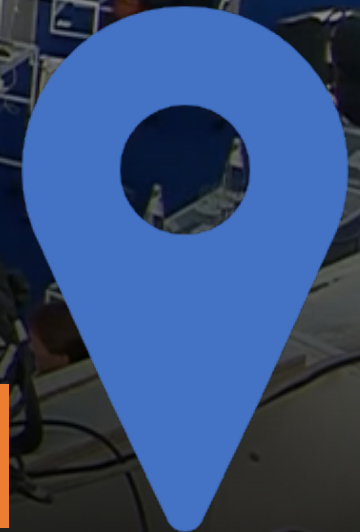




# G20 dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Global

- Yulius P Hermawan, Hubungan Internasional, Unpar



# G20: *Dejavu* Then and Now

## 2008-2010

Economic Recovery from financial crisis

Indikator:

- Angka Pertumbuhan ekonomi
- 'Variable non ekonomi' (peluang kerja, akses kesehatan dan "basic needs" lainnya)

Strategi:

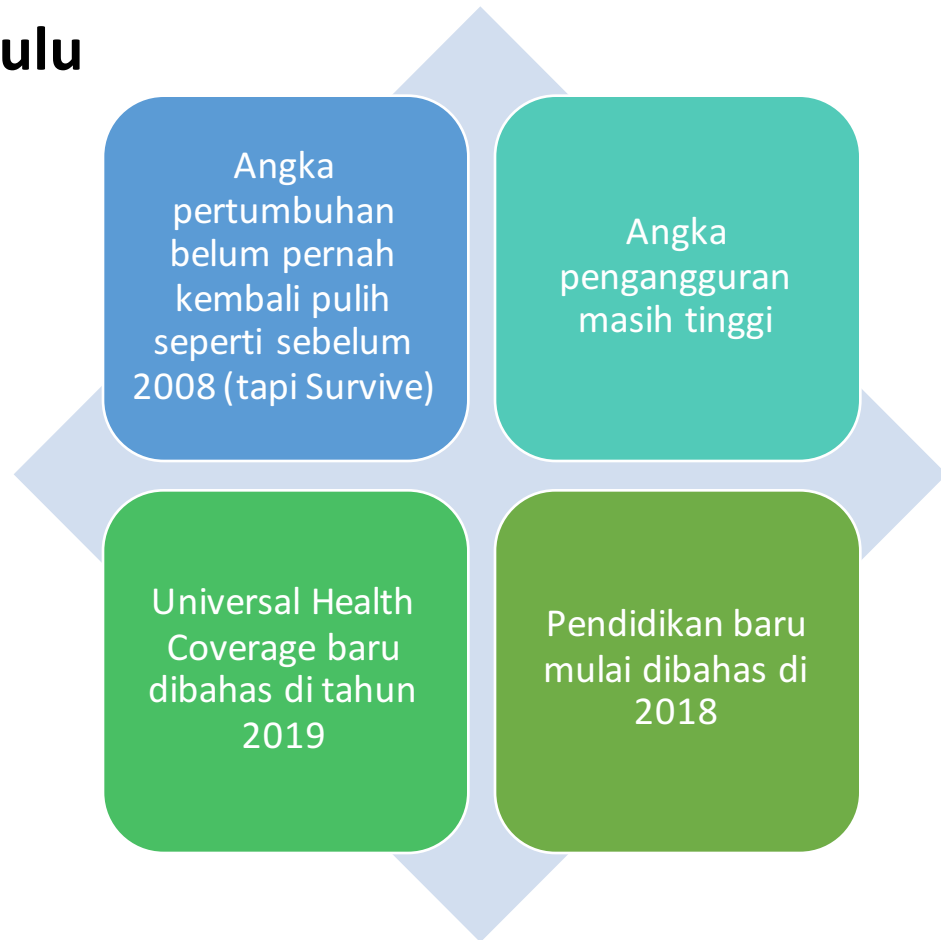
- Stimulus package,
- Pengketatan regulasi,
- Trade & investment
- Koordinasi kebijakan & kebijakan nasional prudent,
- *G20 comprehensive growth strategy*

## 2020-2023

- Economic Recovery from Covid 19 Pandemics
- Indikator:
  - Angka vaksinasi (akses kesehatan)
  - Angka pertumbuhan ekonomi
  - Produktivitas – supply chain – mobilitas orang, kapital, jasa dan barang
  - Financial Stability
  - Job creation
  - Education
  - Sustainability
  - .....
- Strategi:
  - G20 Action Plan
  - Prioritas Presidensi

# Capaian G20: Dulu dan Nanti

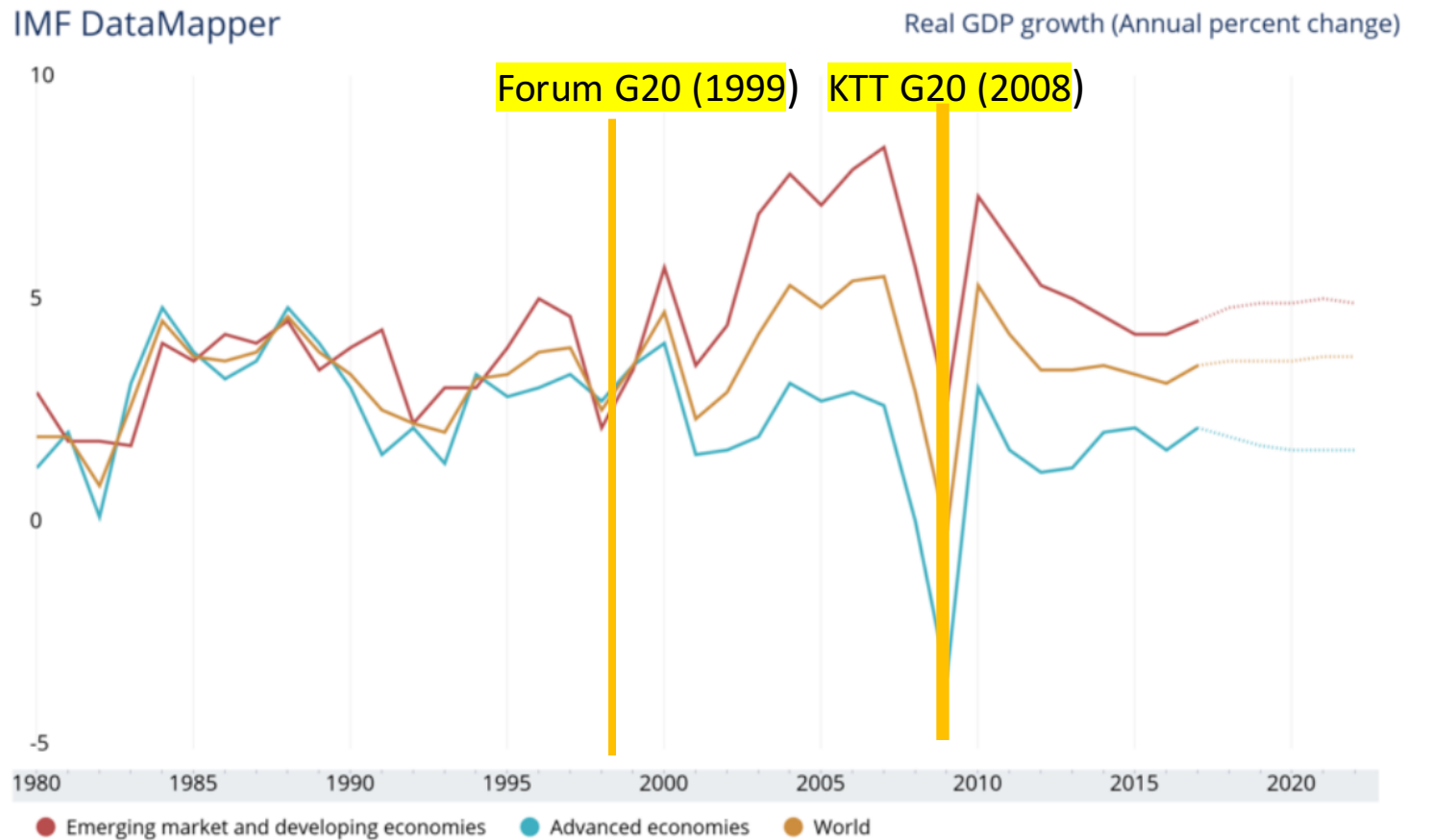
## Dulu



## Nanti

- Proyeksi pertumbuhan masih belum strong, sustainable & inclusive
- Mobilitas manusia, kapital, barang dan jasa – masih buka tutup (lockdown)
- Hantu varian-varian Covid 19 baru & gelombang-gelombang lanjutan
- Digital world – digital economy, digital transaction – crossborder payment – international taxation
- Angka pengangguran, UHC, Pendidikan online

Pertumbuhan  
GDP Global:  
“ Belum Pulih  
sejak krisis  
finansial 2008”



©IMF, 2017, Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2017)

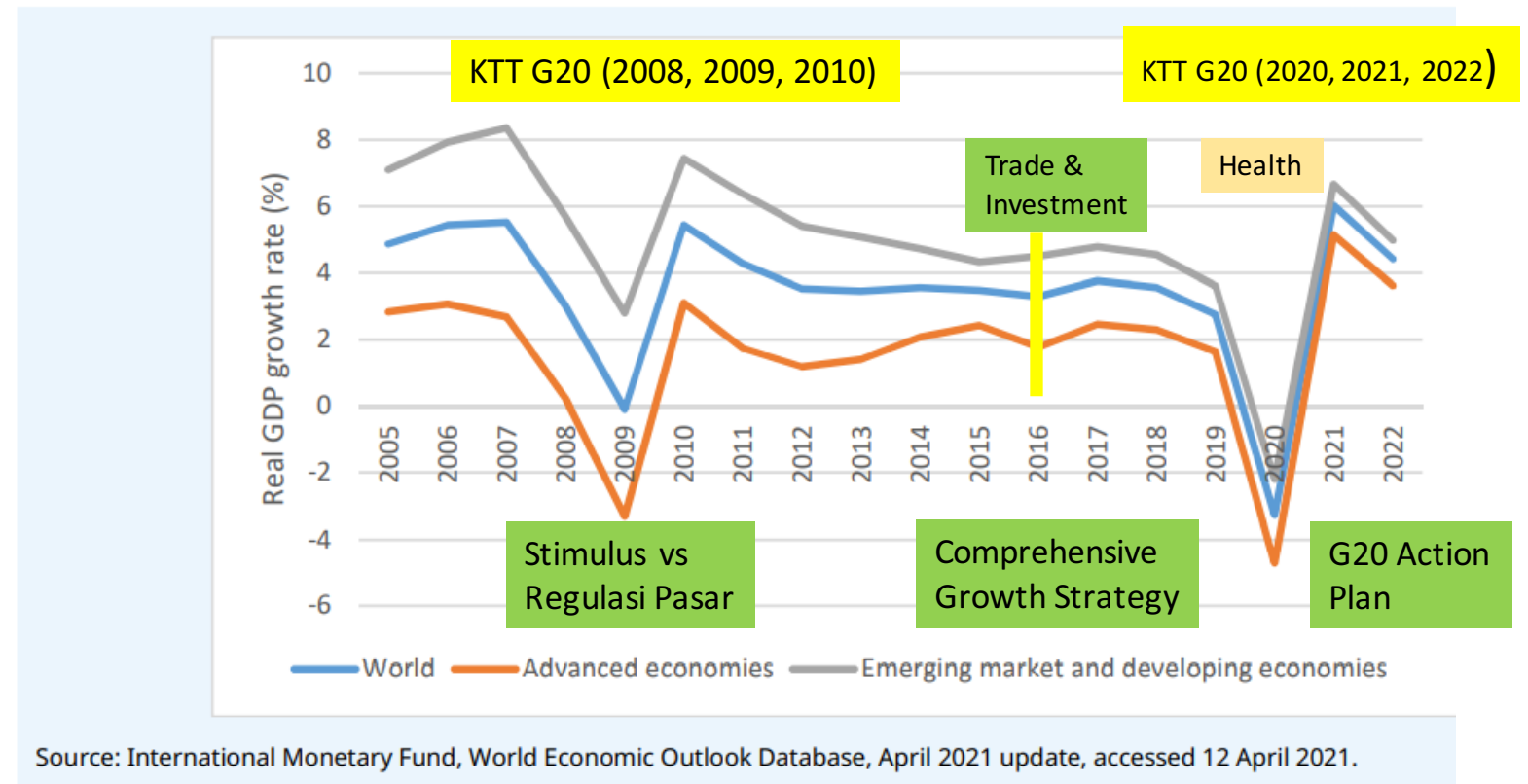
Global GDP growth since 1980 Image: International Monetary Fund

Sumber: weforum.org

Pertumbuhan GDP global:  
“belum lagi pulih,  
turun drastik lagi di  
2020”

Resep G20

► Figure 1. A truly global crisis in 2020, real GDP growth rates from 2005 to 2022 (%)



# Global Trade Volume

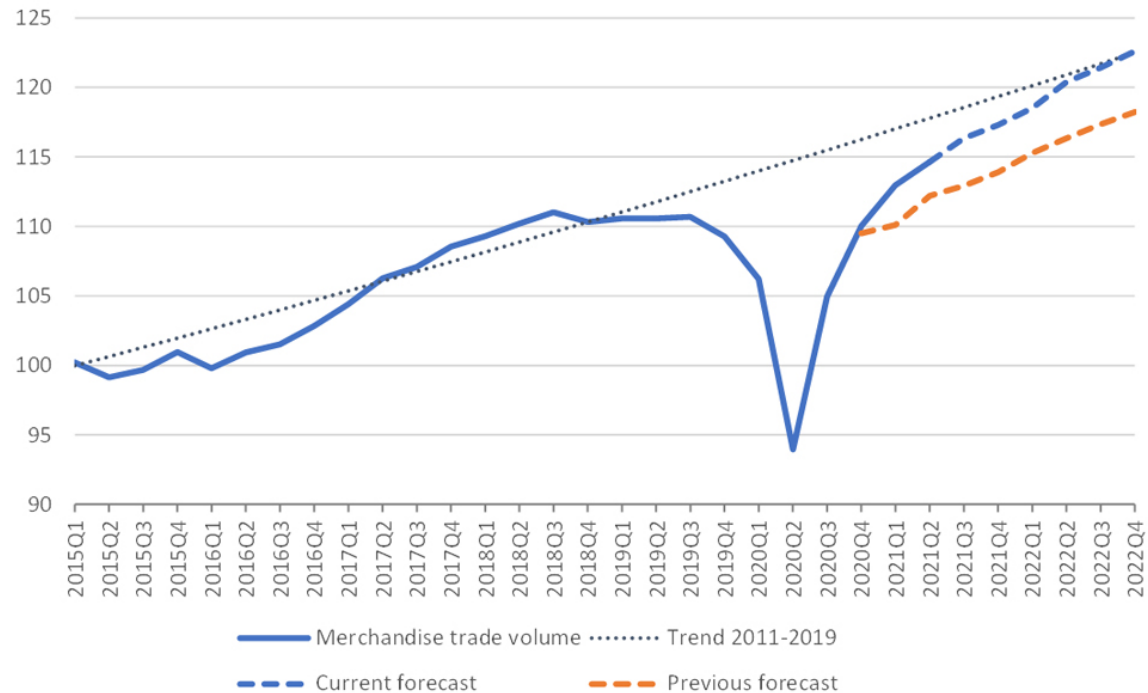
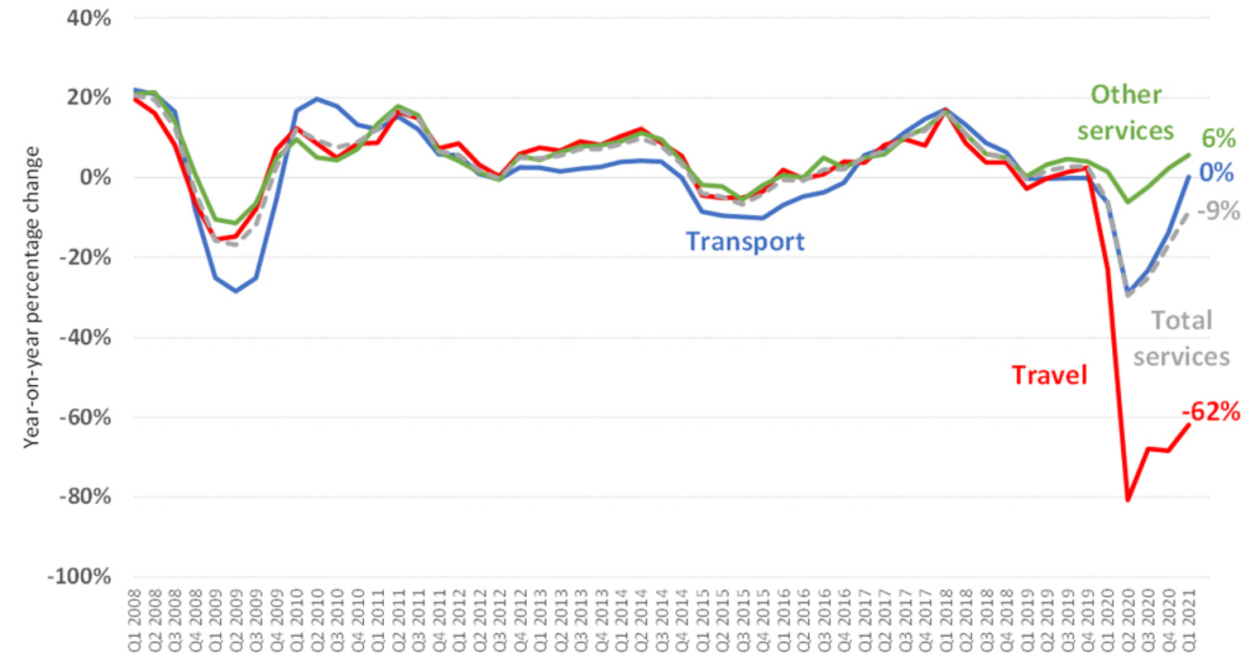


Chart 1: World merchandise trade volume, 2015Q1-2022Q4

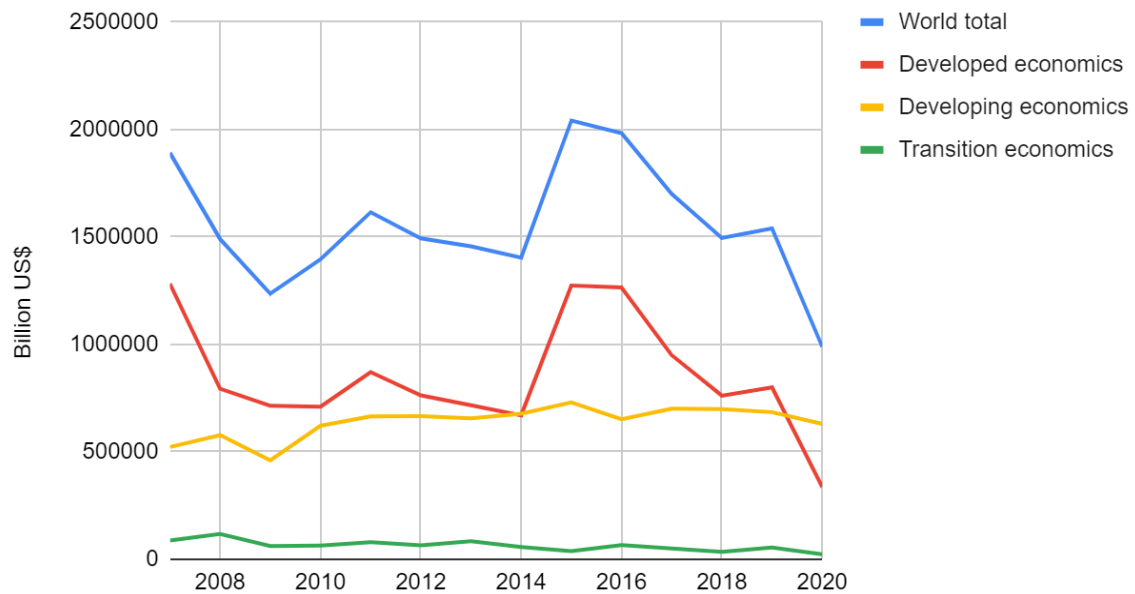
Index, 2015=100



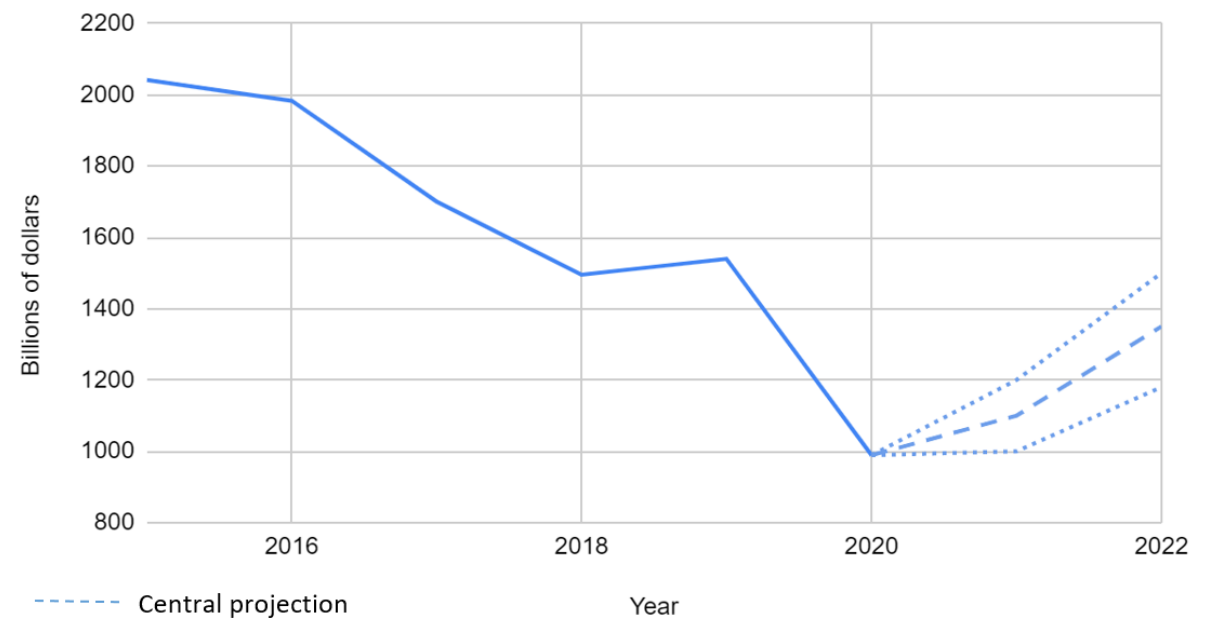
World commercial services trade by sector, 2008Q1-2021Q1

# Global FDI Inflow

## FDI inflows, global and by group of economies, 2007–2020



## Global FDI inflows, 2015–2020 and 2021–2022 forecast



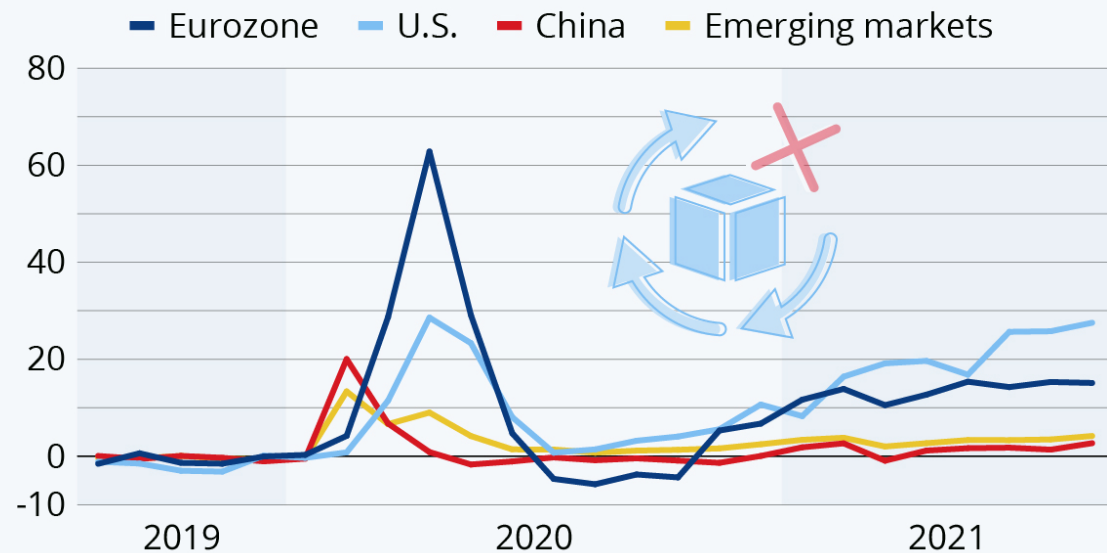
Source: UNCTADSTAT, 2021

# Supply Chain Disruptions

IMF: Supply chain disruptions together with increasing raw material prices are also a reason for the rise of consumer prices. This global inflation to reach its peak at the end of 2021 and return to pre-crisis levels in many countries by the middle of 2022.

## Supply Chain Disruptions Make a Comeback

Index of global supply chain disruptions (100=most disrupted)

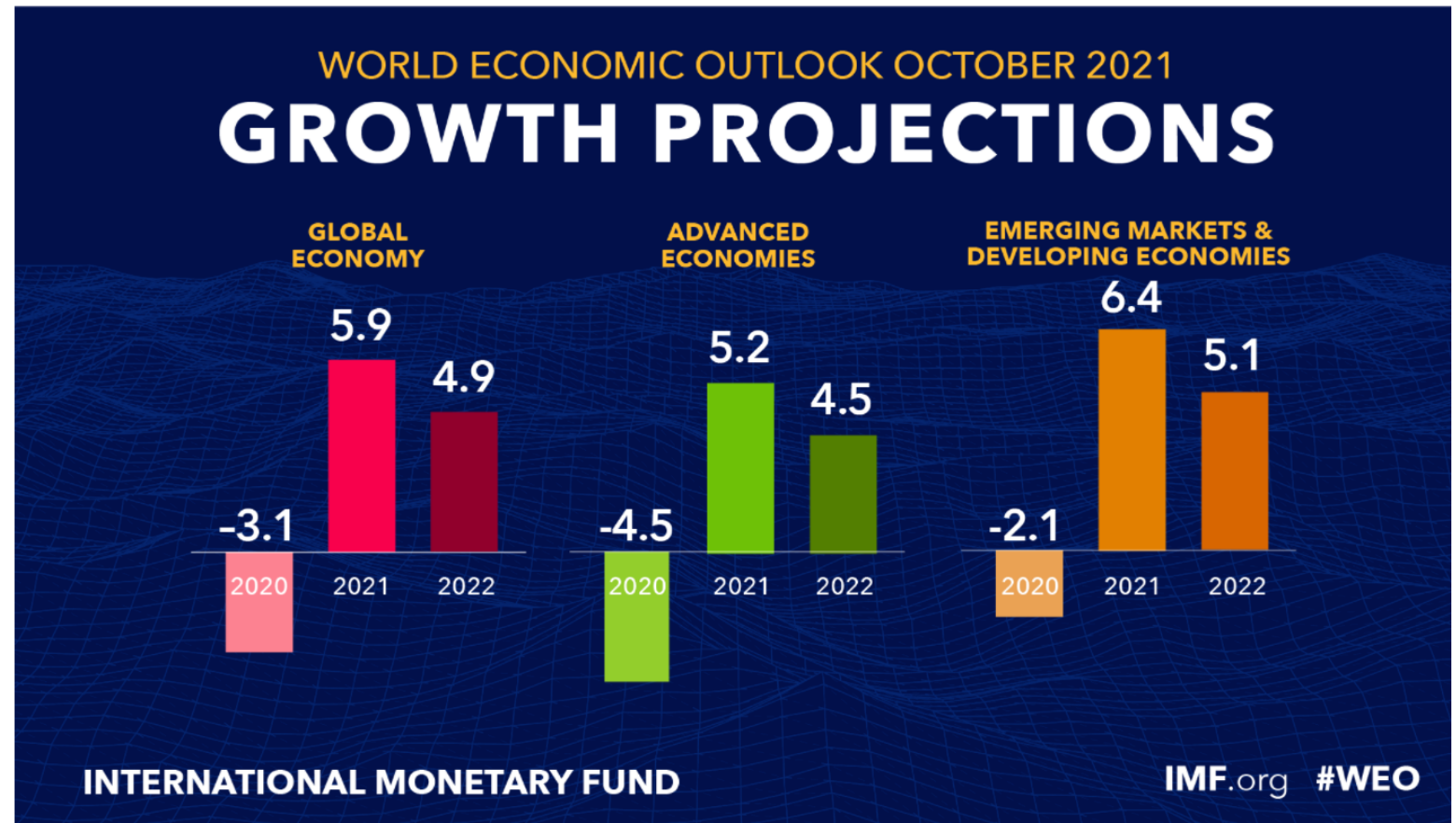


Based on the difference between the supply delivery times subindex and the supply delivery times based on manufacturing output subindex (both part of the PMI)

Source: IMF

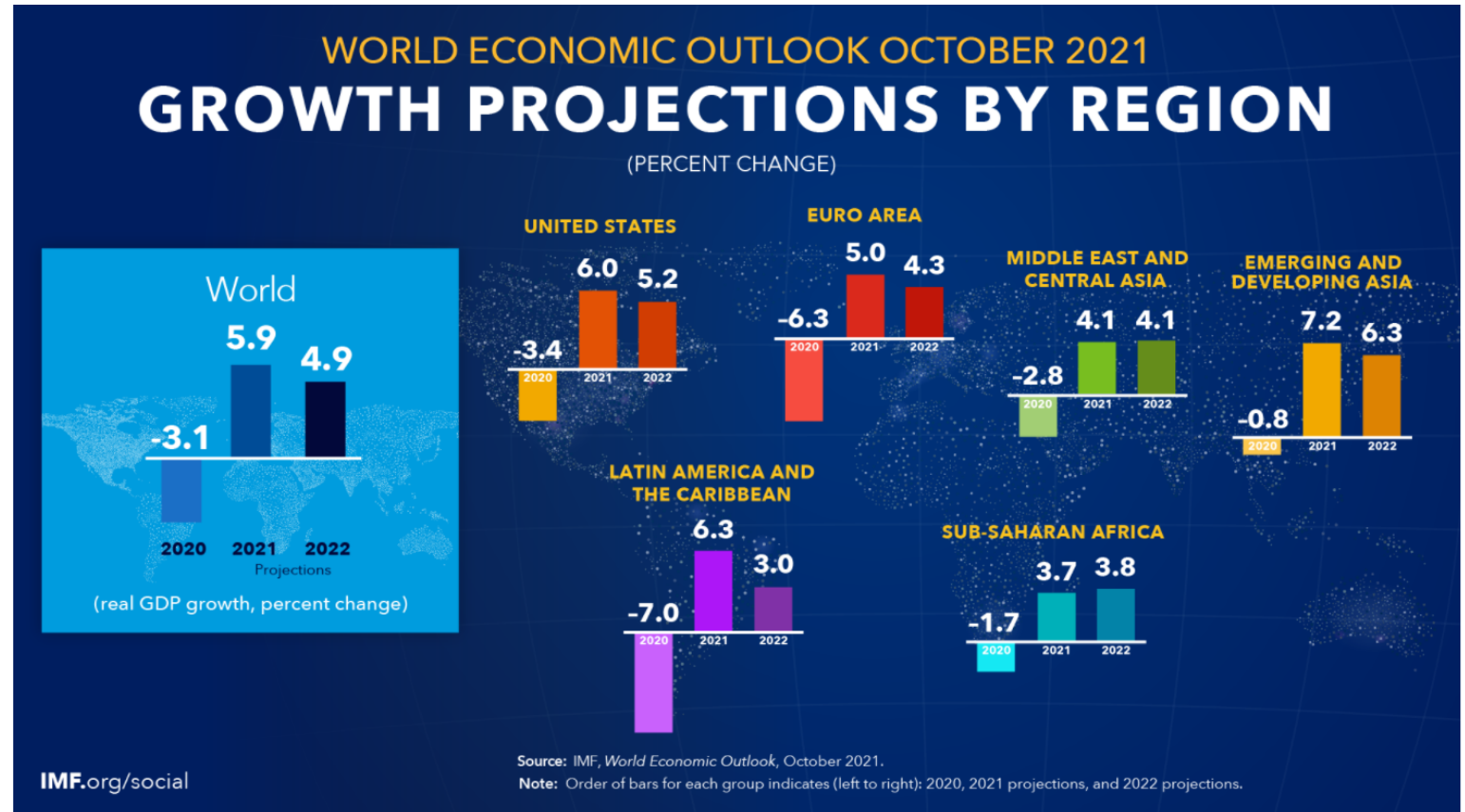


Proyeksi Pertumbuhan  
Ekonomi berdasar  
kelompok negara  
(IMF, Oktober 2021)



Sumber: IMF, Oktober 2021

# Proyeksi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi berdasar Kawasan

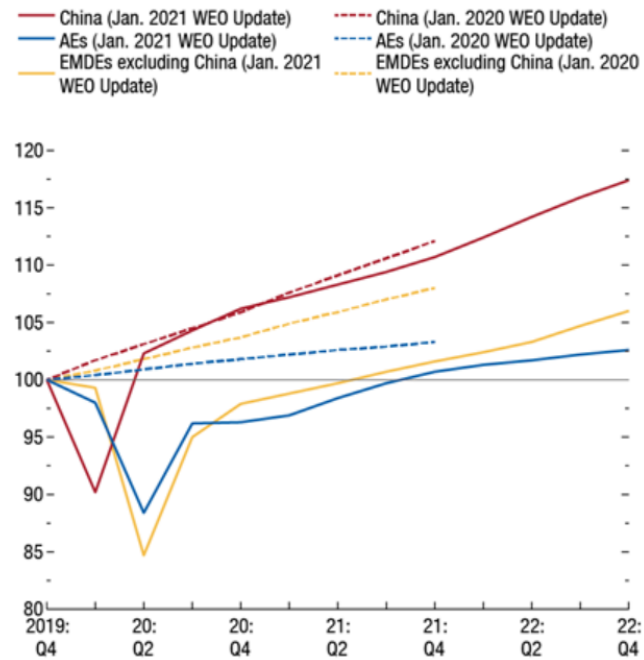


Sumber: IMF, Oktober 2021

## Proyeksi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Global

Source: IMF, January 2021

**Figure 1. Divergent Recoveries: WEO Forecast for Advanced Economies and Emerging Market and Developing Economies**  
(Index, 2019:Q4 = 100)

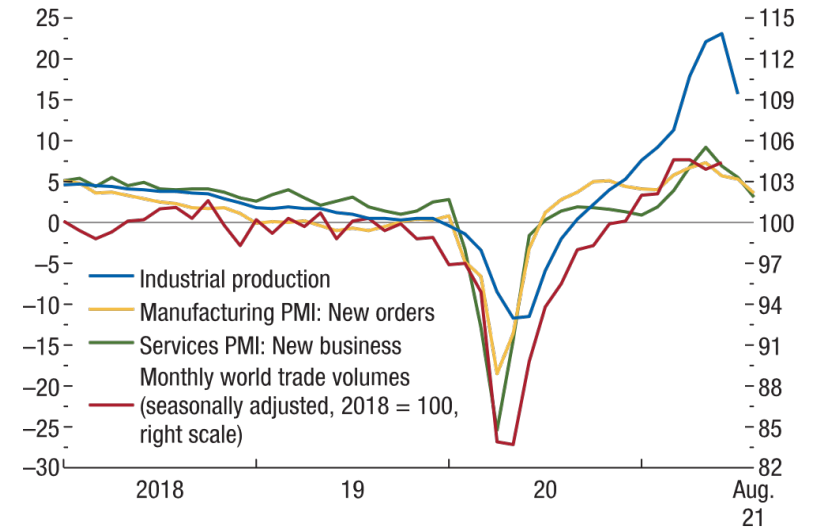


Source: IMF staff estimates.  
Note: AEs = advanced economies; EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies; WEO = World Economic Outlook.

Source: IMF, October 2021

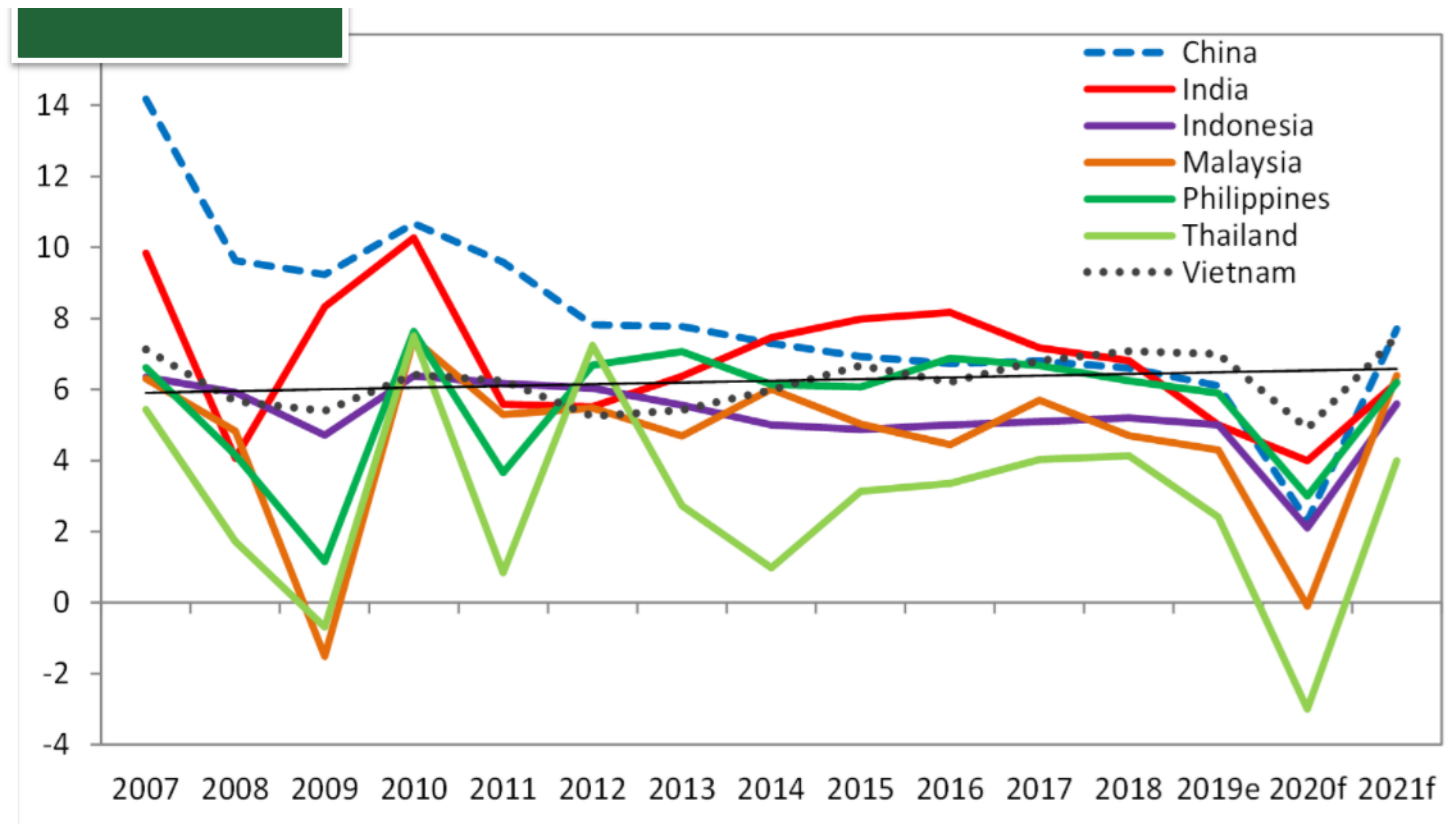
**Figure 1.3. Global Activity Indicators**  
(Three-month moving average, annualized percent change for industrial production; deviations from 50 for PMIs)

Higher-frequency indicators point to softening momentum.



Sources: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis; Haver Analytics; Markit Economics; and IMF staff calculations.  
Note: PMI above 50 indicates expansion while below 50 indicates contraction. PMIs = purchasing managers' indexes.

# Angka Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia & negara-negara tetangga



**Fig. 1.** GDP growth: historical and projections, 2007-2021. Source: World Development Indicators database and World Bank East Asia and Pacific Economic Update April 2020. Notes: 2019e is GDP growth estimate. 2020f and 2021f GDP growth forecasts refer to a scenario of severe growth slowdown followed by a strong recovery.



## COMPREHENSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY:

AUSTRALIA

- Major structural reform measures to boost growth ;
  1. New investment and infrastructure;
  2. Encouraging greater workforce participation;
  3. Reducing regulation and the costs of doing business;
  4. Ensuring the financial system continues to contribute to stability and growth;
  5. Increasing openness and facilitating trade;
  6. Reducing tax and government spending; and
  7. Enhancing competition.




*Global growth appears to be stabilizing, and is generally projected to pick up moderately later this year and into 2020. This recovery is supported by the continuation of accommodative financial conditions and stimulus measures taking effect in some countries. However, growth remains low and risks remain tilted to the downside.* Most importantly, trade and geopolitical tensions have intensified. We will continue to address these risks, and stand ready to take further action. (KTT Osaka, 2019)

We welcome the strong global economic growth while recognizing it has been increasingly less synchronized between countries and some of the key risks, including financial vulnerabilities and geopolitical concerns, have partially materialized. We also note current trade issues (KTT Buenos Aires, 2018)

Current growth prospects are encouraging, though the pace of growth is still weaker than desirable (KTT Hamburg, 2017)

We met at a time when the global economic recovery is progressing, resilience is improved in some economies and new sources for growth are emerging. But growth is still weaker than desirable. Downside risks remain due to potential volatility in the financial markets, fluctuations of commodity prices, sluggish trade and investment, and slow productivity and employment growth in some countries. (KTT Hangzhou, 2016)

Global economic growth is uneven and continues to fall short of our expectations, despite the positive outlook in some major economies. Risks and uncertainties in financial markets remain, and geopolitical challenges are increasingly becoming a global concern. In addition, a shortfall in global demand and structural problems continue to weigh on actual and potential growth (KTT Antalya, 2016)



## Rekognisi G20 Leaders 2020-2021

While the global economy experienced a sharp contraction in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, global economic activity has partially picked up as our economies gradually reopened and the positive impact of our significant policy actions started to materialize. **However, the recovery is uneven, highly uncertain and subject to elevated downside risks**, including those arising from renewed virus outbreaks in some economies, with some countries reintroducing restrictive health measures. We underscore the urgent need to bring the spread of the virus under control, which is key to supporting global economic recovery. We are determined to continue to use all available policy tools as long as required to safeguard people's lives, jobs and incomes, support the global economic recovery, and enhance the resilience of the financial system, while safeguarding against downside risks. We also reaffirm the exchange rate commitments made by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in March 2018. (KTT Riyad, 2020)

Over 2021, global economic activity has been recovering at a solid pace, thanks to the roll-out of vaccines and continued policy support. **However, the recovery remains highly divergent across and within countries, and exposed to downside risks**, in particular the possible spread of new variants of COVID-19 and uneven vaccination paces. We remain determined to use all available tools for as long as required to address the adverse consequences of the pandemic, in particular on those most impacted, such as women, youth, and informal and low-skilled workers, and on inequalities. We will continue to sustain the recovery, avoiding any premature withdrawal of support measures, while preserving financial stability and long-term fiscal sustainability and safeguarding against downside risks and negative spill-overs. (KTT Roma, 2021)

# Lesson learned for future reference:

*"Be a bit ambitious, but realistic presidency"*

Kenapa G20 dgn segala keunggulannya dan didukung oleh organisasi-organisasi internasional **belum mampu memulihkan pertumbuhan** ekonomi pasca krisis finansial 2008?

Apakah G20 dengan dukungan organisasi-organisasi internasional akan dapat mengatasi krisis akibat Pandemi Covid 19 (2020-2021) dan memulihkan perekonomian global (di bawah Presidensi Indonesia 2022)?

“Realisme  
Ekonomi” vs  
“Untouchable  
Players” vs  
“Zero sum  
Global  
Economic  
System”?

Keengganan Negara untuk ‘all out’ membangun kesepakatan → *“win-win solution diplomacy”* in G20 process → *more on words less on action*

Terlalu banyak “players” dalam sistem pasar yang bermain dan tidak bisa sepenuhnya dikontrol negara

Existing market system – zero sum game -beyond the control of states & players

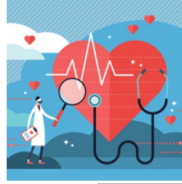
G20 measures tend to be responsive, but less anticipatory and preventive

# Strategi G20 mewujudkan pemulihan ekonomi akibat Pandemi Covid 19 (2020-2021-2022\*)

- “Multilateralism and coordination of our policies constitute the most effective way to drive the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, lay the groundwork for recovery and set a forward looking agenda for the future.”

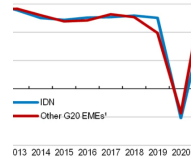


# 4 Pilar G20 Action Plan -2021 (*Finance Track*)



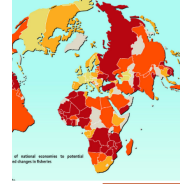
## Health as Global Common

- Strengthening Health system
- Longer term financial solution for pandemic prevention, preparedness and Response
- Cooperation & Policy Coherence among IOs & IFIs
- Coordination with IOs especially WHO



## Supporting and Shaping the recovery

- Fiscal, monetary and regulatory levers
- Job creation, facilitation of structural reallocation, productivity enhancing reform and investment
- Support for impacted groups & productive sectors and Business categories incl. SMEs
- Policy advices by IOs
- Open & Fair Rules Based Trade
- FSB Principles
- Global Risk Monitoring
- Quality Infrastructure and Private Resource mobilization
- Inclusive Financial System



## Supporting Vulnerable Economies

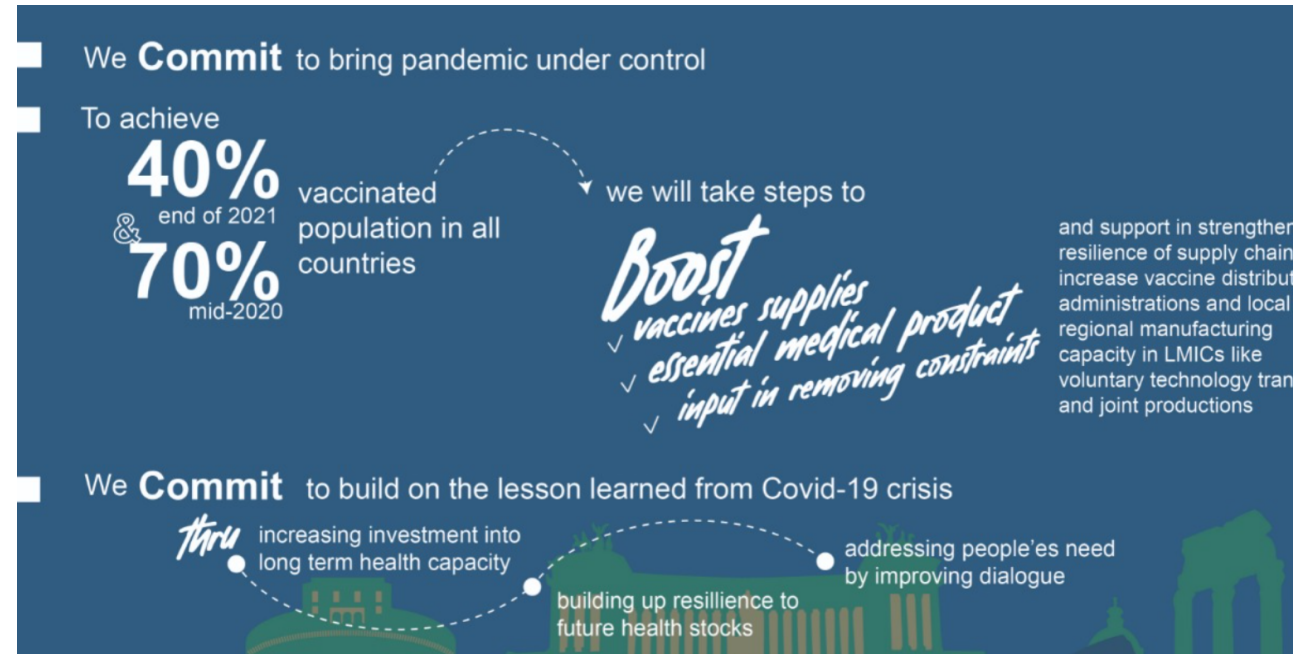
- New SDR
- Address debt vulnerabilities
- Adaptive responses by IMFS, WB & RDBs
- Debt Service Suspension Initiative
- Policy and operational coordination among Int'l Organisations
- Financial Resilience
- Adequacy of quota (IMF) – GSFN
- Sovereign Debt Restructuring



## Protecting the planet

- ✓ Orienting recovery strategies in such a way to promote transitions towards greener and more inclusive societies;
- ✓ Sustainable finance:
- ✓ IFIs to step up their efforts in supporting the green transitions

Vaksinasi  
sebagai  
prekondisi  
pemulihan  
ekonomi



- Sumber: Sherpa G20 Indonesia - Joint G20 Finance & Health Minister meeting,

# Tiga Pilar Prioritas, Spirit dan Tema Presidensi Indonesia:

Pilar

- Peningkatan produktivitas untuk pemulihan (promoting productivity);
- Membangun ekonomi dunia yang tangguh pasca pandemi (increasing resiliency and stability);
- Menjamin pertumbuhan yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan (ensuring sustainability and inclusive growth);

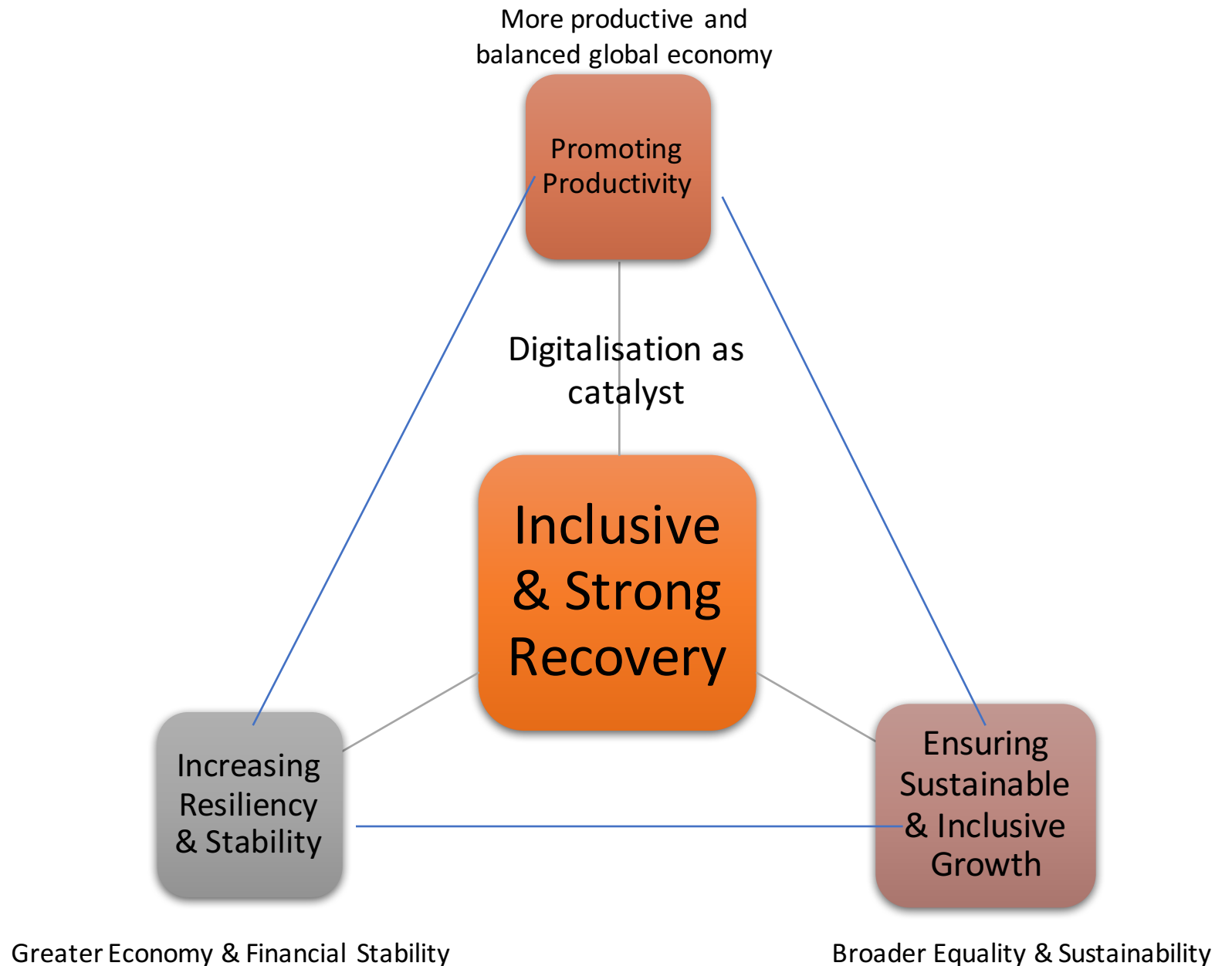
Spirit

- Menciptakan lingkungan kondusif dan kemitraan dengan pemangku kepentingan (enabling environment and partnership);
- Kepemimpinan kolektif global untuk memperkuat solidaritas (forging a stronger collective global leadership)



Recover Together  
Recover Stronger

# 3 pilar strategi memperkuat pemulihan ekonomi (recovery)



# Isu-isu Finance Track

1. Koordinasi exit policy
2. Dampak *scaring* atau luka dari pereconomian akibat terjadinya Covid: supply disruption, kesulitan corporate di sisi neraca, produktivitas dan pemulihan ekonomi
3. Mata uang digital Bank Sentral
4. Pembiayaan yang berkelanjutan: stimulus atau dukungan dibidang fiskal untuk menciptakan transformasi ekonomi menuju ekonomi yang hijau dan suistainable
5. Cross-border payment: payment system dengan berkembangnya digital teknologi dan digital economy.
6. Financial inclusion yang berfokus pada pengembangan kredit usaha kecil untuk UMKM, dan bagaimana digitalisasi dari usaha kecil menenga
7. Global taxation principle: tax incentives, tax and digitalization, praktek-praktek penghindaran pajak (tax avoidance) terutama berkaitan tadi dengan base erosion profit shifting, dan tax transparency, tax and development, serta tax certainty,

Sumber: [kemenkeu.go.id](http://kemenkeu.go.id)

# Usulan isu Sherpa Track

- Cooperation in vaccine manufacturing
- Integrating SMEs (UMKM) into global market with digital technology
- Voluntary Carbon pricing
- Tackling supply chain disruption through interconnecting intermediary industries
- Mobilization of environmentally friendly (green, blue and circular) business & food security

Sumber: Sherpa G20 Indonesia

# Isu Prioritas – Dua Track

Finance Track	Isu Cross Cutting – Finance & Sherpa Tracks	Sherpa Track
International Taxation	Health (Vaccine, Health Financing)	Employment
Fiscal Policy & Financial Stability	Trade and investment	Education
International Financial Architecture	Energy Transition, Climate Sustainability & Sustainable Financing	Agriculture – food security
Anti money Laundering & Financial Action Task Force	Digital Economy	Tourism
Makroekonomi global; Lembaga keuangan & perbankan internasional dan Lembaga keuangan non perbankan intermediates; Cross-border payment; Digital currency	Infrastruktur	Development for vulnerable countries (Resilience & Blended Financing-SDGs)
	Financial Inclusion & SMEs	Anti corruption

# Challenges for the G20 Presidency

- Peran Forum G20 sebagai “*general agenda setting*” vs “concrete, measurable & actionable deliverables”
  - Deliverables – non legally binding
  - Negosiasi panjang – “focus on words, less focus on actions”
  - Kesiapan ‘domestic measures’
- US vs China rivalry
- Too big to fail
- G20’ ambitious, but timely goal: recovery must be sustainable
- Presidency’s preparedness: Competent negotiators with substantive knowledges are needed.



Hatur nuhun  
*Thararenkyou*

- Yulius Purwadi Hermawan
- Lecturer in IR @ Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung Indonesia
- Consultant – International Development Cooperation and Foreign Policy
- [purwadi@unpar.ac.id](mailto:purwadi@unpar.ac.id)
- +62 81802084267