G20pedia
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G20 Overview
1. What is G20?

The G20 forum consists of 19 countries and the European Union (EU). This multilateral cooperation forum represents the world's major developed and emerging economies.
2. Who are in the G20?

The G20 is made up of countries from various regions.

The United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, France, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Indonesia, Australia, and the European Union.
3. Who is The Leader of the G20?

There is no permanent leader or chair for the G20. One of the member countries is elected to the presidency for a one-year term.

4. Where is the G20 Headquarters/Secretariat?

The G20 does not have a permanent secretariat. Therefore the Troika, which comprises the current chair and the immediately preceding and succeeding chairs, is in charge of maintaining sustainability.

The word *troika* comes from Russian, which means triumvirate.

Indonesia, Italy (previous presidency), and India (incoming presidency) are the current members of the G20 Troika.
5. How Important is the G20?

The G20 international forum is significant since it includes more than two-thirds of the world's population, 75 percent of global trade, and 80 percent of worldwide GDP.

6. When did the G20 Start?

The G20 was established in 1999 as a result of the G7 member countries' initiative (United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan).

The G20 brings together developed and developing countries to address global challenges such as:

- *Mexican Peso crisis* 1994
- *Russian financial crisis* 1998
- *Financial Crisis* 2007-2008
7. What are the Certain Issues Discussed by the G20?

The G20 Forum is divided into two tracks, namely the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track.

8. What is the Finance Track?

The Finance Track is a G20 discussion track that specifically addresses a number of agendas related to the financial sector, such as:

- Fiscal Policy
- Monetary
- Infrastructure investment
- Financial regulation
- Financial inclusion
- International taxation

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from all G20 members attend meetings on the Finance Track.
9. What is the Sherpa Track?

Sherpa track is a G20 discussion track that addresses other agendas that are outside the financial sector, such as:

- Anti-corruption
- Digital Economy
- Employment
- Agriculture
- Education
- Foreign Affairs
- Culture
- Health
- Development
- Environment
- Tourism
- Sustainable Energy
- Trade, Investment, and Industry
- Women empowerment
The discussion in the Sherpa track is broader, deeper, and more in-depth. Delegates from each member country attend meetings on this track, which are divided into three types: working group meetings, engagement groups meetings, and ministerial-level meetings.

The term “Sherpa” originates from the Nepalese word for guide, describing how the G20 Sherpas pave the way to the Summit.
10. What is the G20's agenda/meetings?

- The G20 Leaders' Summit as the culmination of the G20 meeting process, is the meetings at the level of heads of state/government.
- Ministerial Meetings based on the sector of discussion in the Working Groups.
- Deputies and Sherpa Meetings. Deputies Meetings are part of the Finance Track, while Sherpa Meetings are part of the Sherpa Track.
• Working Groups Meetings. This meeting discusses priority sector issues that are handled by the Working Groups.

• Engagement Groups Meetings or dialogue forum meetings that are part of the G20. The Engagement Groups Meetings discuss certain issues in particular, for example: Business 20 (B20), Think 20 (T20), Women 20 (W20), Youth 20 (Y20), Labor 20 (L20), Urban 20 (U20), Civil 20 (C20), Science (S20), Parliament 20 (S20), and Supreme Audit Institution 20 (SAI20).
11. What are the G20 Contributions to the World?

- Response of the G20 to the Global Financial Crisis in 2008

One of the G20's greatest achievements was its assistance in resolving the global financial crisis of 2008. The G20 has also altered the face of global financial governance by initiating large-scale coordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus programs.

- Tax Policy

The G20 has prompted the OECD to promote the exchange of tax-related information. In 2012, the G20 produced the precursor to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). Through BEPS, currently, 139 countries and jurisdictions are working together to combat tax avoidance.

- Contribution in the Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Deferral of foreign debt payments for low-income countries, capital injection of COVID-19 handling of >US$5 trillion (Riyadh Declaration), reduction/abolition of import duties and taxes, reduced amount of duty on vaccines, hand sanitizers, disinfectants, medical devices, and drugs are among the G20 initiatives to combat the pandemic.
• Other issues

In addition, the G20 plays a role in a variety of international issues such as trade, climate change, and development.
G20 Presidency of Indonesia
1. Has Indonesia Officially Held the G20 Presidency?

Indonesia has been appointed as the G20 Presidency at the 15th G20 Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on November 22, 2020. The handover of the presidency from Italy to Indonesia took place on October 31, 2021, in Rome, Italy.

Officially, Indonesia holds the G20 Presidency from December 1, 2021, up to the end of year 2022, when the next presidency will be handed over at the G20 Summit.
2. Where is the G20 Summit Being Held in 2022?

The 17th G20 Leaders’ Summit will take place in Bali.

3. Will the Entire Series of G20 Activities Take Place Alone in Bali?

No, the G20 Indonesia consists of a series of meetings (expected to number approximately 150) that will take place across Indonesia. Jakarta, Bogor, Semarang, Solo, Batam - Bintan, Medan, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Sorong, Lombok, Surabaya, Labuan Bajo, Danau Toba, Manado, Malang, and others are among the cities that will be involved.
4. What is the Brief History of Indonesia in the G20?

Indonesia's presidency of the G20 in 2022 will be the first for the country since the international forum was founded in 1999. Indonesia was recovering from the 1997–1998 economic crisis and was regarded as an emerging economy with enormous economic size and potential in Asia at the time.

5. Where Does Indonesia Stand in the G20?

Indonesia is the only member of ASEAN as well as G20 to play a significant role in restoring global health and the global economy.

Indonesia is ranked 10th among G20 countries in terms of Purchasing Power Parity.

Indonesia is also a New Established Emerging Market with a GDP of over US$1 Trillion.
6. How Many Delegates Will Attend G20 Indonesia?

There are expected to be 20,988 delegates in attendance, with the following details:

- **429** delegates at the G20 Summit
- **4581** delegates at Ministerial Meetings
- **1212** delegates at Deputies/Sherpa Meetings
- **8330** delegates at Working Groups Meetings
- **6436** delegates at Engagement Groups Meetings
7. What Does the G20 Indonesia Presidency Logo Mean?

The logo of G20 Indonesia is made up of various meaningful graphic elements, including:

**Silhouette of the gunungan and the kawung batik motif**

- The *kawung* motif represents a spirit of improvement and service to others.
- *Gunungan* denotes a move toward a more inclusive and sustainable global economic recovery.

**Red and Blue**

- The red color on the *gunungan* Flag of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- The blue color on G20 Indonesia's identity as a maritime country.

**Plant Tendrils**

- Indonesia's vision of a recovery spirit that is green, inclusive, and sustainable.
8. What is the theme of Indonesia's G20 Presidency?

Recover Together, Recover Stronger

Through this theme, Indonesia aims to invite the entire world to work together, support one another to recover together, recover stronger, and be more sustainable.
Together, stronger!

But it's not as simple as it seems.

Strategy: be prepared to climb the slippery pole to pick the presents at the top.

All greased? Slippers:

Precious objects: died at the top of the pole.

People: ends to climb the slippery pole to pick the presents at the top.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

IT CAN ALSO HAPPEN THAT

The ones who did most of the work do not get any of the rewards.

The ones who achieved the collective aim to climb the pole and receive the rewards regardless of the recipients.

Stronger as a team with a strategy that works.

One way or another, once the top is reached...

Individuals/Everyone with his own spotlight.

So a person can climb, supported by his team mates.

...How would he claim the rewards? One can hardly pick and bring the presents down while descending along the pole.

So what actually happens is: the presents are thrown down.

So what does he get?

Comic by @larasatita
9. What are the G20 Presidency's Top Issues for Discussion?

Indonesia will focus on three main pillars during its G20 presidency in 2022, recognizing the challenges and the necessity for collective action:
10. What are Indonesia's active roles in the G20?

Indonesia plays an active role in a number of G20 initiatives, including:

- Global Expenditure Support Fund (GESF): support for developing countries in securing national budgets amid the Global Infrastructure Liquidity Crisis.

- Global Connection Alliance (GICA): promotes connectivity by fostering cooperation and knowledge sharing.

- Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator (IDEA HUB): a forum for unicorn start-ups from across the G20 to meet and exchange ideas.

11. What are the Advantages of a G20 Presidency for Indonesia?

- The G20 presidency amid a pandemic will demonstrate a good perception of Indonesia's economic resilience to the crisis.

- It is a form of acknowledgment reflecting Indonesia’s position that can also be used to represent other developing countries.

- This momentum of being appointed to assume the G20 Presidency only comes
around once every generation (once every 20 years) and must be fully utilized feasible to help Indonesia recover.

- Indonesia can orchestrate the G20 discussion agenda in such a way that it supports and has a beneficial impact on Indonesia's economic recovery.

- The chance to demonstrate Indonesia's leadership in the international arena, particularly in the global economic recovery.

- Making Indonesia a focal point for global attention, particularly among economic and financial players.

- The G20 meetings in Indonesia are an opportunity to promote tourism and Indonesia's superior products to the international community, with the goal that it will contribute to propelling the Indonesian economy.

12. Is the G20 Beneficial for Indonesia's Economy?

- Yes, it is. According to Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the G20 event will contribute US$533 million to Indonesia's GDP, or roughly Rp7.4 trillion.
• Increase in domestic consumption to Rp1.7 trillion.

• In terms of tourism, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandiaga Uno stated that the G20 event will contribute to a projected increase in foreign tourists of 1.8 million to 3.6 million, as well as 600,000 to 700,000 new jobs, owing to rising performance in the culinary, fashion, food, and crafts sectors.

• MSMEs will be involved in a number of G20 events in Indonesia, which will employ roughly 33,000 people.

• According to Teten Masduki, Minister of Cooperatives and MSMEs, the G20 Presidency will also boost investment in domestic MSMEs, given that G20 countries account for 80 percent of worldwide investors.

• The G20 is a rallying point for demonstrating the success of structural reforms, such as the Job Creation Law, in order to boost global investor confidence.
13. What is the Official Website of the G20?

The official website of the G20 is https://g20.org

14. What is the G20 Social Media?

Follow these following social media platforms to interact with and get more information about the G20 Presidency:

- G20 Indonesia
- @G20org
- @G20org

G20 official accounts in Bahasa Indonesia:

- @Indonesia_G20
- @Indonesia.G20