

# G20 Development Governance, 1999–2011: Increase, Institutionalization, Impact

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International Labour Organization

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# Introduction

- Conceived as economic and financial forum
- Increased involvement in international development
- Trend towards increased involvement, integration and institutionalization

# The G20's Creation, 1999

- Creation as gathering of finance ministers and central bank governors
- Rotating presidencies since 1999

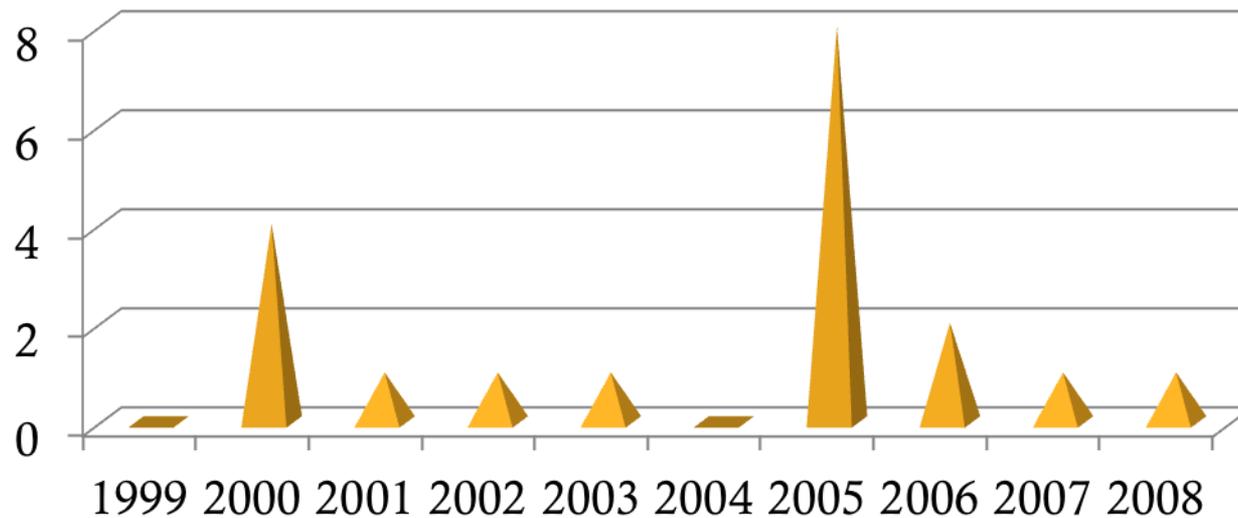
# The G20's Development Mission, 1999–2011

- Mission of G20 from the start as promoting sustainable world economic growth that benefits all
- Goals of reducing poverty, helping heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs), improving effectiveness of official development assistance (ODA)
- Support for Doha Development Agenda

# The Expanding Development Agenda, 1999–2008

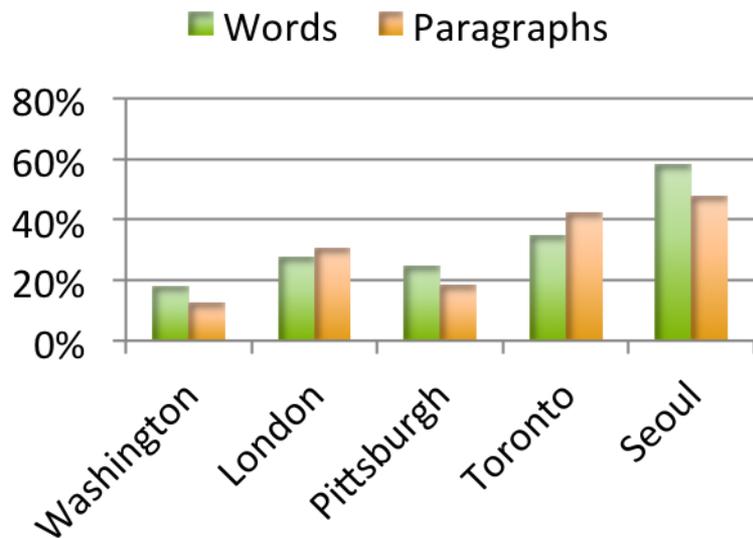
- Incorporation of development in more areas of the G20 agenda:
  - Berlin 1999
  - Montreal 2000
  - Ottawa 2001
  - India 2002
  - Mexico 2003
  - Berlin 2004
  - China 2005
  - Australia 2006
  - South Africa 2007
  - Brazil 2008

# Decisional Commitments on Development: China as Champion

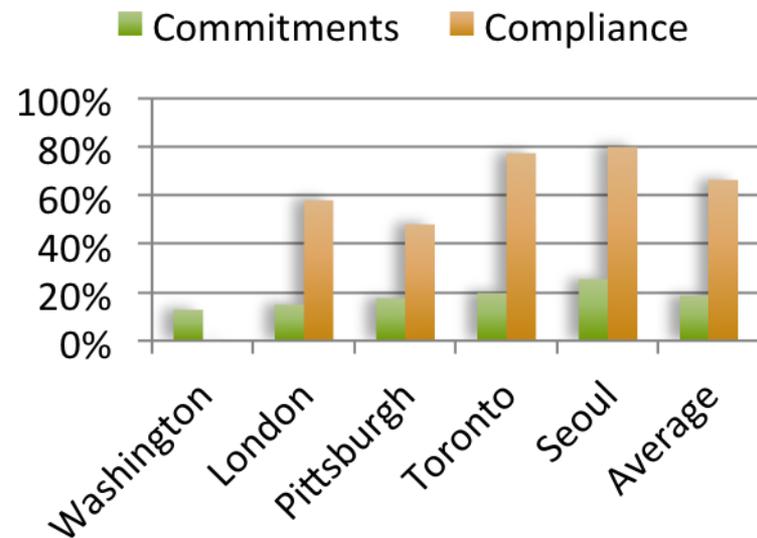


# The G20 Summit's Rising Development Performance, 2008–2011

## Increasing Attention



## Compliance



# Washington, November 2008: Open Markets for Poverty Reduction

- Focus on financial issues
- Importance of good governance, accountability, transparency
- Poverty reduction through open markets, investment, entrepreneurship

# London, April 2009: Stimulus and IFI Reform for Development

- Agenda expanded to credit, climate adaptation, reform of international financial institutions
- Traditional priorities reorganized to advance development
- Stimulus package targeted at development and protection from financial crisis

# Pittsburgh, September 2009

- Momentum on IFI reform and resources for multilateral development banks (MDBs)
- Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Development Growth
- G20 Finance Challenge for small and medium-sized enterprises
- G20 Financial Inclusion Experts Group

# Toronto, June 2010: Conception of the Seoul Development Consensus

- Focus on economy and finance in early days of the erupting Greek crisis
- Introduction of new development focus to be developed at Seoul
- Development Working Group

# Seoul, November 2010: Creation of the Seoul Development Consensus

- Shift from short-term crisis response to long-term sustainable growth
- Seoul Development Consensus and Action Plan based on nine pillars:
  - Resilient growth
  - Financial inclusion
  - Infrastructure
  - Private investment and job creation
  - Trade
  - Food security
  - Domestic resource mobilization
  - Human resource development
  - Knowledge sharing

# The Shortcomings of the Seoul Development Consensus

- Focus on physical capital
- Lack of new financial resources
- Inadequate response to call for accountability
- No new mechanisms
- No expansion of representation to include low-income countries or civil society
- No links between long-term sustainability, food security, climate change and development

# The Impact of the Seoul Summit

- Increased deliberation and decision making
- High compliance on ODA delivery
- Effort to improve policy coherence and cooperation
- Lee Myung-bak's determination
- IMF voice and vote reform, financial safety nets, financial regulation for developing countries

# Cannes, November 2011

- Food security
- Financial transaction tax (FTT) to fund development and climate adaptation
- Infrastructure
- Trade and the Doha Development Agenda
- G20 agriculture ministers

# Conclusion

- Increasing attention to standard development issues
- Cumulative but not continuous contribution
- From Cannes in 2011 to Los Cabos in 2012