



protectionism. Diversification of both supply chains and market access is a strength, and provides support to help weather unexpected changes to the global economy.

- Lastly, as businesses reassess their international supply chain networks, ensuring that they are resilient and flexible enough to cope with future challenges will be important, especially to enable an efficient recovery from the pandemic.

Principle 3: Rebuild Sustainably

- The pandemic has exposed vulnerabilities in our international system, shedding light on where we can build back better and what is needed to ensure a future where no one is left behind.
- Canada views the 2030 Agenda as a comprehensive framework for responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, and building more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable societies that can help to prevent and better withstand future crises and shocks.

Climate Change and Environment

- Sustainable development recognizes the need to balance economic interests with environmental stewardship and social cohesion. It is time to shift to a greener way of thinking about economic growth. Building back better requires building back greener.
- Climate and environmental action, international development, and recovery from COVID-19 should be seen as a single, global, whole-of-society agenda to create new green jobs, to use nature to fight climate change, to value, protect and restore nature, to create a new approach to growth that is sustainable, inclusive, resilient and nature-positive.
- Just as environmentally conscious policies and practices are a pre-requisite to sustainable development, so is achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
- Intersectional gender-based analyses are critical to ensuring that our actions have maximum effectiveness and impact. Initiatives that exclude or discriminate only further exacerbate an already dire situation and further risk hard-won development gains.
- Our commitment to climate action has strengthened in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and the devastation it has brought on our societies, economies and planet. COVID-19 is testing the resilience of populations and economies around the world – and as with the impacts of climate change, the poorest and the most vulnerable people in both developed and developing countries are often the hardest hit.
- We know that we must do more to address climate change, which is why Canada has committed to bring forward new measures to exceed our 2030 target and achieve net zero-emissions by 2050.

Principle 4: Deepen Public-Private Partnerships

- In Canada, partnerships between different levels of government, as well as with the private sector, have proven indispensable in our response to the COVID-19 crisis. For example, presently:
 - Canada is engaging with partners on global vaccine development and supplies to ensure access to supplies and equipment needed for vaccine delivery (e.g. syringes, needles).
- Our private sector has played a vital role in the production of essential medical and protective equipment and in facilitating the return of Canadians stranded overseas. With public support, the private sector has also worked with research institutions to rapidly identify scientific innovations.
- More broadly, there is no doubt that the COVID-19 crisis continues to test many countries' social, economic, and political resilience, with serious consequences for lives, livelihoods, and regional and global stability. We all share a desire to make sure that the economic and social effects of the pandemic will not undo hard-won development gains.
- We must also acknowledge and recognize that available public capital alone is insufficient to support the economic growth and sustainable development necessary to lift all populations out of poverty, and to work towards the aspirations outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.
- Consensus has been growing that blended finance must form a part of a comprehensive approach to financing the SDGs, when combined with other forms of traditional and non-traditional financing. This is why we must foster new international development partnerships, and capacity to mobilize more



private sector investments for sustainable international development, with particular attention to inclusive growth.

- Collectively, this means welcoming and facilitating more initiatives by local and international institutional investors, philanthropic organizations, and private sector partners to advance partnership opportunities and identify viable pathways to increase sustainable long-term quality investments to further mobilize resources for sustainable international development.
- To achieve our goals, we need creativity and conviction – this means building inclusive and innovative partnerships with all stakeholders as my previous remarks made clear.
- We need to strengthen dedicated channels of communications between countries and across sectors, to equitably help one another minimize problems related to COVID-19.

Principle 5: Increase Global Resilience

- Open supply chains are a key element to fostering global resilience to future shocks. Canada was one of the few large economies that did not implement any new export restrictions in response to COVID-19, and it has been vocal about keeping global supply chains open during the COVID-19 crisis, especially for medical supplies, agriculture, and other essential products.
- Trade restrictions taken in response to COVID-19 need to be temporary, targeted, transparent, proportionate, and consistent with WTO obligations.
- Supporting global resilience must also include efforts that prevent development gains from being lost. Canada has advocated for a global stimulus package that leaves no one behind, fosters a sustainable and inclusive economic recovery, and supports smart climate action.
- For least developed economies and small island developing states to mitigate risks to their health, education, and food security systems, they need access to financial liquidity and strategies to address debt vulnerability. We may also need to consider new instruments such as some kind of pandemic risk insurance – as we have for natural disasters.
- Effective and robust resilience will require significant private and public sector involvement.
- Finally, any efforts we pursue must be grounded in a commitment to promote and protect human rights, advance gender equality and inclusion, and sustain capable government institutions – as these are essential ingredients for sustaining the trust and confidence of our citizens in a crisis.
- Indeed, public engagement is a key ingredient to garnering the trust of citizens and building global resilience to weather future pandemics.
- Bottom line – it is vital that we continue to provide every support to foster an effective rules-based international system to minimize the human and economic costs of the pandemic; to ensure that we support the most vulnerable; and to foster an inclusive and sustainable global economic recovery that fosters resilience to future crises.

Principle 6: Advance Peace and Security

- Unlike previous global crises, this pandemic is highlighting how the health and prosperity of our own citizens are intertwined with other countries, including in the area of peace and security.
- It is in our global collective interest to support fragile and conflict affected states in securing their stability and prosperity, particularly during the pandemic.
- We must continue working together to ensure that hard-won development and peacebuilding gains in these states are not lost due to COVID-19.
- The 2018 UN-World Bank “Pathways to Peace” report made a strong evidence-based case for our pivot toward conflict prevention, noting the need to address conflict and fragility. We must double-down on these efforts during the pandemic.
- In this regard, Canada is deploying a range of mechanisms to ensure that our efforts in fragile states during the pandemic continue to be conflict-sensitive, integrated, and coherent across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- A key element of our approach is the strong integration of gender equality and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.



- Further, Canada is leveraging multilateral partnerships for more effective engagement in fragile states, including through our:
 - chairing of the UN Peacebuilding Commission;
 - co-hosting of a UN Peacebuilding Fund replenishment conference in January 2021;
 - co-chairing (with Uruguay) of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network;
 - co-chairing (with Sierra Leone) of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State building.
- This, in addition to our regular engagement with the World Bank as it operationalizes its innovative Strategy on Fragility, Conflict and Violence.

Strengthening Humanitarian and Peace Frameworks

- COVID-19 has exacerbated already delicate socio-economic, governance, and security conditions in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS). It has heightened the risks of opportunistic behavior by violent extremists or external actors, interrupted or undermined peace processes, and disregard for the protection of civilians. An integrated approach in FCAS that includes elements of conflict prevention, stabilization and peacebuilding will be critical in upholding protection for civilians and building peace.
- It is important to recognize the crucial role of good governance and strong institutions for peace and security.
- With humanitarian needs reaching unprecedented levels, both ongoing needs and those exacerbated by COVID-19, it is critical that rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access is ensured as well as the safety and security of humanitarian and medical personnel. We must continue to call on parties to conflict to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law.
- In line with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the gendered elements of peace and security must continue to be prioritized to promote effective peace and security programming, policy and interventions.

Nexus issues

- Canada is approaching today's complex peace and security challenges through the "Triple Nexus" between humanitarian, development and peace and security assistance.
- As an adherent to the OECD-DAC Recommendation on the Triple Nexus, we strongly encourage a global response to COVID-19 that is coordinated, comprehensive and coherent, drawing on the strengths and support of all partners across the humanitarian-development-peace spectrum, aiming to achieve collective outcomes while ensuring respect for humanitarian principles.
- This framework will help to build the trust with national governments needed so that the voices of the most vulnerable people are heard, so that we do not lose hard-won development and peace building gains, and so that it is possible to build back better.

Principle 6: Promote Gender Equality.

- Promoting gender equality and women empowerment is not only necessary in its own right but also an effective way to build a safer and more prosperous world, to promote peace and security, enhance economic development and prosperity, and foster development.
- The world has gradually built institutions, laws and norms that have been essential for promoting and supporting gender equality. Well-functioning multilateral cooperation and the advancement of gender equality are closely intertwined.
- Unfortunately, despite its obvious benefits, progress on gender equality is slowing down globally. We are seeing unprecedented backlash against the advancement of gender equality, women's rights, sexual and reproductive rights, and LGBTI rights.
- Women still represent less than a quarter of parliamentarians in the world and even less with ministerial portfolios. The inclusion of marginalized group in political arenas has shown little to no improvement in the past 40 years;



- Women's economic empowerment is constrained by discriminatory legal systems, with 40% of countries imposing constraints on women's rights to own property and more than half of all countries with laws preventing women from working in specific jobs.
- The #metoo movement has put a spotlight on the entrenched and unacceptable problem of gender-based violence shared by all societies. The global cost of violence against women was estimated to be \$1.5 trillion in 2016; 82% of parliamentarians experienced psychological violence, and 25% experienced physical violence in the parliament.
- This was all before the COVID-19 pandemic struck. The global crisis risks only exacerbating existing inequalities and vulnerabilities, and reversing decades of progress toward development gains, in particular for women, children and marginalized groups.
- A new approach, with reinvigorated leadership and action, is needed to combat and reverse these global dynamics. We must prioritize gender equality and the use of an inclusive lens on all of our work. This effort is essential in our home countries, in our cooperative efforts internationally, and in our work to revitalize the international institutions of the current rules-based order.
- Through its feminist foreign policy, Canada has been working with partners to make progress on these and other issues by applying an inclusive, gender equality perspective throughout its international agenda.
- Canada has launched a dialogue with civil society to develop a feminist foreign policy paper, which will align with our suite of existing feminist international policies (including trade, international assistance and Women Peace and Security) while focusing on key and emerging foreign policy priority areas as they relate to gender equality, diversity and inclusion, and human rights more broadly.

RESPONSIVE ONLY

Responsive – World Health Organization (WHO)

- *Canada is committed to working with multilateral organizations, including the WHO, which is at the forefront of the fight against COVID-19. Canada values WHO's leadership and coordination role on global health issues in the COVID-19 response.*
- *We welcome the various evaluation processes underway, namely the work of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response, the IHR Review Committee and the Independent Oversight Advisory Committee and their commitment to independence, impartiality, and regular engagement with Member States. It is important that these evaluations integrate a gender lens into their work and consider how we can achieve more gender-responsive outbreak preparedness and response.*
- *Canada's continued commitment to the WHO includes our interest in making it a strong, transparent, accountable, and well-governed institution, whose actions and recommendations are guided by Member States and the best available science and evidence.*

Responsive—COVAX Facility and Advance Market Commitment (AMC)

- *Canada is committed to a robust global effort to stop COVID-19 and strongly supports a multilateral approach to ending this pandemic.*
- *Since February 11, 2020, the Government of Canada has announced commitments of approximately \$1.1 billion in direct support to the global response to COVID-19. Canada has also made an additional \$1 billion available for IMF loans related to COVID-19.*
- *Canada is highly supportive of the ACT Accelerator, and believes that global collaboration is necessary to ensure affordable and equitable access to diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines.*
- *Committed to ensuring equitable access to successful COVID-19 vaccines. The COVAX Facility, and the Advance Market Commitment (AMC) within it, are designed to facilitate rapid, fair and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines for every country in the world to slow the global pandemic.*
- *On September 25, PM Trudeau announced a \$440 million contribution to the COVAX Facility and AMC.*



- As a self-financing participant, the Government of Canada has committed \$220 million to the COVAX Facility. Canada will participate through the optional purchase model to obtain doses for 20% of Canada's population.
- Canada has also committed an additional \$220 million to the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) to purchase vaccine doses for low- and middle-income countries. This funding is additional to the up to US\$25 million Canada previously committed to the COVAX AMC.

Responsive – the Ottawa Group on World Trade Organization (WTO) Reform

- Canada pleased to host an Ottawa Group on WTO Reform ministerial meeting at WEF in January.
- The pandemic has demonstrated the urgent need for supporting a revitalized WTO, and Canada is taking this opportunity to continue leading meaningful discussions on WTO reform.
- On June 15, my colleague, Minister Ng, convened Ottawa Group trade ministers to chart the course forward on the role of the WTO and reforming the organization in a COVID-19 context.
- This includes addressing the trade-related impacts of COVID-19, laying the groundwork for global economic recovery, and ensuring that the WTO is well equipped to respond to similar future crises.
- Ottawa Group trade ministers endorsed a Joint Statement on COVID-19 on June 15, 2020.
- This six-point Joint Statement set out action items for the Ottawa Group members to promote transparency in COVID-19-related trade measures, maintain open and predictable agricultural trade, intensify work to modernize e-commerce rules, facilitate trade in a COVID-environment, explore trade in medical supplies, and enhance stakeholder engagement—including with the global private sector and small business.
- Ottawa Group Ministers met again on November 23 to discuss progress in implementation of June action plan—focusing on initiatives related to trade in health, agriculture and environmental issues.

Context

- **Previous Interactions:** Since March 2020, the WEF has launched a series of multi-stakeholder virtual dialogues on the implications of COVID-19 and notably launched the Great Reset Initiative, which aims to mobilize actionable ideas to build a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. On June 8, and then subsequently on July 7, you co-chaired, along with the foreign ministers of the Netherlands and Singapore, the first and second meeting of the WEF's Global Action Group (GAG) on the Post-COVID-19 World.
- The last GAG you attended on July 7 focused on: (1) building global resilience; (2) identifying new avenues for public-private partnership; (3) committing to a new global social contract; and, (4) strengthening humanitarian frameworks. You had launched discussions on "committing to a new global social contract," stressing that any new global social contract must be underpinned by gender equality while advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, aim to close the digital divide, and build back better and greener.
- You were unable to attend the third meeting of the GAG, on September 15, at which the group discussed an initial set of six draft "Shared Principles for Global Cooperation" intended to guide a geopolitical "reset". Emerging from these deliberations, a seventh principle "Promote gender equality" has been added to the current draft set of principles. At this fourth meeting, the draft principles, will be finalized and agreed upon by the group. The GAG remains an important vehicle for brainstorming solutions to respond to the current crisis, including how to support an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery.
- Recent high level Canadian engagement in the Forum's initiatives include Deputy Prime Minister Freeland's participation in an "Action Platform" dialogue among global leaders on Canadian priorities and experiences in tackling the pandemic on May 6. The Prime Minister has provided a recorded keynote message to the Forum for its Virtual Oceans Dialogue being held from June 1 to 5, held in lieu of the cancelled United Nations Oceans Conference.



- **International Efforts and Canadian Leadership:** The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath can be expected to dominate the global agenda for at least the next 6-12 months, and its far-reaching socio-economic impact will be felt for many years. As countries and international institutions grapple with its near-term implications, there will be openings for Canada to leverage its strengths to position itself as a leader in shaping the global response to COVID-19, including in promoting a global economic recovery. Three areas are: (1) Fighting the pandemic, (2) Managing financial stresses and stabilizing economies, and (3) Supporting the most vulnerable and reinforcing recovery.
- **Rules-Based Trade / Supply Chains:** As a trading nation, Canada's economic well-being is heavily tied to trade and a free and open trading system is in Canada's best interest. Canada is a leader in supporting the continuation of rules-based trade and in securing access for Canadian businesses in foreign markets. Canada regularly works with partners in the support of the multilateral trading system at the WTO, G20, G7, OECD, and APEC.
- The June 2020 Ottawa Group Joint Statement, entitled Focusing Action on COVID-19, outlines key areas where the Ottawa Group can demonstrate leadership in supporting an inclusive and sustainable global recovery, preparing for future crises, and prioritizing targeted WTO reform efforts. It includes action items organized along six key themes: (1) Transparency and Withdrawal of Trade-Restrictive Measures; (2) Keeping Open and Predictable Trade in Agricultural and Agri-Food Products; (3) E-commerce; (4) Trade Facilitation – Use of Information Technology and Streamlined Procedures; (5) Initiative on Medical Supplies; and (6) Deepen Engagement with Stakeholders.
- On November 23, Ministers of the Ottawa Group met virtually to discuss progress in implementation of the COVID-19 Action Plan. Their discussions focused on the draft WTO General Council communication on trade and health; agriculture and the Singapore-led statement in support of the World Food Programme; and other priority areas for WTO reform. As an outcome of the meeting, all Ottawa Group Ministers endorsed the draft communication on trade and health in advance of the December 16-17 meeting of the WTO's General Council. The draft trade and health communication has also been shared with all WTO Members.
- **Canada's Inclusive Approach to Trade:** As part of Canada's trade diversification strategy, Canada is pursuing an inclusive approach to trade that seeks to ensure that the benefits of trade are more widely shared, including with traditionally under-represented groups in trade such as women, SMEs and Indigenous peoples. The aim is to ensure that more Canadians, as well as our partner countries, benefit from increased trade and investment by including provisions on labour rights, environmental protection, SMEs, gender equality and Indigenous peoples in our trade agreements. Furthermore, dedicated chapters on gender, SMEs and Indigenous peoples provide a framework for the parties to the agreement to undertake cooperation activities, which are designed for participants to share information and learn from each other, build knowledge and understanding on these issues and ultimately remove barriers to participation in trade. We expect that these chapters will be a force for positive change not only in Canada, but with our FTA partners, by increasing opportunities for women, Indigenous peoples and SMEs in international trade. This is now more important than ever as we seek to build back better following COVID-19, as these groups, in particular, have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Ensuring their inclusive participation in trade will help ensure a sustainable and resilient economic recovery for all.



Biographies of Moderator and Participating Ministers

Børge BRENDE, President of the World Economic Forum



- Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway (2013-2017).
- Prior to becoming Norway's Foreign Minister, he was a managing director at the World Economic Forum in Geneva.
- From 2009-2011 he was Secretary General of Red Cross Norway.
- Previously he served as Minister of the Environment (2001-2004); Chairman of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (2003-2004); Minister of Trade and Industry (2004-2005); Chairman of Mesta, Norway's largest contracting group in the area of road and highway maintenance; and member of the board at Statoil (now Equinor), Norway's state-owned energy company.

H.E. Mohammed Al-Jadaan, Minister of Finance, Economy and Planning, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



- Appointed Minister of Finance in 2016. Since then, he has been the Governor of for Saudi Arabia at the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Member of the Ministerial Council of the OPEC Fund for International Development, and Member of the Board of Governors of both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- In March 2020, King gave him the additional responsibility as Kingdom's Acting Minister of Economy and Planning.
- He was Chairman of the Capital Markets Authority in 2015-16.
- He is the co-founder in AlJadaan and partners law firm in cooperation with Clifford Chance. He has a degree in Islamic sharia, specialty Islamic economics, from Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University and a degree in legal studies from the Institute of Public Administration in Riyadh. He is married with two sons and one daughter and lives in Riyadh.



Niels ANNEN, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office, Germany



- Member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), the junior partner to Merkel's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in the coalition government. Appointed Minister of State in March 2018.
- After a first term in the Bundestag (2005-09), he was a Senior Transatlantic Resident at the German Marshall Fund in Washington (2010-11) and worked for the International Policy Analysis department of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Berlin (2011-13).
- Visited Canada in January 2019, meeting USS, IFM, BFM, National Security Adviser Greta Bossenmaier; Deputy Ministers of National Defence and Natural Resources; the Business Council of Canada CEO, Goldy Hyder; and Senator Peter Boehm.
- He studied History and Latin American Studies at the University of Hamburg, and received a Master's degree in International Public Policy from Johns Hopkins University. He speaks English and Spanish.

Ernesto ARAÚJO [Ara-U-jo] Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil



- He became Foreign Minister on January 2, 2019.
- Minister Araújo was a career diplomat for 29 years. He was previously the Director of U.S., Canada and Inter-American Affairs for Brazil's Ministry of External Relations until his nomination as Minister on November 14, 2018. In this position, he was in charge of coordinating relationships with Canada and the U.S., as well as Brazil's participation at the OAS. He was also the National Coordinator for the Summit of the Americas.
- Posted to the Brazilian Embassy in Ottawa from 2007–2010.
- Previous interactions: MINA met Minister Araújo during February 2020 Lima Group meeting in Ottawa. Araújo has participated in several MINA coordination calls on Covid-19.
- Minister Araújo speaks Portuguese, English and French (English preferred).

Mevlüt ÇAVUŞOĞLU [pronounced: Mev-loot Cha-voosh-oh-loo], Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey

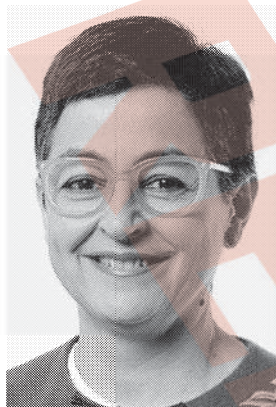


- FM since 2014. Career politician and founding member of the ruling AKP party. [REDACTED] Speaks English, German, Japanese and Turkish.
- Top foreign policy goals: support from NATO on Turkey's interests in Syria, Iraq, and Libya and recognition of humanitarian efforts related to refugees. Lifting of Canada's export permits restrictions, increased trade and investment.
- Bilateral relations: have seen significant growth in 2020 although remain underdeveloped compared to other G7 countries. Important NATO Ally with significant influence on key Canadian interests, like anti-Daesh efforts and global migration and refugee issues.

UNCLASSIFIED



Arancha GONZÁLEZ LAYA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain



- Lawyer, and former Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, a joint agency of the UN and the WTO (2013- 2020).
- 2005-2013: Chief of Staff to Pascal Lamy in his role as WTO Director General. Served as WTO DG's representative (Sherpa) at the G20.
- 2002-2005: González was the European Commission's spokeswoman for trade and adviser to the European Commissioner for Trade Pascal Lamy.
- During her tenure as Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, González spearheaded global efforts to empower women economically.
- The Minister is comfortable in English.
- You last spoke with Minister González on May 20, 2020, [REDACTED] our last bilateral meeting with Minister Gonzalez was on the margins of the Munich Security Council in February 2020.

Sigrid KAAG, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands



- Minister for Foreign Trade and Development since 2017.
- She is the leader of the Democrats 66 (D66) party in four-party coalition of PM Mark Rutte, and speaks openly about wanting to be the Netherlands' first female Prime Minister.
- Held senior roles with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), including as UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon from 2015-2017.
- Has a degree in Middle East Studies from the American University in Cairo and an M.Phil in International Relations from Oxford.
- Married with four children. Her husband is Palestinian and was a deputy minister under Yasser Arafat in the 1990s.
- Speaks Dutch, English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic.
- Recent Interactions: Spoke with Minister Gould on September 9, 2020, their first bilateral meeting, and Minister Ng on June 24, 2020. Met with former Minister Carr at OECD Ministerial in Paris in May 2019, and yourself at the same meeting in May 2018.
- Canadian connection: Leads Netherlands' efforts to ratify CETA, the legislation for which is currently at Senate Committee review stage.

UNCLASSIFIED



Taro KONO, Minister in charge of Administrative Reform, Japan



- Previously served as Minister of Defense (2019-2020) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (2017-19), and Minister of State (2015-16).
- As Minister in charge of Administrative Reform, he has been entrusted with the rationalization of Japan's administrative structures. This is a key policy objective for PM Suga, who has long taken a keen personal interest in bureaucratic reform.
- He is a member of Aso faction, but has a good relationship with PM Suga (their constituencies are both in Kanagawa Prefecture).
- Kono stands out in Japanese politics for his direct communication style, notably when using social media. His decisiveness has earned him a high public profile, [REDACTED]
- Canadian connection: Kono has significant experience with Canada. He is a member of Japan-Canada Diet Friendship League and [REDACTED]

Ann LINDE, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden



- Appointed in September 2019 as a part of the Social Democrat and Green minority coalition government following the resignation of Margot Wallström.
- Previously Minister for Foreign Trade with responsibility for Nordic Affairs and Minister for EU Affairs and Trade.
- Holds a Bachelor of political science, sociology and economics from Stockholm University.
- She is a board member of the Anna Lindh Memorial Fund and spent 13 years as the international secretary for the Swedish Social Democrats.
- MINA last spoke with FM Linde on October 27 during a call of the Coordination Response Group for the Victims of Flight PS752.

Tito MBOWENI, Minister of Finance, South Africa



- Appointed Minister of Finance on October 9, 2018 by President Ramaphosa.
- Member of the African National Congress (ANC).
- Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics and Political Science from the National University of Lesotho (1985), and an M.A. in Development Economics from the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom (1987).
- Was the eighth Governor of the South Africa Reserve Bank (SARB) from 1999-2009, and the first black South African to hold this position.
- From 1994 to 1998, he was Minister of Labour. Previously served as Deputy Head of the ANC's Department of Economic Policy.
- Appointed as an international advisor to Goldman Sachs in 2010.

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Dina Powell MCCORMICK, Partner at Goldman Sachs & Co



- Rejoined Goldman Sachs in 2018 as a Partner in the Investment Banking Division after serving as the US Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategy from 2017 to 2018.
- Responsible for helping to build and enhance the firm's relationships with sovereign clients around the world.
- From 2007 to 2017 led Goldman Sachs Impact Investing Business and the Environmental Markets Group and was president of The Goldman Sachs Foundation.
- Previously served as Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs and Deputy Undersecretary of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy and as a senior White House advisor as Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel.
- Non-resident Senior Fellow at the Future of Diplomacy Project at Harvard Kennedy School's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs.

Ayman SAFADI, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



- Appointed Foreign Affairs Minister in January 2017 and Deputy Prime Minister on October 12, 2020. Previously served in the Senate.
- Prior to politics, had a high-profile career in government, including as an advisor to King Abdullah II, as well as in media and business. He was the founder and CEO of a think tank (Path Arabia), and served as CEO of the Abu Dhabi Media Company and Director General of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation.
- Has an M.A. in International Journalism (Baylor University, Texas) and B.A. in English Literature (Yarmouk University, Jordan).
- He speaks Arabic and English.

Kent WALKER, Senior Vice-President, Global Affairs at Google



- Advises Google's board and management on legal and policy issues, its work with governments around the world, its policies for content on its various services, and its philanthropic efforts.
- Before joining Google, Walker worked at various technology companies, including eBay, Netscape, AOL, and Airtouch Communications.
- Served as an Assistant U.S. attorney with the United States Department of Justice and advised the US Attorney General on technology policy issues. At the start of his career, he worked as a litigator specializing in government and public law issues.
- Graduated from Harvard College and Stanford Law School and currently serves on the Harvard Board of Overseers and the Heartflow Board of Directors, advises the Mercy Corps Social Ventures Fund, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.



List of Invitees

Participant	Position	Country or Organization
Mathias Cormann	Minister for Finance; Leader of the Government in the Senate	Australia
Ernesto Araújo	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Brazil
François-Philippe Champagne	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Canada
Niels Annen	State Minister for Foreign Affairs	Germany
Taro Kono	Minister in charge of Administrative Reform	Japan
Ayman Al Safadi	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	Jordan
Sigrid Kaag	Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	Netherlands
Mohammed Al-Jadaan	Minister of Finance, Economy and Planning	Saudi Arabia
Tito Mboweni	Minister of Finance	South Africa
Arancha Gonzalez Laya	Minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation	Spain
Ann Linde	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Sweden
Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Turkey
Thomas Bagger	Head, Foreign Policy Division	Office of Presidential Affairs of Germany
Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu	Indian Prime Minister's G20 Sherpa	Office of the Prime Minister of India
Maxim Oreshkin	Aide to the President	Office of the President of the Russian Federation
Elissa Slotkin	Congresswoman from Michigan (D), 8th District	United States House of Representatives
Achim Steiner	Administrator	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Børge Brende	President	World Economic Forum
Charles Li	Chief Executive	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX)
Dina Powell McCormick	Global Head, Sustainability & Inclusive Growth; Global Head, Sovereign Business	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC
Fu Ying	Chairperson, Center for International Security and Strategy	Tsinghua University
Ivo Daalder	President	The Chicago Council on Global Affairs
Jane Harman	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Jean-David Levitte	President	Geneva Centre for Security Policy



		(GCSP)
Jeffrey D. Feltman	Senior Fellow Visiting Fellow	UN Foundation The Brookings Institution
Jeroen Dijsselbloem	Chairman	Dutch Safety Board
John R. Allen	President	The Brookings Institution
Kent Walker	Senior Vice-President, Global Affairs	Google Inc.
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Thomas Buberl	Chief Executive Officer	AXA SA
Vali R. Nasr	Professor of International Relations	The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University
Victoria Nuland	Senior Counselor	Albright Stonebridge Group
William Burns	President	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

LAUNCH OF THE WEF-HRH INITIATIVE “THE GREAT RESET”

June 3, 8h30-9h45

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- Many countries, including Canada, continue to focus on enabling an effective response to COVID-19 as the primary priority, but are also very mindful of the importance of simultaneously turning attention to recovery.
- Recover will look different based on local and regional circumstances. But in all contexts, we must seize the moment to address longstanding socio-economic challenges and position ourselves to meet the ambitious objectives outlined in Agenda 2020 and renew the focus on advancing the Sustainable Development Goals.
- This will require a high level of international cooperation and good will.
- We must make a joint commitment to act in ways that enable open, rules-based and responsible trade and investment, sustainable economic recovery and growth that is broadly shared, inclusive societies that encourage gender equality, and accountable global institutions that are effectively led, responsive to shifting dynamics and that can set the conditions for constructive global action.
- In all our efforts, we'll need to be mindful of the unique challenges to liquidity and financial stability that some countries face, including those with deteriorating debt positions lack the reserve cushion to withstand a temporary but possibly pronounced economic impact from COVID-19. It is clear that this singular event will result in a prolonged financial crisis for many countries, notably Least Developed and Small Island Developing States. There are a range of measures that can be taken, including enhancing external finance, such as remittances and foreign direct investment, which will be crucial to support economies as they recover from the impact of COVID-19.
- On this last point, to succeed we'll need to work across silos – including collaboration among ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Development, to work closely together alongside the private sector and civil society. The outcome we are seeking are for solutions that will help us build social and economic resilience.
- These solutions will need to include new actions, policies and investments that shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path; foster good governance, inclusion, respect for human rights and gender equality; protect vulnerable groups; mitigate economic loss, and support resilience.
- As the global community undertakes immediate and long-term support for confronting this global health crisis that has caused an economic crisis, there is an opportunity to take into account our shared priority of tackling climate change, and to think about how we can support our economies grow back better. In this respect, we can leverage the growing body of work on sustainable finance, which I know the World Economic Forum has been active on.

- For its part, Canada has deployed significant diplomatic and financial resources to drive the multilateral effort on COVID-19 and to help other countries meet their most pressing needs. We see the rebuilding process from the COVID-19 crisis as providing a unique window to emerge from the crisis a stronger, more cohesive world.
- That is why I co-convened a discussion last week (May 28) with the Prime Minister of Jamaica and the UN Secretary General to bring together Heads of State and Heads of Government from more than 50 countries with heads of key international organizations, the private sector and civil society to advance concrete solutions to the development emergency caused by the COVID 19 pandemic.
- My hope is that the work that emerges from that exercise (and its six work streams), complimented by the discussion today and the Global Reset Initiative will help to develop actionable ideas that enable the global economy to recover and our domestic economies to bounce back. Our success in the eyes of our citizens hinges on it.

MEETING NOTE

PRIORITY OBJECTIVE

- To advance Canadian leadership in fostering global cooperation in response to COVID-19 pandemic, including to lead to concrete solutions around key financing for development issues following the PM's event on May 28 with UN Secretary General Guterres and Jamaican PM Holness.

MEETING MANAGEMENT

- **Format:**

VIDEO CONFERENCE / ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The WEF expects **all participants, including the PM**, to participate by video and in the technical testing at least 15 minutes before official start.

The conference will begin at 8:30 EST/14:30 CET

Technical teams are asked to log on by 8:10-8:20 EST to test videos and microphones.

All participants are requested to be ready and online by 8:20 EST/14:20 CET.

The meeting will be conducted **on the record**.

The dialogue will be held using **the Zoom** virtual exchange platform.

Duration: 75 minutes, of which speaking role in a 15 minutes panel from **09:30 EST to 09:45 EST**

- **Run-of-show:** The Prime Minister has been invited to participate in a short (15 minute) discussion, moderated by the host, Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairmen of the World Economic Forum, on "Global Perspectives" on rebuilding better after COVID-19.

The Prime Minister's session will be **Part III of the agenda** to provide **Closing Perspectives**. The other **invited** participants in this discussion include **Jacinda Ardern (TBC)**, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and **Lord Nick Stern (confirmed)**, Chair of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and Environment at the London School of Economics.

This discussion will follow opening remarks by HRH The Prince of Wales, an initial discussion among The Prince of Wales, Prof. Schwab and IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva (**Part I**) and a panel moderated by Prof. Schwab with global private sector leaders (**Part II**).