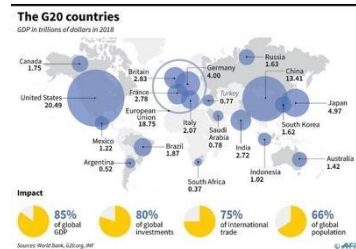




## A BCSD Australia Insider Perspective

# G20 2019 Japan

28 & 29 June 2019



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## Summary of Themes and Outcomes

At the Group of 20 (G20) Summit this weekend, attention shifted to Osaka, Japan's third largest city, to see how the leaders of the world's largest economies are tackling a number of pressing global issues relating to trade, the environment, data, and demographics at a time of unsettling friction and frustration. There was a big economic sigh of relief, in Australia and around the world, after a breakthrough at the G20 Summit in Osaka. President Trump and Chinese leader Xi Jinping agreed to a ceasefire in their fierce trade war that's been simmering for more than 12 months.

While there was certainly a lot to watch at the Osaka Summit — including hotly anticipated **bilateral sideline meetings** — the G20 system was not solely about the state summitry that unfolded during weekend, but also the legwork and outcomes of a number of meetings around Japan that preceded (and will succeed) the Osaka Summit.

Half of the eight **ministerial-level meetings** (Agriculture, Finance, Environment and Energy, and Trade and Digital Economy) took place in the lead-up to Osaka and the summits of the **G20's eight engagement groups** have resulted in a number of recommendations, policy briefs, and communiqués that offer business, science, research, local government, and civil society sector insight for tackling key issues on the Osaka agenda.

It is a fact that 2019 G20 was all about keeping its core — open markets and global trade — intact and coming up with solutions to reduce risks and economic instabilities. While the comprehensive work of the G20 engagement groups is often overshadowed by the more prestigious ministerial meetings and the Summit, their contributions to the G20 system and policy proposals to the leaders remains vital to the overall process of finding common ground and ensuring international financial stability.

A major challenge for the agenda of the G20 is that it risks being overly ambitious. This trend is perhaps also an expression of the fact that better international coordination is sorely needed in many areas in today's world of interdependencies. Even as the Osaka Summit concluded on Sunday, Japan's run as host of the G20 does not end there. Four ministerial meetings (Labor and Employment, Health, Tourism, and Foreign Ministers) will be held later in the year, as will the L Summit, allowing for the opportunity to reinforce and advance the Osaka Summit outcomes, to continue to stretch **Japan's global leadership** force, and to set the agenda as the G20 baton is handed over to Saudi Arabia in 2020.

In the only **joint statement** emanating from the G20 engagement groups in 2019, the C20, L, W20, T20, S20, and Y20 addressed labour market participation, calling on the G20 leaders to adopt concrete and effective actions on gender issues, particularly concerning monitoring the **2014 Brisbane Summit commitment** to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation by 25 percent by 2025 ("25 by 25"). In doing this, the joint statement urges the G20 leaders to implement National Action Plans targeted at eliminating gender gaps and inequalities in the labour market, further reinforcing the Sustainable Development Goal **2030 agenda's pledge to leave no one behind**.

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## The Trade War with China has Shifted

After meeting China's leader, Xi Jinping, on the side lines of the G20 summit, U.S. President. Trump told reporters on Saturday: "We discussed a lot of things, and we're right back on track" with trade talks.

Mr. Trump also said that the United States would not impose any new tariffs on Chinese exports while the talks were underway, and that China had agreed to resume broad purchases of American farm products and other goods.

The negotiations broke down seven weeks ago, when the Chinese side said that it could not accept some provisions that had been tentatively agreed to in an incomplete draft. The Saturday developments delay the imposition of 25 percent tariffs on some \$300 billion in Chinese imports.

In a more surprising move, Mr. Trump backtracked on a ban on sales of American equipment to Huawei, the Chinese telecom giant. "U.S. companies can sell their equipment to Huawei," Mr. Trump said, explaining that he wanted to help American companies that had complained about the ban. In exchange, he said, China agreed to buy a "tremendous amount" of American food and agricultural products.

In May, the Commerce Department put Huawei on a blacklist that prohibits American companies from selling equipment to Huawei. The move was a major blow to Huawei, which relies on chips and other equipment from the United States.

## Climate Change is still a Core Dispute: G19 + 1

Climate change stood out as a clear area of contention among the world leaders coming into the G20 summit in Osaka.

President Trump has previously signalled that the United States will withdraw from the Paris climate accord, while President Emmanuel Macron of France threatened this past week that he would not sign any joint statement unless it dealt with climate change, which he called a "red line."

In a clear move to prevent the group from splintering, the final statement that leaders agreed to at the summit's conclusion on Saturday reflected an agree-to-disagree approach. The statement said that those signatories that had confirmed their commitment to the pact at the G20 summit in Buenos Aires last year "reaffirm their commitment to its full implementation."

But the statement also declared that the United States reiterated "its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement because it disadvantages American workers and taxpayers."

Prime Minister Shinzo of Abe of Japan, the host of the meeting, acknowledged after the end of the final general session that there had been "major differences in opinions" on climate change. "But to hand over a better planet to the next generation is shared by everyone," Mr. Abe said, adding, "I believe what is important is to deliver outcomes." Climate activists expressed disappointment that the G20 had not been able to push for more aggressive targets.

## Innovation: Digitalization, Data Free Flow with Trust

The **Osaka initiative** seeks to standardize rules in global movement of data flows with better protection in personal information, intellectual property and cybersecurity. Japanese

President Abe stated:

*"Unleashing such potential for maximum utility requires international rules that are in sync with the rapid progress of digitalization. [M]ost importantly rule-making on data flow and e-commerce, which are the growth engines in the digital area, is an urgent mission."*

U.S President Trump supported Abe's plan, saying the free flow of data is an integral part of the American digital economy's success, along with strong privacy and intellectual property protections, and access to capital and innovation.

After the meeting, 24 countries formally signed a statement affirming the contents of the Osaka Track concept — though India, Indonesia and South Africa were conspicuously absent.

Views on data and privacy vary across the globe. The European Union is apprehensive over data sharing outside of the bloc due to privacy concerns, while China and Russia, who signed the Osaka Track statement, are examples of two prominent G20 countries that have established their own data-transfer regulations.

Although Abe had initially hoped to highlight the digital push at the G20 summit, it was later downgraded to a secondary event. The decision was made to avoid ostracizing the countries still on the fence about the Japanese proposal, according to a senior Japanese government official.



In summary, here are the 8 **Themes** going into the Summit and the Outcomes

### Going into the Summit

#### On Global Economy

While the G20 was originally established in response to the global financial crisis, its core mission today is to **establish economic fundamentals for realizing sustainable and inclusive growth of the global economy**. From this perspective, first, the G20 discusses the impact of structural factors on the global economy, such as global imbalances and aging, in addition to monitoring major risks through surveillance of the global economy.

Second, the G20 discusses concrete actions for strengthening growth potential. It discusses sustainable financing to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in developing countries as well as promoting debt transparency and ensuring debt sustainability in low-income countries, in addition to promotion of the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII), as well as measures that further reinforce the basis of sustainable development, including strengthening financial resilience against natural disasters such as disaster risk financing.

Third, in the areas of international taxation and finance, they took up issues of how to respond to economic and social structural changes brought by digitalization and globalization of the economy through technological innovation. This structural change has been radically changing the world's economic and social landscape and business models. In order to harness this change for achieving sound growth, it is urgent to implement policy response in the area of internal taxation and finance, while avoiding harmful fragmentation of the global economic system.

### Outcomes from the Summit

G20 High Level Principles for Effective Protection of Whistleblowers

## Going into the Summit

### On Trade and Investment

International trade and investment are important engines of growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and development. The current development surrounding international trade are negatively affecting the prospects of global economy and trade. The G20 members, covering more than 80% of global GDP, have responsibility for resolving this situation. The G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy, held in Tsukuba city on June 8 and 9 focused on the following issues:

- Dialogue on Current International Trade Developments
- A Sound Business Environment that Promotes Market-driven Investment Decisions
- Promotion of Trade and Investment that Contribute to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth
- WTO Reform, Recent Developments in Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements
- Interface between Trade and Digital Economy (joint session with the Ministerial Meeting on Digital Economy)

The rule-based multilateral trading system is at a critical juncture. In order to restore the confidence in the multilateral trading system, it is imperative to maintain and strengthen the momentum of WTO reform. At the Buenos Aires Summit, G20 Leaders expressed their "support [to] the necessary reform of the WTO to improve its functioning", and agreed to review its progress at the Osaka Summit. Based on this, the Japanese presidency took the lead in discussions in order to provide further political momentum to the WTO reform.

Furthermore, based on the discussions that took place in the past G20 summits, they continued to discuss the issue of the steel excess capacity which is a global issue that requires collective response under the Japanese presidency. In this context, the Global Forum for Steel Excess Capacity (GFSEC), which was established in 2016 based on the agreement at the G20 Hangzhou Summit, continues the process of information-sharing on members' production capacities and support measures, as well as the review process based on the provided information.

## Outcomes from the Summit

### G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion

Proposed Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPII) Work Program

- G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries
- Business and Policy Examples for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth through Trade and Investment



## Going into the Summit

### On Innovation

Under the past presidencies, G20 discussion has focused on how innovation, including digitalization, drives the economic growth and enhance productivity, while also shedding light on the importance of addressing its impact on labour market, skills, and digital divide. The Japanese presidency proposed to focus on the crucial role played by **data** in the 21st century economic system.

As digitalization is transforming every aspect of our economies and societies, effective use of data is increasingly becoming an important driver of economic growth and social well-being. In January 2019, in his remarks at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Prime Minister Abe Shinzo proposed the concept of “Data Free Flow with Trust” (DFFT), highlighting the necessity to engender public trust in the digital economy to further facilitate data flow. Based on past discussions, the Japanese presidency proposes accelerating international discussions to harness the full potential of data.

The presidency also discussed the importance of social application of emerging technologies such as **AI (Artificial Intelligence)**, **IoT (Internet of Things)**, **robotics**, and **big data**, which contribute to fully harnessing the opportunities brought about by digitalization, as well as to **achieving a "Society 5.0"\* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

Under this overarching narrative, Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Economy, held in Tsukuba city on June 8 and 9, discussed the following thematic areas:

- Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT)
- Human-centric AI
- Digital security
- Digital for SDGs and inclusion

Moreover, discussion on the interface between trade and digital economy was elaborated during the joint session with Trade Minister.

## Outcomes from the Summit

[Programme of Work to Develop a Consensus Solution to the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy](#)

- [G20 AI Principles](#)
- [Cyber security and Terrorism JUN 30, 2019](#)
- [Scott Morrison wins G20 support to root out terrorist content on the internet](#)

Going into the Summit	Outcomes from the Summit
<p>On Environment &amp; Energy</p>	
<p><b>Climate Change:</b> Climate change, which is becoming more serious as seen by the frequent occurrence of disasters due to extreme climate all over the world in recent years, poses immediate challenges that require concerted actions by the international community. To address climate related challenges in a global scale under the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, it is necessary to accelerate "a virtuous cycle of environment and growth" and aim to create a paradigm shift which promotes business-led innovation. To facilitate such efforts, it will be essential to create a number of innovations in the field of climate change and apply them in society. G20 members are focusing on discussing issues such as innovation, finance mobilization, and collaborating with non-state actors, together with addressing traditional major topics including mitigation, adaptation and climate finance.</p> <p><b>Energy:</b> G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth is held on 15 to 16 June 2019 in Karuizawa, Nagano. Regarding energy, while attaching importance on energy transitions in accordance with each country's own circumstances, discussions at the Ministerial Meeting and the G20 Osaka Summit focuses on accelerating innovation such as hydrogen and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) as a major impetus for a virtuous cycle of environmental and growth, mobilizing private finance for innovation, and improving business environment for dissemination of innovative technologies. In addition, building upon the outcomes of the discussion on energy during the previous Presidencies, various energy-related issues are comprehensively discussed.</p> <p><b>Environment (Marine Plastic Litter):</b> Marine plastic litter, which has been attracting global attention in recent years, is an urgent challenge, given that it harms the marine ecosystem and impacts our health. In order to resolve this problem, measures to address this issue need to be taken by all countries, including emerging economies. G20 members are discussing how to prevent the discharge of plastic litter into the ocean and facilitate innovation in order to intensify global efforts on this issues at the "G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth" and the G20 Osaka Summit.</p>	<p>● G20 Karuizawa Innovation Action Plan on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth</p> <p>● <u><a href="#">G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter</a></u></p>

## Going into the Summit

## Outcomes from the Summit

### On Employment

The world of work faces significant changes driven by globalization, digitalization, demographic transitions, and a shift in individual and societal expectations about work and welfare. Under Japanese Presidency, changes in the world of work and how it can enable improvement in the governance of labour market, legal framework, institutions, and policy approaches to increase productivity and to maximize benefits for workers and employers are discussed at the G20 Osaka Summit in June. Three pillars of discussion are:

- (1) adapting to demographic change;
- (2) promoting gender equality in labour markets; and
- (3) exchanging national policies and practices in response to the new forms of work.

In addition, Labour and Employment Minister's Meeting, held at Matsuyama city in September, follows up implementation of measures agreed by G20 leaders at the Osaka Summit. Moreover, the importance of tourism and agriculture is underlined as perspective solutions for employment, women's empowerment and development. To deal with these issues, Tourism Minister's Meeting is held in October in Kucchan city, in addition to the Agriculture Minister's Meeting in Niigata city in May.

**G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration:**  
**Labour and Employment, pg 6**

## Going into the Summit

### On Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Discussions under the Japanese Presidency is made under the following three pillars: (1) implementation of G20 commitments including those related to women's labour participation, (2) enhancing support for girls' and women's education including STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) area, (3) engagement with women business leaders and entrepreneurs.

On women's labour participation, G20 Leaders committed to the **Brisbane Commitment "25 by 25,"** to reduce the gender gap in labour force participation by 25 per cent by 2025 at the Brisbane Summit in 2014. Taking effective measures to ensure the implementation of this goal continues to be a priority for the G20. Further, continued action is necessary in improving the quality of women's employment, reducing the gender pay gap and protecting women from all forms of gender-based discrimination.

Education plays a key role in realizing women's empowerment. As digitalization is transforming society, STEM education for girls is crucial. It is also important to take measures to address all forms of gender-based violence, including in the digital context.

To take forward the agreement at the Buenos Aires Summit, Japan Summit discussions focused on how to better engage with women entrepreneurs and business leaders.

## Outcomes from the Summit

Women at Work in G20 countries:  
Progress and policy action

### Going into the Summit

#### On Development

Development is an important issue for realizing inclusive and sustainable world and discussion on this topic has been elaborated under the past G20 presidencies. It has become increasingly relevant after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the United Nations in 2015. In 2016, G20 committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This year is of particular significance, as 2019 is an important milestone year in reviewing international efforts on the SDGs, with the leaders' High-Level Political Forum (SDG Summit), the first-ever UN Summit since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda to be held in New York in September.

Moreover, the Japanese presidency envisaged discussion on the following themes, particularly on the importance of quality

- Infrastructure and human capital investment in order to promote development, especially in developing countries:
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
  - Accountability
  - STI (Science Technology and Innovations) for SDGs
  - Quality Infrastructure for Connectivity Enhancement towards Sustainable Development (in cooperation with the Infrastructure Working Group)
  - Human Capital Investment

### Outcomes from the Summit

G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment

G20 Compendium of Good Practices for Promoting Integrity and Transparency in Infrastructure Development

G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development

- Osaka Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs Roadmaps
- Osaka Comprehensive Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments
- G20 Action Agenda on Adaption and Resilient Infrastructure

### Going into the Summit

#### On Health

Global health is an important topic that is essential as a basis for sustainable growth of the global economy. The WHO is invited to the Osaka Summit. In the G20 Osaka summit, three elements, namely:

1. Achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC),
2. Response to Aging society, and
3. Management of Health Emergencies including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) are the priority areas of discussion of the Presidency.

The discussion includes Japan's unique and new perspectives such as using innovation and technology as well as promoting "healthy and active aging". With regard to the importance of sustainable health financing towards UHC, in order to encourage global and technical discussion. In addition, a Joint Session of the G20 Finance and Health Ministers is held in parallel with the G20 summit in Osaka. In addition, the Health Minister's Meeting is held in Okayama in October.

### Outcomes from the Summit

- [G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration: Global Health, pg 8-9.](#)



## Refresher

### What is the G20?

The G20, also known as Group 20, is an international forum for the governments and banks from 19 countries that discuss and implement policies to sustain global economic relations and cooperation. After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, both governors and financial ministers from the G7 group established an effective method of communication where emerging economies and discuss specific issues. That was when the G20 was born; it was the ultimate breakthrough in global governance.

[\(Tarek Dale\)](#)

### Who are the Members of the G20?

- |              |                       |                              |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Argentina | 7. Germany            | 14. Republic of South Africa |
| 2. Australia | 8. India              | 15. Russia                   |
| 3. Brazil    | 9. Indonesia          | 16. Saudi Arabia             |
| 4. Canada    | 10. Italy             | 17. Turkey                   |
| 5. China     | 11. Japan             | 18. United Kingdom           |
| 6. France    | 12. Mexico            | 19. United States            |
|              | 13. Republic of Korea | 20. European Union (EU)      |

### When did Australia become a Member of the G20?

Australia became a member since the origin of the G20, in September 1999.

### Who is the Chair of the G20, 2019?

Japan. It was the first summit to be hosted by Japan. It was determined to lead global economic growth by promoting free trade and innovation, achieving both economic growth and reduction of disparities, and contributing to the development agenda and other global issues with the SDGs at its core. Through these efforts, Japan seeks to realize and promote a free and open, inclusive and sustainable, "human-centered future society." **Message by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe**

Japan was able to: achieve economic success and high per capita income as the first industrial nation in Asia in the post-WWII period, they remain to embrace technological advancements, globalization and multilateralism as key contributors to their economic success. They support democracy, human rights, rule of law and market economy while rejecting "my country first" politics, populism and narrow nationalism. They also enjoy social stability with a relatively high level of equity and trust and without worsening income disparity at least over the last 15 years. From these perspectives, Japan can provide some useful insight into how a country can promote digitalization and globalization while maintaining social cohesion. By Masahiro Kawai **Japan's G20 Presidency for 2019: Potential Agendas and Issues**

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### What is Japan's Agenda at this G20 Summit?

As Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe noted in a recent [op-ed](#), the Osaka summit will emphasize three key issues:

1. free and fair trade,
2. the digital economy
3. tackling environmental problems with innovation.

In his [G20 message](#), Abe writes that Japan aims to “realize and promote a free and open, inclusive and sustainable, human-centered future society” and recognizes the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) as being at the core of the development agenda and other global issues. With this in mind and in addressing some of the Osaka Summit's [eight overarching thematic areas](#) — global economy, trade and investment, innovation, environment and energy, employment, women's empowerment, development, and health — what takeaways are likely?

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## Resources

### [B20](#)

Global economy discussions in the G20 engagement groups revolved not just around tariffs and trade friction, but also around how to best assess the state of the global economy and work collectively to achieve stable and sustainable growth. Here, the **Business 20 (B-20)** came up with comprehensive **joint recommendations** to realize **Society 5.0** for the SDGs, based on idea that society is moving to “a fifth stage” that is “**human-centered**” (also a key message of **Japan’s G20**). One B-20 representative likened Society 5.0 to a “**sampo yoshi society**” where developments are not only good for the buyer and seller, but also for society. The overarching theme of the Summit has been “Society 5.0 for SDGs”. Key outputs include:

- [Joint Recommendations \(English\)](#), 15 March 2019
- [Tangible Example by Business](#)
- [B20 Tokyo Summit Programme](#)
- [Keidanren's Presentation Slides at the G20 Energy Transitions Working Group and Environment Senior Officials Meeting](#) (12 February 2019 @ Tokyo)
- [Keidanren's Presentation Slides at the G20 Development Working Group](#) (22 January 2019 @ Tokyo)
- [Society 5.0 for SDGs - See an explanation of Society 5.0.](#)

### G20

- **G20 Leaders Meeting**
  - [G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration](#)
  - On Climate Change [G20 leaders agree declaration after climate fight](#)
- **G20 Niigata Agriculture Ministers' Meeting (May 11-12, 2019)**
  - [G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration 2019](#)
  - [Annex 1 For Better Plant Health](#)
  - [Annex 2 G20 Best Practices for Sustainable Agro-Food Sector](#) (includes Australia)
  - [Annex 3 2019 G20 Stocktaking Exercise - Presidency's Summary Statement](#)
- **G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth, 15 & 16 June 2019**
  - [Communiqué G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth](#)
  - [G20 Karuizawa Innovation Action Plan on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth](#)
  - [A Collaborative Endeavor Templates for the G20 Karuizawa Innovation Action Plan on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth - Submitted by Volunteers](#) (includes contribution from Australia, pg 6)
  - [G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter](#)

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- G20 Action Agenda on Adaptation and Resilient Infrastructure
- On Energy
  - Technology Innovation to Accelerate Energy Transitions
  - The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing today's opportunities
  - Securing Investments in Low Carbon Power Generation (sic) Sources
  - A report from the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) to the G20 Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG): **G20 Countries Seek to Accelerate Energy Efficiency Progress through Cooperation**: The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) has released a report on energy efficiency in G20 economies that presents an update on the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP) and an overview of technical work undertaken during the year. The report titled, 'Accelerating Energy Efficiency Progress in G20 Economies,' was presented during the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth, which convened from 15-16 June 2019, in Karuizawa, Japan.
  - Solutions to integrate high shares of variable renewable energy
  - Demand and Supply Potential of Hydrogen Energy in East Asia (includes Australian projects)
  - Update on recent progress in reform of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption (includes reference to Australia)
- **JUN19: G20 launch new framework for combating marine plastic pollution**: Environment ministers representing the G20 block of nations have agreed to a new framework tackling ocean plastic waste. The move, which was made during a meeting of environment and energy ministers from the 20 nations in Japan [this week], follows the action plan on marine litter in 2017 which was signed off at the Hamburg Summit. The new framework will see member states promote a lifecycle approach to prevent and reduce plastic waste entering oceans, using international co-operation through the sharing of best practice, innovation and scientific monitoring of waste. Japan's environment minister, Yoshiaki Harada, said: "I'm glad that we, including emerging countries and developing countries, were able to form a broad international framework." Environmental charity **Greenpeace Japan** described the deal as a "first step" to resolving the issue. Hiroaki Odachi from the campaign group also warned: "Given the critical situation of ocean pollution with plastics, it is urgently necessary to set up legally binding action plans with clear timelines and goals." ([Edie](#))
- **JUN19: IEA** takes part in G20 Energy and Environment Ministerial in Japan: On the sidelines, they held bilateral meetings with ministers from several countries, including Australia.
- **JUN19**: The world has an important opportunity to tap into hydrogen's vast potential to become a critical part of a more sustainable and secure energy future, the International Energy Agency said in a major new report today. The in-depth study, which analyses hydrogen's current state of play and offers guidance on its future development, is being launched by Dr Fatih Birol, the IEA's Executive Director, alongside Mr Hiroshige Seko, Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, on the occasion of the meeting of G20 energy and environment ministers in Karuizawa, Japan. The report – **The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing Today's Opportunities** – finds that clean hydrogen is currently receiving strong support from governments and businesses around the world, with the number of policies and projects expanding rapidly. ([IEA](#))
- **G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 8 – 9 June**

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**bcsd australia**

- **Global Economy**
  - [G20 Surveillance Note IMF June 2019](#)
- **Global Imbalances**
  - [Summary Document on Global Imbalances FWG June 2019](#)
  - [Global Imbalances IMF April 2019](#)
- **Aging and Its Policy Implication**
  - [Summary Document on Aging FWG May 2019](#)
  - [Fiscal challenges and inclusive growth in ageing societies OECD 2019](#)
  - [Macroeconomics of Aging and Policy Implications IMF 2019](#)
  - [G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion GPMI and OECD](#)
  - [Proposed GPMI Work Program GPMI](#)
- **International Financial Structure**
  - [2019 Final Report to the Osaka Summit IFA WG 2019](#)
  - [OECD Revised Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements OECD 2019](#)
  - [Report on the Revised Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements OECD 2019](#)
  - [MDBs' final report on value for money AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, EIB, IDBG and WBG](#)
- **Debt Sustainability and Transparency in Low-Income Countries (LICs)**
  - [The Joint IMF-WB Multipronged Approach for Addressing Emerging Debt Vulnerabilities - Update on the recent progress and key milestones ahead IMF and WBG](#)
  - [G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing Survey Results and Policy Recommendation IMF and WBG](#)
  - [Voluntary Principles for Debt Transparency IIF](#)
- **Quality Infrastructure Investment**
  - [G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment IWG](#)
  - [MDB Infrastructure Cooperation Platform: project preparation workstream, Phase II reference note on project preparation across the full project cycle EBRD in cooperation with WBG](#)
  - [Multilateral Development Banks' Reference Note, Translating Quality Infrastructure Investment Principles into Procurement Practice AfDB, AsDB, BSTDB, CDB, CABI, CEB, EIB, EBRD, IDB, and IsDB, coordinated by WBG](#)
  - [OECD Reference Note on Environmental and Social Considerations in Quality Infrastructure OECD](#)
  - [OECD/IMF Reference Note on the Governance of Quality Infrastructure Investment OECD and IMF](#)
  - [GI Hub/OECD/World Bank Database of Resources and Facilities for Quality Infrastructure Investment GI Hub](#)
- **Resilience Against Natural Disaster June 2019:**
  - [Boosting Financial Resilience to Disaster Shocks: Good Practices and New Frontiers](#)

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- **Strengthening Health Financing for Moving towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Developing Countries**
  - [G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries Japanese Presidency](#)
  - [High-Performance Health Financing for UHC: Driving Sustainable, Inclusive Growth in the 21th Century WBG](#)
- **Compact With Africa**
  - [Compact with Africa Monitoring Report 2019 WBG in collaboration with AfDB and IMF](#)
- **International Taxation**
  - [Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors OECD](#)
  - [Programme of Work to Develop a Consensus Solution to the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy Inclusive Framework on BEPS](#)
  - [2019 Progress Report on Tax Certainty IMF and OECD](#)
  - [PCT Progress Report 2018-2019 Platform for Collaboration on Tax \(IMF, OECD, UN and WBG\)](#)
- **Financial Regulation**
  - [Chair's letter to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors FSB](#)
  - [Progress report on implementation of G20 reforms FSB](#)
  - [Evaluation of the effects of financial regulatory reforms on small and medium-enterprise financing \(SME\) - Consultative Document FSB](#)
  - [Report on Market Fragmentation FSB](#)
  - [Market Fragmentation and Cross-border Regulation Report IOSCO](#)
  - [2019 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures status report FSB](#)
  - [Remittance service providers' access to banking services – Monitoring of the FSB's recommendations FSB](#)
  - [Report to the G20 on the Implementation of the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance OECD](#)
- **Financial Innovation**
  - [Decentralised Financial Technologies - Report on financial stability, regulatory and governance implications FSB](#)
  - [Crypto-assets regulators directory FSB](#)
  - [Crypto-assets - Work underway, regulatory approaches and potential gaps FSB](#)
  - [Issues, Risks and Regulatory Considerations Relating to Crypto-Asset Trading Platforms–Consultation Report IOSCO](#)
  - [Progress report on cyber incident response and recovery FSB](#)
- **AML/CFT**
  - [FATF President's Letter to the G20 FMCBG FATF](#)
- **G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and the Digital Economy, 8 – 9 June**
  - [G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy](#)
  - [Chairs' Statement](#)

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- Business and Policy Examples for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth through Trade and Investment (includes Australia)

#### L20

The G20 work on employment comes hand in hand with delivering on the SDGs (particularly on SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 10: Reducing Inequalities). Challenges in the world of work are front and centre for the **Labor 20 (L)** with agenda items addressing the timeless topics of how climate effects the workplace and how to build both sustainable economic and work models in an era of mounting unrest about wages and social security. In their **priorities** pitch to the G20 leaders, the L addressed how the cross-cutting issue of technology applies to the global workforce, advising that the political leaders need to focus on “human-centered” technological innovation. As the transformative technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), such as artificial intelligence (AI), will bring about major change to human life, the rights of the individual and worker will also undergo transformation. Here the L called on the G20 to create an international, multilateral framework outside of the WTO to address the issues inherent in such change and to create standards concerning topics such as: personal data protection, access, and use, including workers’ data, the protection of workers’ rights in face of often-discriminating algorithmically generated decisions, and the regulation of the taxation of digital activity.

#### S20

Harnessing the power of technology and innovation has been lauded as a key cross-cutting theme on the Osaka Summit docket and one that is also to be applied when tackling international environmental challenges. A major issue topic for the 2019 Summit will be addressing threats to coastal and marine ecosystems and conservation of the ocean environment. To this end, the **Science 20 (S20)** issued a unanimous **joint statement** noting that it is important to not only take action but also to simulate the future of plastics in the ocean by using soft data and science. The T-20 also provided **recommendations for improving the governance of oceans**, underscoring that the G20 is a gathering of coastal states and that the oceans will play a crucial role in realizing the 2030 agenda, and especially SDG 2: Reducing hunger and SDG 14: Conserving and sustainably using the oceans. These engagement group contributions were further reinforced at the **Environment and Energy Ministerial Meeting** on the June 15 and 16 in Karuizawa, where the outline of a new, **voluntary framework** was agreed upon.

#### T20

The G20 is considered the premier forum for economic cooperation and the Leaders’ Summit finds its origins in an attempt at crisis management in a time of global instability. It is therefore not surprising that how best to confront and minimize impending economic risks and shocks in the global system is designated a high — if not the highest — spot on the list of Osaka priorities and also drives discussions in a number of G20 engagement groups.

The **Think Tank 20 (T20)** included a **task force dedicated to this topic**, highlighting that since the 2008 financial crisis the speed of financial transactions has accelerated and become more accessible due to technological advances, leading to challenges when it comes to the pace of capital flows and how exchange rates can potentially become volatile. To address this, the **T20 Communiqué** suggests significant reform of international financial architectures, specifically IMF governance, as well as measures to modernize financial systems through Fin-Tech promotion and regulatory coordination among G20 countries.

- **Task Force 1: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:** Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the Group of Twenty (G20) have sought effective means of implementing the SDGs using various frameworks and fora such as the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the G20 Development Working Group (DWG):
  - **Policy Brief 1: Deliberate Next Steps toward a New Globalism for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) – T20 Japan 2019:** Much effort has been expended on promoting universal health coverage (UHC). We focus on four areas that, on current trajectories, are unlikely to achieve sufficient progress to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.8. These are also issues for which G20 can provide significant traction. The principle of “leaving no one behind” is central to UHC. Migrants and migrant health workers are too often overlooked, as is genuine support for primary health care at the community level. Prioritizing reliable domestic financing requires enlightened leadership and deliberate dialogue between finance and health ministries. Harnessing, and regulating, innovation for a future where multi-omics, immuno-biology, artificial intelligence, social communications and health care converge against threats from climate change, humanitarian crises and emerging and antimicrobial resistant infections requires judicious planning. Finally, mutual learning and harmonized aid amongst countries remain unfulfilled priorities of good governance. By Gerald Bloom (Institute of Development Studies) Yasushi Katsuma (Waseda University) Krishna D Rao (Johns Hopkins University) Saeda Makimoto (JICA Research Institute) Gabriel M Leung\* (The University of Hong Kong) on behalf of the Working Group on UHC of T20 Task Force 1.
  - **Policy Brief 2: Transforming Education towards Equitable Quality Education to Achieve the SDGs – T20 Japan 2019:** Schooling systems face some limitations in providing quality education for all. The gap between the dominant and the marginalized in access to education is getting wider, and accessing education does not guarantee real learning. Furthermore, in this rapidly changing world, delivering quality education does not only mean raising cognitive knowledge but also equipping learners with socioemotional skills. Many researchers find the development of socioemotional skills requires care in early childhood development. STEM education is also vital, considering that SDGs will never be achieved without taking full advantage of advanced technology. By Shinichiro Tanaka (JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency) Shimpei Taguchi (JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency) Kazuhiro Yoshida (Hiroshima University) Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC: Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento) Nobuko Kayashima (JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency) Hiromichi Morishita (JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency).
  - **Policy Brief 3: Early Childhood Development Education and Care: The Future is What We Build Today – T20 Japan 2019:** Early Childhood Development, Education and Care (ECD/ECEC) has become a priority for governments and international bodies. ECD/ECEC is explicitly included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG4, 4.2), underlining the global consensus. In 2018, G20 acknowledged the key role of ECD and, in their Leaders’ Declaration, announced a G20 ECD initiative. Access to high quality early childhood development, education and care programmes is unequal between and within countries, which remains a major cause for concern. However, in the context of local and global sustainability a new focus on the purpose of ECD/ECEC should become a complementing priority of the G20 process. By Mathias Urban (Desmond Chair of Early Childhood Education, Early Childhood Research Centre, Dublin City University) Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC: Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento) Jennifer Guevara (CIPPEC: Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento) Lynette Okengo (African Early Childhood Network) Rita Flórez Romero (Profesora Titular, Universidad Nacional de Colombia).
  - **Policy Brief 4: Developing National Agendas in Order to Achieve Gender Equality in Education (SDG 4) – T20 Japan 2019:** Approaches to addressing gender inequality in education are generally based on a onsize-fits-all model that has predominantly focused on girls’ education. However, there are growing gender

disparities in education impacting boys in regions, such as the Caribbean and Middle East. It is therefore necessary to take a more holistic look at gender and target those children who are most at risk of being unable to access “equitable quality education,” (UN, 2018, p. 1). This brief calls for the establishment of baseline data and targeted interventions to benefit the most marginalized girls and boys in order to achieve gender equality in education. Natasha Ridge (Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research) Susan Kippels (Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research) Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC) Joannes Paulus Yimbessalu (Women's Economic Imperative).

- **Policy Brief 5: Measuring Transformational Pedagogies Across G20 Countries to Achieve Breakthrough Learning: The Case for Collaboration – T20 Japan 2019:** Given the urgent need to transform traditional teaching and learning practices in order to prepare students with the breadth of skills needed for the future, it is urgent that G20 countries collaborate quickly to develop a breakthrough set of measures to track pedagogical transformation. Currently, no country has the data or assessments it needs to track if these pedagogical changes are happening and whether students are mastering the desired skills. International and national education assessments use metrics that only partially indicate whether a country is headed in the right direction. We recommend the G20 establish a Task Force made up of leading thinkers from the G20 and around the globe to develop these shared measures. By David Istance (Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution) Anthony Mackay (National Center on Education and the Economy) Rebecca Winthrop (Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution).
- **Policy Brief 6: Teacher Professional Skills: Key Strategies to Advance in Better Learning Opportunities in Latin America – T20 Japan 2019:** It is widely recognized that teaching is a key driver to improve students’ learning. The SDG 4 recognizes the importance of teachers and the urgency of having organized systems of pre and in-service training. This policy brief offers policy recommendations related to initial training improvement, introducing highly effective teaching practices, rethinking the use of ICTs and adopting a renewed collaborative approach for teacher professional development from a Latin American perspective. By Javier González D. (Laboratorio de Investigación e Innovación en Educación para América Latina y el Caribe, SUMMA) Dante Castillo C. (Laboratorio de Investigación e Innovación en Educación para América Latina y el Caribe, SUMMA) Claudia Costin (Center for Excellence and Innovation of Education Policies, CEIPE) Alejandra Cardini (Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento, CIPPEC)
- **Policy Brief 7: Sustainable Financing for Development – T20 Japan 2019:** Developing countries face challenges in using cross-border capital flows to fund investments in sustainable development. International financial institutions have a key role to play in minimizing risks to developing economies while ensuring more efficient allocation of public and private capital. However, the global financial architecture is not yet fit for the task. To advance sustainable financing, we recommend that the Japanese G20: (i) agree on measures to catalyze and mobilize private capital in support of the SDGs; (ii) promote measures to improve the allocation of development finance; and (iii) establish, and encourage commitment to, funding approaches for global public goods. By Homi Kharas (Brookings Institution) Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, RIS) Mustafizur Rahman (Centre for Policy Dialogue, CPD) Imme Scholz (The German Development Institute, DIE)
- **Policy Brief 8: Scaling Up Business Impact on the SDGs – T20 Japan 2019:** Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires redefining the purpose of business and scaling up their impact. However, there are challenges such as the gap between good intentions and real actions; conflict between the current economic system and SDG thinking; limited understanding of how business is embedded in society; and capacity constraints in developing countries to take full

advantage of emerging. By Izumi Ohno (JICA Research Institute) Kenichi Konya (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) Hiroaki Shiga (JICA Research Institute) Franklin Murillo (Social Progress Imperative) and Estefania Charvet (Southern Voice)

- **Policy Brief 9: Leveraging Science, Technology and Innovation for Implementing the 2030 Agenda – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief examines the significance of Science and Technology (S&T) and availability of innovation driven solutions, to address sustainability challenges. Additionally, the Brief highlights role that G20 may play in promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through supporting the best practices adopted for technology cooperation. It also puts emphasis on building technological as well as financial capacities, facilitating intellectual property regimes for fostering STI partnerships. By Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, RIS) Mustafizur Rahman (Centre for Policy Dialogue, CPD) Krishna Ravi Srinivas (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, RIS)
- **Policy Brief 10: A Gendered Perspective on Changing Demographics: Implications for Labour, Financial and Digital Equity – T20 Japan 2019**: The demographic transition has been one of the greatest phenomena affecting development worldwide and its effects on gender equity are undeniable. Lower fertility and ageing populations create both challenges and opportunities for gender equity, while women still face obstacles towards labour, financial and digital inclusion. G20 countries are at very different stages of the process, yet most have birth rates below replacement levels and population is ageing. Adopting a comprehensive and intersectional approach to women’s economic empowerment that contemplates age- and gender-specific rights, priorities and needs is crucial to both fulfilling women’s rights and facing the challenges associated with demographic change. By Florencia Caro Sachetti (CIPPEC) Gala Díaz Langou (CIPPEC) Fernando Filgueira (CIPPEC) Margo Thomas (Women’s Economic Imperative) Sarah Gammage, ICRW) Carolyn Currie (Women’s Enterprise Scotland) Margarita Beneke de Sanfeliú (FUSADES) Abigail Hunt (ODI) Reiko Hayashi (IPSS)
- **Policy Brief 11: Women’s Economic Empowerment: Strengthening Public and Private Sector Impact through Accountability and Measurement (SDG 5)– T20 Japan 2019**: This Policy Brief proposes mechanisms for measuring WEE going beyond the standard measures of legal and pay equity. It makes recommendations outlining the need to work towards common definitions and targets for WEE, as well as key actions which public and private sector actors can begin to implement immediately to have a positive impact on WEE and build robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track objective and subjective aspects of WEE. In addition, this brief outlines specific areas of measurement of WEE for both public and private sectors, recognizing that countries should measure their level of progress against their own starting points rather than comparing against other countries. By Margo Thomas (Women’s Economic Imperative) Eleanor Carey (Data 2X) Dinah Bennett (ICE) Jaclyn Berfond (Women’s World Banking) Boris Branisa (INESAD) Yolanda Gibb (Women’s Economic Imperative) Colette Henry (Dundalk Institute of Technology) Eun Kyung Kim (Korean Women’s Development Institute) Gala Díaz Langou (CIPPEC) Karen Miller (Women’s World Banking) Mari Miura (Sophia University) Nicola Patterson (Newcastle University) Smita Premchander (Sampark NGO & Trust) Linda Scott (DoubleX Economy)
- **Task Force 2: International Financial Architecture for Stability and Development/Crypto-assets and Fintech**: Over the last decade, TF2 has analyzed TF20’s improvement along with setting specific advancements in order to obtain sustainable standards within design and international financial architecture. As a result of this review, TF2 will identify and recommend new priorities for policy action:
  - **Policy Brief 1: Capital Flows and International Financial Architecture – T20 Japan 2019**: Capital flows are affected by external factors as well as domestic factors. The monetary authorities should have a closer and timely observation of market participants’ expectation of US interest rates and their global risk aversion. They should cope with contagion effects in capital flows among emerging market countries at a regional and global levels. The challenge is the



tightening monetary policy in the United States and international global liquidity shrinks brought by the reversal of quantitative easing (QE) monetary policies have exposed financial vulnerabilities and led to market pressures and capital outflow in emerging countries. By Eiji Ogawa (Hitotsubashi University) Junko Shimizu (Gakushuin University)

- **Policy Brief 2: Turning Sustainable Finance into Mainstream Finance – T20 Japan 2019:** They intend to propose sustainable finance to become mainstream finance. Embedding environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles in a new normal for finance will facilitate its alignment with the broader objectives of society, the engagement of the private sector within the sustainability discussion and action plans, including the Agenda 2030; and by systematically pursuing risk reduction and the provision of stable long term returns, the achievement of the G20’s goal of “solid, balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth”. By José Siaba Serrate (CARI)
- **Policy Brief 3: Regulation of Crypto-asset Exchanges and the Necessity of International Cooperation – T20 Japan 2019:** Due to the wide-spread of crypto-asset investment after the sharp rise in the market price in 2017, the situation is changing. Not only from the viewpoint of AML / CFT but also the perspective of protecting individual investors and preventing cybercrime, the public intervention with crypto-asset exchanges has become more necessary. Attention is to be paid that turbulence of crypto-asset prices distorts the resource allocation of semiconductor production, and mining of crypto-assets is wasting global energy. Information sharing and cooperation among international financial authorities are indispensable. By Naoyuki Iwashita (Kyoto University)
- **Policy Brief 4: Strengthening the International Monetary Fund for Stability and Sustainable Development – T20 Japan 2019:** G20 leaders should re-affirm that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a central pillar in a well-functioning multilateral system striving to achieve peace, stability, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The IMF will need to be adequately resourced in order to achieve these goals. And, an effective and legitimate IMF will need to significantly reform its governance, expand and improve its toolkit, and better cooperate with other actors in the global system in order to maintain financial stability and achieve sustainable development. By Haihong Gao (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for World Economics and Politics, China) Kevin P. Gallagher (Global Development Policy Center, Boston University, USA)
- **Policy Brief 5: Monetary Policy and Financial System Resilience – T20 Japan 2019:** Global financial stability remains a major concern for policymakers, especially now that some of the systemically important central banks are normalizing their monetary policy. This brief proposes four necessary steps to help address the challenges faced in relation to the trend of monetary normalisation; common in many countries:
  - 1) Monetary policy should take into account its spillovers on financial stability
  - 2) Systemic central banks need to account for the global impact of their policy
  - 3) Multilateral consultations may provide a useful platform to assess these impacts
  - 4) The analysis that helps designing monetary and macroprudential policy should include global aggregates to capture the global economic and financial context
 By Franco Bruni (Institute for International Political Studies) Claude Lopez (Milken Institute)
- **Policy Brief 6: The Macroprudential Policy Framework Needs to Be Global – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief first clarifies the goals of macroprudential policy before highlighting the main challenges that home and host countries may run into when global financial institutions lend beyond their home countries. It was then suggested to focus on four priorities to address these vulnerabilities:
  - 1) An adaptable and flexible global framework



- 2) The generalization of international standards and best practices
- 3) A stronger global data depository - Regulatory and monitoring cooperation

By Claude Lopez (Milken Institute) Franco Bruni (Institute for International Political Studies)

- **Policy Brief 7: Designing a Governance Framework for the Global Financial Systems – Regulations and Promotion – T20 Japan 2019**: Under the transformation of the current ecosystem, new risks are arising in the eyes of consumers. And the disruptive trends could exacerbate those risks – managing privacy, digital identity, cyber security threats are increasingly complex and expensive. The G20 has a vital role to play in sustaining the trust in the global financial ecosystems, by incentivizing innovation and maximize returns for the general public and the future of humanity. By Naoyuki Iwashita (Kyoto University) Yoshi Matsuda (PwC Japan)
- **Policy Brief 8: Strengthening the International Monetary Fund for Stability and Sustainable Development – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief reviews key policy issues and challenges related to fintech development, in particular digital ledger technology applications. It proposes a functional and proportional approach to these issues that balances the evident challenges—such as in transparency, cybersecurity, and immutability—arising alongside the significant opportunities for innovation. By Cyn-Young Park and Bo Zhao (Asian Development Bank)
- **Policy Brief 9: Forming a Cohesive Fintech Agenda for the G20 - T20 Japan 2019**: Technology-enabled innovation is transforming the financial services. There are two major categories actors that perform activities that are traditionally performed by the banks through better implementation of technology: Fintechs are independent non-bank institutions, Techfins are big global technology companies. The main proposal is to have the G20 establish regulatory principles to enable better cooperation of the Fintechs and the banks, provide best practices for the establishment of financial regulatory sandboxes and government-led investment and cooperation schemes. The G20 can establish a G20 Fintech Working group to lead this agenda. By Ussal Sahbaz (EDAM)
- **Policy Brief 10: Review of Fintech Strategies for Financial Inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: Low-income consumers in developing economies have limited access and low sustained usage of financial services. Fintech provides an opportunity to promote the financial inclusion of low income households in developing countries, whilst recognising the drivers of financial inclusion. Greater financial inclusion can be a catalyst for eradicating poverty, and for developing the small business sector. Fintech must include both access and usage of financial services focusing on affordability, appropriateness, financial literacy, regulations and fair competition. The following challenges are: mobile-wallet transaction costs, products are not designed appropriately for the needs of the low-income segment, financial literacy, the regulatory environment and unfair competition practices. By Krish Chetty, Jaya Josie, Babalwa Siswana, Ephafarus Mashotola (Human Sciences Research Council, BRICS Research Centre) Kim Kariuki (Busara Center for Behavioural Economics) Chernay Johnson, David Saunders, Herman Smit (Centre for Financial Regulation and Inclusion) Shenglin Ben, Zheren Wang, Edward Brient, Wenwei Li, Man Luo (Zhejiang University, Center for Internet Finance and Innovation)
- **Policy Brief 11: Forming a G20 Fintech Association Forum to Broker International Partnerships Promoting Financial Inclusion in Developing and Emerging Economies – T20 Japan 2019**: Establishing international fintech partnerships is recognised as a crucial strategy to promote the development of the fintech sector. Although such partnerships represent a promising opportunity for growth and greater financial inclusion, the asymmetric power dynamics amongst fintech operators internationally leaves fintech operators in the emerging/developing economies reluctant to partner with the wellskilled and resourced fintech giants. The G20 provides necessary leadership and trust to overcome barriers to collaboration and partnerships, whilst protecting the interests of small-scale fintech operators. By Krish Chetty, Jaya Josie, Ephafarus Mashotola, Babalwa Siswana (Human Sciences Research Council, BRICS Research Centre) Kim Kariuki

(Busara Center for Behavioural Economics) Shenglin Ben, Zheren Wang, Edward Brient, Wenwei Li, Man Luo (Zhejiang University, Center for Internet Finance and Innovation)

- **Policy Brief 12: Central Banks and the G20 Agenda: Ensuring Policy Coherence – T20 Japan 2019:** The G20 has come a long way in pulling economies back from the brink. Yet, a lot remains to be done in its pursuit of inclusive and sustainable growth. Its leaders have continuously highlighted the urgent need to use all policy levers in targeting its objectives. Central banks should not be carved out from this imperative. They need to assess, report and engage on their effects on inclusive and sustainable growth. Several central banks have already taken steps in that direction. G20 leaders should endorse their actions and encourage them and their peers to move further in ensuring policy coherence with the G20 agenda. With that in mind the challenges are: productivity growth is sluggish (IMF 2018), unemployment remains well above pre-crisis levels (ILO 2019), inequality is hitting record highs (World Inequality Lab 2018), and environmental risks pose threats worldwide (WEF 2019). By Alexander Barkawi (Council on Economic Policies) José Siaba Serrate (Argentine Council for International Relations)
- **Policy Brief 13: Mind the Gap: Making Basel Standards Work for Developing Countries – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief explains why, in today's world of globalised finance, regulators cannot simply ignore international standards, even if they are ill-suited to their regulatory environment. The G20 would propose ways that the international policy community could move from a minimalist 'do no harm' approach, to actively designing international standards that are genuinely useful for low and lowermiddle income countries and support financial sector development. By Thorsten Beck (Cass Business School) Emily Jones (University of Oxford) Peter Knaack (University of Oxford)
- **Policy Brief 14: Mainstreaming Natural Capital Valuation – T20 Japan 2019:** There is a critical need to reconfigure the international financial architecture to meet sustainable goals. For making informed decisions on allocating resources for sustainable business and economic development, it will be essential to value the cost of natural capital. The G20 should encourage the development and adoption of processes, instruments and regulations needed for valuing natural capital. By Purvaja Modak (Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations) Akshay Mathur (Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations) K N Vaidyanathan (Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations)
- **Policy Brief 15: Expanding Data Collection to Streamline MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise) Lending – T20 Japan 2019:** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are an integral cog of the growth engine of different global economies. In spite of exclusive legislations and policies, lack of access to formal credit has hampered MSMEs from realizing their full potential. For lenders, the fragmented and opaque nature of available MSME information poses serious challenges in underwriting. This policy brief proposes a policy framework for establishing databanks intended to further facilitate the use of alternative data in the MSME lending landscape. By Vivek Belgavi (PwC India) Avneesh Narang (PwC India) Arvind Raj (PwC India)
- **Task Force 3: Climate Change and Environment:** The international community adopted the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs in 2015. Today, the priority is how to implement these commitments.
  - **Policy Brief 1: Strengthened Actions towards Decarbonised and Climate Resilient Society – T20 Japan 2019:** Scientific evidence suggests that cumulative GHG emissions have already caused climate change, which tolled victims all over the world but quite often charged disproportionately high costs to poor segment of the world, and substantial mitigation actions are needed to avoid irreversible catastrophic change in ecosystems that underpin very human survival. As a group of world leading countries, G20 is expected not only to pioneer ambitious actions for transition to low-carbon or decarbonized society but also to lead

international cooperation in capacity development of less- developed countries for implementing ambitious actions and in financing such actions. By Satoshi Kojima, Mariko Ikeda, Naoki Matsuo, Ryu Koide, Kentaro Tamura (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Bijon Kumar Mitra (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Kenji Asakawa (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Sunhee Suk (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Lewis Akenji (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Aryanie Amellina (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Shelagh Whitley (Overseas Development Institute) Joe Thwaites (World Resources Institute) Helena Wright (E3G) Caroline Ott (Rocky Mountain Institute) Michael Lettenmeier (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy [WI]).

- **Policy Brief 2: Six Proposals for Future Policies towards Circular Economy and Society – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief suggests six priorities for developed and emerging economies represented by G20 countries to mainstream circular economy and society globally, as follows: 1) need to capture the momentum raised by public attention on marine plastic pollution; 2) raise the level of ambition of Extended Producer Responsibility; 3) provide policy support for circular economy business models; 4) promote regional circulating and ecological spheres to enhance bottom-up initiatives at local level; 5) enhance international policy coordination and harmonisation for circular economy and society; and 6) incorporate planetary boundaries into the indicators of circular economy and society. By Yasuhiko Hotta (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Lewis Akenji (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Chika Aoki-Suzuki (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Atsushi Watabe (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Chen Liu (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Jun Nakatani (University of Tokyo) Kiyoko Kurisu (University of Tokyo) Eri Amasawa (University of Tokyo).
- **Policy Brief 3: Biodiversity - A Key Source of Technological Innovation – T20 Japan 2019**: Biodiversity - the variety of life on Earth – provides a virtually infinite source of inspiration for technological innovation. Thousands of designs and strategies from thousands of unique species and ecosystems are being uncovered and mimicked for applications as diverse as surgery and space exploration. At the same time, however, unique species and ecosystems with unknown potential are being lost at an unprecedented rate due to human activities. G20 members will benefit from valuing biodiversity as an indispensable resource for technology. By fairly and equitably sharing those benefits among their populace, G20 members also set a global precedent for achieving many of the sustainable development goals. By André Mader (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies [IGES]) Alexandra Ralevski (Yale University) Anke Fischer (The James Hutton Institute) Jeanette Lim (The Biomimicry Institute).
- **Policy Brief 4: Potential of Various Renewable Energy and its Introduction Policy in Southeast Asia – T20 Japan 2019**: Renewable energy has gained importance and is changing the face of energy business. Introduction of community-based off-grid renewable electricity in developing countries is desirable from the viewpoint of fostering inclusive growth. Southeast Asia provides an ideal ground for demonstration, since the region is endowed with abundant renewable resources as well as a significant need for off-grid electricity. Identified impediments include inadequacies in accumulation of relevant data, management skills, financing and harmonization. Assistance by governments and international institutions such as development banks, coupled with utilizing private sector skills on energy management and novel financing methods are the keys to overcoming them. By Hiroshi Komiya (Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.) Kazuo Matsushita (Institute for Global Environmental Studies [IGES]) Ajay Mathur (The Energy and Resources Institute) Tamiksha Singh (The Energy and Resources Institute) Kenichiro Yamaguchi (Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.) Kuniyuki Nishimura (Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.) Nobuyuki Kobayashi (Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.) Turki Alaqeel (King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center [KAPSARC]).
- **Policy Brief 5: Promotion of Constructing Zero Carbon Society: Effectiveness of Quantitative Evaluation of Technology and System for Sustainable Economic Development – T20 Japan 2019**: When setting construction of euphoric and satisfying zero-carbon society as a goal, we should consider the back-casting

scenario of how to reach it. To that end, it is necessary to use a simple but clear indicator of GDP and CO2 emissions without separating, economic development and decarbonization. To achieve the target below 2 degrees, technology development and diffusion (TD&D) play key role. This paper clarifies the usefulness and importance of quantitative technical evaluation that can be used for investment judgment and expansion of TD&D which practically accelerate to low carbonization and innovation in world. By Koichi Yamada (Center for Low Carbon Society Strategy (LCS) Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)) Kanako Tanaka (LCS, JST).

- **Policy Brief 6: Energy Transition in Emerging and Developing Countries: Promoting the New Paradigm – T20 Japan 2019**: There is a new paradigm of energy transition emerging. In several important sectors, the transition is now endogenous, driven by the achieved or imminent competitiveness of low-carbon technologies. This is the case notably for the power sector, energy efficiency, and increasingly for segments of the personal transport sector. However, other sectors such as industry and heavy transport are lagging behind. These sectors are particularly relevant for developing countries, which have large unmet material and freight transport needs. The whole international policy environment needs to evolve to reflect the new paradigm. International funding, research, and demonstration needs to shift toward shifting the frontier of decarbonization options into the hard to abate sectors. By Thomas Spencer (The Energy and Resources Institute [TERI]) Ajay Mathur (The Energy and Resources Institute [TERI]).
- **Policy Brief 7: Policies and Practices to Enable Business Models for Resource Efficiency and a Circular Economy – T20 Japan 2019**: If current patterns of production and consumption continue, the global demand for materials is expected to more than double by 2050. The efficient use of resources can enable economic growth while also ensuring resource security and environmental sustainability. The promotion of business models which reduce the extraction of primary raw materials, increase the use of secondary materials, and generate less waste is central to achieving resource efficiency and a circular economy. However, the market share of these ‘circular’ business models has been limited. By Joyita Ghose (The Energy and Resources Institute [TERI]) Shilpi Kapur (The Energy and Resources Institute [TERI]).
- **Policy Brief 8: Addressing Critical Issues for Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure – T20 Japan 2019**: Infrastructure provides critical social and economic services towards meeting developmental needs of the economy. As infrastructure investments have an economic life expectancy of 30 years or more, infrastructure is sensitive to prevailing climate during construction and to future climate variations and these aspects need to be incorporated in the design. Considering an investment of around US \$90 trillion is required for new infrastructure over the next 15 years, it is imperative to build infrastructure that is climate resilient. This brief looks at the key building blocks – adequate finance, enabling environment and technical solutions – for climate resilient infrastructure. By Riya Rahiman (The Energy and Resources Institute [TERI]).
- **Policy Brief 9: Investing in Climate Change Mitigation: A G20 Action Plan for Upscaling Private Sector Contributions – T20 Japan 2019**: The world will need to see some US\$ 20 trillion in capital expenditure on low- carbon energy supply and in energy efficiency to meet the Paris Agreement targets. Given the large scale of the investment required to decouple carbon emissions from economic growth, it will have to rely largely on mobilizing private capital. The G20 has taken initial steps to formulate a climate agenda to be financed by private capital, but more needs to be done. Four interrelated solutions: a low-carbon transition fund, a financial performance warranty program, best low-carbon regulations and a high-quality infrastructure program are proposed as an action plan for G20 to accelerate a private sector-led climate mitigation agenda at the global level. By Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) Kaliappa Kalirajan (Australian National University) Peter Wolff (German Development Institute/DIE) Jootae Kim (Dankook University).

- **Policy Brief 10: Delivering National Climate Action Through Decarbonized Cities – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief summarizes the current challenges facing national governments as they undertake decarbonization policies in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The brief emphasizes three policy themes, including the role of urban climate actions, financing transitions toward decarbonization, and comprehensive metropolitan governance mechanisms. We also present nine policy proposals and consider the implementation of recent policies in Paris. By Gabriel Lanfranchi (CIPPEC) Kate Kooka (OECD) Olivier Richard (APUR) Malcolm Shield (C40).
- **Task Force 4: Economic Effects of Infrastructure Investment and its Financing:** Infrastructure is crucially important to foster countries' economic development and prosperity. Investments in infrastructure contributes to higher productivity and growth, facilitates trade and connectivity, and promotes economic inclusion. As the population of developing countries keep growing, it is imperative we need high-quality infrastructure that is sustainable, increases business activities, creates new employment, narrows income disparities and empowering gender participation. Quality Infrastructure is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals as it supports inclusive growth and enhances access to all. One cannot ignore the Paris Climate Agreement and the inter-relation between infrastructure, sustainability and climate. This task force aims to propose ways of developing quality infrastructure investments which consider financial, climate, and urban planning challenges.
  - **Policy Brief 1: The infrastructure Nexus: From the Future of Infrastructures to the Infrastructures of the Future – T20 Japan 2019:** It highlights the lack of a definitive model of urban/metropolitan sustainability and research on its impacts for global infrastructure and multilevel governance needs. It emphasizes that while infrastructures are forming a growingly boundless system, piecemeal approaches to developing urban sustainable agendas and projects are still prevailing, overlooking the systemic impacts of urbanisation on biodiversity and ecosystem services, which are also boundless. By Nicolas J.A. BUCHOUD (The Grand Paris Alliance) Ross DOUGLAS (Autonomy (Paris, Johannesburg)) Dr Pascal Gastineau (IFSTTAR) Dr Martin Koning (IFSTTAR) Prof. arch. David MANGIN (EAVT Paris Marne-laVallée) Dr Philippe Poinot (LVMTiii) Jean François SILVAIN (The Foundation for Biodiversity Research (FRB)) Dr H  l  ne SOUBELET (The Foundation for Biodiversity Research (FRB))
  - **Policy Brief 2: Infrastructure Investment Needs and Sources of Financing – T20 Japan 2019:** Governments can increase public investment in infrastructure by raising more revenues, reorienting spending, and borrowing prudently, as well as adopting innovative approaches such as “land value capture.” Also, expanded private financing of infrastructure investments is indispensable. Particularly, public–private partnership can help fill the financing gap by allocating risk to the party best able to manage it. The success of the approach depends on governments identifying projects suitable for it, engaging qualified private partners, and instituting the right process. By Yasuyuki Sawada (Asian Development Bank)
  - **Policy Brief 3: Pursuing Quality of Infrastructure for Sustainable Growth – T20 Japan 2019:** The developing world is facing an annual deficit of US\$ 3.7 trillion in infrastructure investments, critical for its economic growth and sustainable development. Radical changes to the global infrastructure landscape are required to overcome this gap. In the absence of enhanced infrastructure support, emerging market economies will find their ability to grow severely undermined. This brief recognizes the opportunity possessed by the G20 countries at the 2019 Osaka summit in leading the international community on this topic. Moreover, it presents for their consideration eight key policy recommendations that will help accelerate quality infrastructure development. By Daniel F. Runde (Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC)
  - **Policy Brief 4: Building Resilient Infrastructure Systems– T20 Japan 2019:** In order to ensure availability, quality, safety and security of such infrastructures as transportation networks, a long-term development strategy is needed along with the ability to build on adverse events. Transportation systems owners and

operators are compelled to integrate growingly complex challenges within decision-making processes. This includes the impacts of climate change and extreme weather, natural and man-made disasters as well as cyber threats and the structural aging of infrastructures. We recommend:

- a) to develop systematic resilience strategies for infrastructure and transport systems at G20 level
- b) to establish policies and mechanisms for exchanging knowledge and experiences among G20 countries
- c) to promote a socio-political based approach to resilience in order to facilitate the acceptability of infrastructure projects at local and global scales
- d) to set up common methodology for measuring resilience success.

By Caroline EVANS (ARCADIS, Australia) Bruno GODART (IFSTTAR, France) Jürgen KRIEGER (BAST, Germany) Jean-Bernard KOVARIK (IFSTTAR, France) Marc MIMRAM (EAVT, France) Fabien PALHOL (CEREMA, France)

- **Policy Brief 5: Quality Infrastructure Investment: Ways to Increase the Rate of Return for Infrastructure Investments – T20 Japan 2019:** This paper points out the importance of high-quality infrastructure investment where quality is measured by how much economic and social value can be created by infrastructure projects in a region. Simultaneously, the values created by the infrastructure could be utilized to address the financing gap of infrastructure investment. High-quality infrastructure will create high spill-over effects which will be reflected in the increase of the growth rate and tax revenue in the affected areas. Traditionally, the increase of tax revenue has been retained by governments. This study reveals that if part of the tax revenue can be directly distributed to infrastructure shareholders, including investors and landowners, the financing gap problem would diminish, and the construction time could be shortened. Building quality infrastructure does not refer to simply physical infrastructure, but also reforms, setting up the correct legal and institutional framework for infrastructure development. New models are being proposed for these reforms such as city infrastructure, hometown trust funds, and promotion of SMEs and start-up businesses, along with changing the face of educational and land trust for land acquisition. By Naoyuki Yoshino (Asian Development Bank Institute) Nella Hendriyetty (Asian Development Bank Institute) Saloni Lakhia (Asian Development Bank Institute)
- **Policy Brief 6: Sustainable Infrastructure to Secure the Natural Capital of the Amazon – T20 Japan 2019:** Investments to secure the Amazon's natural capital are an essential step to supporting sustainable infrastructure. We propose that the G20, and the Development Finance Institutions, promote conditions for quality and sustainable infrastructure investment by: (1) Supporting international public and private commitments and funding mechanisms to bolster Amazon countries' progress in conserving forests, securing natural capital, and promoting sustainable development; (2) Supporting sustainable infrastructure policies and guidelines that fully incorporate social and environmental costs for project selection and preparation; (3) Establishing lending principles that infrastructure investment must be compatible with land, water, and forest conservation and healthy ecosystems, necessary to maintain the Amazon's natural capital; and (4) Developing portfolios of small-scale, nature-based infrastructure projects in the Amazon that support local development, poverty reduction, and conservation. By Ana Cristina Barros (Eco-Axis Research) Bruce McKenney (The Nature Conservancy) Amar Bhattacharya (Brookings Institution) Beatriz Nofal (Eco-Axis Research) Carlos Nobre (Institute for Advanced Studies) Kevin Gallagher (Global Development Policy Center, Boston University) Linda Krueger (The Nature Conservancy) Thomas Lovejoy (UN Foundation)
- **Policy Brief 7: Disaster Mitigation Social Resilience: From Humans to Infrastructure – T20 Japan 2019:** Natural disasters are increasing year by year and the losses caused by natural disasters amounted to 306 billion dollars in 2017 alone according to Swiss Re. Therefore, we must consider how to ensure the resiliency of society from humans to infrastructure. The theory of Preventive Diplomacy can be applied to the prevention of natural as well as human-induced disasters. By Akiko Yamanaka (International Tsunami Disaster Prevention Society)

- **Policy Brief 8: Economic Effects of Infrastructure Investment from the Land-based Financing – T20 Japan 2019**: The challenges of the modern world, such as urbanization, the urgent need to increase access to infrastructure are forcing many countries to look for new solutions to support economic growth and a sustainable development agenda. Meanwhile, there is the problem of the infrastructure investment gap, when state development institutions are in dire need of money to implement the long-term infrastructure projects. According to The Global Infrastructure Outlook, the demand across 50 countries and seven sectors to 2040 for investment resources may reach \$97 trillion US dollars (Oxford Economics, 2017). To solve this problem, the active participation of private companies is proposed through the framework of public-private partnership. In July 2016, G20/OECD Task Force on Institutional Investors and Long-term Financing provided the supporting note to the Guidance Note on Diversified Financial Instruments, Infrastructure to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors and the G20 leaders. Landbased financing was indicated among innovative financial approaches; its mechanism uses land jointly with financial/tax instruments (such as tax increment financing), so that infrastructure investment spurs growth in the economic sector as a whole. At the same time, there are a number of challenges when applying this tool that should be resolved for practical successful implementation. By Vladimir Yakunin (DOC Research Institute) Daisuke Kotegawa (Canon Institute for Global Studies) Pablo Ava (Argentine Council for International Relations) Teresita Cruz-del Rosario (DOC Research Institute) Dimitris Psarrakis (European Parliament) Anna-Maria Chkoniya (Eurasian Development Bank) Maxim Vilisov (CENTERO) Li Xin (Shanghai Institute for International Studies) Prof. Jose Barbero (National University of San Martin)
- **Policy Brief 9: Global Targets on Drinking Water – T20 Japan 2019**: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have passed their target year, and are followed by the Sustainable Development Goals. One of the achieved MDG targets was halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water. It was revealed that the major contributors to the achievement of the target were China and India, and that the increase in the proportion of population with access to improved sources was closely associated with economic development in most nations during 1990–2015.
- **Policy Brief 10: Policy and Institutional Framework for Delivering on Sustainable Infrastructure – T20 Japan 2019**: We propose that G20 countries build a robust upstream policy and institutional framework for delivering on sustainable infrastructure. Specifically, such a framework should include coherent growth strategies and well-articulated investment plans, comprehensive infrastructure plans, a sound project prioritization framework, and procurement policies that integrate sustainability criteria. Additionally, G20 countries should work with Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to build sound platforms to bring together all relevant stakeholders to help attract and evaluate investments in sustainable infrastructure. By Amar Bhattacharya (Brookings Institution) Beatriz Nofal (Eco-Axis Research) Linda Krueger (The Nature Conservancy) Minji Jeong (Brookings Institution) Kevin Gallagher (Global Development Policy Center, Boston University)
- **Task Force 5: Cooperation with Africa**: African countries still face various development challenges such as fiscal and debt management, agricultural development, and the problem of food security, as well as the need to strengthen the competitiveness of industries.
  - **Policy Brief 1: Fiscal and Debt Sustainability in Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: Fiscal sustainability concerns in Africa have increased recently following heightened fiscal vulnerabilities attributed to external factors including falling commodity prices that weakened fiscal revenues and growth, particularly for commodity-exporting African countries. To entrench fiscal sustainability, countries need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization and improve public investment management. Consequently, measures to increase tax revenue collections, savings mobilization and efficiency of public spending are critical. The G20 should support debt reporting, data harmonisation, tax compliance, combating illicit financial flows and developing effective debt resolution frameworks. By Kapil



- Kapoor (African Development Bank) George Kararach (African Development Bank) Jacob Odour (African Development Bank) Walter Odera (African Development Bank) Edward Sennoga (African Development Bank) Brahim Coulibaly (Brookings Institution) Ryosuke Nakata (Japan International Cooperation Agency).
- **Policy Brief 2: G20 Compact with Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: The G20 Compact with Africa (CWA), under the G20 Finance Track, promotes sustainable development in reform-minded African countries by improving the framework conditions for mobilizing private sector investments. The initiative identifies commitments in the macroeconomic, business and financing frameworks that form country-led investment compacts. The CWA is governed through the G20 Africa Advisory Group (AAG), co-chaired by Germany and South Africa. The African Development Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank Group coordinate the initiative. While the CWA has been successful to date, it could benefit from further coordination of stakeholders as recommended in this brief. By Rob Floyd (African Center for Economic Transformation) Kapil Kapoor (African Development Bank Group) Laura Sennett (African Development Bank Group).
  - **Policy Brief 3: Industrial Development and ICT in Africa: Opportunities, Challenges and Way Forward – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief explores how African countries can leverage digitalization and ICTs to further their goal of industrialization. With increasing digitization of global manufacturing, there is a risk that opportunities for African countries to industrialize will erode. The world economy is already undergoing a trend where historically labor-intensive production is being “reshored” to “smart” factories in developed and emerging economies. This policy brief explores strategies for enhancing African economies’ manufacturing capabilities, especially in the traditional labor-intensive sectors through leveraging Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). By Gamal Ibrahim (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) Witness Simbanegavi (African Economic Research Consortium) Anita Prakash (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) William Davis (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) Wilson Wasike (African Economic Research Consortium) Ashraf Patel (Institute for Global Dialogue).
  - **Policy Brief 4: Linking Smallholder Production with Value-Added Food Markets – T20 Japan 2019**: Demographic pressures and climate change in Africa are rendering subsistence farming an unviable livelihood strategy for smallholder farmers. However, urbanization and economic growth are creating new markets for fresh and processed foods in the region. To enter this market, African smallholders need to adopt new production strategies that will increase income and make farming more appealing to the next generation. The G20 can encourage this transition by supporting the growth of a rural-based food processing sector, the reorientation of smallholder agriculture to commercialization, and the development of infrastructure to link farmers to markets. By Dr. Belay Begashaw, Gert-Jan Verburg (SDG Center for Africa) Futoshi Yamauchi (International Food Policy Research Institute) Daniele Fattibene (Istituto Affari Internazionali) Fujita Yasuo (Japan International Cooperation Agency).
  - **Policy Brief 5: Sustainable Prevention of Food Crises in Sub-Saharan Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: Food crises and distress migration will continue to plague the African continent in the decades ahead unless massive investments are made to make the region’s agriculture and food systems more resilient. The G20 should support and invigorate region-wide efforts to: (a) massively expand irrigation systems for smallholder farms to boost agricultural productivity and enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change, (b) achieve a “big push” in infrastructure, technology and finance to develop robust agri-food systems, and (c) enact concerted reforms of agricultural price and trade policies to strengthen trade integration, diversify domestic food supplies, and enhance country-level capacity to adjust to food shortages. By Ousmane Badiane, Julia Collins (International Food Policy Research Institute) Yasuo Fujita (Japan International Cooperation Agency) David Laborde (International Food Policy Research Institute) Will Martin (International Food Policy Research Institute) Maximo Torero (Food and Agriculture Organization) Rob Vos (International Food Policy Research Institute) Futoshi Yamauchi (International Food Policy Research Institute).

- **Policy Brief 6: Tax Challenges of Digitalization in Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: The G20/OECD project on tackling base erosion and profit shifting provided broad recommendations but did not address in detail the tax challenges of the digitalized economy, deciding to return to the issue at a later date (Action 11) (OECD, 2017). Discussions are currently ongoing as to what form international co-operation on the tax challenges of the digitalized economy should take. However, currently, Africa faces challenges in effectively participating in international discussions in this area. As such, this policy brief discusses the role of African countries and the G20 in ensuring that international approaches to taxing the digitalized economy are undertaken in consultation with Africa and reflect Africa’s interests. In addressing the tax challenges of digitalization in Africa two important principles of international tax cooperation emphasized by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA, arts. 28, 29) must be respected: to be universal by fully taking “into account the different needs and capacities of all countries” and be inclusive (UN FfD, 2015). By Nara Monkam (African Tax Administration Forum, ATAF) Gamal Ibrahim (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA) William Davis (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA) Christian von Haldenwang (German Development Institute, DIE).
- **Task Force 6: Social Cohesion, Global Governance and the Future of Politics**: Task Force 6 deals with the unprecedented crisis in multilateralism at the global level, disruption of social cohesion at the domestic level, how nations could address these issues, and what the future of politics should look like.
  - **Policy Brief 1: Promoting Unity of Corporate Governance with Global Governance and Social Governance: Demanding Commitment from Corporate Businesses on Sustaining Stable Social Foundation – T20 Japan 2019**: In today's global and local societies, firms’ sustainable maximum of profit is not achievable without their contribution to build the sustainable society. In such a situation, firms are required to adopt corporate governance which needs to attain integrity and unity with global and social governance, and further extend it to comply with SDGs. In addition, further disclosure of corporate information is effective to improve corporate value and for firms to further contribute to the society. Also, new approaches based on technology progress in fulfilling SDGs could help firms to promote their corporate governance and to contribute to the interest of both the society and the stakeholders in a sustainable manner. By Nobuo INABA (Ricoh Institute of Sustainability and Business) Atsushi NAKAJIMA (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry)
  - **Policy Brief 2: Toward Global Paradigm Change: Beyond the Crisis of the Liberal World Order – T20 Japan 2019**: This vision brief may be summarized by the following points. First, the crisis of the liberal world order arises from a misalignment of our social, economic and political domains of activity, along with a resulting destabilization of our physical environment. The integration of the global economy has generated problems that extend beyond our current bounds of social and political cooperation. Second, extending our social cooperation – on which basis our political cooperation can be extended as well – requires the creation of the appropriate moral narratives. These narratives must guide business strategies, public policies and civic activities. Third, these narratives must be supplemented by multilevel governance structures that address challenges at the scale – micro, meso and macro – at which these challenges arise. Finally, past human experience in developing moral narratives, supported by multilevel governance structures, suggests guidelines for a future form of multilateralism that enables us to meet this challenge. By Dennis J. Snower (President, Global Solutions Initiative, GSI)
  - **Policy Brief 3: Bringing the Public’s Voice into Debates about the Future of Politics – T20 Japan 2019**: The political tumult witnessed over the past few years has highlighted a significant gap between citizens and political elites. Policymakers and international institutions like the G20 will need to address this gap if they are going to develop solutions to global challenges that are perceived as credible and legitimate by publics around the world. In order to do so, a greater understanding of what average citizens think about these challenges is needed. Social science researchers may be able to contribute to this understanding through studying public opinion about key issues on the global agenda. This paper will examine surveys by Pew Research Center and other organizations that

highlight the discontent so prevalent in many nations, as well as ways surveys can help give average citizens a voice in important international debates. Surveys can help give average citizens a voice in important international debates. By Richard Wike (Pew Research Center)

- **Policy Brief 4: Maintaining Social Cohesion through Democratic Liberalism – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief outlines and suggests solutions to deal with the dangers of political disillusionment, populism and ill-managed migration policies and uphold social cohesion across the G20. The emphasis is placed largely on Japan, and a cross-cutting theme throughout the brief is the importance of an inclusive and diverse policymaking process that includes not only the government, but also think tanks, academics and civil society. The brief also makes suggestions on how to navigate tensions that can arise between a foreign policy agenda of liberal internationalism and public sentiment that tends to be less liberal and open to populist mobilization. By Yoichi Funabashi (Asia Pacific Initiative) Shunta Takino (Asia Pacific Initiative) Lauren Altria (Asia Pacific Initiative) Andrea Fischetti (Asia Pacific Initiative)
- **Policy Brief 5: Improving Future Ocean Governance – Governance of Global Goods in an Age of Global Shifts – T20 Japan 2019:** Japan’s G20 presidency in 2019 will take the lead in promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a gathering of coastal states, under Japan’s presidency the G20 will specifically work to reduce marine plastic pollution and support marine biodiversity. This policy paper highlights how oceans are governed spaces and points to the key role of the oceans in realizing the SDGs. We argue that the G20 can and should play an important role in addressing major governance gaps in ensuring the sustainable management of oceans. Recognizing that there are increased geopolitical tensions, and that we do indeed already have comprehensive multi-level governance systems in place to handle many aspects of the growing ‘blue economy’ and avoiding the tragedy of the commons, the G20 should primarily stress the need for full and effective implementation of existing instruments and measures at the national, regional and global levels and increased consistency across levels of governance. This would effectively address many of the challenges and make use of the opportunities of the oceans. However, the rapidly moving horizon of technological development and insufficient progress in mitigating global climate change represent new governance challenges that require renewed effort and innovative thinking for a sustainable future for the ocean. This policy paper provides recommendations as to how G20 states can:
  - consolidate their own capacity and assist non-G20 states in taking responsibility for strengthening marine science and implementation of existing regulatory frameworks,
  - exercise innovative global and regional leadership to address emerging opportunities and associated governance challenges and
  - facilitate the meaningful involvement of the private sector and the public in ensuring a collective governance order around oceans.
- **Policy Brief 6 : Regional Trade Blocs as Supporting Structures in Global Governance – T20 Japan 2019:** The G20 is probably the best forum to launch discussions on the creation of such a platform. The set of regional alliances within such a platform could include those regional integration blocs in which the respective G20 members are leading economic powers. The resulting grouping that may be designated as R20 (“Regional 20”) would bring together some of the largest regional trading blocs in the world economy. By Yaroslav Lissovlik (Valdai Discussion Club) Anton Bespalov (Valdai Discussion Club) Andrei Bystritskiy (Valdai Discussion Club)
- **Policy Brief 7: Technology Can Help to Right Technology’s Social Wrongs: Elements for a New Social Compact for Digitalisation – T20 Japan 2019:** The technological revolution is causing economic, social and political disruptions. But it can also be used to improve welfare systems. It can help to fulfil the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), on which there is a global consensus. We propose to use Education Technologies at different stages of life – including the possibility of funds for the adaptation to digitalisation and large public-private partnerships for skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling– as a central



element of the new social compact. In order to finance these programmes, G20 countries should establish a multilateral common framework for taxing the revenues of large digital corporations. By Andrés Ortega (Elcano Royal Institute, Madrid, Spain) Miguel Otero (Elcano Royal Institute, Madrid, Spain) Federico Steinberg (Elcano Royal Institute, Madrid, Spain) Francisco Andrés (Elcano Royal Institute, Madrid, Spain)

- **Policy Brief 8: The Urban-Rural Divide and Regionally Inclusive Growth in the Digital Age – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief discusses factors contributing to the urban-rural divide and recommends policies to facilitate the process of catching up. It stresses the megatrends of globalisation and digitalisation in explaining agglomeration in urban areas. Digitalisation and weak connectivity can further exacerbate urban-rural disparities. The policy brief concludes with a set of measures that helps rural areas catch up and contributes to inclusive economic growth. By Christian Kastrop (Bertelsmann Stiftung) Dominic Ponattu (Bertelsmann Stiftung) Julia Schmidt (Bertelsmann Stiftung) Sylvia Schmidt (Bertelsmann Stiftung)
- **Policy Brief 9: Decoupling and Social Arrest: The Way Forward – T20 Japan 2019**: In a number of G20 countries, the combination of increasing economic inequality and decreasing social mobility is leading to a situation of social arrest, a paralysis fed by deep structural blockages in society. Social arrest is the result of a decades-long neglect in addressing the consequences of a globalization process by decoupling economic and social policy. Reviewing a range of policy approaches to counteract social arrest tendencies, five key measures are proposed to recouple economic and social policies: tax reforms to reduce income inequality and wealth disparities; social mobility programs to function as “social conveyor belts;” safety shields for populations most exposed to globalization pressures, including managed migration; an enabling environment for civil society to boost self-organization and conflict management; and sustained debates and social engagements for bringing disconnected publics closer. By Helmut K. Anheier (Hertie School of Governance)
- **Policy Brief 10: Civil Society and the G20: Towards a Review of Regulatory Models and Approaches – T20 Japan 2019**: This policy brief first focuses on three key problems indicative of this strained relationship: the shrinking domestic and international space for civil society activities; the widespread policy neglect of civil society; and the emergence of new regulatory voids. By Helmut K. Anheier (Hertie School of Governance & University of Heidelberg) Stefan Toepler (George Mason University)
- **Policy Brief 11: Multilateralism with Multiple Layers and Strengthening the Base of National Capacity – T20 Japan 2019**: This paper clarifies what types of criticism and challenges are active concerning multilateralism so far on the issues of global health and climate change policies. The facts shown indicate a certain level of resilience of multilateralism in these particular fields. At the same time, measures for Strengthening multilateralism with multiple layers and the capacity of each country are necessary in order to further strengthen multilateralism. By Hideaki SHIROYAMA (The University of Tokyo)
- **Policy Brief 12: Rules-based Global Governance at Risk: Challenges of US Unilateralism and US-China Superpower Competition – T20 Japan 2019**: The policy brief suggests that to restore global economic governance based on rules and norms, (1) the US must return to multilateralism and global cooperation, (2) China must transform itself into a truly market-oriented economy and society, (3) the two countries must resolve and manage the bilateral conflict, and (4) the international community must substantially overhaul the World Trade Organization (WTO) so that it regains its central place as a global overseer of international trade and trade-related rules. Masahiro KAWAI (Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia)
- **Policy Brief 13: The G20 in face of politicization: Avoiding or embracing contestation? – T20 Japan 2019**: As the ‘liberal consensus’ cannot be taken for granted any longer, the G20 is facing today similar challenges to the ones affecting other multilateral phora, most notably politicization. The G20 has to take the decision on whether it prevents politicization –and sticks to devoting its efforts to highly consensual issues, even if this means shifting to new ones- or it embraces it – turning itself into an unmatched space for open and fair discussion even if this harms decision-making. This policy-brief provides concrete recommendations on

how to move forward successfully in both of the alternative paths the G20 has ahead. By Pol Morillas (CIDOB, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs) Jordi Quero (CIDOB, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs)

- **Policy Brief 14: The Digital Freedom Pass: Emancipation from Digital Slavery – T20 Japan 2019**: This column argues for reform in the form of a Digital Freedom Pass, – the digital equivalent of a wallet containing verified pieces of an individual’s digital identity. The person can then choose which identification to share, with whom, and when, allowing emancipation from our current digital slavery. By Dennis J. Snower (Global Solutions Initiative, GSI)
- **Policy Brief 15: Improving Immigrants’ Integration in Host Countries – T20 Japan 2019**: In increasingly multi-ethnic societies, discrimination of immigrants is a challenge for social cohesion. A large-scale conjoint experiment we conducted in Germany shows that native citizens reward immigrants who (A) have high educational attainments or (B) actively engage in community work, with (B) triggering higher rewards than (A). We then recommend the establishment of volunteering partnerships where immigrants join local civil society associations and perform community work. We recommend the strengthening of active labour market policies for immigrants, the involvement of the media sector in disseminating unbiased information to the public, and actions to increase social interactions between natives and immigrants. Gianluca Grimalda (Institute for the World Economy) Lena Detlefsen (Institute for the World Economy) Christopher Schütt (Institute for the World Economy)

**Task Force 7: The Future of Work and Education for the Digital Age**: Several major technological transformations (e.g., artificial intelligence or AI, fintech, the Internet of Things, Industry 4.0) are putting the global economy on a new track.

- **Policy Brief 1: Fostering Human Dimension of the Digital Education – T20 Japan 2019**: In contemporary attitudes of new digital technology role in education there is a domination of technological determinism, in other words – the belief that new technologies of education and learning are able to solve all main problems of the education in the contemporary world such as poverty, limited access to the education, huge inequalities. Actually we are facing the challenge to add some human dimension into such beliefs and humanize the technology in order to understand more complex nature of the digital education and implement more sustainable policies contributing to the protection of diversity, public good character of the education, its cultural role etc. By Ilya Kiriya (Faculty of communication, media and design, National Research University Higher School of Economics).
- **Policy Brief 2: Industrialization and Growth in Digital Age: Disruptions and Opportunities for Employment Led Growth in Asia and Africa – T20 Japan 2019**: Digital economy will affect the patterns and geographical location of industries, employment and economic growth. Structural transformation and employment generation policies in developing Asia and Africa must understand, prepare and respond to these changes. Investments in industrialization and manufacturing will continue to drive an employment led growth. Countries can address the opportunities and disruptions arising in the employment sector through development strategies that focus on technology aided industrialization, education and training, skill development and trade facilitation. G20 can support these efforts by offering the right ecology of international cooperation and coordinated policy response to trade and investment facilitation, education and human resource development and social policies. By Anita Prakash (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia).
- **Policy Brief 3: The Need to Promote Digital Financial Literacy for the Digital Age – T20 Japan 2019**: Digital financial literacy (DFL) is likely to become an increasingly important aspect of education for the Digital Age. The development of the ‘gig’ economy means that individuals will become more responsible for their own financial planning, including for retirement. Consumers will need to have increasing financial sophistication to make effective use of financial technology (fintech) products and avoid fraud and costly mistakes. G20 countries need to agree on a standardized definition of digital financial literacy, design

- tools to assess it, and develop strategies and programs to promote digital financial education, including special programs for vulnerable groups. By Peter J. Morgan (Asian Development Bank Institute) Bihong Huang (Asian Development Bank Institute) Long Q. Trinh (Asian Development Bank Institute).
- **Policy Brief 4: Lifelong Learning and Education Policies to Capture Digital Gains – T20 Japan 2019:** Rapid technological innovations are transforming the world of work. In many G20 countries, employment is shifting towards jobs that require high-level cognitive and socio-emotional skills, while highly routine jobs are being automated or offshored to varying degrees. Today’s skills will not match tomorrow’s jobs and newly acquired skills may quickly become obsolete. As the concept of future jobs and careers becomes increasingly fluid, more emphasis will be on lifelong learning to keep up with changes in technology and maintain flexibility in skills. This brief discusses policy options for lifelong learning, target groups, and education in information and communication technology. By Cyn-Young Park (Asian Development Bank).
  - **Policy Brief 5: Transformation of Economic and Social Institutions for a New Era of Self-employment in High-income Countries – T20 Japan 2019:** Platforms now exist that allow large number of individuals to register and accept work as self-employed workers. The self-employed in high income countries are generally not subject to the provisions of labor laws, and in many cases their social security benefits are inadequate. As a result, they are exposed to economic risks such as income fluctuation. In order to respond to this situation, it will be necessary to reconfigure institutional arrangements including labor laws, tax laws and social security laws to provide systems that are neutral in relation to forms of employment, and to enable the self-employed to receive the same treatment as employees. By Reiko Kanda (NIRA).
  - **Policy Brief 6: Rethinking Pathways to Employment: Technical and Vocational Training for The Digital Age – T20 Japan 2019:** Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) generally suffers from low status and is regarded as inferior to academic study. Moreover, TVET institutions, which were established to be authoritative in knowledge and skills, need to adapt to an environment where the knowledge flow is reversed, with skills increasingly being generated within economic activities. Technology is also changing the kind of skills required by employers. A new relationship between educator and employer must be established for effective, high profile TVET and workbased learning programs. We propose a B20-L20-T20 collaboration and a G20 database on TVET to promote best practices. By Romina Bandura (Center for Strategic and International Studies – CSIS) Paul Grainger (University College London – UCL).
  - **Policy Brief 7: Delivering Workforce Productivity Growth – T20 Japan 2019:** Despite large-scale technological investment, workforce productivity growth remains low. Organisations face an evolving business environment with the competitive pressures of building trust and seeking efficiency and profitability. Maximising the productivity benefits of technology is not just a case of the right investment strategy, it requires the right human skills via a motivated workforce. Policy makers should focus on four imperatives: rethink productivity measurement to account for societal benefits; accelerate technology adoption; drive workforce reskilling; and promote effective people management practices. By Bhushan Sethi (PwC US) Justine Brown (PwC UK) Jenna Jackson (PwC US).
  - **Policy Brief 8: Bridging the Gap Between Digital Skills and Employability for Vulnerable Populations – T20 Japan 2019:** While digital technologies are spreading rapidly, mismatches in desired digital skills between education and industry pose an ongoing challenge for the future of work. Some segments of the population are ill prepared to fill jobs that will require at least a basic set of digital skills. With rapid technological advancement, traditional and emerging learning deficits can put them at greater socio-economic risk by exacerbating inequalities and unemployment. This brief provides recommendations to bridge the digital skills divide and foster the employability of those vulnerable populations, which can lead ultimately to larger macroeconomic outcomes such as poverty reduction, income growth, and economic empowerment. By Angela C. Lyons (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) Alessia Zucchetti (Center for Research - Ceibal Foundation) Josephine Kass-Hanna (Saint Joseph University of Beirut) Cristóbal Cobo (Center for Research - Ceibal Foundation).



- **Policy Brief 9: Leaving No One Behind: Measuring the Multidimensionality of Digital Literacy in the Age of AI and other Transformative Technologies – T20 Japan 2019:** To ensure that no one is left behind in today's fast-changing world driven by technological advancement, it is critical for global citizens of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds to have a set of digital skills to live, work, learn, and participate in modern society. This brief emphasizes the need for a holistic framework encompassing technical and socioemotional dimensions to formulate 21st century skills targets and pave the way for tangible outcomes in the workplace and beyond. Standardized assessment tools are essential to consistently measure digital literacy, identify gaps and track progress towards narrowing them, especially for the most vulnerable populations. By Angela C. Lyons (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) Josephine Kass-Hanna (Saint Joseph University of Beirut) Alessia Zucchetti (Center for Research – Ceibal Foundation) Cristóbal Cobo (Center for Research - Ceibal Foundation).
- **Policy Brief 10: The G20 and the Reskilling Effort to Bring the Fourth Industrial Revolution to Emerging countries. Some Insights from Latin America – T20 Japan 2019:** Fueled by major disruptions in the technological landscape, a process of Schumpeterian creative destruction is underway. In the Argentine presidency, the G20 affirmed that it was fully committed to deliver the policy responses and international cooperation that will help ensure that the benefits of the technological transformation are widely shared. A special focus was put in considering individual country circumstances when analyzing challenges and benefits – particularly in emerging economies. In this policy brief, we build country-specific data from three G20 countries –and other countries- to ask to what extent Latin America is ready to reap the benefits of this revolution. By Ramiro Albrieu (CIPPEC) Martin Rapetti (CIPPEC).
- **Policy Brief 11: How to Promote Worker Wellbeing in the Platform Economy in the Global South – T20 Japan 2019:** The growth of the platform economy is creating new opportunities and efficiencies in G20 economies. However, gig-work can often be precarious, with reduced access to formal social protection mechanisms. This poses unique opportunities and challenges for many G20 countries, where a large section of the workforce is engaged in informal work across both the unorganised and organised sectors of the economy. For the sustained and inclusive growth of the platform economy, the wellbeing of workers must be prioritized. Drawing on research undertaken in India, South Africa and Argentina, this policy brief outlines strategies for governments (G20), industries and unions (B20 and L20) and civil society (C20) to safeguard and enhance worker well-being in the platform economy. By Urvashi Aneja (Tandem Research) Krish Chetty (HSRC) Ramiro Albrieu (CIPPEC) Martin Rapetti (CIPPEC).
- **Policy Brief 12: New Opportunities in the Platform Economy: On-ramps to Formalization in the Global South – T20 Japan 2019:** As the platform economy expands at exponential rates, policymakers in the Global South have a unique opportunity to translate the aggregation of workers through digital platforms into a more formalized labor market – with both opportunities for revenue collection and higher quality employment. Realizing this opportunity requires a collaborative 'co-regulation' approach, with information-sharing between governments and firms; updated systems of labor market data collection; development of context-appropriate categories of employment; and proactive approaches to taxation and social protection provision. By Gregory Randolph (JustJobs Network, J2N) Hernan Galperin (Future of Work in the Global South, FoWiGS).
- **Task Force 8: Trade, Investment and Globalization:** The world trading system is facing various challenges such as rising protectionism, unequal opportunities to engage in global value chains, and legal systems that are ill-equipped for digital trade and international trade in services.
  - **Policy Brief 1: The Crisis in World Trade – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief (PB) provides decision-makers with a succinct review of the state of the trading system, to point to likely scenarios, and to serve as a background to or reference for the other six PBs prepared by the T20 Task Force on Trade, Investment and Globalization. The brief argues that the world trading system has been remarkably successful in many respects but that the present strain reflects causes which are deep-seated and require a strategic response. The future of the system depends critically on reinvigorating the WTO and policy change in the largest trading

nations. Important measures are required to sustain the multilateral trading system, and urgent action is needed to avoid a scenario where the system fragments. The worst scenarios will disrupt global trade and see a world which splinters into large trading blocs (most likely centered around China, the European Union and the United States) and where trade relations are based to a large extent on relative power instead of rules. In such a world the smallest players – especially those whose trade is least covered by bilateral or regional agreements – will be at the greatest disadvantage. All countries will incur enormous costs only to try and reinvent a system that is already in place today under the WTO. By Sait Akman (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey) Shiro Armstrong (The Australian National University) Carlos Primo Braga (Fundação Dom Cabral) Uri Dadush (Policy Center for the New South and NonResident Scholar, Bruegel) Anabel Gonzalez (Peterson Institute for International Economics) Fukunari Kimura (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry) Junji Nakagawa (University of Tokyo) Peter Rashish (Johns Hopkins University) Akihiko Tamura (Graduate Institute for Policy Studies).

- **Policy Brief 2: Reinvigorating the WTO as a Negotiating forum – T20 Japan 2019**: The multilateral trading system is on the verge of a crisis arising from, among others, the dysfunction of the WTO as a forum for trade liberalization and trade related rule-making. The G20 should tackle with this challenge in a proactive and innovative manner by reinvigorating the WTO as a forum for negotiation. Possible policy options include multilateral agreements with multi-speed implementation, plurilateral agreements and critical mass agreements, but priority should be on multilateral agreements with multi-lanes. Possible themes for such negotiations can be e-commerce and investment facilitation. By Junji Nakagawa (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo) (Lead author) Sait Akman (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey) Axel Berger (German Development Institute) Eduardo Bianchi (Escuela Argentina de Negocios) Manjiao Chi (China University of International Business and Economics) Uri Dadush (Policy Center for the New South and NonResident Scholar, Bruegel) Jean Dong (Australia-China Belt and Road Initiative) Gabriel Felbermayr (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) Andreas Freytag (Jena University) Anabel Gonzalez (Peterson Institute for International Economics) Bernard Hoekman (European University Institute) David Laborde (International Food Policy Research Institute) Sandra Rios (Centro de Estudos de Integração e Desenvolvimento) Sabyasachi Saha (Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)) Claudia Schmucker (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik) Akihiko Tamura (Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) Mark Wu (Harvard Law School).
- **Policy Brief 3: Reforming the WTO AB: Short-term and Mid-term Options for DSU Reform, and Alternative Approaches in a Worst Case Scenario – T20 Japan 2019**: WTO Members have failed to agree to replace the members of the WTO Appellate Body (AB) whose terms have expired, due to criticisms from certain WTO Members regarding the procedures and functioning of the AB. This Policy Brief explores possible options to reconcile these criticisms, including both short-term and mid-term options. It also explores a legal course of action for WTO Members if these options were not taken. By Tsuyoshi Kawase (Sophia University, and Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry) Junji Nakagawa (University of Tokyo) Hugo Perezcano Diaz (Centre for International Governance Innovation) Keith William Cameron Wilson (University of Adelaide) Manjiao Chi (University of International Business and Economics) Carlos Coelho (BRICS Policy Center) Peter Draper (University of Adelaide) Christopher Findlay (Australian Pacific Economic Cooperation Council).
- **Policy Brief 4: The Digital Economy for Economic Development: Free Flow of Data and Supporting Policies – T20 Japan 2019**: The digital economy provides ample opportunities for G20 economies to accelerate inclusive economic growth. To take advantage of digital technology, free flow of data backed up by a series of policies to address other public policy objectives must be promoted. However, policies for the flow of data and data-related businesses are still underdeveloped and fragmented across countries. Nevertheless, although ample controversy exists, G20 economies must design and implement a series of policies as soon as possible. We will show in this policy brief that standard microeconomic theory can provide guidance to formulate such policies. By Lurong Chen (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia [ERIA]) Wallace Cheng (German Development Institute [GDI], Center for China and Globalization



[CCG]) Dan Ciuriak (Centre for International Governance Innovation [CIGI]) Fukunari Kimura (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry [RIETI], Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia [ERIA], and Keio University) Junji Nakagawa (University of Tokyo) Richard Pomfret (University of Adelaide) Gabriela Rigoni (Universidad Nacional de La Plata [UNLP] – Universidad de Buenos Aires [UBA]) Johannes Schwarzer (Council on Economic Policies)

- **Policy Brief 5: Services Trade for Sustainable, Balanced, and Inclusive Growth – T20 Japan 2019:** Structural changes in the world economy have altered the way we think about the nexus between trade and growth. In particular, the rise of the services economy and the digital revolution have rocked the world of trade policy-making in ways that are not nearly sufficiently reflected yet in international economic policy forums like the G20. Therefore, this policy brief urges G20 policy-makers to pay greater attention to trade in services and its crucial role in achieving the G20 objectives. Strong, sustainable and inclusive growth will not be achieved without due consideration of services. By Carlos Primo Braga (Fundação Dom Cabral) Jane Drake-Brockman (Institute for International Trade, Adelaide) Bernard Hoekman (European University Institute) J. Bradford Jensen (Georgetown University and PIIE) Patrick Low (Asia Global Institute) Hamid Mamdouh (King & Spalding) Pierre Sauvé (World Bank Group) Johannes Schwarzer (Council on Economic Policies) Sherry Stephenson (PECC Services Network)
- **Policy Brief 6: Expanding and Restructuring Global Value Chains for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth – T20 Japan 2019:** Global value chains (GVCs), networks of firms through international trade of goods and services, investment, and research activities, had expanded in the world economy in the 1990s and early 2000s. GVCs generate benefits for both advanced and developing countries through efficiency gains, diversification, knowledge diffusion and job creation. However, the expansion of GVCs has slowed down since the global financial crisis in 2007-2008 because of insufficient human capital and infrastructure, as well as regulatory and institutional barriers. In addition, the slowdown is triggered by GVCs' adverse effect on some manufacturing firms in advanced countries due to competitive pressure from emerging countries that results in the rise of protectionist sentiments and policies. To achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, GVCs should be expanded and restructured by (1) developing human capital and infrastructure, (2) promoting business matching, (3) removing regulatory and institutional barriers, (4) upgrading manufacturing sectors in advanced countries, and (5) reducing excessive protectionist sentiments. By Yasuyuki Todo (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, RIETI) M. Sait Akman (The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey, TEPAV) Takashi Hattori (RIETI and Kyoto University) Sabyasachi Saha (Research and Information System for Developing Countries, RIS) Natalya Volchkova (New Economic School).
- **Policy Brief 7: Towards G20 Guiding Principles on Investment Facilitation for Sustainable Development – T20 Japan 2019:** There is growing support behind an international framework to facilitate investment for sustainable development. This Policy Brief suggests that the G20 consider adopting Guiding Principles on Investment Facilitation for Sustainable Development, to help ensure that these efforts result in an effective, coherent, and development oriented outcome. To this end, this Brief proposes guiding principles to: (1) orient investment facilitation, (2) facilitate sustainable FDI, (3) integrate facilitation throughout the investment lifecycle, (4) engage in multistake holder consultations, (5) ensure shared responsibilities, (6) encourage cooperative activities, (7) adopt a whole-of-government approach, (8) focus on national efforts within a multilateral framework, and (9) support capacity building coupled with flexibility. By Axel Berger (German Development Institute) Ahmad Ghouri (University of Sussex & Turku Institute for Advanced Studies) Tomoko Ishikawa (Nagoya University) Karl P. Sauvart (Columbia University, CCSI) Matthew Stephenson (Graduate Institute, Geneva).
- **Task Force 9: SME Policy faced with Development of Financial Technology:** Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for more than half of formal employment globally and are crucial for stimulating improvements in productivity.
  - **Policy Brief 1: Digital Innovation Can Improve Financial Access for SMEs – T20 Japan 2019:** This Policy Brief summarizes the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) credit and equity gap and proposes ways that emerging technologies and innovative business models can improve SMEs' access to financial services and

boost long-term economic growth. The measures described are intended to: (1) improve traditional lending using new technology and big data; (2) broaden funding tools, including capital market finance; (3) enhance the consultation function of financial institutions; and (4) design an appropriate regulatory environment for fintech. By Naoko Nemoto (Asian Development Bank Institute) Miriam Koreen (OECD).

- **Policy Brief 2: Promoting SME R&D and Innovation – T20 Japan 2019:** SMEs are subject to constraints in internal resources such as capital, human resources, and knowledge due to their small size. Also, access to external resources is limited due to market failures. Thus, SMEs have disadvantages in R&D and innovation when compared to larger firms. To overcome these gaps, various public policies have been implemented to include financial, networking, and IPR support programs. We discuss the effectiveness of these policies based on empirical evidence and propose a better policy framework for SME's R&D and innovation, with special attention to networking and IPR support programs. By Hiroyuki Okamuro (Hitotsubashi University) Junichi Nishimura (Gakushuin University) Massimo Colombo (Politecnico di Milano) Erik Stam (Utrecht University School of Economics).
- **Policy Brief 3: Fostering Greater SME Participation in a Globally Integrated Economy – T20 Japan 2019:** Global value chains (GVCs) offer new opportunities for SMEs to integrate into the global economy. The benefits of GVC participation depend on the nature of inter-firm linkages and their position in global production networks. The digital transformation is reducing trade costs, increasing SME involvement in trade, and spawning a new breed of born-global enterprises. Nevertheless, trade costs and restrictions remain, which impact SMEs disproportionately. The increasingly complex trading environment requires whole-government approaches to address SME constraints in internationalising, including access to information, skills, technology, finance, trade facilitation, and connectivity. By Miriam Koreen (OECD) Lucia Cusmano (OECD).
- **Policy Brief 4: Promoting Support for Start-ups – T20 Japan 2019:** Start-ups are often expected to contribute to the revitalization of the national and regional economies. Some start-ups play a critical role in innovation and market competition through the development of new products and services, which in turn creates employment and spurs economic growth. In this article, we discuss policies for fostering business start-ups by means of the promotion of various types of entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial ecosystems, and global start-ups. By Yuji Honjo (Chuo University) Luca Grilli (Politecnico di Milano) Erik Stam (Utrecht University School of Economics) Massimo Colombo (Politecnico di Milano) Ing-Kuen Lai (ITRI-ISTI).
- **Policy Brief 5: Promoting Investment in Human Capital and Labor Mobility: Making the Entrepreneurial Economy Work – T20 Japan 2019:** Many economies face structural labor constraints largely derived from the 20th century managerial economy. How can sufficiently high levels of investments in human capital and organizational knowledge be achieved while ensuring an optimal level of worker mobility between and within organizations? Making the entrepreneurial economy work necessitates changing labor regulations and organization of work. Public policies can stimulate worker mobility between established organizations, new ventures, and young growing firms by loosening employment protections and making social security portable over all occupations. Businesses can change their work organization to enable worker mobility and bottom-up innovation initiatives. By Erik Stam, Niels Bosma (Utrecht University School of Economics) Hiroyuki Okamuro (Hitotsubashi University).
- **Policy Brief 6: Business Transfer as an Engine for SME Growth – T20 Japan 2019:** Business transfer represents a critical stage in the life of many SMEs. With the ageing of the population in many OECD and G20 countries, the volume of business transfers is expected to increase sharply. Successful business transfer of economically sound SMEs is crucial to retain employment, drive business dynamism, ensure continuity in production processes and business relations, and preserve the value of assets. There is a need to improve the evidence base on business transfer trends in order to provide appropriate support; raise entrepreneurs' awareness of the importance of early succession planning and of acquisition opportunities for new entrepreneurs. Many countries have

recognised the importance of the issue and are taking action to improve business transfer conditions. By Miriam Koreen (OECD) Susanne Schleppehorst (Institut für Mittelstandsforschung) Lora Pissareva (OECD).

- **Task Force 10: Aging Population and its Economic Impact + Immigration:** The rising trend of aging societies, a result of decreased fertility rates and longer life expectancies, signals drastic changes in the world's demographic structure, as Asia clearly demonstrates. This phenomenon of rapidly aging populations poses a serious challenge to the global economy. As the ratio of the aged to the total population increases and the working population declines, productivity is seriously affected, growth decelerates, and social security systems become less fiscally sustainable. G20 policy makers are mindful of the impact of aging populations on the global economy.
  - **Policy Brief 1: Macroeconomic Impacts and Policies in Aging Societies – T20 Japan 2019:** Countries with moderate population aging can pursue policies that will capitalize on the benefits and minimize the costs of population aging. Countries with very low fertility and severe aging will likely face serious economic problems. By Andrew Mason (East-West Center) Sam Heyop-Lee (University of Hawaii at Manoa)
  - **Policy Brief 2: Fostering Prosperity – Investment and Demographic Transition – T20 Japan 2019:** Stepping up domestic investment can help increase labor market participation, labor productivity and total factor productivity, thereby counteracting a demographically induced decline in GDP per capita. In the long run, higher levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) can increase national income and capital stock in aging societies and contribute to economic and social progress in underdeveloped economies with young age structures, potentially yielding a first demographic dividend. zby Andreas Esche (Bertelsmann Stiftung) Dr. Martina Lizarazo López (Bertelsmann Stiftung) Dr. Thieß Petersen (Bertelsmann Stiftung)
  - **Policy Brief 3: Taxation in Aging Societies: Increasing the Effectiveness and Fairness of Pension Systems – T20 Japan 2019:** Population aging is accelerating worldwide and has significant socioeconomic implications, including a decline in the size of the labour force, an increase in the age-dependency ratio and a redistribution of income and wealth. Hence, the redesign of pension systems has become a priority. Taxation is crucial to influence behaviour and tackle these issues, e.g. tax incentives for pension savings. Yet, whereas some progress has been made, much remains to be done to increase the effectiveness and fairness of pension systems. Thus its critical for the G20 governments to take a systemic view of pension systems including socioeconomic aspects such as education, migration, labour force participation and informality. Moreover, governments should take into account the distributional impact of tax policies for pension savings. By Agustin Redonda (Council on Economic Policies) Vincenzo Galasso (Bocconi University) Mark Mazur (Tax Policy Center) Miranda Stewart (Australian National University) Matthew Whittaker (Resolution Foundation)
  - **Policy Brief 4: Role of Innovative Policies in Incentivizing Women's Participation in the Formal Workforce: A Response to Trends in Aging Population – T20 Japan 2019:** This paper outlines the ways that increasing formal Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP) can be effective to offset the labor loss due to aging population. The G20 platform and its engagement groups can generate momentum towards increasing average formal FLFP by advocating for required policy changes. By Syed Munir Khasru (The Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance) Avia Nahreen (The Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance) Marzuka Ahmad Radia (The Institute for Policy, Advocacy and Governance)
  - **Policy Brief 5: Work Capacity and Socially Sustainable Public Pension System in Aging Societies – T20 Japan 2019:** This brief assesses the work capacity in South Korea and U.S. and draws policy implications. We find two facts: One is that there exists substantial amount of additional work capacity overall and the other is that there is a considerable heterogeneity in work capacity related with differences in educational background. Given these findings, we need to encourage seniors to adjust themselves by providing sufficient time and benefit options when designing socially sustainable public pension schemes. In addition

- to gradual public pension reforms, we recommend complementary targeted welfare programs, policies to boost the demand for aged workers, and strengthened safety regulations. By Junghyun Kwon (Korea Development Institute) Taesuk Lee (Korea Development Institute) Serena Rhee (Korea Development Institute)
- **Policy Brief 6: Supporting Sustainable and Effective Social Security System Development in Aging Developing Countries – T20 Japan 2019:** Because of the faster rate of aging, developing countries tend to be less prepared for a large elderly population, especially since their fast expanding social security system may neither be adequate nor sustainable. In an effort to promote Sustainable Development Goals, G20 member countries' systematic support will be necessary for the development of effective and sustainable social security systems in developing countries. In this regard, G20 members need to (i) support the establishment of a framework for developing countries to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of their systems, and (ii) provide technical support to developing countries in developing and implementing their own medium- to long-term frameworks. By Seung Hyun (Luke) Hong (ASEAN +3 Macroeconomic Research Office) Tanyasorn Ekapirak (ASEAN +3 Macroeconomic Research Office)
  - **Policy Brief 7: Use Evidence-based Medicine to Raise the Productivity of Healthcare in Aging Populations – T20 Japan 2019:** Amid rapid change in epidemiology and technological opportunities, solidarity-based health systems can no longer decide how much to spend without an efficient and ethically consistent process to decide what to buy. Using evidence-based medicine (EBM) as a guide would put spending on a more economically and politically sustainable path. As many countries lack sufficient expertise and experience with EBM, a coordinated global initiative should help evaluate new and existing services and technologies, suggest policies to foster the use of EBM locally and improve incentives for biomedical innovation globally. By Michael Stolpe (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)
  - **Policy Brief 8: Role of G20 in Designing Immigration Policies to Support Population Aging – T20 Japan 2019:** The advanced economies of the world are undergoing a demographic shift toward older societies, which may be accompanied with slowdown in economic growth. While this shift has been met with a number of policies, welcoming immigrants from younger societies remains critical to mitigate the consequences of population aging. Newcomers, however, tend to be less educated than natives. Hence, the need for skills development before departure. Existing practices of skills development have been of small scale and limited to selective immigration policies. Economies, however, need a work force with diversified skills. Thus, aging economies require low- and high-skilled labor force whose members could be economic and forcibly displaced immigrants. By Omar Kadkoy (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey) Güven Sak (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)
  - **Policy Brief 9: Investment in Social Capital and Migrant Labour as a Solution for Population Ageing – T20 Japan 2019:** Population ageing has become a global concern for most economies due to the implications it has on labor market dynamics and economic development. Ageing results in increased expenditure on health and welfare services, yet the labour force shrinks and is unable to match available labour market opportunities, with detrimental results for production and productivity. Internal policy solutions such as increasing the retirement age and increasing working hours have proved unsuccessful in many countries. There is therefore a need for comprehensive policy actions that integrate internally oriented and externally oriented solutions such as revision of migrant labour and tap into social capital policies. By Wilfred Lunga (Human Sciences Research Council) Konosoang Sobane (Human Sciences Research council)
  - **Policy Brief 10: Financial Literacy, Incentives, and Innovation to Deal with Population Aging – T20 Japan 2019:** One of the challenges that population aging poses is to ensure that people have an adequate level of saving for old age. While individuals are increasingly being asked to take more responsibility for their old-age saving, the evidence suggests that low levels of financial literacy are prevalent across the world and that the effectiveness of financial incentives that are offered to encourage people to enhance their retirement saving seems somewhat limited. We propose a number of policies that address these challenges

with the aim of ensuring the financial wellbeing of the elderly in their retirement. By Charles Yuji Horioka (Asian Growth Research Institute) Yoko Niimi (Asian Growth Research Institute)

- **Policy Brief 11: Aging Population and its Impacts on Fiscal Sustainability – T20 Japan 2019:** This Policy Brief proposes policy recommendations, covering comprehensive structural reforms, public finance reforms, and reform of public and private pension schemes. By Naoyuki Yoshino (Asian Development Bank Institute) Chul Ju Kim (Asian Development Bank Institute) Pitchaya Sirivunnabood (Asian Development Bank Institute)
- **Policy Brief 12: Aging, Fiscal Sustainability and Adequacy of Social Security Systems – T20 Japan 2019:** This policy brief, while bringing a broad perspective to these challenges, focuses its policy analysis on retirement income, the first frontier in reforming social security systems in an ageing world. In line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, our key policy recommendation is that future social security reforms be re-directed towards a greater emphasis on non-contributory pension programs that can provide a much-needed safety net for older people. These will be the most important structures to deliver the SDGs, especially for emerging economies. By Rafal Chomik (Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research, CEPAR) John Piggott (CEPAR) Sophie Yan (CEPAR)

#### U20

The **Urban 20 (U20)** — the newest G20 engagement group launched in 2017, which addresses the role of cities as major hubs of economic activities — shared a similar message in its **communiqué**. Discussing the 4IR developments that will significantly alter global society, namely AI, ubiquitous internet-connected devices and big data, and the digital divide that could have divisive outcomes in urban spaces, the U20 encourages G20 leaders to harness digitalization and technology when tackling urban challenges but to also be wary of the socioeconomic inequalities that they can create.

#### W20

The **Women 20 (W20)** is the lead G20 engagement group addressing women's participation in economies and societies, while closely collaborating with other engagements groups, such as the **Civil 20 (C20)**, on the cross-cutting theme. In their **2019 communiqué**, the W-20 focused on upgrading targets from women's inclusion to gender equity, emphasizing the need for G20 leaders to monitor implementations and normative transformations on SDGs concerning gender. At the W-20 Summit, held in March in tandem with the **Government of Japan's Fifth World Assembly for Women (WAW!)**, they called for not only closing labour market participation and pay gaps but also for addressing digital gender gaps where women are often underrepresented in the design and development of digital technologies. Echoing the message of the W20, the C20 policy pack recommended that the G20 leaders institutionalize a gender mainstreaming strategy across the G20 agenda, as the G20 Argentina presidency did in 2018.

#### Y20

The **Youth 20 (Y20)** made the **"Future of Work"** one of their three prioritized themes, **recommending** that G20 countries address life-long learning by providing a free and accessible virtual hub focused on **STEAM** (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics) and **21st century skills** that would offer training programs and a peer network to be utilized by learners and educators of all ages.

## Resources – G20 Countries, Inter-Government and NGOs

### Argentina

- JUN19: [Japan's G20: Priorities for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico](#)

### Australia

- [PM secures major G20 agreement to take on social media companies](#) (The Australian)

### Brazil

- “Officer traveling with Brazil President Bolsonaro to [G20](#) summit caught with 86 pounds of cocaine <http://hill.cm/uIBCuhl> “
- JUN19: [Brazil's Bolsonaro to meet China's Xi for first time at G20](#)

### BRICS

- Xi urges [BRICS](#) to strengthen strategic partnership, improve global governance at a meeting with other BRICS leaders on the sidelines of [G20](#) summit <http://xhne.ws/9beol>

### Canada

- JUN19: [PM departs for G20 summit in Japan with hopes of cooling Canada's tensions with China](#)

### China

- JUN19: [China will not allow G20 to discuss Hong Kong, says foreign minister](#)
- 
- JUN19: [China quiet on Xi Jinping's G20 meeting and trade talk demands in face of fiery Donald Trump rhetoric](#)

### Financial Stability Board

- 25JUN19: “This letter from the FSB Chair Randal K. Quarles to G20 Leaders ahead of their Summit in Osaka on 28-29 June 2019 sets out progress by the FSB over the past year in enhancing global financial stability and furthering the G20’s goals in a number of key themes:
  - **Addressing new and emerging vulnerabilities** – the FSB will remain vigilant in identifying emerging risks. Potential vulnerabilities persist and, in some cases, have built up further. Corporate and public debt levels have continued to rise. The FSB is closely monitoring leveraged loan and collateralised loan obligation markets in order to obtain a fuller picture of the pattern of exposures to these assets globally.
  - **Harnessing the benefits of financial innovation while containing risks** – a deep and early understanding of how technological innovation may transform financial institutions and markets is key for harnessing benefits while containing risks. One example is crypto-assets. A wider use of new types of crypto-assets for retail payment purposes would warrant close scrutiny by authorities to ensure that they are subject to high standards of regulation. The FSB and standard-setting bodies will monitor risks very closely and in a coordinated fashion, and consider additional multilateral responses as needed.
  - **Completing implementation of the agreed reforms and ensuring that the reforms work as intended** – the implementation progress report published together with the letter shows that the new financial regulatory framework called for by the G20 is now largely in place. However, despite continued

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progress, implementation is not complete and remains uneven across reform areas. G20 Leaders' continued support in implementing the agreed reforms is needed. Finalising post-crisis reforms and monitoring their effective implementation remains a focus of FSB work.

- **Promoting an integrated global financial system** – an open and resilient financial system, grounded in agreed international standards, is crucial to support sustainable growth. The FSB's report on market fragmentation identified several areas where further work may help to strengthen mechanisms and approaches to address market fragmentation through more efficient and effective cooperation going forward. This includes mechanisms to avoid future fragmentation.
- **Strengthening the FSB's outreach and accountability** – reaching out beyond its membership is key for the FSB to achieve its mandate of promoting global financial stability. The FSB is taking steps to improve communication and transparency, to facilitate wider input to the FSB's work and increase understanding of what it does." (**FSB**)

### France

- JUN19: [Ghosn casts shadow as Macron lands in Japan for talks before G20](#)

### India

- "Advancing cooperation with Australia. Prime Ministers [narendramodi](#) and [ScottMorrisonMP](#) had a wonderful meeting on the sidelines of the [#G20](#) Summit in Osaka." Narendra Modi
- "At the 3rd session of the [#G20](#), emphasised on healthcare including India's traditional healing measures, Yoga and our present efforts like the world's largest healthcare programme, Ayushman Bharat." Narendra Modi
- JUN19: [G20 Summit: PM Modi leaves for Japan, likely to hold bilaterals with Donald Trump, Shinzo Abe on Day 1](#)

### Indonesia

- JUN19: [Jokowi, capitalize on moderate Islam at Osaka's G20 summit](#)
- JUN19: [Indonesia to call for regional cohesiveness, economic inclusiveness at ASEAN, G20 summits](#)

### International Energy Agency (IEA)

- JUN19: [IEA](#) takes part in G20 Energy and Environment Ministerial in Japan: On the sidelines, they held bilateral meetings with ministers from several countries, including Australia.
- JUN19: The world has an important opportunity to tap into hydrogen's vast potential to become a critical part of a more sustainable and secure energy future, the International Energy Agency said in a major new report today. The in-depth study, which analyses hydrogen's current state of play and offers guidance on its future development, is being launched by Dr Fatih Birol, the IEA's Executive Director, alongside Mr Hiroshige Seko, Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, on the occasion of the meeting of G20 energy and environment ministers in Karuizawa, Japan. The report – ***The Future of Hydrogen: Seizing Today's Opportunities*** – finds that clean hydrogen is currently receiving strong support from governments and businesses around the world, with the number of policies and projects expanding rapidly. (**IEA**)

### Investor Group on Climate Change

- Immediately prior to the G20 Summit a group of 477 investors managing over \$34 trillion combined, sent an [open letter](#) to world governments urging "decisive" action on climate change, including phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and support for thermal coal. They said the world's current policies are putting the planet on

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track for a 3 degree Celsius rise in global temperatures by the end of the century. Even a 1.5 degree scenario is extremely undesirable, [UN human rights expert Philip Alston warned](#) this week. They argued that the climate crisis could undo 50 years of progress in fighting extreme poverty and create a "climate apartheid" scenario where only the wealthy can insulate themselves from its effects, he said in a report that will be presented to the UN Human Rights Council on Friday.

- [Media Release: Unprecedented number of investors call for climate action ahead of G20, 26 June 2019](#)

#### Italy

- [Japan and Italy affirm cooperation for Osaka G20 summit](#)

#### Japan

- Japan has presented its 'Expanded SDGs Action Plan 2019' as part of its Group of 20 (G20) presidency. The Plan addresses health, education, women's empowerment, energy, quality infrastructure, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change, and marine plastic debris. ([IISD](#))
- [Japan faces critics, conflict on environment issues at G20](#)

#### Mexico

- [Mexico misses opportunity as López Obrador shuns G20 summit](#)

#### OECD

- **APR19: Indonesia's Effort To Phase Out And Rationalise Its Fossil-Fuel Subsidies:** A Report On The G20 Peer-Review Of Inefficient Fossil-Fuel Subsidies That Encourage Wasteful Consumption In Indonesia ([OECD](#))
- **APR19: Italy's Effort To Phase Out And Rationalise Its Fossil-Fuel Subsidies:** A Report On The G20 Peer-Review Of Inefficient Fossil-Fuel Subsidies That Encourage Wasteful Consumption In Italy ([OECD](#))

#### Overseas Development Institute

- **G20 coal subsidies rise despite climate pledges, say energy researchers:** Despite promising a decade ago to phase out fossil fuel subsidies, the world's leading economies more than doubled subsidies to coal-fired power plants over three years, putting climate goals at risk, energy researchers have said. Between 2014 and 2017, **G20** governments more than halved direct support for coal mining, from \$22 billion to about \$10 billion on average each year, according to a [report](#) by the London-based think-tank, the **Overseas Development Institute** (ODI). Over the same period they boosted backing for coal-fired power plants – particularly supporting construction of the plants in other, often poorer nations – from \$17 billion to \$47 billion a year, the report noted. China and Japan – which will host a G20 summit later this week – were the biggest providers of public finance for coal-fired power, followed by South Korea and India. While spending from national budgets on coal fell, as did tax breaks for it, other forms of support – from development finance institutions, export-credit agencies and state-owned enterprises – soared, the report said. ([Thomson Reuters Foundation](#))

#### Russia

- [Russia Withholds Opinion on OPEC+ Agreement, Waiting for G20](#)

#### Turkey

- [Erdoğan to meet Trump at G20 summit in Japan](#)

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#### United Kingdom

- Theresa May and Vladimir Putin consider G20 meeting to thaw UK and Russia relations
- The UK Government came to the G20 Summit as the first major economy to legislate the end its contribution to global warming by passing a law to [cut greenhouse gas emissions to “net zero” by 2050.](#)

#### United States

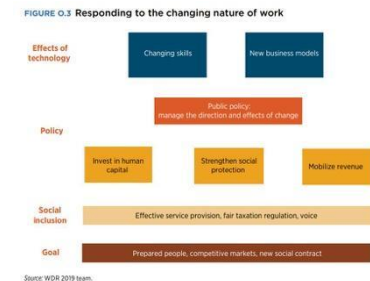
- On Climate action: US President Donald Trump defended his stance on climate change and the withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord at the press conference in Osaka. When asked about climate change, Trump replied, "We have the best numbers we've ever had recently, and I'm not looking to put our companies out of business... I'm not looking to create a standard that is so high that we're going to lose 20 to 25% of our production." "We have the cleanest air we've ever had, but I'm not willing to sacrifice the tremendous power of what we've built up over a long period of time and what I've enhanced and revived. It doesn't always work with a windmill. When the wind goes off, the plant isn't working. It doesn't always work with solar because solar's just not strong enough, and a lot of them want to go to wind, which has caused a lot of problems." He concluded: "I don't like it, I don't like it." (CNN)
- On Trade: China says Trump, Xi reach trade truce, will resume talks
  - US and China 'under pressure' to find tariffs compromise at G20
- Trump met with Russian president Vladimir Putin today—and joked about election meddling

#### European Union

- EU says G20 summit priorities to be multilateralism and WTO reform

#### World Bank

- “Investing in children, skills, infrastructure and social programs that protect the poor & vulnerable can reduce inequality. This goes hand in hand with promoting fairness and reducing concentration of income and wealth at the top. <http://wrlld.bg/8TML30p1Er4> “
- “A shift to low-carbon, resilient economies could bring \$26 trillion in economic benefits and create over 65 million jobs through to 2030. <http://wrlld.bg/76n930p1EB6>”
- “To ensure the continuity of global trade & investment, policies are needed to help workers displaced by trade and to enable greater labor mobility, investments in skills & stronger social safety nets. <http://wrlld.bg/8Omx30p1DOU> “





#### World Business Council for Sustainable Development

- Presence at the **G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth, 15 & 16 June 2019**
  - “We stress the importance of accelerating a virtuous cycle of environment & growth, which is driven by breakthrough innovation, and w/ business communities playing an important role under the enabling role created by governments“ Peter Bakker, 8 June 2019

#### World Economic Forum

- JUL19: World Economic Forum to lead global smart cities alliance: The alliance will unite municipal, regional and national governments as well as private sector partnerships and citizens around a shared set of guiding principles on tech governance. The G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance will establish universal guidelines and norms. The World Economic Forum (WEF), the international organisation for public-private cooperation, has been appointed secretariat of a new G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance. The alliance seeks to unite municipal, regional and national governments, private-sector partners and cities’ residents around a shared set of core guiding principles for the implementation of smart city technologies. **Greater openness and trust:** Currently, there is no global framework or set of rules in place for how sensor data collected in public spaces, such as by traffic cameras, is used. The effort aims to foster greater openness and trust as well as create standards for how this data is collected and used. According to WEF, this marks the first time that smart city technologies and global technology governance have been elevated to the main agenda. “This is a commitment from the largest economies in the world to work together and set the norms and values for smart cities,” said Børge Brende, president of the World Economic Forum. “We will coordinate efforts so that we can all work in alignment to move this important work forward. It is important we maximise the benefit and minimise the risk of smart city technology so all of society can benefit, not the few.” WEF said it will coordinate with members from the G20, Urban 20 and Business 20 communities to develop new global governance guidelines for the responsible use of data and digital technologies in urban environments. *“It is important we maximise the benefit and minimise the risk of smart city technology so all of society can benefit, not the few”* The Internet of Things, robotics, and smart cities team in the forum’s Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Network will take the lead and ensure accountability throughout the alliance’s members. “Local governments and city leadership need to be at the core of decision-making when developing smart cities, continued Emilia Saiz, secretary general of United Cities and Local Governments. “It is the guarantee to ensure the human dimension and the protection of the commons. United Cities and Local Governments is delighted to contribute in every way possible to that process and to transform the conversation around digital rights.” “The Cities for All Network is excited to partner with the World Economic Forum and the G20 to help realize our shared vision for a more inclusive urban future,” added Victor Pineda, president of World Enabled and co-founder of Smart Cities for All. “The last industrial revolution left out a lot of people. As we move into the Fourth Industrial Revolution, we cannot risk repeating past mistakes. We need to work together to co-design robust policy frameworks to ensure that all members of society can contribute to and benefit from technological advancements.”
- JUN19: **Despite Climate Pledges, G20 Coal Subsidies Are On The Rise:** Between 2014 and 2017, G20 governments more than halved direct support for coal mining, from \$22 billion to about \$10 billion on average each year, according to a report by the London-based Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a think tank. But over the same period they boosted backing for coal-fired power plants - particularly supporting construction of the plants in other, often poorer nations - from \$17 billion to \$47 billion a year, the report noted. Despite promising a decade ago to phase out fossil fuel subsidies, the world's leading economies more than doubled subsidies to coal-fired power plants over three years, putting climate goals at risk, energy researchers said Tuesday.

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World Resources Institute (WRI)

- **JUN19: Scaling up ambition: leveraging nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies to achieve the Paris Agreement goals:** This paper highlights the critical role of long-term strategies (LTSs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in advancing the G20 goal of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth. In addition, it argues that while LTSs and NDCs make distinct contributions to enhancing global climate action, they are also closely interlinked. Because of the interdependencies between near-, medium-, and long-term planning and policies, G20 countries can benefit from undertaking these processes in tandem. [VIEW WORKING PAPER](#)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

- “Great to catch up with Australian Prime Minister [@ScottMorrisonMP](#) and Trade Minister Simon Birmingham [@Birmo](#) at the [#G20](#). [#Australia](#)’s strong support and leadership at the [@WTO](#) much appreciated”

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## Critique

*"The G20 is where they (Trump and Jinping) will agree to have future meetings,"* Steve Goldman, managing director at Kapstream Capital told the Bloomberg Buyside Forum in Sydney last in June. *"I don't think that their a solution to the trade war in the short run because its' not an economic issue, it's a political issue,"* Mr Goldman added. *"To the extent that Trump's poll numbers look good, this is not getting solved. In fact, the European trade war will come next because it works for him."* (The Guardian)

Trade wars, tweets and western liberalism: G20 summit wraps up in Osaka ([The Guardian](#))

When the world economy needs progress, the G20 summit is just a retreat ([SMH](#))



## Reference

**Society 5.0** is a human-centred society that achieves a high integration of cyberspace (virtual space) and physical space (real space), coming after the hunting society (Society 1.0), agricultural society (Society 2.0), industrial society (Society 3.0), and information society (Society 4.0). In such a society, new technologies have various transformative impacts on the way how the society works, for example, formulation of optimal value chain; promotion of sustainable industrialization by automated manufacturing; increased production of crops by automating the agricultural work; and extending healthy life expectancy and reducing the social cost by preventive examinations and nursing-care robots; to name a few. For more information on "Society 5.0", refer to the following introductory video clip.

[https://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/rp/rp1314/QG/G20](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1314/QG/G20)