CIVIL20
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C20 POLICY PACK **2026**



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C20 2026:
A CALL FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND GLOBAL COOPERATION

A CALL FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND GLOBAL COOPERATION

The Civil 20 (C20) is an official Engagement Group of the G20 that has, since 2013, provided an independent platform for civil society worldwide to bring grassroots realities and community demands directly to G20 leaders. Grounded in human rights, social, gender, and environmental justice, the C20 operates autonomously to demand transparency, challenge structural inequalities, and hold decision-makers accountable.

This document presents the policy recommendations formulated by the Civil 20 collected through an extensive consultative process engaging hundreds of civil society organizations (CSOs) across the globe. Confronting the reckless erosion of multilateralism, we put forward concrete, actionable solutions across four strategic priority areas where the absence of democratic, inclusive, and transparent global governance and financial architecture poses an existential threat to our shared future.

We are living in a time of profound instability. Several interconnected threats are increasingly converging and shaping our common future, including a rapidly accelerating climate crisis, unprecedented biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, water and food insecurity, and a deepening crisis of peace, marked by armed conflict, mass atrocities, forced displacement and flagrant violations of international law. These threats are further compounded by the current ineffective financial architecture. These crises are reversing decades' worth of development gains, destabilizing societies, deepening inequalities, and exposing vulnerabilities that national and international institutions have too often been unable or unwilling to prevent or withstand. **There can be no durable prosperity on a destabilized planet, and no sustainable development without peace**.

The scientific warning is stark. The World Meteorological Organization confirms that 2015–2025 were the eleven hottest years on record, while the most recent UNEP report confirms that crossing the threshold of 1.5 deg C above pre-industrial levels within the next few years is unavoidable under current trajectories. The risks and impacts to people and nature above the 1.5°C threshold greatly intensify and include: extreme heat events, droughts, floods, glacier loss and ecosystem degradation.

These impacts, in turn, will continue to affect human health, disrupting food and water security, livelihoods, human mobility, infrastructure and economies. Furthermore, these environmental shocks are converging with ongoing and emerging conflicts and actively destroying food systems, intensifying acute food insecurity and famine risk, interrupting healthcare and education, forcing people from their homes and fuelling social conflicts. Those least responsible for historic emissions, particularly across the Global South, are the ones experiencing the strongest impacts and the ones with the least capacity to adapt and recover.

Peace cannot be separated from development. Armed conflicts destroy communities and essential infrastructure and expose civilians to grave violations. International humanitarian and human rights law must be upheld and civilians protected; humanitarian access and essential services need to be safeguarded and genocide and other atrocity crimes prevented, investigated and addressed in accordance with international law. Dialogue, accountability and the peaceful resolution of conflict must prevail over the normalization of violence. Women and girls face disproportionate impacts and growing pressure on their rights and participation, while migrants and refugees, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, religious minorities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and other marginalized communities face heightened risks. Universal social protection, decent work, access to comprehensive healthcare, and a just economic transition are foundations of resilient and peaceful societies.

Yet these challenges are intensifying precisely as international cooperation is weakening. Shrinking civic space and democratic regression undermine accountability and meaningful participation, while unsustainable debt, tariff and trade tensions, inequality and declining humanitarian and development assistance constrain not only collective action, but also the ability of governments to finance and regulate their countries' own development. Fair debt restructuring, sustainable public financing, a more equitable distribution of resources and progress toward a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation are essential. Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies add new dimensions of power and vulnerability: concentrated ownership, surveillance, insufficient governance and their use in armed conflict require transparent, rights-based and accountable frameworks.

Recovery is no longer enough. Resilience cannot mean rebuilding the conditions that produced vulnerability. The G20 is not a world government, but its members represent a decisive share of global economic activity, and their choices have consequences far beyond their borders. **Interdependence is no longer an aspiration; it is a fact. The political choice before us is whether that interdependence will be governed through cooperation, justice and international law, or through fragmentation, exclusion, violence, and the irresponsible use of power**. No country can secure lasting peace, prosperity or resilience by isolating itself from the fate of others. **International cooperation is not an act of generosity. It is a shared necessity and must be implemented by strengthening the UN multilateral frameworks in an inclusive process inspired and oriented by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.

Against this background, the absence of official engagement by the 2026 United States G20 Presidency with historically established Official Engagement Groups, including the Civil20, Women20, Labor20 and Youth20, is a matter of concern. **Civil society participation is not ceremonial; it is part of the infrastructure of accountable international cooperation**. Civil society does not pursue any particular interest: comprising non-profit organizations, it promotes the common good and human rights. The C20's mandate and independence extend beyond any single presidency, and civil society will continue this process in the future and present its recommendations to all G20 governments.

The equal standing of G20 members must likewise be respected. The unfortunate decision to exclude South Africa from this year's G20 process raises wider concerns about who determines participation in international fora, who has the right to include or exclude, and reinforces the imperative that African and broader Global South voices remain central to global decision-making. The choice and the responsibility before the G20 is therefore larger than any presidency or policy cycle.

Returning to the old normal cannot be our measure of recovery. We must build democratic institutions capable of preventing conflict, protecting people and the planet, absorbing shocks and advancing justice before crises become catastrophes.

Environmental and climate protection, peace, justice, and inclusive multilateral cooperation are not competing priorities; they are conditions of one another.
No country can secure them alone, and no country should be left to confront their absence alone. Civil society will continue to organize, participate and put forward solutions. The second part of this document collates the recommendations promoted through a participatory process that included hundreds of CSOs from all over the world. These solutions are grounded in rigorous evidence, human rights, and democracy, and anchored in the non-negotiable framework of United Nations treaties.

We are deeply troubled by the detrimental consequences for peace stemming from the current absence of political responsibility that has resulted in the erosion of international dialogue.

The responsibility now rests with G20 governments to listen, cooperate and act.



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C20 2026:
FINANCE AND ECONOMY FOR PEACE

1

FINANCE AND ECONOMY FOR PEACE

Inadequate international financial architecture, weak international development cooperation, growing conflicts and militarization

The global economy is facing a renewed period of instability as wars and conflicts compound existing crises of debt, inequality, militarization, poverty, and the accelerating climate and environmental emergency. Rising uncertainty, alongside increasing energy, fuel, fertilizer, and food prices, is creating significant pressures on countries' fiscal space and development prospects, particularly across the Global South. As the United States and other donors step back from multilateral commitments, funding for Official Development Assistance (ODA), climate finance, and Agenda 2030 is declining, while military spending continues to rise. These economic, political, and financing trends are unfolding amidst the global rise of authoritarian governments and the entrenchment of economic models based on extraction, armed conflict, dispossession, displacement, and the erosion of labor rights, while deploying technology in militarized responses to climate change-related disasters, human mobility, and civic unrest. They are reshaping global financial flows and raising critical questions about who has access to financing, who determines its terms and whether emerging financing models will reinforce inequality or promote equitable, rights-based and democratically accountable development.

Fair and adequate financing for sustainable development for all countries requires a comprehensive, gender- and climate-transformative and rights-based approach that integrates development cooperation, debt, taxation, and trade and investment policies. As C20 has historically recommended, meeting development needs requires not only greater volumes of financing, but also structural reforms to the international financial architecture so that it better serves the priorities of the Global Majority and the well-being of people and communities. Achieving this goal will require the democratization of global economic governance, including more inclusive, equitable and meaningful participation of low and middle income countries and the Global South in international decision-making processes, as well as stronger accountability and representation within global institutions.

This includes advancing a review of the governance, roles, and mandates of international financial institutions to ensure that the multilateral system is aligned with human rights, sustainable development, and climate justice obligations, while ensuring parity representation of women in all their diversity in the governance of the multilateral and national economic, social and environmental institutions. We call on the G20 to move beyond fragmented crisis management and pursue financing and structural reforms that advance equitable, resilient, and sustainable development. These reforms also support a broader shift in global economic governance toward measuring success through human well-being, fair distribution, resilience, and the regeneration of natural systems, rather than GDP growth alone.

I. International Development Cooperation

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an indispensable source of financing for critical public goods and development priorities. However, most OECD-DAC donors continue to miss the benchmark of allocating 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to ODA (and the 0.15%–0.20% target for LDCs), creating a systemic financing gap. In addition, ODA fell by over 23% in 2025 and is projected to further decrease by an additional 6.9% in 2026. At the same time, many low- and middle-income countries continue to experience net resource outflows, paying more in debt servicing and other external financial transfers than they receive in development finance, underscoring persistent inequalities in the global financial system. Debt servicing, rising military expenditures, and unmet climate finance commitments are heavily affecting the fiscal space of low- and middle-income countries. We need a comprehensive initiative to address these issues while meeting the international commitment on ODA.

Public development objectives must take precedence over profit motives. No financial engineering can substitute for justice. Blended finance, for instance, is merely an instrument—not a development strategy—and it cannot replace the structural need for fair global taxation, comprehensive debt relief, and robust public funding for essential human rights.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Fulfil the commitment to allocate 0.7% of Gross National Income of official development assistance. Halt and reverse the retreat from ODA commitments, restoring the 0.7% GNI target as a floor rather than an aspiration, while recognizing that ODA increases should be pursued alongside debt relief and resolution. An ODA target met in isolation from debt sustainability measures cannot deliver the fiscal space low and middle income countries need.

2. Reverse the rise in military spending. Financially supporting social protection, equitable economic development, health, education and climate protection, is undermined by ballooning defense budgets. Countries must diminish weapons production, implement the disarmament frameworks, and strengthen arms export controls among the states driving global militarization. At the same time they must increase funds for humanitarian aid and sustainable development in affected regions and promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the compliance with international law.

3. G20 nations must fulfil their climate finance commitments. Generate additional and predictable funds to meet the new collective quantified goal on climate finance to mobilize at least $300 billion annually by 2035 for low- and middle-income countries, and commitments to fund the Global Environment Facility Funds, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the Fund for Responding to Loss & Damage and other bilateral or multilateral funds. Climate financing must supplement, not supplant ODA, and prioritize grants over loans. All G20 members should advance the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap to scale climate finance to at least $1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

II. Debt Relief and Affordable Development Finance

At a time when multiple global crises are intensifying and progress towards sustainable development is under increasing threat, sovereign debt and debt servicing burdens remain at historically high levels across the Global South. Debt service payments are rising faster than government revenues, severely constraining fiscal space and crowding out essential public investments in health, education, social protection, and climate resilience.

Too often, repaying debt cripples governments' abilities to provide vital social and environmental safety net programs. Urgent global action is needed to reduce debt burdens and ensure equitable access to affordable financing for low- and middle- income countries.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Champion equitable reforms to the debt architecture and governance. Advance the implementation of the Seville Commitment agreement to initiate an intergovernmental process on reforming the debt architecture, as well as support and promote negotiations towards a United Nations Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt, including the establishment of a permanent multilateral sovereign debt workout mechanism. Efforts must be accompanied by the adoption of binding national legislation in key creditor jurisdictions to prevent private creditors from undermining timely restructuring, and limit holdouts.

2. Relieve debt. Support prompt and comprehensive debt relief and debt cancellation for all countries in need, accounting for economic, social, and climate vulnerabilities, and protect countries in the event of economic or political shocks, climate-related disasters, or other catastrophes, by introducing automatic debt service cancellation clauses in all debt contracts. If any debt renegotiation process is needed, expenditures on social protection, health, education and basic public services must be protected. Support the review and elimination of the IMF surcharges policy. With regard to mechanisms such as debt swaps, principles of integrity should be adopted safeguarding transparency and accountability, national sovereignty and protecting against fiscal risks.

3. Lower borrowing costs and scale up concessional finance for the Global South. Support a comprehensive review of the dominant role of private credit rating agencies in favor of a multilateral initiative instead; alongside the promotion of a new approach of the Debt Sustainability Frameworks (DSFs) to ensure they account for climate vulnerabilities, development needs, and the resilience of local currency financing rather than penalizing sovereign risk. Concurrently, G20 members must drive

the reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including their governance, to significantly expand their concessional lending capacity, lower capital costs, and close the widening financing gaps.

4. Institute Special Drawing Rights arrangements. Support an immediate new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to provide unconditional liquidity without increasing countries' debt burdens, while serving as a bridge towards deeper reforms.

III. International Tax Cooperation

International tax cooperation should keep playing a central role in the G20 agenda. Extreme inequality threatens social cohesion, economic growth, democratic accountability, and sustainable development. Effective, fair, and progressive tax policies can reduce inequalities and finance public services, climate action, and all sustainable development priorities. International tax cooperation to address shared challenges, such as tax avoidance and evasion, can significantly bolster countries' efforts to raise revenue progressively. Building on its past progress and commitments, the G20 should continue promoting progressive global tax policies.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Constructively support negotiations for a UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and its protocols. G20 countries should affirm support for establishing a fair and inclusive framework convention that can equitably allocate taxing rights among countries, enable effective taxation of the wealthiest individuals, address ineffective tax incentives and ensure a fair, inclusive and equitable global governance. Therefore, under this framework convention, the following issues should be addressed.

2. Advance international cooperation to deliver an effective implementation plan on taxation of high-net-worth individuals. Building on the G20 Rio declaration on international tax cooperation, adopt a clear commitment to cooperate towards a more effective taxation of the wealthiest individuals and reduce tax incentives for private sector and corporations that generate social, economic and environmental

externalities, through a concrete and comprehensive plan. This should include greater transparency of wealth ownership, enhanced cross-border information exchange mechanisms (e.g., global assets register), and coordinated measures to prevent tax avoidance.

3. Combating illicit financial flows. Build on its longstanding efforts to combat illicit financial flows, enhance tax transparency, close tax havens and strengthen effective public beneficial ownership registries, recognizing that financial secrecy, offshore wealth concealment, and tax abuse undermine domestic resource mobilization, exacerbate inequality, and divert resources from sustainable development priorities.

4. Strengthening progressive taxation and domestic resource mobilization. Support tax reforms that reduce the burden on workers, increasing taxation of wealth, economic rents, pollution, and the use of finite natural resources, helping countries mobilize domestic resources, reduce inequality, and finance sustainable development.

5. Implementing fair taxation of the digital economy. Support a strong UN tax rule on cross-border digital services. Countries where digital companies earn their money should have the right to tax that income and workers while increasing taxation countries should be free to tax payments for automated digital services, as the UN Model Tax Convention already allows.

IV. Trade and Investment

Trade rules, investment treaties and industrial policy determine whether low and middle income countries can retain value, diversify their economies, nourish, medicate, and educate their populations, and mobilize resources for public priorities and the realization of human rights. Trade and investment agreements should preserve countries' policy space to regulate financial systems and capital flows in support of sustainable development priorities. Reform must therefore focus not simply on attracting investment, but on expanding policy space and directing trade and investment toward equitable, social and climate-protective development. The G20 must align finance with productive and regenerative value creation and reduce rent-seeking.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Restore predictability and limit trade fragmentation. Commit to greater transparency, consultation and time-bound review of tariffs, export restrictions and trade-distorting subsidies, while advancing reform to the global trade regime. Distributional assessments should identify impacts on women-intensive sectors, workers and lower-income consumers, alongside targeted adjustment support.

2. Reform investment treaties, including through exiting Investor State Dispute Settlement agreements, to ensure that human rights and public interests are prioritized. Use the ongoing United Nations Commission on International Trade Law reform process to narrow investor privileges in practice by backing the multilateral reform instrument, a standing mechanism, and stronger procedural rules, while also revising future investment treaties so governments retain clearer policy space for labor rights, public services, climate action, and gender equality.

3. Adopt sustainable, gender-responsive, environment-friendly and human rights-compliant industrial policies. Use public investment, development banks, procurement and targeted incentives to protect human rights, build domestic productive capacity, diversify economies and support decent work, low-carbon industries, the care economy and women-led enterprises.



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C20 2026:
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RIGHTS FOR PEACE

2

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND RIGHTS FOR PEACE

While there are many other sectors, policies, and programs that contribute to human development and rights, Working Group 2 focused on four key pillars that are essential to human development and human rights: food systems, hunger, and poverty eradication; education; integrated health for all, and women's rights and gender equality. These four areas are critical and foundational to any effort to achieve G20 development targets, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and prevent violence and conflict.

Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty

Background

According to the United Nations' State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2026 report, despite progress in recent years, global hunger remains alarmingly high. Food insecurity is driven by deeply interlinked systemic vulnerabilities, including conflict, climate shocks, volatile food prices, and underdeveloped national food systems. Together, these factors raise the cost of healthy diets, reduce household purchasing power, undermine agricultural productivity, and disproportionately affect smallholder farmers. As the world's leading forum for global economic cooperation, the G20 is uniquely positioned to catalyze transformative change and must prioritize coordinated, equity-driven action, including increased efforts at peace and conflict resolution. In alignment with the SDGs, the G20 should treat food security and nutrition as a core human capital investment, linked to strong health systems and a just society.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Reduce the cost of a healthy diet

- Raise agricultural productivity and crop yields through sustained public investment in agricultural R&D—especially for more nutritious fruits, vegetables, and legumes.
- Invest in safe and secure seed management systems to protect nutritious, genetically diverse agricultural products.

- Expand and improve irrigation, cold-chain logistics and transport (including better roads), mobile connectivity, and domestic policy reforms in food subsidy design, trade integration, regulation, electricity costs and early-warning systems to lower the cost of nutritious food and build resilience to shocks.

2. Fast-track progress toward SDGs 1 (No Poverty) and 2 (Zero Hunger)

- **Social protection & food security**: Scale conditional cash transfers (e.g., the Brazilian program Bolsa Família) and universal school meals, paired with support for family farmers (procurement guarantees, credit) and adaptive registries that automatically expand coverage during climate shocks, recessions, or pandemics.
- **Maternal and child nutrition**: Prioritize interventions in the first 1,000 days—maternal undernutrition screening, low-birth-weight prevention, breastfeeding support, complementary feeding, and micronutrients—delivered through antenatal/postnatal care and community health workers trained to identify and refer at-risk women and children.
- **Addressing root causes of low birth weight**: Tackle upstream drivers of fetal growth restriction—maternal food insecurity, poor dietary quality, weak antenatal care access, and poverty—through a life-course approach.

3. Transform food systems to ensure access to affordable, healthy, nutritious, and safe diets

- Develop policies that incorporate key players in the private sector, local governments, and the entire ecosystem of civil society organizations in solving hunger and food insecurity in a more holistic way that ensures national food sovereignty and appropriate regulation of advertising and labelling of tobacco and unhealthy foods.
- Develop public policies that guarantee food security and nutrition for all people and promote regenerative farming, such as prioritizing purchases from smallholders, supporting agricultural diversification, and deepening coordination among relevant ministries.
- Develop policies to ensure food production is adding value to the system and not exploiting nature and people.

- Develop policy tools to curb food loss and waste across the value chain—encouraging sustainable practices such as precision farming, integrated pest management, and water-efficient irrigation.
- Eliminate synthetic pesticide dependency by shifting public financing and agricultural research toward agroecological farming, family agriculture, and sovereign, chemical-free food systems.

Key Message

The C20 urges G20 leaders to lower the cost of healthy diets, accelerate progress on SDGs 1 and 2 through targeted social protection and support for smallholder and family farmers, and transform food systems toward equitable, sustainable, and nutritious food access; doing so will advance human development and the right to food while reducing the poverty, inequality, and instability that fuel conflict and undermine peace.

Inclusive, Equitable and Quality Education

Background

Education is a human right (set forth in international declarations and conventions) and a fundamental right protected under national laws and constitutions (provided in national laws and constitutions) necessary for achieving inclusive, peaceful, and sustainable societies. However, despite significant international and domestic commitments, millions of people worldwide continue to face barriers to accessing quality education, from early childhood care and education to post-secondary education. It is unacceptable that in 2026, many children who attend school still do not learn basic skills and about 70% of 10-year-olds in low- and middle-income countries cannot read or understand simple text. The G20 must promote stronger education systems by ensuring quality monitoring mechanisms for the private provision of education as a common good, leading international efforts to establish higher legal standards, mobilizing financing, encouraging policy coordination, and reducing educational inequalities worldwide in alignment with SDG 4.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Increase sustainable financing for education

- Expand domestic and ODA investment in education through progressive taxation, debt relief, and equitable budget allocation.
- Protect education budgets during economic crises.
- Prioritize financing for disadvantaged communities and underserved regions.

2. Promote inclusive and equitable education for all

- Eliminate financial, legal, linguistic, gender-based, physical, and social barriers affecting marginalized groups.
- Expand inclusive education policies with adequate learning environments for people with disabilities, migrants, refugees, Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQIA+ individuals, women and girls, rural populations, and other marginalized communities. This includes setting national targets and tracking progress with reliable metrics.
- Guarantee sovereign, free, ethical, and protected technological systems in education, encouraging continuous upskilling and reskilling of both students and teachers to promote the responsible use of new digital technologies while also ensuring that technological transformation and artificial intelligence do not deepen existing gender and other social inequalities.
- Fulfill UN commitments— anchored in the ICPD Programme of Action and UNESCO international technical guidance—by integrating age-appropriate, human rights–based comprehensive sexual education into national curricula, ensuring specialized teacher training, and securing protected public financing to advance gender equality, health equity, and violence prevention.

3. Strengthen global cooperation and accountability

- Support stronger international monitoring mechanisms under the CRC framework (Convention on the Rights of Children).
- Promote exchange of good practices among G20 countries.
- Integrate education financing and educational equity into broader development, climate, and social protection agendas.

4. Embed Global Citizenship Education (GCED) into National Curricula

- Adopt UNESCO's framework for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education (SDG Target 4.7) to empower learners of all ages to understand global interconnectedness, updating public education curricula to prioritize human rights, environmental sustainability, and cross-cultural dialogue.
- Equip students with the critical thinking and civic skills needed to act as responsible global citizens who contribute to peaceful, diverse, and inclusive societies.

Key Message

By championing and financing free, inclusive, equitable, and quality education from early childhood, G20 leaders can demonstrate global leadership in advancing social justice, reducing inequalities, fostering peace, and ensuring that every person enjoys their rights, learning, developing, and participating fully in society.

Integrated Healthcare for All

Background

Health is both a prerequisite and an outcome of sustainable development underpinning growth and economic stability. While poor health is estimated to reduce global GDP by 15% each year through premature deaths and lost productive potential, 4.6 billion people lack access to essential health services despite repeated commitments by leaders. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) also remains off track, reflecting persistent inequities in financing primary health systems that provide continuity of care across the life course. Achieving SDG 3 on good health and well-being requires aligning health investments with broader G20 initiatives of inclusive growth, underpinned by health policies that are rights-based, gender-responsive and designed to reach populations experiencing the greatest barriers to care.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Strengthen Primary Healthcare Systems to Achieve UHC

- Prioritise investment in comprehensive primary healthcare including equitable access to essential health products and services across the lifespan.

- Integrate services like HIV, STI and TB prevention, testing, and treatment into primary healthcare services, in order to achieve early diagnosis and treatment.
- Ensure access to quality newborn and adolescent mental health services, as well as comprehensive sexual and reproductive healthcare for women and girls, recognising these as essential to their rights, dignity and participation.
- Modernise health workforce education by strengthening digital competencies, data literacy and the responsible rights-based use of emerging technologies and AI.

2. Mobilize Sustainable and Accountable Financing for Equitable Health Systems

- Expand fiscal space for health through debt restructuring, innovative financing mechanisms and strengthened domestic financing.
- Support debt-for-health swaps and financing approaches that protect investment in primary healthcare and essential health services with transparent tracking and oversight.
- Implement the Borrower's Forum, proposed by the Seville Financing for Development (FfD4) Summit and G20 South Africa, under UNCTAD's Secretariat.

3. Build Resilient Community-led Health Systems for Future Preparedness

- Expand meaningful community participation in health planning, implementation and accountability, consistent with the 77th World Health Assembly resolution on social participation.
- Invest in integrated disease surveillance, laboratory capacity and early warning systems that are locally owned and internationally connected.
- Support an equitable Pandemic Treaty - PABS Annex. Include mandatory benefit-sharing during public health emergencies of international concern/interpandemic periods, standardized contracts, registration for access and a pro-public health approach to intellectual property.

Key message

Investing in resilient rights-based primary health care is one of the most effective investments G20 leaders can make in human development, economic resilience and global stability. By strengthening health workforces, expanding sustainable financing and empowering community-led systems, the G20 can accelerate progress towards SDG3 while improving peace, security and preparedness for future health emergencies.

Women's Rights and Gender Equality

Background

Barriers to women's rights and gender equality are persistent, both in G20 and non-G20 countries. Aspirational global commitments (SDG 5, the Beijing Platform for Action, Africa's Agenda 2063, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, and commitments of the G20 Gender Equality Ministers) have not unlocked the systems change that is required to ensure that all women and girls can thrive and contribute meaningfully to their communities. For the G20, addressing structural inequality isn't a peripheral concern but a precondition for inclusive, resilient growth—making gender equality central rather than incidental to the broader development agenda.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Establish a Permanent G20 Gender Equality Taskforce

- Without significant attention and resources, gender equality commitments will not be realized, in turn impacting the achievement of development objectives. An accountable, dedicated taskforce can oversee the bold action needed to address ongoing vulnerabilities, such as trafficking, access to health services including SRHR, economic participation and other barriers to rights and equality.
- This taskforce must include mandatory, funded representation from women-led organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and feminist CSOs as well as mandate their inclusion in all national gender council drafting and review processes.

2. Guarantee women's access to land, credit, digital technology, and markets to close economic participation gaps, as well as address barriers to women's economic participation, such as the significant burden of unpaid care work borne by women work

- Establish dedicated financing for women-led enterprises, including cooperatives, support inclusive procurement policies, and invest in women's digital literacy.
- Reduce the unpaid care gap by 35 percent by 2035 and increase investment in comprehensive care and support systems to 10% of national income by 2030, integrating education, healthcare, and social services.

- Redistribute care responsibilities equitably between women and men, families and the state; guaranteeing their access to education and decent work, including public and private credit portfolios for micro, small, and medium enterprises led by women and underrepresented groups.

3. Enforce ratification and implementation of ILO Convention 190 on workplace violence and eliminate harmful practices, including child marriage, child labor and FGM, by 2030

- Establish a G20-wide accountability mechanism to monitor implementation of G20 gender equality commitments as well as monitor GBV, harmful practices, and hate crimes, with disaggregated data on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC).
- Expand survivor-led participation in policy, programs and advocacy, strengthen digital protections against tech-enabled GBV, and ensure all services are inclusive of LGBTIQA+ persons, women with disabilities, and rural/migrant women.

4. Strengthen Women's Leadership and Participation in Decision-Making

- Promote equal and meaningful participation of women in political, economic and institutional decision-making, including peacebuilding and conflict-prevention processes.
- Support leadership development, mentoring and women-led civil society organizations to ensure that women are not only beneficiaries of policies, but active participants in designing and implementing them.
- Invest in girls' leadership development from adolescence through school- and community-based programs that provide mentorship, life skills, digital and financial literacy, and opportunities to lead, participate in decision-making, and shape solutions in their communities.
- Implement the Women Peace and Security Agenda, with systems for prevention, investigation, and redress of sexual violence.

Key Message

The 2026 G20 Presidency holds a decisive responsibility to ensure that women's rights and gender equality are realized thereby advancing the Sustainable Development Goals therefore, realize SDG goals for development, peace, and transformative growth. To do so, the G20 must match strong commitments with resources, accountability, policies, and practices that promote gender-responsive governance, economic empowerment, justice, and genuine social inclusion.



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C20 2026:
CLIMATE, NATURE AND ENERGY - SOLUTIONS FOR PEACE

3

CLIMATE, NATURE AND ENERGY: SOLUTIONS FOR PEACE

This document consolidates C20 priority policy asks across climate justice, ecosystem protection, energy democracy, fossil fuel phase-out, debt and tax justice, displacement, inclusive governance, and community-led resilience. It advances a rights-based, justice-centred transition to regenerative economies that protects people, nature, workers, Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendant communities, youth, women, smallholder farmers, and all climate-vulnerable nations.

Key Policy Priorities:

1. Rights of Nature and Ecosystem Protection:

Recognise the Rights of Nature and legal personhood for critical ecosystems, rivers, mountains, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and biosphere reserves, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and local custodial communities. These protections provide enforceable tools against ecocide, deforestation, pollution, unsustainable mining, and watershed degradation, and establish the legal foundation on which all other priorities depend.

2. Environmental Rights, Civic Protection, and Inclusive Governance:

Mandate legal protection for Environmental Human Rights Defenders, guarantee the right to peaceful assembly, and establish independent grievance and anti-corruption mechanisms across extractive sectors and climate finance. Institutionalise Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendant communities, persons with disabilities, women, youth, and civil society as permanent partners in NAPs, NDCs, G20, and UNFCCC governance. Integrate Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) and traditional ecological calendars into adaptation planning and disaster risk management.

3. Fossil Fuel Phase-Out and the End of False Solutions:

Commit to a fast, fair, full, and funded global phase-out of fossil fuel extraction, production, and subsidies by 2040, with wealthy high-emitting nations leading earlier.

End all public funding for Carbon Capture and Storage, blue hydrogen, and hazardous nuclear expansion. Redirect finance toward decentralised, community-owned renewable energy serving domestic access needs before export imperatives.

4. Energy Democracy | Just Transition, Decent Work, and Critical Mineral Sovereignty:

Critical mineral value chains must prioritise sovereignty, local beneficiation, and downstream development in producer nations, with enforceable Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) at every stage of extraction. Embed ILO and ITUC just-transition frameworks in NDCs, industrial policy, and climate finance, guaranteeing decent work, social protection, and reskilling for all workers, including those in informal employment.

5. Ocean Protection and Deep-Sea Mining Moratorium:

Support an immediate global moratorium on deep-sea mining through the International Seabed Authority and prohibit extraction in ecologically sensitive marine environments. The deep seabed sustains irreplaceable biodiversity, marine carbon sinks, and ocean-dependent island livelihoods. The Mombasa Declaration (June 2026), backed by 40+ nations, provides the political foundation; The G20 must make it binding.

6. Debt Cancellation, Tax Justice, and Reparative Climate Finance:

Establish a Sovereign Debt Convention to cancel unsustainable debt for climate-vulnerable nations and shift climate finance from loans to grant-based, reparative transfers. Pair this with a Global Tax Convention and polluter-pays levies on fossil fuel profits, shipping, aviation, AI data centres, and ultra-wealth to fund climate action and social protection at the scale required.

7. Climate Displacement and Mobility Justice:

Recognise Environmentally Displaced Persons under binding international frameworks, establishing humanitarian visa pathways, non-refoulement, and enforceable land, housing, and tenure rights. Climate displacement is the present reality of millions in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, Pacific, and South Asia with no legal framework protecting their status.

8. Sea-Level Rise as a Core Climate Metric:

Adopt the Upper Limit to Sea Level Rise alongside the 1.5°C goal to guide adaptation, managed retreat, legal protection, and risk planning for SIDS, coastal regions, cultural heritage, and threatened sovereign jurisdictions. Sea-level rise must be a governing metric, not a downstream consequence.

9. Food Security, Local Resilience, and Adaptation Finance:

Direct public adaptation finance to grassroots smallholder farmers, women, and local civil society for regenerative agroforestry, soil restoration, water conservation, early warning systems, and local food procurement, without intermediary conditionalities that displace community-led solutions.

10. AI Infrastructure and Ecological Burden-Shifting:

Require AI data centres to meet binding renewable energy, water efficiency, and circular resource use standards that prevent burden-shifting onto climate-vulnerable communities. The exponential growth of AI infrastructure in the Global North must not consume the climate budget of the Global South.

11. Peace, Governance Reform, and Integrated Resilience:

Redirect excessive military spending toward climate action, ecosystem restoration, and conflict prevention. Advance modular global governance reforms, including a Double-Key Voting System, for borderless climate and financial challenges. Integrate regenerative tourism, One Health frameworks, and animal welfare into climate resilience strategies.

Cross-Cutting Issues:

The following must be embedded across all priorities, financing instruments, and governance mechanisms:

- Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) as Governance: IKS must hold co-governance authority, not advisory status, in climate planning, adaptation, and ecosystem stewardship.

- Afrodescendant and racialised communities: racial justice must be explicitly named in climate finance, energy transition, and land rights governance.
- Gender justice throughout: every priority must be gender-responsive in design, finance, and accountability, recognising women as the majority of smallholder farmers and primary bearers of energy poverty.
- Youth and intergenerational equity: future generations are rights-bearing subjects under the ICJ Advisory Opinion (July 2025); a Youth and Future Generations Accountability Mechanism must be embedded in G20 and UNFCCC governance.
- Civic space as a prerequisite: the right to assemble, dissent, and organise is non-negotiable for effective climate governance.
- Non-debt finance as the default: grants and reparative transfers, not concessional loans, must be the standard instruments for adaptation and loss and damage finance.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Recognise the Rights of Nature and legal personhood for critical ecosystems in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

2. Rebuild critical mineral value chains around sovereignty, local beneficiation, and enforceable FPIC, ending the pit-to-port model.

3. Commit to a fast, fair, full, and funded fossil fuel phase-out by 2040, with no new public finance for CCS, blue hydrogen, or hazardous nuclear expansion.

4. Embed just transition guarantees in all NDCs covering formal and informal workers with decent work protections, social protection floors, and reskilling pathways.

5. Support a global deep-sea mining moratorium through the ISA and prohibit extraction in ecologically sensitive marine environments.

6. Cancel unsustainable debt for climate-vulnerable nations and replace loan-based climate finance with grant-based, reparative transfers.

7. Establish a Global Tax Convention and polluter-pays levies on fossil fuels, aviation, shipping, AI data centres, and ultra-wealth to fund climate action and social protection.

8. Mandate legal protection for Environmental Human Rights Defenders through civic rights, grievance mechanisms, and anti-corruption measures.

9. Recognise climate-related displacement under international law with humanitarian visas, non-refoulement, housing, land, and tenure protections.

10. Adopt sea-level rise limits as a core climate governance metric for adaptation, managed retreat, and legal protection of SIDS and coastal communities.

11. Channel adaptation finance directly to local farmers, women, and civil society without intermediary conditionalities.

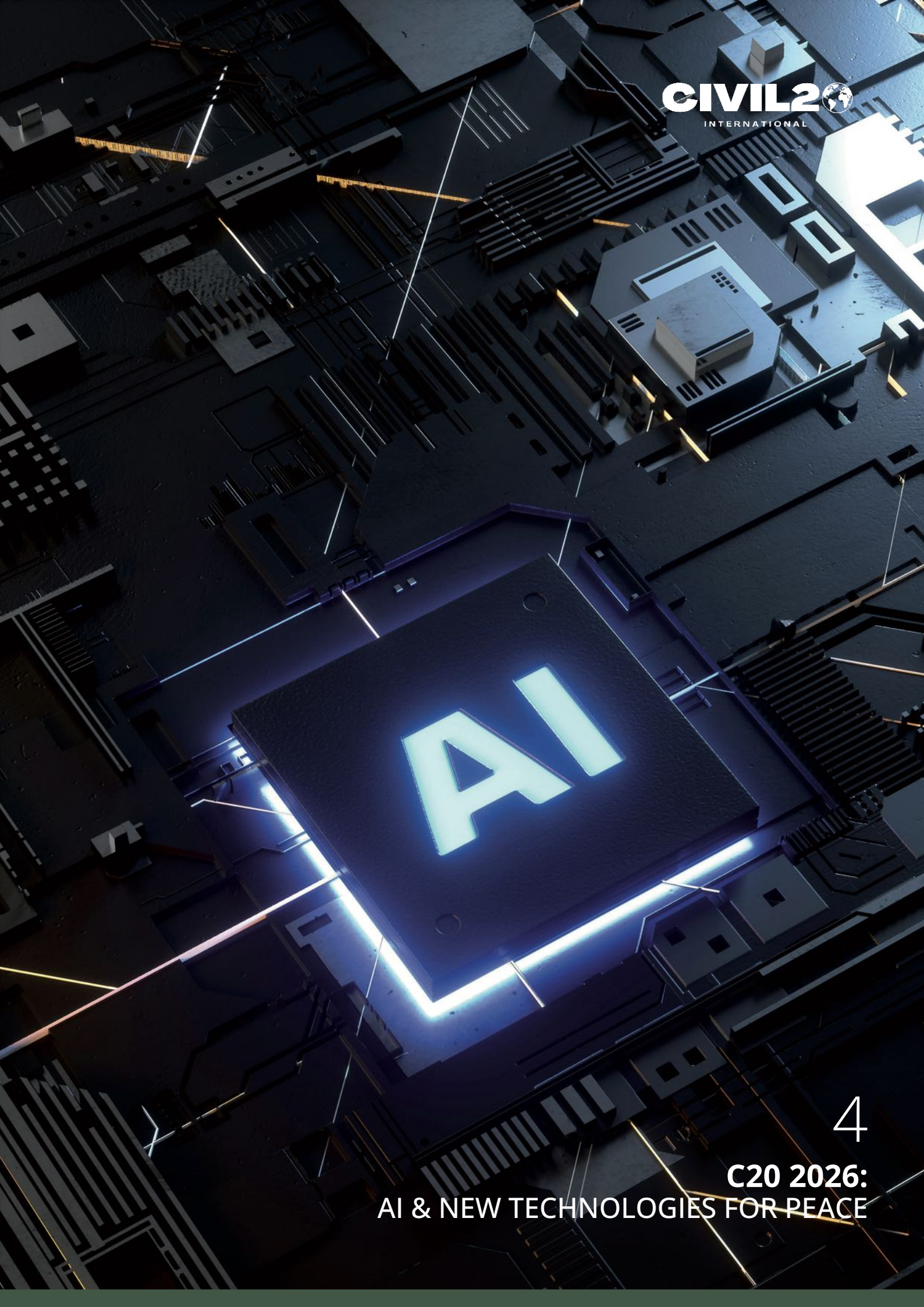
12. Set binding regenerative sustainability standards for AI infrastructure to prevent ecological burden-shifting to climate-vulnerable communities.

13. Institutionalise the inclusive participation of", Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, Afrodescendant communities, women, youth and civil society, in all NAPs, NDCs, G20, and UNFCCC processes, with IKS formally integrated into governance and disaster planning.

14. Redirect excessive military spending toward climate action and ecosystem regeneration, and advance governance reforms including a Double-Key Voting System.

15. Integrate regenerative tourism, One Health frameworks, and animal welfare into climate resilience strategies as recognised components of sustainable economies.

These priorities call for a transformative, justice-centred climate agenda that addresses ecological breakdown, inequality, displacement, debt, and exclusion at their roots. A credible global response must protect civic space, phase out fossil fuels, restore and regenerate ecosystems, and finance adaptation and loss and damage through reparative mechanisms. Most fundamentally, it must ensure that frontline communities, those who have contributed least to the crisis and bear its heaviest consequences, shape the decisions affecting their lands, livelihoods, and futures.



CIVIL20
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4

C20 2026:
AI & NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR PEACE

4

AI & NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR PEACE

The extensive diffusion and adoption of advanced and emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) are underway across the regions of the world. It is essential that we govern these technologies and systems to benefit people, communities, and the planet". The decisions made now will create architectures that shape the lived reality of billions of people for generations to come.

In this window of time before current patterns of deployment become patterns of permanence, civil society emphasizes the importance of assessing and addressing technological systems and their governance both factually and fully. This is not merely a regulatory task; rather, it is a holistic dimension of ensuring that appropriate and effective governance systems are in place throughout technological ecosystems to ensure reliability and to provably support global peace, human security, and social cohesion.

In this regard, civil society shares the following:

1. The role of traditional legislatures must evolve and stay relevant as normative bodies in an era of rapid technological change. Governance of advanced technologies has in the past largely relied on regulators and normative processes within established governments to set guardrails. However, AI in particular is advancing so rapidly that it has outpaced the ability of traditional legislatures to address problems that are moving at speed. Laws even a few months old, much less a year or more old, may not fully address new uses or new technical advancements that present challenges. For this reason, legislatures have a crucial role of ensuring effective and ethical governance across a robust ecosystem of governance methodologies; most importantly, legislatures can set deliberative, contextually appropriate bounds for what normative standards must be upheld in applied governance in advanced AI systems. Normative values need to be applied throughout the ecosystem, extending from standards setting to determining who has the authority to write what normative values into the governance at the protocol layers all the way through to fair and careful determinations of constraints of end uses, and beyond. As technologies evolve and specific governance methods change with them,

the normative values such as human rights and free speech must remain anchored within technical systems.

2. Governance must protect communities of people, as well as individuals. Some technologies, such as AI, do not act just on one person at a time. Advanced AI classifies, segments, and clusters data and people into groups, and it sorts and scores everything from small groups of people to entire populations. Communities are affected as communities — and yet almost all of our AI governance frameworks still treat harm as something that happens primarily to one person at a time. Our governance approaches need to adapt to the underlying operations of advanced AI and ensure that communities are protected as communities, as well as ensure protections for individuals.

3. Nations, communities, and individuals must have meaningful agency to address governance needs and to have a say in how AI and other technologies are created and used. The people and communities most affected by AI systems today — those who are scored, sorted, and classified — have the least say in how those systems are designed, how they are trained, on whose data, and how they are used. This is true within nations, and it is true between nations. Governance that does not correct this structural imbalance will reproduce it.

4. Digital Public Infrastructure and other technologies exported across borders must provide capacity for recipients to oversee, audit, and change it. Digital Public Infrastructure is often held up as a public good that addresses imbalances in technology diffusion. However, when nations or other entities build digital public infrastructure and export it across borders — as is often happening now, at speed — good governance must travel with it, and that governance must be appropriate and not just given without choices. Infrastructure without governance is not a gift. It is a liability. Governance given out of context and without options for meaningful adaptation is also not a gift. No nation should receive systems that its own institutions have no capacity to oversee, to audit, or to change.

5. This is an era of inference and prediction, and the impacts of inferential technologies are not yet well-governed. Most laws on the books today do not fully address the scale, breadth and depth, or consequence of the inferences and predictions that have entered daily life. Most people, places, activities, and things can be analyzed by AI systems and scored or otherwise used for predictions or inferences. These data are plentiful today and are becoming more so as AI advances. These data are not neutral; although derived, applied inferences and scores carry great weight and can influence the quality of life for people and communities. Unaddressed opacity in complex, automated analysis, inference, and decision-making risks weakening civic space, eroding information and decisioning integrity, and exacerbating social friction. How predictions and inferences are used in the lives of all people, and how to ensure risks are addressed in finance, health, education and across all sectors and activities are among the tasks that require attention. At the scale and speed at which these systems now operate, no single authority can control and analyze each AI ecosystem; it is possible, however, for authorities to ensure that how inferences and scores are used in the lives of people and communities has bounds, is fair and has meaningful mechanisms for redress. The outputs and uses can and must be addressed.

6. Legal and functional identity ecosystems, biometrics, and advanced AI technologies are increasingly being combined, creating risks to human autonomy and freedom. Most identity systems today are now utilizing biometric technology in some way, from biometrically-based deduplication at the time of creation of legal identity by governments, to the inclusion of iris, facial, or fingerprint biometrics as part of a legal identity, to the use of digital-based behavioral biometrics to identify users in digital environments such as online financial and other transactions, to the emerging capacity for biometrics to be utilized in consumer devices such as eyeglasses. Now that biometrics are widely deployed, the additional deployment of biometric technologies for the purposes of surveillance, emotion recognition, predictive fraud, or predictive policing poses measurable risks to civil liberties broadly, and to journalists, activists, marginalized groups, victims of identity theft, and even victims of erroneous inferences specifically. It also poses risks to people who simply appear in public; biometric technologies are not perfect in their functioning and small errors can lead to meaningful disruptions such as mistaken identification.

These and other heightened risks warrant strict restrictions where fundamental freedoms are threatened; all biometric uses warrant extensive governance protections throughout every aspect of systems where biometrics and identity matching are deployed. Where a biometric deployment cannot be bounded in a way that protects human rights, civil liberties, and fundamental freedoms, the deployment itself must be governed, up to and including non-deployment and removal. As agentic forms of AI develop along with the use of biometrics and other identification technologies, how the identity of AI agents and of people and groups of people is managed increases in importance.

7. Standards-making practices and standards-making bodies must do more to facilitate the involvement of civil society from all regions. Technical standards, software protocols, and hardware specifications frequently function as powerful, implicit mechanisms of global technology governance. When technical standardization is driven primarily by narrow commercial or defense interests, engineering and governance choices may inadvertently overshadow broader policy goals and human rights considerations. To support peaceful development that reflects all domains of society, technical standardization is best approached as an open, multi-stakeholder domain aligned with public-interest values. Global standard-setting organizations can benefit from reducing procedural, financial, and institutional barriers that currently limit the involvement of civil society, independent researchers, and underrepresented regions, ensuring standards reflect broad societal needs.

8. Bounds and redress are particularly important as artificial intelligence is rapidly shifting to multi-agentic systems capable of complex planning and execution. There is reduced visibility into multi-agentic processes at scale in comparison with older technologies; however, despite this, there are areas that can be addressed with proactive governance options. This includes ensuring that protocol layer governance addresses governance problems before formation, ensuring the provision of ethical provenance of authority, that is, ensuring that democratic legislatures are setting norms which inform what values and rules are written into the protocol layer, values which are vital to insulate communities from erroneous data, erroneous or improper inferences, manipulations, and coordinated polarization, thereby safeguarding the shared factual baselines necessary for peaceful civic discourse and conflict transformation.

9. Protection of minority cultural and knowledge expressions is essential. Well-structured governance throughout the AI and other technological ecosystems must support multilingual representation and protect indigenous, regional, and minority cultural and knowledge expressions from homogenization and extractionism.

10. The environmental impacts of AI must be understood from all aspects, positive and negative. AI has a meaningful impact on land use, water use, electricity use, and more. AI can also have positive uses in responding to climate and other emergencies. Some civil society organizations track problems related to data centers and electricity use and more; some civil society organizations utilize AI tools to mitigate natural disasters and provide help to impacted residents. AI systems need to be evaluated in these contexts much more robustly, and a factual basis for action on all aspects needs to be created on a global, regional, and subnational basis so as to particularize the issues and apply contextually relevant solutions on all sides of the debate regarding environmental impacts and uses of AI and other technologies. Governance must also address the substantial energy consumption, water usage, and e-waste associated with large-scale computing facilities by encouraging transparent reporting of resource utilization and enforcing environmental benchmarks to ensure ecological sustainability worldwide.

11. High-quality, normatively based and technically accurate risk assessments, including human rights impact assessments, are critically important: Supporting open-source frameworks and public digital commons alongside robust, normatively based human rights, safety, privacy, climate, and other risk evaluations enables communities and nations to assess and deploy critical public services while mitigating and reducing long-term risks. Translating high-level ethical AI guidelines such as UNESCO's into practical application involves integrating safety considerations, privacy safeguards, and reliability checks directly into technical design. Thorough pre-deployment evaluation, compute monitoring, and independent third-party assessments offer valuable risk mitigation prior to builds or implementations.

The Council of Europe offers the only human rights AI risk assessment methodology grounded directly in a binding human rights treaty (HUDERIA).

12. Beyond AI, quantum technologies will require new approaches that address novel governance problems. In particular, certain uses pose risks to human rights and privacy. Quantum systems are hybrid: systems of AI governance and other well-understood digital governance techniques reach the classical layer around the quantum core, but not the quantum state itself, which cannot be copied and cannot be observed without being changed. While quantum computing is still in development, quantum communication is already well underway in standards development. Legislatures and civil society will need time to develop normative principles for these and other systems, and civil society must be included in these deliberations as they begin to take place.

13. Technology governance achieves its strongest foundation when aligned with international human rights standards, human dignity, and the protection of vulnerable populations. AI and other automated systems carry significant implications regarding fundamental freedoms, physical safety, and social welfare, pointing to the need for effective regulatory guardrails. In sensitive areas such as healthcare, bioethics, and essential social protection, AI systems and automated tools need to support—rather than displace—human autonomy, human choice and informed consent, and equal access, ensuring final decisions remain guided by human expertise. Crucially, governance frameworks must prioritize the rights and well-being of children and future generations, shielding them from exploitation, behavioral manipulation, and privacy violations in digital environments, and ensure that complex ecosystems of every kind are similarly just, fair, and equitable to all.

14. The architectures we are building now — the data systems, the models, the protocols, the governance arrangements or the absence of them — are not temporary. They will outlast every administration represented in this world. Future generations will not have the option to start over. They will govern within the structures we leave them. That is a responsibility this body should name clearly and act on. A truly effective framework requires an approach that addresses systemic risks while remaining sensitive to diverse local realities, ensuring that technology governance builds shared peace rather than reinforcing geopolitical divisions.

15. Achieving lasting peace requires addressing global technological disparities through an inclusive framework rather than a divisive narrative. Rather than framing technology governance through rigid regional binaries, the international community must focus on equity, capacity building, and shared responsibility. The concentrated availability of advanced compute capacity, capital, and training infrastructure in limited hubs risks deepening global disparities if not governed cooperatively.

16. Global, regional, national, and subnational frameworks should facilitate shared compute commons and collaborative resource models, enabling all regions to build sovereign technological capabilities aligned with their sustainable development goals. Additionally, the global AI ecosystem relies on essential labor—such as data annotation, content moderation, and model refinement—that must be protected through fair labor practices and balanced fiscal frameworks on digital services.

17. Finally, international governance must address how AI and other technologies are being used in defense contexts. The integration of artificial intelligence into defense contexts is deeply underway already, and the prioritization of human normative values and oversight in operational decision-making is non-negotiable. Establishing clear accountability and auditability, and actively steering technological capabilities toward early conflict warning, disaster response, and diplomatic peacebuilding is something that must be done now.

Recommendations to G20 Members

1. Legislatures must evolve and stay relevant as normative bodies, setting deliberative, contextually appropriate bounds for advanced digital and AI systems, from standards-setting through protocol layer decisions to constraints on end uses.

2. Governance must protect communities as communities, as well as individuals; advanced AI acts on groups and populations, not only on one person at a time.

3. Nations, communities, and individuals must have meaningful agency over how AI and other technologies are created and used; governance that does not correct this structural imbalance will reproduce it.

4. Digital Public Infrastructure and other technologies exported across borders must provide capacity for recipients to oversee, audit, and change it.

5. Governance must ensure that how AI inferences and scores are used in the lives of people and communities has bounds, is fair, and has meaningful mechanisms for redress.

6. Identity systems, biometrics, and advanced AI are increasingly combined, creating risks to human autonomy and freedom. All biometric uses warrant extensive governance protections, and where a deployment cannot be bounded to protect human rights, civil liberties, and fundamental freedoms, the deployment itself must be governed, up to and including non-deployment and removal.

7. Technical standards function as implicit mechanisms of global technology governance. Standards-making bodies must reduce the procedural, financial, and institutional barriers that limit the involvement of civil society from all regions, so that standards reflect broad societal needs and human rights.

8. As AI shifts to multi-agentic systems, democratic legislatures must set the norms that inform what values and rules are written into the protocol layer, insulating communities from erroneous inferences, manipulation, and coordinated polarization.

9. Governance must support multilingual representation and protect indigenous, regional, and minority cultural and knowledge expressions from homogenization and extractionism.

10. The environmental impacts of AI, positive and negative, must be understood factually at global, regional, and subnational levels, with transparent reporting of resource use and enforced benchmarks for energy, water, and e-waste.

11. Normatively based, technically accurate risk assessments, including human rights impact assessments, must precede AI deployment, with independent third-party assessment; governments should draw on the Council of Europe's HUDERIA, the only such methodology grounded in a binding human rights treaty.

12. Quantum technologies require new governance approaches: well-understood digital governance techniques reach the classical layer around the quantum core but not the quantum state itself, and legislatures must develop normative principles specific to these systems with civil society included from the start.

13. Technology governance must align with international human rights standards, human dignity, and the protection of vulnerable populations, children, and future generations; in sensitive areas, AI must support, not displace, human autonomy, choice, informed consent, and equal access.

14. The digital architectures, models, and governance structures being built now will outlast every administration currently in place; the G20 must take responsibility for the digital architectures it leaves for future generations, because they will not have the option to start over.

15. The international community must address global technological disparities through an inclusive framework of equity, capacity building, and shared responsibility rather than rigid regional binaries; lasting peace depends on it.

16. Global, regional, national, and subnational frameworks should facilitate shared compute commons and collaborative resource models, enabling all regions to build sovereign technological capabilities aligned with their sustainable development goals; the essential labor behind AI must be protected through fair labor practices.

17. International governance must address how AI and other technologies are used in defense contexts, with human normative values and oversight in operational decision-making non-negotiable, clear accountability and auditability, and capabilities steered toward early conflict warning, disaster response, and diplomatic peacebuilding.

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