where beneficial ownership can be written in, so the information will not only be accessible to the public in form of open data but it will also be easier to monitor. In addition to that, systems or mechanisms can be established to prove the realness of a beneficial ownership for verification and make sure that once this is done, only then financial institutions or real estate agents are allowed to make transactions.

International cooperation to combat corruption is also needed when it comes to the detection and recovery of it. By analyzing previous acts of corruptions, the progress of preventing further acts can be done by looking for the root causes and the transfers of the proceeds of corruption and crime. First of all, a system for the identification of a victim of corruption needs to be established before the creation of a system with the identification of main issues causing corruption could help in examining where the main areas of corruption are and what leads to it. Recovery can be achieved by countries working closely together by building up and securing the affected sectors. To give a simplified example regarding gender and corruption: in the case of women being affected by any kind of corruption, providing shelter for them and the possibility to talk about their experience publicly, can help to raise more awareness, give the females a voice in general and let them simultaneously be more active in the political and social matter while working on reducing corruption. Recovery can also be meant in regards to financial terms. Countries could support each other by for example establishing better points for law enforcement or develop specialised expertise in therefore appropriate agencies.

Technology can help in detecting and preventing corruption. For the proper use of technology, first, it is necessary grant equal access to technology, especially in developing and least developed countries access various technologies or the Internet is still missing. To be able to benefit from technologies, a general infrastructure needs to be there in order to support anti-corruption solutions. Furthermore, one needs to decide who the responsible person will be to oversee all the data which these technologies produce. To what extent would human intervention be necessary to implement what kind of technologies? Technological tools can also develop trust in government and institution if done right and can also detect corrupt officials for whom a well developed legal framework with laws can be applied for punishment. Although in a country might be free press or active anti-corruption society and institutions, corruption might still be rooted so deeply that one possible new way might be the use of secure case management systems who can track back corruptive actions and to provide more secure workspaces so investigators or just officials can work without being leaked.

Along all ideas for possible solutions, think about already existing measures and find out what can be done better without searching for completely new solutions only. Also, a better and closer cooperation to already existing institutions can help to fight against corruption. For example, in regards to the aspect of using technology, other institutions could be taken as inspirations to detect, prevent and deter corruption such as the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP) or MySociety or as potential partner to work with.

## Possible solutions Topic B

- ❖ Improve Food Financial Aid: even if the developed countries have helped many people, the already existent financial aid is still considered not enough. For instance, in Afghanistan and Somalia the financial aid required is calculated to 20 billion dollars for the damage made in these regions. Such amounts demand international cooperation and contribution as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Due to the economic crisis in the eurozone it seems that the authorization for such huge amounts won't come soon while the U.S. cannot cope with the food crises all alone. What is needed to be done is the formation of a well structured strategic plan such as the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) in which there are setted straight economic guidelines so as that the funding won't "hurt" national economies.
- ❖ Provide local people with technical knowledge: one of the main drawbacks that the UN has not solved fully practically yet, is the fact that local people are not well educated so as to know how to adjust to a food crisis. In fact, due to climate change perplexing conditions, vulnerable regions face different symptoms of disasters each year. Most of them are not educated at all and do not know how to react to such huge crises. The Food & Agriculture Organization along with the World Food Programme provide some training workshops to developing countries so as for them to gain the know-how on food crises caused by climate change.
- ❖ Break down trade barriers: one reason mentioned before which leads to food crises is the augmentation of food prices. Trade liberalism was made to help the economy and the imports as well as products travel faster and in a better price for the poor ones. As the years go by, it seems like the opposite situation is taking place. Those in need do not only have to deal with the fact that they cannot afford basic food products like bread but also with the fact that when famine comes, the countries put trade barriers or otherwise "embargos" for authority - control related issues. The World Bank is currently working with the World Trade Organization so as to form strategic plans

which will let the developed ones to help the ones in need, no matter how politics are evolving within a country.

- ❖ Return and improve agriculture: sustainable agriculture is a vital part of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda because it is deeply associated with food supply. The international community is working on returning back to agricultural methods within an organic way which can produce as much as 35% more profitable than conventional farming, despite requiring more labour which means more jobs. Even this could work as a savior, it is important to pick the right method of farming, for the right crop, livestock and geological - climate conditions.

\*These 4 solutions are general guidelines so as to show to the delegates according to which dimensions they have to conduct their research. When searching for solutions they are advised to search for specific programmes, specific organizations and do not propose generally about the creation of new projects but more of the improvement of already existing ones. When they do talk about solutions they have to include 3 dimensions: who will implement the solution, how it will be implemented and for which cause.

## The G20 - JAPAN 2019 Mission

Since 2015 the G20 has been extremely concerned with how the situation of food security is evolving across the world. Two of the main goals of the G20 are focusing on the reduction of food loss and the improvement of food safety by 2020. Back in 2015, during the G20 Summit in Turkey, the G20 established the **“Food Security and nutrition framework”** as well as the **“G20 Development Working Group on Food Security”** so as to structure a plan that will lead to safe nutrition and the alleviation of poverty. Also, during the G20 Summit 2018 which took place in Buenos Aires, the leaders of the G20 called via the 2018 Declaration the need to support micro, small and medium agricultural enterprises so as to enhance production systems in rural areas and the management of sustainable oil and water practices. The G20 leaders did not forget to mention that all the food security issues are closely related to climate change and will not only cause health, environmental, humanitarian problems but also they will put extra barriers to imports, exports and trade practices.

The 2019 G20 Summit which will be held in Japan, is already focused on how to build a more powerful strategy in order to have unlimited access to food supply. Besides that, the G20 has stated that food security is of utmost importance because secure access to food can provide positive impacts on the economy, on jobs, on trade opportunities and can improve global security, stability and healthcare. Let's not forget that Japan, a country that belongs to the Asian continent is deeply affected by it and will make this a highly prioritized topic for the negotiations during the Summit of 2019.



Corruption is a major barrier to prosperity and equality worldwide, it hinders the creation of trust in government, affects economic and financial stability, threatens investment and curtails the basic rights of citizens. On one side, since there is no doubt that in some regions in the world there is a shift away from multilateralism, non governmental organisations are worried that political leaders will not address global issues including corruption, enough. On the other side, as mentioned previously, one of the main aims of the G20 Summit in Japan is to focus more on the actual implementation of measures to prevent corruption as stated in the current Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

The main focus of this Summit will be the possible ways for implementation of any form of prevention of corruption. The three main topics for the summit are proposed to be focussed on gender and corruption, the identification of strengths and weaknesses of the new G20 2019-2021 Action Plan and a corruption free infrastructure. To achieve all the goals, a better and stronger cooperation with the C20 Working Groups is indispensable. Especially the work with the C20 Gender Working Group is desired which specialises on gender equality, the protection of human rights and the guaranty of political, economical and social participation.

In general, political leaders agreed on strengthening cooperation on the return of persons sought for anti-bribery and corruption offences and stolen assets. Furthermore, the G20 also called for the effective implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption, including criminalization of bribery of public officials, and for members to work toward possible adherence to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

## Research and Preparation Questions Topic A

- What is your country's position towards food security?
- What actions has your country taken so as to reduce food security?
- How has food security evolved within the years? Is the future optimistic for food safety or not?
- How climate change affects food security?
- How we can help vulnerable areas overcome food insecurity?
- Is it possible for countries which argue on politics to overcome such barriers, cooperate and assist the developing world?
- What is the impact of food insecurity on the economy?

- What is the impact of food insecurity to healthcare systems and health?
- Is the previous international action towards food security enough or there is still place for improvement? If so, in which parts?
- Which dimensions of food security are affected the most by food insecurity?
- What is the action of the G20 towards food security and is it enough to assist the ones in need?
- Which are some possible - innovative solutions towards the elimination of food insecurity?

## Research and Preparation Questions Topic B

- What is your country's position to corruption and what exact problems does your country have with corruption?
- What are the root causes of corruption in your country and in general?
- Did your country already implement any policies to combat corruption, if yes, how can they be improved to be more effective?
- Does your country provide incentives for helping fight against corruption and bribery?
- How can your country contribute to access to technology in developing countries?
- Does your country have any laws to punish corruption? How does the form of punishment help to prevent further acts of corruption?
- If there are any NGOs in your country, which one is it supporting and cooperating with to fight corruption?
- Is corruption needed to hold a state together?
- Is corruption necessary to position a country worldwide and to gain reputation?
- To what extent do politics and corruption interconnect and how might that help or prevent political cooperation?
- Have appropriate systems been implemented to reduce corruption and if yes, how can they be improved?
- Are companies encouraged to put in place a strong framework for corporate governance?
- Do countries have a different view on the definition of corruption and its other forms?



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