

About G20 and Women of G20 - W20

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19 Countries together with the European Union had formed an economic cooperation platform called the G20.

In 2012, in Los Cabos, Mexico, all the G20 countries had signed their commitment to overcome the barriers hindering women's full economic and social participation and to expand the economic opportunities for women in the G20 economies.

In 2013, under Russian Presidency, in St. Petersburg, the G20 countries signed for financial inclusion of women and decided to launch the Women Finance Hub in the leadership of IFC.

In 2014, under Australian Presidency, in the Brisbane Summit, the G20 countries signed their commitment to reduce the gender gap in the labour market participation rate by 25 percent by the year 2025 in their respective economies. This was a strong commitment that led the way to the establishment of the W20 - Women 20 as a new outreach group of G20.

In 2015, under the Turkish Presidency, the G20 Countries agreed to establish the W20 as a mean to achieve sustainable growth in the economies.

In April 2015, together with the assignment Turkish Chair and W20 Committee, the country W20 representatives started being announced.

The launch of W20 as the women outreach group of G20 took place on September 6, 2015 with the addressees of G20, IMF, OECD, UN Women and WBG representatives as well as prominent leaders of the corporate world.

The first ever W20 Istanbul Communiqué was signed with the agreement of the present W20 delegates on October 17, 2015 in Istanbul by asking G20 to address women's economic empowerment through strengthening linkages between education, employment and entrepreneurship, by providing access to vocational education, lifelong learning or re-training especially focusing on STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics) training, innovation and improvement of financial, managerial and social skills; to support work and life balance by developing infrastructure for social care; to increase the number of women in leadership positions; to ensure women's access to financial and productive assets as well as to markets; to eliminate workplace discrimination, enforce legal rights and promote equal opportunities; strengthen women's economic, social and political networks, to support women-owned enterprises and innovation; to promote women's leadership in creating sustainable consumption patterns and green growth; to deliver adequate social protection and improve working conditions for women; and finally, to develop a monitoring framework for progress of closing the gap.

In 2016, under Chinese Presidency, Women 20 Meeting Communiqué of Xi'an, China was issued on 26 May, asking for gender equality perspective in global economic governance by eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, promoting women's economic empowerment and participation; integrating gender mainstreaming into macroeconomic policies and advocating for gender-responsive budgeting; eliminating all forms of violence; increasing opportunities for equal representation; encouraging inclusive sourcing policies to include more women as suppliers in the value chains. Also, G20 member countries were asked to enhance women's employment and entrepreneurship and social protection by enhancing women's equal access to and ownership of land and assets, and their access to water and energy, food security and nutrition, quality infrastructure; to study STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects, finance, entrepreneurial, green and creative industries, including life-long learning. Further, governments were asked to enhance women's role in the digital economy and to encourage interconnected and innovative women's networks.

In 2017, under German Presidency, in the Women 20 Meeting Communiqué of Berlin, G20 countries were asked to include gender analysis and gender budgeting into their respective government agendas, monitor the progress of 25 by 25 target, develop mechanisms for women enterprises to build capacity and obtain a fair share of the global value chains, achieve gender equal digital transformation and enable access to G20 negotiation tracts for women's full economic and social participation. Also, it was noted that G20's goal of inclusive and sustainable economic growth will not be achieved without establishing the G20's commitment to the following targets: (a) full property rights, legal capacity, right to self-determination for women and girls and their effective protection from violence; (b) full access to quality education for girls and women, with special attention on technical and vocational education, e-skills and lifelong learning opportunities; (c) full access on equal terms to productive and financial resources for women; (d) full access to labour markets and decent working conditions for men and women, implementing the G20 Job Quality Framework; (e) equal pay and pension rights for equal and equivalent work; (f) GDP measurement and fair redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work, including more investment in the provision of infrastructure and public services, and; (g) equitable representation of women in decision-making positions with that of men.

In 2018, under Argentina's Presidency, W20 Argentina has effectively been working on the women's economic, financial, digital and rural inclusion and developing the texts to be signed as the W20 Communiqué of the year in October in Buenos Aires.