



Dipartimento
del Tesoro

G20 Presidency

22 maggio 2020



Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze

G20 ITALIAN PRESIDENCY TENTATIVE CALENDAR

FINANCE TRACK 2021

JANUARY		
TBD	1 st Sherpa Meeting	TBD
25	G20 Priorities related Symposium	Naples (TBC)
26-27	1 st Finance and Central Banks' Deputies Meeting	Naples (TBC)
FEBRUARY		
TBD	1 st Development Working Group Meeting	TBD
8-9	1 st Framework Working Group Meeting	Rome (tbd)
11-12	1st Infrastructure Working Group Meeting	Rome (tbd)
18-19	1st International Financial Architecture (IFA) Working Group Meeting	Abroad
MARCH		
11-12	1 st Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Plenary Meeting	Rome (tbd)
18-19	2 nd Framework Working Group Meeting	Abroad
APRIL		
7	2 nd Finance and Central Banks' Deputies Meeting	Washington DC
7-8	1 st Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors Meeting	Washington DC
14-15	2nd Infrastructure Working Group Meeting	Abroad
MAY		
TBD	2 nd Sherpa Meeting	TBD
20-21	3rd Framework Working Group Meeting	Abroad
TBD	2 nd Development Working Group Meeting	TBD
24-25	2 nd Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Plenary Meeting	Abroad

JUNE		
7-8	3 rd Infrastructure Working Group Meeting	Abroad
JULY		
7-8	3 th Finance and Central Banks' Deputies Meeting	Italy (tbd)
8-9	Side Event	Italy (tbd)
9-10	2 nd Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors Meeting	Italy (tbd)
SEPTEMBER		
9-10	3rd International Financial Architecture (IFA) Seminar	Italy (tbd)
23-24	3 rd Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Plenary Meeting	Abroad
OCTOBER		
14-15	4th Finance and Central Banks' Deputies Meeting	Marrakech
14-15	3th Finance Ministers and Central Banks Governors Meeting	Marrakech
NOVEMBER		
TBD	4 th Sherpa Meeting	TBD
TBD	Finance Track Communique Drafting	Italy (tbd)
TBD	Joint Meeting of Sherpas and Finance Deputies	Italy (tbd)
TBD	Finance Ministers Working Dinner	Italy (tbd)
TBD	G20 Leaders' Summit (POSSIBILE ANTICIPO A FINE OTTOBRE)	Italy (TBD)

Sono indicati:

- in **bold** le riunioni da organizzare in Italia
- in **rosso** i Finance Ministers meetings
- in corsivo gli Sherpa meetings

Global economy issues

- Upgrading the global risk analysis (also comprising non-economic sources of risk – e.g. climate and health) and preparedness to cope with external shocks
- Setting the stage for a sustainable and transformative recovery which improves human, natural and physical capital
- Policy shift from efficiency (ie from maximization of growth) to resilience (ie to sustainable growth)
- Policy packages with high multipliers, labour-intensity and social benefits (ie investments)
- Interaction of monetary and fiscal policies: from stimulus to recovery in a context of sluggish growth, low inflation, fiscal and external imbalances



Digitalisation and productivity

- The pandemic outbreak triggered an unprecedented digital transformation
- Digital technologies and complementary innovations offer a huge potential for enhancing productivity and living standards
- Higher productivity requires:
 - systematic and forward-looking research and innovation strategy
 - improving workers' skills
 - removing bottlenecks in the business environment
 - ensuring that the financial sector fully support investments in the economy
- Define a menu of policy options to enhance productivity developing the medium term measures outlined in the current version of the Action Plan
- Focus on the human side of productivity ie worker and managerial skills
- Reduce digital gaps, increase complementary investments in innovation and define policy measure supporting the transition to new business environment

Challenges and benefits of the digital platforms

- Allow fast productivity gains reduce transaction costs, info asymmetries...
- Traditional business models at risk, winner-takes-most – dynamics exacerbated in the follow up of the pandemic outbreak
- Evidence based analysis of the determinants of development and penetration (product and labor mkts regulations)
- Economies of scale and contestability, barriers to digital trade, cross-border data flows, data protections rules, work arrangements
- Best practices for establishing a set of guiding principles

Finance for the knowledge economy

- Intangible assets as main source for the recovery and long term growth
- Difficult access to financing: asymmetry of information, collateral
- Help firms change the structure of their external finance
- Develop «finance for knowledge» and «finance for productivity» metrics
- Financial reforms and adaptation of the legal business environment

Infrastructure

- Address longer term infrastructure resilience and sustainability including maintenance and resilience to abnormal shocks
- Digital infrastructures (productivity, inclusion, health, education etc.)
- Innovative environmental solutions/landscape infrastructures/landscape 4.0
- Governance: guidelines for planning and prioritisation, regulatory framework for capital maintenance and investment frameworks
- Data and finance (data gap, QII indicators, institutional investors and asset managers challenges, innovative financing instruments)
- GIH: Ensuring the Viability of the PPP Model post-COVID-19 (possible analysis together with the IMF), and Transformative Recovery through Infrastructure, Smart Cities e Circular Economy

Conference on infrastructure (Bruegel, IAI, EIB)

Investment in local infrastructures:

- Estimation of the green investment gap at subnational level
- Policy instruments to internalize environmental externalities at local level
- Innovative instruments to mainstream environmental considerations in urban planning and deal with climate change issues at local level (e.g. smart cities)
- Policies and instruments to fill the social investment gap at local level
- Sovereign policies to support local entities and promote private sector investments
- Financial instruments to mobilize private sector participation in local infrastructure investments
- Policy instruments to fund quality healthcare infrastructure across regions and to mitigate asymmetries
- The role of international institutions

International financial architecture

- Capital flows and the IMF Integrated Policy Framework (IPF) aimed to develop a more systematic assessment of an effective policy mix by jointly considering monetary, exchange rate, macroprudential, and capital flow management policies, and the interactions with each other, particularly in the context of external shocks
- Global financial safety net (GFSN): assessment of adequacy to cope with the crisis, of the collaboration among Regional Financing Arrangements (RFAs), and of the need to implement new facilities
- LIC debt agenda: debt sustainability, debt transparency, possible extension of the debt service suspension initiative (DSSI), and possible cases of debt resolution
- Implementation of the country platforms in the wake of the crisis: coordination among IIOOs, projects quality standards



Regional integration and high level initiative to support African Continental Free Trade Area - AFCFTA

- Support AfCFTA with the adoption of an Action Plan to be launched along the lines of the Summit organized by Germany on the Compact with Africa
- Potential outcomes/deliverables
 - Scale up commitments by MDBs to support regional programs associated with AfCFTA
 - Develop a technical assistance platform of MDBs, development partners and relevant agencies (including customs agencies) to support AfCFTA
 - Identifies commitments, synergies and competitive advantages of MDBs, the IMF and OECD (but also FATF and other SSBs)

Financial sector issues

- Despite the impact of the pandemic outbreak on the global financial system, the priority areas to be addressed - **Climate change and financial stability, Cross-border payments, Non-bank financial intermediation (NBFI) and Fintech** - all continue to be relevant
- Policy issues concerning emerging vulnerabilities in NBFI, including developments in the MMF market require increased attention
- Assessment of possible procyclical effects originating from the current regulatory structure (e.g.: a generalised downgrading by credit rating agencies, implementation of the international accounting standards – IFRS 9)
- Climate change: incorporation of climate-related risks into the financial stability monitoring, promoting consistent mandatory disclosures
- Fintech: Innovation facilitators, Central Bank Digital Currency and stablecoins, Big Tech in finance
- The development of more secure digital infrastructures, as well as of sustainable finance may support a robust economic recovery

AML/FCT and cybersecurity

- Fintech and opportunities to ameliorate the Customer Due Diligence obligations, the national supervisory tools and new means to facilitate financial inclusion, such as Digital Identity
- Support the FATF work on virtual asset and stable coins also in light of the COVID-19 crisis impact on the public and private abilities to implement AML/CFT obligations
- The increased use of digital financial services and remote work tools need strengthening cybersecurity in the financial sector:
 - promote a stronger cyber hygiene, in order to reduce the risks of attack related to daily use of ITC systems
 - raise awareness of people, who can become the first and most effective line of defence rather than a vulnerability factor



Other

- Global Platform for Financial Inclusion – Italian Co-chair (to be developed)
- Joint event with Health Ministers?
 - The current Action Plan provides for a section devoted to health: information sharing, health system financing, evidence based report by WHO, preparedness, infrastructure, Early Warning Exercise and health
 - Vaccines: distribution

