

COMMUNIQUÉ

T20 SUMMIT SEASON
SEPTEMBER 17 - NOVEMBER 01, 2020
VIRTUAL SUMMIT FROM RIYADH,
SAUDI ARABIA



The image features a night cityscape with several illuminated skyscrapers. A white grid pattern is overlaid on the entire scene. At the top, there is a decorative horizontal border with a repeating geometric pattern. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant.

Art is the universal language to communicate ideas across space and time. T20 Saudi Arabia has collaborated with Saudi Artists to interpret and express the key themes of its 11 task forces through 11 pieces of Art which come together in this collage.



T20 Saudi Arabia

The Think20 (T20) is the research and policy advice network of the Group of 20 (G20). Through evidence-based research the T20:

- Serves as the 'ideas bank' of the G20.
- Provides research-based policy recommendations to the G20.
- Facilitates interactions between the G20 and the think tank and research community.
- Communicates with the broader public about issues of global importance.

Under Saudi Arabia's 2020 G20 presidency, the King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC) and the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (KFCRIS) were mandated to organize and co-chair the T20 process.

T20 Saudi Arabia has been structured around 11 task forces that have produced a total of 146 policy briefs co-authored by more than 600 scholars from around the world. This T20 communiqué presents key policy recommendations developed by the task forces. These recommendations are critical to advancing the T20 Saudi Arabia Vision – Striving for a future of prosperity, sustainability, and inclusion.

The T20 communiqué will be shared with the G20 leaders during the G20 Summit, which will take place in Riyadh on November 21-22, 2020.

About KAPSARC

www.kapsarc.org

The King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC) was founded as a non-profit institution for independent research into global energy economics. KAPSARC conducts independent research and develops insights in collaboration with leading international research centers, public policy organizations, and industrial and government institutions.

The center is focused on finding solutions for the most effective and productive uses of energy to enable economic and social progress in the region and across the globe.

About KFCRIS

www.kfcris.com/en

The King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (KFCRIS) was established to continue the noble mission of the late King Faisal bin Abdulaziz (1906-1975) in transmitting knowledge between the Kingdom and the rest of the world. The center serves as a platform for research, bringing together researchers and institutions to preserve, publish, and produce scholastic work. The center aims to expand the scope of existing literature and research so as to bring to the forefront of scholarly discussions the contributions and roles of Muslim societies in the humanities, the social sciences, literature, and the arts – historically, as well as today.

A photograph of a terraced hillside with stone buildings and a grid of white lines overlaid on the image. The text is centered and reads:

VISION

STRIVING FOR
A FUTURE OF
PROSPERITY,
SUSTAINABILITY,
AND INCLUSION



Today's world faces numerous challenges, with many new ones emerging. The COVID-19 crisis has reinforced the need for multilateral action to address the world's shared challenges. The pandemic threatens to exacerbate social and economic divisions across the globe if countries do not work together to mitigate its adverse impacts. It has led to a global economic slowdown that is disproportionately affecting already vulnerable segments of the population, has resulted in a loss of educational opportunities worldwide, and threatens to reinforce pre-existing social inequalities. COVID-19 is therefore contributing to growing instability. The scope of these obstacles demands a concerted international response, one that should address economic, social, and health inequities across the globe.

The need to work together is greater than ever

The current crisis must not mask pre-existing challenges that need to be urgently addressed. The rise of protectionism threatens the existing system of global governance based on multilateralism and international cooperation. Inequality, in its multiple forms, threatens social cohesion and has become a major source of unrest, internally and between nations.

Climate change is an existential threat to the future of humankind. While there is a pressing need for consolidated global efforts on the climate within an orderly energy transition, a significant proportion of the global population does not yet have reliable access to energy, food, and clean water. Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 seems ambitious unless urgent action is taken. The fourth industrial revolution and the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) hold great promise, but may adversely impact global employment.

These global challenges must be solved simultaneously in a coordinated and efficient way. A holistic and consensual approach has the best chance for success, as these problems are far from exhaustive and may change over time.

Coordinated action must embrace structural reform

The responses must be pursued in tandem with structural reforms, the importance of which was evident long before the pandemic. The world has to transition toward new production systems, consumption modes, and social contracts. International institutions need reform to enable them to tackle new global challenges. Directing these evolutions to achieve an inclusive future is critical so that all economies prosper, whatever their current structures, characteristics, and challenges. The transition should follow an efficient path to optimize the costs and benefits for the global economy and society, balancing current tangible issues with long-term goals. A sustainable future depends on addressing societal needs, economic development, and environmental transitions. This can only be achieved through international policymaking and cooperation.

T20 Saudi Arabia supports achieving the following goals:

- Enhancing the capacity of **global health systems** to ensure their resilience and preparedness to prevent and mitigate the effects of pandemics.
- Protecting **multilateralism and economic development** to redress protectionism and global anxiety.
- Promoting inclusivity to empower **women and youth** to participate more fully in societal and economic pursuits.
- **Reducing global inequities** by ensuring equal access to educational and economic opportunities for all.
- Supporting evidence-based **climate and environment** action through multiple channels, including behavioral, technological, and policy innovations.
- Securing **sustainable resources**, including energy, water, and food for everyone in an affordable and efficient way.
- Leveraging **technology and digitalization** to address global challenges while mitigating its adverse impacts.
- T20 Saudi Arabia will work to help the G20 find solutions to global challenges by proposing actionable recommendations founded on evidence-based research.

A large, dimly lit conference room with a circular table of delegates. The room is filled with many national flags along the back wall. The table is set with microphones, papers, and water bottles. The overall atmosphere is formal and professional. The text "POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS" is overlaid in large, white, bold letters on the left side of the image.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



Global preparedness for shared emergencies

COVID-19 has reconfirmed what was already well established: Health is a global public good that can only be developed effectively through worldwide partnerships and cooperation. Weakness in one part of the system makes the whole system much weaker. Today's globalized world, which has facilitated much social and economic progress in the last three decades, requires greater cooperation and coordination to ensure its safety from pandemics and related health threats. Scientific research plays a critical role in reducing uncertainties surrounding health crises.

PROPOSAL 1

Reaffirm the Significance of Health as a Global Public Good

The COVID-19 crisis has made apparent the role that health plays in the global economy. We call on the **G20 to reinforce the importance of health and the need for enhanced resiliency and preparedness on a worldwide basis**, and to categorize funding for health as an investment and a critical driver for long-term global economic growth.

The G20 countries should view the current pandemic as an opportunity to shift health system investments to a people-centric approach, with the understanding that health is a global public good. They should reiterate that universal access to health is a fundamental human right.

The international community should work to mitigate inequities in healthcare access, meeting the immediate need to establish global policies to ensure the equitable coordination and distribution of essential medical supplies and equipment during health crises. It must also address the need to expedite vaccine development without undue delay due to intellectual property rights processes, while not compromising safety.

PROPOSAL 2

Embrace comprehensive and universal healthcare coverage

The scale and persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic have brought into the focus the imperative of universal health coverage. In September 2019, United Nations members agreed to a political declaration to deliver universal health coverage by 2030, reflecting their commitment to this in SDG3. This includes financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Building a healthy society starts from the early stages of human development. Early childhood plays a pivotal role in human development, as the first eight years of life are defining for a child's future and for society as a whole. The T20 calls on the G20 leaders to:

- **Make concrete progress on the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005)** and their interface with national health systems.
- **Strengthen national health systems**, which is the responsibility not only of individual countries, but should also be an essential goal of global cooperation on health. There are several aspects where the G20 countries can play a role:
 - Improve the financial support for health systems.
 - Enhance support for digital health services.
 - Collaboratively support developing countries to protect and improve the working conditions of health workers.
- **Support primary healthcare**, as it is the foundation of effective universal health coverage.
- **Ensure that comprehensive early childhood education, care, and development are an essential element of national strategies** to achieve long-term sustainability goals, aligned with the 2030 SDG framework, to counter inequality, social division, and, where pertinent, post-conflict tensions in society.

PROPOSAL 3

Create collaborative task forces dedicated to strengthening economic safety nets during health crises and centralizing diagnostic efforts to tackle future pandemics

The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced the need to establish transparent methods of evaluating the impacts of health crises on nations across the globe. The **G20 should establish a panel that jointly studies how threats to global health could impact the economy and the health of the community at large**, while creating sound ethical principles and assessing possible scenarios. Transparency on policies designed to mitigate the spread of pandemics will help in obtaining the understanding and cooperation of the population, which is crucial for the successful implementation of any government policy. At the economic level, these policies should aim to use a social welfare function to evaluate the distribution of welfare benefits to affected individuals.

G20 leaders are advised to agree on a joint declaration on diagnostics collaboration to ensure preparedness for future pandemics. This will lay the groundwork for international collaboration on research and development to mitigate global health crises, and facilitate the establishment of a Global Coordination Platform for Pandemic Diagnostics, a multi-sector facility that will study the full range of potential impacts of future pandemics. The platform would also consolidate global data and research on pandemics.

PROPOSAL 4

Promote global solidarity and multilateralism in response to COVID-19 and future shocks

We call for the G20 to reaffirm its commitment to cooperation across borders and with international organizations to overcome our current global challenges, with the immediate need to confront present-day problems and strengthen collaboration to reduce future global risks. A critical first step to promoting a multilateral approach is to reform international organizations that work in the fields of resiliency, preparedness, early detection, and rapid response. Integrity, transparency, and accountability are essential elements of multilateral cooperation. We call for the G20 to establish a Working Group on Pandemic Institutional Resilience and Policy Preparedness to work with both national and multilateral institutions on enhancing preparedness and promoting institutional resilience.

PROPOSAL 5

Ensure that countries coordinate their fiscal and monetary policies to fight the COVID-19 crisis, and organize joint action to support low-income countries by providing immediate liquidity and comprehensive debt relief

The COVID-19 crisis has precipitated the adoption of new extraordinary economic measures. **We propose a three-phase strategy to deal with the current crisis** designed to minimize the risk of financial instability while facilitating a gradual return to normality. Phase 1 consists of immediate measures taken to mitigate the shock, Phase 2 involves developing medium- to long-term strategies to repair the wounds of the pandemic, and Phase 3 focuses on the long-run strategic reviews that central banks must conduct to guide their future actions.

We call on **the G20 countries to provide liquidity by offering a longer debt moratorium than previously offered and comprehensive debt relief to highly indebted low-income countries.**

In addition, the G20 countries should contribute to replenishing the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT).

We recommend that the G20 implement a technology-driven, private–public initiative to enhance debt transparency and management in low-income and lower middle-income countries. Debt transparency can, in turn, foster the prudent management of borrowed money by relevant governments, thus limiting corruption.

PROPOSAL 6

Reform and expand the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN) to increase resilience to shocks

The 2007/2008 financial crisis, and now the COVID-19 pandemic, provide a vivid illustration of the need for a financial safety net around the world. The G20, in coordination with international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, **should work to expand the geographic coverage of the GFSN.**

This work is particularly pressing as many countries still lack access to a variety of swap and credit lines at regional and international levels. For this reason, the G20 countries **should provide significant new resources for new swap facilities, the IMF, and regional financial arrangements.**

The GFSN must also be reformed to protect citizens from new risks to global financial stability. **The G20 should lead the efforts to expand the thematic coverage of the GFSN to increase its surveillance activities to focus on the new drivers of shocks,** particularly spillovers generated by the monetary policies of advanced countries, volatile short-term capital flows, cross-border digital asset movements, global climate change, and health epidemics.

Enhanced multilateral cooperation to respond to global economic challenges

Global economic concerns and financial distress require multilateral cooperation. However, in times of global disruption, when multilateral cooperation is needed the most, unilateral measures become the preferred policy solutions of many governments. This has been the case during the COVID-19 crisis, with multilateralism coming under increased pressure. To reverse the current shift toward economic nationalism and protectionism, which is likely to aggravate the global slowdown, expanded multilateral cooperation is needed now more than ever together with a more resilient global financial system. The G20 must consider ways to rebuild public trust in international organizations and better cooperate with and support them so that they serve their purposes in an efficient, inclusive, and sustainable manner.

PROPOSAL 7

Institute internal reforms to ensure the sustainability and legitimacy of the rules-based multilateral order and improve multilateral cooperation among G20 members and non-members alike

Disaffection with globalization and the current forms of global governance is threatening the rules-based multilateral order. To safeguard the benefits of globalization and ensure it works in the service of all nations and people, we recommend **the G20 establish a working group on the future of multilateralism.** The mandate of the working group will be to draft and agree on a set of G20 principles for sustainable multilateralism to make the international system effective, legitimate, and politically sustainable, and generate inclusive economic growth.

We recommend that **the G20 promote the creation of a platform that would bring together the sovereign wealth funds of its members**, possibly in coordination with the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds. This would encourage the G20 countries to strengthen their economic cooperation and bolster coordination in areas of mutual interest, subsequently improving multilateralism.

The G20 should elicit the views of stakeholders from a broad range of geographies and substantive policy areas on new paradigms of institutional governance. One way that the G20 could boost its legitimacy and effectiveness – and thus also its role as an important vehicle for multilateralism – is through **greater African engagement and representation**. We therefore propose that the G20 spearhead a series of informal G20 dialogues, starting with the Middle Eastern and European G20 countries, South Africa (as the only permanent member from Africa), and the African Union (having observer status) to explore various options for the future of multilateralism in a changed global order.

PROPOSAL 8

Reform governance and improve the main functions of the World Trade Organization (WTO)

We ask the G20 leaders to foster transparency, monitoring, and institutional renovation at the WTO, through either **technical or procedural reform to preserve and improve the WTO's key functions**. It is fundamental to promote dialogue on the functioning of the WTO, including the role of open plurilaterals, regime management, and decision-making. The G20 should engage key stakeholders of the trading system, relevant international organizations, and the Trade and Investment Working Group in a dialogue on current deficiencies and the benefits of an effective, legitimate, and inclusive WTO system.

In addition to open policy dialogue, the G20 should consider soft mechanisms that are applicable to global trade governance, while at the same time addressing the heterogeneity of national preferences. Further, **the G20 must ensure that trade barrier measures are implemented consistently with WTO rules**, adopting a peer review process among the G20 countries to identify where measures are not being implemented.

We also note that fostering open plurilateral agreements can help to cope with contingencies, such as pandemics, that can distort trade. In that respect, the G20 countries could negotiate a plurilateral agreement on rules and procedures applicable to trade in medical products and services.

PROPOSAL 9

Scale up G20 multilateral stakeholder engagement to tackle existing policy challenges that affect the global economy, such as public health, climate change, and global conflict

To improve the effectiveness of existing G20 multi-stakeholder engagement platforms, the G20 should conduct an audit of existing formats that involve non-governmental actors in the implementation and monitoring of G20 commitments. We recommend that **the G20 establish steering committees to address specific challenges**, such as poverty, climate change, or disease, and **bring together representatives of international organizations**, including financial institutions, G20 members and non-members, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and think tanks.

In the face of the COVID-19 crisis, the G20 should increase its political support to multilateral actors and agreements, particularly to the WHO and the SDGs, by setting norms for health as a global public good and initiating a task force to evaluate and improve the International Health Regulations (IHR). Specifically, **the G20 countries should strengthen the WHO's mandate and increase its funding**. The WHO needs global support, particularly for controlling diseases in developing countries. In the same vein, the G20 should mandate the Health Working Group to set up and oversee a voluntary peer learning mechanism on IHR implementation.

The economic costs of stalled development opportunities are significant, and the spillover effects – such as organized crime, irregular migration, populism, and violent extremism – have a global impact. We recommend that **the G20 create a forum that allows the sharing of good practices and lessons learned on security and justice sector governance**. It should address the political nature of security sector reform (SSR) interventions, the need for accountability at all levels of governance, the financial sustainability of SSR, improved public financial management, innovative financial responses to shifting power dynamics, the linkage and alignment of extant measures, and the linkage between SSR and root causes of conflict.

PROPOSAL 10

Promote innovative frameworks that help bridge the investment gap for sustainable and resilient infrastructure

The global economy is facing substantial infrastructure investment needs over the coming decade. Reducing the gap in infrastructure development between high-income and newly emerging-market countries is necessary to improve global connectivity, strengthen multilateral governance, and support effective social and environmental sustainability. To this end, the G20 should support the following objectives:

- Create a policy to **stimulate the development of a secondary market in infrastructure private financing obligations** to provide liquidity and increased flexibility, and to encourage private-sector interest in additional infrastructure investments.
- **Support transparency mechanisms** to identify, track, monitor, and evaluate the use of debt proceeds raised to fund infrastructure projects, particularly in countries where gaps in debt management are identified. Public procurement and the assessment of value for money during the execution of the projects are essential to manage the risks of non-performance and corruption and, hence, to reduce the probability of the mismanagement of public funds.
- **Set up better-designed infrastructure resilience metrics** that include natural capital in cost-benefit analysis and identify critical infrastructure.
- **Establish policies to stimulate innovations and digital technologies that monitor and improve efficiency**, detect functional problems, and monitor environmental impacts in infrastructure projects. Just as debt and equity markets require the widespread measurement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, infrastructure investment as an asset class needs to expand to include these metrics more rapidly and clearly.
- **Strengthen the attractiveness of infrastructure investments** by lowering risks, formulating appropriate sustainability frameworks, and enhancing the rate of return of infrastructure projects by compensating investors from the increase in tax revenue resulting from positive spillover effects on the supported community.

PROPOSAL 11

Redesign the financial system to support and magnify the impact of the SDGs

A robust financial system is a keystone of sustainable development. Without including the financial system as a major player, attempts at implementing the SDGs are likely to be incomplete. We propose that ESG ratings should be integrated into mainstream credit ratings. We also call on **the G20 countries to join the Network of Central Banks for Greening the Financial System or the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.**

The G20 need to support the mainstreaming and harmonizing of innovative finance. For instance, results-based financing, according to which investors' financial returns are linked to agreed-upon and measurable development impact, can help to address development needs while meeting the objectives of the private sector. Policymakers should also ensure that trade and investment agreements among the G20 countries include provisions for cross-border cooperation in crises that disrupt value chains and trade flows, to avoid supply problems that affect human health.

We recommend that **G20 leaders support the role of the philanthropic sector in achieving the SDGs**. In particular, the G20 countries should foster stronger and closer coordination between the philanthropic sector and local governments, incentivize philanthropic funding in high-needs regions and countries (especially in least-developed countries), and promote cross-mapping between philanthropic funding and the SDGs.

PROPOSAL 12

Broaden cooperation between the Middle East, Africa and the G20 by improving trade and restructuring global value chains to enhance competitive production, diversification, and economic transformation

By providing foreign exchange and enabling imports of critical goods, services, and know-how, the diversification of exports is crucial for developing countries. To promote export diversification and lessen the dependence on resource-based sectors in the Middle East and Africa, **the G20 must restore the credibility of the rules-based system**. Policymakers must enhance trade cooperation and the integration of global value chains in technology sectors that are currently reshaping international business. They must create new transport paths to facilitate access to foreign markets.

We recommend that **the G20 support the Middle East and Africa in focusing their efforts on how to effectively execute bilateral and regional trade agreements**, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA). Middle Eastern and African countries must engage in economic and legal reforms to improve business competitiveness indicators, thereby expanding trade and attracting foreign direct investment.

We call on the G20 countries to reaffirm their commitment to achieving inclusive growth by **providing technical support in establishing a Middle East and Africa Start-ups Evolution Council**, to create an entrepreneurship ecosystem within the region.

Promoting empowerment and economic equity for women, youth, and vulnerable groups

The COVID-19 crisis threatens to inflict the greatest harm on society's most vulnerable citizens. The international community must take urgent action to ensure that this pandemic does not exacerbate social divisions and thus contribute to global instability. This will require policies that protect at-risk groups, implement innovative educational tools, and lay the groundwork for a global economic recovery.

PROPOSAL 13

Increase funding for innovative educational solutions that meet the needs of today's youth, while creating conditions to prevent future education losses

The COVID-19 crisis has had a major negative impact on educational opportunities across the globe, particularly among more vulnerable populations. **The G20 countries should take immediate action to prevent future education losses. They should accelerate their efforts to bridge the digital divide** by expanding access to broadband and technology-enabled learning infrastructure in schools, communities, and homes. The G20 should also increase funding for educational responses in times of disruption, and develop action plans for managing the continuity of learning when educators are forced to move from in-person teaching to distance approaches.

Countries should prioritize the expansion of early childhood education, care, and development as important tools for reducing societal inequalities. Investment in early childhood development can improve individual and societal outcomes, and reduce pressure on care chains that are maintained by female low-income and migrant workers. **G20 leaders should ensure early childhood services are responsive to the needs of communities**, combining central guidance with support for local democratic institutions.

PROPOSAL 14

Coordinate government policies to limit the economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis, adapting international efforts to support the most vulnerable nations and at-risk populations

The G20 can help governments across the world work together to foster an economic rebound from this pandemic. Countries should coordinate their fiscal and monetary policies so that stimulus packages prioritize preserving personal incomes to revitalize consumption, while central banks should ensure that there is sufficient liquidity in the economy. In the post-pandemic period, the health of public finances will have to be restored in ways that do not undermine long-term sustainable economic growth. International financial institutions should continue providing financial assistance to countries facing shortfalls in their balance of payments or infrastructure investment needs.

Coordinated action is also needed to safeguard the functioning of global value chains. **The G20 countries should reduce import tariffs on medical goods and eliminate food export barriers.**

Governments should tailor their interventions to protect the economic sectors and population groups that have been hit hardest by this pandemic. They should ensure local businesses meet their obligations to workers who have lost their jobs. Labor-exporting countries will first suffer from a sharp decline in remittances, then high unemployment rates once the migrant workers who lost their jobs return to their home countries.

For countries hosting a large number of internally displaced people, **the G20 should develop financial inclusion strategies that integrate the displaced population into the local community.** International financial institutions should provide specific credit lines and financial support to small businesses in these countries to improve their access to finance and create new opportunities for returning workers. Stakeholders should use real-time and latent data on internally displaced people to ensure that financial resources reach all members of the population. **By establishing robust monitoring and evaluation instruments, the G20 can ensure that internally displaced people are able to access the intended financial instruments.**

PROPOSAL 15

Develop policies that protect the physical health and economic wellbeing of migrant workers, and prepare them for a more stable and prosperous future

Migrant workers make up some of the most vulnerable communities facing this pandemic. **The G20 countries are urged to guarantee rights for migrants** by committing to providing documentation and social protection, enacting comprehensive care policies, providing support through the migration cycle, fostering policy coherence, and supporting data collection, research, and peer learning. Particular efforts should be made to target female migrant workers in care chains who suffer from inequalities in wealth, social progress, education and employment opportunities.

The G20 countries should also increase their investments in young immigrant workforces to meet the demands of their labor markets. They should provide financial and educational support to encourage entrepreneurship, and target educational opportunities to immigrant youth. As a body, the G20 can help by launching a portal that links immigrant communities with legal, medical, and educational services offered by the United Nations and NGOs.

PROPOSAL 16

Embrace innovative new technologies and approaches to support equitable access to learning and meet the demands of competitive labor markets

New technologies can help workers and students adapt to our rapidly changing world. The G20 should play a key role in working to foster access to emerging AI-based training technologies for all workers, which can contribute to global-scale employee reskilling, and ensure educational equity and equality.

These innovations should be designed to promote the eradication of gender inequality, marginalization, and discrimination. **The G20 countries should create an enabling environment to promote girls' education, increase women's participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education,** reorient the curriculum toward emphasizing positive behavioral changes, and involve parents and community members in removing socio-cultural barriers to equality.

The G20 can serve as the international coordinator for institutionalizing a global work-enabling environment. It should **establish labor market-friendly incubators that aim to skill, reskill, and upskill groups and individuals** to be productive members of the workforce. It should help nations transition from informal to formal economic activity as part of its mandate to eradicate global poverty. Finally, it should bring together policymakers, technologists, labor unions, businesses, and other stakeholders to identify the fast-changing demands of the labor market.

Enhancing social cohesion through inclusive policy

Growing levels of intranational and international income and wealth inequality and changes in the structure of global trade, demographics, and immigration have led to the erosion of social cohesion within many states. The G20 have committed to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, including SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

PROPOSAL 17

Encourage qualitative local governance through ‘smart decentralization,’ which will improve community participation by reconfiguring urban policy

The G20 countries should delegate to local leaders the responsibility and capacity to provide urban public goods. This should include, at a minimum, expenditure powers over such policies as roads, water, waste, and possibly primary education and health, whilst creating an effective and accountable civil administration.

They can ‘jump-start’ community development in cities by first, investigating local needs, second, committing resources for key projects to create public interest and promote equality, and third, exploring local governance capacity and potential partnerships.

The G20 countries’ central and state governments should encourage the development of community organizations and their participation in future local policy formation and implementation. This should be done by providing city governance platforms to lead local urban development efforts for upward mobility.

Central and state governments should also promote ‘polycentric’ cooperation among various local, regional, and national entities, whether formal governments, community organizations, or private actors, in an effort to ensure interjurisdictional equality and the most efficient provision of urban public goods.

PROPOSAL 18

Adopt a holistic approach to the implementation of the SDGs, including the integration of common social values and shared faith-based principles

The monitoring and evaluation of progress toward the SDGs require culturally responsive frameworks that recognize cognitive, social, and behavioral dimensions and capitalize on cultural diversity to promote respect for environmental integrity, economic viability, and a just society. Moreover, there is an urgent need to recognize and integrate the growing involvement of apolitical faith-based actors in development initiatives. Such responses will require novel and inventive engagement strategies, and the development of a more coordinated effort by steering faith-based networks toward a more concrete, systemic, and comprehensive commitment to the SDGs.

The G20 should promote the creation of an engagement group on faith and sustainable development. The engagement group should be responsible for, inter alia:

- Consolidating emerging and existing metrics to identify effective ways faith-based communities address challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs.
- Establishing agreed strategies for mutual respect, cooperation, and harmonization of faith-based organizations' activities to serve the SDGs.
- Actively mobilizing faith-based networks to coordinate their work with the SDG agenda within the context of G20 processes.

PROPOSAL 19

Adopt and promote the use of measurement tools that provide a new theoretical and empirical basis for assessing wellbeing beyond GDP and other economic indicators

The T20 calls on the G20 to put fundamental human needs at the heart of its policies. This includes **reporting new measures of human wellbeing in national statistics, and adopting them as a basis for policymaking.** This would provide an empirical approach to mobilizing action in government, business, and civil society to promote a recoupling of economic and social prosperity.

PROPOSAL 20

Take measures to mitigate the adverse effects of demographic transition

The G20 countries should take action now to ensure their economies can cope with the prospect of rapid demographic change. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs warns that aging populations pose a serious demographic challenge for the G20 countries in the next 30 years. The G20 group is divided into three categories according to stages of demographic transition: late, advanced, and early.

Improved productivity can be accomplished by **instituting policies that encourage female participation in the workforce, pushing back mandatory retirement age requirements, and coupling migration policies with a deep investment in human capital.**

Investment in education, in particular, will prepare future generations for the jobs market by cultivating a focus on productivity, entrepreneurship, and innovation. It will also equip older generations with new skills and the ability to cope with technological advances.

Finally, the G20 countries should strengthen fiscal frameworks in response to or in preparation for the impacts of aging populations. Tax systems should be modified to compensate for fiscal imbalances while not placing too high a burden on taxpayers.

PROPOSAL 21

Work toward coordinated tax reform as a means of addressing growing levels of inequality that threaten social cohesion

The G20 have committed to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs, which include tackling inequality as a priority. This commitment is now all the more relevant, as some of the progress achieved in tackling inequality is under threat as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the face of a changing global economic environment that is leaving large segments of society out of secure employment or otherwise marginalized, **the G20 countries must look to reform fiscal policy frameworks in general, and tax policy in particular.** Fiscal policy involving higher levels of progressive taxation on accumulated capital and a more equitable redistribution of wealth should be studied and implemented in a coordinated manner.

It is critical for G20 governments to estimate and report the revenue foregone through tax expenditures (including tax deductions, deferrals and credits), as well as to assess their distributive impact. Reforming tax expenditures by using an evidence-based approach to decide which provisions should be supported and which should be phased out will enhance the effectiveness and fairness of tax systems.

The G20 should lead the way in studying new forms of globally coordinated tax policies and the design of a universal basic income: a periodic payment unconditionally delivered to all individuals, without means testing or a requirement to work, paid in cash or in another appropriate form. A universal basic income is a way to empower individuals economically and give them tools to break out of the poverty trap.

Climate change and the environment

As we seek to rebuild our post-COVID-19 economies, societies, and livelihoods, the G20 must reinforce the need to keep commitments on climate change and biodiversity at the forefront of the global agenda. There is a particular urgency to achieve carbon-neutral energy systems, stem biodiversity loss, protect the world's coasts and oceans, and link the post-COVID-19 economic recovery to climate mitigation and biodiversity protection.

PROPOSAL 22

Utilize a circular carbon economy approach to ensure carbon-neutral energy transitions

The concept of a circular carbon economy (CCE) offers a new way of approaching climate change mitigation goals that implicitly values all options and encourages all efforts to reduce carbon accumulation in the atmosphere through the 4Rs: **Reduce**, reducing the amount of carbon entering the system; **Reuse**, reusing carbon without chemical combustion; **Recycle**, recycling carbon with chemical combustion; and **Remove**, removing carbon from the system.

The G20 present an ideal forum to initiate the concept of a CCE as part of the global COVID-19 recovery program, supporting the development of carbon management technologies that allow industry to continue to drive economic development within a framework that seeks to extract value from carbon rather than looking at it solely as a negative externality.

The G20 should:

Support innovations in carbon management technologies, including, but not limited to, negative emission technologies, such as direct air capture and carbon capture, utilization, and storage. This can be achieved by investing in research and development and accelerating the commercialization of neutral hydrocarbon technologies to reduce their costs and expand their portfolio and deployment.

Institutionalize and incentivize heavy-industry and corporate-wide initiatives to manage emissions toward achieving climate goals. This can be achieved by utilizing and upscaling existing schemes and creating new policy tools for carbon circularity in the hydrocarbon industry across the value chain. The G20 countries can align their technology investments with high-priority technologies by guide-mapping high-priority technologies targeted for financing. This process could also provide an estimate of the required level of investment, an indication of the share the private sector could contribute, and suggestions for mechanisms that would incentivize private-sector participation.

Provide a platform for cooperation among nations to consolidate efforts to manage emissions in hard-to-abate industries. This approach would require the G20 to emphasize the need to deploy technology at scale and rapidly, as well as to ensure institutional sustainability. The latter provides powerful institutional structures and good governance principles to ensure the move to carbon neutrality is sustainable in the long run.

Unify support for a new internationally-led effort to measure and value actions to enhance geological carbon sinks. To achieve this, the G20 should support the establishment of a carbon storage unit (CSU); cooperate on policies and actions that create and drive initial demand for CSUs, and consider measures to drive long-term demand for CSUs toward carbon neutrality. It should enhance support for natural and human-created negative-emission technologies.

Coordinate the rapid international expansion of a new global low-carbon hydrogen market. The G20 countries should develop bilateral initiatives under or outside the cooperative approaches of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. The G20 countries should coordinate a program to develop baseline and monitoring methodologies for generating emission credits under international market mechanisms.

PROPOSAL 23

Strengthen cooperation on climate action to support sustainable and climate-resilient economic growth and recovery in the G20 countries, and beyond

The G20 should establish a task force on post-COVID-19 sustainable energy transitions to focus on delivering coordinated responses to the global policy-driven energy transition, promote action-oriented recovery initiatives and provide an action plan for G20 leaders at their next summit. These should include measures to swiftly bring ambient air pollution levels in the G20 countries to levels deemed by the WHO to be safe for human health and reduce deaths associated with COVID-19. The mandate of the task force, as part of this action plan, would be to develop and disseminate best practices for sustainable power sector transitions post-COVID-19 by early 2021 and have G20 energy, health, and finance ministers endorse them. The task force would include academics, stakeholders, and experts from engagement groups.

The G20 countries should increase the resilience of the global policy-driven energy transition by integrating climate action into their economic development and stimulus measures. Actions should consist of, first, reforming domestic energy markets within the G20 countries, second, adopting dedicated financial mechanisms by promoting climate investment instruments, and third, facilitating the transfer of climate technologies by promoting relevant innovation in appropriate institutions and networks.

The G20 should also consider the specific issue of assisting developing countries in achieving their mitigation and adaptation objectives. They **should support sustainable economic diversification by aligning climate mitigation and adaptation commitments with economic policies** for a pragmatic and swift transition to sustainable and climate-resilient economic growth. In addition, the G20 countries should integrate sustainable infrastructure investments into economic stimulus packages for a sustainable post-pandemic economic recovery.

The G20 countries have the opportunity to make sustainability, climate, and environmental education a prevailing norm through national policy actions and curriculum changes. They should complement this by immediately developing and promoting indicators that track progress in youth environmental literacy and action, as an essential step toward a comprehensive approach to youth empowerment for climate action.

The G20 countries should commit to measuring, reporting, verifying, and certifying methane emissions from fossil fuel production and natural gas value chains. The G20 should agree, first, to changes in approved methodologies of data collection for methane emissions from the venting and flaring of fossil fuels production, and fugitive emissions from natural gas transmission and distribution operations; second, that methodologies must be based on empirical measurement of actual emissions, and third, to establish a uniform methodology for reporting methane emissions from the different fossil fuels, including natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) value chains from the wellhead to the point of consumption both nationally and internationally.

PROPOSAL 24

Protect, conserve, and restore biodiversity

Biodiversity is the foundation of life and sustainable development. The major threats to biodiversity that result from human activity are habitat destruction and degradation, climate change, pollution, the over-exploitation of species for human use, the introduction of exotic species, and the increased spread of diseases, which creates a 'vicious cycle' that ultimately impacts our livelihood.

The G20 countries need to act to protect and restore marine ecosystems as carbon sinks, and enhance the concepts of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation, and blue carbon to this end. The G20 should create mechanisms for cooperation within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and SDGs, and mobilize international institutions like the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. To do so it should, first, provide stewardship for ocean science, knowledge, and technology by committing to create a stand-alone G20 working group on the blue carbon economy to produce an action plan for G20 leaders at their next summit; second, strengthen the role of the CBD and the ratified Aichi targets, SDG 14 and regional conventions to implement nature-based solutions,

ecosystem-based adaptation, and blue carbon through country-level policy actions; third, operationalize and prioritize actions to monitor and regulate marine protected areas effectively; fourth, mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation under nature-based solutions for coastal and marine ecosystem conservation in climate change mitigation, and five, mainstream the economic valuation of blue carbon in the international carbon budget at the UNFCCC.

The G20 countries should do their full, fair share to meet the global goal of planting one trillion trees by 2030. By the next G20 meeting, the G20 should report on progress toward meeting this goal, identifying specific barriers and challenges to its achievement. Action must start immediately to prevent deforestation and the further loss of mangroves and coastal wetlands, promote diversified, plant-based agriculture, and work with the Trillion Tree Initiative, the Bonn Challenge, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and UN Biodiversity, indigenous peoples, and other critical stakeholders to these ends. Planning for long-term sustainability and stewardship of new tree plantations is required to achieve meaningful outcomes.

The G20 countries should take regulatory and fiscal measures to mandate and incentivize the reduction of industrial and agricultural sources of pollution and the more efficient, safer use and storage of plastics and chemicals. This includes producing and using more recycled plastics, improving product and packaging design, and reducing the absolute amount of plastics. This should be supported by the research and development of bio-based alternatives to plastics. It should be implemented in collaboration with the private sector to provide institutional support for circular business models structured around eco-innovation, sustainable plastic waste recovery, and plastic recycling. It should also be achieved by standardizing methods for sampling and analyzing microplastics in the environment, exposure modeling to properly assess the hazards of plastics in the environment, and risk assessments that evaluate the interaction of plastics with other environmental stressors.

The G20 should establish an oceans fund to accelerate cooperation among the G20 countries to preserve marine biodiversity and ocean and associated human health. Such a dedicated fund is required in the COVID-19 era to provide targeted financial recovery measures to those in need and to reduce implementation delays imposed by COVID-19. This fund should also help finance nature-based solutions, including the planting of one trillion trees, and develop blue bonds or blue carbon conservation through marine-protected areas.

Sustainable resources: Balancing current issues with long-term challenges

Food, water, and energy are core pillars of economic prosperity. As such, the affordability, sustainability, and security of these resources are central to geopolitical and economic discourse. However, it remains the case that a substantial proportion of the global population does not have sufficient access to modern energy services, adequate nutrition, and/or clean water. The challenges associated with eliminating poverty and providing access to adequate food, energy, and water are not easily remedied, and can be very different across regions. By fostering international collective action, the G20 can play an important role in preserving market stability, overcoming policy fragmentation, and promoting innovation to ensure shared and inclusive global prosperity.

PROPOSAL 25

Promote measures that support technology and innovation for a sustainable and stable global food market

The COVID-19 crisis underlines the importance of the global food system’s resilience and sustainability, in addition to the need to address existing systemic vulnerabilities. The unprecedented measures taken to confront COVID-19 show that the international community should also be capable of taking the necessary steps to transform water, energy, and food systems into sustainable, resource-efficient systems, and achieve global food security. Promoting improved, sustainable technology and innovation is a critical step. We recommend that the G20 coordinate efforts to:

- **Increase financial support and policy incentives for agri-food system research** at national, regional, and global levels. This research should be relevant to developing countries, including focusing on innovations in bio-fertilizers, biological pest control, and climate-resilient seed development for the production of nutrient-rich foods.
- **Promote an inclusive approach to technology adoption**, reflecting the diversity of local, regional, and global market forces, and minimizing factors that support non-tariff trade barriers.
- **Enhance regulatory capabilities that balance societal benefits against the potential risks of bio-innovation technologies.**
- **Develop strategies to grow bio-economies** and disseminate best practices for bioeconomy policymaking.

PROPOSAL 26

Preserve energy security and market stability for a prosperous future

Global energy security should be recognized as one of the guiding principles for the transformation of energy systems, including the resilience, safety, and development of infrastructure for the uninterrupted flow of energy. **The G20 should promote mechanisms and policies that could be activated during periods of global emergency**, with the aim of improving global preparedness for future crises, reinforcing energy market reactivity, and enhancing international collaboration.

We emphasize the market-stabilizing role played by international energy organizations. **The G20 should support ways to preserve institutional mechanisms that minimize market volatility**, such as spare production capacity and government inventories, and protect international trade. The G20 can leverage the dialogue between consumers and producers to promote transparent markets and free trade. To develop a long-term approach to market stability, **the G20 can support cooperation between energy institutions** (the International Energy Agency, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the International Energy Forum). This would include establishing a working group to leverage the CCE framework to reduce uncertainty and secure investment flows for efficient and equitable energy transitions.

We recommend **regular dialogue between the G20 countries to review market performance across established and emerging energy commodity value chains**. This could be complemented by the creation of a database on the production, consumption, and trade of new energy forms and non-fuel minerals that are critical to energy transitions, as well as the dissemination of best practices for extracting and recovering these minerals.

PROPOSAL 27

Overcome policy fragmentation and promote innovation for a sustainable water-energy-food (WEF) nexus

We recommend that **the G20 establish a collaborative international network to develop capacity and best practices in the effective and widespread adoption of integrated WEF approaches**. The network could help develop nexus governance best practices to bridge the current institutional framework gap, and foster policy dialogue and cross-border cooperation.

The G20 should request the Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists of G20 States (MACS-G20) to coordinate a white paper on best practices in applied WEF nexus policy approaches and on the measurement of the costs and benefits of deploying sustainable practices in agricultural production, considering trade-offs with water use, soil quality recovery, competing resource use for energy, and food security.

Model-based WEF analyses are critical to understanding the synergies and trade-offs in natural resource use to meet current and future energy, water, and food needs. In this regard, the G20 should support the development of models and approaches that account for the full cost of desalinated water provision and its full economic and social benefits. Further priorities should be model-based policy scenario analyses of interventions and innovations for the safe reuse of water for urban populations, and water-saving technologies for food production.

Harnessing the potential of digital technologies

Digital technologies expand the boundaries of innovation, connectivity, and human productivity. Together, these technologies are transformative, affecting every aspect of the human experience, including privacy, autonomy, agency, security, wellbeing, and the relationship between citizens and their governments. Digitalization, and its associated technologies, are affecting established patterns of human activity and the human networks and systems within which activities take place – education, employment, security, health, social, and institutional domains. G20-informed policy agendas, regulatory mechanisms, tools, and innovations must adapt to consider the impact of digitalization on humanity and its social and economic ecosystems.

PROPOSAL 28

Support the construction of norms and standards to tackle new challenges impacting the global economy, such as AI and cyberspace

There is an urgent need for global coordination regarding the governance of AI and cyberspace. Their administration needs to rely on common global standards and policy options that foster dialogue between both public and private institutions, and which are decisive in stewarding increasingly digitally-oriented societies toward full social inclusion. Although the UN General Assembly has agreed that international law, and in particular the UN Charter, apply in cyberspace, there is no general consensus about what this means. **The G20 should therefore, first, develop capacity-building programs in cyber diplomacy and AI for state and non-state actors**, second, develop a common understanding of the meaning of the core concepts of AI development and governance through a G20-led multi-stakeholder collective agreement, third, collaborate in generating agreements to develop international standards for AI and cyberspace, fourth, coordinate efforts among the AI community, external stakeholders, and engagement groups to promote the use of standards, and fifth, ensure accountability and transparency by adopting clear procedures for the collection, usage, storage, and sharing of personal information in developing and implementing AI.

In this context, we ask the G20 leaders to create a mechanism to explore the lessons of the Paris Agreement to develop effective multi-stakeholder cyber diplomacy. This should lead to a more **institutionalized G20 Coordinating Committee for the Governance of AI to coordinate global efforts on mitigating cyber-physical threats and long-term structural imbalances**. This institutionalization is necessary for increasing trust and legitimizing such a global governance role, while countering the fragmentation of today's complex digital regimes. Eventually, such a committee could evolve into a G20 working group to explore how digital technologies can support the implementation of cyber diplomacy by state and non-state actors. This would include the specific issue of international industrial standards setting, and how this can be depoliticized to ensure common global standards for future technologies.

PROPOSAL 29

Strengthen investment flows across borders and establish the regulatory framework to reap the benefits of digital trade

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the shift to the digital economy has intensified as goods producers connect with customers via online platforms. But regulatory frameworks are still lagging, putting productivity gains at risk. Therefore, four actionable steps the G20 should take to help restart investment flows and accelerate digital trade are as follows.

- **Establish an international investment support program in the form of an investment facility and fund.** This would help create both the structure and the resources needed to restart investment flows. In particular, the facility can support public-private collaboration to tackle investment bottlenecks and limiting factors.
- **Adopt investment policies and measures to advance digital development,** including supporting investment in digital infrastructure, digital firms, and digital adoption by traditionally non-digital actors.
- **Support a multilateral or plurilateral investment agreement** after embarking on an open dialogue with businesses, governments and academia, while taking into account the needs and peculiarities of developed and developing countries. It is essential to recalibrate the focus of attention from mere investment to a more comprehensive set of objectives: investment regulation, promotion and protection; investment facilitation; dispute prevention, and promoting corporate social responsibility and investor responsibility.
- **Facilitate the creation of a new independent institution in an emerging economy** – ideally a G20 country, but outside the traditional investor-state dispute settlement centers. This institution would support the implementation of the new multilateral or plurilateral investment agreement. It would not compete with other institutions but would act in concordance and cooperation with them.

PROPOSAL 30

Develop a comprehensive agenda to increase the resilience of the financial system as it incorporates digital money and financial tools

Digitalization is driving financial innovation across the world. New players, including big-tech companies, have already developed ambitious plans to enter the world of finance. As these processes entail complex challenges and potential financial stability risks, **the G20 should set up a digital money and finance working group** to analyze these new digital and alternative instruments and procedures, and propose frameworks for their integration into the existing financial architecture.

This working group should conduct a thorough assessment of the impact of global private stablecoins and central bank digital currencies on the international monetary system before their adoption. The growing penetration of digitalization has the potential to accelerate financial inclusion across the globe. We propose that this working group's efforts focus on mitigating two major flaws in the current payments system: the lack of universal access to financial services for a large share of the world's population, and inefficient cross-border retail payments. The working group would provide recommendations to the G20 countries on a rolling basis and possibly integrate with the World Economic Forum to disseminate findings and facilitate discussions.

PROPOSAL 31

Extend digital financial literacy to disadvantaged groups – including forcibly displaced populations – to achieve equitable financial inclusion in the digital age

The G20 can provide leadership in building a more sustainable digital ecosystem by supporting inclusive finance for forcibly displaced people. This includes a coordinated effort among public and private stakeholders to harness the potential of digital financial services to meet the needs of these people and help them rebuild and sustain their livelihoods. We call on the G20 to:

- **Promote the development of standardized measures of digital financial literacy** and the implementation of surveys to determine where gaps exist.
- **Develop guidelines for digital financial education strategies and programs** to be integrated within overall national financial education strategies. Such strategies should include new stakeholders such as fintech and big-tech companies.
- **Propose guidelines to monitor such innovative programs** and address related issues, such as consumer protection for digital financial consumers.
- **Support countries' efforts to develop regulatory frameworks** that create an enabling environment for providers of digital financial literacy, while allowing for 'flexible' requirements that are inclusive of forcibly displaced populations. Efforts are also needed to promote digital financial literacy for forcibly displaced people, as well as consumer self-protection against digital scams and frauds.

PROPOSAL 32

Ensure a safe and secure online ecosystem that protects citizens' autonomy – particularly that of children and youth

The G20 countries – particularly those that control funds, data, and research resources, host global search engines, and conduct interdisciplinary scientific collaboration and research – and international organizations, namely the OECD, World Bank, the WHO, and WTO, should collaborate with the United Nations in **reforming the Convention on the Rights of the Child by producing a new additional protocol** – the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Protecting Children in the Digital World. We call on the G20 leaders to:

- Build capacity and capability to foster a safer cyberspace for children by **establishing a global center of excellence for child online safety**.
- Develop **a framework to protect children online from radicalization and extremism**.
- **Launch collaborative and multi-stakeholder initiatives** involving the public and private sectors, the technology and media industry, and civil society organizations.
- **Address gaps in international law** regarding possible risks such as cyberbullying, cyberstalking, and cyber harassment.
- **Extend the application of laws to online domains** by regulating the ability of ‘data traffickers’ and their AI partners to leverage the knowledge they have on almost every person on the Internet.
- **Prepare a multilingual and standardized child online protection guide**, and develop international norms and standards for the safety, security, and privacy of children.

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Trade, Investment, and Growth

"Birth"
Zaman Jassim

Handmade mixed media on fiber glass
7 pieces variable size



The Need for WTO Reform: Where to Start in Governing World Trade?

M. Sait Akman (The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey), Axel Berger (German Development Institute), Fabrizio Botti (Istituto Affari Internazionali), Peter Draper (Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide), Andreas Freytag (Friedrich-Schiller University of Jena), Pier Carlo Padoan (Member of the Italian Parliament and Istituto Affari Internazionali) and Claudia Schmucker (German Council on Foreign Relations)

Improving Key Functions of the World Trade Organization: Fostering Open Plurilaterals, Regime Management and Decision-Making

Axel Berger (German Development Institute), Clara Brandi (German Development Institute), Manfred Elsig (World Trade Institute and University of Bern), Anwarul Hoda (Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations) and Xinquan Tu (University of International Business & Economics)

Industrial Subsidies as a Major Policy Response since the Global Financial Crises: Consequences and Remedies

Peter Draper (Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide), Andreas Freytag (Friedrich-Schiller University of Jena and University of Stellenbosch), Henry Gao (Singapore Management University), Naoise McDonagh (Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide) and Simon Evenett (University of St. Gallen and Global Trade Alert)

Impact of Digital Technologies and the 4th Industrial Revolution on Trade in Services

Jane Drake-Brockman (Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide), Ingo Borchert (Sussex University), Nigel Cory (Information Technology and Innovation Foundation), Ziyang Fan (World Economic Forum), Christopher Findlay (Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide), Fukunari Kimura (Keio University and ERIA), Hildegunn Kyvik-Nordås (Orebro University and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs), Magnus Lodefalk (Orebro University), Shin-Yi Peng (National Tsing Hua University), Hein Roelfsema (Utrecht University), Yose Rizal Damuri (Centre for Strategic and International Studies), Sherry Stephenson (PECC Task Force on Services), Tu Xinquan (University of International Business & Economics), Erik Van der Marel (European Centre for International Political Economy) and Mustafa Yagci (Islamic Development Bank)

Trade Implications of Tax Expenditures

Agustin Redonda (Council on Economic Policies), Facundo Calvo (IELPO LL.M., University of Barcelona), Gilles Carbonnier (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies), Irma Mosquera Valderrama (Leiden University), Rahul Mehrotra (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies) and Robert Koopman (World Trade Organization)

How the G20 Can Advance Sustainable and Digital Investment

Matthew Stephenson (World Economic Forum), Mohammed Faiz Shaul Hamid (Islamic Development Bank Group), Augustine Peter (Research and Information System for Developing Countries), Karl P. Sauvant (Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment), Adnan Seric (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) and Lucia Tajoli (Politecnico di Milano)

Reforming Investor-State Dispute Settlement and Promotion of Trade and Investment Cooperation

Loukas Mistelis (Queen Mary University of London), Faisal Alfadhel (Saudi Shura Council), Anton Asoskov (Lomonosov Moscow State University), Crina Baltag (Stockholm University), James Claxton (Rikkyo University), Mark Feldman (Peking University School of Transnational Law), Roberto Castro de Figueiredo (St Mary's University), Kabir Duggal (Columbia Law School), Sergio Puig (University of Arizona), Giammarco Rao (Queen Mary University of London), Wenhua Shan (Xi'an Jiaotong University) and Attila Tanzi (University of Bologna)

Diversification and the World Trading System

Uri Dadush (Policy Center for the New South and Bruegel), Abdelaziz Ait Ali (Policy Center for the New South), Mohammed Al Doghan (King Faisal University), Muhammad Bhatti (King Faisal University), Carlos Braga (Fundacao Dom Cabral), Abdulelah Darandary (KAPSARC), Anabel González (Peterson Institute for International Economics) and Niclas Poitiers (Bruegel)

Economic Diversification in the MENA Region

Said A. Alshaikh (Riyadh Economic Forum), Hatem Akeel (University of Business Technology), Jamal Alzayer (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals), Abdulelah Darandary (KAPSARC), Imed Drine (Islamic Development Bank), Farah Durani (University of Business Technology), David Havrlant (KAPSARC), Salah Abu Nar (University of Business Technology), Amer Al-Roubaie (Ahlia University), Mohsen Tavakol (Atlantic Council) and Ayman Zebran (University of Business Technology)

Africa's Diversification and its Trade Policy Transformation

Njuguna Ndung'u (African Economic Research Consortium), Axel Berger (German Development Institute), Clara Brandi (German Development Institute), Uri Dadush (Policy Center for the New South), Fatima Olanike Kareem (University of Goettingen), Olayinka Idowu Kareem (University of Hohenheim), David Luke (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), Simon Mevel (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), Rim Ben Ayed Mouelhi (Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association), Abebe Shimeles (African Economic Research Consortium), Frederik Stender (German Development Institute) and Wilson Wasike (African Economic Research Consortium)



Task Force 2
Climate Change and Environment

"World of Plastic"
Fahad Al Gethami

Digital prints on metal
120x120cm



Toward a Comprehensive Approach to Youth Empowerment for Climate Action

Leila Dagher (American University of Beirut), Miranda A. Schreurs (Technical University of Munich), Neha (The Energy and Resources Institute), Nova Ahmad (North South University and Global Young Academy), Shahad Almufti (Decision Support Center - Royal Court), Liz Canner (Astrea Media), Lim Boon Han (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman and Global Young Academy), Shabana Khan (Indian Research Academy and Global Young Academy), Noura Mansouri (KAPSARC), Chioma Daisy Onyige (University of Port Harcourt and Global Young Academy), Neeshad Shafi (Arab Youth Climate Movement), Renard Siew (Centre for Governance and Political Studies and Global Young Academy), D.G. Webster (Dartmouth University) and Sara Zaini (Emkan Education)

Financing Energy Efficiency of Buildings: Green Instruments and Policy Guidance

Fatih Yilmaz (KAPSARC), Nawaz Peerbocus (KAPSARC), Rishikesh Ram Bhandary (The Fletcher School and Tufts University), Fang Zhang (Harvard Kennedy School and The Fletcher School), Professor Kelly Sims Gallagher (The Fletcher School), Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) and Kaliappa Kalirajan (Crawford School of Public Policy and Australian National University)

A Carbon Management System of Innovation: Towards a Circular Carbon Economy

Noura Mansouri (KAPSARC), Alma Alhuseini (KAPSARC), Noura T. Al-Saud (Aeon Collective), Mashael S. AlShalan (Aeon Collective), Maroua Benlahrech (Qatar University), Yoshikazu Kobayashi (Institute of Energy Economics), Radia Sedaoui (UN-ESCWA), Masakazu Toyoda (Institute of Energy Economics) and Liubov Yaroshenko (En+ Group)

Achieving Net-Zero in the G20: A Novel Supply-Side Climate Policy to Value Carbon Sinks

Eli Mitchell-Larson (University of Oxford and Environmental Change Institute), Paul Zakkour (Carbon Counts and KAPSARC) and Wolfgang Heidug (Formerly KAPSARC)

Nature-Based Solutions to Climate Change: Towards a Blue Carbon Economy Future

Noura Mansouri (KAPSARC), Ralph Chami (IMF), Carlos Duarte (KAUST), Yatish Lele (The Energy and Resources Institute), Mrinal Mathur (The Energy and Resources Institute) and Manal Abdelrahim Osman (National Council for Environment)

Promoting Carbon-Neutral Hydrogen Through UNFCCC and National-Level Policies

Axel Michaelowa (University of Zurich), Sonja Butzengeiger (Perspectives Climate Research), Romain Debarre (A.T. Kearney Energy Transition Institute), Adnan Shihab-Eldin (Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences), Richard Forrest (A.T. Kearney Energy Transition Institute), Claude Mandil (former IEA Executive Director) and Antoine Rostand (A.T. Kearney Energy Transition Institute)

Does a Climate-Constrained World Need Nuclear Energy?

Adnan Shihab-Eldin (Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences), H-Holger Rogner (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis), Robert J. Budnitz (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California), Noura Mansouri (KAPSARC), Charles McCombie (Arius Association) and Robert N. Schock (Center for Global Security Research and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)

Carbon Price Policies and International Competitiveness in G20 Countries

Fakhri J. Hasanov (KAPSARC), Jeyhun I. Mikayilov (KAPSARC), Nicholas Apergis (University of Derby), Brantley Liddle (Energy Studies Institute and National University of Singapore), Ceyhun Mahmudlu (Cornell University), Ryan Alyamani (KAPSARC) and Abdulelah Darandary (KAPSARC)

Measurement, Reporting, Verification, and Certification of Methane Emissions from Fossil Fuel Production and Natural Gas Value Chains

Bassam Fattouh (Oxford Institute for Energy Studies), James Henderson (Oxford Institute for Energy Studies) and Jonathan Stern (Oxford Institute for Energy Studies)

Enhancing Voluntary Collaboration on Cooling Through the G20

Noura Al Saud (Aeon Collective), Mashael Al Shalan (Aeon Collective), Thamir Al Shehri (KAPSARC), Mazhar Bari (Siemens Ltd Saudi Arabia), Maxime Beaugrand (Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development), Nicholas Howarth (KAPSARC), Radhika Khosla (University of Oxford), Moncef Krarti (University of Colorado), Alessandro Lanza (LUISS University), Benoit Lebot (International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation), Karan Mangotra (The Energy and Resources Institute), Natalia Odnoletkova (KAUST), Tadeusz Patzek (KAUST) and Yamina Saheb (OpenEXP)

G20's Role in Marine Biodiversity - Policy Options and Best Practices for Enhancing Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

Swati Ganeshan (The Energy and Resources Institute) and Fraddry D'Souza (The Energy and Resources Institute)

COVID-19 Recovery: How the G20 Can Accelerate Sustainable Energy Transitions in the Power Sector by Supporting the Private Sector

Tanzeed Alam (Earth Matters Consulting), Mari Luomi (Independent Expert), Yong Jun Baek (Asian Development Bank Institute), Timothy C. Coburn (University of Colorado and Renewable & Sustainable Energy Institute), Alexander Gard-Murray (Harvard University), Nella Hendriyetty (Asian Development Bank Institute), Chul Ju Kim (Asian Development Bank Institute), Charles F. Kutscher (University of Colorado and Renewable & Sustainable Energy Institute), Jeffrey Logan (University of Colorado and Renewable & Sustainable Energy Institute), Robert T. McGrath (University of Colorado and Renewable & Sustainable Energy Institute) and William Toor (University of Colorado and Renewable & Sustainable Energy Institute)

A G20 Circular Carbon Economy: Policies and Practices to Foster Circularity in Plastics

Shilpi Kapur Bakshi (The Energy and Resources Institute), Souvik Bhattacharjya (The Energy and Resources Institute) and Rachel A. Meidl (Baker Institute for Public Policy)

The Integration of Climate Action into Economic Development and Stimulus Measures: Policy Options for the G20

Aisha Al-Sarihi (KAPSARC), Salaheddine Soummane (KAPSARC) and Helena Wright (WWF)

Forest and Food Solutions for the Climate Crisis

John Kirton (G20 Research Group and University of Toronto) and Brittaney Warren (G20 Research Group and University of Toronto)

Managing Global Transport Energy Use and Emissions Through Technology, Policy, and Collaborative Initiatives

Baha M. Al-Alawi (CalStart), Thomas H. Bradley (Colorado State University) and Timothy C. Coburn (University of Tulsa)

A Cost-Effective Low-Carbon Framework to Manage Emissions from Water Desalination

Malak Al-Nory (Effat University), Mohammed Antar (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals), Alexander Brodsky (George Mason University), Stephen Graves (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Hussameldin Khonkar (King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology), John Lienhard (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Khulood Rambo (Effat University) and Sa'd Shan-nak (Texas A&M)

Trade and Climate Change: A Key Agenda for the G20

Clara Brandi (German Development Institute), Axel Berger (German Development Institute), Aaron Cosbey (Small World Consulting), Susanne Droege (German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)), Manfred Elsig (World Trade Institute), Ilaria Espa (Università della Svizzera Italiana and World Trade Institute) and Jean-Frédéric Morin (Laval University)

Coastal Challenges: Mainstreaming Climate Action in the G20 Development Agenda

Prasoon Singh (The Energy and Resources Institute), Tabitha Benney (University of Utah), Marzio Galeotti (University of Milan and KAPSARC), Wilfred Lunga (Human Sciences Research Council), Christian Otto (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research), Radia Sedaoui (UN-ESCWA) and Markus Zimmer (Allianz Research)

Targeting Pollution to Improve Health and Mitigate Climate Change: The G20 "Safeguarding the Planet" Agenda - A Call for Action

Rachael Kupka (Global Alliance on Health and Pollution), Richard Fuller (Global Alliance on Health and Pollution) and Laura Schaepli (Global Alliance on Health and Pollution)

Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risks and Overcoming Barriers to Scaling-Up Sustainable Investment

Irene Monasterolo (Vienna University of Economics and Business) and Ulrich Volz (SOAS University of London)

Climate Change Induced Migration: Informing Policy on Internal Migration

Kavya Michael (The Energy and Resources Institute) and Juhi Bansal (The Energy and Resources Institute)

Displaced Populations Due to Environmental Perils: The Challenge of Climate Migrants for the G20 Community

Syed Munir Khasru (IPAG Asia Pacific) and John Thwaites (Monash Sustainable Development Institute and Monash University)

A Cost-Effective Pathway to a Low-Emissions Transportation Future

Rubal Dua (KAPSARC), Omar Al Harbi (Saudi Aramco), Yagyavalk Bhatt (KAPSARC), Gabriel Collins (Baker Institute for Public Policy), Geetika Dang (Sattva Consulting), Puneet Kamboj (Council on Energy, Environment and Water), Anushree Majumdar (Council on Energy, Environment and Water), Tamara Sheldon (University of South Carolina) and Dimpy Suneja (RMI India)



**Task Force 3
Infrastructure Investment and
Financing**

**"Spectrum of Memory"
Abdulaziz Al Najem**

Oil on Canvas



Achieving Project Financial Certainty via Financial Risk Analysis for Robust Infrastructure Investment

David Eaton (Madinah Projects and Investments) and Yağmur Ceylan Korkut (Madinah Projects and Investments)

Harnessing Innovation in Sustainable Infrastructure and Investment

Ellen Brooks Shehata (Aeon Collective)

Policies Facilitating Increased Private Investment Financing for High-Impact, Sustainable Infrastructure Projects

John F. Mathis (Transnational Corporate Advisory Services Inc and Thunderbird School of Global Management)

Evaluating Resilient Infrastructure Systems

Jean-Bernard Kovarik (Université Gustave Eiffel), Caroline Evans (Arcadis Australia Pacific), Bruno Godart (Université Gustave Eiffel), Juan Fernando Mendoza (Mexican Institute of Transportation), Fabien Palhol (CEREMA) and Monica Starnes (Transportation Research Board)

The Wider Economic Impacts of Transportation Infrastructure

Corinne Blanquart (Université Gustave Eiffel), Chia-Lin Chen (University of Liverpool), Jose Maria de Urena (University of Castilla La Mancha), Marie Delaplace (Université Gustave Eiffel), Pascal Gastineau (Université Gustave Eiffel), Martin Koning (Université Gustave Eiffel), Gernot Liedtke (German Aerospace Center and Technical University Berlin), Francesca Pagliara (University of Naples Federico II) and Naoyuki Yoshino (Asian Development Bank Institute)

Quality Infrastructure Investment in the Face of the COVID-19 Crisis: Sustainability, Profitability, and Demand Versus Resilience

Naoyuki Yoshino (Keio University) and Nella Hendriyetty (Asian Development Bank Institute)

Defining the Role of Automated Transportation Infrastructure in Shaping Sociotechnical Systems

Christian Long (STRATYS), Anne Aguilera (Université Gustave Eiffel), Fabio Antonialli (École Centrale Supélec–Université Paris-Saclay), Jean-Claude Cohen (STRATYS and Aix-Marseille University), Olivier Fourcadet (ESSEC Business School), Philippe Gache (Renault Trucks), Eric Hsu (University of South Australia), Katherine Kortum, Barbara Lenz (DLR - German Aerospace Center), Jean-Bernard Kovarik (Université Gustave Eiffel), Charles Rauz (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), Serge Salat (Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute) and Johanna Zmud (Texas A&M Transportation Institute)

An Intelligent Multisided PPP Marketplace to Resolve Chronic Impediments to PPP

Khaled Albulaihed (FalcoViz) and Hamid Adem (FalcoViz)

Shaping the New Frontiers of Sustainable (Urban) Infrastructure: Reviewing the Long-Term Value of Infrastructure Investments and Enabling System Change

Nicolas J. A. Buchoud (Grand Paris Alliance and T20 Saudi Arabia), Ryan Bartlett (Climate & Risk Management and WWF), Edoardo Croci (Bocconi University), Paramita Datta Dey (National Institute of Urban Affairs), Nicolas Hautiere (Université Gustave Eiffel and COSYS Lab), Arjan Hijdra (Global Infrastructure Institute), Irina Karapetyants (the Institute of International Transport Communications, Russian University of Transport), Lori Benita Kerr (Global Infrastructure Facility (hosted at the World Bank)), Sergei Kirpotin (Tomsk State University and T-Mosaic), Tatiana Koleznikova (Tomsk State University), Beatriz Nofal (Eco-Axis and G20 Argentina), Mariana Silve (Interamerican Development Bank) and Laurin Baptiste Wuennenberg (International Institute for Sustainable Development)

Africa's Infrastructure Finance

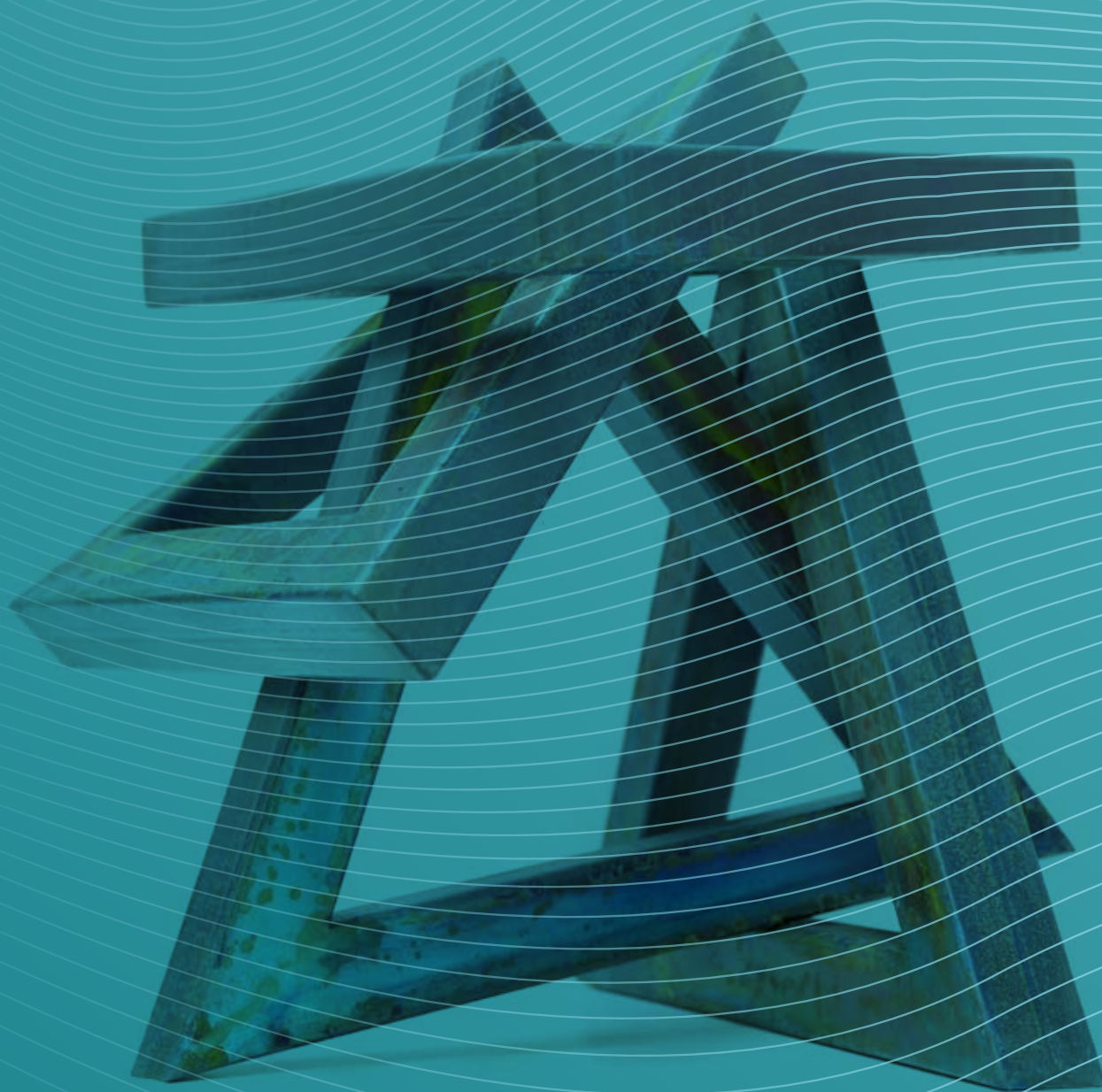
Mahmoud Arbouch (Policy Center for the New South), Otaviano Canuto (Policy Center for the New South) and Miguel Vazquez (SDA School of Management, Bocconi University)

Bridging the Gaps and Mitigating the Risks: Tackling the Challenges of Sustainable Cross-Border Energy Infrastructure Finance

Dongmei Chen (KAPSARC), Philipp Galkin (KAPSARC), Xinyue Ma (Global Development Policy Center of Boston University), Qiankun Wang (Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization), Yongzhong Wang (China Academy of Social Science) and Feng Zhou (Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization)

Task Force 4

Social Cohesion and the State



"Simple yet Complex"
Maisa Shaldan

Overlapping metal triangles
50 x 50



Tackling Inequality Through Tax Expenditure Reform

Rita de la Feria (University of Leeds) and Agustin Redonda (Council on Economic Policies)

Women in Global Care Chains: The Need to Tackle Intersecting Inequalities in G20 Countries

Florencia Caro Sachetti (CIPPEC), Peter Abrahamson (University of Copenhagen), Marija Babovic (University of Belgrade), Asma Bahurmoz (King Abdulaziz University), Alejandro Biondi (CIPPEC), Amm Quamruzzaman (University of California, Berkeley) and Margo Thomas (Women's Economic Imperative)

Governing Diagnostics: COVID-19 and the G20

Juergen Braunstein (Harvard Kennedy School) and Sachin Silva (Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health)

Recoupling Economic and Social Prosperity

Katharina Lima de Miranda (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) and Dennis J. Snower (Hertie School and Global Solutions Initiative)

Upscaling Community-Based Early Childhood Programmes to Counter Inequality and Foster Social Cohesion During Global Uncertainty

Mathi v vas Urban (Dublin City University and Early Childhood Research Centre), Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC), Claudia Costín (Centro de Excelência e Inovação em Políticas Educacionais- CEIPE-FGV), Rita Flórez-Romero (Universidad Nacional de Colombia and Grupo de Investigación Cognición y Lenguaje en la Infancia), Jennifer Guevara (Dublin City University and Early Childhood Research Centre), Lynette Okengo (Africa Early Childhood Network) and Dwi Priyono (South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization and Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care, Education and Parenting)

Building Global Citizenship Through Global Basic Income and Progressive Global Taxation

Gianluca Grimalda (Kiel Institute for the World Economy), Fernando Filgueira (University of the Republic of Uruguay), Marc Fleurbaey (Princeton University) and Rubén Lo Vuolo (Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Public Policies)

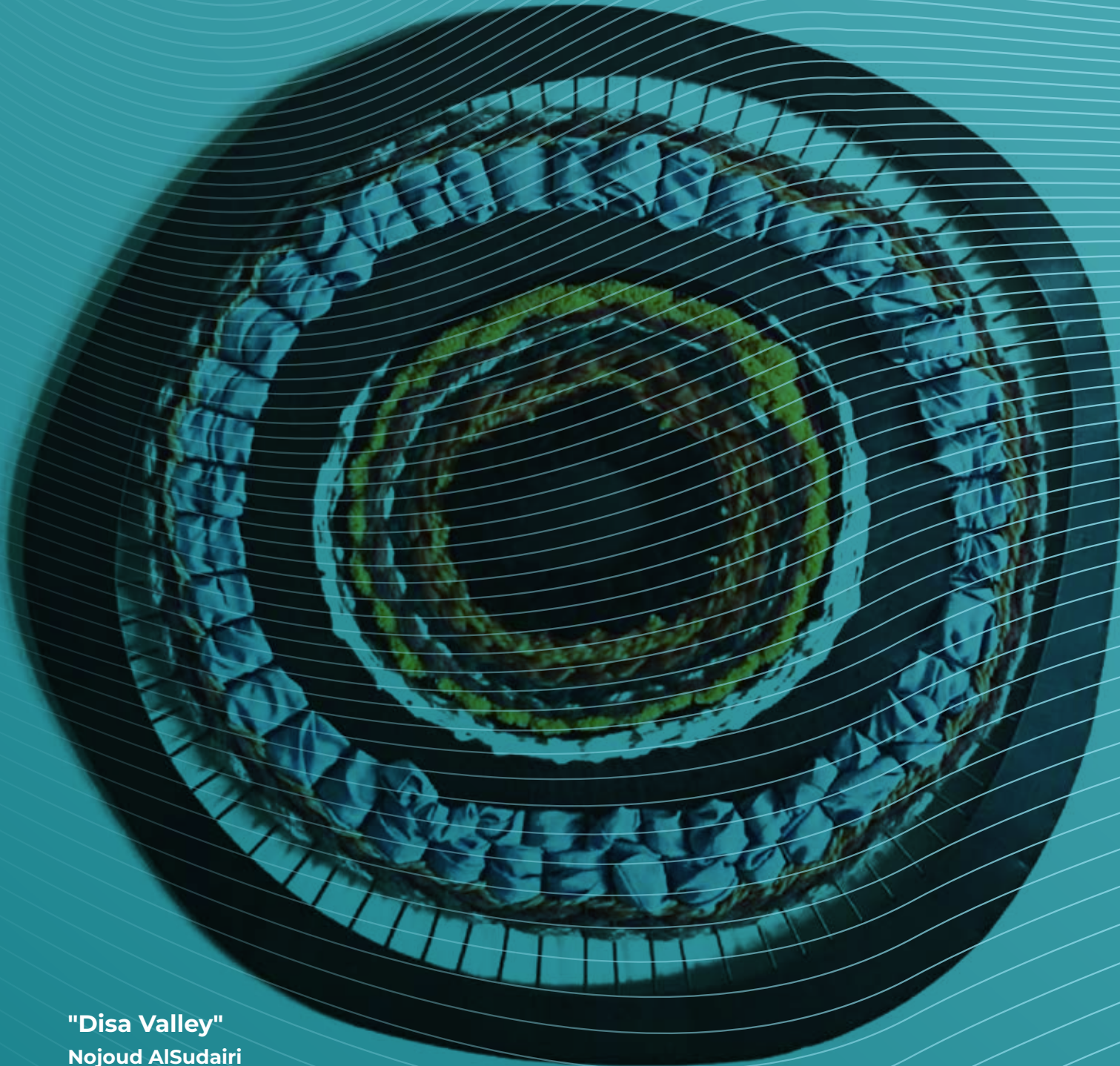
"Smart" Decentralization: Accountability and Community Development Through Urban Self-Governance

Faris Abuzeid (Aeon Collective) and Charles R. Hankla (Georgia State University)

Assessing the Wellbeing Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic and Three Policy Types: Suppression, Control, and Uncontrolled Spread

Matthew Adler (Duke University), Richard Bradley (London School of Economics and Political Science), Maddalena Ferranna (Harvard School of Public Health), Marc Fleurbaey (Princeton University and Paris School of Economics), James Hammitt (Harvard University) and Alex Voorhoeve (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Task Force 5
The Future of Multilateralism and
Global Governance



"Disa Valley"
Nojoud AlSudairi

Tapestry



Coordinating Committee for the Governance of Artificial Intelligence

Thorsten Jelinek (Taihe Institute), Danil Kerimi (World Economic Forum) and Wendell Wallach (Yale University Interdisciplinary Center for Bioethics)

Joining Forces: Reviving Multilateralism Through Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation

Ronja Scheler (Körber Stiftung) and Hugo Dobson (University of Sheffield)

An Inclusive Approach for Addressing Global Challenges Through Coordination

Maha Akeel (Asbar Forum)

The Cyber Diplomacy of Constructing Norms in Cyberspace

Mario Torres (Pontifical University of Salamanca) and Shaun Riordan (European Institute for International Studies)

International Political Economy & Future of Multilateralism: A Platform for Cooperation for G20 Sovereign Wealth Funds

Shafi Aldamer (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals), Curran Flynn (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals) and Yaroslav Lissovlik (Valdai Discussion Club)

Managing the Transition to a Multi-Stakeholder Artificial Intelligence Governance

María Belén Abdala (CIPPEC), Andrés Ortega (Elcano Royal Institute) and Julia Pomares (CIPPEC)

A New Lifeline for the G20? The Role of African and European Actors in Enhancing its Legitimacy and Effectiveness

Luca Barana (Istituto Affari Internazionali), Daniele Fattibene (Istituto Affari Internazionali), Christine Hackenesch (German Development Institute), Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (South African Institute of International Affairs) and Bernardo Venturi (Istituto Affari Internazionali)

The Future of Multilateralism: Responsible Globalization That Empowers Citizens and Leaves No One Behind

Homi Kharas (The Brookings Institution), Dennis J. Snower (Global Solutions Initiative) and Sebastian Strauss (The Brookings Institution)

Reinforcing Global Climate Governance to Deliver Higher Ambition

Mari Luomi (Independent Researcher), Jennifer Allan (Cardiff University) and Rishikesh Ram Bhandary (Center for International Environment and Resource Policy and Tufts University)

Reinvigorating Multilateral Cooperation During the COVID-19 Crisis: The Role of the G20

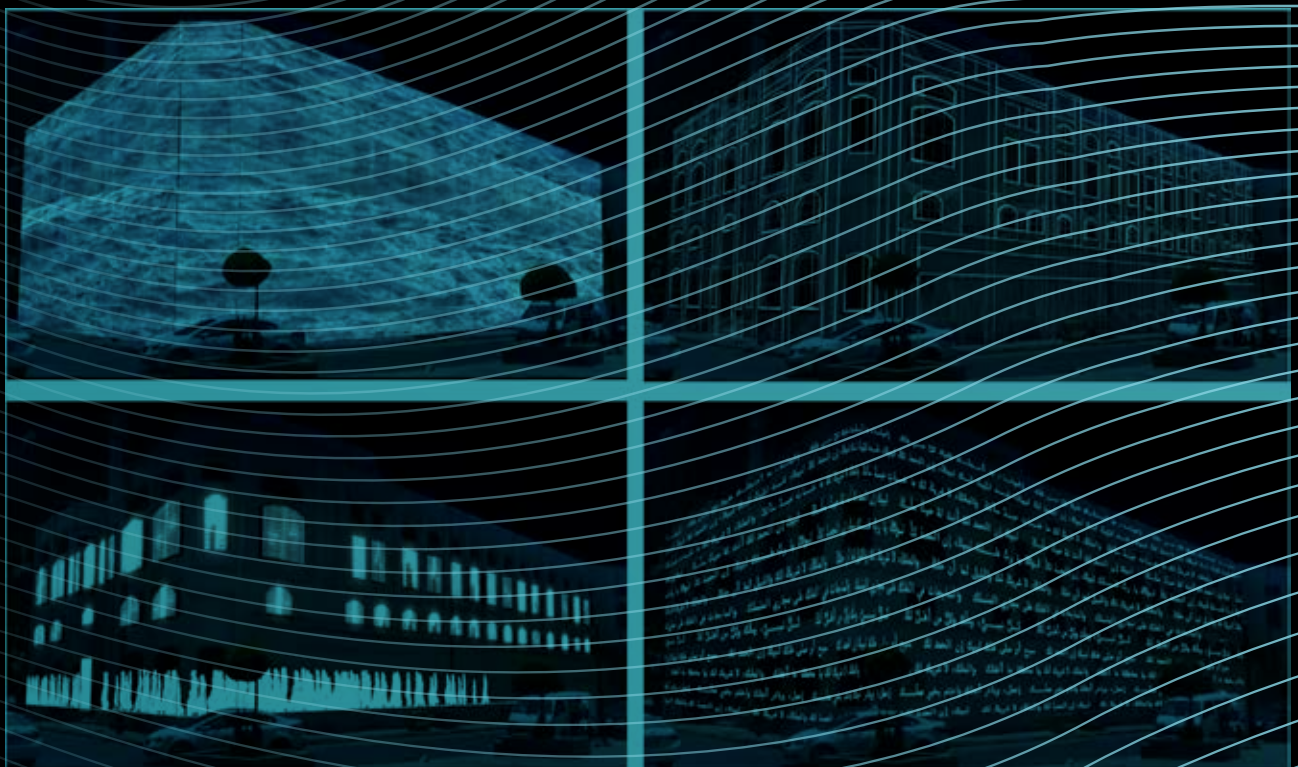
Dennis Görlich (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) and Juliane Stein-Zalai (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

At the Interface of Security and Development - Addressing Fragility Through Good Governance of the Security Sector

Hans Born (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance), Daniel Reimers (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance), Viola Csordas (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance), Abigail Robinson (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance) and Camilla Arvastson (Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance)

Task Force 6

Economy, Employment, and Education in the Digital Age



"AlBunt"
Marwah AlMugait

3D Mapping



Minding the Gaps in Digital Financial Education Strategies

Peter J. Morgan (Asian Development Bank Institute), Bihong Huang (Asian Development Bank Institute) and Long Q. Trinh (Asian Development Bank Institute)

Policy Capacity Development to Inform Policies for Sustainable Development

Roman Zyteck (Ministry of Finance Brunei and Autoriti Monetari Brunei), Siti Athirah Ali (Laksamana College of Business), Ariadna Bankowska (Independent) and Jason Kok (Autoriti Monetari Brunei)

Educating Girls and the Marginalized in the Digital and Transformative Innovation Age: to Make "Leaving No One Behind" A Reality

Kazuhiro Yoshida (Hiroshima University), Yuto Kitamura (The University of Tokyo), Paula Razquin (Hiroshima University and University of San Andrés) and Shinichiro Tanaka (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

A Step to Implementing the G20 Principles on Artificial Intelligence: Ensuring Data Aggregators and AI Firms Operate in the Interests of Data Subjects

Paul Twomey (Centre for International Governance Innovation) and Kirsten Martin (Mendoza College of Business at the University of Notre Dame)

Properly Addressing Informality in the Arab World: Nature, Severity, and Possible Solutions

Abla Abdel-Latif (Egyptian Center for Economic Studies) and Ahmed Dawoud (Egyptian Center for Economic Studies)

Enabling Youth to Create Jobs Instead of Searching for Jobs: Labor Market-Friendly Incubators

Saud Almutairi (Qassim University) and Abdullatif A. AlMunifi (Qassim University)

Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Forcibly Displaced Populations Using Digital Financial Inclusion

Angela C. Lyons (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Josephine Kass-Hanna (Saint Joseph University of Beirut)

(Re)Skilling Employees for Future Work: How G20 Countries Can Use Artificial Intelligence-Based Learning Technologies to Scale Up Workplace Training

Mesut Akdere (Purdue University)

A Human Development Approach to Measuring and Improving the Digital Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations

Angela C. Lyons (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Josephine Kass-Hanna (Saint Joseph University of Beirut)

Strengthening the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Governing Children's Digital World

Wafa M. Taibah (ASBAR Council), Hind K. Khalifa (ASBAR Council) and Aljazi M. Alshebaiki (ASBAR Council)

Fostering a Safer Cyberspace for Children

Muhammad Khurram Khan (King Saud University), Omaimah Bamasag (University of Jeddah), Abdullah Ayed Algarni (Institute of Public Administration) and Mohammad Alqarni (University of Jeddah)

Delivering Economic Value and Societal Cohesion Through "Good Jobs"

Bhushan Sethi (PwC US), Justine Brown (PwC UK) and Stefanie Goldberg (PwC US)



Task Force 7

G20 Support for SDGs and Development Cooperation

"Persona's out of body"
Abdullah Edrees

Mixed media with acrylic and oil pastels
on newspaper



Accelerating Progress Toward Universal Health Coverage

Hanan Alahmadi (Riyadh Economic Forum), Ahmed Alamri (Riyadh Economic Forum), Husein Reka (Asia Global Institute and Hong Kong University) and Jonty Roland (Health for all advisory)

G20 Collaborative Strategy for SDG 4 Target 4.7: Monitoring Progress in Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education

Charlotte Holland (Dublin City University), Dinah Bennett (Women's Economic Imperative), Abdul Ghaffar Mughal (Northeastern University) and Huan Ni (Women's Economic Imperative and Shanghai Green Light-Year Environmental Service Center)

G20 Leadership and Relevance of the Global Pilot Programme on Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs Roadmaps

Sachin Chaturvedi (Research and Information System for Developing Countries), Abir Alharbi (King Saud University) and Sabyasachi Saha (Research and Information System for Developing Countries)

Leveraging Digital Technology to Bridge the Global Knowledge Divide: the Promise of MOOCs Revisited

Abdul Ghaffar Mughal (Northeastern University), Sadiq M. Sait (King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals), Rym Ayadi (Euro-Mediterranean Network for Economic Studies) and Jitendra Roy-Choudhury (KAPSARC)

The Sustainable Development Agenda: Leveraging the G20 to Enhance Accountability and Financing

Dennis Görlich (Kiel Institute for the World Economy), Homi Kharas (The Brookings Institution), Wilfried Rickels (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) and Sebastian Strauss (The Brookings Institution)

Dealing with Interlinkages - A Focused Approach for Implementing the SDGs and Overcoming the COVID-19 Crisis

Imme Scholz (German Development Institute), Adolf Kloke-Lesch (SDSN Germany), Robert Lepenies (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research and Global Young Academy), Alex Godoy-Faúndez (SDSN Andes and Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad del Desarrollo and Global Young Academy), Felix Moronta Barrios (International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and Global Young Academy), Anet Režek Jambrak (University of Zagreb and Global Young Academy), Armand Ketcha Malan Kablan (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny and Global Young Academy), Tolu Oni (University of Cambridge and Global Young Academy), Moritz Riede (University of Oxford and Global Young Academy), YOKO SHIMPUKU (Hiroshima University and Global Young Academy) and Teresa Stoepler (InterAcademy Partnership and Global Young Academy)

Religious Networks, their Impact on SDGs (SDG17), and the Challenges for the International Legal Order

Peter Petkoff (Brunel Law School and Regent's Park College), Cole Durham (International Centre for Law and Religion Studies and Brigham Young University), Juan Navarro Floria (Pontifical University of Buenos Ayres), Alberto Melloni (UNESCO Chair and University of Bologna), Katherine Marshall (Georgetown University) and Naoto Yoshinkawa (Tokai University)

Incentivizing the Private Sector to Support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Syed Munir Khasru (IPAG Asia Pacific) and Joseph Siracusa (The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology)

Leveraging Private Philanthropy Towards Achieving the SDGs

David Dingus (Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research), Dinah Bennett (Women's Economic Imperative), Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC), Iván Matovich (CIPPEC), Natasha Ridge (Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research) and Jitendra RoyChoudhury (KAPSARC)

Post-COVID-19 to 2030: Early Childhood Programs as Pathway to Sustainability in Times of Global Uncertainty

Mathias Urban (Dublin City University and Early Childhood Research Centre), Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC), Claudia Costín (Centro de Excelência e Inovação em Políticas Educacionais- CEIPE-FGV), Jennifer Guevara (Dublin City University and Early Childhood Research Centre), Lynette Okengo (Africa Early Childhood Network), Dwi Priyono (South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization and Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care, Education and Parenting) and Rita Romero (Universidad Nacional de Colombia and Grupo de Investigación Cognición y Lenguaje en la Infancia)



Task Force 8
International Financial Architecture

"Jeddah"
Fahad Kholaf

Acrylic on Canvas



Expanding the Global Financial Safety Net

Kevin P. Gallagher (Pardee School of Global Studies, Boston University), Haihong Gao (Institute for World Economics and Politics and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Ulrich Volz (Centre for Sustainable Finance, SOAS University of London), José Antonio Ocampo (School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University) and William N. Kring (Pardee School of Global Studies, Boston University)

Monetary Policies Strategies and the COVID-19 Crisis

Franco Bruni (Italian Institute for International Political Studies) and José Siaba Serrate (Argentine Council for International Relations)

BigTech Companies: An Inclusive and Global Regulatory Framework is Needed

Claude Lopez (Milken Institute) and José Siaba Serrate (Argentine Council for International Relations)

Digital Money is Here: G20 (Thinking) Must Go Digital A Systemic Agenda is Necessary to Steer the Risky Transition Process and Reap Long-Term Benefits.

José Siaba Serrate (Argentine Council for International Relations), Claude Lopez (Milken Institute), Halit Unver (European Technology Chamber), Sergey Drobyshevsky (Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy) and Pavel Trunin (Gaidar Institute for Economic Policy)

Monitoring Countries' Commitment Against Illicit Financial Flows

Aitor Pérez (Elcano Royal Institute) and Gerardo Rodríguez (Universidad de las Américas Puebla)

Time to Implement A Tech-Driven Sovereign Debt Transparency Initiative: Concept, Design, and Policy Actions

Rym Ayadi (Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association) and Emiliós Avgouleas (School of Law, University of Edinburgh)

Assessing the Impact of Stablecoins on the International Monetary System: G20 and IMF to Study the Impact of Facebook's Libra Project

Bertrand Rioux (KAPSARC), Eiji Ogawa (Tokyo Keizai University), Fatima Yousef Al Sebaie (Bahrain Center for Strategic International and Energy Studies) and Jose Siaba Serrate (Argentine Council for International Relations)

COVID-19 Crisis: How Should the G20 Support Heavily Indebted Low-Income Countries?

Kathrin Berensmann (German Development Institute), Abebe Shimeles (African Economic Research Consortium) and Njuguna Ndung'u (African Economic Research Consortium)

An abstract painting titled "Rug Child" by Majed AlMofareh. The artwork is a mixed media and acrylic on canvas piece, characterized by a dense, layered composition of colors including deep blues, purples, greens, and browns. The brushstrokes are visible and expressive, creating a sense of movement and depth. A prominent feature is a large, dark, vertical shape on the left side, which could be interpreted as a figure or a structural element. The overall mood is somber and contemplative. A decorative horizontal border with a repeating geometric pattern is located at the top of the page.

Task Force 9 Migration and Young Societies

"Rug Child"
Majed AlMofareh

Mixed media and acrylic on canvas

2018



Education for Migrant Youths

Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten (KAPSARC), Tim Frazier (Georgetown University) and Sara Bakhsh (Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University)

Fiscal Sustainability and Social Cohesion in the Face of Demographic Change

Chul Ju Kim (Asian Development Bank Institute), Pitchaya Sirivunnabood (Asian Development Bank Institute), Yong Jun Baek (Asian Development Bank Institute), Karen Young (American Enterprise Institute), Cian Mulligan (KAPSARC) and Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten (KAPSARC)

Digitalization and Forced Displacement: How Addressing Access, Online Behavior, and Privacy Issues Can Lead to Better Digital Solutions

Charles Martin-Shields (German Development Institute)

The G2020 Protocol on Force Migration: A New Approach to Solve the Burden-Sharing Problem of Forced Migration and Ensure Lives in Safety and Dignity

Manuel Schubert (Behavia - Behavioral Public Policy and Economics) and Fahad A. Alsharif (KFCRIS)

Assessing Trends in Global Youth Immigrants in Selected Countries of Africa and Asia

Oluyemi O. Fayomi (Admiralty University of Nigeria), Oluwayemisi A. Adepoju (Westland University), Adeniyi T. Adetunji (Admiralty University of Nigeria) and Maryam Sali (National Universities Commission)

Integration of Migrants as a Three-Way Process and its Implications on the Future of Training and Education

Murat Kenanoğlu (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey) and Sibel Güven (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)

Refugees and Host Economies

Yusuf Emre Akgündüz (Sabanci University), Abdurrahman B. Aydemir (Sabanci University), Murat Guray Kırdar (Bogazici University) and Semih Tümen (TED University)

Offering Virtual Consultative Services to Improve Lives of Refugees Awaiting Resettlement at Camps

Amani AlKofide (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre) and Viqaruddin Mohammed (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre)

Decent Jobs and Inclusive Social Policies in Home Countries: Key Factors for Limiting Illegal Migration

Amal El Ouassif (Policy Center for the New South) and Tayeb Ghazi (Policy Center for the New South)

Local Leadership: Preparing for the Future of Work and Fostering Immigrant Inclusivity. Omar Kadkoy (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey) and Güven Sak (Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey)



**Task Force 10
Sustainable Energy, Water, and
Food Systems**

**"Legacies of old Jeddah environment"
Mohammad AlAjaam**

Acrylic on canvas
200x150cm



Embracing Innovation to Meet Food Systems Challenges

Channing Arndt (International Food Policy Research Institute), Judy Chambers (International Food Policy Research Institute), Patricia Zambrano (International Food Policy Research Institute), Mohammed Issa Alahmdi (University of Tabuk), Aishah Alatawi (University of Tabuk), Rui Benfica (International Food Policy Research Institute), Martin G. Edward (New Castle University), Angharad M. R. Gatehouse (New Castle University), Felix Moronta Barrios (International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology) and Akhter Ahmed (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Adaptive Policy to Leverage Hydrogen in the Energy Transition

Maxime Schenckery (IFP School - Center for Energy Economics and Management, IFPEN), Carlo Andrea Bollino (University of Perugia and KAPSARC), James Carton (Dublin City University), Yena Chae (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), Alena Fargere (SWEN Capital Partners), Bartłomiej Kolodziejczyk (University of Gothenburg) and Rami Shabaneh (KAPSARC)

Refreshing Global Energy Security Policy and Infrastructure for the Energy Transition

Mark Finley (Rice University's Baker Institute), Morgan Bazilian (Payne Institute for Public Policy, Colorado School of Mines), Steve Griffiths (Khalifa University) and Kenneth B. Medlock III (Rice University's Baker Institute)

Responsible Large-Scale Agricultural Investments in and by G20 Countries: A Call for More Transparency

Insa Flachsbarth (German Institute of Global and Area Studies), Jann Lay (German Institute of Global and Area Studies), Kerstin Nolte (Leibniz University Hannover), Angela Harding (Land Matrix Initiative and University of Pretoria), Ward Anseeuw (International Land Coalition and Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)) and Jeremy Bourgoin (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement)

Scaling Sustainable Agricultural Practices

José Luis Chicoma (Ethos Public Policy Lab) and Laure Delalande (Ethos Public Policy Lab)

Integrated Nexus Policies for Sustainable and Resilient Energy, Water, and Food Systems

Olivier Durand-Lasserve (KAPSARC), Jordan Cox (Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis), Jill Engel-Cox (Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis), Tsisilile Igogo (Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis), Pramod Kumar Anand (Research and Information System for Developing Countries), Krishna Kumar (Research and Information System for Developing Countries), Jeff Logan (Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis), Toufic Mezher (Khalifa University) and Layla Saleh (Khalifa University)

Waste Management and Electricity Generation in Africa: Developing Waste-to-Energy to the Benefit of Sustainable Cities?

Hugo Le Picard (French Institute of International Relations)

The WEF Nexus Approach: An Imperative Enabler for Sustainable Development in the MENA Region

Waleed Khalil Al-Zubari (Arabian Gulf University) and Khalid Nahar Alrwis (King Saud University and Riyadh Economic Forum)

Integrated Policies to Improve the Energy-Water-Food System Nexus to Achieve the SDGs

Carlo Andrea Bollino (University of Perugia, Perugia Energy Environment Research Center and KAPSARC), Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia), Suresh Babu (International Food Policy Research Institute), Yamaji Eiji (University of Tokyo) and Marzio Galeotti (University of Milan and KAPSARC)

Promoting Human-Centric Technologies and the Urban Nexus to Address the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Sustainability Challenges of Smart Cities

Ghadah Aldabbagh (King Abdulaziz University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Nikos Dimitriou (National Centre of Scientific Research "Demokritos"), Jauad El Kharraz (Middle East Desalination Research Center), Hammou Laamrani (League of Arab States), Kamal Tumi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Daniela Diegelmann (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung), Majed Mohammed Mustafa Hallawani (King Saud University), Abdullah M Al-Abed (King Saud University), Ziad A Alameddine (King Saud University) and Gideon Kofi Agbley (University for Development Studies)

Fit-For-Purpose Energy Transition Strategies: Case Studies from G20 Members

Anupama Sen (Oxford Institute for Energy Studies), Dongmei Chen (KAPSARC), Kanako Tanaka (Low Carbon Society Strategy), Kaushik Deb (KAPSARC), Koichi Yamada (Low Carbon Society Strategy), Majed Al Suwailem (KAPSARC) and Shahad Turkistani (KFCRIS)

Enhanced Water Security and Energy Access: Key Investments for Sub-Saharan Africa

Claudia Ringler (International Food Policy Research Institute), Abdulaziz M. Alqarawy (King Abdulaziz University), William Brent (Power for All), Gabriel Collins (Rice University), Paul Orengho (African Ministers' Council on Water), Bridget Scanlon (University of Texas) and Lama Yaseen (KAPSARC)

Sector Coupling, Regulatory Convergence and Climate Change

Rolando Fuentes (EGADE Business School-Tec de Monterrey), Mathias Finger (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne), Lester C. Hunt (University of Portsmouth), Baltasar Manzano (University of Vigo), Juan Jose Montero (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia) and Nora Nezamuddin (KAPSARC)

Global Food and Water Security, Trade, and Market Stability

Valeria Piñeiro (International Food Policy Research Institute), Pablo Elverdin (Group of Producing Countries of the Southern Cone), Martin Piñeiro (Argentine Council for International Relations), Estefania Puricelli (Food and Agricultural Organization), Marcelo Regúnaga (Argentine Council for International Relations) and Federico Villarreal (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture)

The True Cost of Food

David Laborde (International Food Policy Research Institute), Marie Parent (International Food Policy Research Institute) and Valeria Piñeiro (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Bioeconomy: A Sustainable Development Strategy

Hugo Chavarria (Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture), Eduardo Trigo (Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture), Federico Villarreal (Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture), Pablo Elverdin (Group of Producing Countries of the Southern Cone) and Valeria Piñeiro (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Promoting Energy Market Stability in a Transitioning World

Hossa Almutairi (KAPSARC), Kenneth B. Medlock III (Rice University's Baker Institute) and Axel Pierru (KAPSARC)

Framing Energy and Minerals for Future Pathways

Michelle Michot Foss (Rice University's Baker Institute), Michael S. Moats (Missouri University of Science and Technology) and Kwame Awuah-Offei (Missouri University of Science and Technology)

Roadmap for Inclusive Customer-Facing Hydrogen Ecosystem to Expedite Energy Transition

Wael Almazeedi (Advance Labs and FATE Consortium), Katsuhiku Hirose (Advance Labs), Armand Holle (Advance Labs), Edgar Holle (Advance Labs), Jaap Hoogcarspel (Advance Labs), Bert den Ouden (Advance Labs and Berenschot) and Wim van der Veen (Advance Labs and DNV GL)



**Task Force 11
(COVID-19) Multidisciplinary
Approaches to Complex Problems**

"Night Visitors "
Nouf Semari

Acrylic on Canvas
3m x 150cm



Reaffirming the Significance of Global Public Goods for Health: Global Solidarity in Response to COVID-19 and Future Shocks

Yonette Thomas (Borjoner International), Obijiofor Aginam (UN University-International Institute for Global Health), Sainath Banerjee (Asian Development Bank and Center for Urban Health and Development), Alex Ezeh (Drexel University), Sandro Galea (Boston University School of Public Health), Franz Gatsweiler (Institute of Urban Environment and Chinese Academy of Sciences), Blessing Mberu (African Population and Health Research Center), Blaise Nguendo-Yongsi (University of Yaounde), Osondu Ogbuoji (Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University), K. Srikanth Reddy (Bruyère Research Institute), Margo Thomas (Women's Economic Imperative) and Gavin Yamey (Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University)

Investing in Universal Health Systems Aimed at COVID-19 and Beyond

Luiz Eduardo Fonseca (Center for Global Health - Foicruz), Amani AlKofide (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre), Radia Sedaoui (Economic Commission of Western Asia), Rym Ayadi (CASS Business School) and Viqaruddin Mohammed (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre)

Addressing Mental Health Needs During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond

Yasmin Altwaijri (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre), Lisa Bilal (King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre) and Ronald C. Kessler (Harvard Medical School)

Ensuring an Equitable Pandemic Response: Lessons Learned from COVID-19

Hanan Alahmadi (Riyadh Economic Forum), Nasser BinDhim (Sharik Society for Health and Community Research), Saleh Al Muhanna (KAPSARC and T20 Saudi Arabia), Aljawhara Al Quayid (KAPSARC and T20 Saudi Arabia) and Waleed AlSalem (Umm Al-Qura University)

G20 Coalition in Transformative Action for Education: Ensuring Continuity of Learning Within and Beyond the COVID-19 Crisis

Charlotte Holland (Dublin City University), Dalal AlDeghaither (King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences), Abdul Ghaffar Mughal (Northeastern University) and Mohammad Nurunabi (Prince Sultan University)

COVID-19 and the Global Education Emergency: Planning Systems for Recovery and Resilience

Prachi Srivastava (University of Western Ontario), Alejandra Cardini (CIPPEC), Iván Matovich (CIPPEC), Hugues Moussy (UNESCO-IIEP), Amélie A. Gagnon (UNESCO-IIEP), Robert Jenkins (UNICEF), Nicolas Reuge (UNICEF), Kate Moriarty (INEE) and Sonja Anderson (INEE)

Ensuring That COVID-19 Recovery Policies Support the Transformation to a Climate Neutral Society

Axel Michaelowa (University of Zurich), Sonja Butzengeiger (Perspectives Climate Research), Mohammed Daboor (Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of Canada), Abdelrahman Muhsen (KAPSARC), Noura Mansouri (KAPSARC) and Amm Quamruzzaman (University of California Berkeley)

COVID-19: An Eye Opener to Upscale Investments in Sustainable Transport to Accelerate Progress Toward a More Livable and Climate Resilient Future

Radia Sedaoui (Economic Commission of Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)), AHM Mehbub Anwar (KAPSARC), Farhina Pasha (University of Tabuk), Aishah Alatawi (University of Tabuk) and Steve Griffiths (Khalifa University)

Coordinated and Comprehensive Fiscal and Monetary Stimulus for Tackling the COVID-19 Crisis

Naoyuki Yoshino (Keio University), Jean Dong (Australia-China Belt and Road Initiative), Nella Hendriyetty (Asian Development Bank Institute) and Peter J. Morgan (Asian Development Bank Institute)

Policy Actions to Safeguard the Operations of GVCs in Times of Crisis and Beyond

Mohammad S. Alrajeh (Saudi Ministry of National Guard - Health Affairs), Anthony Hammond (Yale School of Medicine), Olayinka Idowu Kareem (University of Hohenheim), Stefan Pahl (University of Groningen), Adnan Seric (UNIDO), Aleksander Siemaszko (Poland's Ministry of Economic Development), Mark Votruba (Case Western Reserve University) and Ahmad Younis (Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine)

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Migrant Workers in the Informal Sector and Spin-Off Effects in their Destination and Home Countries

Mohamed Sharif Ahmed (International Organization for Migration), Dramane Coulibaly (University of Paris Nanterre), Fatih Karanfil (KAPSARC), Hind Kinani (International Organization for Migration), Ana B. Moreno (OnCities), Luc Omgba (University of Lorraine) and Nhusha Vu (OnCities)

The Role of Monetary Policy in Worldwide Solidarity in the Face of COVID-19

Carlo Andrea Bollino (University of Perugia and KAPSARC), Mirko Abbritti (University of Perugia and Navarra Center for International Development), Amedeo Argentiero (KORE University of Enna), Simona Bigerna (University of Perugia), Maria Chiara D'Errico (University of Perugia), Silvia Micheli (University of Perugia), Paolo Polinori Silvia Micheli (University of Perugia) and Mustafa Yagci (Islamic Development Bank)

Multilateralism in Times of Global Pandemic: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward

Daniel D. Bradlow (University of Pretoria), Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten (KAPSARC), Maha Akeel (Asbar Forum), Syed Munir Khasru (The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance) and Anindya Chatterjee (International Development Research Center)

Transversal G20 Response to COVID-19: Global Governance for Economic, Social, Health, and Environmental Resilience

Jonathan Luckhurst (Soka University), Veronika Ertl (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung), Marc Fleurbaey (Princeton University), Gianluca Grimalda (Kiel Institute for the World Economy), John Kirton (University of Toronto), W. Andy Knight (University of Alberta), K. Srikanth Reddy (Bruyère Research Institute), Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (South African Institute of International Affairs) and Margo Thomas (Women's Economic Imperative)

A Sustainable Urbanization and Infrastructure Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Nicolas J. A. Buchoud (Global Solutions Initiative and T20 Saudi Arabia), Raja Al Marzoqi (Institute of Diplomatic Studies and T20 Saudi Arabia), Michael Cohen (The New School), Mitch Cook (The New School), Holger Kühle (GIZ), Jörn Meyer (GIZ) and Susan Parnell (University of Bristol)

Heightening Cybersecurity to Promote Safety and Fairness for Citizens in the Post-COVID-19 Digital World

Muhammad Khurram Khan (Global Foundation for Cyber Studies and Research), Stefanie Goldberg (PwC US), Paul Grainger (UCL) and Bhushan Sethi (PwC US)

The COVID-19 Crisis and the Global Economy: Challenges and Policy Requirements

Luiz de Mello (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), Sveinbjorn Blondal (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and Nigel Pain (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

The COVID-19 Crisis and Tourism: Response and Recovery Measures to Support the Tourism Sector in OECD Countries

Alain Dupeyras (OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities), Peter Haxton (OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities) and Jane Stacey (OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities)



STATEMENTS

The background features a photograph of an ancient stone structure, possibly a temple or a large building, with a prominent archway. The image is overlaid with a grid of thin, light-colored lines that create a sense of depth and perspective. The overall color palette is dark and moody, with shades of blue, green, and black.



Released by T20 Saudi Arabia.

- [Joint Statement on Global Pandemic Preparedness](#)
- [T20 Statement to the Extraordinary Virtual G20 Leaders' Summit](#)
- [T20 Reaction to the G20 Virtual Summit](#)
- [WTO Reform to Further Its Functions Through Improved Dialogue](#)
- [T20 Calls for Commitment to Education](#)
- [Statement on Digital Money and Finance](#)
- [Universal Health Coverage under a Renewed, Strong Global Partnership, Ensuring Racial Equality](#)
- [Statement on Social Development Measurement](#)
- [Joint Statement on Attending to Access to Education and Employment](#)
- [Statement on Reskilling Employees for the Future of Work](#)
- [The COVID-19 Crisis: How Should the G20 Support Heavily-Indebted, Low-Income Countries](#)
- [Early Childhood Development and Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [Measures for a Sustainable and Stable Global Food Market](#)
- [T20 Statement on the Circular Carbon Economy](#)

