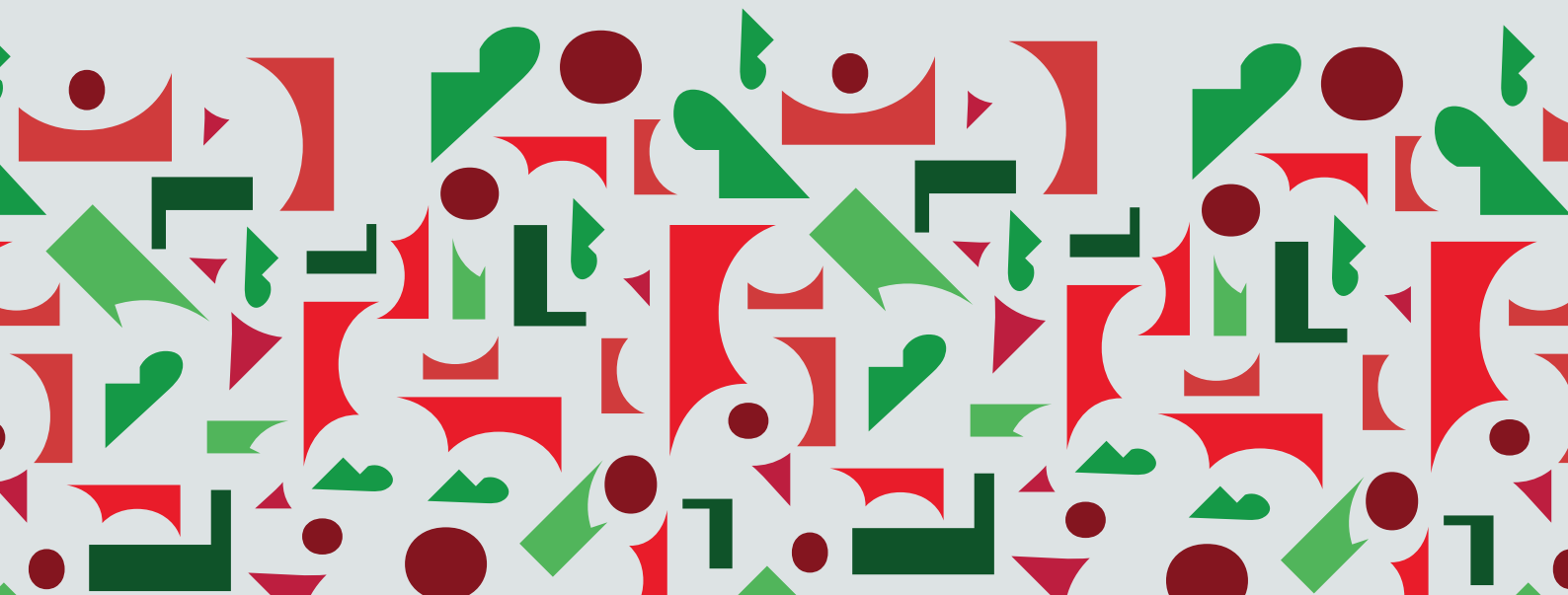




T20 Italy - 2021

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ



T20 NATIONAL COORDINATOR AND CHAIR



T20 SUMMIT CO-CHAIR



Università
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MILANO

T20 CO-CHAIR



THINK 20
ITALY 2021



ABOUT T20

The Think20 (T20) is the official engagement group of the G20, bringing together leading think tanks and research centres worldwide. It serves as the 'ideas bank' of the G20 and aims to provide research-based policy recommendations to the G20 leaders.

The T20 Italy strives to be inclusive, digital and policy-oriented in order to better engage the research community, policymakers and the public at large in the context of the year-long Italian presidency of the G20.

ISPI (Italian Institute for International Political Studies) is the National Coordinator and Chair of the T20 Italy, with IAI (Istituto Affari Internazionali) as the T20 Co-Chair and Bocconi University as the T20 Summit Co-Chair.

VISION – DELIVERING FOR PEOPLE, PLANET AND PROSPERITY

Last year brought about new, unforeseen challenges for the global community. COVID-19 pandemic came completely unexpectedly, putting the world's health systems and economies under severe stress. Over 4.5 million people died because of coronavirus: vaccines are now available, but their production and distribution are too slow and unequal. The pandemic left us with 124 million new poor, 33 million newly unemployed, and almost 500 million students at risk of being left out of education. These urgent challenges have added to existing issues and trends such as climate change and global warming, rising inequalities, digital transition, and a shaky multilateral system. Today, as we are still striving to get out of this global health, economic and social emergency, the G20 under the Italian Presidency has been trying to capture the spirit of a forthcoming “great realignment” by building upon the three “pillars” of its agenda – “People”, “Planet” and “Prosperity”. However, we should be fully aware that the relaunch of multilateral efforts is much needed to deliver on these issues. The contribution of the “Think 20” - the “ideas bank of the G20” - adheres to this framework, offering concrete, realistic and feasible policy recommendations, which can support G20 countries and the international community at large in facing today's daunting challenges.

PEOPLE

Global health is undoubtedly the most urgent short-term priority. It will not be possible to rebuild our societies and economic systems until we manage to leave the COVID-19 health emergency entirely behind us. This is why we need a “one health” approach to strengthen the preparedness and resilience of health systems worldwide so as to prevent future pandemic outbreaks, in parallel to ensuring equitable and universal access to healthcare.

But caring about “people” also means addressing long-term challenges such as **poverty and inequalities**. After almost 30 years of continued reduction, poverty is on the rise again globally. Vulnerable groups – such as women and youth - have been hit the worst. Addressing these issues is a prerequisite to building fairer societies and laying the foundations for a strong and long-lasting recovery. It is necessary to enhance labour markets and job opportunities for disadvantaged groups, strengthen cross-country policy coordination in providing basic income and in taxing multinational corporations. Moreover, improving access to education will be crucial, not only to recover the ground lost during the several “lockdowns” but also to ensure the timely fulfilment of SDGs by introducing better monitoring and evaluation systems from early childhood.

PLANET

Climate change is definitely the greatest long-term challenge of our times. This has been a key item in this year's G20 agenda, with Italy as co-chair of COP26 together with the

United Kingdom. At present, the goal to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius, still seems out of reach. This is because international efforts to tackle climate change are still too heterogeneous. The G20 should therefore stimulate more co-ordinated efforts to promote an orderly energy transition without jeopardising economic growth. Energy efficiency should be pursued while exploring alternative, promising sources such as hydrogen: channelling public and private investment to innovative projects and providing emerging countries with appropriate funds will be key in this respect. At the same time, issues such as ensuring food and water security through building resilience and sustainability of agri-food systems and protecting marine biodiversity should not be underestimated as additional key components of the same “bigger picture”.

G20 Italy needs to create political momentum and set the tone in view of COP26, for instance, by aligning and mobilising capital to the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. The decision to create a Sustainable Finance Working Group in the context of the G20 Finance Track goes in the right direction, although there is still a very long way to go to meet Paris targets.

PROSPERITY

It seems clear that - beyond mere GDP growth – **Prosperity cannot be achieved if the challenges of People and Planet are not addressed**. In other words, the un-coordinated global fiscal stimulus of about 15 trillion dollars allocated by G20 countries individually and other major economies (which – on paper – is much higher than that of the last financial crisis) does not suffice. **More ambitious and coordinated measures are required**, particularly in the area of tax policy so to strengthen a level playing field and defuse unfair competition practices. To this end, the T20 has supported and welcomed the G20 commitment to establishing a global minimum tax on multinational corporations.

At the same time, G20 countries should be wary of the **risk of future financial crises** that might be just around the corner. Skyrocketing public debts are a very bad legacy of the coronavirus: globally, public debt reached an average of 98% of GDP in 2020. They are a huge threat for all, but they are even worse for developing countries. Once this unprecedented situation is behind us, we will need to find innovative ways to progressively deleverage debt stocks and avoid other financial crises also by promoting transparency in global capital flows, fighting international corruption, and reaping the benefits of cryptocurrencies while curbing their risks.

Levelling the playing field also applies to international trade, which needs to be free, fair and open to all players, including in particular Micro and Small-Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). After last year’s 5% drop, global trade flows will experience a considerable rebound this year. Yet, flaws in the multilateral trade system remain and need to be tackled adequately also through a reformed WTO, equipped with new instruments to deal with new issues such as e-commerce and the increasing complexity of global value chains. In particular, digital transformation needs to be carefully tackled. We need to ensure consistency among national policies to preserve free flows of services and data without harming people’s privacy and individual rights. Besides, online marketplaces should allow a fairer participation of MSMEs.

A NEW VISION FOR A CHANGED WORLD

The COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the world we used to know. This means that the G20 should equip itself with innovative tools and drive the reform of the multilateral system. **Cooperation, representation, inclusivity, and transparency should be the guiding principles of a reformed multilateral approach** that works effectively and generates benefits for everyone. After the key role played in the aftermath of the 2008-9 global financial crisis, it is time again for the G20 to exert international leadership and create political momentum to address challenges that can no longer be postponed.

The T20 policy recommendations of this Final Communiqué are divided into sections corresponding to the Working Groups of the G20, with a view to strengthening the links between the T20 results and the G20 agenda.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

GLOBAL HEALTH

This is the most important moment for health in a century. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a heavy impact on global health, security, and economic growth, exacerbating inequalities and putting unprecedented pressure on healthcare systems and governments worldwide. The actual health toll of the pandemic will be much greater as we develop more precise counts of the excess mortality from a range of other causes that were exacerbated during years of limited health care access for billions of people worldwide; the health consequences of the economic downturns will continue to be felt in the coming years well beyond the current crisis. Emerging data already show global downturns in life expectancy in many countries worldwide, reversing decades-long trends of improvement.

The T20 has outlined a set of policy proposals for G20 decision-makers that can help strengthen the future pandemic preparedness and build the capacity of health systems to address other global health priorities, equity and access for all in the medium to long term. T20 proposals to tackle the root causes of these challenges emphasise the need for new approaches to the economy, industrial investments, and regulations well beyond the health sector.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Develop national Health policies through a balanced model that incorporates hospital-centred and decentralised, community-based approaches, guaranteeing routine diagnosis and treatment protocols of chronic and other diseases during a pandemic;**
- **Integrate One health in all relevant national and international prevention and preparedness plans and institutionalise it through a specific governance structure that comprehensively and promptly enhances the benefits of One Health approaches;**
- **Boost equitable access to and production of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines to confront COVID-19 on a global footing, especially through enhanced regional planning and production capacity in LMICs and in particular in Africa to ensure more resilient supply chains;**
- **Integrate equitable access to vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics with longer-term health goals through:**
 - ◇ **Technology development and transfer with long term distribution and manufacturing;**
 - ◇ **Enhanced capacity to use the existing policy instruments and TRIPS flexibilities, in particular licensing, intellectual property arrangements,**

price controls, use of public, non-profit, or public-private arrangements in regional research and development;

◇ **Regional capacity to assist the integration of long-term health and industrial plans;**

- **Establish a new independent and scientist-led reporting of pathogens and other emerging health threats, called Emerging Health Threat Data Platform, that strongly incentivises scientists to share information;**
- **Encourage reporting of all health emergency data to WHO in a standardised, disaggregated manner, including by age and sex, as high-quality health data are essential for both effective and equitable responses;**
- **Establish a Global Health Equity Observatory that includes data on health inequity within and between countries as well as on the underlying drivers of inequity, supplemented by complementary systems of global accountability;**
- **Evaluate the gendered impact of policies through the production of gender data and addressing gender inequities in health systems and policy design by, inter alia, giving the right value to the care work;**
- **Build and support regional leadership for the design and rolling out of coordinated actions in the health sector that are based on regional needs;**
- **Maintain schools open with the proper mitigation measures, as halting education exacerbates socio-economic and gender inequalities within and between countries and has a long-term impact on mental health and well-being;**
- **Promote wider health education commitments for schools and public information campaigns aimed at improving the level of health literacy of the population;**
- **Create a globally consistent regulatory framework for international travel that establishes common standards including interoperability and mutual recognition of digital applications, testing requirements, recognition of vaccination status including exemptions and comparable criteria for when responsive measures may be required, as international mobility is key to economic and social recovery;**

EDUCATION

After the pandemic, the education crisis is one of the most urgent issues to deal with. As a consequence of lockdowns and social distancing measures, 1.6 bn. schoolchildren were affected by school closures and almost one-third of them at least – 463m. people – were unable to access remote learning last year. The pandemic has added on top of existing problems, exacerbating inequalities in access to education both in developing countries and advanced economies. Disruptions in the provisions of education services have led to the increase in schooling dropouts, hitting in particular pupils from more vulnerable households and girls, and have also impacted students' performance, worsening the so-called "learning

poverty”, which affects in particular lower-income countries. In parallel to the ongoing work focused on promoting and enhancing skills, the G20 should design policies to fill the educational gap created by the pandemic to avoid falling behind concerning UN SDG 4 (ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all). Digital technologies can be crucial to overcoming existing barriers and gaps, but the G20 should promote measures to make them available for all.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Encourage G20 countries and private donors to institute and support mechanisms and policies in education financing, provision, and regulation that proactively boost education resources overall and target supplementary resources to the most disadvantaged at all levels. Pro-equity measures should build on an integrated crisis-sensitive inclusive approach to educational policy and planning. Policies should be established at the institutional level by addressing system-level governance issues and at the individual level, by supporting those experiencing new exclusions and vulnerabilities caused by the pandemic and those in existing compound crises and with intersecting inequities redressing individual experiences of disruption for marginalised groups;**
- **Acknowledge the key importance of highly integrated and multi-sectoral approaches to early childhood education, care and development services to support social cohesion, build sustainable welfare systems, and achieve the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals framework. To be effective, ‘whole-of-government’ policies are required, grounded in relevant information;**
- **Encourage the G20 to support member states to build integrated and multi-sectoral data, monitoring and evaluation systems in early childhood development, education and care;**
- **Commit to overcoming the hard and soft barriers to internet access, addressing the gender and cultural biases that limit the potential benefits of digital learning;**
- **Make educational materials available in documents, sizes, and formats easily and cheaply accessible through low-speed Internet or offline and integrated with existing devices. At the same time, governments and telecommunication companies should subsidise data costs and devices to reduce their cost, making them more accessible. The use of digital and blended learning should be anchored to a sound pedagogical approach and supported by an improvement of the basic digital skills of all children;**
- **Define a coherent legal system to ensure that every migrant can fulfil their right to education which is essential. To facilitate access to education, it is required to promote specific programmes and support for migrants who do not speak the official language and collaborative programmes, NGOs, and local authorities to improve education for migrant students. Targeted interventions to fight xenophobia and racism should also be fostered;**

- **Expand innovative circular migration projects that combine vocational training in home countries and work-related migration opportunities for selected trainees. Policymakers can upscale circular migration pathways by building on existing initiatives for training and migration channels for admitting low- and middle-skilled migrants, the so-called Skill Mobility Partnerships (SMP). The insertion of SMPs in circular migration schemes allows the major shortcomings of current programmes to be addressed. First, circular migration schemes provide the regular migration tracks that SMPs need for their expansion. Second, as circular migration implies a return to the country of origin, all trainees eventually contribute to skill accumulation in the sending country.**

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

The global trade system is one of the systemic challenges that the G20 needs to address. Functioning trading and investment systems are essential to properly harness the growth drivers. However, the multilateral trade system and the WTO face many problems due to the increasingly complex geopolitical landscape and the related rising need for new rules and disciplines. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on international trade relations. Multilateralism is under attack as trade policies shift towards protectionism and dirigiste measures. Reshaping the multilateral trade governance is urgent to preserve the system's principles and revitalise the central role of the WTO.

The G20 has a key role to play to build consensus around constructive proposals to reform key aspects of the WTO's institutional functioning (negotiation forum, dispute settlement, transparency, and the status of special and differential treatment), introduce rules in new sectors (digital trade and digital FDIs, data flows, services regulations), and promote re-regulation of older issues (investments, subsidies, and trade in agriculture) and processes (GVCs and environmental sustainability).

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Revitalise multilateral trade cooperation in the WTO through inclusive plurilaterals. We, especially, propose to: i) Focus on developing countries' needs and capacities using the TFA model to address implementation challenges; ii) Conduct negotiations in an inclusive and transparent manner to avoid negative effects and establish trust; iii) Clarify the legal options for incorporation into the WTO; iv) Increase coordination between different plurilateral tracks; v) Conduct impact assessments and evaluations; vi) Use online or hybrid negotiations to ease capacity constraints;**
- **Confront “deglobalization” in the multilateral trading system by supporting the WTO role. Update the Dispute Settlement System. Foster issue-specific dialogue based on experiences of relevant RTAs and soft law developments in the OECD. These should include disciplines on SOEs, rules on digital trade and improved notifications, particularly for subsidies, services regulation, investment facilitation and climate change;**

- Promote a flexible and needs-oriented solution to the contested issue of developing country-member status and special and differential treatment (SDT) among WTO members. This could be done by addressing issues on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular SDT architecture under consideration for the negotiation at hand;
- Uphold the WTO Moratorium on Customs Duties on E-Transmissions, provide technical assistance to developing countries on the efficient non-discriminatory implementation of VAT and GST and roll back de facto discriminatory digital services taxes;
- Build on recent outcomes on cross-border data flows in RTAs and digital economy agreements (DEAs) to Hasten progress in the WTO JSI on E-Commerce. To foster trust in e-commerce, G20 Members must cooperate to achieve widespread interoperability of data protection regimes. G20 Members should provide technical assistance for developing countries to upgrade and align their data protection regulations;
- Engage in exchanges on e-commerce-related services market access and consider an extension to other services of existing GATS undertakings on financial services disciplining restrictions on transfers and data processing by electronic means;
- Cooperate in developing consensus-based international cybersecurity standards to reduce regulatory friction. G20 Members should refrain from unilateral extra-territorial application of all digital standards and collaborate in the international standards bodies to develop globally competitive, open market-driven frameworks;
- Differentiate across types of data to encourage multilateral cooperation on regulation. Governments should remove data localization requirements while retaining regulatory flexibility on data protection legislation, apply tariff exemptions for low-value packages and use of digital technologies to enhance trade facilitation;
- Benchmark the different dimensions of digital access to promote digital trade accessibility, especially for SMEs, also through greater integration of trade policy with technology and investment policies, focusing on conflict prevention and management, and should be informed by experiences from other processes such as trade facilitation;
- Support the creation of 'digital friendly' investment climates through policies, regulations and measures that attract Digital FDI, or FDI in the digital economy. Digital FDI enabling projects can be launched to identify and address impediments to growing Digital FDI. A G20-initiated Sustainable Technology Board – modelled after the Financial Stability Board but oriented towards cooperation over new technologies – can help address techno-competition and other concerns over digital FDI;
- Promote a set of guiding principles for trade facilitation policies aimed, inter alia, at supporting sustainable development;
- Develop a common understanding of the impact of FDI flows and screening on growth prospects. Therefore, we propose that the G20 should commission international organisations to conduct a comprehensive stocktaking exercise and

compile regularly updated comparative analyses of the extent and impact of the different screening mechanisms. The G20 should set up an Investment Screening Expert Group to provide regularly updated reports with basic policy recommendations for the leaders' level;

- **Become a key global forum for exchange and collaboration on this critical challenge, setting up effective processes to ensure multilateral coordination for sustainable GVCs;**
- **Commit to a standardised process of subsidy evaluation, using several indicators such as the OECD's framework for analysing agriculture subsidies, the Australian Productivity Commission's mandate and the Kiel Institute for the World Economy's methodology of a subsidy robot;**
- **Promote the reform of the notion of subsidy under the WTO's Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) to encompass a broader range of financial contributions, currently not covered by the Agreement;**
- **Encourage G20 member-states to launch the MSMEs Link-20 Initiative as a platform to connect service providers and institutions that can support linkage development and provide technical assistance. This should be complemented by a fund to finance employment-generating, productivity-boosting, and innovative MSMEs in developing countries.**

DEVELOPMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly set back the progress in implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its impact on people and economies has shed further light on how unsustainable were and still are our economic and social systems; it is of utmost importance not only to keep the focus on SDGs implementation but also consider them as a "North Star" in our efforts to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic and rebuild better and for everybody.

We need globally coordinated action to cope with the health crisis in the short term while promoting long-term sustainable plans enforcing structural changes. The Agenda 2030 and its SDGs offer the ideal framework to guide and track this process. The G20 could play a crucial role to bring coherence, transparency and support to this process. SDG-based policies and SDG-aligned budgetary cycles allow G20 countries to face the complexities of recovery while ensuring effective use of resources. However, recovery measures should be supported by integrated tools and mechanisms that can track performances and ensure the interlinkages between SDGs through innovative benchmarks.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Push for increased G20 collective action supporting the Agenda 2030 at the UN General Assembly in September;**

- Update the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development drawing on the idea of “partnerships for development”;
- Establish strong coordination with the future Indonesian and Indian G20 Presidencies, working in a “3Is” perspective and identifying effective monitoring systems to track performances and ensure more coordinated ownership between the Global North and the Global South in tackling common challenges;
- Support debt relief in both LICs and LMICs to ensure increased ownership for recipient countries, particularly in Africa. In this vein, the TF5 welcomes the idea to launch a Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF) as a particular purpose lending vehicle to support LICs and LMICs sovereigns in advancing sustainable development initiatives and, more immediately, facilitate access to liquidity;
- Encourage each member state to report how COVID-19 recovery programmes align with the SDGs within their economies through adequate tracking tools. Budgetary cycles should be re-designed to increase transparency and ease cross-sectoral integration across various sustainability dimensions;
- Promote the global coordination of creative economy indexes to fully address current imbalances between platform operators and the new entrants who lack adequate capacities, profile or market power;
- Endorse the construction at the UN level of a “Multidimensional Livelihoods Index” to design a coordinated livelihood and resilience-based programming approach across agencies and organisations, implemented by humanitarian and development players;
- Support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises’ capacity to disclose their financial and non-financial information relating to ESGs by updating the OECD/G20 inclusive framework on base erosion and profit sharing (BEPS);
- Strengthen and systematise G20 relationship with African multilateral institutions. Help ensure that a complex and diverse continent is better represented in global decision-making bodies;
- Steer the creation of a Working Group on International Development Cooperation and Foreign Aid (WGIDCFA), wherein Think Tank representatives, agencies (UN-OSSC, OECD/DAC, etc.) and scholars could debate on differences and commonalities in statistical definitions related to cooperation and aid, norms and criteria, experiences in monitoring and evaluation.

DIGITAL ECONOMY

COVID-19 has contributed to accelerating the digital transition and has multiplied its influence on our lives and societies. However, the benefits brought about by these changes are jeopardised by their rapidity and by their corresponding inequalities. Although connectivity is a core enabler of digital transformation, 3.7 billion people do not have access to the Inter-

net. Due to excessive data and device costs in low-income countries, internet connection is still a commodity only for a few. Vulnerable groups, particularly women and low-skilled workers, are more likely to be excluded from the benefits of digital transformation. To date, less than 30% of the world's researchers are women, and 40% of workers with a lower secondary degree are in jobs with a high risk of automation. At the same time, the constant increase in the number of global cyber-attacks, the lack of common standards, misuse of personal data, and the uneven playing field in digital markets further nurture fuel mistrust in digital innovation and raise ethical concerns.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Invest in electricity and connectivity, focusing on marginalised communities and users by developing G20 coordinated multilateral collaborative funding and subsidising data costs and devices;**
- **Endorse innovative financing mechanisms for digital inclusion projects such as specialised Digital Inclusion Social Impact Bonds;**
- **Recognise and address the existing gender divide in the digital economy. Some of the policy instruments suggested for tackling this issue are:**
 - ◇ **Time-bound targets and grant schemes for women in STEM, awareness campaigns against gender stereotypes and measures fostering gender-neutral parental leave-taking for care;**
 - ◇ **Initiatives that accelerate technology diffusion among and adoption by women and prepare them to successfully participate in the digital labour force;**
 - ◇ **Tools to strengthen the financing for women-led businesses and grow capital market access to equity and crowdfunding financing for women-led companies;**
- **Design policies to address women's "time poverty" and make sure that home-based platform work is visible and free from the biases that characterise the offline world;**
- **Support Science, Technology and Innovation missions for SDGs in LMICs based on country-level priorities, boosting multilateral and regional efforts to enable financing for technology facilitation that can promote global public goods for LMICs;**
- **Fundamentally reconceptualise existing regulatory tests to take into account the realities of platform work, based on its specific criteria, such as the role played by the platform "app", the manner of control exercised through the app, and the power to set terms and conditions for service provision;**
- **Adopt a coordinated framework based on commonly accepted principles for the designation of digital gatekeepers or providers of core platforms. It would consist of a blocklist of undesirable practices: combining data from different sources, the dual role for platforms as a core service and a competitor, and self-preferencing;**

- Create a comprehensive international governance architecture for big data, artificial intelligence and digital platforms; the G20 should establish a Digital Stability Board: a multi-stakeholder forum to coordinate and shape global standards and policies across the digital economy, monitoring their implementation;
- Agree on a Foundational Framework to identify the relevant AI-related pillars, goals and metrics, and then employ a common Operational Framework for effective execution and development of trustworthy AI/digital ecosystems. Their initiatives would be harmonised by a multidimensional AI governance framework that includes education, training, toolkits, methodologies, adoption, governance models, and ethics committees;
- Set up an independent and multi-disciplinary AI ethics committee, including representatives of all 20 country-level AI ethics committees;
- Open up and multilateralism and regional certification schemes governing cross-border flows of personal data in APEC and EU countries to outside countries, with the prospect of moving towards interoperability in the future;
- Implement policies that can make use of the benefits of cryptocurrencies, and distributed ledger technology (DLT) with its faster and more efficient transaction execution process. A coordinated G20/multilateral approach is key to gaining a consensus on how to designate and even implement cryptocurrencies. From here, multilateral institutions can draw on the trust benefits of DLT as well as the built-in increased efficiency functions of this type of financial transaction;
- Improve the cyber resilience of the financial sector based on a model of operational collaboration. In particular, the G20 should task the Financial Stability Board to serve as a hub for sharing information and promoting transparency about expectations around appropriate responses for norms violations;
- Increase personal protection against online threats, with the creation of specific schools' curricula to help young people identify these threats and provide them with the tools to evaluate misinformation and potential deceit;
- Re-design the “notice and consent” model to create better ways to have meaningful “agency” over their data. Monetisation could be incorporated into such an arrangement by requiring firms to compensate users who allow their data to be used in surveys and other activities;
- Establish a governance structure along with the GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) to regulate data traffickers and ad networks to ensure individualised data are not manipulated.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

As reported by Transparency International, corruption has undermined the economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic and contributed to democratic regression during the cri-

sis. The oversight of historically substantial relief packages to confront the pandemic raised concerns both in countries where corruption is deeply rooted and in those that ranked high in transparency indexes. During the pandemic, the US, for instance, achieved the worst score in corruption perception since 2012. The challenge for transparency and financial integrity must be faced through enhanced cooperation in monitoring international financial flows and fighting human trafficking. Furthermore, increased transparency should be ensured regarding low-income and developing countries' debts: better knowledge of creditors and debtors would help international financial institutions support those most in need. In particular, the increasing relevance of actors like state-owned enterprises in the global financial landscape deserves special monitoring for capital flows because their activities do not seem regulated enough. Furthermore, measures taken at the G20 level should not harm non-G20 countries.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20 :

- **Explore potential areas of cooperation based on an update of the IMF framework of capital flow management measures to support countries that are lagging behind in vaccine rollouts and which are still struggling with economic fallout and facing volatilities also resulting from capital outflows;**
- **Formulate a globally accepted definition of State-Owned Multinational Enterprises (SOMNEs). A precise regulation for disclosures of information for all SOMNEs could help G20-led initiatives such as the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI). Therefore, the T20 also recommends that the G20 should make the Legal Entity Identifier, overseen by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation, mandatory for all cross-border transactions undertaken by SOMNEs;**
- **Make the Registers of Beneficial Ownership (RBO) of G20 countries publicly available to enhance transparency in global capital flows. Also, information should be shared between national actors. An international standard – built upon a risk-based approach – should be adopted to define Ultimately Beneficial Owners (UBOs) listed in the RBO. The G20 should increase punishment for non-transparent actors through naming & shaming and other forms of punishment;**
- **Consider the implications of G20 transparency measures on non-G20 economies. In fact, international regulations to tackle corruption and lack of transparency have sometimes harmed some least-developed countries;**
- **Help low-income countries curb illicit financial flows by supporting developing countries in the design and implementation of measures being put in place;**
- **Recognise different forms of corruption with a strong gender dimension (such as sextortion, human trafficking, and petty corruption) and define them. The G20 should constitute a specific focus of any anti-corruption endeavour. This means that state institutions need to ensure that justice systems have the appropriate tools to register, investigate and prosecute these cases, and undergo adequate training to deal with cases of sextortion. Moreover, anti-corruption strat-**

egies should specifically target petty corruption linked to the delivery of basic common goods, such as health and education, which disproportionately affects women due to their role as primary caregivers.

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION

The pandemic has increased poverty worldwide. As estimated by the World Bank, COVID-19 has pushed back between 88 and 115 million people into extreme poverty in 2020, setting back poverty reduction by around three years. Moreover, the International Labour Organization assessed that in 2020 an additional 255 million full-time jobs were lost worldwide; vulnerable groups, particularly women and low-skilled workers, are more likely to lose their jobs or suffer from salary and wage reduction. More than 463 million students around the globe, both in advanced economies and developing countries, remained cut off from on-line education last year. The pandemic has also created new inequalities overlapping with pre-existing ones along the gender, skill and age dimensions and has reduced social mobility as the main social elevator got stuck between repeated school closures.

The T20 believes that the G20 has a crucial role in ensuring that the recovery from the pandemic preserves social cohesion. We also believe that it is fundamental to have an integrated approach in the different areas of policy-making. The decision to host a joint meeting of the G20 Labour and Education Ministers was the right step in this direction. It would be important to have a similar gathering of G20 Labour and Interior Ministries as the regularisation of migrants is a crucial requirement for the enforcement of labour laws and the reduction of the monopoly power of employers.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Support the introduction of safety nets in developing countries where poverty has increased the most during the pandemic. The design of these schemes should be as simple as possible and take into account the information available to the public administration in these countries. We, therefore, argue for unconditional citizenship schemes in these countries;**
- **Make sure that lower-educated workers have appropriate access to skills and technologies in order to generate “quality” jobs. Enhanced wage progression and better jobs for the low educated can be achieved through the right investment in skills, especially soft skills; Reduce socio-economic and inter-generational inequalities by increasing government funding in several education areas (i.e. remedial education, vocational education, digital technology for poorer pupils, re-training schemes for job-seekers, pedagogical strategies and teacher training for the recovery remedial education) and by designing policies that exploit complementarities between these areas. Possible, concrete actions would be: encouraging investment in artificial intelligence that helps integrate lower-educated workers or and redressing geographical concentrations of low-educated workers;**

- Foster online training to enable people to overcome barriers arising from distance to an educational provider and potentially enables greater flexibility. This could be done by providing better digital infrastructure to facilitate training both directly (i.e. enabling people to do this online) and indirectly (i.e. removing costs associated with having to attend in-person);
- Promote cross-country coordination in the regulation of remote working. As in the case of posted workers, international agreements should be reached establishing, for instance, that the remote worker should be treated according to the regulations of the country where their employer is located;
- Address housing inequality, a problem that the spread of remote working has worsened. We recommend improving data collection on the interactions between remote working and housing inequality. Specific policy interventions can sustain investments in hybrid housing-working spaces and grant broadband internet connections to all workers;
- Leverage trade policy as a means to generate decent work for women and reduce gender inequality. In particular, the G20 could provide technical and scientific assistance to small-scale female farmers and producers in developing countries to help them get better access to export markets. This could support the achievement of G20 commitments such as the Brisbane target to reduce the gender gap in labour market participation rates by 25% by 2025;
- Encourage the introduction of financial literacy programmes in school curricula, using digital tools, particularly in developing countries, to facilitate access to the labour market for women and youth;
- Raise revenue through corporation taxation and wealth taxation, which is more effective and efficient with international cooperation and coordination. In parallel to the recent G20 agreement on a minimum tax on corporate incomes, an option to be considered is to introduce an annual tax of 0.2% on corporations' stock shares for all publicly listed companies headquartered in G20 countries. The tax would raise approximately \$180bn each year and could address global externalities and build an international global sovereign fund;
- Consider the establishment of a Global Citizen Income (GCI) through a two-step approach: a partial GCI to tackle poverty and unemployment generated by COVID-19; a full-scale GCI to build global citizenship. The GCI would be funded by raising Official Development Assistance (ODA) and introducing tax measures such as a tax on Multinational Corporations (MNCs), a global wealth tax, a carbon tax or a Tobin Tax;
- Devise policy solutions to improve integration of refugees in labour markets;
- Promote labour market integration for refugees by geographically placing them where they are more likely to succeed;
- Enhance the effective use of technology, including matching algorithms, to

match labour market supply and demand;

- **Develop active labour market programmes for refugees, including language training, work first schemes and, entrepreneurship programmes, and expanding labour laws to protect refugees' rights;**
- **Re-design the asylum process with a focus on integration to promote better reception, faster decisions and unrestricted labour market access.**

ENERGY TRANSITION AND CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY

Climate change, biodiversity loss and sustainable growth are long-standing global challenges. Today they are even more crucial, given the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, which calls for making the much-needed recovery in the global economy compatible with actions to meet, exceed and improve agreed environmental targets and compatible with the planetary boundaries. Post-pandemic recovery provides an opportunity for governments to look ahead and build a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. However, this opportunity comes with challenges, not least because to succeed, societies need to embrace profound socio-ecological transformations: from the agri-food system to energy, transport, and infrastructure more generally.

Representing almost 90% of global GDP, around two-thirds of the world population and close to 80% of greenhouse gas emissions, the G20 countries can — and should — play a leading role in limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Multilateral coordination at the G20 level is key to fostering worldwide collaboration and setting the stage for further action in the context of the UNFCCC COP26.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Prioritise low-carbon, green growth policies in the post-pandemic recovery packages and commit that any funding adheres to the “do no significant harm” principle;**
- **Deploy budgetary instruments, such as carbon pricing, tax incentives and subsidies, to encourage decarbonisation while implementing a rapid phasing-out of direct and indirect fossil-fuel subsidies and any public financial support for fossil fuels, particularly new coal power plants and mining facilities. Making the private sector an important partner in greening the economy is also key;**
- **Set a common international taxonomy of sustainability and standards for consistent and comparable reporting frameworks to underpin reliable disclosure of green investments, including green bonds and sustainable assets. Establishing a Low-Carbon Finance Facility to catalyse funds for the recovery, as well as a Green Rating Agency to support the adoption of internationally recognised sustainability disclosure and reporting standards, and the development of a global green bond market;**

- Take a leadership role in global governance and foster cooperation to align the legal and policy regimes on climate and international trade, including carbon border adjustment mechanisms (CBAMs);
- Commit to becoming carbon neutral by 2050. G20 countries should furthermore define their long-term strategy, including science-based, sector-specific targets for 2030 and 2040. This will give the industry a reliable framework for investment;
- Create a G20 Forum on energy poverty for establishing an institutional dialogue in which public finance and public authorities identify and disseminate the best regulatory and business model practices on energy poverty;
- Endorse the concept of “energy communities” and recognise their role in actively involving citizens and other stakeholders in the renewable energy transition;
- Establish a Commission to accelerate the implementation of capacity building for workers affected adversely by the transformation, as well as quality youth education for climate change and sustainable development;
- Preserve marine biodiversity and natural protected areas and recognise nature-based solutions to fight climate change and biodiversity loss;
- Strengthen the REDD+ climate instrument for forests and extend it to Blue Carbon from coastal and marine ecosystems;
- Recognise nature-based solutions in addition to budgetary instruments to fight – and adapt to – climate change;
- Tackle the interaction between migration and the environment. Addressing environmental impacts on rural-urban migration and urbanisation requires both mitigation and adaptation actions. Improving access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy, transport and infrastructure is essential, especially in urban contexts. This requires anticipatory and sustainable urban development planning that accounts for potential future migration flows. They should foster resilience and adaptive capacity in rural communities and cities and improve protection and integration frameworks, considering the negative and positive interactions between the environment, migration and urbanisation. This requires multi-stakeholder partnerships and participatory approaches involving actors from different sectors, which can serve as catalysts to develop sustainable and inclusive policies.

AGRICULTURE

The pandemic has had a huge impact on food security and nutrition worldwide: projections show that there could be an additional 83–132 million undernourished adults, 9.3 million additional children who may suffer from wasting and even 2.6 million more children who could be stunted by 2022. This compounds the already enormous challenge of ending moderate and severe food insecurity for the 2.5 billion people who face this risk. Moreover, the current crisis has unmasked the inextricable link between human, animal and planetary health, and

their shared environment, the so-called “One Health”.

G20 countries have a strong responsibility to create more equitable and sustainable food systems in the broader context of changing land-use systems that also advance the FAO's Right to Food Guidelines of availability, access, utilisation and stability. The G20 economies produce up to 80% of the world's total cereal production and account for a similar share of world agricultural exports. Therefore, G20 actions, both domestically and globally, are critical for the promotion of sustainable growth in food and agriculture, fostering better nutrition, and building the world back better and more equitably.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Catalyse investments towards multi-sectoral nutrition programmes to ensure recovery and increase resilience in case of future pandemics;**
- **Establish a permanent joint Thematic Group on the AFOLU sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) that brings together Agriculture, Finance, Development, Environment, and Health Ministers to ensure policy coherence across their respective policy areas in relation to food security and food systems;**
- **Empower small farmers through policies that fully integrate them into regional value chains so that developing countries with a comparative advantage in agriculture are not compromised by the domination of global value chains by a handful of Trans-national Corporations;**
- **Reach consensus on how to repurpose agricultural subsidies of advanced economies to avoid unfair competition for smaller producers in Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) and truly support the transition towards sustainable farming practices and restoration activities;**
- **Enhance effective social protection programmes to tackle the emergency, reducing vulnerabilities and achieving food security to support the most in need, such as informal workers and children;**
- **Identify strategies to operationalise the One Health approach on sustainable food systems, promoting policies to properly manage those intersections, minimising risks, and avoiding unintended consequences;**
- **Promote the digital transformation of agriculture using the new technological enablers (e.g. digital data-centric and information-centric technologies) that provide fine-grained data-rich analysis of the various stages of agricultural production across the end-to-end food value chain;**
- **Encourage a shift towards more sustainable diets for our health and that of the planet. These should be based on a reduced share of animal-based proteins in the global protein consumption mix and richer in fruits, vegetables, nuts, legumes and whole grains;**
- **Finally, the G20 countries should address all those regulatory bottlenecks (e.g.**

land usage, energy subsidies, tax incentives) to support the development of urban farming practices and minimise their carbon footprint.

MIGRATION

International migration is a multifaceted and multidimensional challenge. COVID-19 has magnified the vulnerability of migrants, in particular low-skilled women and children. The G20 agenda should give greater attention to the issue of migration, including the protection of migrants' and refugees' human rights and the full inclusion of migrant communities in the welfare systems of hosting countries as well as support for their economic potential that can benefit both countries of origin and destination.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Grant access to health care, income support, and suitable working and living conditions to asylum-seekers and migrants. In the short term, integrated approaches should be developed to include refugees in national protection systems to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 and support a swift recovery. In the medium-to-long term, refugees should be granted full access to existing institutional structures and delivery mechanisms;**
- **Provide income support for migrants predictably and regularly as an effective tool to increase access to essential social services, such as education and health. Welfare systems should also be gradually transformed and expanded to ensure full coverage of migrant populations.**
- **Developing early childhood education and care (ECEC) services as an effective measure to address the health, nutrition and education needs of migrants' children. Well-designed investments in ECEC services can have major economic and social benefits for families, individuals and societies at large since they facilitate women's participation in the labour force, enhance children's capabilities and create decent jobs in the paid care sector. Policy interventions should also focus on the use of digital technology to address the financial inclusion of migrant workers;**
- **Support catalysing both regional solutions and concrete national actions to reduce women migrants' vulnerabilities. In countries of origin, short-term migrants need improved training and more substantial reintegration services. In receiving countries, the development and implementation of standard employment contracts and access to health insurance can fundamentally improve the work and living conditions of female migrants. In addition, sending and receiving countries need to work more closely together to reduce risks along the entire migration pathway;**
- **Ensure an inclusive, free-of-charge and proactive COVID-19 vaccination offer to migrants and refugees (M&R), irrespective of their legal status and extending this approach beyond the current pandemic;**

- **Financially support COVAX and endorse the WHO SAGE prioritisation roadmap, identifying migrants and refugees among priority groups for COVID-19 immunisation;**
- **Encourage the inclusion of migrant – and refugee – specific strategic goals, targets and indicators into national vaccination plans;**
- **Support the role of return migrants’ networks and making them a building block of the post-pandemic development strategy in the countries of origin, in light of the increasing return migration and the challenges posed by the disruption of supply chains due to the pandemic. Institutions should help mobilise the financial capital accumulated through remittance flows, the human capital developed through experience and training abroad, and the social capital through kin networks in the countries of origin.**

MULTILATERALISM AND CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgency of finding common and shared solutions to many overlapping global challenges. Relaunching multilateralism is critical, but international tensions may make this objective increasingly difficult, especially when there is diffuse distrust in multilateral institutions’ effectiveness - and even the legitimacy. This is because the trade-off between representation and effectiveness is one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome in any international format. On many occasions, the G20 has proved no exception to the rule.

The T20 firmly believes that the G20 needs to keep pursuing a more inclusive and multi-stakeholder international cooperation with a view to greater inclusiveness and legitimacy. To this end, it should engage with lower-income countries and the multilateral institutions that represent them, such as the African Union, but also with a variety of players active in civil societies around the world.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Leverage the opportunities offered by a bottom-up, flexible and open approach to multilateralism, calling on G20 leaders to set up an open and inclusive platform to share information and evidence on the costs of non-coordination. In particular, efforts should be devoted to exploring avenues for developing a comprehensive index on the costs of non-coordination. This approach could serve as a basis for identifying open “fit for purpose” forms of international cooperation, anchored to specific and practical issues;**
- **Issue an annual report on “Global Risk”, which would become a flagship product of the G20 with T20 support . By ranking the top global risks in the report, the G20 could help improve the efficiency of the distribution and use of resources, namely global public goods. The report could enhance the G20’s enforcement power by setting up a precautionary mechanism in the form of a specific task force or discussion panel of a related international organisation, such as the WHO, WTO**

or UNIDO. The G20 could delegate the task of report drafting to the T20, since the T20 could call for think-tankers from various research backgrounds across the globe to identify global risks and explore global solutions;

- Explore how best it can engage with the major internet and technology companies, ensuring that all its members' interests, not just those at the technological cutting edge, are represented. First, the G20 could establish a working group to explore the role of the major internet and technology companies in international relations and how the G20 can best ensure that this role is positive. The G20 could then establish a "G20 Tech Ambassador", whose functions could include: networking with internet and technology companies; coordinating the position of the G20 on the political and technological implications of new technologies; and engaging the major internet and technology companies in a discussion about regulatory and political issues like privacy, protection of data, cybersecurity and managing disinformation;
- Tackle the spread of disinformation through the creation of a G20 communication office responsible for developing a comprehensive communication strategy, including a dedicated website, the launch of a T20 Taskforce and a permanent roundtable on disinformation;
- Incorporate survey research and public deliberation into its annual cycles, providing ordinary citizens with a more robust voice in multilateral conversations about vital international issues.

GLOBAL ECONOMY & INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Among the core tasks of the G20 is ensuring global financial stability, which has been severely undermined by the COVID-19 pandemic. Public debt levels have skyrocketed since 2020: in G7 countries, the debt-to-GDP ratio will reach 138%, while in Sub-Saharan Africa, it will reach 56%. At the same time, the prospects of a full recovery from the crisis look uneven for different sectors and countries. Actions to support the global economy have already been taken by the G20, especially when it comes to debt relief, but COVID-19 has revealed the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the current international financial system as a whole. This may be the occasion to rethink strategies and tools that have so far been taken for granted, such as the Global Financial Safety Net and the categorisation of countries based on national income. Furthermore, G20 countries must design a timely exit strategy to phase out the current extraordinary fiscal and monetary measures to prevent financial crises after the COVID-induced economic crises. New instruments could be created to face future challenges that may undermine global financial stability in the future, avoiding the collapse of entire economies under the debt burden.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Provide short-term liquidity to Emerging Markets & Developing Economies that face balance of payment stresses due to global shock; a Global Liquidity Insur-**

ance Mechanism (GLIM) could be created in which the G20 should participate;

- **Reset the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN) to foster global financial stability and sustainable growth. The dual IMF accounting (regular and Special Drawing Rights (SDR) accounts) should be eliminated. The possibility of increasing the share of developing countries in the allocation should be discussed. The GFSN should also be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement;**
- **Urge Regional Financial Arrangements (RFAs) to further optimise their lending toolkits and funding policies to complement those of the IMF. RFAs should join hands with the IMF to form an integrated global economic surveillance framework to ensure global financial stability;**
- **Call for the development of Global Legal Standards. Such standards could apply in areas like supply chain management, finance and taxation, or corporate governance in order to protect labour and the environment, while at the same time enhancing transparency and equity. This would be a key step in moving to a rules-based international system;**
- **Urge the IMF to develop a multilateral swap mechanism that scales up the swap networks that are already in operation across the global financial system;**
- **Urge the IMF to reform its access limits and surcharge policy because they affect middle-income countries and should be suspended/eliminated to support their recovery;**
- **Urge the IMF to double two emergency credit facilities in 2021: the Rapid Credit Facility and the Rapid Financing Instrument;**
- **Urge the IMF to pivot away from pro-cyclical policy advice and ensure that emergency liquidity is countercyclical;**
- **Support a robust and accelerated International Development Association (IDA) replenishment; ensure a robust replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF) in the following year; and allow the ADF and IDA to pursue alternative sources of funding beyond donor contributions;**
- **Introduce a new facility called Countercyclical Sovereign Financing Mechanism to provide cheaper access to the international debt market and automatically reduce debt burden and servicing cost;**
- **Create a World Recovery Fund to allow emerging countries to swap existing debt for new debt and/or to issue new debt under improved market conditions, with an underlying project as collateral;**
- **Play a more proactive role in mandating a complete disclosure of outstanding debt in beneficiary countries as a condition of benefitting from any form of debt treatment;**
- **Discuss options to include country groups other than the DSSI-eligible countries. National-income-based categorisation does not seem fit anymore, nor does the**

difference between state-owned and commercial creditors;

- Develop proposals to allocate new SDRs to low-income countries with a volume exceeding their quotas;
- Urge the IMF to align SDRs with national plans and needs, leverage the private sector's investments and ensure easier access to capital markets. An option to be explored could be to create a Liquidity and Sustainability Facility, such as the one promoted by the UN Economic Commission for Africa;
- Launch a Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF) as a particular purpose lending vehicle to support LICs and LMICs sovereigns in advancing sustainable development initiatives and, more immediately, facilitate access to liquidity;
- Bring private creditors to the table of debt transparency initiatives;
- Create a central credit facility (CCF) to implement a debt standstill that would free significant resources, involve the private sector and allow for an orderly restructuring in the event of a wave of sovereign debt crises;
- Introduce a “legal air cover” to temporarily protect countries against lawsuits, in the form of either a UN Security Council Immunity Shield, or an executive order by the US President and similar legislative action by the UK parliament (most international debt is issued under either New York law or English law), or the doctrine of Necessity under Article 25 of the International Law Commission's Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts;
- Request an international body such as the Bank of International Settlements or the Financial Stability Board to establish an independent office to review central banks' global financial governance activities and the impacts of all decisions intended to operate extraterritorially;
- Urge central banks in G20 countries to set regular schedules for communications to avoid a sharp turn of market expectation caused by divergent policy moves;
- Keep monetary policy expansionary for an extended period. Banking supervisory and regulatory policies should contribute to avoiding an abrupt deleveraging process. Fiscal policies should remain stimulatory until GDP has reached its pre-pandemic growth path. The balanced budget rule should apply to current government spending and taxation, but bond issues should finance capital spending;
- Avoid adopting a one-size-fits-all phasing out policy: firms' productivity must be considered. Those firms that were already unproductive before COVID-19 should be phased out first;
- Launch a scaled-back pilot project that provides limited pandemic-risk coverage to test the risk-securitisation concept. Insurers do not currently offer insurance against pandemics, which are a source of financial instability. Such an “uninsurable” risk could be insured through risk securitisation;
- Stress the importance of diasporas for development and humanitarian action,

highlighting the importance of migrant integration in host countries and facilitating circular migration to transfer skills and experiences. The G20 should also underline the importance of initiatives that engage and connect diasporas and their organisations to policymakers, the business community and other private actors;

· Deepen its collaboration with the G7, relevant international organisations and other stakeholders to further reduce the cost of sending remittances, better regulate the remittances markets, and ensure more competition among service providers. The G20 may also undertake new initiatives in collaboration with countries of origin to further mobilise diasporas' savings (for instance, through "diaspora bonds").

INFRASTRUCTURE

2021 marks a turn in the rich history of infrastructure investments and financing issues within the G20, in a time of more complex crisis than 2008. The G20 aims to tackle public and private infrastructure finance gaps, a recurrent and growing issue exacerbated by the huge impact of the COVID-19 crisis on national and subnational governments' public budgets and debt capacities, especially in emerging countries. Addressing capital markets is a global priority which includes promoting climate finance, digital infrastructure and related services.

Infrastructure investments are a central part of regional COVID-19 recovery strategies. The G20 is a genuinely multilateral convening forum, and it can leverage public and private cooperation to support pressing multilateral environment and development agendas. The transition to a low-carbon economy can be accelerated, provided that immediate social care needs and longer-term development of social infrastructure and human capital are also addressed. This includes increased attention to system change through infrastructure investments that support sustainable urbanisation, urban-rural linkages, circular economy and biodiversity.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- Explore convergence between multilateral initiatives such as the new G7 Building Back a Better World (B3W) initiative or the existing Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to build a new sustainable economy. Infrastructure investments are part of a changing geopolitical order and consistency among existing initiatives should be pursued;**
- Establish a permanent dialogue mechanism among the infrastructure expertise within the context of G20, particularly the Infrastructure Working Group (IWG), the Development Working Group (DWG) and the D20, and other engagement groups;**
- Mobilise Capital and Markets for Sustainable Infrastructure. The G20 countries produce nearly 80% of global CO2 emissions, of which 70% comes from the energy, building and transport sectors. The G20 forum has a key role in accelerating the shift to low-carbon and energy efficiency infrastructure and favouring inno-**

vative “net gain” approaches against ecosystem degradation;

- **Standardise data and disclosure and harmonise ESG and QII indicators to mobilise institutional investors further to support infrastructure investments, particularly in emerging countries;**
- **Include sub-national governments, especially cities, in global efforts to mobilise private investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure;**
- **Enhance the sharing and reuse of data and pioneering technologies that can improve infrastructure value-chain integration and strengthen infrastructure productivity, efficiency and affordability, from design to construction and operation, maintenance and resilience. New technologies are also critical to widen the issuing of green bonds and support the development of carbon markets;**
- **Develop new digital infrastructure, particularly in emerging countries, creating significant spill-over effects to achieve an affordable well-being economy. The world can no longer live without a coordinated approach to developing and transforming the +600 cities that form the backbone of a globally interconnected planet and exponentially accelerate land and ecosystem degradation;**
- **Design a G20 Pact on sustainable urbanisation to support the United Nations Secretary-General’s initiative on the future of cities through macro-economic policies that recouple human and economic development and regenerate the 2030 Agenda;**
- **Invest in the resilience of infrastructure systems in emerging and developing countries to bring huge economic and social benefits. Progress has been made in recent years to establish more widely accepted resilient infrastructure principles that also take into account countries’ specific climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk exposure. Still, there remains much room for improvement through:**
 - ◇ **Financial engineering solutions and standardised ratings to incorporate maintenance and resilience principles in infrastructure projects, in particular in coastal and riverside areas;**
 - ◇ **The development of technical assistance to enhance maintenance expertise and capacity building.**

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

The Italian presidency of the G20 has stressed the need for enhanced cooperation in the fight against climate change, mainly through public and private investments. In 2018, the UN IPCC estimated that between \$1.6tn and \$3.8tn are needed yearly until 2050 to reach the Paris climate goals in terms of energy investments. The UNEP calculated a \$4.1tn investment gap in financing nature-based solutions to reach the climate goals by 2050. Therefore, the newly established G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) is designed to strengthen the public-private link in filling these gaps. The significance of the topic is

evident: climate change is probably the main challenge of this century, the risks related to it are potentially more disruptive than the COVID-19 pandemic. And even when the pandemic is over, climate change will still be there to undermine global socio-economic stability. The G20 can play a vital role in the fight against environmental challenges by coordinating the actions of international financial institutions and financing the green transition in G20 and non-G20 countries. Private actors, too, are crucial to achieving sustainable goals, particularly when it comes to developing new green technologies and promoting renewable energy sources (like green hydrogen). The G20 should meet the UN SDGs and Paris climate targets by using tools like global standards on sustainable finance.

The T20 Italy recommends that the G20:

- **Urge the IMF to integrate climate risk analysis in its surveillance activity;**
- **Urge the IMF to open a new financing window through which balance of payments and even fiscal support for climate efforts and just transitions can also be channeled;**
- **Support governments in developing budgetary instruments to account for climate risk and mainstream and integrate climate frameworks, policies, and laws into national and sectoral budgets;**
- **Define the scope and goals of ESG investing for the next ten years along with the relevant ESG policies at all levels. The G20 should ensure that developed and emerging markets are part of the strategy designing process and that closing the ESG gap becomes a strong focus;**
- **Standardise metrics, narratives, and benchmarks in the assessment of ESG policies. Rating providers must be transparent about their methods with investors, firms, and other users;**
- **Promote the financing of projects to increase energy efficiency. The investment gap in this sector should be filled by incentivising fiscal instruments such as subsidies and tax exemptions that should be implemented globally with the same tax rate;**
- **Set up an International Hydrogen Economy Initiative (IHEI) – with its Secretariat based in Rome - to spread best practices in policy instrument design related to green hydrogen. The Secretariat should convene working groups, among others one on green steel support policies, collaborating with the World Steel Association. Such policies could include degressive contracts for difference for green steel production, linked to temporal milestones specified ex-ante;**
- **Help at the international level to adopt an unambiguous definition of “green bond” to have a well-functioning green bond market;**
- **Support establishing a unified green rating agency to avoid having different standards for each country.**

ANNEX - T20 ITALY TASK FORCES & POLICY BRIEFS

TF1 – GLOBAL HEALTH AND COVID-19

Lead Co-Chair:

Paola Testori Coggi, Special Advisor Cluster Tecnologico Nazionale Scienze della Vita – ALISEI

Co-Chairs:

Pascale Allotey, Director of the United Nations University International Institute for Global Health – UNU-IIGH;

Agnes Binagwaho, Vice Chancellor of the University of Global Health Equity – UGHE;

Sandro Galea, Dean and Robert A. Knox Professor – Boston University School of Public Health

John F. Ryan, Director Public Health, DG Sante – European Commission;

Smita Srinivas, Founder – Technological Change Lab; Professorial Research Fellow – Open University;

Stefano Vella, Adjunct Professor of Global Health – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore.

Coordinators:

Eleonora Poli, Senior Fellow – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI); Giorgia Santamaria, Programme Assistant - Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Access to Education During Public Health Emergencies: Keep schools Open

Pascale Allotey, United Nations University – International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Agnes Binagwaho, University of Global Health Equity; Susanna Lehtimäki, Spark Street Advisors; Harvy Joy Liwanag, United Nations University – International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Emma Rhule, United Nations University – International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Nina Schwalbe Mailman, School of Public Health, Columbia University

Health Systems: Strengthening Preparedness

Elio Borgonovi, Bocconi University; Chiara Cadeddu, Department of Life Sciences and Public Health, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Marta Dassù, Aspen Institute Italia; Fabrizio Landi, Toscana Life Sciences; Ali Mehdi, Senior Health Policy Initiative, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations; Sabrina Montante, Head of EU Affairs-Health Research Sector; Sunisha Neupane, Institute of Development Studies; Mario Raviglione, MACH Centre, Università di Milano; Walter Ricciardi, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Niccolò Serri, University of Cambridge; Peter Taylor, Institute of Development Studies

Global Equity for Global Health

Salma M Abdalla, Boston University School of Public Health; Pascale Allotey, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Catherine K. Ettman, Boston University School of Public Health; Sandro Galea, Boston University School of Public Health; Nason Maani, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Lily Parsey, International Longevity Center; Emma Rhule, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH)

Beyond the Tyranny of The Urgent: Long-Term Systemic and Intersectoral Reforms on Gender-Related Health Barriers in Covid-19 Recovery

Claudia Abreu Lopes, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Pascale Allotey, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Margaret Chitiga, School of Public Management and Administration, University of Pretoria; Luis Enrique Escalante, EDEHN – Equipe d’Economie Le Havre Normandie, Université du Havre; Martin Henseler, Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP); Ramos Emanuel Mabugu, Sol Plaatje University; Helene Maisonnave, EDEHN – Equipe d’Economie Le Havre Normandie, Université du Havre; Michelle Remme, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Alexandra Solomon, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH); Lavanya Vijayasingham, United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH)

One Health-Based Conceptual Frameworks for Comprehensive and Coordinated Prevention and Preparedness Plans Addressing Global Health Threats

Umberto Agrimi, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Mario Carere, Environment and Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Francesco Cubadda, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Osman A Dar, Public Health England; Silvia Declich, National Center for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Maria Grazia Dente, National Center for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Mirko Farina, Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences, Innopolis University; Chikwe Ihekweazu, Nigeria Centre for Disease Control; Andrea Lavazza, Centro Universitario Internazionale; Laura Mancini, Environment and Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Alberto Mantovani, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Stefania Marcheggiani, Environment and Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Alessia Milano, National Center for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Monica Monaco, Infectious Diseases Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Stefano Morabito, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Flavia Riccardo, Infectious Diseases Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Claudia Robbiati, National Center for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Gaia Scavia, Food Safety, Nutrition and Veterinary Public Health Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Laura Villa, Infectious Diseases Department, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Matteo Villa, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

Culture and Sciences for Life: Towards a Global Health Literacy Alliance for a Sustainable Future

Francesco Blasi, University of Milan; Enrico Caiani, Polytechnic of Milan; Andrea Grignolio Corsini, Vita-Salute S. Raffaele University and CNR-CID Ethics; Maria Grazia Magro, Human Technopole; Alex Mauron, University of Geneva; Marco Montorsi, Humanitas University; Marica Nobile, Human Technopole; Gaia Panina, Novartis Italy; Barbara Prainsack, University of Vienna; Ana Sbutega, Novartis Italy

From Pathogens to People: Enhancing Reporting and Surveillance for More Effective Control of Disease Outbreaks

Kent Buse, The George Institute for Global Health; Sarah Hawkes, University College London (UCL); David Kaplan, International Science Council (ISC); Elena Rovenskaya, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); John Ryan, Directorate General Health and Food Safety, European Commission; Sergey Sizov, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); Paola Testori Coggi, Lead Co-Chair of T20 Italy Task Force on Global Health and Covid-19; National Technological Cluster on Life Sciences ALISEI

Regional Collective Action to Address Covid-19 and Prepare for Future Pandemics

Ana B. Amaya, Pace University; Agnes Binagwaho, University of Global Health Equity; Philippe De Lombaerde, United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS); and Neoma Business School

Boosting Equitable Access and Production of Diagnostics, Therapeutics and Vaccines to Confront Covid-19 on a Global Footing

Lieve Franssen, European Policy Centre; and Wits University; John Nkengason, African Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Smita Srinivas, Co-Chair T20 Italy Task Force on Global Health and Covid-19; Open University; National Centre for Biological Sciences TIFR-NCBS; and University College London; Stefano Vella, Co-Chair T20 Italy Task Force on Global Health and Covid-19; and Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

TF2 - CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Lead Co-chair:

Luiz De Mello, Director of the Policy Studies Branch, Economics Department – OECD

Co-chairs:

Jun Arima, Senior Policy Fellow for Energy and Environment – ERIA

Camilla Bausch, Director – Ecologic Institute

Alexander Dynkin, President – IMEMO

Luca Franza, Scientific Advisor – IAI

Marzio Galeotti, Full Professor - Università degli Studi di Milano

John Kirton, Director of the G7 Research Group G20 Research Group - University of Toronto

Noura Mansouri, Research fellow – KAPSARC

Johan Swinnen, Director General – IFPRI

Máximo Torero Cullen, Chief Economist – FAO

Wang Wen, Executive Dean & Professor, Chongyang Institute – Renmin University of China

Coordinator:

Ruben David, Research Assistant - Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy direction for sustainable communities and combating energy poverty

Romano Borchiellini, EC PoliTO; Gabriella De Maio, World Energy Council Italy; Brian Statham, World Energy Council

Promoting Energy Efficiency Financing in G20: Role of Fiscal instruments

Tapan Sarker, Griffith University; Farhad Taghizadeh-Hesary, Tokai University; Naoyuki Yoshino, Keio University

Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change, Clean Energy & Health Authors

Thomas Crowther, ETH Zurich; Thomas Elliott, ETH Zurich; James Hospedales, EarthMedic and EarthNurse Foundation; John Kirton, G20 Research Group; Rachel Kupka, Global Alliance on Health and Air Pollution; Marina Larionova, Center for International Institutions Research; Rajani Ranjan Rashmi, The Energy Research Institute; Andrey Shelepov, Center for International Institutions Research; Brittaney Warren, G20 Research Group

Repurposing agricultural policy support for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Madhur Gautam, The World Bank; Will Martin, IFPRI; David Laborde, IFPRI; Valeria Piñeiro, IFPRI; Rob Vos, IFPRI

Promoting sustainable agriculture in smart cities

Ghadah Al-Dabbagh, Al-Dabbagh Group; Mrinmoy Chakraborty, SOLiD IoT; Nikos Dimitrio,

NCSR “Demokritos”; Brian Lee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Plastics in a Circular Carbon Economy

Adam Bouloukos, United Nations Development Program; Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten, KAPSARC; Michael Wang, Argonne National Laboratory

International Cooperation to Accelerate Development and Deployment of Circular Carbon Economy

Adnan Shihab-Eldin , Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences; Ba ssam Fattouh, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies; Giacomo Luciani, Paris School of International Affairs; Noura Mansouri, KAPSARC; Manal Shehabi, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies; Kirsten Westphal, German Institute for International and Security Affairs

Clean-IT: Policies to Support Sustainable Digital Technologies

Mei Lin Fung, People-Centered Internet; Christoph Meinel, Hasso Plattner Institute for Digital Engineering

Climate change, food security, and central banks in developing economies

Channing Arnd, IFPRI); Christopher Loewald, South African Reserve Bank; Konstantin Makrelov, South African Reserve Bank

Youth Transitions and Transformations through ICT-enabled Education for Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Charlotte Holland, Dublin City University; Leila Dagher, American University of Beirut; Noura Mansouri, KAPSARC; Dinah Benne, Women’s Economic Imperative; Huan Ni, Shanghai Green Light-Year Environmental Service Center

International Coordination Mechanisms for a Hydrogen Economy: General Principles and an Application to Steel-Making

Dario Brescia, Perspectives Climate Research; Sonja Butzengeiger, Perspectives Climate Research; Luca Franza, IAI; Bartłomiej Kolodziejczyk, University of Gothenburg; Axel Michaelow, University of Zurich

Avoiding a Carbon Trade War: G20 Dialogue and Coordination and the European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

Jan Cernicky, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung); Bernice Lee, Hoffmann Centre for Sustainable Resource Economy, Chatham House; Ricardo Melendez-Ortiz, Center for China and Globalization)

Fixing Financial, Economic and Governance Structures to Save Forests and the Ocean, and Enhance Their Contributions to Climate Change Solutions

R. Andreas Kraemer, Oceano Azul Foundation; Leonardo Massai, Catholic University of Lille; Paul De Noon, Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Mickael K. Orbach, Marine Laboratory, School



of the Environment, Duke University; Nico Stelljes, Ecologic Institute; Torsten Thiele, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies; John Virdin, Nicholas Institute, Duke University

Designing recovery packages to be consistent with low-carbon transitions

Dan Andrews, OECD; Alain de Serres, OECD;

Resetting Low Carbon Green Growth Policies through Stimulus Packages in the Aftermath of Covid -19 Pandemic

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, ERIA; Kaliappa Kalirajan, Crawford School of Public Policy; Takashi Hongo, Mitsui Global Institute; Peter Wolf, German Development Institute; Huifang Tian, Canadian Academy of Social Sciences; Ritu Mathur, The Energy Research Institute; Md Cholifihani, BAPPENAS

Localising the circular economy imperative in a post COVID-19 era: place, trade and multilateralism

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, ERIA; Nicolas J.A. Buchoud, Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development; Alexander Charalambous, Living Prospects; Edoardo Croci, Bocconi University; Himani Jain, CEEW, Martin Kochhan (GIZ); Hemant Mallya, CEEW; Shuva Raha, CEEW; Vanesa Rodriguez Osuna (GIZ); Dean Tetsushi Sonobe, ADBI

TF3 - TRADE, INVESTMENT AND GROWTH

Lead Co-Chair:

Pier Carlo Padoan, Vice President - IAI

Co-Chairs:

Abla Abdel Latif, Executive Director and Director of Research - Egyptian Centre for Economic Studies (ECES)

Mehmet Sait Akman, Director, G20 Studies Center - The Economic Policy Research Centre of Turkey (TEPAV)

Jane Drake-Brockman, Industry Professor, Institute for International Trade - University of Adelaide

Paolo Guerrieri, Paris School of International Affairs - Sciences-Po; Business School - University of San Diego

Giorgio Sacerdoti, Emeritus Professor - Bocconi University

Lucia Tajoli, Senior Associate Research Fellow – Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI); Professor of Economic Policy – Politecnico di Milano

Tu Xinquan, Dean and Professor, China Institute for WTO Studies - University of International Business and Economics (UIBE)

Coordinator:

Fabrizio Botti, Senior Fellow – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Boosting G20 Cooperation for WTO Reform: Leveraging the Full Potential of Plurilateral Initiatives

Mehmet Sait Akman, G20 Studies Centre, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV); Axel Berger, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE); Fabrizio Botti, Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI); Peter Draper, Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide; Andreas Freytag, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena; Claudia Schmucker, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)

Confronting “Deglobalization” in the Multilateral Trading System

Mehmet Sait Akman, G20 Studies Centre, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV); Bozkurt Aran, Center for Multilateral Trade Studies, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV); Leonardo Borlini, Bocconi University; Carlos A. Primo Braga, Fundação Dom Cabral; Uri Dadush, Policy Center for the New South; Fernando De Mateo, El Colegio de Mexico; Alejandro Jara, Institute of International Studies of Universidad de Chile; Douglas Lippoldt, Centre for International Governance Innovation; Giorgio Sacerdoti, Bocconi University

Trade and Development in the WTO: Toward a Constructive Approach to the Issue of

Development Status and Special and Differential Treatment

Carlos Frederico Coelho, BRICS Policy Center; Lin Guijun, University of International Business and Economics (UIBE); Tatiana Prazeres University of International Business and Economics (UIBE); Xinquan Tu, China Institute for WTO Studies, University of International Business and Economics (UIBE); Tim Yeend, Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide

Digital Trade: Top Trade Negotiation Priorities for Cross-Border Data Flows and Online Trade in Services

Jane Drake-Brockman, Institute for International Trade, University of Adelaide; Gabriel Gari, Queen Mary University of London; Stuart Harbinson, Asia Global Institute, Hong Kong University; Bernard Hoekman, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute; Hildegunn Kyvik Nordås, Örebro University; Sherry Stephenson, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council

Leveraging Global Digital Trade Opportunities for All

Bernard Hoekman, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute (EUI); Keith Maskus, University of Colorado; Matthew Stephenson, World Economic Forum; Lucia Tajoli, Politecnico di Milano and Istituto per gli studi di politica internazionale (ISPI); Davide Tentori, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

Leveraging Digital FDI for Capacity and Competitiveness: How to Be Smart

Matthew Stephenson, World Economic Forum; Lorraine Eden, Texas A&M University; Michael Kende, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; Fukunari Kimura, Keio University and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; Karl P. Sauvant, Columbia University; Niraja Srinivasan, NERA Consulting; Lucia Tajoli, Politecnico di Milano and Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI); James Zhan, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Facilitating Sustainable Investment to Build Back Better

Axel Berger, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE); Manjiao Chi Centre for International Economic Law and Policy, Law School, University of International Business and Economics (UIBE); Bernard Hoekman, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute (EUI); Makane Moïse Mbengue, Department of Public International Law and International Organization, Faculty of Law, University of Geneva; Karl P. Sauvant, Columbia University; Matthew Stephenson, World Economic Forum

Investment Screening: Protectionism and Industrial Policy? Or Justified Policy Tool To Protect National Security?

Stormy-Annika Mildner, Aspen Institute Germany; Claudia Schmucker, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)

Multilateral coordination and exchange for sustainable global value chains

Holger Görg, Kiel Institute for the World Economy; Jann Lay, German Institute for Global and



Area Studies; Stefan Pahl, German Institute for Global and Area Studies; Adnan Seric, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Frauke Steglich, Kiel Institute for the World Economy; Liubov Yaroshenko, En Plus

Domestic Distortions Through Industrial Subsidies: Reframing the G20's Potential Perspective

Peter Draper, Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide; Andreas Freytag, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena; Henry Gao, Singapore Management University; Miriam Kautz, Lecturer Friedrich-Schiller University Jena; Naoise McDonagh, Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide; Matthias Menter, Friedrich Schiller University Jena; Xinquan Tu, China Institute for WTO Studies, University of International Business and Economics (UIBE)

Restructuring the WTO Regulatory Framework on Industrial Subsidies: Sustainability, Free Trade and Prosperity

Filippo Bizzotto, Scuola di Politiche; Vasilis Livieratos, Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB); Pierfrancesco Mattiolo, Scuola di Politiche; Paolo Mazzotti, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; Gianmatteo Sabatino, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

MMSEs' Access To Global Value Chains And Trade Finance

Jennifer Castaneda-Navarrete, University of Cambridge; Rajeev Kher, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Carlos López-Gómez, University of Cambridge; Arun. S. Nair, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Saon Ray, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations; Adnan Seric, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Yee-Siong Tong, University of Cambridge; Ligia Zagato, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Agricultural Trade in a Post-Pandemic World

Priyadarshi Dash, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Ilaria Espa, Università della Svizzera Italiana (USI); Facundo Gonzalez Sembla, Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI); Christian Häberli, World Trade Institute (WTI), University of Berne; Shreya Kansal, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Olayinka Idowu Kareem, University of Hohenheim

TF4 - DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Lead Co-Chair:

Maria Chiara Carrozza, CNR

Co-Chairs:

Erica Borghard, Senior Fellow in the Technology and International Affairs Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Robert Fay, Managing Director of digital economy, CIGI

Dennis Görlich, Senior Researcher, Global Solutions Initiative

Paul Grainger, Honorary Senior Research Associate, UCL Institute of Education

Syed Munir Khasru, Chairman, The Institute for Policy Advocacy and Governance, IPAG

Pencho Kuzev, Senior policy advisor on data policy, KAS

Oreste Pollicino, Full Professor of Constitutional Law, Bocconi University

Coordinator:

Alberto Guidi, Research Assistant - Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

Exploring the Development-Technology Nexus Via a Digital Transformation: Paradigm Shift in Development Strategy in the Digital Age

Thomas Abell, ADB; Catherine Brown, Lord Mayor's Charitable Foundation; Tania Bega-zo-Gomez, World Bank; Boutheina Guermazi, World Bank; Syed Munir Khasru, IPAG; Darren Thayre, Google; Abdullah Ar Rafee, IPAG

Digital Learning For Every Child: Closing The Gaps For An Inclusive And Prosperous Future

Matt Brossard, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Marta Carnelli, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Stephane Chaudron, European Commission – Joint Research Centre; Rosanna Di-Gioia, European Commission – Joint Research Centre; Thomas Dreesen, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Daniel Kardefelt-Winther, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Céline Little, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti; Jean Luc Yameogo, UNICEF Programme Division

Homebased Platform Work and Women's Labour Force Participation in a Post-Covid World

Sabina Dewan, JustJobs Network; Hue-Tam Jamme, Arizona State University

Promoting Global Financial Resilience Against Cyber Threats Through an Operational Collaboration Model

Erica D. Borghard, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

A Global Governance Framework for Digital Technologies

Robert Fay, CIGI; Rohinton Medhora, CIGI

Legal Regulation Of The Platform Economy

Gautam Bhatia, University of Oxford; Darcy du Toit, University of the Western Cape; Sandra Fredman, University of Oxford; Mark Graham, University of Oxford; Jean-Paul Van Belle, University of Cape Town

Levelling the Data Playing Field - The G20 Ex Ante Regulatory Approach To Platforms With Strategic Market Status

Pencho Kuzev, KAS

Sustech Solutions: Enabling New Technologies to Drive Sustainable Development

Matthew Stephenson, WEF; Iza Lejarraga, OECD; Kira Matus, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; Yacob Mulugetta, UCL; Masaru Yarime, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; James Zhan, UNCTAD

Opportunities for International Cooperation On Digital Health. Lessons From The European Union

Nadina Iacob, CEPS; Felice Simonelli, CEPS

Sifting Truth From Fiction: Enhanced Protection From Fake News

Muhammad Khurram Khan, Global Foundation for Cyber Studies and Research; Emeric Henry, Science Po; Paul Grainger, UCL

Digital Inclusion Strategies for the G20 - Lessons in Public-Private Cooperation From India and Africa

Krish Chetty, Human Sciences Research Council; Jaya Josie, International Business School, Zhejiang University; Manjeet Kripalani, Gateway House; Sanjay Anandaram, iSpirt

Human-Centric AI: From Principles to Actionable and Shared Policies

Carlo Casalone, Pontifical Academy for Life; Luciano Floridi, University of Oxford; Laura Palazzo, Pontifical Academy for Life; Renzo Pegoraro, Pontifical Academy for Life; Francesca Rossi, IBM Research; Roberto Villa, Fondazione IBM Italia

Enhancing Food Supply Chain Resilience Through the Utilisation of Digital And Sequence Information Technologies

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi, ERI; Suresh Babu, International Food Policy Research Institute; Carlos Andrea Bollino, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre; Wendy Craig, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; Ponmalai Kulandivelu, Periyar University; Felix Moronta-Barrios, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; Eji Yamaji, University of Tokyo

Implementing Humanistic Digital Governance

Dennis J. Snower, Global Solutions Initiative Foundation; Paul Twomey, Global Solutions Initiative Foundation



Actions to Make “Data Free Flow With Trust” Operational in Practice

Susan Ariel Aaronson, George Washington University; Fukunari Kimura, ERIA; Hosuk Lee-Ma-kiyama, ECIPE; Sherry Stephenson, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council

TF 5 - 2030 AGENDA AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Lead Co-Chair:

Stefano Manservigi (Scientific Advisor - IAI; Chair of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund – GCERF; Special Advisor to Commissioner Gentiloni)

Co-Chairs:

Carlo Andrea Bollino, Professor of Economics - University of Perugia

Homi Kharas, Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Center for Sustainable Development, Brookings Institution

Ivonne Lobos Alva, Lead Research Fellow - SEI Latin America

Yose Rizal Damuri, Head of the Department of Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Elizabeth Sidiropoulous, Chief Executive, The South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)

Coordinator:

Daniele Fattibene, Research Fellow – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Creative Economy 2030: Inclusive and Resilient Creative Economy for Sustainable Development and Recovery

Nicolas J.A. Buchoud, The Grand Paris Alliance for Sustainable Investments; Onur Eryuce, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality; Carla Gebetsberger, Consejo Argentino Para Las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI); John Newbiggin, International Advisory Council for Creative Industries Policy & Evidence Centre; Enrique Avogadro, Minister of Culture for the City of Buenos Aires; Angelika Frei-Oldenburg, Global Project Culture and Creative Industries, GIZ; Marisa Henderson, Creative Economy Program, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Neil Khor, Special Advisor to the Executive Director of UN Habitat; Tita Larasati, Indonesia Creative Cities Network (ICCN); Ilya Myasnikov, Faculty of Journalism, Higher School of Journalism, National Research Tomsk State University; Yose Rizal Damuri, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Debt Relief For Sustainable Recovery in Low- And Middle- Income Countries: Proposal for New Funding Mechanisms to Complement The DSSI

Authors: Rym Ayadi, Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association (EMEA); Basmah Maziad Altuwajiri, ASBAR; Sameera Al Tuwajiri, World Bank

Involving Higher Education (SDG4) in Achieving Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG11) Through Problem-Solving and Learning-By-Doing Practices Towards the 2030 Agenda

Anna Laura Petrucci, Dar Al Uloom University; Nicoletta Trasi, Universita' La Sapienza

ESG20: Standardisation to Foster Public-Private Collaboration Towards the 2030 Agenda

Mariano Machado, Development Cooperation Working Group (CARI); Lucas Chiodi, Member, Development Cooperation Working Group (CARI); Victoria Costoya, Development Cooperation Working Group (CARI); Carola B. Ramon, Committee of Latin American Studies (CARI)

Aligning COVID-19 Recovery Efforts with The SDGs - Toolbox and Principles

Tony Pipa, The Brookings Institution; Milan Mia Alibegovic, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; Filippo Arras, Assessorato della Difesa dell'Ambiente, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Laura Cavalli, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; Gianluca Cocco, Assessorato della Difesa dell'Ambiente, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Edward Cruickshank, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; Meagan Dooley, The Brookings Institution; Luca Farnia, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; Homi Kharas, The Brookings Institution; Emanuela Manca, Assessorato della Difesa dell'Ambiente, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Luisa F Mulas, Assessorato della Difesa dell'Ambiente, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Marco Onnis, Centro Regionale di Programmazione (CRP), Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Sandro Ortu, Assessorato del Lavoro, formazione professionale, cooperazione e sicurezza sociale - Servizio di Supporto all'Autorità di Gestione, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Ilenia G. Romani, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei; Sandro Sanna, Centro Regionale di Programmazione (CRP), Regione Autonoma della Sardegna; Marta Testa, Assessorato del Lavoro, formazione professionale, cooperazione e sicurezza sociale - Servizio di Supporto all'Autorità di Gestione, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna

A Multidimensional Approach to Poverty That Strengthens the Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Angela C. Lyons, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Josephine Kass-Hanna, Saint Joseph University of Beirut; Elisa Molena, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Repurposing Agricultural Policy Support For Climate Change Mitigation And Adaptation

Madhur Gautam, World Bank; David Laborde, International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI); Will Martin, International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI); Valeria Piñeiro, International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI); Rob Vos, International Food Policy Research institute (IFPRI)

SDG16: An Enabler for Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda amid COVID-19

Fabio Bargiacchi, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES); Camillo Casola, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI); Silvia Dodero, International Development Law Organization (IDLO); Roland Friedrich, International Development Law Organization (IDLO); William McDermott, Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF); Sebastiano Mori, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES); Giulia Sciorati, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) and University of Trento

Supporting SMEs in Sustainable Strategy Development Post-COVID-19: Challenges and Policy Agenda for the G20

Martina Barbagila, DIG School of Management, Milan Polytechnic; Vincenzo Butticè, DIG School of Management, Milan Polytechnic; Giancarlo Giudici, DIG School of Management,



Milan Polytechnic; John Mendy, Lincoln International Business School, University of Lincoln; Tapan Sarker, Griffith Business School, Griffith University; Gagan D Sharma, University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University; Asha Thomas, Jagan Institute of Management Studies; Ambika Zutshi, Department of Management, Faculty of Business and Law, Deakin University

Science, Technology and Innovation for SDGs Post-Pandemic: Strengthening Technology Facilitation Mechanism and Global Public Goods for Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Sachin Chaturvedi, Research and Information System for Developing Countries; Sabyasachi Saha, Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Availing Existing Frameworks to Enable a Clean and Sustainable Transition in the Transport Sector

Puneet Kamboj, Council on Energy, Environment, and Water; Jitendra Roychoudhury, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center; Saumitra Saxena, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology; Thuwal Anurag Pal Sehgal, Noble Group

A More Sustainable and Resilient Agri-Food Sector to Better Deal with the Pandemic

Patrizia Brigidi, University of Bologna; Gabriele Canali, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Piacenza; Arnaldo Dossena, University of Parma; Gianni Galaverna, University of Parma; Daniele Fattibene, Istituto Affari Internazionali; Fabio Fava, University of Bologna; Erasmo Neviani, University of Parma; Fabrizio Storti, University of Parma

The Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs in a Post-COVID World

Gabriela Rigoni, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA); Keith Herrmann, Women's Economic Imperative, WEI Forward; Angela C. Lyons, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Betty Wilkinson, Financial Sector Deepening (FSD); Josephine Kass-Hanna, Saint Joseph University of Beirut; Dinah Bennett, International Consultants for Entrepreneurship and Enterprise; Durham José Stracquadaini, Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA); Margo Thomas, Women's Economic Imperative

TF6 - SOCIAL COHESION AND THE FUTURE OF WELFARE SYSTEMS

Lead Co-Chair:

Tito Boeri, Bocconi University

Co-Chairs:

Nisha Agrawal, Former CEA, Oxfam India

Alejandra Cardini, Director of the Education Programme, CIPPEC

Ngee-Choon Chia, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, National University of Singapore

Guyonne Kalb, Professorial Fellow, University of Melbourne

Murray Leibbrandt, Professor, NRF Chair in Poverty and Inequality Research, University of Cape Town

Dennis Snower, President, Global Solutions Initiative - GSI

Nancy E. Wallace, Professor and Chair of the Real Estate Group, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley

Coordinator:

Davide Tentori, Research Fellow - Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Building Global Citizenship Through a Global Citizen 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; Rubén Lo Vuolo, Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Public Policies

A Wealth Tax on Corporations' Stock

Emmanuel Saez, University of California, Berkeley; Gabriel Zucman, University of California, Berkeley

Covid-19 and Inequality: An Integrated Policy Response for Skills, Employment and Welfare

Professor Richard Blundell, Institute for Fiscal Studies; Dr Jonathan Cribb, Institute for Fiscal Studies; Professor Sandra McNally, University of Surrey

Rebuilding Education Systems for Recovery – A Crisis-Sensitive And Equity Focused Approach

Prachi Srivastava, University of Western Ontario, Canada; Alejandra Cardini, CIPPEC; Sonja Anderson, Inter-agency Network of Education in Emergencies (INEE); Kiran Bhatta, Centre for Policy Research; Amélie A. Gagnon, IIEP-UNESCO; Robert Jenkins, UNICEF; Iván Matovich, CIPPEC; Kate Moriarty, INEE; Nicolas Reuge, UNICEF; Thalia Séguin, IIEP-UNESCO

How Do We Know Goals Are Achieved? Integrated and Multisectoral Early Childhood Monitoring and Evaluation Systems as Key to Developing Effective and Resilient Social Welfare Systems

Mathias Urban, Early Childhood Research Centre, Dublin City University; Jennifer Guevara, CIPPEC and Dublin City University; ; Alejandro Acosta, CINDE, Fundación Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano; P. K. Anand, Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries; Emily Vargas-Barón, RISE Institute; Alejandra Cardini, CIPPEC; Claudia Costín, Centro de Excelência e Inovação em Políticas Educacionais- CEIPE-FGV; Rita Flórez-Romero, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Grupo de Investigación Cognición y Lenguaje en la Infancia; Lynette Okengo, AfECN, African Early Childhood Network; Dwi Priyono, South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization / Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care, Education and Parenting

Beyond COVID-19: What Can Countries Do to Address the Learning Loss Caused By the Pandemic?

Rafael Carrasco, SUMMA; Ivana Zacarias, SUMMA; Devyani Pershad, Pratham Education Foundation; Natasha Ridge, Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research; David Dingus, Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research; Marvin Erfurth, Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research

Towards Humanistic Metrics of Success for G20 Economies

Dennis J. Snower, Hertie School of Governance; Katharina Lima de Miranda, IFW; Sandra Willis, Columbia University; Helen Verdelli, Columbia University; Victor Pineda, World ENABLED; Romina Boarini, Centre for Well-Being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (OECD); Michael Green, Social Progress Imperative

Remote Working, Housing Inequality and Social Mobility

Tito Boeri, Bocconi University and CEPR; Thomas Le Barbanchon, Bocconi University; Francesco Armillei, Fondazione Ing. Rodolfo De Benedetti

Financial Inclusion: The Importance of Financial Literacy and the Promotion of Better Labour Market Outcomes for Women and Youth

Benedetta Landi, Empower your Life - Global Thinking Foundation; Njuguna Ndung'u, African Economic Research Consortium; Dianah Ngui Muchai, African Economic Research Consortium; Winnie Sambu, African Economic Research Consortium; Claudia Segre, Empower your Life - Global Thinking Foundation; Abebe Shimeles, African Economic Research Consortium; Wilson Wasike, African Economic Research Consortium

Can Trade Enhance Labour Market Access and Job Opportunities for Women? The Inhibitive Roles of Entrenched Gender Inequality

Fatima Olanike Kareem, Trade and Development Policy Research Network; Olayinka Idowu Kareem, University of Hohenheim

TF7 - INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

Lead Co-Chair:

Francesco Profumo, President - Fondazione Compagnia di Sanpaolo)

Co-Chairs:

Shamshad Akhtar, Chairwoman - Pakistan Stock Exchange)

Nicholas Buchoud, Global Solutions Fellow; President - Cercle Grand Paris de l'Investissement Durable

Raffaele Della Croce, Senior Economist – OECD; Senior Fellow – Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto

Joisa Dutra, Director, Center for Regulatory and Infrastructure Studies, – Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGV)

Karim El Aynaoui, President – Policy Center for the New South

Carlo Secchi, Vice-President – Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI); Professor Emeritus – Bocconi University)

Coordinator:

Nicola Bilotta, Research Fellow – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

POLICY BRIEFS

A Regional Connectivity Partnership for the Mediterranean

Raffaele Della Croce, OECD; Karim El Aynaoui; Policy Center for the New South; Youssef El Jai, Policy Center for the New South; Alessandro Gili, ISPI; Alin Horj, OECD; Murat Kenanoğlu, TEPAV; Carlo Secchi, ISPI and European Commission

Digitally Enhanced Infrastructures: A Three-Dimensional Approach

Sachin Chaturvedi, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Priyadarshi Dash, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Andrey Filippov, CENTERO; Chinny C. Ogunro, WellSpring Health; Dimitris Psarrakis, European Parliament; Veronica Vecchi, SDA Bocconi School of Management; Vladimir Yakunin, Faculty of Political Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University

How Quality Infrastructure Can Bring Private Sector Finance into Infrastructure Investment to Recover from the COVID-19 Crisis

Shamshad Akhtar, Pakistan Stock Exchange; Amar Bhattacharya, Center for Sustainable Development, Brookings Institute; Nicolas J. A. Buchoud, Grand Paris Alliance for Sustainable Investment; Nella Sri Hendriyetty, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI); Naoyuki Yoshino, Keio University and Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

A Compass for Global Recovery: Integrating Environmental Criteria into Infrastructure Investment

Ryan Bartlett, WWF; Peter Boswell, International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC); Nicholas Buchoud, Grand Paris Alliance for Sustainable Investments; Louis Downing, Global Infrastructure Basel; Nathalie Gaullier, Global Infrastructure Basel; Linda Krueger, The Nature Conservancy; Kate Newman, WWF; Beatriz Nofal, Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI); Maria Cecilia Ramirez Bello, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Anna Willingshofer, The Nature Conservancy

A New Vision for InfraTech: Governance and Value Network Integration through Federated Data Spaces and Advanced Infrastructure Services for a Resilient and Sustainable Future

Michael Bühler, Konstanz University of Applied Sciences; Thorsten Jelinek, Taihe Institute; Konrad Nübel, Technical University Munich; Norman Anderson, CG/LA Infrastructure; Glenn Ballard, UC Berkeley; Mark Bew, PCSG Limited; David Bowcott, Aon Risk Solutions; Kai Broek, Capgemini Invent; Gerd Buziek, Esri Deutschland GmbH; Isabel Cane, OECD; Raffaele della Croce, OECD; Harry Dimitriou, University College London; Dale Evans, Project13; Jeff Herрман, Ascentage Group, LLC; Volker Kefer, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure; Isidora Kosta, World Economic Forum; Thomas Maier, G20 Global Infrastructure Hub; Ibrahim Odeh, Columbia University; Rafael Sacks, Technion Israel Institute of Technology; Thomas Schmid, Bavarian Construction Industry Association; Hajnalka Vaagen, Norwegian University of Technology

Local Governance of Infrastructure Financing to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Cities

Nicola Bilotta, Researcher, Istituto Affari Internazionali; Max Bouchet, Senior Policy Analyst, Brookings; Adil El Madani, Research Fellow, Université Libre de Bruxelles; Adauto Modesto Junior, Chief Economist, Minas Gerais Development Bank; Teresa Rossi, Project Coordinator, Instituto Escolhas

Maintaining Resilient Infrastructure

Caroline Evans, PIARC Technical Committee 1.4 Climate Change and Resilience of Road Networks; Alin Halimatussadiah, The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia; Jean-Bernard Kovarik, Université Gustave Eiffel; Juan Fernando Mendoza Sánchez, Mexican Institute of Transportation; Fabien Palhol, Cerema; Fabio Pasquali, ANAS – Italian State Road Agency; Teuku Riefky, The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia; Yusuf Sofiyandi, The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics Business, Universitas Indonesia; Monica Starnes, Transportation Research Board (TRB); Ibnu Syabri, Urban and Regional Infrastructure Research Group ITB; Teguh Yudho Wicaksono, Mandiri Institute; Fauziah Zen, ERIA

Risk Mitigation Tools to Crowd in Private Investment in Green Technologies

Mahmoud Arbouch, Policy Center for the New South; Otaviano Canuto, Policy Center for the New South; Raffaele Della Croce, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Karim El Aynaoui, Policy Center for the New South; Youssef El Jai, Policy Center for the New South; Miguel Vazquez, SDA School of Management, Bocconi University

Subnational Government Infrastructure Financing for Carbon Neutrality

Shamshad Akhtar, Pakistan Stock Exchange; Ying Qian, Former Director of Asian Development Bank; Cedric Rimaud, Emerging Market Research

Success Path for Resilient Cities

Adam C. Bouloukos, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Erna Gevondyan, Argonne National Laboratory; John Hummel, Argonne National Laboratory; Sara Lechtenberg-Kasten, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center

Sustainable and Quality Infrastructure Beyond the COVID-19 Pandemic: Proposals for New Financing Models

Rym Ayadi, Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association (EMEA); Dina Azhgaliyeva, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI); Tetsushi Sonobe, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI); Nella Sri Hendriyetty, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

Building a New Sustainable Economy. Investing in Infrastructure for Distribution and Well-Being

Iskandar Abdullaev, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC); Shakhboz Akhmedov, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC); Raja Almarzoqi Albqami, International Monetary Fund (IMF); Yannick Autret, Project Biodiversity and Infrastructure Opportunities for European Transport Network (BISON); Ryan Bartlett, Climate resilience and risk management, WWF; Nicolas J. A. Buchoud, Grand Paris Alliance for Sustainable Investments; Milindo Chakrabarti, Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS); and Centre for Sustainability, O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU); Michael Cohen, The New School; Edoardo Croci, Centre for Research on Geography, Resources, Environment, Energy & Networks (GREEN), Bocconi University; John Hauert GIZ GmbH; Irina Karapetyants, Institute of International Transport Communications, Russian University of Transport; Elisabeth Losos, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University; Riatsu Mariatul Qibthiyah, Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (LPEM-UI); Kate Newman, Sustainable infrastructure and public sector initiatives, WWF; Beatriz Nofal, CARI - Argentine Council for International Relations; Bart Orr, Phd Researcher, The New School; Tetsushi Sonobe, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI); Christian Wertli, Swiss Re

G20 Support for Improved Infrastructure Project Cycles in Africa

Priyadarshi Dash, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Paulo Esteves, BRICS Policy Center; Rob Floyd, African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET); Arthur Minsat, Development Center, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Aloysius Uche Ordu, Africa Growth Initiative, Brookings Institution; Cobus van Staden, South Africa Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)

TF8 - MULTILATERALISM AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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Rose Ngugi, Executive Director, Kippra

Nicoletta Pirozz, Head of the EU politics and institutions programme - IAI

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Eleonora Tafuro Ambrosetti, Research Fellow - Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Strengthening Multilateralism and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in International Development Cooperation

Carlos R. S. Milani, CEBRI

G20 Annual Global Risk Report

Ren Lin, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

How to Systematise G20 Engagement with African Multilateralism

Gustavo de Carvalh, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Cryptocurrencies and State Power: Harnessing DLT Benefits through Multilateral Institutions

Amir Magdy Kamel, King's College London; Zeno Leoni, King's College London; Michele Groppi, King's College London

A Transformative Gender Approach to Fighting Corruption in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Mathea Bernardt, Sciences Po, PSIA; Laura Dugardin, Human Development Research Initiative, PSIA; Maxime Forest, Sciences Po Paris, OFCE

Deepening G20-UN System Cooperation to Foster Socio-Economic Recovery from the Pandemic and Reduce Inequality Worldwide: Towards a G20+



Joris Larik (Leiden University); Richard Ponzio (Stimson Center)

A G20 Tech Diplomacy

Shaun Riordan European Institute of International Studies Stockholm; Mario Torres Jarrín, European Institute of International Studies Stockholm)

Identifying Ultimate Beneficial Owners: A Risk-Based Approach to Improve the Transparency of International Financial Flows.

Yves Crama, University of Liège; Georges Hübner, University of Liège; Luc Leruth, ISET Policy Institute; Luc Renneboog, Tilburg University

Global Legal Standards: Pathways to Reorganise Globalisation

Marta Dassù, Aspenia; Giovanni Farese, Università Europea di Roma; Fu Jun, Peking University; Erik Jones, Johns Hopkins University

Diplomacy and Interferences in Social Media: Contrasting Disinformation and Protecting Multilateralism

Serena Giusti, ISPI and Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies; Elisa Piras, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies

Building a More Inclusive, People-Centered Multilateralism

Richard Wike, Pew Research Center

An Open, Flexible and “Fit for Purpose” Multilateralism

Tullio Ambrosone, Scuola di Politiche; Michele Bellini, Budapest European Agora; Guillaume Lecaros de Cossio, OECD (in collaboration with)

TF9 - INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

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Akshay Mathur, Director – Observer Research Foundation (ORF)

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Carlo Mongini, Research Assistant - Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Global Framework for regulating multinational State-Owned Multinational Enterprises (SOMNEs)

Akshay Mathur, Observer Research Foundation (ORF)

Strengthening the Global Financial Safety Net by Broadening Systematic Access to Temporary Foreign Liquidity

Brahima Coulibaly, The Brookings Institution; Eswar Prasad, The Brookings Institution

Resetting the Global Financial Safety Net for the COVID-19 Recovery

Kevin Gallagher, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University; Haihong Gao, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; William N. Kring, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University; José Antonio Ocampo, Columbia University; Ulrich Volz, Centre for Sustainable Finance, SOAS University of London

Countercyclical Sovereign Financing Mechanism for EM Economies Recovery Post-Covid-19: Opportunities for Multilateral Action by G20

Andry Asmoro, Mandiri Institute; Alvin U. Lumbanraja, The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Universitas Indonesia; Teuku Riefky The Institute for Economic and Social Research, Universitas Indonesia

Using Risk Securitization to Insure Against Pandemic-Related Risk

Steven L. Schwarcz, Duke University

The Need for a Development-Centered Climate Change Policy at the International Mo-

netary Fund

Sara Jane Ahmed, Vulnerable Group of Twenty (V20) Ministers of Finance; Laveesh Bhandari, Center for Social and Economic Progress; Rishikesh Ram Bhandary, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University; Amar Bhattacharya, The Brookings Institution; Kevin Gallagher, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University; Toby Melissa C. Monsod, University of the Philippines; Marilou Uy Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four (G-24)

Mitigating and Managing the Effects of Climate Change on Macroeconomic Stability and Sovereign Risk

John Beirne, ADBI; Nuobu Renzhi, ADBI; Ulrich Volz, Centre for Sustainable Finance, SOAS University of London

Addressing Governance in the Token Economy

Alejandro Garofali, European Institute of International Studies; Jonathan Violante, European Institute of International Studies

Exiting the COVID Global Recession: Policy Proposals

Nuno Cassola, University of Lisbon; Paul De Grauwe, London School of Economics and Political Science; Claudio Morana, Centre for European Studies; Patrizio Tirelli, University of Pavia

International Standards and the Role of Central Banks in Global Financial Governance

Daniel Bradlow, University of Pretoria; Stephen Park, University of Connecticut

Policies for Managing a Wave of Sovereign Debt Crises

Patrick Bolton, Columbia University; Mitu Gulati, Duke University; Ugo Panizza, Luigi Einaudi Foundation

The Emergence of New Monies and the Need To Prepare the Financial System for the Digital Age

Claude Lopez, Milken Institute; José Siaba Serrate, CARI

A World Recovery Fund to Overcome Developing Countries' Post-COVID Debt Woes?

Alicia García Herrero, Bruegel

Ensuring ESG Impact: Four Actionable Recommendations for a Dependable Path

Claude Lopez, Milken Institute; José Siaba Serrate, CARI

COVID-19: How Can the G20 Address Debt Distress in SSA?

Kathrin Berensmann, German Development Institute; Hopestone Chavula, UN Economic Commission for Africa; Austin Chiumia, African Economic Research Consortium; Mma Amara Ekeruche, Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa; Njuguna Ndung'u, African Economic Research Consortium; Aloysius Ordu, The Brookings Institution; Lemma W. Senbet, University of Maryland, and Brookings AGI Distinguished Advisory Group; Abebe Shimeles, African Economic Research Consortium

TF 10 - MIGRATION

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Elena Sánchez-Montijano, Research Professor – CIDE

Asli Selin Okyay, Senior Fellow – Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

Martin Ruhs Chair in Migration Studies and Deputy Director of the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) – European University Institute

Alessandra Venturini, Full Professor of Political Economy – University of Torino

Coordinator:

Luca Barana, Research Fellow - Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

POLICY BRIEFS

Developmental Social Protection for Refugees in the Aftermath of COVID-19

Maria Gabriella Breglia, University of Rome Tor Vergata; Furio Camillo Rosati, University of Rome Tor Vergata

Promoting Economic and Social Inclusion of Migrant Workers

Smita Premchander, Sampark; Anne Jenkins, Women's Economic Imperative; Haya Al-Dajani, Mohammad Bin Salman College of Business and Entrepreneurship; Krupa Sriram, Sampark; Dinah Bennett, International Consultants for Entrepreneurship and Enterprise (ICE); Simona Formica, NoGap; Marija Babovich, University of Belgrade; Fabio Masini, University of Roma Tre; Sandy Onyalo, Ujeengo Global Community; Ernestine Ning, Coventry University; Margo Thomas, Women's Economic Imperative

Human Mobility: Towards Enhanced Integration and Social Cohesion

Dominik Hangartner, ETH Zurich; Bilal Malaeb, The London School of Economics; Angelo Martelli, The London School of Economics.

Environment, Migration and Urbanisation: Challenges and Solutions for Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Roman Hoffmann, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis; Raya Muttarak, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

Reducing Vulnerability and Precarity of Low-Skilled Women in Short-Term Migration from the Global South: Key Policy Recommendations for the G-20

Joyce Wu, University of New South Wales; Patrick Kilby, Australian National University;

Sawsan Abdulrahim, American University Beirut; Zahid ul Arefin Choudhury, University of Dhaka; Nazmun Ratna, Lincoln University; Hagar El Didi, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Claudia Ringler, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Vaccinations for Migrants and Refugees during and after COVID-19

Silvia Declich, National Centre for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Maria Grazia Dente, National Centre for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Maria Elena Tosti, National Centre for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Giulia De Ponte, National Centre for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Giulia Marchetti, National Centre for Global Health, Istituto Superiore di Sanità; Lara Tavoschi, Department of Translational Research on New Technologies in Medicine and Surgery, University of Pisa; Pier Luigi Lopalco, Department of Translational Research on New Technologies in Medicine and Surgery, University of Pisa; Maria Laura Russo, Italian Society of Migration Medicine (SIMM); Maurizio Marceca, Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza University of Rome

Access to Education for Migrant and Displaced Students in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Challenges and Good Practices for Reducing Inequality

Denisse Gelber, Laboratorio de Investigación e Innovación en Educación para América Latina y el Caribe (SUMMA); Carlos Maldonado Valera, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL); Daniela Trucco, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL); Belky Ríos (Fundación Empresarios por la Educación); Diego Alejandro Sánchez, Fundación Empresarios por la Educación; Javier González, Laboratorio de Investigación e Innovación en Educación para América Latina y el Caribe (SUMMA); Javiera Muñoz, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL); Andrea Escobar, Fundación Empresarios por la Educación

Supporting Diasporas During and After COVID-19. Improved Roles for Global, Regional and Local Governance

Hanne Beirens, MPI Europe; Oleg Chirița, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); Marta Foresti, ODI Europe; Matthias Luecke, Kiel Institute for the World Economy; Linguère Mously Mbaye, African Development Bank; Aurélie Sgro, EU Global Diaspora Facility (ICMPD); Matteo Villa, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery in Developing Countries: The Return Migrant Community as a Driving Force

S. Irudaya Rajan The International Institute of Migration and Development (IIMAD); Nikhil Panicker, Faculty of Arts, Design and Social Sciences, Northumbria University; The International Institute of Migration and Development (IIMAD)

Towards a Triple Win: Transforming Circular Migration into Circular Skill Mobility Schemes

Afaf Rahim, ERC Curiae Virides Project (VUB); Glenn Rayp, Ghent University and UNU-CRIS; Ilse Ruysen, Ghent University and UNU-CRIS



TF 11 - REFORMING THE T20

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Naoyuki Yoshin, Chair - T20 Japan

Philips Vermonte, Executive Director – Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

Samir Saran, President – Observer Research Foundation (ORF)

Marlos Lima, Director for International Affairs - Fundacao Getulio Vargas (FGC)

James McGann (Director, Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program - Lauder Institute)

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Antonio Villafranca (T20 Coordinator – Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

