



G20

INDONESIA
2022

G20pedia

[g20.org](https://www.g20.org)

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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.



Country Profiles of G20 Members

Argentina

Capital Buenos Aires

GDP \$383.07 billion (2020)

Currency Argentine peso (ARS)

Area 2.78 million km²

Population 45.38 million (2020)

The main sources of economy in Argentina are services, manufacturing, agribusiness, livestock. Key industries include food processing, automobile, textiles, energy, mining, and chemicals.

Australia

Capital Canberra

GDP \$1.331 trillion (2020)

Currency Australian dollar (AUD)

Area 7.692 million km²

Population 25.69 million (2020)

The main sources of economy in Australia are metals and mining, finance, business consulting, energy and utilities, and healthcare.

Brazil

Capital Brasília

GDP \$1.363 trillion (2020)

Currency Real (BRL)

Area 8.516 million km²

Population 212.6 million (2020)

The main sources of economy in Brazil are mining, agriculture, and manufacturing. Brazil is a producer of soybeans, coffee, cocoa, sugar, corn, cassava, oranges, bananas, pineapples, tobacco and cotton.

Canada

Capital Ottawa

GDP \$1.643 trillion (2020)

Currency Canadian dollar (CAD)

Area 9.985 million km²

Population 38.01 million (2020)

The main industries in Canada are the service, manufacturing, and natural resources sectors. Canada's top exports are crude oil, cars, gold, and auto parts.

China

Capital Beijing

GDP \$14.72 trillion (2020)

Currency Renminbi (CNY)

Area 9,597 million km²

Population 1.402 billion (2020)

The main sources of the economy in China are manufacturing, services, and agriculture. The service sector (nearly 50% of GDP) includes trade, retail, postal, etc. The main industries include mining and processing of ore, iron and steel, aluminum, coal, machinery, weaponry, textiles and apparel, petroleum, cement, chemicals, fertilizers, food processing, automobiles, and other transportation equipment.

Germany

Capital Berlin

GDP \$3.806 trillion (2020)

Currency Euro (EUR)

Area 357,386 km²

Population 83.24 million (2020)

The main industries in Germany are machinery manufacturing, automobiles, electrical and electronic engineering, chemicals, and food processing.

France

Capital Paris

GDP \$2.603 trillion (2020)

Currency Euro (EUR)

Area 543,940 km²

Population 67.39 million (2020)

The French economy is led by tourism, manufacturing, and pharmaceuticals. According to OEC, France's main exports are aircraft, helicopters and/or spacecraft, packaged medicines, automobiles, gas turbines and vehicle parts.

India

Capital New Delhi

GDP \$2.623 trillion (2020)

Currency Indian rupee (INR)

Area 3.287 million km²

Population 1.38 billion (2020)

The most important sector in India's economy is agriculture, which provides employment to 58 percent of the population.

Indonesia

Capital Jakarta

GDP \$1.058 trillion (2020)

Currency Indonesian rupiah (IDR)

Area 1,922,570 km²

Population 273.5 million (2020)

Indonesia's main industrial sectors include oil and natural gas, textiles and apparel, mining, footwear, plywood, rubber, and chemical fertilizers.

Italy

Capital Rome

GDP \$1.886 trillion (2020)

Currency Euro (EUR)

Area 301,340 km²

Population 59.55 million (2020)

The main sources of economy in Italy are machinery manufacturing, chemicals, automobiles, and textiles. Fashion design and tourism are other significant revenue generators.

Japan

Capital Tokyo

GDP \$5.05 trillion (2020)

Currency Japanese yen (JPY)

Area 377,975 km²

Population 125.8 million (2020)

Japan's main exports are automobiles, vehicle parts, integrated circuits, engines, and passenger/cargo ships.

Mexico

Capital Mexico City

GDP \$1.07 trillion (2020)

Currency Mexican Peso (MXN)

Area 1.973 million km²

Population 128.9 million (2020)

Mexico's main exports are silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton, oil and petroleum products.

Russia

Capital Moscow

GDP \$1.483 trillion (2020)

Currency Russian ruble (RUB)

Area 17.13 million km²

Population 144.1 million (2020)

Russia's economy is based on oil and natural gas. Russia's main exports are energy (oil and petroleum products, gas, coal), steel, ferrous metals, and minerals.

Saudi Arabia

Capital Riyadh

GDP \$700.1 billion (2020)

Currency Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Area 2.15 million km²

Population 34.81 million (2020)

Saudi Arabia is the world's leading petroleum exporter. Saudi Arabia's oil sector generates around 87 percent of the country's revenue or 42 percent of GDP.

South Africa

Capital Pretoria (executive), Cape Town (legislative), and Bloemfontein (judicial)

GDP \$301.9 billion (2020)

Currency South African rand (ZAR)

Area 1.221 million km²

Population 59.31 million (2020)

Agriculture, manufacturing, and services all contribute to South Africa's economy. Gold, platinum, automobiles, iron ore, and coal briquettes are among South Africa's biggest exports.

South Korea

Capital Seoul

GDP \$1.631 trillion (2020)

Currency Korean Republic won (KRW)

Area 100,210 km²

Population 51.78 million (2020)

South Korea's largest industries are electronics, automobiles, telecommunications, shipbuilding, chemicals, and steel. South Korea's main exports include electronics, machinery, automobiles, steel, ships, as well as textiles and clothing.

Turkey

Capital Ankara

GDP \$720.1 billion (2020)

Currency Turkish lira (TRY)

Area 783,562 km²

Population 84.34 million (2020)

Turkey's largest export products by value in 2020 are cars, automobile components or accessories, trucks, refined petroleum oils, and jewelry.

United Kingdom (UK)

Capital London

GDP \$2.708 trillion (2020)

Currency Pound sterling (GBP)

Area 242,495 km²

Population 67.22 million (2020)

Services, manufacturing, construction, and tourism make up the UK's largest economy. Gold, commodities, gas turbines, automobiles, and crude oil are the UK's main exports.

United States (US)

Capital Washington, D.C.

GDP \$20.94 trillion (2020)

Currency U.S. dollar (USD)

Area 9.834 million km²

Population 329.5 million (2020)

The US economy is dominated by services in various fields, such as technology, financial services, healthcare, and retail.

European Union

The European Union is an international organization made up of 27 European countries.

GDP \$15.73 trillion (2021)

Currency Euro (EUR)

Area 4.233 million km²

Population more than 500 million

The EU's economy accounts for 18.5 percent of global GDP. The European Union regulates economic, social, and security policies for all of its members.

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.



World's
Population



Global
Trade



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

Asian Financial Crisis 1997/1998

Russian financial crisis 1998

Financial Crisis 2007-2008

7. What are the Certain Issues Discussed by the G20?

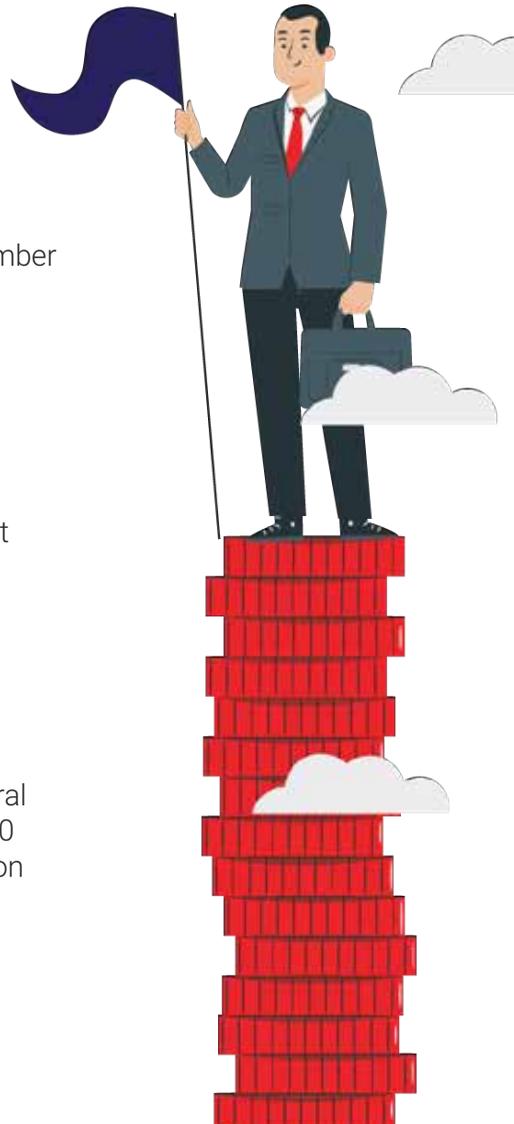
The G20 Forum is divided into two tracks, namely the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track.

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

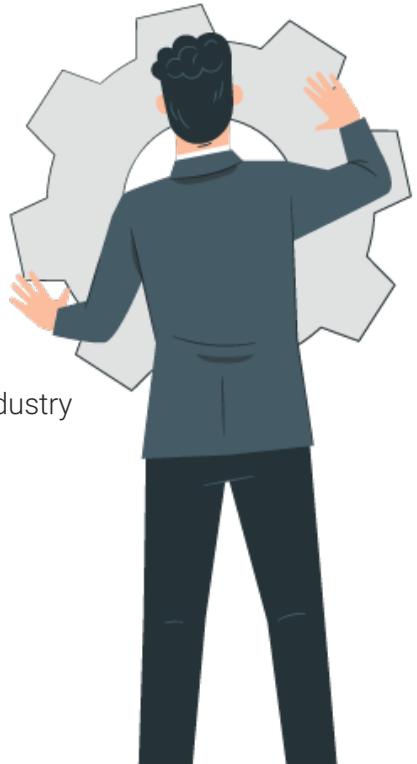
Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from all G20 members attend meetings on the Finance Track.



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.



Business 20 (B20) is an international business community platform that represents the private sector's role in driving robust, long-term, and balanced economic growth.



Chair:
Shinta Widjaja Kamdani

 theb20summit

 B20

 @b20



Civil 20 (C20) is a platform for civil society organizations from around the world to engage with governments within the G20 in dealing with critical global issues.



Chair:
Sugeng Bahagijo



Co-Chair:
Fabby Tumiwa

 sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/c20



Labour 20 (L20) is a forum that represents the workforce's interests by bringing together trade unions of G20 countries and Global Unions to provide input to the G20.



Chair:
Elly Rosita
Silaban



Co-Chair:
Maria Emeninta



Parliamentary 20 (L20) is a forum, which drew parliament speakers and legislative representatives from G20 countries, aimed to provide global governance a parliamentary dimension and boost political support for international commitments.



Chair:
Puan Maharani



Science 20 (S20) is a meeting place for researchers and scientists from all G20 countries to discuss science related to global health improvement.



Chair:
Prof. Satryo
Sumantri
Brodjonegoro



Co-Chair:
Mego Pinandito

 sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/s20



Supreme Audit Institutions 20 (SAI20) is a forum of the highest audit institutions of the G20 countries to encourage cooperation, openness, and accountability.



Chair:
Agung Firman
Sampurna



Co-chair:
Agus Joko
Pramono





Think 20 (T20) is a global forum of think tanks and experts to offer a comprehensive analysis of the G20's ongoing discussions and to produce suggestions to help the G20 develop concrete and sustainable policies.



Chair:
Prof. Djisman
Simanjuntak



Co-chair:
Riatu Maria
Qhibtiyyah



T20 Indonesia 2022



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T20 Indonesia



www.t20indonesia.org



Urban 20 (U20) is a G20 outreach group that aims to bring urban issues, such as global climate action and sustainable development, to the forefront of the G20 agenda.



Chair:
Anies Baswedan



Co-chair:
Ridwan Kamil



www.urban20.org/u20summit/2022-jakarta



Women 20 (W20) is a forum, which reflects women's voices, advocates for the inclusion of issues related to women in the G20 commitment documents, such as women's development, gender equality, inclusive growth, and women's cooperation in the international economic sector.



Chair:
Hadriani Uli
Silalahi



Co-chair:
Dian Siswarini



sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/w20



Youth 20 (Y20) is a consultation and dialogue forum for youth as future leaders to raise awareness of global issues, exchange views, argue, negotiate, and reach consensus.



Chair:
Gracia
Paramitha



Co-chair:
Michael Victor
Sianipar

 [y20indonesia2022_](https://www.instagram.com/y20indonesia2022_)

 y20-indonesia.org

 Indonesian Youth Diplomacy

 Indonesian Youth Diplomacy



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. Who Will Attend the G20 Summit?

The G20 Summit or G20 Leaders' Summit will be attended by heads of state or heads of government from member countries and invited countries.

Member Countries



Alberto Fernández
President of Argentina



(Subject to election
before May 2022)
Prime Minister of
Australia



Jair Bolsonaro
President of Brazil



Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada



Xi Jinping
President of The People's
Republic of China



(Subject to election
in April or May 2022)
President of France



Olaf Scholz
Chancellor of Germany



Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India



Joko Widodo
President of Indonesia
(Host)



Mario Draghi
Prime Minister of Italy



Fumio Kishida
Prime Minister of Japan



(Subject to election
in March 2022)
President of South Korea



**Andrés Manuel López
Obrador**
President of Mexico



Vladimir Putin
President of Russia



**Salman bin Abdulaziz
Al Saud**
King of Saudi Arabia



Cyril Ramaphosa
President of South Africa



Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
President of Turkey



Boris Johnson
Prime Minister of UK



Joe Biden
President of the United States



Charles Michel
President of the European Council



Ursula von der Leyen
President of the European Commission

Invited Guests



Hun Sen
Prime Minister of Cambodia
(Chairperson of ASEAN)



Paul Kagame
President of Rwanda
(Chairperson of NEPAD)



Macky Sall
President of Senegal
(Chairperson of the African Union)



Pedro Sánchez
Prime Minister of Spain
(Permanent Guest of the G20)



Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Crown Prince of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

4. 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 157) that will take place across Indonesia. Jakarta, Bogor, Semarang, Solo, Batam - Bintan, Medan, Belitung, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Sorong, Lombok, Surabaya, Labuan Bajo, Danau Toba, Manado, Malang, and others are among the cities that will be involved.



5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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

4,581

delegates at
Ministerial
Meetings

1,212

delegates at
Deputies/Sherpa
Meetings

8,330

delegates at
Working Groups
Meetings

6,436

delegates at
Engagement
Groups Meetings

8. 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



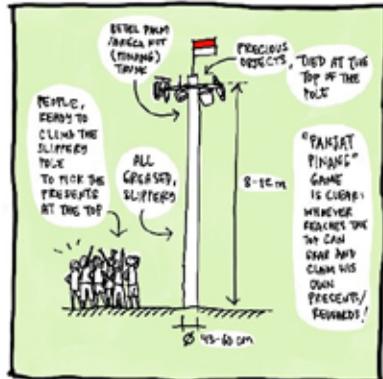
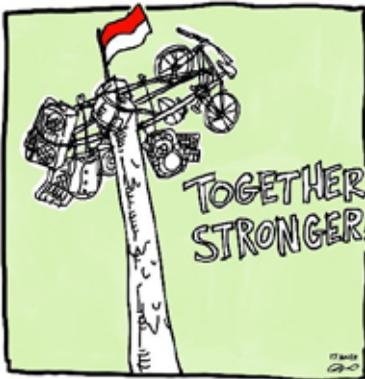
Indonesia's vision of a recovery spirit that is green, inclusive, and sustainable.

9. 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.





10. 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:



11. What are Indonesia's active roles in the G20?

Indonesia plays an active role in several 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.

12. 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.

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

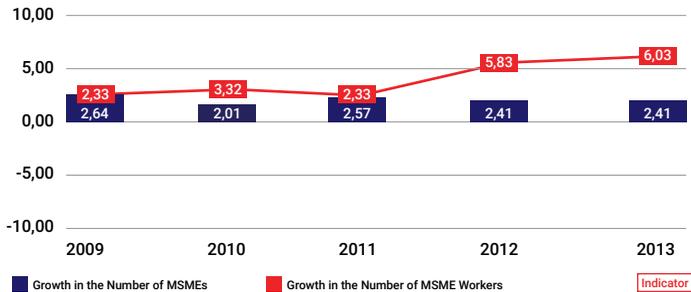
- Yes, it is. According to Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the G20 event will contribute US\$533 million to Indonesia's GDP, or roughly Rp7.4 trillion.
- Increase in domestic consumption to Rp1.7 trillion.
- In terms of tourism, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandiaga Uno stated that 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, to boost global investor confidence.

- Indonesia will take part in designing the global economic recovery policies. If the global economy improves, we will see beneficial effects, one of which will be increased exports.
- The global and domestic economic recovery will boost public consumption, investment, and quickly expanding export-import activity. As a result, tax revenues will increase by over 18%, customs revenues will increase by more than 24%, and PNPB revenues will increase by more than 23%.

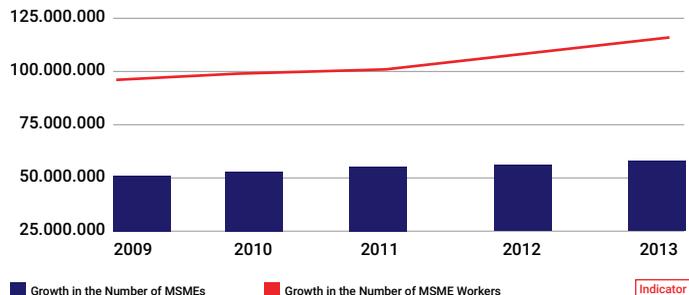
14. Will there be forums discussing issues related to employment and sustainability during the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?

The G20 Presidency of Indonesia will carry out discussions throughout the year to produce a policy that ensures business continuity, generates resilient, sustainable, and prosperous business innovation, as well as emphasizes entrepreneurship and MSMEs as key instruments in job creation.

Growth in the number of MSMEs and growth Number of MSME Workers



Number of MSMEs and Number of MSME Workers



15. Why is sustainable employment a major agenda for Indonesia during the G20 Presidency?

Indonesia is expected to experience demographic bonus in the upcoming years, precisely between 2030 and 2045.

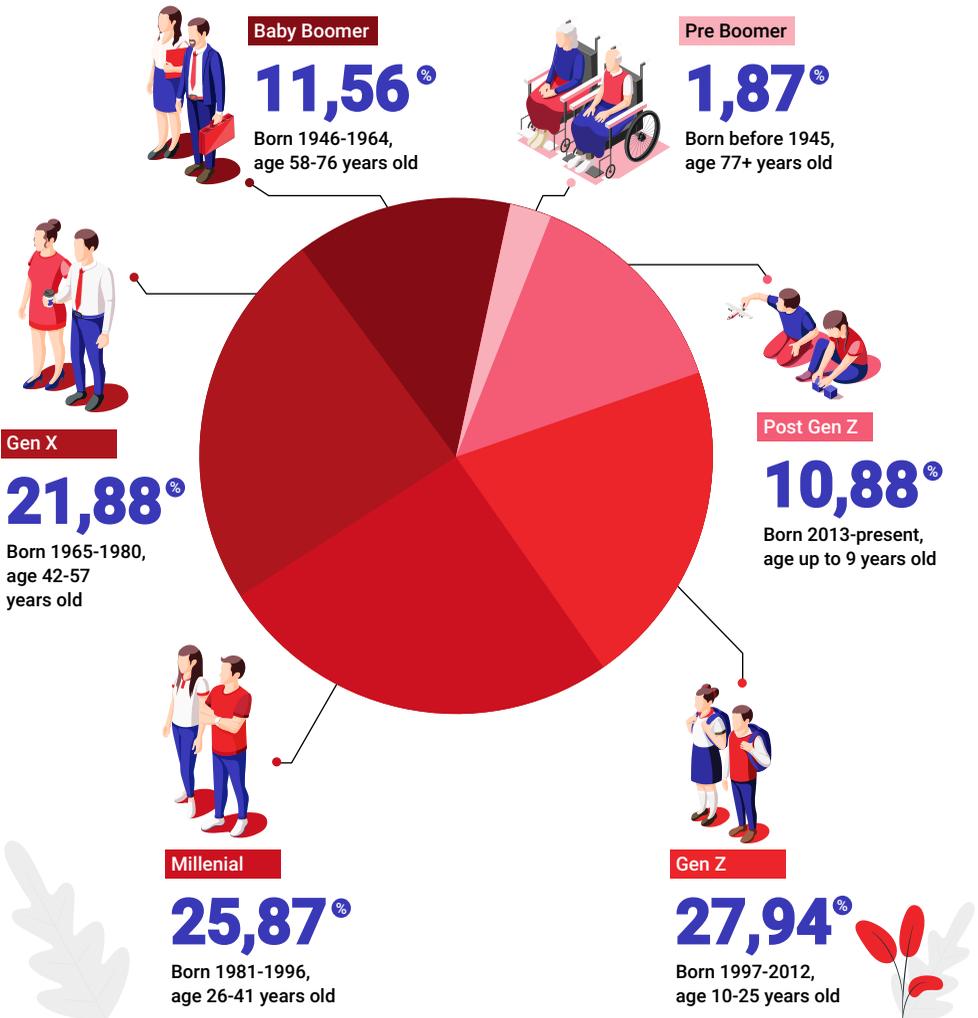
Demographic bonus is a condition in which the productive age population (15-64 years old) will be greater than the non-productive population (65+ years old) with a proportion more than 60% of the total population of Indonesia.

Said demographic bonus is a strategic opportunity for Indonesia to accelerate national development with the support of abundant productive age human resources.



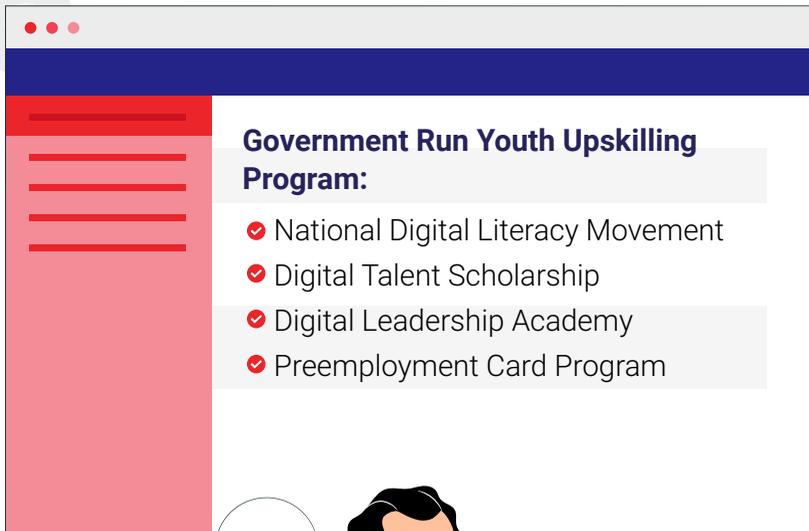
Population Composition of Indonesia, the majority is the working age group

270,20 Million souls



16. Does the G20 Presidency of Indonesia discuss issues related to youth employment?

The G20 agenda prepares excellent human resources to encourage entrepreneurship in the future. The young generation needs to demonstrate these main prerequisites values, such as high adaptability, driven, entrepreneurial mindset, and integrity.



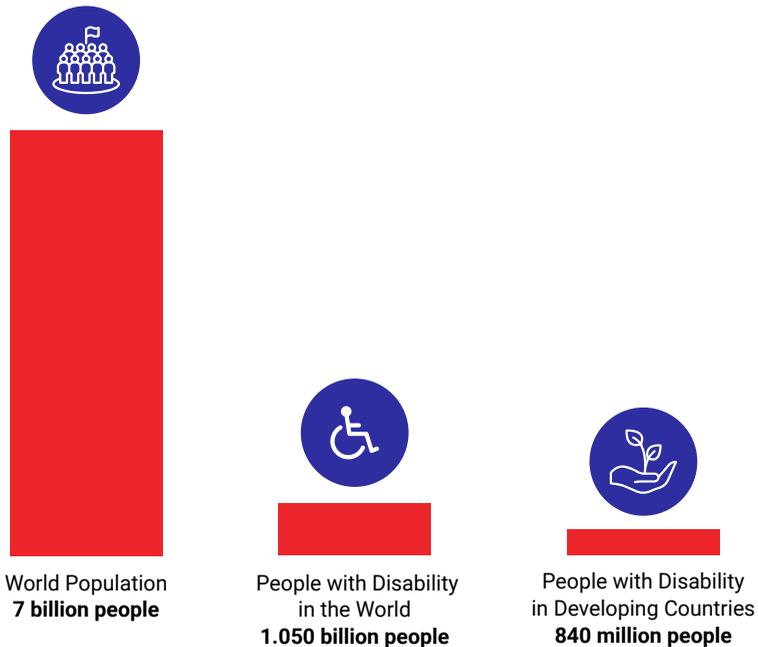
Government Run Youth Upskilling Program:

- ✓ National Digital Literacy Movement
- ✓ Digital Talent Scholarship
- ✓ Digital Leadership Academy
- ✓ Preemployment Card Program



17. Does the G20 Presidency of Indonesia discuss issues related to disability empowerment?

The G20 Presidency of Indonesia affirms the importance of multi-sectoral equality and inclusivity for people with disabilities through justified and measurable action plan.



18. What are the challenges and obstacles faced by people with disability so far?

Long before Covid-19 pandemic started in 2020, people with disability have already been facing significant challenges and obstacles in getting access to inclusive:

- Information
- Health
- Transportation
- Infrastructure
- Jobs



The G20 Presidency of Indonesia encourages people to start discussions about any issues on every level, including disability issues.

As a form of commitment, Indonesia has started a Disability Contact Center during the G20 Presidency.

People with disability can access DITA (Disabilitas Tanah Air) service (lit: Homeland Disability), managed by Komisi Nasional Disabilitas (National Commission for Disabilities), by dialing 143.

19. Will there be meetings discussing issues related to human resources and employment during the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?



The G20 has an Employment Working Group that extensively analyzes and discusses workforce ecosystem to promote solid, sustainable, equitable, and inclusive development.

Indonesia harnesses the G20 Presidency to propagate structural reform success, such as through The Job Creation Law.

Will there be forums discussing issues related to human resources and employment during the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?



Business
Licensing



Investment
Ecosystem



Employment



Ease, Empowerment,
and Protection of MSMEs



Ease of Doing
Business



Research and
Innovation Support



Government
Administration



Taxation



Land Procurement



Government Investment
and Facilitation to National
Strategic Projects

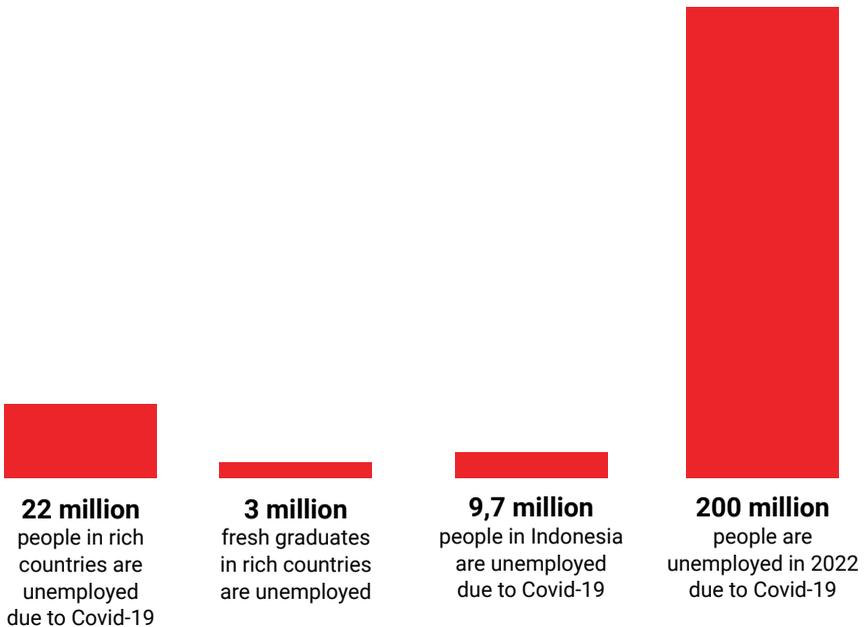


Economic Zones

20. Will there be meetings discussing issues related to labor protection during the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?

Of course. Delegates from the labor union will meet the leaders of the G20 countries in the summit. Together we will extensively discuss ideas related to employment stability and social protection for workers affected by crisis or Covid-19 pandemic.

| 2021 First Semester Data:



21. What is the targeted outcome of the discussion related to labor protection in the G20 meetings?

Generating definite programs related to poverty and unemployment alleviation as well as support for vulnerable people, including women and people with disabilities, for developing and underdeveloped countries from the L20 meetings during the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the global poverty number has increased up to **100 million people, the highest surge in 20 years.**



Why Do the Young Generation Need to Keep up with the G20 Meetings?

The young generation need to actively participate in the G20 Presidency of Indonesia because the forum discusses strategic issues that will later be ratified in the form of policies in each of the G20 member countries.

A number of issues relates to the young generation, such as climate change, employment, digital economy transformation, women empowerment, MSMEs, tourism, and health, is discussed in depth in working groups that consist of experts, ministries, as well as the community.



22. The G20 Presidency of Indonesia explores PPR as resilient health systems. What is PPR?

PPR stands for Pandemic Preparedness and Response that is global health architecture that includes financing future pandemics in the form of global health fund to aid countries experiencing crises.



Three priorities of Indonesia for strengthening global health architecture:

- ✓ Commitment to develop resilience of global health systems that require mobilization of essential health and financial resources.
- ✓ Integration of global health protocol standards.
- ✓ Global manufacturing hub expansion, covering vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics to developing countries as well as sharing knowledge about PPR.

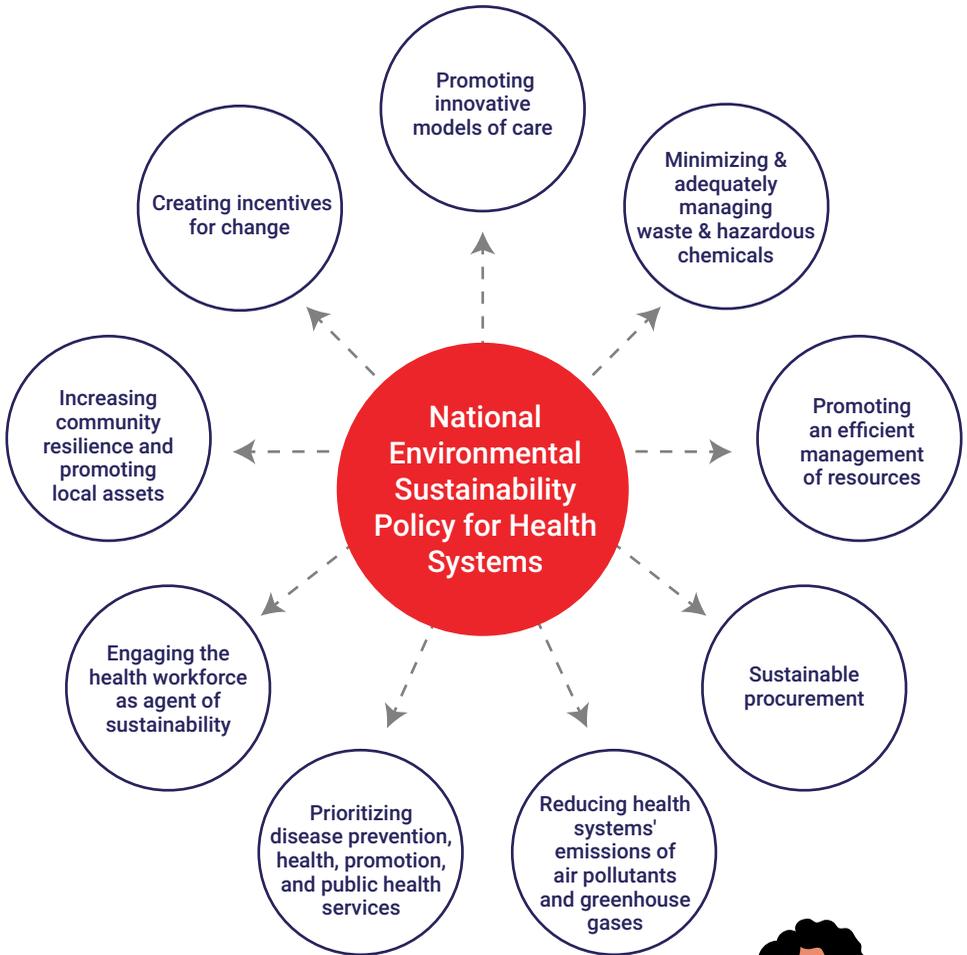
23. Why is Environmentally Sustainable Health System (ESHS) a topic of discussion in the G20 meeting?

The mandate for environmentally sustainable health system is one of shared commitments and responsibilities in accordance with the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which was signed by 53 countries in 2013.

In addition, the environment contributes to social well-being by providing the natural resources and ecosystems services that fuel economic development and enable the achievement of wealth.

Reducing environmental damage is in line with efforts to achieve improvements in establishing human and environmental well-being.





24. What are the priority issues related to the implementation of transdisciplinary science and technology for climate change and pandemic preparedness that Indonesia discusses in the G20 meetings?

Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Academy of Sciences/IAS) as Chair Engagement Group (EG) supervises Science 20 (S20).

In S20 2022, Indonesia proposed 5 priority issues that are in line with the 3 main pillars for G20 Presidency of Indonesia. The five priority issues have been conveyed by the Chairman of IAS, Prof. Satryo S. Brodjonegoro.



| Five Priority Issues of Science 20 2022

01

Building resilient system

02

Advancing sustainable low carbon health system

03

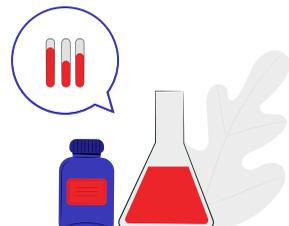
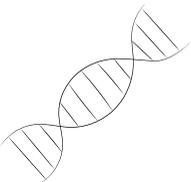
Bolstering transdisciplinary science and technology for climate change and pandemic preparedness

04

Guarantee people at the center

05

Strengthening the nexus between research-policy-practice for climate change and pandemic preparedness



The G20 Presidency of Indonesia

Serves All of US

The G20 Presidency of Indonesia is of benefit for the global community because the G20 is a multi source forum that involves various elements of society, inclusive of professionals, academia, governments from each member, and local as well as international organizations to discuss topics related to current and future issues.

The G20 creates hopes for everyone, including Indonesia's young generation that will become future leaders.



25. Why are energy transition as well as environment and climate sustainability priority topics of discussion in the G20 meeting?

The G20 members accounted for 75% of global energy demand; hence, the G20 members have a strategic role and responsibility in supplying clean energy for the future.

Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group is in charge of conducting models to accelerate the energy transition, green economy, and environmental sustainability, including the use of public resources and global financial in line with the Paris Agreement.



Potential Utilization of Renewable Energy

EBT Utilization		
Resources	Potential (MW)	Generation (MW)
Solar	400.000	182,3
Hydroelectric	90.000	6.286,7
Biomass	45.000	1.916,4
Wind	60.000	154,3
Geothermal	23.700	2.175,7
Tidal	18.000	0
Nuclear	11.000	0
Total	648.300	10.697,4

Pathways to Net Zero Emission Principles and Strategy of the Government

Net Zero Emission Principles of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Increase the electricity consumption of households and industry

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) utilization

Reduce fossil energy by carbon tax and trading, co-firing electric steam power plant with new renewable energy, and also electric steam power plant retirement

Increase new renewable energy consumption

Electric vehicles in the transportation sector



26. What is the role of G20 in addressing global food security?

The G20 Agriculture Working Group compiles an issue note with the theme “Balancing Production and Treat to Fulfill Food for All”.

The theme ensures national food supply from domestic agricultural sources, smooth food trade, and cross-border agriculture to achieve food security for all countries.

Global collaboration among the G20 members is also expected to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers as well as promote agriculture and innovative agripreneur trough digital agriculture.



Agriculture Sector Contribution to GDP of Indonesia in 2020 (in %)



27. What is the G20 Presidency of Indonesia support for global economy recovery?

The G20 Presidency of Indonesia is expected to be a catalyst to inclusive global economy recovery that puts forward both public-public and public-private partnerships as well as policy innovations to reduce barriers in international trade.



Six priority issues to encourage sustainable investment

- 1 WTO reform
- 2 The role of multilateral trading system to strengthen the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 3 Trade, investment and industry response to the pandemic and global health architecture.
- 4 Digital trade and sustainable Global Value Chains (GVCs)
- 5 Spurring sustainable investment to accelerate global recovery
- 6 Inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Will technology and digitalization replace the role of humans so that mass layoffs can occur?

Digitization will not be able to replace the role of humans 100%. Machines and robots cannot replace human skills, such as empathy, creativity, and complex analysis.

The Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Airlangga Hartanto, said that digital transformation will open at least 2.5 million new jobs in 2024 and contribute 1% to Indonesia's GDP. In the long term, Indonesia even needs nine million digital human resources.



28. What are the responsibilities of Indonesia as the Chair of the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) in the G20 presidency?

DEWG is a group of experts that discusses digital economy issues with strategic, dynamic, and comprehensive discussions on cross-sector digital issues.

From the business perspective, Indonesia also encourages the members of G20 to realize a level playing field as a common goal.

The three priority issues that will be conferred by the members of G20 in the DEWG are



PostCovid-19 Recovery and Connectivity



Digital Skills and Digital Literacy



Cross-Border Data Flow and Data Free Flow with Trust



The principles of Indonesia in discussing cross-border data flow across the members of G20

Lawfulness

The process of exchanging data must be in accordance with the legal rules and can be accounted

Fairness

The data exchange must have a clear purpose

Transparency

The importance of open and easy-to-understand communication and information regarding data processing

Reciprocity

29. Why does the G20 consider Digital Skills and Digital Literacy a priority issue for post-Covid-19 recovery?



Secretary-General for the Indonesian Ministry of Communications and Informatics and the Chair of Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) Mira Tayyiba stated that “Digital Skills and Digital Literacy” is a priority issue due to the available digital infrastructure development.

The government views the need for in-depth discussion under the G20 to gain insights regarding the positive use of digital access and support productivity.

MSME Digitalization Trends

Based on Ministry of Communications and Informatics records during the pandemic, 16.4 million MSMEs have been digitized. This number has doubled compared to conditions before the pandemic.

World Bank data shows that around 80% of MSMEs connected to the digital ecosystem more resilience.

Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs data shows that almost 50% of online businesses use social media such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and TikTok to market their products. In addition, only 15% of enterprises utilize the e-commerce marketplace platform



30. Does the G20 discuss cross-border data flow issues?

To answer the challenges of managing cross-border data flow policies, which have different regulatory approaches in each country, the Ministry of Communications and Informatics conducts discussions dialogue in the G20 meeting to build mutual understanding.

The reason is that each country has a different perspective in managing the increasingly rapid flow of data due to the use of digital space during the pandemic, related to online transactions, health data, to the dissemination of data through social media.

Digital technology is naturally borderless so that data can flow throughout the country. However, uniform regulation is in demand.



31. Does the G20 discuss digital money as a means of transacting in the future?

The G20 presidency of Indonesia provides space for discussion regarding plans to issue digital currency, also known as the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC). The issuance of CBDC is a response to the widespread presence of cryptocurrency. Although both are blockchain-based, CBDC is issued and controlled by the central bank as legal tender in place of currency.

Bank Indonesia will encourage the general principles of the Digital Rupiah CBDC discussion within the framework of discussing the cross-border payment system. Digital currency expects to create economic efficiency and support financial inclusion.



Important Role of Women

The world commemorates International Women's Day every March 8th. For Indonesia, this commemoration is a means of reminding the role of women, which has a substantial impact on the pandemic and the economic crisis recovery process because 60% of Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) depends on the role of women.

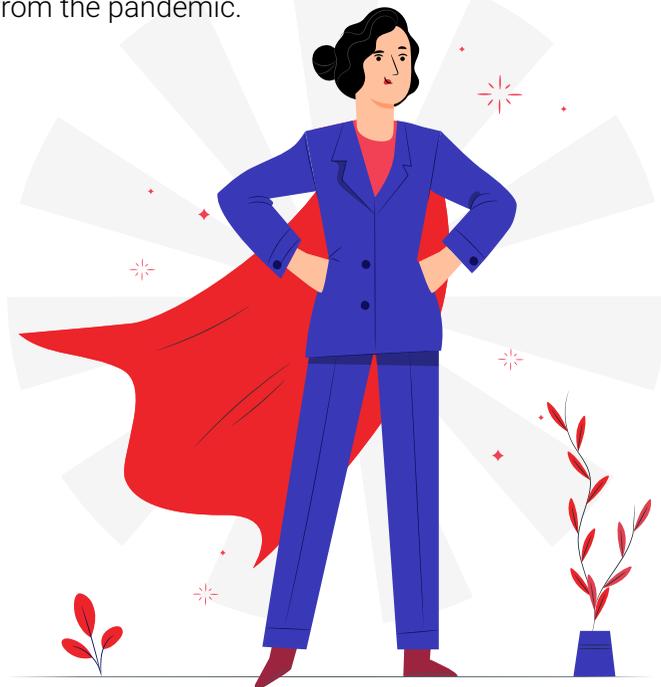
As a form of the state's presence for all its people, including women, the G20 Presidency of Indonesia promotes the creation of an equal, inclusive, fair and sustainable space for women in household affairs, economy, and the protection of female migrant workers.

Several government programs for women's empowerment have been rolled out, such as the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) (lit: Family Hope Program) to increase financial inclusion to entrepreneurship training for women such as the: Program Keluarga Harapan (lit: Family Hope Program) to increase financial inclusion for woman entrepreneur.

32. What are the tasks and discussions regarding women in the W20 Engagement Group?

W20 is an official G20 engagement group that represents women's voices regarding gender equality in the public sphere, health, women's economic empowerment, and defense against women with disabilities and rural women.

Under the coordination of W20, Indonesia brings up important issues regarding the role of women, especially in times of pandemic, economic, and climate change crises. Women have high resilience to recover from the pandemic.



I The Role of the Government in Empowering Women:

- ✓ Digital marketing training for women entrepreneurs
- ✓ PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan/Family Hope Program)
- ✓ BERJARAK (Bersama Jaga Keluarga Kita/ Together We Take Care of Our Family)
- ✓ PNM Mekaar (Membina Ekonomi Keluarga Sejahtera/Fosters Prosperous Family Economy)
- ✓ Women's entrepreneurship training
- ✓ Program sembako (lit: Food program)



33. What steps were taken by the government to protect Indonesian migrant workers (IMW), most of whom are women?

The government issued a Circular Letter of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. SE.03/MEN/IV/2011 concerning the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace.



SE.03/MEN/IV/2011

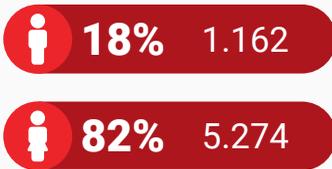
The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has also issued several regulations, such as the Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning the provision of gender-responsive work facilities and childcare in the workplace, as well as the Ministerial Regulation No.1 of 2020 concerning the allocation of women workers shelter at work.

The protection of IMW also includes ending human trafficking, ensuring comprehensive Indonesia Migrant Workers protection from before departure to returning to the country, optimizing the role of the Indonesian National Army-Indonesian National Police, administering health protocols, and implementing early detection of various possible crimes.

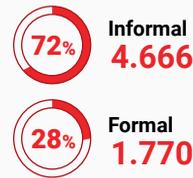


Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers in January 2022

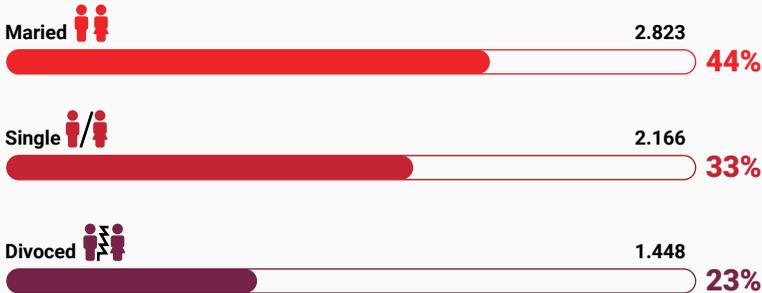
Based on Gender



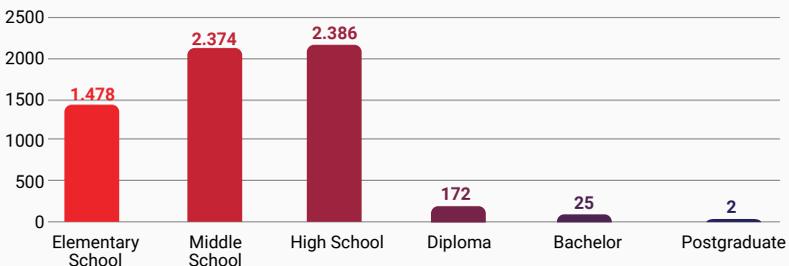
Based on Sector



Based of Marital Status



Based of Education Level



34. What are the discussions about women and gender equality in the G20 Presidency of Indonesia?

Since Women 20 (W20)'s establishment in 2015, W20 pushed for the commitment of G20 members to reduce the gender gap in labor force participation by 25% by 2025.

This step was carried out through empowerment and economic inclusion of women through MSMEs for sustainable development, with technology as an enabler.

The Chair of Women 20 Indonesia Hadriani Uli Silalahi said efforts to improve the quality of MSMEs owned by women could be one way to eliminate discrimination. This step is also in line with efforts to maximize the use of digital platforms in building a resilient women-owned MSME ecosystem.



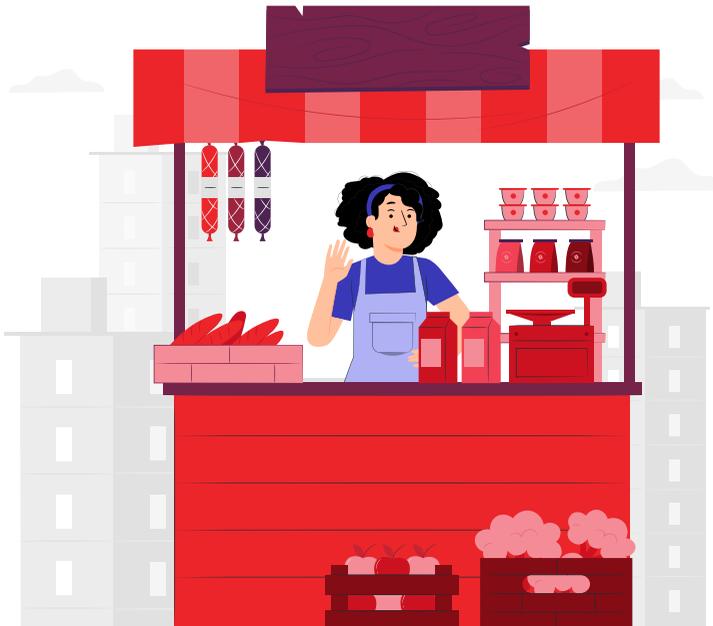
| Indonesian Women's MSMEs in Numbers

41,6 million Number of Indonesian Women's MSMEs

2,4 million Women entrepreneurs who have received People's Business Credit) with a total aid of US\$ 17.8 billion

63,5% Recipients of the PNM Mekaar (PNM Fosters Prosperous Family Economy) Program, specifically for micro and ultra micro women entrepreneurs with a fund of US\$ 1.1 billion

4,53 million MSMEs owned by women have entered the digital ecosystem during the pandemic



35. What is glass ceiling?

The glass ceiling is a concept developed in the 1980s that describes the invisible barriers that prevent women from occupying the top positions in the corporate hierarchy.

The highest position in the company considers only appropriate for men because, in terms of nature, talent, and behavior, men are more suitable to lead a company.

Glass ceiling impacts the wage gap, the segregation of types of work, and barriers to the promotion process.

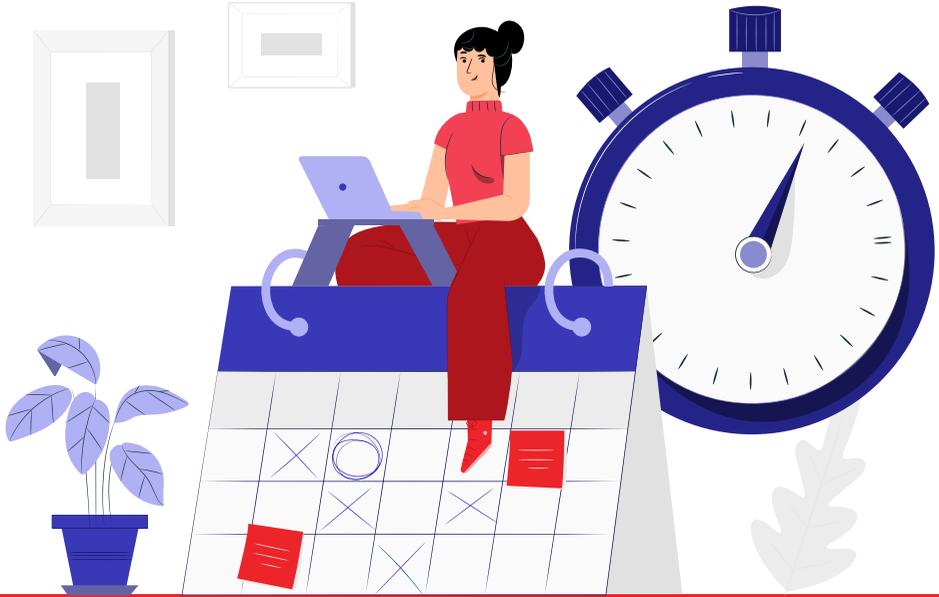


Indonesian Female CEOs by Company Scale

23,5% Small Enterprise

17,4% Medium Enterprise

12,9% Large Enterprise



| Benefits of Having Women Leaders in Organizations

- ✓ Helping organizations achieve a better result
- ✓ Having a better understanding of consumers' needs and the solutions
- ✓ More inclusive and gender-friendly systems & ways of working
- ✓ Empowering people
- ✓ Detail-oriented and efficient

36. What is the Official Website of the G20?

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



37. What are the G20's Social Media Accounts?

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



G20 official accounts in Bahasa Indonesia:



30. Glossary

Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Initiative

A global collaboration that brings together governments, scientists, manufacturers, corporations, civil society, philanthropists, and global health organizations to accelerate development, production, and equitable access to COVID-19 testing, treatment, and vaccination.

Arm's Length Principle (ALP)

The valuation principle applied to commercial and financial transactions between parties with a special relationship, such that the transaction is valued as if it were carried out by parties without a special relationship who act in their respective interests.

Asynchronous Recovery

Asynchronous economic recovery conditions where developed countries recover faster while developing and low-income countries recover more slowly.

AUKUS

A trilateral security pact between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, with the primary goal of assisting Australia in developing and deploying nuclear-powered submarines in the Indo-Pacific region.

Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

Information exchange that occurs at a certain time, on a periodic, systematic, and recurring basis, on financial information provided in accordance with the Common Reporting Standard.

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)

A tax planning strategy that takes advantage of gaps and disparities in tax treatment found in tax laws and regulations between countries in order to transfer these benefits to countries with low or no tax rates. A country may lose significant tax revenues as a result of base erosion or profit shifting to other countries with lower tax rates. In the long run, it might jeopardize a country's fiscal sustainability in supporting its economic development.

Blended Finance

Strategic use of development finance to mobilize more funding for developing countries' sustainable development (OECD); A mixed financing strategy that combines government funds, funds from international development organizations, and philanthropic funds to encourage and mobilize private sector participation in promoting sustainable development. (kemenkeu.go.id).

Communique

A joint statement issued by the members of the G20 forum containing joint commitments and statements to be delivered to the public; it generally comprises of the most recent global topics of common concern and is the product of the G20 forum's consensus.

Compact with Africa (CwA)

G20 initiatives campaigned for macroeconomic, business, and financial reforms to boost the attractiveness of private investment in Africa during Germany's G20 presidency in 2017.

Countercyclical

Policies that adopt the opposite approach or go against the flow of the business cycle, such as lowering expenditure and raising taxes during a boom and boosting spending and decreasing taxes during a recession.

Deliverables

The final output of each G20 agenda, which is prepared through a tiered process under the G20 meeting framework.

Development Finance

Efforts provided with the primary goal of development with no expectation of a return on investments.

Engagement Group

Engagement groups are groups made up of non-governmental participants from each G20 member that serves as a discussion platform for G20 members who want to consult with relevant stakeholders. These groups make suggestions to G20 governments and contribute to the policy-making process. There are ten engagement groups: B20, C20, S20, T20, L20, W20, U20, Y20, P20, and SAI20.

Exit Policy

Normalization of economic policies, including fiscal and monetary policies, implemented by countries in order to exit extraordinary policies implemented during crises. Often referred to as an exit strategy.

Federal Funds Rate (FFR)

The interbank interest rate set by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) of the Fed as the cost of borrowing or lending bank reserves placed by commercial banks at the American central bank overnight on an uncollateralized basis.

Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting (FCBD)

Deputy level meeting where the outcomes of the discussion will be deepened and concreted at the working group level before being taken to the ministerial and high-level conferences (KTT). FCBD meeting is held in a hybrid format and is attended by G20 members, invited countries, 20 international organizations, and 3 regional organizations.

Finance Track

The G20 forum's finance track or agenda discussion which includes meetings between finance and economy ministers, central bank governors, deputy

ministers, and sherpas appointed by each economic ministry, mostly focusing on economic, financial, monetary, and tax issues.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is a state in which every member of a community has access to varied quality formal financial services in a fast, efficient, and safe manner at affordable price based on their needs and abilities in order to increase the community's welfare.

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) Meeting

Meeting between finance ministers and central bank governors. The agenda for the FMCBG meeting focuses mostly on exit strategies to help economic recovery, strategies to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, financial inclusion, digital era payment systems and sustainable financing, and international taxation.

Group of Twenty (G20)

The G20 is an intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation comprising 19 countries and the European Union, with the goal of connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies, and plays a strategic role in ensuring future global economic growth and prosperity.

G20 Energy Access Action Plan

G20 Energy Access Action Plan aims to strengthen G20 member collaboration on energy access issues in a flexible manner, taking into account existing initiatives, and focusing on adding value through sharing knowledge, experience, and best practices, in accordance with situations and national development priorities.

Global Expenditure Support Fund (GESF)

Support for developing countries to secure the national budget in a liquidity crisis.

Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance (GICA)

GICA is a G20 initiative that promotes cooperation, knowledge sharing, and meaningful progress in fostering global connectivity. The World Bank Hub for Infrastructure and Urban Development in Singapore is hosting GICA Secretariat.

Inclusive Digital Economy Accelerator (IDEA Hub)

A forum where unicorns (start-ups with a market valuation of more than \$1 billion) across the G20 countries gather to exchange ideas.

Issues Note

A brief description of the agendas to maintain the direction of the discussion at the G20 meeting.

Joint Finance Health Task Force (FHTF)

The G20's work unit consisting of finance and health ministers whose goal is to prepare for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response. Starting with President Joko Widodo's presentation as a response to the pandemic preparedness mechanism, in the first intervention of G20 Summit's on

strengthening the global health architecture through collaboration between countries in access to vaccines, health protocols between countries during a pandemic outbreak, and funding.

Leader's Summit or G20 Summit

The culmination of the G20 meeting process; a meeting at the level of heads of state/government

Ministerial & Deputies Meetings

Ministerial and deputy (sherpa) level meetings which are held in accordance with the major topic of each forum. Ministerial-level meetings of the finance track, for example, will be attended by the finance ministers and central governors of each G20 member.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

Institutions that give financial support and expert advice to developing countries for a variety of economic and social development activities in order to improve economic management and eliminate poverty.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Each parties' commitment to the Paris Agreement. As part of its commitment to climate change, Indonesia has set a goal of achieving net zero emissions (NZE) by 2060 as one of its national priority agendas.

Net Carbon Sink

The quantity of carbon emissions sequestered is substantially greater than the amount released.

Nexus

"Connection" or "connectedness." In taxation, the term is used to characterize businesses that have a tax presence in a particular state.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

An international organization made up of twenty countries that believe in representative democracy and a free-market economy.

Pillar One G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS

One of the Two-Pillar Solution, by reforming the international taxation system, which is done by allocating taxation rights fairly to countries that tend to be digital goods and services markets.

Pillar Two G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS

One of the Two-Pillar Solution, known as the Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (GLoBE), to ensure that all multinational enterprises/MNEs pay minimum taxes in all jurisdictions where they operate, with the goal of preventing unfavorable tariff competition between countries.

Recover Together, Recover Stronger

The G20 theme represents Indonesia's solidarity, particularly as an emerging country, in order for the world economy afflicted by the pandemic to recover together. The theme has three primary pillars: improving productivity through human resource strengthening (pillar 1), enhancing the resilience of the Indonesian economy which is becoming increasingly resilient and sustainable (pillar 2), and ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth (pillar 3).

Scarring Effects

The state or impact of medium-to-long-term damage to one or more countries' economic structures following a severe economic crisis (in this example, COVID-19), which subsequently leads to a recession. These conditions have the effect of increasing company failures and unemployment, declining investment levels, and reducing the economy's ability to develop faster in the future.

Sherpa Track

Discussion of the agenda in the G20 forum which focuses on broader topics such as climate change, development, trade, energy, anti-corruption, and geopolitics. The three key subjects on Indonesia's priority agenda will be health, the digital economy, and the energy transition. Sherpa Track consist of eleven working groups, one initiative group, and ten engagement groups.

The term "Sherpa" originates from the Nepalese word for guide, describing how the G20 Sherpas pave the way to the Summit.

Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF)

A government-created or-owned special investment fund that is used to achieve specific goals such as asset control and management or the implementation of a set of investment strategies that includes investing in foreign financial assets. Balance of payments surpluses, foreign currency operations, privatization profits, fiscal surpluses, and/or commodity export income can all be used to create SWFs.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR) Allocation

SDR Allocation is the allocation of special drawing rights through international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to supplement the official foreign exchange reserves of its member countries, allowing them to reduce their reliance on domestic or foreign debt to build up their reserves (SDR can provide liquidity for a country). The SDR will assist sustain investor confidence and boost prospects for a global recovery, in addition to preventing a liquidity crisis from becoming a bankruptcy crisis. G20 members and invited countries committed at the last G20 meeting that unused SDRs would be rechanneled and relocated to vulnerable countries in need as support for economic recovery, structural transformation, and global income convergence.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The SDGs are a global action plan to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment that has been agreed to by world leaders, including Indonesia.

Tapering Off

The reduction of the monetary stimulus implemented by the central bank, which was implemented when the economy was under threat and required a large amount of liquidity injections, as the economy began to recover, as seen by increasing inflation.

Tax Haven

Countries or jurisdictions that charge minimal taxes on foreign corporations and persons, or even exempt and/or do not tax them at all.

Troika

To ensure consistency and continuity of the G20's agenda, the current chair collaborates with the immediately preceding and succeeding chairs (in the 2022 G20, the current, previous, and incoming presidencies are Indonesia, Italy, and India). The three countries work closely together to manage the overall G20 priority agenda.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Universal health coverage strives to ensure that everyone has access to high-quality healthcare without financial hardship. It is an integral part of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Working Group

The working group is part of the G20 decision-making process, which consists of key specialists and ministries on each subject, and is in charge of leading an in-depth analysis of a variety of internationally relevant issues. On the Sherpa Track, there are 12 types of working groups: AWG, DEWG, EdWG, EWG, TWG, DWG, ETCSWG, ETWG, ECSWG, TIIWG, ACWG, HWG, G20 EMPOWER. Meanwhile, Framework Working Group (FWG), International Financial Architecture (IFAWG), Infrastructure Working Group (IWG), and Sustainable Finance Working Group are the four primary working groups of the Finance Track (SFWG).

No.	Resources
1.	www.g20.org
2.	www.kominfo.go.id
3.	www.antaranews.com
4.	www.bi.go.id/id/g20/Default.aspx
5.	infopublik.id/kategori/g20
6.	www.indonesia.go.id/g20
7.	www.bps.go.id
8.	www.kumparan.com
9.	www.who.int
10.	www.kemnaker.go.id
11.	www.menlhk.go.id
12.	www.esdm.go.id
13.	www.kemkes.go.id

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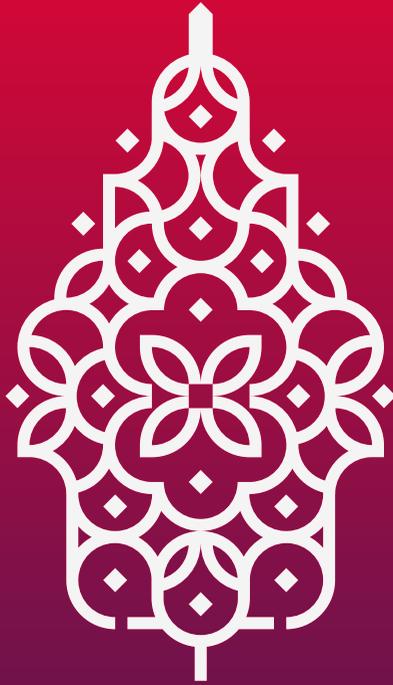


Further information

www.g20.org

**Information, data, criticism, and suggestions
for improvement**

email us at indonesiabaik@kominfo.go.id



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