



T20 COMMUNIQUÉ



Content

5 | **Vision**

10 | **Policy Recommendation**

11 | FOSTERING RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

16 | ACCELERATING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS NET
ZERO EMISSIONS (NZE)

19 | GOVERNING TRANSFORMATION TO THE DIGITAL
SOCIETY

22 | MAKING THE ECONOMY MORE INCLUSIVE AND
PEOPLE-CENTRED

24 | REVIVING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

26 | **Annex**

List of T20 Indonesia Policy
Areas and Policy Briefs

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VISION

In the spirit of cooperation the G20 can catalyse a shared recovery from the multitude of shocks that have afflicted the world such as periodic financial crises, geopolitical power shifts, the multifarious impacts of climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic and the ripple effects of the Russia-Ukraine war and related economic sanctions. This is by no means the first time that the world has been faced with a difficult policy environment. World leaders have proved time and again to have the determination, ingenuity and finesse to turn a multitude of shocks into an opportunity for innovative institutional rearrangement that serves as a source of renewal in all walks of life, including statecraft and business. With a similar cooperative spirit and the huge scientific knowledge and technological resources at their disposal G20 leaders can create opportunities for inclusive recovery in the rest of 2022 and 2023, as well as gathering momentum for the progression of the multifaceted transition to a better world that leaders in politics, business, academia, and civil societies have committed themselves to almost unanimously.

The G20 under Indonesia's presidency has pushed for solutions under three priority areas: 1) Global Health Architecture, 2) Digital Transformation, and 3) Sustainable Energy Transition. In line with this framework, Think20 (T20), the G20's official engagement group of leading think-tanks and research institutions worldwide, offers evidence-based policy recommendations based on topics under the aforementioned priority areas.



Uncertain and complex policy landscape

T20 Indonesia as one of the G20's engagement groups convenes at a time when a mind-boggling confluence of problems and shocks complicates the evolutionary policy landscape almost beyond recognition. We had not fully absorbed the shocks that the series of financial crises, including the Great Financial Crisis of 2008, imposed on us, when we were forced to endure the COVID-19 pandemic shock with the huge losses of life, human capital, output, physical capital, trade, and connectivity that came along with it. The pandemic has left enormous lingering scars for us to recover from in the years to come. When in 2022 the world economy was recovering and people everywhere were learning how to protect themselves from COVID-19, the war in Ukraine erupted and mutual economic sanctions were imposed which, historically and to be impactful, were concentrated on sectors that represent the backbone of the targeted economies, namely food, energy, communication infrastructure, and dual-use technologies.

The mutual sanctions have produced negative ripple effects on the rest of the world in the form of exorbitant price increases in strategic food and energy materials, supply chain disruptions, and tightened scarcity of strategic materials that are of critical import to many industries, including semiconductors, the currency of life in the 21st century. Economic growth is projected to slow down in all major economies, though a few countries with favorable natural resource endowments will be insulated. Inflation has risen to a high level, eroding buying power and sowing the danger of de-anchoring inflationary expectations.



Immediate concerted effort to achieve inclusive and stronger recovery

Preventing the world economy from falling into deep negative growth and all the social sufferings this would cause is, indeed, an imperative of our time, not a luxury. Considering our macroeconomic responses in the form of rising government expenditures and public debt and huge liquidity provisions to combat the contractionary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic the world is now confronted by dilemmatic policy options. However, a concerted set of responses can be arranged by the G20. Countries with a relatively favorable resource position should continue their stimulus policies, if at reduced magnitude. Countries with tight resource positions, which currently include almost all major economies, may have no choice but to resort to tightening policies but should, nevertheless, avoid excessive tightening. Assuming that such a concerted recovery policy combines with an open world economy or at least an agreed standstill on restrictive measures, a slumping into negative growth can be avoided. The centrality of recovery under current global conditions cannot be overemphasised. The G20 should agree on an “immediate concerted recovery”.



Restructuring global health architecture

The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded the world of the global nature of a pandemic. A global problem requires a global solution. Despite varying degrees of fatality and severity, the world shares similar scars from the pandemic such as nutrition and learning losses, particularly among children. The world should heed this lesson by strengthening global and regional health cooperation and investing in an early warning system for future pandemics. This would include 1) ensuring more equitable vaccine access for everyone, e.g. exploring the use of a Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement (TRIPS) waiver beyond the COVID-19 vaccines; 2) sustaining a common pool of funds; 3) investing in soft and hard health infrastructure; and 4) coordinating and integrating an early warning system for a health crisis on a global and regional level.



Leveraging digital transformation

As governments are adjusting their strategies in response to the pandemic, it is important to note that an increased reliance on digital technologies could risk the opening of new digital divides and/or widening those that have proved persistent over the years. Countries should also work towards a less restrictive and less abusive exercise of international property rights since their use to justify and perpetuate market power for new technologies has the tendency to worsen inequality. In addition, there is also a lack of cooperation between developed and developing countries in terms of science and technology. G20 leaders can overcome such market failures and find ways of engaging scientists/researchers from both developed and developing countries to promote inclusion in technological development. On the issue of digital access, accessible, fast, and affordable connectivity creates more opportunities and benefits at an increasing rate from the digital universe. G20 members should ensure that more resources flow to digital infrastructure development and project collaboration in partnership with the private sector. Priorities should include acceleration of broadband internet user penetration, especially in low-income countries, and improvements in cyber security.

Therefore, governing the transformation to a digital society needs to take into account the need to close the digital divide, especially for vulnerable groups and small and medium-sized enterprises; harmonising global common principles and data and artificial intelligence (AI) governance; and ensuring these are in line with broader sustainable development goals. In addition, this is also an opportunity to further 1) strengthen the social protection system against future shocks by leveraging the digital system to deliver social assistance and financial inclusion and 2) achieve resilient education systems by enabling accelerated and inclusive learning and investing in digital skills.



Accelerating sustainable energy transition

Tackling the threat of climate change will require an energy transition that is sustainable and just. A prerequisite is greening the economy; ensuring that the process of production, distribution, and consumption globally across all sectors is based on renewable energy sources and other green technologies (such as energy-efficient technologies, energy storage, carbon capture, utilisation and storage, smart grids and green hydrogen); pushing for retrofitting practice and utilising sustainable materials. This energy transition must address the financial and non-financial barriers to scaling up clean renewable energy and other green technologies and take into account the development needs of middle and low-income countries and sustainable biodiversity management. All these actions need to be taken in the framework to achieve Net Zero Emissions (NZE).



Cooperation is imperative

Cooperation is the pinnacle of evolution. It is cooperation domestically between owners and labour in enterprises, between producers and consumers, between lenders and borrowers, between teachers and students, between rulers and the ruled, as well as globally as we do in the United Nations systems, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), IFIs, regional groupings and many more that allows us to free ourselves from zero-sum games. Apart from channels in the existing multilateral development banks, the world should also leverage blended financing and strengthen the role of philanthropic institutions in impact investing to reduce risk and create stronger incentives for the private sector in addition to providing technical assistance.

Rivalry between aspirants to global leadership leaves many institutions unable to move forward. Swings in political mood can lead to nullification at the stroke of a pen of agreements that took huge efforts and resources to put together. Geopolitical quarrelling is part of today's policy landscape, not only as regards Russia and Ukraine but also in other parts of the world. Political leaders are oftentimes forced to succumb to belligerent voices that include demands for economic warfare, knowing full well that the victims of such warfare are the underprivileged citizens in any targeted country.

Given the very complex landscape surrounding global governance G20 Indonesia should aim at low-hanging fruit in which complementarity of interests is very strong. The agreement among trade ministers to extend the moratorium on customs duties on e-commerce is one such fruit. Leaders should also task ministers to look for ways of linking regional trade agreements (RTAs) through provisions that promote global openness among RTAs. We have learned to benefit together from the huge set of institutions that underpin our current existence.

Another important aspect of cooperation relates to the G20's Common Framework for debt treatment of low-income and developing countries. People in these countries are struggling against hunger or even threats of famine. G20 Indonesia should agree on the inclusion of debt reduction in the Common Framework. We have learned from history that government debt crises are usually protracted at heavy costs but eventually end up in haircuts or debt reduction. The G20 should opt for an anticipatory deal that allows debtors to enjoy relief before conditions deteriorate beyond repair. Successes in harvesting the low-hanging fruit can cumulate to a reinvented cooperation. Whatever successes leaders at G20 Indonesia are able to accomplish they will gather greater momentum as the presidency of the G20 moves successively to India and Brazil.





POLICY RECOMMENDATION

FOSTERING RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE



1 Resolving the issues of public debt, improving welfare and purchasing power, and managing the risk of stagflation

ADDRESSING DEBT DISTRESS IN MIDDLE- AND LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (TF 7).

The amount of stimulus needed to contain the health and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has left many developing countries with tighter fiscal space, which was already limited even before the crisis. Another wave of crises in the form of rising commodity prices has put these middle- and low-income countries in serious risk of sovereign debt default. A strengthening of the available global sovereign debt-restructuring facilities is therefore urgently warranted to safeguard those economies from the outbreak of a crippling public debt crisis.

ENSURING THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE AMIDST THE RISK OF RISING GLOBAL INFLATION (TF 5, TF 7).

Rising energy and agricultural prices as repercussions of the post-pandemic demand-supply recovery mismatch and escalating geopolitical tension have put the welfare of vulnerable groups and the poor in jeopardy. With rapid increases in inflation, it is imperative to ensure vulnerable groups and the poor still have adequate purchasing power to afford basic needs. Increasing subsidies and social protection programmes requires additional fiscal space that needs international assistance for countries with limited fiscal space and on the brink of debt distress. Expanding credit line facilities and assistance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) could help in addressing this issue.

MANAGING THE RISK OF STAGFLATION IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH GLOBAL COORDINATION ON ENERGY PRICE AND SUPPLY CHAINS (TF 1, TF 4, TF 5, TF 7).

The rising global inflation caused by the rapid increase in agricultural and energy prices is putting the recovery process from COVID-19 under serious pressure. To curb the supply-shock driven inflation, countries around the world have resorted to tighter monetary policies. A more suitable policy option and one less costly in the fragile economic conditions would be global coordination to address the supply constraints.

2 Strengthening global and regional supply chains through putting more focus on the details of deep trade agreements, shifting away from unnecessary trade barriers and illegal subsidies, and revitalising the role of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

PAYING ATTENTION TO SPECIFIC DETAILS OF DEEP TRADE AGREEMENTS, THAT CAN CHANGE THE OPPORTUNITIES IN TERMS OF LOCALISATION OF PARTS OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS (GVCS) (TF 1).

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted GVCs like never before. This situation has led many to rethink the arrangement of value chains at a more local and regional level to increase trade resilience. Thus, localisation of parts of GVCs could be improved by paying more scrutiny and attention to details of deep trade agreements to anticipate future trade disruption that will impact domestic trade in a massive manner. The G20 can play a key role in coordinating and pushing for further exploration of potential levers for more resilient GVCs.

AVOIDING THE TEMPTATION OF RAISING UNNECESSARY TRADE BARRIERS (BOTH FROM A TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF POINT OF VIEW) AND REFRAINING FROM WTO ILLEGAL SUBSIDIES (TF 1).

This refers in particular to “Western-led” initiatives, which should be carried forward with an enhanced degree of transparency. The shortage of various commodities in the domestic market due to rapid price increases has been responded to by trade protectionism in several countries in the form of export bans. Unnecessary trade barriers also manifest in the form of dumping and illegal subsidies to improve domestic industry competitiveness, which disincentivise businesses to enhance their own productivity. This will hurt the gain that comes from trade agreements and globalisation, and it needs to be addressed by enhancing the degree of transparency through healthier global trade coordination and cooperation. The G20 could call for more transparency in global trade practices, especially on coordination and cooperation.

KEY GLOBAL PLAYERS SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE ENGAGED IN THE WTO AS WELL AS IN THE MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES AND IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD-SETTING ORGANISATIONS (ALSO IN ACHIEVING LEVEL PLAYING FIELDS AND MANAGEMENT/GOVERNANCE PROCESSES IN RELEVANT MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS BASED ON AN EQUAL FOOTING) (TF 1).

With the rising tension among global economic superpowers, the phenomenon of trade deglobalisation has disengaged key global players in the WTO. Going forward, key global players should reset the precedent of better WTO engagement and in international standard-setting organisations. It is also imperative for the G20 to facilitate the implementation of its agreements, such as the WTO MC12.

3 **Developing vaccine production hubs, enlarging a common pool of funds for the global health system, building an early warning system, and strengthening necessary health infrastructure**

ENSURING MORE EQUITABLE VACCINE ACCESS THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPLE PRODUCTION HUBS (TF 1, TF 6).

To address current and anticipate future potential health crises, a network of vaccine production hubs is necessary to ensure more equitable vaccine access and more resilient global health preparedness. This requires G20-level coordination to set up regional vaccine production hubs and alignment on the patent rights for common goods.

SUSTAINING A COMMON POOL OF FUNDS TO SET UP A GLOBAL HEALTH SYSTEM (TF 6, TF 7, TF 9).

The COVID-19 crisis demands a global health system. To set up such a system, massive financing is required. This could be enhanced through blended financing instruments, including a more active participation from philanthropic institutions. As the benefits will be enjoyed by all the countries within the system, the financing aspect should require common contributions. The G20 could take the leadership role in coordinating the set-up and continuity of funding for the global health system. In detail, MDBs could serve as financing organisers while the World Health Organisation (WHO) could play a major role in the programming and implementation aspects.

COORDINATING AND INTEGRATING THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS OF EACH COUNTRY TOWARDS A GLOBAL SYSTEM (TF 2, TF 6).

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that in order to anticipate health crises on a global level, it needs countries' coordination in transparency of data access and sharing to anticipate an extensive outbreak spreading worldwide. The G20 could take the initiative in setting up a global health early warning system that could monitor and anticipate potential outbreaks at a worldwide level in order to contain the spread and minimise the potential cross-border damage.

INVESTING IN SOFT AND HARD INFRASTRUCTURE TO ENHANCE GLOBAL HEALTH SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND PROTOCOLS (TF 2, TF 6, TF 8).

To scale up the resilience of global health system management and protocols, adequate provision of soft and hard infrastructure at a domestic level is required. The G20 should enhance the investment in such infrastructure by mobilising the resources from developed countries and MDBs to less developed countries such that those countries can have the sufficient soft and hard infrastructure needed to support global health system management and protocols.

4 Creating a sustainable and resilient agriculture food system by focusing on financing, source diversification, increasing affordability of healthy diets, and enhancement of the supply chain

FINANCING FOR SHORT-TERM FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY (TF 4).

Recent disruptions in the global food supply and rising agricultural prices, are pushing tens of millions more people into severe malnutrition, food insecurity, and the brink of starvation. Securing stable food supplies at affordable prices is an immediate humanitarian need. Speedy mobilisation of adequate financial resources to address this humanitarian crisis in low- and middle-income countries should be a top priority for the G20.

ADDRESSING FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY BY THE DIVERSIFICATION OF FOOD SOURCES, SUPPLY AND OUTPUT MARKETS, THROUGH DIVERSIFYING PRODUCTION, PRODUCING MORE NUTRITIOUS FOODS, AND SHIFTING AWAY FROM PROTECTIONISM (TF 1, TF 4).

The G20 should invest in innovations in food diversification and reiterate its calls on countries to refrain from imposing restrictions on the food and fertiliser trade and provide leadership within the WTO to reinvigorate agricultural trade negotiations and establish an internationally coordinated framework for the repurposing of agricultural support within the WTO's rules of engagement and multilateral climate agreements. The G20 could further promote multilateral coordination in diversification of food sources for any given country and region. This coordination would involve, inter alia, the development and maintenance of robust food transport networks to guarantee physical access to nutritious food across countries and export policy reforms reflecting the competitive conditions on a level-playing field for producers and exporters in developing countries.

INCREASING AFFORDABILITY OF HEALTHY DIETS BY ENCOURAGING INVESTMENT INTO LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NUTRITIOUS FOODS (TF 1, TF 4, TF 5).

A major cause of food and nutrition insecurity is the affordability of nutritious foods. To make healthy diets more affordable, the G20 should play a role in enhancing the public and private investment in infrastructure to produce, distribute, trade, and market nutritious foods, which tend to be more perishable. Complementing infrastructure development with enhancing the business and regulatory environments around these foods can contribute to economic development. The G20 should build on global efforts to ensure that food systems focus on the production, distribution, and marketing of nutritious foods, enhancing capacity and resources, and sustainable business models.

ENHANCING THE AGRI-FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN THROUGH INTEGRATION INTO NATURE-POSITIVE GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS (TF 1, TF4).

The G20 should support agriculture policies that encourage nature-positive production such as by protecting natural systems from new conversions for food production, sustainably managing existing food production systems and restoring degraded farmland. Trade, environmental standards, improved practices, and technology can contribute to productivity growth and adequate food availability, while taking into account the impact of the agri-food systems on climate change and natural resources. The G20 should anchor supply chains in an effective regulatory environment, recognise and protect small scale and indigenous fishery interests in supply chain resource ownership, and ensure investment and upgrading of aquaculture and fishery supply chains.

ENHANCING FOOD PRODUCTION ON THE BASIS OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (TF3, TF 4).

Agriculture production is currently not only affected by the impact of climate change but also contributes to global greenhouse gas emissions. The G20 should push forward with the highest priority an agenda for making agriculture and food systems sustainable and climate resilient. In support of such an agenda, the G20 should promote the circular economy, reduce food loss and waste, and establish a framework for sustainable production and consumption decisions and make more resources available for research and development to facilitate innovation. The G20 should promote the mobilisation of innovative financial resources to facilitate even-handed participation of low- and middle-income countries in the sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems.



ACCELERATING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS NET ZERO EMISSIONS (NZE)



- 1 Addressing financial and non-financial barriers** to scale up the efforts towards NZE through common standardisation, eliminating tax-related barriers, developing a rating system, and enhancing supporting infrastructure

DESIGNING INTERNATIONAL STANDARD QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (ESG) INVESTMENTS (ROLE OF MULTILATERALS) (TF 3).

Differences in standardisation and qualification stem from the varied taxonomy of ESG practices, which often lead to bottlenecks in investment and the risk of greenwashing. The G20 could lead multilateral institutions to coordinate and cooperate better in setting a common taxonomy that includes standard qualification of ESG investments to scale up the channelling of funds to finance the green transition.

ELIMINATING (OR MINIMISING) TAX-RELATED BARRIERS TO ESG PROJECTS TO SPUR INVESTMENT AND CROSS-BORDER LENDING BY GLOBAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AT AFFORDABLE BORROWING RATES, ESPECIALLY FOR LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (TF 3, TF 9).

Enhancing more competitive and attractive investment in ESG projects requires various incentives. As green projects are currently not on a level of playing-field with conventional projects, tax incentives initiated beyond national levels could attract cross-border investment and lending by global financial institutions at a more affordable borrowing rate and this initiative could be led by G20 members.

BUILDING CONSENSUS FOR AN EQUITABLE ESG RATING SYSTEM (TF 3, TF 7).

As ESG aspects in business projects still have no common and clear definition or taxonomy, monitoring costs and asymmetric information are often deemed as relatively high, lowering the investment appetite due to unattractive risk-return profiles. This should be addressed at a G20-level forum. G20 members must invest time and effort to build a consensus for an equitable ESG rating system using unified scoring methodologies and taxonomies, which account for the unique geographies, resources, and economic development priorities of each member. In addition, the G20 members should pass the mandate to one of the multilateral institutions with the responsibility to work with market institutions to design and monitor the enforcement of the ESG rating.

RECOGNISING THE ADDED VALUE OF A MULTILEVEL APPROACH TO ESG, IN PARTICULAR TO MAINSTREAM SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS, ACROSS MULTIPLE FINANCIAL MODELS (TF8).

Sustainable infrastructure investments are especially critical to meet a growing and huge demand for affordable housing, urban regeneration, mobility, IT systems, and managing energy and resources, including waste and water. Proposals should be made by the proposed global investment platform for sustainable urban infrastructure and implemented in the round of G20 presidencies of Indonesia, India, Brazil, and to be followed by South Africa.

2 Ensuring sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy transition without elevating financial risks, inequality, and development progress, especially in middle- and low-income countries**MAINSTREAMING DEBT-SWAP AS A SOLUTION FOR A GREEN AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY (TF 3, TF 7).**

Many middle- and low-income countries are grappling with limited fiscal space, even before being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, pursuing the agenda of a green and inclusive recovery might worsen the fiscal posture of those countries, especially those with a high risk of debt distress. Setting up a debt-swap framework with the main goal of enhancing a green and inclusive recovery in the short-run and a development agenda in the long-run could be facilitated by common coordination at the G20 level.

REDIRECTING SUBSIDIES FROM FOSSIL-BASED ENERGY TO CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (TF 3, TF 5).

The COVID-19 pandemic and the commitment towards a green transition has the potential to halt socioeconomic progress such as in poverty eradication and inequality reduction. G20 members could contribute to ensuring universal coverage of all types of employment as well as ensuring adequate benefits and services which respond to people's needs. This could be achieved by shifting away from fossil-based energy subsidies to clean and renewable energy to ensure the affordability of the green-transition economy.

ADDRESSING CLIMATE FINANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (E.G., US\$100 BILLION GOAL) TO BUILD THE CREDIBILITY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (NDBS) AND NATIONAL CLIMATE FUNDS (NCFS) (TF 3, TF 9).

Multinational dedicated funds for climate purposes are often out-of-sync with national funds due to institutional and technical aspects. This requires effort beyond the national level. One proposal is for G20 donor countries to redirect their climate finance contributions to build the credibility of NDBs and NCFs by providing them with robust technical assistance packages and capacity-building programmes. This also transpires into the need for more contributions and the involvement of philanthropic institutions.

ESTABLISHING A FORUM FOR BEST PRACTICES ON ENERGY TRANSITION (TF 3).

To address the urgent need for energy transition, the G20 through the Energy Transition Working Group (ETWG) could establish a dedicated facility for an ongoing exchange on experiences with the energy transition in G20 countries, including those related to policy and regulatory design, finance industry standards, infrastructure and economic diversification, and orderly and just transition.

PROMOTING THE INDUSTRIAL DECARBONISATION AGENDA (TF 3, TF 7).

To accelerate the progress towards NZE, each country should take a more aggressive approach to promoting industrial decarbonisation. The G20 through the ETWG is in the proper position to urge countries to take such action. This agenda could be enhanced by pushing the implementation of carbon-pricing instruments.

3 Focusing economic development by taking into account sustainable biodiversity management and the One Health approach

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH TO PRESERVE OCEAN AND TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY (TF 3).

One specific aspect that is currently underdiscussed is the sustainable management of biodiversity. Addressing biodiversity in the oceans and on land is imperative to build a more sustainable economy beyond the net zero agenda. G20 members should promote effective community engagement and incentive-based approaches that ensure tenurial security and equitable benefit sharing in blue carbon, marine, coastal ecosystems and terrestrial biodiversity governance.

PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT MEASUREMENTS TO INCLUDE BIODIVERSITY ASPECTS (TF 3).

The traditional measurement of economic growth and development progress does not include biodiversity aspects and to come up with a more comprehensive and holistic measurement, coordination and leadership, G20 members should call for discussion and agreement on developing a metric that includes biodiversity aspects in measuring socioeconomic progress.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION TO ASSIST COUNTRIES IN PRESERVING THEIR BIODIVERSITY SUSTAINABLY (TF 3, TF 7, TF 9).

Much of the world's richest biodiversity is located in developing or even low-income countries with limited resources in terms of institutional, technical, and financial capacity to manage their biodiversity in a sustainable manner. As the benefit of rich biodiversity is considered a global common good, the G20 should take a leadership role in engaging with relevant stakeholders to mobilise the resources needed for sustainable management of biodiversity, especially towards middle- and low-income countries.

MAINSTREAMING AND DEVELOPING GREEN PHARMACEUTICALS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (TF 3, TF 6, TF 9).

Green pharmaceuticals and nature-based solutions could serve as potential solutions to current and future health issues. This requires a massive sustainable biodiversity management effort and coordination on the G20 multilateral level to ensure adequate efforts and resources are allocated to achieve the objectives.



GOVERNING TRANSFORMATION TO THE DIGITAL SOCIETY



- 1 Reducing regulatory heterogeneity in data governance and digital trade policy and harmonising global common principles/framework including data and artificial intelligence (AI) governance and cross border payment systems are essential in fostering the digital economy and societal resilience**

ENHANCING CYBER RESILIENCE (TF 2)

A resilient cyberspace is the backbone of boosting the benefits of the digital economy. Therefore, G20 members should foster a risk-based approach to minimise the cybersecurity risks, threats, breaches, and data technology privacy issues of people and critical infrastructural assets. G20 members should launch a global initiative framework under the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) with the participation of policymakers, technology companies, digital platforms, social media, leading experts and other actors and stakeholders through the development of soft law and regulatory policy instruments to address these issues.

LEADING INITIATIVES ON GLOBALLY STANDARDISED PRINCIPLES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN DATA GOVERNANCE AND AI PRINCIPLES (TF 2)

Harmonisation of data governance should strive for consensus on core principles in governing data protection and data flows and use competition policy principles to safeguard the public interest. The goals should be to correct the digital governance regimes and address digital power asymmetries without sacrificing the technological benefits by shifting personal data control from the data aggregators and third-party funders to the digital consumers. Furthermore, the G20 members should develop and enforce AI principles towards establishing a globally standardised AI policy that regulates the AI industry without negatively affecting its growth and positive potential. Through the G20 DEWG, G20 members should also pursue a framework to identify fundamental international law principles in the age of AI.

REINFORCING DIGITAL TRADE GOVERNANCE (TF 1)

As new technologies increasingly enable digital services to globalise, services have become essential to all GVCs. The G20 under the Trade, Investment and Industry Working Group (TIIWG) can start to identify best practice policies and regulatory settings for international digital competitiveness. We propose a framework of evidence-based benchmarks to guide structural reform efforts oriented to strengthening and incentivising innovation in digital industries. This framework includes human capital, digital readiness, and infrastructure, an entrepreneurial

innovation ecosystem, corporate investment in digital enablement and intellectual property, and efficient interoperable digital regulatory regimes. Adopting the proposed framework would help reverse the upward trend in regulatory heterogeneity and facilitate progress towards digital trade governance.

INITIATE A COMMON FRAMEWORK ON CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCIES (CBDCS) AND A CROSS-BORDER TRADE SETTLEMENT SYSTEM (TF 7)

Digital money offers a more efficient payments system and financial inclusion, which also comes with significant risks. There is a need to adjust prudential and supervisory frameworks to financial stability risks from digital finance and payment system innovations. Therefore, international support and coordination on effective capital flow management measures for the digital age are essential. To respond to these challenges, we propose developing a comprehensive taxonomy of digital finance innovations in payments systems and establishing national digital finance committees. The G20 members should also endorse an inclusive economic development principle for the CBDC design and share the regulatory and governance powers between the G20 common platform and the affiliated central banks.

2 Promoting meaningful digitalisation through cross-sectoral collaboration for smart society and government and building impactful and unified frameworks for smart cities to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

INITIATING SMART AND DIGITAL COLLABORATION PROJECTS AMONG VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS IN G20 MEMBERS (TF 2, TF 8)

Sandboxing the impact of digital innovation is vital in the initial steps before scaling up the projects and eliminating the implementation risk. Therefore, we propose the G20 Smart World Living Lab (G20 SWL) to solve problems in a small-scale area and real-life conditions and a G20 SWL Network Hub to promote collaboration and share the best practices among G20 members.

DRIVING CROSS-SECTOR COLLABORATION IN DIGITAL INNOVATION (TF 1, TF 4, TF 6)

In breaking down silos, collaboration should be at the heart of the digital-innovation process. Linking cross-sectoral digital transformation, especially in the agriculture, industry and services sectors such as health and education, needs to be encouraged to address some of the most pressing challenges such as food security, health system reform, and the utilisation of green and digital technology. Therefore, we propose a platform that brings together key stakeholders, following a participatory approach to raise awareness to facilitate policy dialogue, capacity building and knowledge dissemination. In addition, G20 members should create collaboration and sharing technology platforms.

ENCOURAGING G20 MEMBERS TO COME UP WITH FRAMEWORKS AND MODELS FOR SMART CITIES THAT ARE SUSTAINABLE AND CAN HELP SOLVE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The G20 should identify countries that are working on smart city development and encourage them to share their experiences and create a unified smart city framework and model. The G20 should also support the creation of common standards for smart cities to unlock the potential for innovation and investment opportunities and promote an effective digital governance system to accelerate the transformation.

3 Closing the digital divide by addressing the digital literacy and skills gap, supporting technological adoption and digital financial services access for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), ensuring equal and affordable internet access as a fundamental right in addition to creating safer online space for vulnerable groups

PROMOTING HIGH-QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE FIXED AND MOBILE BROADBAND FOR ALL (TF2, TF 8)

G20 members should commit to making internet access a fundamental right and should be directed towards ensuring access to the internet for marginal groups, such as the poor, women, and people with disabilities. From a regional perspective, the G20 should pool more resources to bridge the digital infrastructure gap in Africa by facilitating emulation of collaborative solutions by supporting policy dialogue and experience sharing among developing countries that consider (i) bottom-up approaches to digital infrastructure projects, (ii) infrastructure-sharing models and (iii) SME- and community-led infrastructure at the national level. Finally, the G20 members should improve project preparation and alternative financing mechanisms and policy frameworks to promote local ecosystem development and diffuse innovation. G20 members should assist developing countries to ensure a better access to the internet and better internet literacy that will generate higher productivity for the lowest income brackets, and narrow the digital divide.

CREATING SAFER ONLINE SPACE FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS (TF 2)

To create a safer online space for women and children, there is a need to create a database on women and children's access to and use of digital resources and leverage partnerships with the private sector and non-government organisations to design and implement digital literacy programmes. The G20 DEWG might want to utilise the digital skills and literacy toolkit to address the digital literacy gap for women and children. Moreover, G20 members should adopt gender-specific targets and monitor progress in addition to promoting gender equality, including educational programmes in digital literacy. G20 members should establish public knowledge infrastructure that targets individuals' technology use and the messages delivered. Civil society organisations in G20 members should be empowered to provide advocacy and accountability to protect vulnerable groups.

ADDRESSING DIGITAL LITERACY AND SKILLS GAP FOR SMES ESPECIALLY WOMEN'S SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (WSMES) IN TECHNOLOGICAL ADOPTION AND DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES (TF 5, TF 1)

Only 23 percent of SMEs are able to dedicate resources to new digital tools (WEF, 2021). We propose a digital entrepreneurship index to measure countries' entrepreneurial capacity in reaping the digital economy and then identify the potential and challenges in addressing limited capacity in digitalising their business processes. In addition, we encourage G20 members to take a globally coordinated and multi-faceted approach that supports the digital inclusion and empowerment of WSMEs by building digital capacity among WSMEs, increasing WSMEs' access to and usage of digital financial services, and improving the digital entrepreneurship landscape—regulation, legislation and infrastructure—to support WSMEs.



MAKING THE ECONOMY MORE INCLUSIVE AND PEOPLE-CENTRED



- 1** Establishing a comprehensive, inclusive, and innovative social protection system to prepare for future shocks with credible funding and advancing a global financial safety net agenda and collaboration among members

DEVELOPING SHOCK-RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND ENSURING GOVERNMENTS' CREDIBLE FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS (TF 5, TF 7).

To strengthen and better integrate social protection delivery systems, G20 members should translate shock-responsive social protection systems into inclusive and resilient social protection systems by ensuring universal coverage of all types of employment, as well as ensuring adequate benefits and services that respond to people's needs. Moreover, G20 members also need to ensure governments' credible financial commitments to comprehensive social protection systems by promoting higher domestic investment and the allocation of government revenue for sustainable social protection systems at the national level.

LEVERAGING DIGITAL SYSTEMS TO DELIVER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION (TF 5).

Digital platforms should be leveraged to speed up social assistance delivery by governments. G20 members should conduct a stock take of best practices from governments in using multi-channel government-to-people (G2P) payments in a large-scale, fast and accurate way through a 100 percent end-to-end digital system for delivering social assistance. In addition, the utilisation of digital platforms would also increase financial literacy and inclusion.

IMPROVING THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SAFETY NET TO CUSHION FUTURE SHOCKS (TF 7).

G20 members should enhance collaboration among global financial safety net (GFSN) institutions on toolkits and lending frameworks and international financial institutions' (IFIs) shareholder targets through the G20 Finance Track. Furthermore, there is also a need to strengthen donor cooperation platforms. On data availability, a platform should be introduced for GFSN statistics that will be directly provided by the institutions and administered by a trusted partner.

2 Enabling accelerated and inclusive learning and skilling to achieve resilient education systems and to reap demographic dividends

PREPARING RESILIENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS FOR LEARNING RECOVERY AND STRONGER COLLECTIVE FUTURES

The G20 should institute a long-term crisis-sensitive approach with collaborative cross-sectoral participation, citizen engagement and reinforced risk-informed educational planning and integrating equity-oriented analysis. The G20 Education Working Group must promote the implementation of targeted open and public-private initiatives which ensure the participation of marginalised groups, the reassessment of partnerships between state and non-state actors to ensure they meet collective goals, and institute collective action across the humanitarian-development spectrum.

INVESTING IN SKILLS TO REAP DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION (TF 5)

Providing high-quality and adaptive education to equip students with skills that allow them to achieve adaptability in an ever-changing future job landscape. G20 members should be open to sharing and learning from each other about what works and what does not work in which context on the policies for shaping the future of work. Lastly, designing learning content and instruments focused on re-skilling of the elderly in order to bring them back to the labour market.

3 Moving beyond GDP as a prosperity measurement by mandating members' national statistical agencies to adopt a set of new comparable measurements and integrating them with the decision-making processes

INTEGRATING THE WELL-BEING FRAMEWORK AND MEASUREMENT INTO POLICY DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES (TF 5, TF 9)

G20 members should begin measuring inclusive wealth and the well-being framework using the stock-flow approach that measures multidimensional aspects, such as the economy, the environment, social and human factors, and using it to guide decision-making towards more sustainable outcomes. Each G20 member should engage its own decision-makers and international partners in discussions about decision-making using the well-being framework. G20 members should mandate and fund their national statistics offices to start measuring the well-being framework by rethinking and adopting new measures of prosperity that are comparable among G20 members. In addition, G20 members should commit to integrating well-being indicators into their decision-making processes and sharing their experiences with other countries.



REVIVING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



1 Managing geopolitical risks from increasing geopolitical rivalry and maintaining global cooperation and stability

KEY GLOBAL PLAYERS SHOULD CONTINUE TO ENSURE COOPERATION IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM (TF1).

From the threat of armed conflict in the Pacific to the return of war in Europe, the world is facing increasing geopolitical risks due to intensifying strategic rivalries. On the other hand, the world has no shortage of global challenges that require global cooperation such as reform of the WTO, digital transition, economic recovery, food security, and supply chain disruption.

SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATION AND DIALOGUE MECHANISMS BETWEEN THE G20/T20 AND OTHER MULTILATERAL CONVENING ARENAS (TF8).

We welcome the new organisations and taskforces intersecting with those of the G20/T20 and we value innovation in global climate governance. In time of multiple and increasingly competing infrastructure investment models, cross-sectoral and multilevel cooperation is the driver of peace and progress. It is necessary to support advocacy and research regarding a new generation of development policies alongside global public investments to strengthen multilateral climate and environment commitments.

URGING CONCERTED EFFORTS ON MACROPRUDENTIAL AND MONETARY POLICIES.

Continued recovery is hampered by high inflation, tighter macroeconomic policy support, and lingering structural issues. The increasing volatility of the global economy makes policy responses more crucial to achieving macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability. To have a clear framework, the G20 should maintain dialogue with all stakeholders and commit to developing a synchronised monetary policy.

2 Repurposing financial institutions to finance global public goods and fight inequality

PROVIDING FUNDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS MDBS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF A GREEN AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY (TF3, TF7).

G20 members should provide funding and technical assistance towards MDBs in order to finance and facilitate a recovery that is inclusive and ensure a just transition towards a more environmentally friendly economic system for both developed and developing countries.

PROMOTING DEBT SUSTAINABILITY OF HIGH-INDEBTED COUNTRIES THROUGH DEBT-REDUCTION INITIATIVES (TF 7).

Currently, the initiatives of debt service suspension are not enough to prevent debt distress in low- and middle-income developing countries. It requires more aggressive initiatives through debt reduction to ensure that various countries do not fall into the risk of default. The G20 could push further the agenda by taking the leadership on initiating debt-reduction initiatives and setting up a proper framework that is helpful for countries in debt distress. Utilisation of blended financing also has the potential to address the issue of debt distress in low- and middle-income developing countries.

MORE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (TF 7).

The current practice of taxation across the globe has induced a race-to-the-bottom through various incentives by different countries. The G20 could promote a more effective implementation of automatic exchange of information to minimise the race-to-the-bottom through more concrete and effective commitments in the issue of taxation.

3 Developing a new and fit-for-purpose international order

CALL FOR A NEW BRETTON WOODS.

There is a need to modernise the international order under multilateral principles in order to better represent the interests of developing countries and address global problems such as climate change and future pandemics. This reform of the international order to a new Bretton Woods should include increasing the voting share of developing countries in existing IFIs; deploying more special drawing rights (SDRs) for macroeconomic stabilisation purposes; strengthening the regional monetary stability framework; and recognising emerging IFIs such as new regional and multilateral development banks.





Annex

List of T20 Indonesia Policy Areas
and Policy Briefs

TASK FORCE 1 OPEN TRADE, SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT, AND INDUSTRY



Policy Areas

- WTO Reform Agenda
- Pandemic and Resilient Supply Chain
- Open, Fair, and Green Trade Policy
- Sustainable Investment
- 21st Century Trade and Industrial Policy
- Digital Trade & Digitally Enabled Services
- Inclusive Global Value Chain

Policy Briefs:

THE ADOPTION OF DIGITAL AND GREEN TECHNOLOGIES IN SMES CURRENT POLICY APPROACHES AND THE NEW LINK20 PLATFORM

Sara Amoroso – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Rana Ghoneim – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Marco Kamiya – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Stefan Pahl – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Jochen Penker – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Adnan Seric – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria; Nilgün Tas – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Austria

GREENING GLOBAL TRADE: ENHANCED SYNERGIES BETWEEN CLIMATE AND TRADE POLICIES FOR DECARBONIZATION

S.K. Mohanty – Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi; Pankhuri Gaur – Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi; Chandni Dawani – Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi; Rizki N. Siregar – University of Mainz; Novia Xu – Centre for Strategic and International Studies; Giulia Cretti Clingendael Institute, the Netherlands; Pierfrancesco Mattiolo – Italy-ASEAN Association; Paolo Mazzotti – Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland.

DISCIPLINING RULES OF ORIGIN AT THE MULTILATERAL LEVEL TOWARDS OPEN AND INCLUSIVE GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

Pramila Adeline Crivelli – Asian Development Bank; Stefano Inama – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

AN INCLUSIVE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

Shunsuke Managi – Urban Institute Kyushu University; Alexander Ryota Keeley – Urban Institute Kyushu University; Shutaro Takeda – Urban Institute Kyushu University

WHAT IS CLIMATE FDI? HOW CAN WE HELP GROW IT?

Matthew Stephenson – World Economic Forum; James Zhan – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

EXPLORATION OF NEW METHODOLOGIES AND CONFIGURATIONS FOR AN EFFECTIVE WTO AND TO STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

Rajeev Kher – Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Arun S. Nair – Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Mohamad D. Revindo – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI) ; Dandy Rafitrandi – Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Yoshua Caesar Justinus – LPEM FEB UI; Yudhi Dharma Naully – Indonesian Customs and Excise Training Center Financial Education and Training Agency, Ministry of Finance; Andreas Freytag – Schumpeter Center, Friedrich Schiller University Jena

MORE OPEN, FAIRER AND GREENER TRADE – REDUCING BARRIERS, MAINSTREAMING GREEN AGENDA

Łukasz Ambroziak – Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics; Jan Strzelecki – Polish Economic Institute; Marek Wąsiński – Polish Economic Institute; Damian Wnukowski – The Polish Institute of International Affairs; Sung Jin Kang – Korea University; Donghyun Park – Asian Development Bank; Shu Tian – Asian Development Bank

GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN INCLUSIVITY AND DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Erkko Autio – Imperial College; Revindo Mohamad Dian - Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI); Yothin Jinjarak – Asian Development Bank; Éva Komlósi – University of Pécs; Donghyun Park – Asian Development Bank; Cynthia Petalcorin – Asian Development Bank; Dandy Rafitrandi – Centre for Strategic and International Studies; Yoshua Caesar Justinus – LPEM FEB UI; Willem Smit – Fulbright University Vietnam; László Szerb – University of Pécs; Shu Tian – Asian Development Bank; Mónika Tiszberger – University of Pécs

G20 COLLABORATION FOR SMOOTH TRANSITION TO 4IR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Priyadarshi Dash – Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi; Andrey Filippov – Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Russia; Siddhi Sharma – Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) , New Delhi; Sukhmani Kaur – Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi

ROUNDTABLE WAY TO MULTILATERALISM: HOW COULD REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTAS) AND PLURILATERALS REVITALISE IT?

M. Sait Akman – G20 Studies Center, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey; Axel Berger – German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS); Fabrizio Botti – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI); Chiara Criscuolo – Science Technology and Innovation Directorate OECD; Peter Draper – Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide; Lelio Iapadre - Department of Industrial and Information Engineering and Economics, University of L'Aquila; Guy Lalanne – Science Technology and Innovation Directorate OECD; Stormy-Anika Mildner - Aspen Institute Germany and Hertie School of Governance; Amelia U. Santos-Paulino – Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD; Cyrille Schweltnus – Science Technology and Innovation Directorate, OECD; Claudia Schmucker – Geo-Economics Program, German Council on Foreign Relations; Lucia Tajoli – School of Management, Politecnico di Milano; Davide Tentori – Centre on Business Scenarios, ISPI; Claudia Trentini – Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD

RESILIENT GLOBAL SUPPLY-CHAIN CREATION AMONG G20 COUNTRIES

Sutanto Soehodho – Universitas Indonesia; Nahry – Universitas Indonesia; Erwin Raza – Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN); Zaroni – Supply Chain Indonesia; Ibrahim Kholilul Rohman – Indonesia Financial Group and SKSG Universitas Indonesia; Reza Yamora Siregar – Indonesia Financial Group; Rizky Rizaldi Ronaldo – Indonesia Financial Group; Danny Hermawan Adiwibowo – Bank Indonesia Institute; Afif Narawangsa Luviyanto – Indonesia Financial Group; Nada Serpina – Indonesia Financial Group; As'ad Mahdi – Samudra Indonesia Research Initiatives; Aji Putera Tanumihardja – Samudra Indonesia Research Initiatives

DIGITAL INDUSTRIALIZATION: BUILDING INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE DIGITAL INDUSTRIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN CONNECTIVITY

Rupa Chandra – Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; Yose Rizal Damuri – Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Jane Drake-Brockman – Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide; Dionisius Narjoko – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Hildegunn Kyvik Nordås – Council on Economic Policy, Zurich; Neha Mishra – The Graduate Institute, Geneva; Matthew Stephenson – World Economic Forum, Geneva; Makoto Yokazawa – Centre for International Economic Cooperation, Tokyo

TASK FORCE 2

MEANINGFUL DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY, CYBER SECURITY, EMPOWERMENT



Policy Areas

- Accessible and Affordable Universal Internet Access to Rebuild and Recover in the Pandemic
- Smartization and Meaningful Digitalization for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Data Governance e.g., Data Protection and Cross Border Data Flow
- Digital Government, Smart Cities, and Smart Villages.
- AI Governance and Ethics.
- Digital Literacy and Skills for Closing Digital Gender Gap
- SMEs, Start-ups, Digital Payment, and Technological Adoption
- Cybersecurity Risks, Threats, and Data Privacy
- Impact And Potential of Digital Development Collaboration.

Policy Briefs:**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN ENHANCED MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE BASED ON A TRIPARTITE “HEAD (COGNITIVE), HAND (DIGITAL), HEART (MUSIC PERFORMANCE)” MODEL**

Kenneth Tingey – Profundities LLC; Mirosław Manicki – CIMH Global

DRIVING SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IN SMART CITIES CONSIDERING SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURES, EMERGING NETWORKS AND OPEN SECURE DATA

Ghadah Al-Dabbagh – Al-Dabbagh Group; Mrinmoy Chakraborty – Al-Dabbagh Group; Nikos Dimitriou – NCSR “Demokritos”; Alyas A Widita – Gadjah Mada University

TOWARDS A GLOBAL AGENDA FOR A DIGITALIZATION WITHOUT GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

Agustín Chiarella – Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth, Argentina; Gregorio Martín Quetglas – University of Valencia; Andrés Ortega – Elcano Royal Institute, Spain; Paula Szenkman – Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth, Argentina

BRIDGING THE DIGITAL LITERACY GENDER GAP IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Giacomo Gattorno – UN Women; Paul Grainger – UCL; Alberto Guidi – ISPI; Shiva Kanwar – ICRIER; Mansi Kedia – ICRIER; Alina Sorgner – Cabot University, IZA, IfW Kiel; Ramya Subrahmanian – Unicef Office of Research - Innocenti

TOWARDS DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT OF MSMES

José A. Stracquadini – Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina; Gusti Raganata – Sigmaphi Research, Indonesia; Grace H Mardjianto – 168 Solutions, Indonesia; Arief C. Nugraha – IPP Atmajaya University, Indonesia; Gabriela Rigoni – Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina; Joseph Lumban Gaol – Digital Venture Builder, Indonesia

ADDRESSING WORKERS’ INSECURITY IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION

Antonius Galih Prasetyo – Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration; Maria Dika Puspita Sari – Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration

HOW AI CAN CHANGE THE DEVELOPMENT-TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE IN THE POST PANDEMIC ERA

Syed Munir Khasru – IPAG Asia Pacific, Australia; Damien Manuel – Australian Information Security Association (AISA); Nick McQuire – Microsoft; Nadeem Anjum – Meta AI (Facebook)

TOWARDS TWO-WAY DIGITAL FDI: FACILITATING DIGITAL INVESTMENT FLOWS BETWEEN ECONOMIES

Matthew Stephenson – World Economic Forum

DIGITAL PATHWAYS TO RESILIENT COMMUNITIES: ENABLING UNIVERSAL INTERNET ACCESS AND UTILIZING CITIZEN-GENERATED DATA

Noran Abdou – AECOM; Subhasis Bera – International School of Business and Media; Khaled EL-Sayed – Synerjies Center for International and Strategic Studies; Yassmine Lotfi – Synerjies Center for International and Strategic Studies; Reham Morsy – Synerjies Center for International and Strategic Studies; Dil B. Rahut – Asian Development Bank Institute

DIGITAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA

Angela C. Lyons – University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Josephine Kass-Hanna – Saint Joseph University of Beirut; Peter J. Morgan – Asian Development Bank Institute; Joelle H. Fong – National University of Singapore

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR RURAL AREA AND SMART VILLAGE

Adiwan Fahlan Aritenang – Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia; Fadhil Hidayat – Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia; Felly Ferol Warouw – Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia; Lady Grace Jane Giroth – Universitas Teknologi Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia; Muhammad Akbar Pribadi – National Research and Innovation Agency; Muhammad Arifin Nasution – Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia; Ryan Adhitya Nugraha – Telkom University, Indonesia; Surya Yudha Regif – Universitas Timor, Indonesia; Viktory Rotty – Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE G20 SMART WORLD LIVING LAB (G2SWL): RECOVER TOGETHER, RECOVER STRONGER AND SMARTER FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

I Gusti Bagus Baskara Nugraha – Smart City and Community Innovation Center, Bandung Institute of Technology; Hendra Sandhi Firmansyah – Informatics Engineering, STMIK Jabar; Dwina Roosmini – PSLH ITB/KK TPL FTSL, Bandung Institute of Technology; Yasraf Piliang – FSRD, Bandung Institute of Technology; Rezky Kinanda – Smart City and Community Innovation Center, Bandung Institute of Technology

CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOW: A TRILEMMA OF MOBILITY, MONETIZATION, AND PRIVACY

Ibrahim K. Rohman – Indonesia Financial Group Progress; Moinul I. Zaber – United Nations University-Policy Driven on Electronic Governance; Reza Y. Siregar – Indonesia Financial Group Progress; Rizky Rizaldi Ronaldo – Indonesia Financial Group Progress; Mohammad Alvin Prabowosunu – Indonesia Financial Group Progress; Rosi Melati – Indonesia Financial Group Progress

REGULATING CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS IN THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Thomas Dewaranu – Center for Indonesian Policy Studies; Glen Hodgson – Free Trade Europa; Pingkan Audrine – Center for Indonesian Policy Studies

NEXUS OF AI ON DEVELOPING CETERIS PARIBUS ON LAWS AND ETHICS TOWARDS GLOBAL COOPERATION. LESSONS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Anggi Elimar Siagian – Law Firm Juan Felix Tampubolon & Partners

DEEPPAKES AND SECURITY IN THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT: CHALLENGES FOR GOVERNMENTS, SOCIETY, AND BUSINESS

Andrey G. Ignatyev – Center for Global IT Cooperation, Russia; Tatiana A. Kurbatova – Center for Global IT Cooperation, Russia

SHARED UNDERSTANDING AND BEYOND: TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR DATA PROTECTION AND CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS

Krishna Ravi Srinivas – Research & Information System for Developing Countries (RIS),
Ingrid Schneider – University of Hamburg, Wulf Reiners – German Institute of Development
and Sustainability (IDOS)

DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION THROUGH SSC LENS: CHALLENGES AND IMPACT

Milindo Chakrabarti – Research and Information System for Developing Countries & Centre
for Sustainability, O.P. Jindal Global University, India; Sachin Chaturvedi – Research and
Information System for Developing Countries, India; Rafael Gustavo Miranda Delgado –
University of Los Andes, Venezuela; Mustapha Jouili – University of Carthage, Tunisia;
Gladys Teresita Lechini De Alvarez – National University of Rosario, Argentina; Rasigan
Maharajh – Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa; Philani Mthembu – Institute
for Global Dialogue, South Africa; Ashraf Patel – Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa;
Jorge Antonio Perez Pineda – Anáhuac University, Mexico

A FRAMEWORK TO STRENGTHEN THE AI ADOPTION IN HEALTHCARE

Thomhert Suprpto Siadari – Telkom University; Andry Alamsyah – Telkom University
Aditya Firman Ihsan – Telkom University; Kemas M. Lhaksmana – Telkom University; Helni
Mutiasih – Telkom University

THE IMPERATIVE FOR BUILDING AWARENESS, CAPABILITIES, AND COMMITMENT ON CYBERSECURITY

Kok-Chin Tay – Smart Cities Network; Sam Parmar – Cyfirma

ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, DATA GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES AGAINST CYBER THREATS

Paulo Sergio Melo de Carvalho – Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI); Hugo
Bras Martins da Costa – Sciences Po Paris & State University of Rio de Janeiro

TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION POLICY APPROACH FOR SMARTISATION AND DIGITALIZATION TECHNOLOGY TOWARDS UN SDGS

Chandra Singgih Pitoyo – University of Sussex, UK; Belania Yunitasari – Central Bank of
Indonesia

SMART CITIES, STANDARDIZATION AND DX CHALLENGE FOR DIGITAL GOVERNMENT

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
(ERIA); Arry Akhmad Arman – Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia; Hendra Sandhi
Firmansyah – STMIK Jabar, Indonesia; Irma Rizkia – Institute of Technology Bandung;
Santi Novani – Institute of Technology Bandung; Suhono Harso Supangkat – Institute of
Technology Bandung; Toshio Obi – Waseda University

PROMOTION OF HIGH-CAPACITY BROADBAND TO REBUILD AND RECOVER FROM THE PANDEMIC

J. Scott Marcus – Bruegel; Alicia Garcia Herrero – Bruegel; Lionel Guetta-Jeanrenaud –
Bruegel

IMPLEMENTING AN INDIVIDUAL-EMPOWERED DATA GOVERNANCE REGIME

Dennis J. Snower – Global Solutions Initiative Programme Director, THE NEW INSTITUTE;
Paul D. Twomey – Global Solutions Initiative, THE NEW INSTITUTE

TASK FORCE 3

GOVERNING CLIMATE TARGET, ENERGY TRANSITION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Policy Areas

- Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency to Promote Prosperity
- Climate Resilience in the Least Developed and Developing Countries, including Both Adaptation and Mitigation
- Net Zero Emission (NZE) And Just Transition towards Climate-Neutral Economies
- Global Cooperation to Accelerate Energy Transition
- Climate Financing and Carbon Pricing Instruments
- Preserving Marine Biodiversity and Nature Protected Areas
- Addressing Transboundary Environmental Pollution

Policy Briefs:

REDUCING TRANSBOUNDARY POLLUTION TO IMPROVE HUMAN HEALTH, PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE, AND ENSURE HEALTHY FOOD FOR ALL

Rachael Kupka – Global Alliance on Health and Pollution; Karti Sandilya – Global Alliance on Health and Pollution; Laura Schaepli – Global Alliance on Health and Pollution; John Kirton – G20 Research Group, University of Toronto

GOVERNING BLUE CARBON, COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

Rizky Januar – World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia; Elle Wibisono – Sustainable Ocean Alliance; Mas Achmad Santosa – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Grace Binowo – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Karenina Lasrindy – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Harish Makarim – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Eliza Northrop – World Resources Institute

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANS OF THE G20 TO SUPPORT THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY OF BATTERIES FOR ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY

Maryam Muthiah Karimah – Energinesia Indonesia; Andy Tirta – Energinesia Indonesia; Muhammad Hilmy Alfaruqi – Sumbawa University of Technology, Indonesia; Aulia Qisthi Mairizal – Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

EMBEDDING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS: STRATEGIES AND FRAMEWORKS FOR A JUST AND EFFECTIVE TRANSITION

Kirana Agustina – World Resources Institute; Venkatachalam Anbumozhi – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Romadhani Ardi – University of Indonesia; Nicolas Buchoud – Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development; Milindo Chakrabarti O.P. – Jindal Global University; Alexander Charalambous – Living Prospects; Alex Godoy-Faúndez – Universidad del Desarrollo; Yasuhiko Hotta – Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; Martin Kochhan – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit;

Konstantinos Karampouriotis – Living Prospects; Rainer Lanz – World Trade Organization; Vesna Lavtizar – Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; Hemant Mallya – Council on Energy, Environment and Water; Nam Hoang Nguyen – Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment; Shuva Raha – Council on Energy, Environment and Water; Victor Stolzenburg – World Trade Organization; Cecilia Wandiga – Centre for Science and Technology Innovation

PRAGMATIC POLICY SUPPORT NEEDED TO ENABLE A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION FOR MARINE FUELS AND RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE

Emre Hatipoglu – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Jitendra Roychoudhury – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Saumitra Saxena – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Anurag Pal Sehgal – Noble Resources; Nourah Al Hosain – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Puneet Kamboj – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center

REFRAMING GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND REGIONAL COOPERATION PATHWAYS FOR AN INCLUSIVE NET-ZERO STRATEGY AND ENERGY TRANSITION FRAMEWORK

Fachry Abdul Razak Afifi – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia; Venkatachalam Anbumozhi – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Dongmei Chen – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Alin Halimaussadiah – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia; Vida Hardjono – Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Indonesia; Roes E.G. Lufti – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia; Dian Lutfiana – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Julio Mauricio – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Alloysius Joko Purwanto – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Widodo Wahyu Purwanto – Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Indonesia; Jitendra Roychoudhury – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Citra Endah Nur Setyawati – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Majed Al Suwailem – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Wing T Woo – Jeffrey Cheah Institute on Southeast Asia

EMPOWERING CITIES IN THE RACE TO A JUST NET-ZERO TRANSITION

Hannah Abdullah – GMF Cities, The German Marshall Fund of the United States; Ursula Eicker – Next Generation Cities Institute, Concordia University; Karim Elgendy – Environment and Society Programme, Chatham House; Roxana Dela Fiamor – Place-Based Transitions, E3G; Namita Kampli – Place-Based Transitions, E3G; Adeline Rochet – Place-Based Transitions, E3G

TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON PLASTIC POLLUTION: THE ROLE OF THE G20

Michikazu Kojima – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); Henro Putra Johannes – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); Ellen Putri Edita – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); Fusanori Iwasaki – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); R. Andreas Kraemer – Ecologic Institute; Alin Halimatussadiah – Institute for Economics and Social Research (LPEM), University of Indonesia

SUPPORTING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND NATIONAL CLIMATE FUNDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE COUNTRY-DRIVEN CLIMATE ACTION

Bruce M. Mecca – Climate Policy Initiative/Climateworks Centre; Alke Haesra – Climate Policy Initiative; Ines Ayostina – Yale University School of Environment

MOVING TOWARDS A VIRTUOUS CLIMATE-WATER-ENERGY-FOOD

Maria Rosaria Carli – Italian National Research Council, Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean; Desirée A.L. Quagliarotti – Italian National Research Council, Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean

DE-RISKING INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY TRANSITION: A CLIMATE CHANGE INVESTMENT TREATY AMONGST CARBON-CRITICAL COUNTRIES THAT IS LINKED TO NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)

Reg Fowler – Energy lawyer and consultant; Michael Putra – Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University)

REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR FINANCING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Alin Halimatussadiah – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Tetsushi Sonobe – Asian Development Bank Institute; Dina Azhgaliyeva – Asian Development Bank Institute; Nuki Agya Utama – ASEAN Centre for Energy; Rafika Farah Maulia – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Teuku Riefky – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia

TASK FORCE 4 FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Policy Areas

- Global and Inclusive Recovery from the Pandemic through Trade and Global Value Chains in Food and Agriculture
- Increasing Agricultural Productivity to Feed a Growing World Population
- Resilient Food Systems, Sustainable Landscape Management, and Nature Positive Agricultural Production that Adapts to Climate Change and External Shocks
- Rethinking Agricultural Subsidies to Directly Benefit Impoverished Farmers and to Reduce Trade-Offs between Agriculture and Climate Change
- Reducing Food Loss and Waste in the Food Systems
- Food Access, Affordability, Literacy and Sustainable Consumption
- Land Ownership and Livelihood of Smallholder Family Farms
- Future of Farming in a Digital and Data-Driven World, and Agriculture Market Information System
- Policies and Infrastructure for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
- Innovative Models to Finance Sustainable Agriculture

Policy Briefs:**GLOBAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**

Alin Halimatussadiyah – Institute for Economic and Social Research University of Indonesia; S.A. Wicaksono – European Forest Institute; N.H.A Bahar – Tropical Forest Conservation and Research Center; M. Adriansyah – Institute for Economic and Social Research University of Indonesia; F. Afifi – Institute for Economic and Social Research University of Indonesia; R. Algamar – Tropical Forest Alliance; S. Mariati – Tropical Forest Alliance

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF FOOD SYSTEMS, GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND TRADE

Pablo Elverdin – GPS; Maranatha Bernard Ferryal – Indonesia Fertilizer Research Institute; Joseph Glauber – IFPRI; Nelson Illescas – INAI; Sumardjo Gatot Irianto – Indonesia Fertilizer Research Institute; David Laborde – IFPRI; Valeria Piñeiro – IFPRI; Martin Piñeiro – CARI; Maria Rini Setia – Indonesia Fertilizer Research Institute; Sitta Izza Rosdaniah – Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises of Republic of Indonesia; Agustin Tejada Rodriguez – Bolsa de Cereales Buenos Aires

THE HARMONIZATION OF TRUE VALUE ACCOUNTING APPROACHES TO MAKE THE ECONOMIC CASE FOR NATURE-POSITIVE FOOD SYSTEMS

Tomas Declercq – United Nations Environment Programme; Salman Hussain – United Nations Environment Programme; Suria Tarigan – IPB Bogor University; R. Nunung Nuryartono – IPB Bogor University

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS: POLICY PATHWAYS FOR GREATER SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION, SUSTAINABILITY, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Suresh Babu – International Food Policy Research Institute; Carlos Andrea Bollino – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre – Siti Mustaqimatud Diyanah – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Vyta W. Hanifah – National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia; Syarif Hidayat – National Research and Innovation Agency; Masanori Kozono – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Amit Kumar – Research Information System for Developing Countries; Agus Eko Nugroho – National Research and Innovation Agency; Risti Permani – The University of Queensland; Sahara Sahara – IPB University; Mat Syukur – National Research and Innovation Agency; Irwanda Wisnu Wardhana – National Research and Innovation Agency

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON HOW TO IMPROVE AGRIFOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE FROM FARM TO FORK

Andrea Cattaneo – FAO; Ahmad Sadiddin – FAO; Maximo Torero – FAO; Sara Vaz – FAO

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES THROUGH PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE AND POLICY

Ayu Pratiwi - Turku School of Economics, University of Turku, Finland; Farikhah – Muhammadiyah University Gresik, Indonesia; Yudha Adiputra – University - of Lampung, Indonesia; Guenwoo Lee – Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences; Ratih Adiputri – University of Jyväskylä, Finland

EXPAND GEOGLAM TO INCLUDE COMMERCIAL EARTH-OBSERVATION ENTITIES: ATTAINING GLOBAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FOOD SECURITY BEYOND FOUR STAPLE CROPS

Chaitanya Giri – Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, India; Amit Kumar – Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, India; Abhilash Sethi – Omnivore Capital Management Private Limited, Bengaluru, India

FOOD WASTE MINIMIZATION AND CIRCULARITY FOR OPTIMIZING URBAN FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE

David Simon – Commission for Sustainable Agriculture Intensification (CoSAI), CGIAR; Dimas Fauzi – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand; Pay Dreschsel – International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Sri Lanka; Kuntum Melati – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand; Gordon Prain – CGIAR Consultant; Pimolporn Jantarith – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand; Sofia Anna Enrica Cavalleri – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand; Daniel Kangongo – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand; Matthew Osborne – Stockholm Environment Institute, Thailand

REDUCING FOOD LOSS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Dominicus S. Priyarsono – IPB University, Indonesia; Sahara Sahara– IPB University, Indonesia; Nuri Andarwulan – IPB University, Indonesia; Arief Daryanto – IPB University, Indonesia; Nugroho Indrotristanto– IPB University, Indonesia

AN INCLUSIVE MODEL FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION

Dr. Julius Gatune – Maastricht School of Management; Anton Sneyders – Maastricht University; Huub L.M. Mudde –Maastricht School of Management; Sandeep Kaur – Department of Economic Studies, Central University of Punjab; Dian Verawati Panjaitan – Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University; Vijay Kumar Chattu – School of Public Health, University of Alberta & University of Toronto; Jaskaran Singh – Department of Economics, Ramgarhia College – Harpreet Singh, Guru Nanak Dev University – Diederik P. de Boer – Centre on Emerging Economies, Maastricht School of Management; Nunung Nuryartono – Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University

INTEGRATING BLUE FOODS INTO FOOD SYSTEM POLICY AND PRACTICE

Michelle Tigchelaar – Stanford University; Maria Honig – WWF; Gridanya Mega Laidha – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Fadilla Octaviani – Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative; Adityo Setiawan – EDF; Jessica Landman – Council Fire; Tom Grasso – EDF; Karly Kelso – EDF; Shakuntala H. Thilsted – WorldFish; Jim Leape – Stanford University; Ghislaine Llewellyn – WWF

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE POLICIES AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' COMPETITIVENESS AND FOOD SECURITY

Olayinka Idowu Kareem - University of Hohenheim, Germany

G20 FRAMEWORK FOR REPURPOSING AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUPPORT TO MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE AND FOOD SECURITY GOALS

Rob Vos – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Will Martin – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Joseph Glauber – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); David Laborde – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Valeria Piñeiro – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Madhur Gautam – The World Bank; Danielle Resnick – Brookings Institution; Marco V. Sanchez – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Helen Ding – World Resources Institute (WRI) & Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU); Sitta Rosdaniah - Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, Indonesia; Aditya Alta – Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS); Azizah Fauzi – Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS); Indra Setiawan – Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS); Martin Piñeiro – CARI, Argentina; Pablo Elverdin – Group of Producing Countries of the Southern Cone (GPS); Nelson Illescas – Instituto para las Negociaciones Agrícolas Internacionales (INAI), Argentina; Augustin Tejeda Rodriguez – Bolsa de Cereales, Buenos Aires; Caterina Ruggeri – SYSTEMIQ

GLOBAL TRACKING OF AGRIFOOD RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR MEETING FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Julia Compton – Commission on Sustainable Agriculture Intensification (CoSAI); Gert-Jan Stads – International Food Policy Research Institute; Christopher B. Barrett – Cornell University; Mario Herrero – Cornell University; Channing Arndt – International Food Policy Research Institute; P.V. Vara Prasad – Commission on Sustainable Agriculture Intensification (CoSAI) , Monika Zurek – ECI Food Systems Transformation Group, University of Oxford; Ravi Khetarpal – Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)

GLOBAL ACTION FOR CLIMATE FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS FOR AGRIFOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION

Eugenio Díaz-Bonilla – Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (ICCA); Ruben Echeverría – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF); Rob Vos – International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

TASK FORCE 5 INEQUALITY, HUMAN CAPITAL, AND WELL-BEING



Policy Areas

- How We Can Recover the Learning Loss from COVID-19 Pandemic
- Ensuring EdTech for All to Embrace the Future of Work
- Addressing the Double Burden of Stunting and Obesity
- Transformative Social Protection to Prepare for Future Shocks
- How (Quasi) Universal Basic Income Fits with The Middle-Income Countries and Developing Economies
- Financing Sustainable Social Protection in Middle-Income Countries
- Reaping Demographic Dividend and Addressing Youth Unemployment in Digital Era
- Fostering Collaboration to Address Global Inequality in Skills and Technology
- Coping With Health and Economic Consequences of Aging Population
- Making The Most of Virtual International Labor Mobility

Policy Briefs:

EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL: STRENGTHENING MULTI-SECTORAL AND INTEGRATED POLICY APPROACHES TO EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, CARE, AND DEVELOPMENT AS A GLOBAL COMMON GOOD

Jennifer Guevara – CIPPEC; Alejandro Acosta – International Network on Peace Building with Young Children, INPB; P K Anand – Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries, India; Emily Vargas-Barón – RISE Institute, USA; Claudia Costín – Centro de Excelência e Inovação em Políticas Educacionais-CEIPE-FGV, Brazil; Lynette Okengo – AfECN, African Early Childhood Network, Kenya; Mercedes Mayol Lasalle – Organisation Mondiale pour l'Éducation Prescolaire (OMEP); Yulida Pangastuti – Universitas Gadjah Mada; Vina Adrijani – South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization / Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care, Education and Parenting (SEAMEO CECCEP), Indonesia

TEACHER-TECHNOLOGY COMPLEMENTARITY FOR A RESILIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

Daniel Suryadarma – Asian Development Bank Institute; Takiko Igarashi – Asian Development Bank Institute; Vu Thu Trang – Asian Development Bank Institute; and Tetsushi – Asian Development Bank Institute

REFOCUSING EFFORT: DOUBLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION ALLEVIATION IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA

Tifara Ashari – Ministry of Finance of The Republic of Indonesia; Nadhila Renaldi – HabibiInstitute for Public Policy and Governance

BUILDING FROM THE FOUNDATIONS: IMPROVING DATA TO INFORM FUTURE-FIT SOCIAL PROTECTION

Joanne Crawford – Equality Insights; Joanna Pradela – Equality Insights

DRIVING INCLUSION AND RESILIENCE THROUGH MULTI-CHANNEL GOVERNMENT-TO-PERSON PAYMENT: LESSONS LEARNED FROM INDONESIA'S KARTU PRAKERJA

Meikha Azzani – Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Martha Hindriyani – Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Daniera Nanda – Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Cahyo Prihadi – Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

TAX EXPENDITURES AND FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Jacob Bastian – Rutgers University; Amina Ebrahim – United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER); Nora Lustig – Commitment to Equity Institute, Tulane University; Agustin Redonda – Council on Economic Policies; Miranda Stewart – University of Melbourne Law School

A CLOSER LOOK AT G20'S FUTURE OF WORK IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Esy Gracia – Resilience Development Initiative; Rickdy Vanduwijn Sitanggang – Resilience Development Initiative; Nawang Anandhini – Resilience Development Initiative; Akino Tahir – Resilience Development Initiative; Ayu Krishna Yuliawati – Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

DIGITALIZATION, INCLUSION, AND JOBS: HERE'S HOW TO PLUG INTO DIGITAL VALUE CHAINS WHILE CREATING HIGH-QUALITY JOBS

Matthew Stephenson – World Economic Forum; James Zhan – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL MODEL OF PORTABLE MIGRANT SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEME

Jason Lih Cheng Kok – Independent Economist; Roman J. Zytek – Independent Economist; Ariadna S. Bankowska – Independent Economist

MIGRANT CARE AND DOMESTIC WORKERS DURING THE PANDEMIC AND BEYOND: THE G20'S ROLE IN TACKLING INEQUALITIES AND GUARANTEEING RIGHTS

Florencia Caro Sachetti – EUI and CIPPEC; Margo Thomas (Women's Economic Imperative (WEI)); Ananya Chakraborty – World Resources Institute; Athiqah Nur Alami – BRIN; Sandhya S. Iyer – Tata Institute of Social Sciences

ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR: ESSENTIAL FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENSURING CHILD WELL-BEING

Valeria Groppo – UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Josiah Kaplan – UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Ramya Subrahmanian – UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; AK Shiva Kumar – UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Anna Zongolowicz – UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti

MOVING BEYOND GDP: A STOCK-FLOW APPROACH TO MEASURING WELLBEING FOR THE G20

Zakaria Zoundi – International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); Dennis J. Snower – Global Solutions Initiative; Robert Smith – International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); Katharina Lima de Miranda – The New Institute; Livia Bizikova, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

ENSURING A COMPREHENSIVE, RESPONSIVE, AND FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE ELDERLY, AT-RISK INFORMAL WORKERS, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN INDONESIA

Dyah Larasati – The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K); Elan Satriawan – Department of Economics, University of Gadjah Mada; Sri Kusumastuti Rahayu – The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K)

EDUCATION RECOVERY FOR STRONGER COLLECTIVE FUTURES

Prachi Srivastava – Western University, Canada; Alejandra Cardini – CIPPEC Argentina; Iván Matovich – CIPPEC Argentina; Kiran Bhatta – Centre for Policy Research, India; Amélie A. Gagnon – IIEP-UNESCO; Robert Jenkins – UNICEF; Karen Mundy – IIEP-UNESCO; Nicolas Reuge – UNICEF; Thalia Séguin – IIEP-UNESCO; Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies Secretariat (INEE)

ACHIEVING RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEMS FOR AGING SOCIETIES AGAINST THE PANDEMIC

Pitchaya Sirivunnabood – Asian Development Bank Institute; Upalat Korwatanasakul – School of Social Sciences, Waseda University

BUILDING A GLOBAL SAFETY NET THROUGH A GLOBAL CITIZEN INCOME AND PROGRESSIVE GLOBAL TAXATION

Gianluca Grimalda – Kiel Institute for the World Economy; Fernando Filgueira – Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the Republic of Uruguay; Marc Fleurbaey – Paris School of Economics; Rubén Lo Vuolo – Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Public Policies, Argentina; Tommaso Reggiani – Cardiff University

POPULATION AGEING AND THE SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: NEW POLICY CHALLENGES IN THE NEW ERA

Harry Seldadyo – Institute of Public Policy, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia); Soegianto Ali – School of Medicine and Health Science, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia; Yuda Turana – School of Medicine and Health Science, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia; Nova Eka Budiyanata – School of Engineering, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia; Eunike Sri Tyas Suci – School of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia; Putri Purbasari Raharningtyas Marditia – School of Law, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

TASK FORCE 6

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND COVID-19



Policy Areas

- Equitable Access and Production of Diagnostics, Therapeutics and Vaccines to Confront COVID-19 Globally
- Rapid Alert of Infectious Pathogens and Surveillance of Human Population for Effective Control of Outbreaks
- Investment and Reform of the Health Systems to Guarantee their Resilience to Achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Prevention and Preparedness Based on the One Health Approach Addressing Threats at Human-Animal-Environment Interface
- Minimizing the Impact of the Disparity on Access of Essential Services Medicines and Inequalities
- Regional Cooperation as a Bridge Between Global and National Levels in Addressing Health Threats and Supporting UHC
- Digital Transformation and Sharing Medical Information to Ensure Continuity of Proper Health Services Response, especially Essential Health Services in Various Regions
- Laboratory Readiness for Biodefence and Global Health Security
- Strengthening Health Cooperation to Combat Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) And Malnutrition
- Exchanging and Strengthening Innovations on Handling Global Health Security, Sustainable Health Financing, and Political Leadership on Global Health

Policy Briefs:

VALUE-BASED HEALTHCARE MODELS TO IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES, CREATE RESILIENCE AND ADVANCE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Gabriela Prada

THE ROLE OF REGULATORY PLATFORM TO ENSURE HEALTH SYSTEM RESILIENCE TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)

Gemala Chairunnisa Puteri, Mutia A. Sayekti, Ery Setiawan, Eka Pujiyanti, Julian Weinberg

IMPLEMENTING AND FINANCING ONE HEALTH

Euis Ratna Sari, Anita Lubis, Agus Suwandono, Ava Sullivan, Kevin Olival, Joko Pamungkas, Alice Stevenson, Jonathan Epstein, Vipat Kuruchittham, Angus Campbell, and Barbara McPake

MINIMIZING THE IMPACT OF DISPARITY TO ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND INEQUITY

Ryan Rachmad Nugraha, Royasia Ramadani, Ery Setiawan, Dono Widiatmoko, Bohlmann HR, Bohlmann JA, Henseler M, Maisonnave H

G20 AS A HUB FOR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE IN A PANDEMIC RESPONSES

Baiq L. S. W. Wardhani, Vinsensio M. A. Dugis, Citra Hennida, Radityo Dharmaputra, Agastya Wardhana, Yohanes W. Santoso, Demas Nauvarian, Made Agus Sugianto, Novat Pugo Sambodo, Ryan Rachmad Nugraha, Mutia Sayekti, Puput Oktamianti

TAILORED APPROACH TO HEALTHCARE DATA PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Julien Willeme

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HEALTH CARE—REACH THE UN-REACH AT A REDUCED COST

Junadi, Purnawan; Revi Renita, Irwan Haryanto and Rosmala Rosadi

BUILDING BACK BETTER: ADDRESSING THE LABORATORY READINESS FOR BIODEFENSE AND GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

Wiku Adisasmito, Dewi N Aisyah, Plebeian B. Medina, Zisis Kozlakidis, Lyon, France Hui Wang, Debra Leiolani Garcia, Raymond TP Lin

ESTABLISHING A MULTILATERAL BIODEFENSE & BIOSECURITY NETWORK

Gabriele Jessica Kembuan, Anthony P. Sunjaya, Yoko Brigitte Wang

PREVENTING FUTURE BURDEN OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Nurul Dina Rahmawati, Royasia Viki Ramadani, Andri Kusandri, Jesslyn Teng kawan, Raghavendra Guru Srinivasan, Sasfia Candrianita

EARMARKING HEALTH TAX FOR SUSTAINABLE UHC FINANCING IN G20 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Abdillah Ahsan, Dwini Handayani, Krisna Puji Rahmayanti, Nadira Amalia

SUPPORTING LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES BY STRENGTHENING GLOBAL HEALTH GOVERNANCE TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES

Sumbal Javed, Vijay Kumar Chattu

TASK FORCE 7 INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY



Policy Areas

On the Policy Coordination Theme

- Coordination of Exit Strategy from the Covid-19 Expansionary Macroeconomic Policies
- Central Bank Coordination in Managing Global Financial Cycle
- Cooperation and Coordination of Global Financial Institutions towards Financial Sector Governance
- Bilateral Tax Agreement and Automatic Exchange of Information on Taxation

On the Sustainable Development, including Stability of Macro-Financial Theme:

- External Debt and Financial Stability of Developing and Low-Income Countries
- Global Monitoring and Coordinated Strategy in Ensuring Public and Private Debt Sustainability
- Inclusive Financial Sector Development

On the Green Economy Theme:

- Financial Stability during the Transition Stages towards Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)
- Implication of Managing Climate Change Risks on Financial Sector Landscape

On the Digital Economy Theme:

- Digitalization of Money and Financial Sector

Policy Briefs:

SHARPENING THE PROFILE AND SCOPE OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SAFETY NET FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR

Evgeny Vinokurov – Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development; Artem Levenkov – Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development; Gennady Vasiliev – Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development

DIGITAL PAYMENTS, DECENTRALIZED FINANCE AND THE DESIGN OF A NEW NORMAL FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY

Jose Siaba Seerrate – Argentine Council For International Relations

RESOLVING DEBT CRISIS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: HOW CAN THE G20 CONTRIBUTE TO OPERATIONALIZING THE COMMON FRAMEWORK?

Kathrin Berensmann – German Institute of Development and Sustainability, IDOS; Mma Amara Ekeruche – Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa, CSEA; Christopher Heitzig – Africa Growth Initiative, AGI, Brookings Institution; Aloysius Ordu – Africa Growth Initiative, AGI, Brookings Institution; Lemma W Senbet – University of Maryland and Brookings AGI Distinguished Advisory Group

DIGITAL PAYMENTS AND CROSS-BORDER CAPITAL FLOWS – POLICY ACTIONS TO SAFEGUARD MACROFINANCIAL STABILITY

John Beirne – Asian Development Bank Institute; Teuku Riefky – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia

POLICY PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNAL DEBT MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN DEVELOPING AND LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Fernando Lorenzo – Centro de Investigaciones Económicas; Luis Miguel Galindo – Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Ramiro Albrieu – Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad; Dionisio Borda – Centro de Análisis y Difusión de la Economía Paraguaya; Paul Lakuma – Economic Policy Research Centre; Mma Amara Ekeruche – Center for the Study of the Economies of Africa; Alemayehu Geda – Addis Ababa University; Arjan de Haan – International Development Research Centre

ESG INVESTING: BEYOND THE STANDARDS

Claude Lopez – Milken Institute

DEBT RELIEF FOR A GREEN AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY

Shamshad Akhtar – Karandaz Pakistan; Jörg Haas – Heinrich Böll Foundation; Ulrich Volz – Centre for Sustainable Finance, SOAS, University of London

ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF TAX INCENTIVE REFORM UNDER PILLAR TWO – GLOBAL MINIMUM TAX MODEL RULES

Riatu Mariatul Qibthiyah – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia); Christine Tjen – Tax Education and Research Center, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Yulianti Abbas – Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Syahda Sabrina – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF FINTECH

Daehee Jeong – Korea Development Institute; Deok Ryong Yoon – Korea Development Institute

ENABLING PRAGMATIC POLICY: LEVERAGING ESG FRAMEWORKS TOWARDS A JUST TRANSITION

Jitendra Roychoudhury – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Emre Hatipoglu – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Puneet Kamboj – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center

SUPPORTING ENERGY TRANSITIONS AND COVID-19 RECOVERY: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Rishikesh Ram Bhandary – Boston University; Daniela Staicu – The Bucharest University of Economic Studies; Zdenka Myslikova – The Fletcher School, Tufts University; Najeeb Ullah – University of Engineering and Applied Science, Swat

FOR AN AFRICAN STABILITY MECHANISM

KY Amoako – African Centre for Economic Transformation; Daniel Cohen – Finance for Development Lab – Paris School of Economics; Rob Floyd – African Centre for Economic Transformation; Sebastien Villemot – Finance for Development Lab – CEPREMAP; Brendan Harnoy-Vannier – Finance for Development Lab

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES FOR INTEGRATING CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCIES IN G20 COUNTRIES

Krish Chetty – Human Sciences Research Council; Ronney Ncwadi – School of Economics, Development and Tourism, Nelson Mandela University; Jaya Josie – Zhejiang University International Business School; David Wen – Zhejiang University International Business School; Yuwen Dai – Zhejiang University International Business School

THE ROLE OF THE IMF IN FACILITATING A GREEN ENERGY TRANSITION

Rishikesh Ram Bhandary – Boston University; Aasheerwad Dwivedi – Centre for Social and Economic Progress; Daniel Titelman – United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; Laveesh Bhandari – CSEP; Noel Perez – ECLAC; Marilou Uy – Intergovernmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs and Development; Sara Ahmed – The Vulnerable 20 Group; Amar Bhattacharya – Brookings Institution

INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK TO BRIDGE CLIMATE FINANCING GAP BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Alvin Ulido Lumbanraja – Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management; Teuku Riefky – Institute for Economic and Social Research, School of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia

TASK FORCE 8 INCLUSIVE, RESILIENT, AND GREENER INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND FINANCING



Policy Areas

- Establishing Equitable Risk Allocation in Infrastructure
- Improving Governance in Major Infrastructure Projects
- Enhancing Safeguard Policy for Infrastructure Development (Climate, Biodiversity, Gender, Minorities, Displaced Community, Knowledge Management, Access to Technology)
- Developing National Strategy and the Role of Sovereign Wealth Fund and International Investment to Support Infrastructure Projects
- Promoting Innovation and Digital Transformation in the Infrastructure Technology
- Managing and Financing Local and Social Infrastructure Development
- Regulatory Reform and Future Direction of the PPP Scheme in Infrastructure Projects
- Meeting Infrastructure Challenges of New Capital City, Urbanization and Urban Regeneration

Policy Briefs:

THINKING ‘OUT OF BOX’ ON INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING: LESSONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CAPITAL CITY OF INDONESIA

Priyadarshi Dash – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Sukhmani Kaur – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Linda Krueger – The Nature Conservancy; Ulfa Mutaharah – Civil Engineering, University of Indonesia; Pramada Saputra – Project and Supply Chain Management, University of Manchester; Siddhi Sharma – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Oktaviani Turbaningsih – Marine Transport Engineering Department, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember; Anna Willingshofer – The Nature Conservancy; Freda Yawson – African Center for Economic Transformation

ADDRESSING THE HIGH DEBT GRIDLOCK TO SUPPORT POST-COVID INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Linda Faustina Arthur – Asian Development Bank Institute; Nicolas J.A Buchoud – Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development; Sachin Chaturvedi – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Michael Cohen – School for Public Policy, The New School; Edoardo Croci – Bocconi University; Priyadarshi Dash – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Sukhmani Kaur – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Valeria Lauria (Peking University); Raja Al Marzoqi – Institute of Diplomatic Studies; Siddhi Sharma – Research and Information System for Developing Countries

REALIZING THE POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND FOUNDATIONS IN SCALING UP GREEN AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

Fulvio Bersanetti – Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo; Nicolas Buchoud – Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development Paris; Milindo Chakrabarti – OP Jundal University, India; Raffaele Della Croce – OECD; Carla Patrizia Ferrari – Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo; Valeria Lauria (Peking University); Paolo Mulassano – Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo; Francesco Profumo – Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo; Jiajun Xu (Institute of New Structural Economics, Peking University)

ADVANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES IN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE

Yannick Autret – Ministère de la Transition écologique; Ryan Bartlett – World Wildlife Fund; Nicolas J.A. Buchoud – Grand Paris Alliance; Raffaele Della Croce – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Evan Freund – World Wildlife Fund; Linda Krueger – The Nature Conservancy; Kate Newman – World Wildlife Fund; Sophie Menard – CDC Biodiversité; Beatriz Nofal – Centre d'Actions et de Réalisations Internationales Anna Willingshofer – The Nature Conservancy

BIG DATA ANALYTICS FOR SAFE, DECARBONIZED AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Raffaele Della Croce – OECD; Thorsten Jelinek – Taihe Institute; Valeria Lauria – Peking University; Michael Bühler – Konstanz University of Applied Sciences; Fulvio Bersanetti – Fondazione Compagnia San Paolo; Konrad Nübel – Technical University Munich; Francesco Profumo – Fondazione Compagnia San Paolo; Konstantin Scheffczyk – Konstanz University of Applied Sciences

INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND A FINANCING FRAMEWORK: A CALL FOR COLLABORATION AMONG LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS, MULTILATERAL AGENCIES, AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Eko Nur Surachman – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Dian Handayani – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Maman Suhendra – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Sakti Prabowo – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Lestari Kurniawati – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Agung Dinarjito – State Finance Polytechnic STAN, Indonesia; Ricky PH – Supreme Court, Indonesia

PLANNING AND INVESTMENTS IN EFFICIENT AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPLY CHAINS IN POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY

Anita Prakash – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Hafida Fahmiasari – STC International; Mochammad Imron – Pelindo; Arzena Norega – Pelindo; Murti Lestari – Center for Transportation and Logistics Studies of Gadjah Mada University; Nur Yuwono

– Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, of Gadjah Mada University; Dwi Ardianta Kurniawan – Center for Transportation and Logistics Studies of Gadjah Mada University

MAINTAINING AND ENCOURAGING PRIVATE SECTOR PORT INVESTMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE PPP ARRANGEMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF INDONESIA

Howard Dick – University of Melbourne; Ninan Biju Oomen – World Bank; Jakob Sorensen – A.P. Moller Group; Daniel van Tuijll – World Association of PPP; Erik Wehl – World Association of PPP; David Wignall – World Association of PPP

OWNERSHIP AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CONNECTED CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

Christiono Utomo – Department of Civil Engineering, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember; Yani Rahmawati – Department of Architecture Engineering and Planning, Universitas Gadjah Mada

POLICY BRIEF ON DIGITAL INTEGRATION TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF TRUCK OVERLOADING

Emir Riza Avialda – Jakarta Research Council

INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING TO ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY, LIQUIDITY AND SUSTAINABILITY: A POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Rym Ayadi – Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association

PROMOTING INNOVATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY IN AFRICA

Bakary Traoré – OECD Development Centre; Freda Yawson – African Center for Economic Transformation; Rob Floyd – African Center for Economic Transformation; Vivek Mittal – Africa Infrastructure Development Association

CREATING INCLUSIVE CITIES THROUGH RESILIENT AND ADAPTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE FOR URBAN INFORMALITIES - PATHWAYS FOR ACHIEVING SDG GOALS IN ASIA AND AFRICA

Anand Khatri – Urban Village Charitable Trust, Apeejay Institute of Technology, School of Architecture & Planning; Manju Baisoya Pundir – Urban Village Charitable Trust, IBI Group; Ari Firmandi – Ernst & Young

DEVELOPING NATIONAL STRATEGY AND THE ROLE OF SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Juergen Braunstein – Harvard University and Vienna University of Economics and Business; Marinella Davide – Harvard University and Ca' Foscari University; Julius Sen – London School of Economics and Political Science

ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION TO ADDRESS DIGITAL DIVIDE

Teuku Riefky – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia; Artidiatun Adji – Economics and Business Research and Development Agency, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Gadjah Mada—EBReDA FEB UGM; Bayu Aji Aritejo – Economics and Business Research and Development Agency, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Gadjah Mada—EBReDA FEB UGM; Fauziah Zen – Economic Research Institute for Asean and East Asia; Riatu Mariatul Qibthiyah – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia

PROMOTING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Yohanna Gultom – The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia; Teuku Riefky – The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia; Fauziah Zen – Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Hengki Purwoto – Unit Penelitian dan Pelatihan Ekonomika dan Bisnis, Gadjah Mada University; Pratomo Ismujatmika – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero); Dally Ramdhan Sugandria – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero); Rayka Abdillah Haqi – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero); Yunan Novaris – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero); Muhammad Riza Prayudhia – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero); Muhammad Jibril, – PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero)

OVERLAPPING, COMPETING OR COMPLEMENTARY: COMPARING INTERNATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS TO FOSTER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Shamshad Aktar – Pakistan Stock Exchange; Naoyuki Yoshino – Keio University; Alessandro Gili – Italian Institute for International Political Studies; Filippo Fasulo – Italian Institute for International Political Studies; Alberto Rizzi – Italian Institute for International Political Studies; Carlo Secchi – Italian Institute for International Political Studies; Nicolas J.A. Buchoud – Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development; Murat Kenanoglu – Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey; Iskandar Abdullaev – CAREC- Central Asia; Milindo Chakrabarti – Centre for Sustainability, OP Jindal Global University; Teuku Riefky – Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia

G20 MEMBERS COLLABORATION TO ACCELERATE ENERGY CONSERVATION THROUGH PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING PPP PROJECT

Yuki M. A Wardhana – Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund; Zahid Angger Pradigdo– Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund)

BUILDING AND BENCHMARKING EQUITABLE INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS IN THE WAKE OF RAPID URBANIZATION

Sai Chand – Transportation Research and Injury Prevention Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi, India; David Ashmore – BIS Oxford Economics, Sydney, Australia; S. Travis Waller – “Friedrich List” Faculty of Transport and Traffic Sciences, Technische Universität Dresden, Germany and College of Engineering & Computer Science, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia)

A PATH TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES AND GREENER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Aditya Mahalana – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Francisco Posada – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Tim Dallmann – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Tenny Kristiana – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Chelsea Baldino – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Josh Miller – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT; Adhi Triatmojo – International Council on Clean Transportation, ICCT

TASK FORCE 9

GLOBAL COOPERATION FOR SDGS FINANCING



Policy Areas

- Framework on SDGs Blended Financing
- Enabling SDGs Financing Ecosystem
- SDGs Debt Swap and Other Innovative Financing
- Private Sector Engagement for the SDGs: The Implementation of ESG Strategies
- Enhancement for Financial Institution to Support SDGs Financing
- Platform for Multilateralism and Multistakeholder Partnerships for SDGs Blended Financing
- Strengthening Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) Role in Supporting SDG Financing for Developing Countries
- Philanthropies' Contributions in SDGs Blended Financing

Policy Briefs:

MOVING BEYOND GDP TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS

Robert Smith – International Institute for Sustainable Development; Zakaria Zoundi – International Institute for Sustainable Development; Livia Bizikova – International Institute for Sustainable Development

G20-BACKED BLENDED FINANCE FUND-OF-FUNDS AND HOLISTIC RESOURCE PLATFORM TO HELP THE LOW INCOME AND VULNERABLE ECONOMIES/LDCS MEET THE SDGS BY 2030

Augustine Peter – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Arun S. Nair – Research and Information System for Developing Countries

FINANCING THE SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY

Dennis Fritsch – UNEP FI; Louise Heaps – WWF; Karla Martinez Toral – UNEP FI

BRIDGING THE SDGS FINANCIAL GAP: CREATING AN EFFECTIVE BLENDED FINANCE SCHEME FOR PHILANTHROPY UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE G20

Radityo Dharmaputra – Johan Skytte Institute for Political Science, University of Tartu; Joko Susanto – Emerging Indonesia Project; I. Basis Susilo – Emerging Indonesia Project; Indah Hikmawati – Emerging Indonesia Project; M. Aryo Rasil Syarafi – Emerging Indonesia Project; Agastya Wardhana – Department of International Relations, Airlangga University; Demas Nauvarian (Center for Strategic and Global Studies, Airlangga University; Putu Shangrina Pramudia – Center for Strategic and Global Studies, Airlangga University; Probo Darono Yakti – Stratagem Indonesia; Moch. Yunus – ASEAN Studies Center, Airlangga University

A THREE STEP APPROACH TO CLOSE THE SDG FINANCING GAP FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Andrew Fan Chiah Howe – Sustainable Development Solutions Network Asia, Sunway University; Woo Wing Thye – Sustainable Development Solutions Network Asia, Sunway University

THE SUSTAINABLE FINANCE MARKET IN ASEAN+3: DEVELOPMENT, OPPORTUNITIES, AND FUTURE STEPS

Kosintr Puongsophol – Asian Development Bank; Shu Tian – Asian Development Bank; Satoru Yamadera – Asian Development Bank

ASSESSING PRIVATE SECTOR SDG CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH AN ESG METRICS LENS TO ENHANCE SDG PRIVATE FINANCING

Luluk Widyawati – Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Martina Linnenluecke – Centre for Corporate Sustainability and Environmental Finance, Macquarie University)

IMPACT INVESTING: FUELING THE SDGS

Jahen F. Rezki – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Faradina Alifia Maizar – Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia

FINANCING SDGS THROUGH BLENDING AND LOCAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Sachin Chaturvedi – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Sabyasachi Saha – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Elizabeth Sidiropoulos – South African Institute of International Affairs; Rolf Schwarz – Development Co-operation Directorate at Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; Paulo Esteves – BRICS Policy Centre; Homi Kharas – Centre for Sustainable Development at the Brookings Institution; Sushil Kumar – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Shweta Shaju – Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Siddharth Naidu – Research and Information System for Developing Countries

ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS TO SCALE UP CLIMATE FINANCE

Fatih Yilmaz – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Jitendra Roychoudhury – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Emre Hatipoglu – King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center

A PROPOSAL FOR A BLENDED-FINANCING FRAMEWORK FOR RECOVERY AND ACCELERATED SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION

Rym Ayadi – Euro Mediterranean Economists Association

INTENSIFYING THE PHILANTHROPY PARTICIPATION IN SDGS THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE ECOSYSTEM

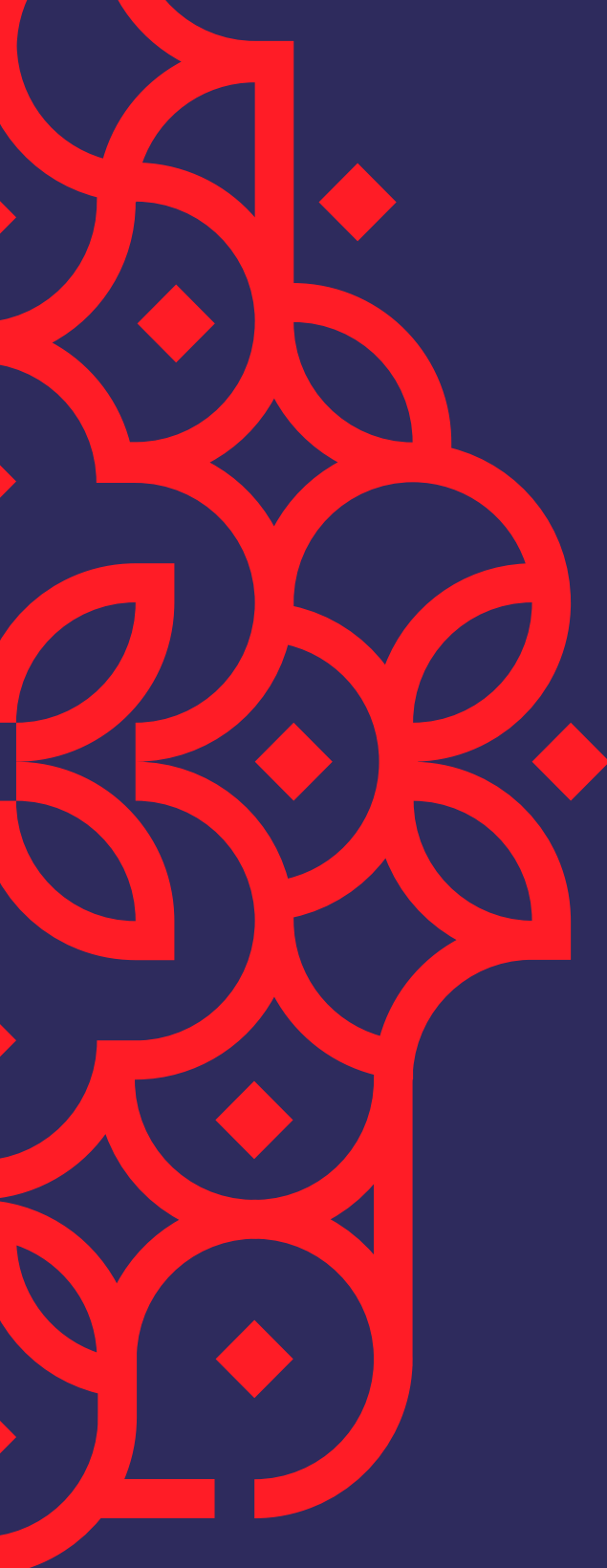
Syed Munir Khasru – IPAG Asia Pacific, Australia; Hendrocahyo – Ministry of Finance, Indonesia; Kurnia Fitri Anidya – Ministry of Finance, Indonesia; Fergy Fharadiva Andreas – Ministry of Finance, Indonesia; Pavithra Kumar – Tata Trust Foundation, India; Rubayat E Shams Anik – IPAG Asia Pacific, Australia

DIGITAL SOLUTIONS TO MOBILIZE CAPITAL, ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND ENHANCE FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Simon Dikau – Grantham Institute, LSE; Marianne Haahr – Green Digital Finance Alliance; Ulrich Volz – Centre for Sustainable Finance, SOAS, University of London

PARTNERING FOR GREEN RECOVERY: INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS AS ESG STRATEGY IN A POST COVID-19

Sari Wahyuni – Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia; Karina Miaprajna Utari – Blue Lens Initiative; Fiona Angelica – Blue Lens Initiative; Rahmat Hidayat Efendi – Blue Lens Initiative



T20 Indonesia 2022 Secretariat

CSIS Indonesia

Gedung Pakarti Centre,
Jl. Tanah Abang III No. 23-27, RT.3/RW.3,
Kel. Petojo Sel., Kec. Gambir, Jakarta 10160

LPEM FEB UI

Kampus Universitas Indonesia,
Jl. Salemba Raya IV, Ged. Ali Wardhana, RW 05,
Kel. Kenari, Kec. Senen, Jakarta 10430



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COMMUNIQUÉ