



Foregrounding the African Agenda

T20 AFRICA INPUTS FOR THE G20 SOCIAL SUMMIT

Contents

Introduction

1. Digital Sovereignty, AI and Inclusive Innovation

OLAMIDE GORIOLA & ROB FLOYD

2. Building Trade Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains: An African Perspective

TRUDI HARTZENBERG

3. Championing 'Whole-of-society, Whole-of-economy' Just Transitions Across Local and International Levels, Through and Beyond the G20

GAYLOR MONTMASSON-CLAIR & LAUREN HERMANUS & ANTHONY DANE

4. Financing the Future: Why Pushing the G20 Now for a Fairer Global Financial System Still Matters

HANNAH WANJIE RYDER

5. Sustainability in an Age of Geopolitical Shifts: Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and Beyond

ANNA-KATHARINA HORNIDGE

Introduction

The G20 Social Summit 2025 is an opportunity to disseminate the rich knowledge and recommendations built up through the workstreams of the engagement groups during the year into the G20 presidency and the international economic processes. Hosted by South Africa, this summit serves as the flagship platform for civil society to actively engage the G20's leadership, fostering genuine global solidarity and advancing inclusive development.

This publication is a compilation of policy notes from the T20 Africa community covering the five thematic areas of the G20 Social Summit 2025, aimed at responding to this unique opportunity. It represents a systematic effort to ensure the final G20 Social Declaration is not only reflective of the valuable insights from South African civil society but, crucially, foregrounds the African Agenda and the priorities of the Global South.

The [T20 Africa Network](#) (formerly referred to as the T20 Africa Stranding Group) was launched in May 2017 during the Think20 (T20) Summit in Berlin. It engages in cross-regional joint knowledge production and provides evidence-based policy advice on global sustainable development. It focuses on cooperation between Africa and G20 countries. In 2023, the African Union's formal admission into the G20 as a permanent member marked a significant milestone in amplifying African voices in the premier forum for global economic cooperation. Therefore, the focus of the T20 Africa Network has shifted from boosting Africa-G20 cooperation to ensuring African priorities and voices are effectively heard in the formal G20 process and that the T20 Africa community is actively and effectively engaged in providing evidence-based policy advice to the G20.

The contributions within — crafted by leading voices in the T20 Africa community — articulate targeted, actionable recommendations on the most critical issues facing our continent and the world's most vulnerable populations.

As we look toward the Leaders' Summit, the success of the G20 hinges on its ability to transcend traditional boundaries and incorporate different perspectives. This policy note is our contribution to that vision: a practical guide for building a more equitable, resilient and people-centered global future.

1. Digital Sovereignty, AI and Inclusive Innovation

The G20 Social Summit presents an opportunity to ensure that digital transformation strengthens social and economic inclusion, particularly in the Global South. Africa's trajectory to digital sovereignty and inclusive innovation aligns with the G20 Digital Economy Track which has identified digital public infrastructure and transformation as a core priority; as well as aligning with the UN's' Global Digital Compact. The challenge is to ensure that these frameworks reflect Global South priorities of equitable data governance, ethical AI and labour-centred innovation.

The Challenge

While digital economy is expanding rapidly in many African countries, the structural asymmetries shaping global data flows persist. Data generated across the continent often powers global AI systems with limited local value retention or governance oversight. Concentrated ownership of infrastructure, cloud storage and algorithmic systems amplifies dependency on foreign platforms. Meanwhile, informal and care-economy workers, especially women, often remain largely excluded from the productivity and income gains of technology and automation. Without prompt investment in reliable digital statistics, inclusive data governance and fair innovation systems, the promise of digital transformation risks reproducing the inequalities it seeks to address.

The Opportunity

Africa has emerged as a test bed of inclusive digital transformation. Initiatives such as interoperable digital ID systems, cross-border payment platforms and local innovation ecosystems demonstrate that digital sovereignty can coexist with openness, rights protection and growth. With the support of the African Union, governments are developing data-sharing frameworks, AI ethics guideline, and digital strategies anchored in collective benefit. These experiences provide actionable models for the G20 and its partners to build a just digital order that is equitable, transparent and resilient. The G20 can amplify Africa's digital leadership standpoint by embedding social justice, labour rights and sovereignty principles into global digital governance and standards.

Key Recommendations

Adopt a G20 Digital Statistics Compact

Establish a global financing mechanism under the G20 Digital Economy Working Group to strengthen national data systems that measure digital access, gender gaps, AI adoption and labour impacts. Comparable, disaggregated digital indicators are vital for evidence-based AI governance and accountability. The Statistics Compact can complement ongoing efforts under the Global Digital Compact to ensure that progress is measurable and inclusive.

Advance African-Led Integrated Data Governance

Endorse and support regional frameworks that recognise data as both an economic asset and infrastructure such as the African Union Data Policy Framework. Such governance should safeguard privacy, ensure equitable access and promote local value creation from data used to train AI models. Implementation can be supported through the G20 Digital Public Infrastructure Accelerator, ensuring balanced representation and a voice for African states.

Commit to People-First Digital Public Infrastructure (Public AI)

Promote DPI that guarantees offline, multilingual and assisted access for all – particularly in the Global South. Public-private partnerships should prioritise open standards, fair competition and SME participation to avoid monopolistic concentration, with the G20 Development Working Group seeking to facilitate partnerships with African innovators, ensuring that digital dividends remain within local economies.

Promote Worker-Centred AI Governance

Integrate labour considerations into G20 AI principles by embedding algorithmic transparency, fair compensation for data labour and equitable sharing of AI productivity gains. Develop a Just Transition Skills Fund, financed through multilateral and private-sector contributions, to support reskilling and upskilling for women, youth and informal workers. The Fund's design should be coordinated through the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting to help ensure policy coherence.

Institutionalise a T20–L20 Working Group on AI and Labour Rights

Create a standing mechanism linking think-tank research (T20) and labour representation (L20) to the G20 Digital Economy and Employment Working Groups. This platform would track the social and labour dimensions of digitalisation, ensuring that future AI regulations incorporate decent work principles and collective bargaining rights.

Conclusion

Africa's approach to digital sovereignty centres on human dignity, collective agency and shared prosperity. The G20 should commit to a Digital Solidarity Pact, a global framework that ensures every nation has the capacity to govern its data, build its AI systems, and benefit equitably from the digital economy. By endorsing this Pact, G20 leaders would affirm that digital transformation must not be a race for dominance, but a collaborative project for inclusion and justice. Africa's experience proves that digital systems, when designed with humanity at their core, can advance economic sovereignty, strengthen democracy and empower communities.

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2. Building Trade Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains: An African Perspective

Trade resilience, especially in the Global South, is currently being seriously tested by geopolitical tensions, wars, climate-related disasters and shocks to the global trading system and value chains.

Resilience in trade requires diversification, policy adaptability, and infrastructure readiness. Countries in the Global South that diversify their products, markets and supply sources are better positioned to respond to global volatility. Equally important are transparent and responsive trade governance systems — including customs procedures, border management and rules of origin — that enable quick adaptation to shocks and structural change.

After lengthy negotiations, African countries are now preparing for the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This ambitious trade and integration initiative has acknowledged the limitations of a free trade area, on its own, to deliver the structural transformation that African countries aspire to. The AfCFTA has been adopted as a framework for Africa's industrialisation, through cross-border value chain development. This is also expected to transform Africa's participation in global value chains to higher value addition, beyond the prevailing dependence on the export of commodities. The implementation of the AfCFTA coincides with unprecedented shocks to the global trading system, that have set in motion notable global industrial restructuring through value chain and trade route reconfiguration. The changing structure of global trade governance, including the structure of tariffs, requires strategic response. Africa has to actively promote export market diversification, assisting its exporters to navigate the complexities of searching for new markets and concluding commercial contracts. New trade, investment and industrialisation partnerships, supported by new trade and investment agreements, notably with partners in the Global South, are essential to enhance market access and build resilience to future shocks.

Investment in transport corridors, energy and ICT infrastructure and digital trade systems are essential. The development of green trade corridors brings sustainability to the trade facilitation agenda, with multiplier effects beyond boosting intra-Africa trade to transforming Africa's competitiveness in global markets. Initiatives such as the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) and ongoing efforts to harmonise digital trade rules under the AfCFTA can significantly enhance structural resilience.

Inclusive Value Chains: Making Trade Work for All

Resilience is necessary but not sufficient to make trade work for all. Trade is most transformative when it is inclusive. Inclusive value chains ensure that women, youth, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and informal cross-border traders participate fully in and benefit from trade and production networks.

Inclusion requires more than equitable access to markets. It depends on policies and partnerships that empower traditionally under-represented groups through access to finance, technology, information and capacity development. Measures that reduce trade costs — such as simplified trade regimes and harmonised standards — also play a key role in lowering barriers to participation. Empowering women and youth in particular strengthens competitiveness, innovation and social stability. Inclusive trade contributes to a more resilient economic base by broadening response to and recovery from shocks.

The AfCFTA Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade represents a major step towards inclusive trade, both on the continent and with global partners. Implementing the Protocol to address the systemic challenges that women and youth face, will require targeted policies, measures and partnerships to facilitate access to finance and technology, develop simplified trade regimes and tailored capacity-building initiatives.

Linking Resilience and Inclusion

Trade resilience and inclusion reinforce each other. Broader participation in value chains strengthens adaptability and competitiveness, while resilient systems create space for inclusive growth.

Key areas for action include:

- Bringing an African perspective to global trade governance: Developing a pro-development agenda for MC 14 (the World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference taking place in March 2026 in Cameroon), building on what has been achieved in the AfCFTA
- Developing regional value chains: Promote regional sourcing and production in agri-processing, textiles and pharmaceuticals.
- Digitalisation: Address the digital divide, expand e-commerce and e-logistics to connect small producers and traders, especially women and youth traders, to regional markets.
- Skills Development: Invest in continuous learning — including digital and AI skills to support new generation industries.
- Green Value Chains: Support climate-smart and low-carbon production and green trade corridor development to align with sustainability standards.
- Global South Dialogue and Partnerships: Collaboration among governments, private sector and civil society to develop trade resilience and inclusive value chain development, through the negotiations of trade and investment agreements that work for all.

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3. Championing ‘Whole-of-society, Whole-of-economy’ Just Transitions Across Local and International Levels, Through and Beyond the G20¹

International climate action remains vastly insufficient to drive transitions towards low-carbon, climate-resilient and inclusive societies, and the realisation of sustainable development. Moreover, current efforts are uneven and unfold in a context marked by deep structural inequalities within and between countries. The intersecting burdens arising from the climate crisis and transition implementation fall disproportionately on low- and middle-income countries; nowhere more profoundly than in Africa. Concurrently, economic opportunities embedded in the transition and associated benefits are concentrated mainly in wealthy industrialised nations.

These layered inequities undermine both justice and effectiveness in global transitions. The interconnection of these two outcomes, acknowledged in the Paris Agreement, is becoming ever more apparent as the implementation gap widens for achieving a world within 1.5 degrees. The persistent asymmetries embedded in the global economic system are nebulously challenging. As they interact with reconfiguring technologies, infrastructure, global supply chains and more, the transition risks reinforcing patterns of vulnerability, ecological degradation and social exclusion.

It is imperative to transform the multilateral system to drive structural transformation and catch-up strategies in low- and middle-income countries, while addressing the global climate urgency. This must be complemented by transformative shifts in high-income countries, including reducing their material and ecological footprints. In this globalised economy, international cooperation is essential to manage risk vectors that traverse national boundaries, systems and populations.

This demands ‘whole-of-economy, whole-of-society’ approaches to just transitions at domestic and international levels. These approaches enable the comprehensive identification and assessment of transition risks, barriers and costs, as well as opportunities and economic returns. International cooperation is crucial to move away from the current economic, social and environmental ‘race to the bottom’ and initiate real pathways towards sustainable development for all.

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- 1) ¹ This brief draws on three key inputs: Kauffmann, C., Folly, M. & Montmasson-Clair, G. (Eds.) (2025). Task Force Statement, T20 Task Force 5 on Accelerating Climate Action and the Just Energy Transition, T20 South Africa Secretariat, Pretoria & Johannesburg;
 - 2) Hermanus, L., Dane, A., Ayala, A., Montmasson-Clair, G., Govindsamy, L., & Khanna, M. (2025). Characterising Whole-of-Economy, Whole-of-Society Just Transitions Across Economic and Social Systems, and Identifying Levers for Operationalisation. In S. Motshwanedi & M. Kekana (Eds.), Draft Technical Papers Compendium G20 ECSWG - Oct 2025 (pp. 356–386). South Africa G20 Presidency, Pretoria;
 - 3) Mattos, B., Pérez Català, A., Dane, A., Hermanus, L., & Khanna, M. (2025). From Principles to Action: Strengthening the G20 Approach to Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions, T20 South Africa Secretariat, Pretoria & Johannesburg.

The G20 can play a critical role in operationalising just transitions by coordinating across policy domains and governance levels to ensure coherence and effectiveness. Key priorities include:

Reforming the financial architecture: The international financial system must be restructured to provide adequate, accessible and affordable financing for just transitions in low- and middle-income countries. This includes reforming debt frameworks that constrain fiscal space, mobilising concessional finance at scale, and ensuring private capital supports just transition objectives. Multilateral development banks must be recapitalised and refocused to prioritise climate and development goals, while innovative financing mechanisms should be established to bridge the investment gap.

Empowering action on the ground: Facilitating genuine technology sharing and building domestic capacities in low- and middle-income countries is essential for enabling catch-up strategies and structural transformation. This should include supporting local innovation ecosystems, skills development, and industrial capabilities, while intellectual property frameworks must enable affordable access to green technologies.

Opening trade and industrial policy space: Countries must have adequate policy space to pursue strategic industrial policies supporting transition pathways, and enabling diversification beyond resource extraction. This requires revisiting trade rules and investment frameworks that constrain domestic industry building. Recognition of different development levels and historical responsibilities should inform asymmetric obligations, notably to avoid adverse impacts on low- and middle-income countries from response measures.

Fostering social protection and labour market transitions: Comprehensive social protection systems and active labour market policies are needed to support workers and communities through economic restructuring. The rollout of income support, retraining programs and alternative livelihood opportunities should be actively supported.

Addressing historical responsibilities: High-income countries must acknowledge their historical responsibility for climate change and current overconsumption of global resources. This includes scaling up climate finance flows, particularly for adaptation and loss and damage, while addressing their excessive material and ecological footprints.

To drive these transformations, the G20 can enable international cooperation as a lever for just transitions by utilising its operational mechanisms:

- **Policy coordination:** The G20 should maximise alignment of international frameworks and processes to ensure synergies, taking stock of existing endeavours, streamlining action and identifying fundamental gaps. The Environment and Climate Sustainability, Energy Transitions, and Sustainable Finance Working Groups – along with Task Force 1 – play particularly important roles.
- **Guidance:** The G20 should guide the integration of equity and fairness principles into climate action at both domestic and global scales. This includes sending appropriate signals to finance and private sector actors, enabling effective utilisation of existing tools and resources and articulating process steps and guardrails.
- **Knowledge sharing:** The G20 should facilitate consolidation of and access to data, information and foresight supporting just transitions. This includes sharing good practices, identifying knowledge gaps and addressing uncertainties through experimental approaches such as policy and implementation labs.
- **Capacity building:** The G20 should address technical capacity and capability challenges, facilitating demand-driven technical assistance. Support must be tailored to specific contexts, enabling integration of mitigation, adaptation and resilience through a justice lens.

- **Transition partnerships:** The G20 should enable partnerships implementing just transitions, focusing on mutual benefits, such as improved risk management and complementary access to economic opportunities. This encompasses convening stakeholders and matchmaking for implementation.
- **Technology sharing partnerships:** The G20 should facilitate partnerships supporting technology sharing. This includes identifying and bolstering transfer mechanisms while supporting local innovation ecosystems and industrial capabilities.
- **Institutional arrangements:** Appropriate arrangements must create G20 structures for operationalising just transitions while maintaining efficiency. This could include an action-oriented vehicle producing annual guidance for incoming presidencies and standing agenda items for relevant Working Groups.

Operationalising just transitions requires concrete mechanisms for coordination, accountability and implementation. The G20 is well-positioned to drive this agenda forward. However, it must move beyond voluntary commitments and aspirational language towards action-oriented implementation partnerships that include state and non-state actors extending beyond G20 member states. Additionally, voluntary obligations must be coordinated with binding frameworks and enforceable obligations at domestic, regional and international levels.

Success depends on fundamentally reimagining international cooperation around equity, solidarity and shared prosperity, rather than zero-sum competition. This means wealthy nations must support, self-interestedly, transformative change in low- and middle-income countries as essential to achieving global climate goals and building a stable, sustainable, inclusive global economy.

The window for action is rapidly closing, and the costs of inaction are rising concomitantly. Without ambitious, coordinated efforts to operationalise just transitions globally, patterns of inequality and environmental degradation will make sustainable development impossible. The G20 must seize the moment to demonstrate leadership and catalyse systemic changes needed for a just and sustainable future for all.

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4. Financing the Future: Why Pushing the G20 Now for a Fairer Global Financial System Still Matters

For the first time in history, the G20 is meeting on African soil. South Africa's presidency this year offers a once-in-a-century opportunity for the continent to shape global finance on its own terms. Yet the context could hardly be more complicated. Geopolitical tensions are high, multilateralism is fraying and the handover of the G20 chairmanship to the US looms large.

In moments like this, a familiar refrain echoes across the continent: "Let's just aim for self-reliance." It's an appealing slogan — a proud, defiant response to external shocks and disappointment. But it's also a myth. Africa's economies are among the most externally dependent in the world, from trade and technology to capital flows and climate finance. The real challenge is not to retreat inward, but to turn partnerships around — to make them fairer, more predictable and truly developmental.

Financing the future, then, is not about charity; it's about architecture. The global financial system, designed in the 1940s, has simply not kept pace with today's multipolar, climate-constrained reality. If we are to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement, the G20 must embrace a new mindset — one that recognizes that power, risk and opportunity have shifted.

First, the G20 must reform its Common Framework for debt resolution. The current approach is too slow, too uncertain and too asymmetric. Countries in distress need a mechanism that works for them — not one that traps them in endless negotiations. The G20 should agree clear guidelines, timelines and parameters for debt relief and restructuring, holding all creditors accountable for delays. It should allow parallel negotiations with different creditor groups or even coordinated negotiations by multiple borrowers, recognizing that two heads are always better than one. Crucially, the G20 must ensure fair burden-sharing between all creditors and borrowers — including those multilateral lenders whose shareholders are mostly developed countries, notably the World Bank and IMF. And every restructuring plan should build trust in a borrower's domestic growth strategy and deliver a true "fresh start", rather than penalize future spending through harsh conditionalities.

Second, the G20 must build a multi-currency international financial architecture. The US dollar's dominance has long offered stability, but at a steep cost to countries exposed to its fluctuations. Local currencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America must no longer be trapped in a system that punishes them for their geography. A multi-currency world — with stronger regional payment systems, more currency swaps and MDB loans denominated in local tender — would reduce vulnerability and empower countries to plan, invest and grow on their own terms.

Third, we must bring down the cost of capital for developing countries. Today, African nations pay interest rates up to eight times higher than those of advanced economies. This is not due to profligacy, but perception — outdated risk models, opaque credit ratings and frameworks that ignore the assets and resilience being built on the ground. The G20 can act. It can press the IMF and World Bank to update debt-sustainability analyses to account for climate investments and ecosystem services. It can champion longer maturities, deeper concessionality, and a reset of how risk is priced. The G20 can also push and legislate in their own countries for more objective, transparent credit rating agencies and turn towards a new African Credit Rating Agency. These are not technical tweaks — they are the difference between stagnation and a sustainable future.

Fourth, given the intransigence of the work to extend MDBs capital adequacy, the G20 should consider backing multilateral development banks with ultra-long-term, low-interest “century bonds.” As I recently argued, if grants are politically difficult for rich countries, they can issue 100-year bonds at ultra-low rates instead, giving MDBs the stable, patient capital they need to finance climate and infrastructure projects. This approach reframes development as investment, not aid — and aligns finance with the time horizon of the challenges we face. Indeed, if wealthy nations could issue century-bonds to rebuild after war or abolish slavery, surely they can do the same to secure a liveable planet!

The final yet critical step is reforming the International Monetary Fund's governance model. As it stands, a handful of countries still hold veto power over the institution that sets the tone for all global lending. This imbalance doesn't just erode trust; it constrains action. Imagine a boardroom where the world's fastest-growing economies — from India to Nigeria — sit at the table but are told their votes hardly count. The next IMF quota review must finally end this anachronism. Governance reform is not symbolic. It will determine how quickly and fairly the world responds to financial crises — and whether emerging economies are partners, not petitioners, in shaping global policy.

Yes - financing the future will require courage from the G20 as well as from African countries — courage to push to redistribute voice, diversify power and trust the dynamism of the continent and our ideas. Reforming the IMF, diversifying currencies, lowering capital costs, resolving debt and issuing century-bonds are not radical acts. They are rational ones.

The future will not finance itself. The question is whether the G20 will choose to finance it fairly.

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5. Sustainability in an Age of Geopolitical Shifts: Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and Beyond

The pursuit of sustainable futures, as outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the *African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*, has never been more urgent – or more politically contested.

A Shifting Global Order

The global consensus achieved in 2015 to advance sustainability is weakening. On 4 March 2025, US representative Edward Heartney announced at the UN General Assembly that the US “rejects and denounces the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” This marks a significant break from the cooperative spirit that once united much of the international community.

At the same time, Official Development Assistance from OECD countries, organised in the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, fell by 7.1% (\$ 11.6 billion) between 2023 and 2024, with further cuts expected. Financing for multilateral institutions – including the UN system – is increasingly uncertain, threatening the very foundations of global cooperation that made the 2030 Agenda possible.

China, in contrast, continues to expand its global governance footprint. At the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit in Tianjin (31 August–1 September 2025), it announced a *Global Governance Initiative* and a new development bank – its fourth major global initiative alongside those on development, civilisation, and security. While the “old West” scales back cooperative infrastructures, China is positioning itself as a key provider of alternative governance models, including in climate and sustainability policy ahead of COP30 in Brazil.

The Midpoint of Agenda 2030: A Sobering Picture

The 2023 midpoint review of the 2030 Agenda revealed how far the world remains from its goals: only 17% of SDG targets are “on track,” 48% show moderate or marginal progress, and 35% are stagnant or regressing (UN, 2024). The reasons are well known – financial strain, geopolitical division and resistance to social and economic transformation.

Global Leadership and the Pact for the Future

Despite setbacks, leadership efforts continue. Under South Africa's G20 presidency – following Indonesia, India and Brazil – the 2030 Agenda remains a core reference point. The European Union's Strategic Agenda 2024–2029 reaffirms its commitment to the SDGs, even as electoral pressures fuel demands for stronger national and inward-looking regional priorities in areas such as migration and security.

The African Union's Agenda 2063, supported by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), continues to provide a framework for structural transformation and self-reliance. Whether this translates into deeper cooperation between the EU and AU will be tested at the next EU–AU Summit in Luanda in November 2025.

At the global level, the 2024 Summit of the Future produced the Pact for the Future, reaffirming the universality and urgency of the 2030 Agenda. The Pact introduces mechanisms to speed up implementation – particularly through reforms in financing, peace and security, science, and digital transformation. Yet progress has been constrained by significant budget cuts across the UN system since early 2025, triggering a large-scale reform process known as UN80.

Agenda 2030 as a Political Project

The 2030 Agenda is no longer seen as a neutral, technical plan but as a deeply political project. Transforming energy, food, transport and production systems – and changing consumption and lifestyle patterns – cannot be achieved by administrative measures alone. The political economy of transformation has moved centre stage, exposing trade-offs, distributional conflicts and tensions between short-term interests and long-term sustainability.

Recognizing these political dynamics is essential. The SDGs require not just better implementation, but new forms of governance that manage competing interests, negotiate just transitions and build public trust.

The Role of the G20 and Think20

In this fragmented environment, the G20 remains one of the few platforms capable of advancing collective sustainability action. Representing over 80% of global GDP and 75% of world trade, its decisions carry global weight.

The G20's Think20 (T20) engagement group supports this role by connecting think tanks and research institutions across high-, middle-, and low-income countries to produce practical policy recommendations across geopolitical divides. Its collaborative structure mirrors the inclusiveness of the global sustainability agenda.

Together, the G20 and T20 can bridge political decision-making and policy innovation – linking research insights with real-world implementation. By doing so, they can support countering isolationism and reaffirm the interdependence of sustainability, security and prosperity.

For African nations represented in the G20 by the African Union, key priorities include expanding access to concessional finance, strengthening domestic resource mobilization, and fostering partnerships grounded in national ownership and regional vision under Agenda 2063.

Conclusion

Sustainability has become a key arena in the reconfiguration of global power. The weakening of multilateralism, growing fiscal constraints and competing initiatives all point to one reality: achieving the 2030 and 2063 Agendas will depend not only on technical solutions but on renewed political will for aligning national interests with the global common good, and on international cooperation that rests on reciprocity, mutual respect and trust. For sustainable futures.

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About SALLA

SALLA is an independent, non-government think tank whose key strategic objectives are to make effective input into public policy, and to encourage wider and more informed debate on international affairs, with particular emphasis on African issues and concerns.

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