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(出國類別:國際會議)

出席 2017 年「Global Solutions-for G20: The Think 20 Summit」

出國報告

服務機關:國家發展委員會

姓名職稱:高仙桂副主任委員等7人

派赴國家:德國(柏林)

出國期間:106年5月27日至6月2日

報告日期: 106年8月21日

摘 要

- 一、大會時間及地點:德國為 2017年 G20 會議主席國,基爾世界經濟研究院與德國發展研究院則為德國籌辦 T20 (Think Tank 20) 會議的兩大智庫;基爾世界經濟研究院將 T20 峰會與該院每年舉辦的全球經濟論壇 (GES) 合併為「Global Solutions-For G20:The Think 20 Summit」(以下簡稱 GS) 會議,於 5 月 29 日及 30 日由基爾世界經濟研究院長 Dennis J. Snower 及德國發展研究院主任 Dirk Messner 在柏林的歐洲管理與科技學院 (ESMT)共同主持會議。
- 二、參與目的:本會高副主任委員仙桂、綜合規劃處張處長惠娟,與中華經濟研究院國際經濟所陳所長信宏率相關同仁等出席。本次參與 GS 大會,主要在掌握全球經濟重要議題發展,並建立與國際智庫及國際具影響力人士之合作交流管道,除有助於我國規劃具前瞻性與國際視野之政策之外,也能提升我國國際能見度,促進未來國際合作,並為全球經濟、社會、環境議題提出解決方案。會方邀請之與會者超過千人,除各國產、官、學、研及公民社會之菁英外,並包括來自 1 百個國家的 100 位青年意見領袖代表。
- 三、大會議題主軸:本次會議三大議題主軸為:(一)建構韌性 (Building Resilience),(二)促進永續(Improving Sustainability),(三)承擔責任(Assuming Responsibility)」,共進行「Global Solutions 歸納論壇:敘事性的建構(Global Solutions: Building a Narrative)」等38場次分場座談及專題演講。

四、我方活動參與情形

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- (一) 在本會支持下,中華經濟研究院與基爾世界經濟研究院在 GS 大會合辦一場分場座談,題目為:面對數位經濟下的勞動市 場挑戰 (Dealing with Labour Market Challenges in the Digital Economy)
 - 1.分場議題由今年 4 月中華經濟研究院與基爾世界經濟研究院 在臺共同舉辦的 GES Taipei Workshop 2017-Addressing Challenges and Seizing Opportunities in the Digital Economy (掌握數位經濟的機會與挑戰)的會議成果為基礎開展。
 - 2.分場討論由基爾世界經濟研究院協助邀請柏林每日鏡報專欄作家 Anna Sauerbrey 擔任主持人, PwC 會計事務所歐洲辦事處首席營運長兼德國辦事處首席數位官 Harald Kayser 及2006 年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主 Edmund S. Phelps 教授為與談人,我國則邀請新加坡大學持續與終身教育學院副院長林瑞昌及臺灣花旗銀行董事長管國霖擔任與談人。
 - 3.與會者均同意數位經濟將對勞動市場將造成衝擊,受衝擊的 部門預期失業率持續升高,且規模將隨著高階自動化的趨勢 而越演越烈,政府、私人與企業都需要投入持續教育訓練。 會中提出新加坡政府、產業與工會合作的參考案例,由上而 下(Top-Down)與由下而上(Bottom-Up)的雙向衝擊與 數位技能評估系統,人與機器人互動,研究科技對勞動報酬 影響等解決方案與未來值得深入研究議題。

(二)雙邊會談

為請益我國國際合作政策的推動建議,增加國際合作機會,深化與智庫連結,我國代表在 GS 會議之外,共進行三場雙邊會談。

1. 第一場會談對象為德國國際合作機構 (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ) 總監

Ms. Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 及經濟政策論壇(Economic Policy Forum, EPF)聯合主席 Ms. Antje Uhlig。德方提議臺灣可透過參與經濟政策論壇,與新興市場智庫合作,建立與當地的連結,並邀請我方參加 5 月 31 日由 GIZ、EPF 與新興市場 永續論壇(Emerging Market Sustainability Dialogues)共同召開的以數位經濟為主題之圓桌會議。

- 2. 第二場會談對象為印度政府規劃委員會(Planning Commission of India)前任成員 Mr. Arun Maria。渠建議臺印應加強中小企業與創業方面的合作,台印在軟硬體與供應鏈都可互補,接洽合作過程,應加強與印度產業公會及地方政府的對話與來往,瞭解印度的產業機會,並建立與當地的連結網絡,帶著以人為本的合作意願比較容易打進印度市場。
- 3.第三場會談對象為德國基爾世界經濟研究院 Snower 院長。院長肯定我方在臺舉辦的 GES Taipei Workshop 及在德國 GS 會議主辦分場次會議之成果。院長表示 2019 年 2 月將由 基爾世界經濟研究院退休,但仍將在新職上協助臺灣持續參加 T20 及 G20 相關活動。也建議臺德雙方應儘早確定 2018 年 GES Taipei Workshop 的議題,才能把台北研討會議題排進 2018 年的 Global Solutions 中。

五、心得與建議

本次大會主要討論議題包括數位化、氣候政策與金融、全 球不平等與社會和諧等,根據參與會議及與智庫的交流,提出 心得與建議如下:

(一)心得:全球化與勞動市場的差異已造成政府治理的兩難,須透過緊密的國際合作以實現包容與永續成長的目標,且以更多研究與數據做為決策依據。數位經濟將是 G20 持續關注的焦

點,全球供應鏈綠色管理的概念也應被納入永續議題,而新的經濟典範應以人為本並納入多元聲音。此外,由於各國對美國的全球領導失去信心,使得中國大陸的角色更受重視,此為臺灣在尋求國際合作與支援上,不得不面對的議題。

(二)建議:我應持續深化與基爾世界經濟研究院夥伴關係,並加強民間與智庫的國際合作與共同研究,以及積極參與目標市場的共同政策研究;在區塊鏈議題也應進行更實質的產業合作;並應透過創新的制度設計使台灣成為綠色經濟試驗場域,以及由社會學觀點檢視低薪與包容性議題。籌辦會議方面,應多推動青年參與議題討論,並納入更多數位科技元素,且應發揮研討會建言的實質效益。

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壹、與會目的

德國基爾世界經濟研究院為世界深具影響力的智庫,自 2008 年起每年舉辦全球經濟論壇 (GES),邀請各國產官學及公民社會精英,以解決方案導向 (solution-oriented)方式,討論全球共同關注議題之具體解決方案。德國為 2017 年 G20 主席國,基爾世界經濟研究院為籌辦 T20 (think tank 20)會議的兩大智庫之一,其將 T20 峰會與 GES 合併為「Global Solutions-For G20:The Think 20 Summit」(以下簡稱 GS)會議。此次透過參與 GS,達到下列三個主要目的:

一、積極參與國際交流,建立穩定合作機制

我國自 2013 年首度參與 GES,今年為第 4 年與會。透過與基爾世界經濟研究院共同舉辦 GES Taipei Workshop、參與 GES/GS、共同舉辦 GES/GS 分場會議等,積極與主辦單位及國際具影響力人士搭建人際網絡,並與國際智庫建立穩定交流合作機制。

二、參與全球課題討論,規劃國際前瞻政策

GES 以討論跨國重要議題共擬解決方案為目標。透過參加 GES/GS,瞭解國際產官學研等專業人士對重要議題的見解,有助我國規 劃具前瞻性與國際視野之政策。尤其今年德國為 G20 輪值主席,擴大舉 辦 GES/GS 成為 T20 峰會的活動之一,與會者來自百國,多達千人,藉 由眾多大師級人士之發言與互動,更能提升政策規劃之國際視野。

三、提升臺灣國際能見度,展現問題解決能力

本次 GS 大會,在本會的支持下,中華經濟研究院與基爾世界經濟研究院合辦一場分場座談,題目為"Dealing with Labour Market Challenges in the Digital Economy",邀請德國、美國、新加坡、臺灣等產學界專家擔任與談人,共同討論如何透過教育培訓與制度設計,解決數位科技對勞動市場的衝擊議題。此外,也透過與智庫交流,展現我國對全球重要議題的關注與解決能力,並藉此提升我國際能見度。

貳、會議過程與紀要

一、開幕式 (Opening Remarks)

時間	2017年5月29日,9時00分至9時25分
地點	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum
演講人 (Speakers)	 1.Jörg Rocholl, President, ESMT, Berlin 2.Dirk Messner, Director, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) 3.Dennis J. Snower, President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

【重點內容】

(→) Jörg Rocholl

1.歐洲管理與科技學院(European School of Management and Technology, ESMT)現址曾是東德(German Democratic Republic, GDR)中央治理政策的決策機構,相當於「東德的白宮」,位於柏林的中心地帶;東西德統一後的 1989 至1991 年間,為德國總理的臨時辦公室,目前則為由民間經辦的商學院,為德國著名建築遺產。

2.會議宗旨

- (1)為 G20 提供全球議題解決方案。
- (2)以研究為基礎,由實際議題、實務知識與經驗及研究成果 出發,討論 G20 目前關切之主題,包括數位經濟、金融 韌性、移民與難民議題,並由 T20 工作小組對國際政策制 定者提出建言與願景。

3.會議主席與籌辦單位

- (1)共同主席:德國發展研究院院長 Dirk Messner,以及基爾世界經濟研究院院長 Dennis J. Snower。
- (2)共同籌辦單位:基爾世界經濟研究院,德國發展研究院, 柏林 ESMT 學院,以及每日鏡報出版社(Tagesspiegel publishing)會議部門。

(二) Dirk Messner

- 1.過去 4、5 個月,我們成立了 12 個工作小組,發表數十份政策短評(policy brief),構建了一個橫跨 G20 國家的知識合作重要軌道,且將非洲夥伴納入,建立非洲 T20 小組。我們除討論有關全球治理的議題,鼓勵實施 Agenda 2030,以及巴黎氣候協議(Paris Climate Agreement)外,更重要的是,整合過去幾年所建立的 G20/T20 知識網路。
- 2.在跨政府的多邊機制(inter-governmental multilateralism) 面對瓶頸時,T20 及其網絡扮演著重要的角色。目前的關鍵 議題包括全球化、數位化、以及連帶產生的「不平均」 (inequity)議題,將影響全球的發展。再加上氣候變遷等因 素,全球的發展正處於關鍵時刻,我們現在的作為將影響未 來。以科學及知識為基礎的網絡在推動全球發展方面相當重 要,治理的過程必須要基於事實與證據。
- 3.跨國網路與知識傳播,是 G20 一直在推動的事情; T20 在提出佐證及願景部份,扮演重要角色;上述多邊的困境,需要強大的知識與社會網絡,以協助推動網路與全球化的進展。

4.願景

- (1)展望未來,Agenda 2030 與巴黎氣候協議至關重要,T20 要協助解決這些全球性的問題,促成包容性成長與永續發展。全球氣候暖化將影響地球生態與生物多樣性,我們必 須要減碳。此外,循環經濟、糧食安全也是我們目前關心 的議題。從現在至 2030 是關鍵時刻,我們需要有正確的 決策,如果錯失良機,將很難走回頭路。
- (2)雖然 B20、T20、C20、W20 各種平台都有其特定的討論 觀點,但我們都同意巴黎氣候協議以及 Agenda 2030 必須 落實,並應該打造開放的社會和文化,積極鼓勵全球合 作。

(三) Dennis J. Snower

- 1.T20 及 Global Solutions 會議的使命是建立一個全球合作社會 (cooperative global society),但必須承認目前國際社會仍 是分裂的。全球目前一個重要問題是經濟發展與社會發展的 脫節 (decoupling of economic development and social development),這是 T20 的主要挑戰。持續努力的方向是開 創共同的倡議,且聚焦於人類的需求,這需要世界的再連結 並改變現有的經濟發展模式。
- 2.一個蓬勃發展的經濟體系,需要一個高度合作的社會,使人 民願意解決共同的問題。所以,繁榮的世界經濟需要一個合 作的全球社會,賦予公民權利,並與其他國家合作,解決共 同的問題。
- 3.全球經濟整合但國際社會分化了。近一世紀以來,雖獲得相當的經濟成長,並有 10 億人脫離貧窮,但我們也看到一些全球的共通問題:氣候變遷、金融危機、糧食不安全、難民危機、數位化脆弱性、恐怖主義等。世界經濟已深入整合,但全球社會融合卻未實現,使得經濟發展可能會與社會發展脫鉤。
- 4.由於全球化、自動化、恐怖主義等因素存在,社會發展日益失衡。難民和移民流動也在某方面使得不平等的問題愈趨嚴重,這也是 G20 的核心挑戰。創造共同的敘事且聚焦於人類的需求 (create common narrative and focus on human needs),是持續努力的方向,這需要世界的再結合與改變成長模式 (Recouple the world and change growth model),故G20 議程之內涵需要擴增。
- 5.我們正處於數位革命的開端,機器開始替代人力之際。尤其,機器的生產力以摩爾定律每兩年成長一倍;機器在過去已頂替人力執行許多事務,且範圍持續擴大。但在職場倫理

道德,以及業者與顧客在商品與服務相關資訊進行溝通交流的能力,人類絕對無法被取代。

6.當經濟與社會脫鉤時,政府不僅須刺激總體經濟成長,還要 合作解決因全球化而導致各國不平等擴大的現象。希望藉此 研討會的呼籲,能讓全世界的人民都能為社會盡一份心力, 進而帶動國家的生產力;為社會有所貢獻,也能讓自己的人 生更具意義。世界需要培育一種社會團結的氛圍,使每個人 都能夠擁有和諧安全的立身之所;並希望能促進全球連結, 相互解決彼此所面臨困難。

【活動照片】



照片版權: Global Solutions / Tobias Koch。

二、臺灣智庫(中華經濟研究院)與基爾世界經濟研究院分 場主辦

主題	面對數位經濟下的勞動市場挑戰(Dealing with Labour Market Challenges in the Digital Economy)
時間	2017年5月29日,18時10分至19時00分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum
主持人 (Moderator)	Anna Sauerbrey, Senior Editor, Der Tagesspiegel
與談成員	1.Harald Kayser, Chief Operating Officer, PwC Europe & PwC Germany 2.Edmund S. Phelps, 2006 Nobel Laureate in Economics: Director, Center of Capitalism and Society, Columbia University 3.Swee-Cheang Lim (林瑞昌), Vice Dean, School of Continuing and Lifelong Education, National University of Singapore 4.Victor Kuan (管國霖), Chairman, Citibank Taiwan Ltd

【重點摘要】

面對大量人工將被取代的趨勢,Swee-Cheang Lim 表示應更積極的反向思考,讓 AI 幫人類工作,讓人類控制 AI 而非被 AI 控制。以新加坡「智慧國家政策」(Smart Nation)為例,新加坡政府嘗試利用 AI、網路,以及各種數位科技,讓政府更智慧更有效率,並邀請所有的企業與個人一起參與,強調「開創智慧未來」(make your smart future)。政府也督促各部會,要求各部會思考並嘗試如何讓自己的部門運用這些科技成為智慧政府,此外,新加坡政府也投入許多研發支援新創。有趣的是,這些 Smart Nation 政策與行為改變了新加坡人過去重商輕科技的想法,讓 IT 產業因為可以塑造願景,變得更能吸引優秀人才加入。

仿效瑞典體系,新加坡的政府、產業與工會三方緊密合作,而使得這三方合作關係有效運作的方式,係政府指定部長擔任工會代表,因此部長必須平衡產業與勞工權利,勞動者也可以信任政府(部長),讓政策更容易推動。在金融風暴時,工會自願降低薪水;當景氣復甦時,政府會告訴企業該是時候回報員工。

Victor Kuan 指出,研究普遍預測,45%~50%現有工作會受到數位科技的影響。預估未來被取代的工作多,但被創造的機會少。他建議:

(1) Top-Down Assessment:因為每個國家條件與受衝擊程度不同,各國應評估自己的受衝擊程度。尤其製造產業鏈有反轉傾向已開發國家的趨勢,低成本國家受衝擊大;以愛迪達為例,利用數位科技發展客製化且具彈性的製造,使其獲利較前一年上升 50%;(2) Bottom-Up Assessment-online labour career digital passport and intelligent system:每個人都可以利用線上評分表(scorecard)評估自己的數位強項與弱項,做為未來學習與發展的依據。這個評分表必須是終身且具可攜性,無論職業怎麼變化,所有的資料都必須被儲存在中央的 intelligent system 中,政府或學校可以根據這些資料庫進行產業或教育訓練等規劃;(3) 政府可透過 intelligent system 瞭解數位技術落差後,著手規劃系統性政策,包括大量的線上教育課程,或產業可以參考這些資料進行相關規劃。

Harald Kayser 主張:(1)社會、產業與經濟需要緊密結合,國際應該共同加強合作,並瞭解單一 KPI 無法應付複雜性問題,應該有更系統性的思考;(2)創造更多數位工作。未來除藍領白領,也應有銀領工作者的定義類別,也就是由機器單獨完成工作,或是機器與人共同完成工作的網實系統。無可避免地,以後會有更多的機器代替人類決策,而道德問題也該被討論;(3)未來應該更注重人與機器的互動關係,任何想要阻擋機器取代人的企圖可能都會失敗,且應該有更多持續動態性的研究讓利害關係者瞭解自身所受的影響。Kayser 也進一步舉例,以自動駕駛車的規則是人訂定,但當遇到緊急事故必須要選擇撞擊懷孕的婦女或老人以減少傷亡,是否應該讓機器做選擇?很多事情沒有定論,但需要提出討論及研究。

諾貝爾經濟學獎得主 Edmund S. Phelps 教授指出,在要素擴增 (factor augmenting)模型中,過去一直沒有仔細思考科技是偏向勞動或 是資本擴增,直至最近開始思考科技對勞動的影響。以美國為例,1960年代失業率為 3%,而今上升至接近約 8%(係廣義失業率),可預見未來失業率會持續升高。奧地利學派認為勞動者創造資本、資本創造消費財。現在我們應該開始思考如果機器進入原本勞動者的部門,由機器創造資本,或由機器與人一起創造資本,理論上來說勞工將因機器的輔助

增加效率而獲得更多報酬,但大家都忽略效率增加會使資本財與消費財價格降低,這些市場價格減少效應值得關注。Phelps 也建議企業應該補貼被機器取代的低薪資勞工。Lim 則補充新加坡政府通常會對企業採取補貼政策,鼓勵他們聘用經過重新技能訓練的失業勞工。

此外,為減緩產業轉型過程中許多人所遭受的衝擊,已有如新加坡政府開始補助大學與企業,讓學生能在一年的實習期間內重塑技能。而著名的加速器 Y Combinator 則在美國奧克蘭進行基本收入實驗(如瑞士之前曾經探討無條件發給每個公民基本生活費的概念),實驗中一個重要問題是:公民基本生活費是否應由政府補助,或是由地方企業彼此相互合作,自發性地補助,讓每位公民得到同等福利?針對 Y Combinator 的實驗計畫,多數與會者持反面看法。因為工作不只為了收入,還有生活目標,若無條件發給基本收入,公司更能隨意解雇勞工,而不負擔社會與教育責任,且此時政府成本極高。因此建議政府應增稅、投資或補助教育發展,以及持續教育訓練,或補貼低薪勞工。

在教育方面 Lim 認為應鼓勵線上教育,依據需求學習(learning on demand)的終身機動學習教育,Victor Kuan 則強調平台經濟下越來越多的自我聘僱者(self-employed),社交與合作技能不能忽視。

【活動照片】



照片版權:PwC GmbH。

三、其他分場座談(Sessions in parallel)

(一)主題:全球化世界之包容性成長(Inclusive Growth in a Globalized World)

時間	2017年5月29日,9時35分至10時00分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum
主持人 (Moderator)	Andreas Kluth, Editor-in-chief of Handelsblatt Global
與談人員 (Panelists)	 1.Frank Appel, CEO, Deutsche Post DHL Group 2.Christoph Beier, Vice Chair of the Management Board, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) 3.Marc Fleurbaey, Professor, Woodrow Wilson School and Center for Human Values, Princeton University 4.Ylva Johansson, Minister for Employment and Integration, Sweden 5.Christian Felber, Founder of the Economy for the Common Good Movement. Founder of the Bank for the Common Good, Austria 6.Gabriela Ramos, Special Counserllor to the Secretary-General, Chief of Staff and OECD Sherpa

【重點摘要】

Christoph Beier 以他在開發中國家參與國際援助/合作的經驗提到,儘管有一些進展,但是世界的包容性成長仍存在諸多問題。在開發中國家,許多基本需求,包括清潔的水源、教育、能源、基礎建設等方面都還未充分滿足民眾需求。另一個層面更牽涉到「不平均」(inequity)。全球有75%的人口生活在開發中國家,他們所面對的不平均更甚於25年前。不平均議題同時存在於國家間與國家內。OECD向來主張不平均是經濟發展的阻礙,會限制經濟成長的潛力。處理包容性成長需要投資於社會安全/福利(social security),也需要各種利益團體的積極參與。

另一個包容性成長議題牽涉到數位經濟。就開發中國家與新興經濟 體而言,數位經濟的發展需要使人們能更善用數位經濟所提供的機會,但也要能夠有效處理數位轉型所帶來的挑戰。就已開發國家而言,一個關鍵問題是數位經濟可能會以劇烈的方式帶來工作流失問題。就此而言,技術變遷所帶來的影響可能更甚於全球化;儘管兩者之間是相互牽

動的。我們必須正視數位經濟所帶來的劇烈改變(disruptive change)與現有工作的劇烈流失問題。這需要教育體系的對應變革。

Christian Felber 在討論我們是否需要有新的成長模式時,重申 Snower 院長所強調的:全球一個重要問題是經濟發展與社會發展的脫節,因此主張全球的發展需要深度轉型 (deep transformation)。他認為會造成這種脫節的主因是,從包容性成長與永續發展的角度來看,經濟發展宜定位為手段,而非目的,而且一般大多以財務指標(如 GDP)來衡量經濟成長/發展,而非衡量所要達成的目標,形成「方法的失誤」(failure of method)。換言之,目前的主流作法失之於「根據手段,而非以目標,來衡量成就」(measure success according to the means, not according to the goals)。這也導致資源誤置,財務資源並非有效用於包容性成長與永續發展。同時也導致了創意(creativity)的誤置,大多用於創造更多的財務資源。

因此,Christian Felber 主張我們首先要能從包容性成長與永續發展的角度,有效、直接及全面性地衡量在經濟和社會層面我們所達成的目標,這也是他所創立的組織,the Economy for the Common Good Movement,一貫的主張;這需要一些制度上的變革。例如,在奧地利他們推動新的制度,在評估投資計畫時,先做「倫理評估」(ethical assessment),再做「財務評估」(financial assessment)。他們也在推動Common Good Balance Sheet 等制度,目前已有約四百間公司開始試行Common Good Balance Sheet。就不平均而言,他們不僅關切最低工資等議題,也關切所得的分配,包括在公司層面,最高所得和最低所得間的倍數問題,不過對此倍數的認知的確存在著很大的跨國差距。

Frank Appe 為 DHL Group 的 CEO,當被問到對 Common Good Balance Sheet 的看法,則認為這只是一種模式,仍然有其他的可能模式,而且要能夠借用類似的模式促成包容性成長,需要全球性的標準。

Marc Fleurbaey 認為對於包容性成長不必過於悲觀,但是 OECD 國家也面臨著低成長的陷阱 (Low-growth trap)。要促成包容性成長,各國

的財政相關主管可扮演著重要的角色,但是更需要改變許多人的想法 (mindset)。另外,各國各自面對著不同的發展問題與情況,因各國情況差異,會使得動員主要國家共同面對及處理包容性成長議題,相形複雜。

儘管瑞典在處理勞資與社會福利方面的制度在討論中頗受肯定,Ylva Johansson 為瑞典的就業及整合部長(Minister for Employment and Integration),也承認瑞典仍然有許多挑戰。尤其包容性成長有多種面向,也牽涉各種不同的利害關係人。因此,她主張要有效地推動包容性成長,我們需要找到方式讓不同的利害關係人可以一起合作,信任彼此,並以較長期的方式解決重要的包容性成長議題。Christoph Beier 則補充一個關鍵問題:何種的不平均是社會可以接受的?

(二)主題:數位化:全球包容性成長與發展的推手(Digitalization: Enabler of Inclusive Global Growth and Development)

時間	2017年5月29日,16時00分至16時50分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum
主持人 (Moderator)	Astrid Frohloff, Journalist, German TV
與談人員 (Panelists)	1.Michael Chertoff, Co-Founder and Executive Chairman, The Chertoff Group2.Hans-Paul Burkner, Co-chair of the B20 Task Force on Digitalization
	3.Paul Twomey, Co-founder, Stash 4.He Fan, Executive Director, Research Institute of Maritime Silk Road 5.Pindar Wong (黃平達), Chairman of VeriFi (Hong Kong) Ltd./ Chair of ScalingBitcoin.org

【重點摘要】

Hans-Paul Burkner 強調雖然近期數位科技的風險被廣泛討論,但絕不能忽略數位科技在教育、醫療、永續、最佳管理、工作場所、物流等應用的機會與挑戰。對 B20 (Business 20) 工作小組而言,最需要的是探討機會與挑戰。首先須確保全球的聯網與連結:無論國家的開發程度,發展工業 4.0 或人工智慧與否,都要先確保基礎設施的建置。其次應定義普遍性適用標準,包括在網路安全、國家行為等方面,並確保勞工參與和發聲的機會。另外則要確保創業家精神。網路安全每天都在發生也會持續發生,我們要學習如何一步一步地、經常性地面對並處理它。

He Fan 則指出,矽谷的創新創業與IT公司著重在先端科技、處理未來需求;中國式創新則在科技的應用上,掌握在地市場商機,處理現在的需求。中國的 WeChat 結合了 Facebook、Blog、PayPal、Line、eBay 等創新型態與功能,已與淘寶並列為中國大陸境內的外國留學生最想推展到自己國家的應用。因此 G20 國家應可分享各自的創新與最佳方案,與中國大陸合作或互相合作。

Paul Twomey 則提出政府應該特別關注電信與網路服務及運營商的市場失靈問題。這些企業希望快速、大量佈建便宜的聯網系統及伺服器

路由器時,卻沒有為安全把關,因為網路攻擊或網路污染的受害者是網路族群,而非只有電信業者或其顧客。解決網路污染問題可仿效碳排放問題的解決方式,譬如利用碳稅。在國際監理上,若能利用誘因要求電信業者負擔責任,如何解決網路污染問題應該比如何解決碳排放問題更易獲得共識。

Pindar Wong 認為區塊鏈即是為了解決網路信任問題。網路雖不完全,卻具韌性可抵抗攻擊,目前需要建立的是「信任網」(Internet of Trust)且在網路上建立信任 (trust on the Internet)。另外則是區塊鏈的創新,比特幣或乙太坊 (Ethereum)即是一種計數 (counting)創新,一開始沒有金錢價值但目前價值已經超過 2,800 歐元,它的價值是來自於大眾與商家對它的價值看法,也是一種資料等於金錢 (data equals to money)的概念。譬如對碳排放問題就可以用區塊鏈綠色金融解決,對碳給予貨幣價值並透過區塊鏈監控來源。

區塊鏈具有可追溯、公開透明的特性。Hans-Paul Burkner 指出,區塊鏈無疑能建立更透明的世界,但目前尚在基礎階段,且參與者大多非常年輕(平均年齡可能僅 20 多歲),若要讓政府當局理解並同意開始使用,可能還需要一段時間。與會者認為政府要了解區塊鏈最快的方式就是本身開始使用區塊鏈,譬如顯示財政來源與去向,讓大家都可以即時檢視,並用圖表方式讓大眾理解,建立透明可受檢驗的機制,重建大家對政府的信心。

有人對 G20 建議應該成立銀行的區塊鏈聯盟,但 Paul Twomey 與 Pindar Wong 在 GES Taipei Workshop 以及在此場會議均表示,不應由銀 行繼續控制區塊鏈發言權,因與銀行本身利益有衝突。

在傳統世界政府是監管者,但在區塊鏈世界,任何人只要願意都可以成為監管者。區塊鏈因為記帳收據都在鏈上,一經交易馬上實現,可去除其他複雜性行政程序因素(還需要轉帳對帳簽收等人工處理手續),因此可以解決目前金融效率問題。

要理解區塊鏈的最快方法是在地方性小區域進行試驗,由實際運作

中學習,例如從投票、商業交易著手。目前全球科技與平臺有大者恆大趨勢,如 Google、Amazon、Facebook、阿里巴巴、騰訊、百度、微博等。然而我們從事交易買賣時,除選擇這些大平臺外,另一個選擇即是運用區塊鏈的分散式科技,讓每一個人都可以透過競爭獲得資金,未來電子錢包會像現在的 email 一樣是免費的,且將資料所有權回歸個人。

此次大會特別邀請包括新創者在內的 100 位青年與會,讓年輕人能一同參與這些數位科技的探討,並適時發聲。希望明年於阿根廷舉行的 G20 峰會在籌辦過程中能邀請更多年輕創業者參與。

(三)主題:世界轉型下的新經濟典範(A New Economic Paradigm for a World in Transition)

時間	2017年5月30日,12時40分至13時30分		
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum		
主持人 (Moderator)	Thomas Fricke , Chief Economist, European Climate Foundation		
與談人員 (Panelists)	 1.George Akerlof, 2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics; University Professor, Georgetown University 2.Marcel Fratzscher, President, German Institute for Economic Research 3.Michael Jacobs, IPPR Commission on Economic Justice 4.Robert Johnson, President, Institute for New Economic Thinking 5.Xavier Ragot, President, French Economic Observatory (OFCE) 		

【重點摘要】

諾貝爾經濟學獎得主 George Akerlof 以他與 Rachel Kranton 在 2000 年所發表的 Economics and Identity 開場,敘述人們的自我認同 (identity)與常規(norms)之間存在特定關係,將影響選擇的結果與經濟的成果;「認同經濟學」也可以解釋為什麼同樣的制度會導致不同的結果,以及為什麼會存在非自願性失業等問題。但是當時不能解釋的是,那些價值觀從何而來,直到近期人們開始提出新的理論;重要文獻包括 Dennis Snower 院長與 Steven Bosworth 撰寫的 Identity-Driven Cooperation versus Competition,以及 George Akerlof 近期寫了文章探討人們的選擇如何受到自我認同、自尊、同儕認同的影響;這些觀點在社會學裡也常被用來探討人與人之間的互動選擇,包括為什麼要和某些人互動,互動模式與條件等。「認同經濟學」也可以用在民族主義,或是解釋當某些人在工作場合無法獲得認同時,會在街上尋求認同與自我價值,而造成行為偏差。因此在討論新的經濟模式或典範時,必須將包括自我認同、自我與他人給予的價值(esteem)等社會學因素帶進來,賦予更多的人性化。

Robert Johnson 認為,從歷史的觀點來看,因為過去人們遇到的問題或傷害累積的影響,將形成典範或新模式的另一個問題。政治與經濟的

分離更可能會造成革命性效果。譬如蘇聯的經濟實驗失敗後,人們急欲 追求市場而不再在意政治,造成蘇聯的瓦解。美國目前的情勢則顯示, 目前的政治體系不足以代表市場,也無法即時處理市場反應。因為法 規、市場結構、金融特性、環境考量、人們無法再忍受財富集中等因 素,許多國家陷入高所得陷阱 (high-income trap);政治人物不再對廣大 的民眾負責,影響社會的穩定更影響經濟成長。雖然許多智庫學者企圖 穩定金融市場,但我們需要理解在無法預知未來的情況下,「不確定性」 才是常態;當我們無法預知未來,我們無法使它固定在一種模式,但我 們卻嘗試著這麼做,造成目前金融市場的運行方式太過同質,存在的風 險可能造成極大的傷害。我們必須要了解機構、政治設計(politics of design)、實施方式、強制力等,並賦予這些機構、金融市場工具等帶給 社會的價值。為達此目的,必須要強化利害關係人間的對話機制。 Robert Johnson 也對年輕的一代表示期許。現在的年輕人不再拘泥於現有 的常規或典範上,他們充滿活力、看到問題、想要改變、渴望願景與快 速的改革,因為沒有看到目前制度給予它們所需要的工具,他們甚至組 成讀書會而成為自學的經濟學家。

Michael Jacobs 則認為現在已是經濟典範改變的成熟時機;從過去歷史來看,每次的經濟大蕭條或危機都會導致新的經濟觀點出現與政治經濟制度的改革。現在經濟與政治同時存在危機,我們所認知的經濟學理論與政治制度無法解決目前現有的問題;管制經濟學無法阻止金融危機、全球經濟復甦遲緩、生產力下降、貧富差距及不均情況擴大。目前對這些現況,政治上的反應非常多元;美國川普政策、英國脫歐、法國總統馬克宏,代表非常不一樣的政治與經濟模式。人們拒絕正統的經濟與政治模式,非正統當道,但這些非正統模式間異質性非常大,目前還很難歸納。因此,我們即將有一個新的典範,但是哪種典範還未知。背後的原因有二:(1)要了解現在的資本主義需要更複雜的經濟模型;過去自由市場經濟是經濟學裡最簡單化的假設、運作方式也最簡單;當市場可以運作政府不須干預,市場失靈時政府需要介入。然而,現今各國的資本主義非常複雜,因此不難理解簡單的經濟模式無法應付複雜的資

本主義;(2)雖然在經濟學界有許多不同的思考,但是在經濟教學上課程仍然非常正統,市場包括公司、消費者與政府;但現實生活中,公司的運作、價值觀與組織型態非常複雜多元、每個地區與國家的政治體制與目標也不同,不如經濟學理論的單純;現在的經濟理論建議,當市場失靈政府必須要干預,但實際上政府不應該是干預者,而是要整合包括法規、稅務等在市場裡。而市場裡所有參與者,也不會達到均衡,而是不斷演化;包括技術、公司、制度等都在不停的改變。演化模型相較目前的經濟模型更能解釋資本主義。而這個動態演化並不是熊彼得模型所描述的動態均衡,而是生態圈的觀念。因此我們需要一個更細緻複雜的模型來瞭解這個世界。

Xavier Ragot 則表示,目前在德國、法國都有許多呼聲,希望更多的倡議促使歐盟可以順利運行。但當我們思考典範時,必須要退後一步思考,什麼是目前最重要的核心。以美國來說或許著重金融市場,但對歐洲而言是歐洲各國的差異性。新的典範可能會比較接近凱因斯思想,以解決問題為主的典範。以歐盟為例,德國與法國是主要引領歐盟的兩個國家,這兩個國家在 2000 年左右經濟體質非常類似,但是現在發展有極大的差異;歐盟有許多共同規範,原意是藉由這些規範迫使各國透過組織設計與改革,讓歐盟各國更能整合;但因為市場的壓力,卻得到相反的結果。主要是在設計這些制度規範時,低估了各國勞動制度與市場、價值、政治等的差異性。勞動市場是造成無法整合的最主要原因之一。德國正在思考導入最低工資、英國將提高最低工資、有政策研究報告建議歐盟應該成立新的競爭機構(national agency for competition)讓所有歐盟國家可以共同在歐盟層級架構上討論勞動政策與工資議題。

Marcel Fratzscher 認為目前的主要問題是人民對政府的期待落差;政府對社會的承諾一一跳票,人們覺得甚至無法掌控自己的生活。全球化、科技變革、財產權的移轉等,擴大不均現象。機會不是人人都有;機會不均,使得不平等現象更加嚴重。根據實證研究,在德國子女的所得有一半是決定在父母的教育程度與所得,這種機會世襲現象是造成不平等的主因之一。此外,國家法規注重穩定與控制,與市場的自由存在

矛盾,而現在的主管單位多不想承擔責任。隨著全球化與科技影響,更須要有擔當的政府與適當的社會契約設計。目前的經濟分析多是封閉經濟模型,但目前全球化下所面對的挑戰多是全球性的;國家主權的涵義與重要性已經降低,因此不能單以國家來思考或分析經濟影響。

George Akerlof 也同意在地勞動市場是最需要關注的。歐洲與全球面對的問題主因是勞動市場的差異性,而歐盟的單一貨幣政策使得勞動市場無法透過貨幣的升貶值機制調節,為造成歐洲高失業率的主因之一。高失業率,尤其是青年失業率,將造成自我認同危機;且父母失業導致的自我認同危機將導致子女也須面臨相同的問題。Robert Johnson 也以美國種族問題來說明認同與經濟的關係;經濟情況好的時候,比較不會有認同或種族仇恨問題。此外,因為市場的領域規模大過於主權的領域,當思考全球治理或市場時,對國家內的需求與變化敏感度降低;但當明光只放在國內時,會要求嚴格控制國內環境以防止被外在競爭者威脅。出來的政府可以保護國內就業,但政府可能會想鬆綁法規或引進外國競出來的政府可以保護國內就業,但政府可能會想鬆綁法規或引進外國競爭者(包括勞工或企業),以防止資本與企業的出走帶來更嚴重的後果,而造成選民期待的落差。這種視野的不同,讓全球都面對難以決定誰應該在這個遊戲裡,誰是局外人的問題。

Michael Jacobs 認為環境危機不只有氣候議題,我們正在面對多面向的環境危機。在過去,總是主張需要透過投資、減少消費以減少對環境的影響來解決環境問題。但現在這樣的速度不夠快,我們不只需要投資,還需要整個經濟、生產與生活模式的轉變,包括都市設計、綠色交通、綠色能源等。綠色成長除了減少環境影響,還需要能透過創新、科技與投資引導改變並促進成長,這是一個非常重要的未來經濟典範。目前失敗的主因是因需求不足與制度的僵化,因此需要政府透過制度設計(包括環保法規)去引導需求,以解決目前面臨的各種環境與社會挑戰,並透過這些需求引導創新與投資,增加工作機會與薪資。另一個重大的挑戰是勞動市場變得更彈性,差異性更大,使得勞動組織運作難度

題方向前進,但是仍需要更多的合作與努力。

Xavier Ragot 認為社會安全網可減少不均,目前法國也正在進行比較和緩的勞動市場改革。Marcel Fratzscher 則強調目前歐洲面臨的主要挑戰不是在市場機會的不足,而是機會的不均所造成的社會移動性降低;因此在新典範之下,不是在分配經濟大餅,而是要創造更大的餅並增加社會參與,以良好的市場機制設計讓大家都可以獲得市場機會。

(四)主題:賦權城市以達成全球承諾目標 (Empowering Cities to Achieve Global Commitments)

時間	2017年5月30日,12時40分至13時30分
地點	1 st Floor, Tower View
主持人 (Moderator)	Irene Natividad, President, Global Summit of Women and Chair, Corporate Women Directors International
與談人員 (Panelists)	 1.Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations and Partnerships, World Bank 2.Alanus von Radecki, Head of Competence Team Urban Governance Innovation Director, Morgenstadit: City Insights 3.Macrno Contardi, Strategic Advisor, FGV Projectors 4.Ute Bottcher, Head of Competence Center "Democracy, Policy Dialogue, Urban Development" / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarheit (GIZ)
	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ (GmbH)

【重點摘要】

全球有 50%的經濟行為聚焦在城市裡。證據顯示城市可以促進永續成長並協助人民脫離貧窮。在全球化及經濟模式轉變中,城市變得更具力量,但是在城市繼續發展中也面臨許多限制,對 G20 的建議如下:

- (1)工作創造、投資與成長,尤其在投資方面需要能創造非農業與資源方面的工作,以協助城市與經濟轉型,並且需要能連結鄉村地區的成長策略。
- (2)加強城市與郊區聯盟,提供跨城市與鄉村地區的服務。證據顯示,因為地方教育、住宅、交通等都是在城市層級執行,而非直接由中央執行,所以城市層級的政策、組織與執行,為成功發展關鍵。
- (3)未經過詳細規劃的城市具有極高風險,尤其是建立在危險地區如 受地層下陷、淹水區等的城市。
- (4)常引起爭議的是,在處理土地問題時常牽涉貪腐問題,如何促進 土地使用效率並更適當的規劃,建議中央與地方需要仔細省思。 在永續發展方面,單看目前開發中國家的城市建設,不包括城市與

產業活動,就已經消耗預算中碳排放限制的 2/3,所以需要多層級與所有利害關係人的溝通,找出解決方法。公民參與是必須且重要的,但在許多議題討論中發現移民或難民代表很少,需要尋求適當的方式將移民與難民整合到城市發展中,也要協助發展中與非洲國家尋找資源並規劃永續發展。

與談人建議 G20 會議中應該要整合城市的聲音,許多議題,無論是技術面或社會面,都必須要在城市層級解決,包括可居住性、環境永續等;潔淨基礎建設與能源可協助解決問題,但也需要社會面的創新。要解決城市面臨的挑戰,城市管理者需要更創新,而創新往往非這些人所習慣的,需要獲得其他人的協助,並在國際間尋求專家輔助參與。

與談人也建議可發起成立潔淨都市基金與推動綠色建設計畫,補貼 潔淨科技與傳統科技之間的缺口,促成使用更潔淨並可整合社會的建設 方式;但要避免這些基金的無效率使用。

另外,與談人也建議需要建立社區能量,並將地方發展計畫連結國家發展計畫;中央除了將政治權力下放城市,更應該讓城市有更多的財源與財政自主權。目前政策決定過程缺乏的是城市投資的多方回饋與影響評估;目前多只衡量投資的財務效果,且沒有投資建設的項目並不會去評估其影響,這些潛在投資效果應該也要評估。歐盟目前已發起 City Lab Framework 評估系統,建立 100 多項指標,在 86 個基地上與地方政府及市民合作,嘗試更創新潔淨的發展,未來將推廣到更多地區。

城市規模擴大,應該負擔更多責任,但是中間有許多政治角力,譬如主要城市的市長多具有擔任未來部長或總統的潛力或企圖,因此中央政府在政治考量上不一定會希望給予城市過大的權力。同樣地,許多城市閒置設施沒有好好整頓,是因為成就歸於中央,因此地方沒有動力去做這些事。要減少政治角力的影響,應該整合更多利害關係人的聲音,或設立第三方機構如研究機構或顧問團,並給予監督權力。另外也應進行許多個案研究,包括數據與指標蒐集,以提供研究證據。

國際領先城市在創新指標上往往名列前茅,但創新不只是設立聚

落。政府或研究機構有許多法規制度、人員資訊能力、預算限制等包袱,多傾向穩定並依循既有法規與方式行事,但科技創新往往是顛覆現有方式,且持續變動;因此,政府或研究機構通常落後於數位科技與數據科技創新,所以目前仍無法掌控如 IoT 連結智慧手機或其他基礎設施所產生的安全議題等。因此,雖有許多城市相關的數據出現,但目前還未能好好使用。未來需要提升城市的數據資料系統,建置足夠的數據創新分析應用能量,支持城市發展規劃與評估。

(五)主題:邁向「實證性政策設計」之思維(Towards Evidence-based Policy Design)

時間	2017年5月30日,12時40分至13時30分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium 2
主持人 (Moderator)	Rajshri Jayaraman, Professor of Economics, ESMT Berlin
與談人員 (Panelists)	1.Ed Lazear, Professor, Stanford Graduate School of Business 2.Detlev Ganten, Founding President, World Health Summit 3.Christian Dustmann, Professor, University College London 4.Jörg Rocholl, President, ESMT Berlin

【重點摘要】

Christian Dustmann 認為 Evidence-based Policy design 有四大元素,包括 因果關係(Causation)、客觀獨立(independent)、透明性(transparency)、及時性(timing)。透明性至少要做到對專業的使用者(specialized users)是透明的,而他認為最重要的是即時性,而且要是人民所在意的。目前政策設計存在許多問題,包括一般人傾向於以手段來衡量政策成效,而非以目的(Measure success according to the means rather than according to the goals)(例如瑞典的勞動政策強調保護勞工,而非保護工作;Protect workers rather than protect jobs),一些政策設計也忽略了反事實條件(Counterfactual situation,需要同時納入其他情況發生的可能性並提出因應)。與會者強調好的政策設計是要能夠產生好的和新的想法,而且可用他人能夠理解的方式加以溝通。這也需要政策設計者一開始能夠指認出重要的政策問題,而政策形成過程中要能夠帶動更多的研究與政策辯論。

EBP (Evidence-based Policy)的倡導者敦促將嚴謹的研究證據納入公共政策辯論和公共部門決策流程,以進行政策評估和提出改善計畫。主要目標是改善政策設計過程與可能替代方案的行政效率,以及提升建議方案之可行性。這對於那些想評估在何種條件下,才能有所作為的務實決策者,以及負責改進資訊基礎、改進分析與評估技術的專業人士,皆具備吸引力。

不過,知識管理或政策制訂無法完全依賴定量分析,相關的專業人士也擔憂許多重要的定性證據可能會被忽視。科學專家對於分析方法、手段及影響可能會存在不同意見。然而無論採用何種方法,實證性政策都需要良好的數據、分析技能,以及政治支持等要素。即使政府官員能利用可靠的資訊及良好的分析能力,決策流程的固有特性因涉及政治科學、價值偏好、可行性與合法性相關的實質判斷等複雜因素,使落實實證性政策之理想仍有其侷限。

整體而言,現代實證性政策辯論中的重點在於議題框架的設定、蒐集與評估可靠證據的方法、如何將知識傳達和轉移到決策中,以及評估複雜政策實施及計畫執行的有效性。

(六)主題:循環經濟-重要性與轉機(The Circular Economy – A Necessity and Opportunity)

時間	2017年5月29日,14時45分至15時35分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium 2
主持人	Martin Stuchtey, Founder and Managing Partner, SYSTEMIQ
(Moderator)	Ltd
與談人員 (Panelists)	 1.Nilguen Tas, Chief, Industrial Resource Efficiency, Department of Environment, UNIDO 2.Patrick Ten Brink, Head of Green Economy Programme, Director Brussels Office IEEP 3.Michiel De Smet, Project Manager, Ellen MacArthur Foundation 4.Timothy Glaz, Head of Corporate Affairs, Werner & Mertz GmbH

【重點摘要】

因過去利用能資源製成物品、消費、丟棄的傳統經濟活動負面影響 已顯現,尤其塑膠袋造成的污染顯而易見,催生循環經濟概念的興起。 循環經濟的基本方式是從產品設計階段即減少資源取用,最後廢棄物再 轉成能使用的資源,以管控對環境的影響。另外也以回收再利用、增加 生產效率等方式減少能資源浪費。

現在有許多大、小公司自發性地執行循環經濟概念,但若要實現整個循環經濟模式,還需要跨國際的產業鏈共同改變。以塑膠袋為例,30%的塑膠袋用在食物包裝,尤其像包裝薯片這種特殊材質的塑膠袋,讓塑膠袋無法再回收利用。建議可先透過全球平臺案例分享或思考如何降低這些食品包裝用量。20%可回收利用的塑膠袋是用在B2C或B2B材料包裝上,利害關係人應在平臺共同思考如何規格化產品,或透過物流安排使得這些塑膠袋可以回收再利用。另外50%則需要政府與上游塑膠袋廠商至下游回收業者加強全面溝通,從質量與數量上減少塑膠污染,並增加回收利用價值。

會產生這麼多垃圾的原因之一為:這些垃圾沒有價值。因此可以透 過賦予這些垃圾價值,如回收獎金、使用費用等,讓人民珍惜這些價 值。除了教育並凝聚循環經濟共識外,所有商品資訊也應清楚、公開、 透明。人們應該瞭解商品是否可修理、可回收,以及回收過程與影響等。

以下案例可以說明不需要新的科技或技術,只需要新的產品標準與廠商修復/維修責任,即可大量減少資源浪費:(1)大多數行動電話是因為螢幕破裂或軟體過時而被丟棄,且無法升級的電話也無再出售價值,使得許多有用的硬體設備被浪費。只需透過要求更耐摔的玻璃或可簡單替換玻璃的標準,使軟體能持續更新,便能有效減少行動電話消費階段的浪費;(2)許多洗衣機因為製造瑕疵而在使用期限內因故障無法使用,但因洗衣機的許多零件設計成整體而不能單獨更換,使置換成本增加,造成多數人會直接換一臺新的洗衣機。若能生產可單獨置換的零件,並注意製作品質,即可減少浪費。其他相似案例還包括太陽能晶片,裡面有許多可回收的貴金屬,但因為被塑膠包覆而使其回收困難,造成 98%有價值的物質浪費。好的設計是成功的主要因素,因此建議G20應設立對話平臺,建立效率與生態設計指導規範。

全球每年產生約 3 億公噸塑膠垃圾,其中 5 至 15 公噸會流向已遭受污染的海洋。塑膠袋回收再使用率若偏低,將對環境造成深遠的影響,且是全球性的傷害,因此在討論海洋垃圾時應該思考對塑膠袋包裝的使用。塑膠垃圾對海洋的影響包括漁業、生態與觀光,且因塑膠在海裡被打成無數細微碎片,人們透過海鮮食品吃進不少塑膠與化學物質,雖然對人類健康的影響尚未評估,仍應加速因應這個挑戰,透過國家、國際、跨產業合作,儘快制定行動計畫與藍圖。

這些議題應該擴及全球,而非僅限於已開發國家,因為通常受這些垃圾影響最嚴重者為開發中或低度開發國家,各國政府應透過定價或法規引導個人與企業減少浪費與垃圾。目前許多環保產品都只是行銷手段,且僅有部分製程、材料或使用方式符合生態友善,若沒有整個供應鏈一起實行將無法真正達到循環生態。

(七)主題: G20 德國首長會議:全球治理的啟示 (Germany's G20 Presidency – Implications for Global Governance)

時間	2017年5月30日,15時00分至16時30分			
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum			
主持人 (Moderator)	Declan Curry, Business Journalist and Conference Speaker			
與談人員 (Panelists)	 1.Lars-Hendrik Röller, Chief Economic Advisor to Chancellor Merkel; G7 and G20 Sherpa 2.Beatriz Nofal, Ambassador and Argentina's G20 Sherpa 3.Yuyan Zhang, Senior Fellow and Director, Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS) 4.Carlos Lopes, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Development Policy and Practice, University of Capetown 5.Rohinton Medhora, President, Centre for International Governance Innovation 6.Dirk Messner, Director, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) 7.Dennis J. Snower, President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy 			

【重點摘要】

「以人為中心」、「人民的需求」、「G20 的代表性」,為此場座談的中心。Carlos Lopes 提出 G20 組織存在四個矛盾: (1)這場 T20 會議中,包容性 (inclusive) 是大家討論的焦點,但是 G20 本身就是一個排外 (exclusive) 的團體;譬如 GDP 是衡量會員的資格之一,所以 G20 在非洲的會員國只有南非,不足以代表整個非洲;非洲的整體 GDP,包括奈及利亞和埃及或許都被低估了。(2)因為聯合國安全理事會被質疑不具法理代表性,所以透過 G20 機制來取代,但 G20 本身的合法性與代表性也令人質疑(G20 實際上只有 19 個會員國)。(3)G20 當初是為了解決金融危機而成立,但金融問題並沒有被解決,而 G20 處理的議題已經拓展到其他的領域。(4)會議中大家討論經濟成長與社會收益(social gain)脫鉤的問題,對於已開發國家與經濟成熟的國家或許科技的進步並未帶來社會收益,但是這也可能是人口結構導致的結果;對於非洲或亞洲,情況可能不同(經濟成長可能與社會收益同步)。顯然在包容性議題下,大家仍是單純討論非洲議題,而非與非洲共同討論或解決問題(There is still

about Afria, not with Afirca)。Carlos 也認為,目前許多議題因為具有破壞性,所以大家無法真正的討論;譬如以人口學來說,當成熟經濟體人口老化,必須要接受移民,但目前討論時多把移民與貧窮掛勾,而非由人口流動必要性的角度來討論。在討論過程中 Carlos 也質疑目前其他與談人與 G20 等國際組織為了不讓議題變得廣泛複雜而採取的 exclusive 方式,其實是以效率來取代真正的全球人民需求,且排除了如非洲等國家的聲音。Carlos 強調在 2034,非洲將有全球最多的工作人口、擁有最大的綠能潛能、在全球人口老化情況下提供最多的移民來源,且其蛙躍式科技與經濟進展潛能不容忽略,因此 G20 會員國必須要有更多非洲國家的參與。

Rohinton Medhora 認為經濟是社會科學,但是大家在討論經濟時往往忽略社會與科學。今年藉由德國擔任 G20 主席國,已經嘗試比過去涵蓋更廣泛的議題,包括氣候變遷、科技與創新政策等。此外,關於非洲議題過去多圍繞在馬歇爾計畫等援助層面,現在則是將投資非洲視為新的機會,以及以建設更好的非洲來防止未來可能發生的風險。這樣的轉變對 G20 來說是正確的方向,但是成效需要時間來證明。Rohinton 也提出需要避免成為效率的奴隸,認為若大家的意見都能被重視被聽見,就不需要有 G20 這種組織,因此 G20 首先可以致力在減少這個組織的排他性。

Dirk Messner 則強調這幾天的會議提出的社會壓力已經超越現代化 與科技革新的層面,尚包括人們的社會認同與流動問題;然而,如果無 法適當的處理公平與社會壓力,很容易流入民粹,也無法實行有效的全 球治理。此外,也需要考慮當美國川普政權無法對包括聯合國、全球援 助、減少碳排放等全球治理議題有所貢獻時,如何尋找其他的替代方 案。

Beatriz Nofal 則認為 G20 雖然沒有法定地位,但是具有國際政治地位與影響力。因為科技的爆發性成長導致許多議題的複雜化,包括低所得陷阱;G20 必須基於國際準則、國際合作、多元文化等基礎,擔任關

鍵性的角色。由於 G20 提供平等討論的機會,因此她也建議,當開發中國家擔任 G20 主席國時,應該善用機會提出優先議題。

Snower 院長認為當討論人類需求時,不應該只包括商品、服務與分配。譬如 Carlos 提到因為人口老化需要移民時,其實沒有考慮到當地國社會根植(rootedness)與維持社會共同體等需求;科技、全球化與移民均讓人們覺得這些需求的穩定受到威脅。Carlos 則認為即使移民造成這些問題,也應該與移民國(非洲)共同商討可能造成的影響,而非把這些國家排除在外來討論這些影響。

Dirk Messner 提出在未來 15 年內造成不平等與社會壓力的因素包括氣候變遷、數位科技與基礎設施差異,雖然共識很難達成,但時間急迫,大家必須要把焦點放在快速解決議題上而非只是廣泛無效率的討論。目前 G20 往巴黎協定與 2030 Agenda 目標邁進應該是正確的方向。 T20/G20 會議不只在提出問題解決或技術性支援,而是在多元文化理念下讓各國智庫與政策制定者透過交流傳遞訊息、瞭解需求,這過程可視為全球治理的中程階段。

Yuyan Zhang 以行動電話的價格不變但品質大大提升,說明以 GDP 為單一衡量指標的問題,因品質與服務也應被衡量,以及聯合國目前正致力蒐集更具代表性的指標,包括生產資本、自然資本與人力資本之外,也附和任何組織都無法同時解決所有人的需求,要有效率解決問題必須要排出優先性,且必須要注意所謂的全球治理不應著重在特定國家或地區,而是要增進全球的福祉。每個組織都有其功能,應該要思考如何讓 G20、聯合國、世界銀行等這些國際組織政策互相連結。

Lars-Hendrik Röller 表示 G20 成立真正的目的不在全球治理,而是讓各國政策制定者達成共識,不需要有過大的野心。G20 組織嘗試設定量化目標,包括勞動市場與婦女參與率等,也試著導入問責制度,檢視領導者是否有達成在 G20 高峰會許下的承諾,相信在國際事務上有發揮其影響力。未來不排除納入更多會員國,也需要讓公眾更了解 T20/G20 內容。

阿根廷將擔任下屆的 G20 輪值主席,Beatriz Nofal 同意包容性將會是持續努力的目標,但也需更多的行動方案,而這些行動方案需要數據、政策與財務支援。今年德國針對氣候變遷議題提出行動方案,或許明年可以強化探討女性創業與美國政策改變對全球的影響等議題,也會有更多非洲國家參與。Beatriz Nofal 也提出在評估數位與自動化的風險方面,應該要在全球層級進行細緻化的數據資料調查,瞭解哪些職業從事哪些工作的人會受影響。公私部門合作非常重要,而藉由 G20 平台可以讓多元化的組織或機構共同協助政府面對全球挑戰議題,建立更包容且開放的社會。

(八)主題: Global Solutions 歸納論壇: 敘事性的建構 (Global Solutions: Building a Narrative)

時間	2017年5月30日,17時00分至18時00分		
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum		
主持人 (Moderator)	Gayle Lemmon, Senior Fellow for Women and Foreign Policy, The Council of Foreign Relations (CFR)		
與談人員 (Panelists)	1.Pankaj Ghemawat, Global Professor of Management and Strategy, NYU Stern. Rubiralta Professor of Global Strategy, IESE 2.George Akerlof, 2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics; University Professor, Georgetown University 3.Colm Kelly, PWC 4.Arun Maira, Former Member, Planning Commission of India 5.Dirk Messner, Director, German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) 6.Dennis J. Snower, President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy		

【重點摘要】

George Akerlof 認為人生最重要的事之一,是生活中有一席之地與認同感(have a place in life, an identity)。以美國為例,在 1956 年時 25-54 歲年輕男人不在勞動市場內的占比為 2%,現在則是 11%;而這些人多數時間在看電視或是打電動,且 80%沒有結婚,這表示這些人沒有經過成人的階段,也很難找到社會認同感。而美國顯然不是唯一存在此危機的國家。

Arun Maira 以去年印度突然下令廢除紙鈔的事件為例,提出目前反體制、反專家、反菁英的現象。當印度總理穆迪下令廢止 500 與 1000 盧比紙鈔時,因為沒有現金購買日常用品,對印度中下階層造成很大的傷害,一般經濟學者認為民眾的反彈可能將導致武裝抗爭行為。然而,這些抗爭都沒有發生;穆迪把這個措施包裝成反不公不義與反專家的事件,反而將自己塑造成這個行動的受害者。除了穆迪批評所謂的專家並不知道如何使民眾生活更好外,英國脫歐事件中,脫歐派領袖 Michael Grove 也說出:「這個國家已經受夠了專家」這些話。

全球化與創新被認為是目前兩道摧毀世界的力量,89%的受調民眾表示擔心或害怕全球化的影響,只有 10%認為全球化是良性的;73%的受調民眾則擔心或害怕創新的負面影響。所謂的專家多相信經濟理論最終將往好的方向發展;譬如全球化與自由貿易將促進比較利益,讓大家做擅長的事、讓整個世界的經濟大餅變大。但是在通往美好結局的過程當中,人民想到的是未來幾年對自己會造成什麼樣的影響;而科技的影響可能遠大過全球化的影響。對於專家而言,專家的名聲建立在這些理論上,可以說是這些理論的既得利益者,因此很難去反轉這些經濟理論;如同現在體制內的領袖與既得利益者很難在典範的移轉過程中改變。Arun Maira 也認為溝通且讓自己的意見被接受需要方法,不是只由專家提出政策方案,而是要與民眾及所有利害關係人一起尋求出解決方案;必須要了解專家、政府或企業並沒有比其他人更好的故事,而是要所有人一起創造更好的故事。

Colm Kelly 認為忘掉過去已經建立的體系或價值有其困難,現在的經濟與體制是基於一連串人們的決定所形成的結果,因此未來人們必須重新定義經濟體系裡的各項要素,以引導整個體系的運作,往實現滿足新的人們需求目標邁進。

Snower 院長強調在這個互相連結的世界,問題也是互相連結,因此G20 必須要合作提出行動方案,以滿足人類需求為目標;在此之前,我們必須要找出什麼是人民的需求。雖然不同國家與文化有不同的需求,但有些需求是根本性的。譬如窮人需要更好的物質生活與財富,但是當基本財富需求滿足後,則需要被賦權 (empowerment);亦即需要擁有學習的能力、達成目標的能力與成長的能力。除此之外,在社會團結層面,也需要有隸屬於有意義的團體的能力,以及關心別人、幫助別人的能力。但是現在我們不是以這個賦權與社會團結的高度來看事情,而是以財富來衡量。我們必須要反思是什麼造成這樣的結果?在戰後與柏林圍牆倒塌/共產主義瓦解之後,因為生活困頓、需要和平、需要能表達自己的聲音、需要教育與生活所需等基本需求,西方世界經歷過賦權與團結

的時代;但是從英國脫歐與美國選舉的結果,強調國家要拿回自主權與 反移民等論調,可以發現目前世界走向剝奪權利(disempowerment)與 社會分化的方向。這不只是個別經濟體的問題,互連的世界不可避免的 會受到牽連;G20應該對此有所作為。過去經濟理論中,消費者極大化 效用、企業極大化利潤、政府提供基本公共財;但現在的消費者與企業 也開始關心社會、環境責任,GDP卻還無法反映未被滿足的需求,因此 應有其他比 GDP 更具代表性的衡量方式。Snower 也提出,若一個人在 地認同感的需求被滿足、感到安全,將更有能力與信心去接觸外面的人 事。

Dirk Messner 認為社會不安與不穩定的成因不只是因為社會不公平、薪資或 Gini 指標,而是如 George Akerlof 所說的社會認同。以歐洲難民危機為例,這 1、2 百萬個難民對這些世界上最富有的國家而言,在成本與經濟上並非是無法負荷的,這不是經濟議題而是認同議題。此外,人們正感覺失去控制權;氣候變遷、金融市場、從其他國家來的疾病等,人們都無法控制,因此需要全球治理與 G20 共同解決這些無法控制而導致認同危機的議題。這個世界現在需要一個完全不一樣的觀點,但 Dirk 引述德國哲學家康德所言,「建立新的概念很簡單,難的是忘記過去。」 Dirk 也以其參加的慕尼黑安全會議為例,將與會者的觀點分為三個學派,一是以自己的國家為優先而忽略多元主義(my country first);二是把所有事件都連結到國家安全及軍力上,使西方國家再次強盛(make the west strong again); Dirk 則傾向第三個學派,認為所有的安全與穩定議題早就超越軍事層面,而是在發展層面,包括氣候與社會公平等,且有新勢力崛起,因此也需要跨越西方地域疆界來解決這些全球挑戰。

Pankaj Ghemawat 以神經科學之研究提出人對故事的反應與對事實的 反應截然不同,也以世界銀行有至少 5 萬個方程式企圖在複雜的世界經濟中找出事件與要素的連結,但並無法得到多數人的共鳴。Pankaj 以費城設計師不想再從遙遠的中國進口服裝,而想要運用當地 100 英哩之內的生產要素製作衣服,在 20 位技術員每人 500 個工時之後,發現成本上

升一倍且仍有 8%的原料需要從國外進口的例子,說明這樣的故事比引用某些權威機構的經濟模型預估若完成某項貿易協定可使 GDP 上升幾個百分點,還具有說服力。針對 Dirk 前述的國家優先主義,Pankaj 認為要解決全球議題之前必須了解現今這種自己優先的觀念有多強烈;近期一項美國調查讓美國人民在「犧牲美國一個工作機會以換取全球增加1,000 個工作機會」以及「犧牲全球 1,000 個工作機會以換取美國增加 1 個工作機會」兩個假設之中做選擇,結果強烈傾向「犧牲全球 1,000 個工作機會以換取美國增加 1 個工作機會」的國家優先選項。除了教育,Pankaj 也以德國處理希臘債務與難民議題為例,提出若有願意登高一呼扮演領導者的國家或意見領袖,或是讓人民了解各種事實,或許有機會可以翻轉或淡化這種國家主義。Dirk 也認為,若能提出證據讓人民了解真正的事實、證明新的經濟模式可以創造出的效果,將有助於讓人民忘記過去接受現在新的典範。

四、專題演講(Keynote Speech)

(一) 主題:Jeffrey Sachs 教授的主題式演講

時間	2017年5月30日,16時30分至16時45分
地點	2 nd Floor, Auditorium Maximum
	Jeffrey Sachs, Director SDSN; Director, Center for Sustainable
(Presenter)	Development, Columbia University

【重點摘要】

Jeffrey Sachs 認為智庫的角色應該要不停地思考、抱怨、讓自己的聲音被聽到,並期許在場者不是政治人物,而是思想家。Jeffrey 在演講中表達對世界發展的憂慮。他不滿川普政府具有超級菁英思想而不關心自身利益之外的事,以及背後破碎的政治體系,以石油能源創造財富而造成氣候變遷的財團與政黨資源所帶給世界的危險,包括退出巴黎協議。Jeffrey Sachs 甚至疾呼「我們的體制沒有發揮作用,我們的政府沒有發揮作用」(Our institutions are not working. Our government are not working.)。川普總統讓美國陷入極度危險的國際社會局勢。事實上,我們現正處於一個極度危險的世界,沒有理由自滿。政府機構未發揮應有功能,使我們正處於自美國內戰以來史無前例的政治危機之中。

從歷史的角度來看,2017年具有許多意義。今年是第一次世界大戰的 100 週年紀念、俄羅斯 10 月革命(Bolshevik Revolution,又稱 October Revolution)100 週年紀念、法國和英國瓦解鄂圖曼帝國(Ottoman Empire)將中東分裂的 100 週年紀念。今年也是希特勒發動「啤酒館政變(Beer Hall Putsch)」造成惡性通貨膨脹的 90 週年紀念;馬歇爾計畫(Marshall Plan)推動後的 70 週年紀念;西德簽署「羅馬條約(Treaty of Rome)」的 60 週年紀念,依該條約建立了商品、勞動、服務及資本自由流動的歐洲共同市場。10 年後的 1967年,美國深陷越戰泥淖,國家治理面臨長期崩盤的開端,反觀德國卻處於經濟奇蹟時期。

然而,現在的我們一再破壞生態環境,卻渾然不知正在招致災難的 反撲。我們正在摧毀的物種,其種類及數量遠超過我們所見,我們甚至 不知道某些物種的存在,這些物種卻已瀕臨滅絕邊緣,局面難以逆轉。 我們正面對氣候及生物多樣性的鉅變,更別提面臨的社會和其他方面的 挑戰。目前的民主政治設計裡官員注重的是自己的政治前途而未反應人 民利益,政治必須與人民需求掛勾。

這些危機,如果我們可以學習思考、處理價值觀與相互合作,將成為轉機。然而 Jeffrey 質疑世界銀行 (World Bank) 的角色,因為其本質是銀行,而非協助世界發展的機構;他也質疑 G20 對解決世界貧窮問題的功能有限,畢竟 G20 是連個秘書處與辦公室都沒有的組織。今年 5 月習近平在中國大陸北京召開的一帶一路會議上,以過去兩千年歐亞大陸透過絲路連結,交換技術及知識,發表了一場極具啟發性的演講;即使中國的能量很大,但仍然無法單獨面對歐亞市場,也必須要與各國一起面對能源與氣候議題。

現今智庫最該做的事情,是不斷的思考;思考最具效益之減碳策略、思考如何以人為本,做對百姓最有利的事情。隨著資訊技術的進步,智庫需要認真思考未來努力的目標和使命感,並營造出氛圍,使政府開始為民眾著想。

【活動照片】



照片版權: Global Solutions / Tobias Koch。

五、雙邊會談 (Bilateral Meeting)

(一) 與談對象:德國國際合作機構 GIZ 中國分部總監 Ms. Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 與經濟政策論壇聯合主席 Ms. Antje Uhlig

時間	2017年5月29日,11時30分至12時00分
	Astrid Skala-Kuhmann, Country Director and Chief Resident
拜會對象	Representative, GIZ, China
开智對 家	Antje Uhlig, Senior Advisor-Emerging Market Sustainability
	Dialogues and Co-Director, Economic Policy Forum
加入1 B	高仙桂副主任委員、張惠娟處長、蔡瑞娟專門委員、陳信宏所長、羅鈺
與會人員	珊助研究員

【會談內容】

德國國際合作機構(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbei, GIZ)為聯邦所屬企業,其服務遍及全球,致力於推動永續發展領域的國際合作及專業培訓。德國經濟合作與發展部(BMZ)是 GIZ 的主要委託人。此外,GIZ 也受其他德國政府部門、他國政府與國際組織,如歐盟、世界銀行及亞洲開發銀行,以及民間企業的委託。GIZ 擁有約 1 萬 7 千名員工,為開發中國家、新興工業化國家的合作夥伴提供客製化的解決方案,合作領域包括永續經濟發展,環境和氣候保護、人才等方面。GIZ 過去較偏向於援助性質,但目前針對發展程度較高的國家,大多採取合約性質的國際合作,尋求雙贏。值得參考的是,德國對國際合作是透過專職的公司化機構加以推動,且透過常駐當地、與當地智庫長期合作研究瞭解當地需求,因此可提供德國各部會當地國家的資訊,協助國際合作政策的規劃。

高副主任委員首先向 Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 博士說明臺灣的新南向政策概況。Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 在北京住了6年,負責 GIZ 在中國大陸的任務。她說明 GIZ 為德國政府所屬單位的非營利組織,但以承接政府計畫為主要財源,而並非直接由政府提撥資金,並著重在新興市場發展。GIZ 的性質類似中華經濟研究院的法人性質,承接政府計畫但不直接受公務機關規範,較公務機關保有較大的經營彈性。由於 GIZ 不允許營利,有盈餘需要投入在增進合作夥伴國福利的項目,在保有私人企業彈性下,不會有私人企業的自利誘因,因目標與委託方一致,因此可獲

得國際組織與政府委託,執行國際合作計畫。而由於常駐當地,也與各國政府或智庫有很好的互動交流機會,共同商討合作方向與議題。

GIZ 旗下的經濟政策論壇(Economic Policy Forum)與新興市場永續論壇(Emerging Market Sustainability Dialogues,EMSD)不僅與國際智庫有緊密的合作,也參與T20及G20的籌備與政策建言。Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 博士建議,由於智庫交流合作是他們的主要興趣與工作之一,雙方初步可由智庫交流對談開始,尋求未來的合作方向。另外也提出,若與私部門的合作,歐盟在臺經貿辦事處或許會比GIZ更適合。

張處長則說明臺灣與基爾世界經濟研究院的合作關係,以及臺灣正在發展綠能,希望能借重德國專家的技術協助。Astrid Skala-Kuhmann 博士雖認為臺德雙方仍有合作機會,不過在一個中國政策之下,若要透過與 GIZ 進行國際合作仍需與德國政府確認;GIZ 的行動必須與德國政府方向與價值一致。

與談的 Ms. Antje Uhlig 為 Emerging Market Sustainability Dialogue (EMSD)的資深顧問,並擔任經濟政策論壇(Economic Policy Forum)聯合主席。Ms. Antje Uhlig 說明該經濟智庫網絡涵蓋的國際智庫機構超過 30 個,並設有包括數位經濟、永續設施、難民議題等工作小組。Ms. Antje Uhlig 當場邀請中華經濟研究院於 31 日參加 T20 圓桌會議(T20 Germany and beyond: Digital Economy Back-to-back Roundtable to the T20 Summit),並建議中華經濟研究院可思考將來藉適當條件加入經濟政策論壇,且成為其中的一個智庫機構。

【活動照片】



2017年5月29日 與德國合作機構 GIZ 中國分部總監 Ms. Astrid Skala-Kuhmann (左 後) 與經濟政策論壇副總監 Ms. Antje Uhlig (左前) 進行雙邊會談

(二) 與談對象:印度規劃理事會前任成員 Mr. Arun Maira

時間	2017年5月30日,9時30分至10時00分
拜會對象	Arun Maira, Former member of Planning Commission of India
與會人員	高仙桂副主任委員、張惠娟處長、蔡瑞娟專門委員、陳信宏所長、羅鈺珊助研究員

【會談內容】

高副主任委員首先說明臺灣的新南向政策,及對印度市場與雙邊合作的興趣。Mr. Arun Maria 曾擔任 Tata Group 的高階主管,他以在 Tata Group 汽車領域的工作經驗指出,1980 年代當印度需要發展零組件與工具方面的技術科技時,常派員至臺灣學習,也表示對於臺灣中小企業所具有的深厚技術印象深刻,且在印度和其他國家的合作過程中,臺灣廠商在工具和零組件方面提供重要的專業能力協助,並對此表示肯定。

印度目前的經濟成長率高於中國大陸,印度雖曾想依循中國大陸的世界工廠模式,打進世界供應鏈,但由於印度與中國大陸在制度與條件有極大的不同,中國模式並不適合印度。因此,印度正追求不同於中國大陸的發展模式。在製造業方面,因為印度土地多私有且碎化,在民主制度下,大型土地不易取得。過去十幾年來,日本與韓國雖都嘗試在印度設立工廠,但也因上述因素多無法成功。另由於印度各省政府的政策差異頗大,因此印度並不追求大型的組裝工廠,而是希望發展以人為主、重視人才的專業訓練與創業,且以技能為基礎之中小企業創新模式。

由於印度目前也在鼓勵創新創業,有鑒於經濟脈動快速改變,且過去太多中央政策不容易執行,印度目前比較傾向於「由下而上」(bottom-up)的政策設計與發展模式。因此 Mr. Arun Maria 建議臺灣與印度應加強中小企業與創業方面的合作。在雙方接洽合作過程中,臺灣中小企業除應接洽 Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 外,也建議臺灣中小企業應加強與印度產業公會及地方政府的對話與來往,以瞭解印度的產業機會,並建立與當地的連結網絡。Arun Maria 強調臺灣在軟硬體與供應鏈上都可以與印度互補,但是必須要避免與當地人競爭,帶著以人為本的合作意願比較容易打進印度市場。

【活動照片】



2017年5月30日 與印度規劃理事會前任成員 Mr. Arun Maira (左)進行雙邊會談

(三)與談對象:德國基爾世界經濟研究院兼世界經濟論壇主席 Dennis J. Snower

時間	2017年5月30日,11時00分至11時30分
拜會對象	Dennis J. Snower, President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
與會人員	臺灣方代表:高仙桂副主任委員、張惠娟處長、蔡瑞娟專門委員、 陳信宏所長、羅鈺珊助研究員

【會談內容】

在雙邊會議中,Snower 院長強調「臺灣已經進入了 G20 的流程」 (Taiwan is in the G20 process),並肯定我方在臺舉辦的 GES Taipei Workshop 2017 和在德國主辦的 Dealing with Labor Market Challenges in the Digital Economy 分場次會議之成果。

雖然 Snower 院長將在 2019 年 2 月底從德國基爾世界經濟研究院退休,但仍將透過他所主持的 Council for Global Problem-Solving (CGP) 和 Global Solution Initiative (GSI),協助臺灣成為 G20 的虛擬一員,並在未來持續參加 T20 及 G20 的相關活動。CGP 主要是延續這次德國舉辦T20 Summit Global Solutions 的網絡,涵蓋較 T20 更多的智庫單位,長期提供 G20/T20 政策支援;CGP 會員能接觸本國或國際的政策制定者,需要針對 G20 面對的問題提供高水準的研究及提供 G20 長期的政策建議。CGP 會員的建議將會透過 T20 工作小組的政策短評 (Policy Briefs),進入 T20 程序中。GSI 則是結合 GES 與 CGP 等現有智庫網絡,在德國移交 2017 年 G20 會議主席權後,將持續提供非正式的研究與政策支援能量。2018年 G20 主席國阿根廷也已表明歡迎 CGP 的政策支援。

目前看來臺灣難以正式會員身份參加 CGP,但 Snower 院長堅定支持臺灣作為 partner,參加相關活動。Snower 院長也建議臺德雙方應就 2018 年 GES Taipei Workshop 的議題儘早確定,才能把 2018 台北研討會議題排進明年的 Global Solutions 中。

【活動照片】



2017年5月30日 與德國基爾世界經濟研究院兼世界經濟論壇主席 Dennis J. Snower 進行雙邊會談

六、圓桌會議(Round Table Conference)

時間	2017年5月31日,9時00分至12時00分
會議地點	Scandic Hotel Berline Potsdamer Platz
與會人員	臺灣方代表:陳信宏所長、羅鈺珊助研究員

【會議摘要】

Bridging the Digital Divide: Skills for the New Digital Age 一文由 Krish Chetty (Human Sciences Research Council, HSRC)、Nozibele Gcora (HSRC)和 Urvashi Aneja (Observer Research Foundation, ORF)合作發表。研究團隊提出數位落差造成全球不均、貧窮與部分群體無法共同享受科技與經濟成長帶來的好處 (exclusion),應針對數位技能包括資訊、電腦、媒體、通訊與科技五個面向提出均衡發展的訓練計畫;並建議建立標準機構以界定數位技能的範疇與職能標準,亦要重視性別的數位差異與社會文化規範的影響,並提供客製化的訓練計畫。其中,建立標準機構界定職能標準引發正反意見的討論。

我方表達看法,歸納如下:

- 1.數位經濟所需的數位技能持續在演進中 (moving targets),其範疇與內 涵不宜過於侷限。
- 2. 數位技能有不同的面向,例如在一般生活中使用數位技術所需的技

能,以及在職場、職涯發展中使用數位技術所需的技能不同;不同 種類的技能在取得方式與內涵方面有相當大的差異。

3.縮短技能落差所需的機制不宜只限於傳統的教育或訓練機制。

Digital Infrastructure: Overcoming Digital Divide in Emerging Economiesy 一文中,中國大陸與歐盟團隊則從常見的經濟指標中比較中國大陸作為新興經濟體與歐盟在數位基礎建設與數位經濟相關服務的普及率之差異,並建議應有衡量數位素養的國際指標。研究結果顯示,整體而言,中國大陸在數位基礎建設與數位經濟相關服務的普及率落後於歐盟。對此,我方表達看法,歸納如下:

- 1.新興經濟體 (emerging economy) 是以經濟發展的角度加以定義, 顧名思義,新興經濟體是在崛起中,或正追趕先進國家。但是從數 位經濟的角度來看,新興經濟體有可能呈現「跳躍式的發展」 (leapfrogging)。
- 2.中國大陸納入數位經濟的比較研究有其價值,然研究價值並不在於中國大陸數位基礎建設與數位經濟相關服務普及率的相對落後,而是儘管中國大陸就上述各項普及率整體而言雖僅達中上水準,但在一些數位經濟相關服務的發展上,如跨境電商,中國大陸卻有突出的表現。這種反差及啟示值得深入探討。

針對後續合作方向,與會人員除推薦可發表上述幾篇文章的國際論 壇與場合之外,數位經濟也將是明年阿根廷 G20 會議的主軸。與會人員 並建議除目前討論的議題外,亦應開發數位化在勞動市場或開發中國家 的新議題。

【活動照片】



2017年5月31日 圓桌會議之進行

參、心得與建議

一、心得

今年德國為 G20 主席國,會方將 T20 Summit 與 GES 合併為 Global Solutions 會議。會議主要討論議題包括數位化、氣候政策與金融、全球不平等與社會和諧、金融韌性、貿易與投資、饑荒與永續農業,並以 2016 年生效的聯合國永續發展議程 2030 Agenda 為目標,討論如何透過國際合作朝向消除貧窮、消除飢餓、健康福祉、教育品質、性別平等、淨水與衛生、可負擔能源、就業與經濟成長、工業・創新與基礎建設、減少不平等、永續城市、責任消費與生產、氣候行動、海洋生態、陸地生態、和平與正義制度、全球夥伴等 17 個永續發展目標邁進。

(一) 對美國的不信任使中國大陸的角色更受重視

由於各國過去著重在經濟發展的全球化與數位化競爭發展模式,且對資源的競爭與過度使用,引發全球貧富差距擴大、國與國/區域/階級/種族間的對立,並造成資源生態與氣候變遷的浩劫;現今饑荒問題仍未能解決、難民安置與社會融合問題、數位科技引發的負面效應發酵,全球治理面對的挑戰日益嚴峻。雖然全球對 2030 Agenda 似乎已達共識,但川普當選後對減碳及永續能源政策的不支持、保護主義、增加歧視與對立等言論與行為,使得許多與會者憂心政府組織的運作並擔心世界正在失控邊緣。由此次會議可發現因為各國對美國的全球領導地位失去信心,部分智庫學者的言論轉向期待中國大陸的角色,顯示未來中國大陸的地位和話語權將持續加重,這也成為臺灣在尋求國際合作與支援上,不得不面對的議題。

(二)全球化與勞動市場差異造成政府治理的兩難

傳統經濟學多處理封閉且單純的競爭模型,其基本假設似與 目前現實世界的全球化、參與者複雜性及「不確定性」為常態等 現象存在極大的差距。在現實世界永續發展目標下,需要能達到 生態系的均衡,且當經濟學者與政府嘗試穩定性措施時,反而無法反映科技與環境的不斷進化,造成管制經濟與資本自由市場的矛盾。在全球化與全球市場吸引之下,國家意涵降低,當視野放在全球市場與全球治理,往往需要犧牲短期的國內需求與穩定,因此造成民眾對政府或企業家的不滿。尤其當勞動市場不穩定時,會進一步衍生出許多認同、機會與分配不均等問題;而社會認同的基本需求不被滿足也是導致國家與保護主義與起的原因之一。因此,政府需要更有擔當處理經濟典範移轉過渡期所面臨的問題,並以創新、科技、投資促進成長,輔以適當可信任的社會契約與勞動安全網等機制,避免陷入民粹與高所得陷阱的危機。

(三) 以緊密的國際合作實現包容與永續成長的目標

此次大會所有議題,均以包容性與永續為目標。以全球供應 鏈為例,過去的許多利益與物質享受,係建築在對貧窮或弱勢國 家的掠奪與環境破壞上;而全球化之下,沒有一個國家可逃避經 濟發展所造成的負面外部性,或民眾因不平等而起的反抗與對 抗。因此,除 G20 國家的責任,會議也強調已開發或高收入國 家協助開發中或低收入國家達成包容性與永續發展的責任。無論 座談會,或與德國國際合作機構的雙邊會談,與談人都強調目前 的國際合作,從過去僅提供資金或技術的援助方式,改為所有國 家共同審視問題與需求、規劃與參與,合作達成目標。

(四)以更多研究與數據做為決策依據

目前全球正進入經濟與社會模式調整的過渡期,許多事件的因果與影響尚待釐清,不同的利益團體也會試圖影響政策決策者的決定,政府政策與企業及社會的需求仍有落差,因此大會也非常強調 Evidence-based 的政策設計,以客觀獨立、透明且即時性的數據、證據與研究,釐清事件的因果關係與影響;並以嚴謹的研究證據支持公共政策的辯論與決策,以減少爭端與錯誤的決策方向。尤其現在網路世界發達,正確與錯誤的訊息流通快速,為

避免對政策的疑慮,引導各界對議題的良性討論,應培養證據為主的辯思、決策觀念及方法。因此,智庫或研究的角色更顯重要,且應該以開放性的平臺,結合外部與國際資源,融入多元的看法。

(五) 數位經濟將是 G20 持續關注的焦點

雖然數位科技帶來許多機會,但也造成許多衝擊。在勞動市場方面,如何衡量衝擊並設計適合的持續學習機制與法規環境制度,以減少數位技能落差、防止不平等現象擴大、重視人的價值、鼓勵創新等,均為未來將持續探討的核心。面對物聯網時代的來臨,資訊安全卻尚未準備好,是各國政府關注卻未能有效因應的挑戰。在這次大會上,區塊鏈也成為討論的主題。由於數位科技打破國家地域疆界,國際法規調適也將是持續關注的議題。

(六)全球供應鏈綠色管理的概念應被納入永續議題

環境資源的永續發展、海洋生態、循環經濟等議題,彼此間有緊密的關聯。因應供應鏈的全球化趨勢,綠色標準與法規將被納入企業的綠色供應鏈。如何從消費者與使用者觀念、產品設計、生產週期之追溯與處置等各層面,減少垃圾與廢棄物的製造,預期將改變目前以創造過度消費刺激企業與經濟成長的模式。

(七)新的經濟典範應以人為本並納入多元聲音

在目前的經濟與科技下,貧窮的問題尚未被解決、人民的基本需求未被滿足、現今的經濟理論(包括全球化與科技發展)忽略社會學的影響,造成一般民眾的相對剝奪感與社會認同危機,導致反菁英、反體制、反專家、反全球化、反移民的現象與起。在尋求經濟典範移轉的過程中,不僅既得利益者的心態需要改變,專家與政府也需要廣納多元意見,以滿足民眾的需求為主,與民眾共同決定政策方向,並透過教育、溝通、增強對事實的佐證與敘事能力,讓民眾願意接受新的典範概念,並透過參與培養

民眾被賦權的能力。雖然與會者多期許 G20 能擔負協調全球治理政策的角色,但 G20 與目前國際組織的代表性也因未能納入多數國家,或讓所有國家平等發聲而遭受質疑。

二、建議

根據這次會議心得以及與智庫的交流,提出政策研究與國際合作方 向的建議如下:

(一)持續深化與基爾世界經濟研究院夥伴關係

今年是我國連續第 4 次組團參加由世界知名智庫基爾世界經濟研究院所主辦的大型國際會議,藉由過去 4 年我方將雙方共同舉辦 GES 台北研討會之精華整理後,並在 GES 大會上主辦一場分場座談的合作模式,我已與該院建立良好的夥伴關係,因此,今年的 GES 大會與 T20 峰會合併為 Global Solutions 會議,參加方式改採邀請制,各單位不含講者的參加名額為 3 名,會方則提供我方 5 名。建議我方可透過持續與基爾世界經濟研究院的合作,擴大參與國際社會的網絡,提升政策制定的國際觀,增加智庫的研究能量,並提高國際能見度。

(二)加強民間與智庫的國際合作與共同研究

雖然 T20 與會者呼籲 G20 不應有排他性,需廣納全球國家與民眾聲音,但由籌辦 GES Taipei Workshop 與參與 Global Solution T20 Summit 過程仍可感受政治因素無法避免,臺灣在國際政治上的困境短期間應該無法解決,也造成臺灣參與國際合作與議題的阻礙。然在全球化趨勢下,爲了共同解決國際面對的挑戰,全球合作為必然的方向。建議政府相關機關(構)應加強民間與智庫的國際合作與共同研究,以避免臺灣在全球議題被邊緣化,並探尋合作機會及管道。舉如德國國際合作機構 GIZ 與經濟政策論壇(Economic Policy Forum)的成員,多是新興市場的研究機構,或擁有多年新興市場經驗,並具有全球網絡連結,這

些成員機構的研究能量與網絡資源,可作為未來成立 GES Asia 或舉辦 GES Taipei Workshop 等活動的資源基礎。

(三)積極參與目標市場的共同政策研究

此行的收穫之一為開啟我方智庫加入經濟政策論壇與新興市場永續論壇(Emerging Market Sustainability Dialogues)的契機。建議政府相關單位與智庫應積極參與目標市場的共同政策研究,除培養並貢獻我國智庫的研究能量,並有助瞭解當地市場需求,提供政府與企業相關數據與建議。

(四)在區塊鏈議題進行更實質的產業合作

區塊鏈是數位經濟議題的焦點之一,目前許多企業或政府機關(構)已開始嘗試使用區塊鏈以增加效率或透明度。本次在籌辦與參與 GES Taipei Workshop 2017 及 Global Solutions 過程中,我方也累積了一些國際區塊鏈的專家資源,建議可在學術研究探討之外,就區塊鏈方面,進行更實質的產業合作,相關經驗並可作為下次 GES Taipei Workshop 的分享或場次座談主題。

(五)由社會學觀點檢視低薪與包容性議題

勞動低薪與分配不均問題是我國也是各國政府急欲解決的問題。會中提到的原因包括全球化、數位科技、機會世襲、認同經濟等影響;也提到全球與在地經濟的選擇兩難是導致高等收入陷阱的原因之一。此外,執著於既得利益,只在目前的經濟與生產模式下尋求改善,也造成創新的阻礙;在舊經濟模式中想解決低薪問題或創造新經濟典範可預見將無法達到成效。日經亞洲週刊(Nikkei Asian Review)日前曾點名台灣將落入高所得陷阱。建議除創新經濟,更應由社會學觀點檢視我國低薪與包容性議題,並可就此議題與歐洲或韓國等面臨相同挑戰的國家進行交流。

(六) 透過創新的制度設計使台灣成為綠色經濟試驗場域

在海洋經濟與循環經濟上,塑膠垃圾、資通訊產品生產過程

產生的汙染、以及廢棄資通訊產品,是主要面對的挑戰之一。臺灣是 ICT 製造大國,每年也製造大量的塑膠垃圾。相較於大國或地區發展懸殊的國家,以臺灣的經濟規模,應更容易透過有效的治理與制度設計,成為綠色經濟的試驗場域。因此,在海洋經濟與循環經濟議題方面,建議可思考如何透過創新之制度設計,改善消費行為與生產鏈的污染,為企業創造新的綠色價值,並使臺灣成為國際標竿。

(七)推動青年參與議題討論

考量全球議題多數非短期可解決,下世代的挑戰多數將與今日雷同,現在不行動,未來的挑戰可能更嚴峻;為確保全球解決方案的成功運作,絕不能忽視青年的力量;因此,會方今年特別遴選來自1百個國家,具不同學術或專業背景,且有改變世界熱忱的1百名青年(Young Global Changers),參加 Global Solution大會及場邊高階會議,與諾貝爾獎得主等世界級大師見面,提出青年對全球最急迫議題的看法與解決方案,甚或採行他們的計畫,此應有助於後續解決方案的落實執行。建議未來我國辦理GES Taipei Workshop 等會議,也應讓更多青年意見領袖參與並發聲。

(八)納入更多數位科技元素籌辦會議

我國是資訊大國,資訊科技也是支撐台灣經濟成長的重要支柱。建議籌辦大型國際會議可納入更多數位科技元素,包括直播、即時資訊與問答,除可展現我國的數位/智慧化程度,也可讓更多人無法到場的人,透過數位方式參與並瞭解我國與國際專家對重要議題的討論過程,並適時提出問題參與討論。

(九)發揮研討會建言的實質效益

我方已分別在臺北與柏林舉辦數位經濟下勞動市場的挑戰座 談,建議持續針對講者所提出的建議,研究實行的可能性與方 式,俾使這些討論成果發揮實質的效益。

肆、附錄

一、團員名單

(一)臺灣代表團團員

	姓名	單位職稱	角色
1	高仙桂 Shien-quey Kao	國家發展委員會副主任委員 Deputy Minister, National Development Council	團長
2	張惠娟 Hui-chuan Connie Chang	國家發展委員會綜合規劃處處長 Director General, National Development Council	副團長
3	蔡瑞娟 Jui-Chuan Tsai	國家發展委員會綜合規劃處專門委員 Senior Specialist, Department of Overall Planning, National Development Council	與會/ 工作人員
4	陳信宏 Shin-Horng Chen	中華經濟研究院國際經濟研究所所長兼研究員 Director, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research	與會/ 工作人員
5	羅鈺珊 Yu-Shan Lo	中華經濟研究院國際經濟研究所助研究員 Assistant Research Fellow, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research	與會/ 工作人員
6	李銘 Ming Lee	中華經濟研究院國際經濟研究所輔佐研究員 Assistant Researcher, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research	工作人員
7	管國霖 Victor Kuan	臺灣花旗銀行董事長 Chairman, Citibank Taiwan Ltd	與談人

二、行程表

一个个				
日期	時間	行程內容	住宿	
第一天 5月27日(六)	23:30-06:50	臺北-法蘭克福	夜宿機上	
第二天	10:45-11:55	法蘭克福-柏林	Titanic Hotel	
5月28日(日)	19:30	Welcome Reception (Museum for Natural History)	Gendarmenmark	
	8:00-11:30	Global Solutions 會議 (簡稱 GS 會議)		
第三天	11:30-12:00	雙邊會談-Astrid Skala- Kuhmann、Antje Uhlig	Titanic Hotel	
5月29日(一)	12:00	謝大使歡迎午宴 (龍門飯店)	Gendarmenmark	
	15:00-19:00	参加 GS 會議		
	9:00-9:30	參加 GS 會議		
	9:30-10:00	雙邊會談-Arun Maira		
第四天 5月30日(二)	10:00-11:00	參加 GS 會議	Titanic Hotel Gendarmenmark	
	11:00-11:30	雙邊會談-Snower 院長		
	11:30-18:05	參加 GS 會議		
第五天	9:00-12:00	圓桌會議	Park Inn by Radisson	
5月31日(三)	19:15-20:25	柏林-法蘭克福	Frankfurt Airport Hotel	
第六、七天 6月1、2日	11:20-06:10	法蘭克福-臺灣	夜宿機上	

三、Global Solutions 2017 議程

	三、Global Solutions A	2017		
Time	MONDAY, 29 MAY 2017			
8:00	DOORS OPEN FOR REGISTRATION/COFFEE SERVED			
9:00-9:05	WELCOME BY THE HOST Jörg Rocholl President, ESMT Berlin	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum		
9:05-9:25	WELCOME BY THE THINK 20 CHAIRS	2nd Floor Auditorium Maxi	mum	
	Dennis J. Snower President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy	Dirk Messner Director, Germ Deutsches Institut für Entwick		
9:25-9:35	REFLECTIONS ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH	2nd Floor Auditorium Maxi	mum	
	Frank Appel CEO, Deutsche Post DHL Group	Moderator: Conny Czymoch	International Moderator and Journalist	
9:35-10:30	INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD	2nd Floor Auditorium Maxi	mum	
10.30 11.20	Frank Appel, CEO, Deutsche Post DHL Group Christoph Beier Vice Chair of the Management Board, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Marc Fleurbaey Professor, Woodrow Wilson School and Center for Human Values, Princeton University Ylva Johansson Minister for Employment and Integration, Sweden	Movement. Founder of the Ba Gabriela Ramos Special Cou and OECD Sherpa	the Economy for the Common Good ank for the Common Good, Austria nsellor to the Secretary-General, Chief of Staff ditor-in-Chief, Handelsblatt Global Edition	
10:30-11:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS 1st Floor Auditorium 4	1st Floor Tower View	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum	
	INTERNATIONAL TAX COOPERATION AS A PATH TO INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT	THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN GLOBAL PROBLEM-SOLVING	THE RIGHT PRICE OF CARBON - LAUNCH OF REPORT FROM THE HIGH- LEVEL COMMISSION ON CARBON PRICES	
	Nara Monkam Director Research, African Tax Administration Forum, ATAF	John Onaiyekan Roman Catholic Archbishop of Abuja, Nigeria	Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for the Environment	
	RathinRoy Director & Chief Officer, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, NIPFP. Delhi	Emmanuel Adamakis Vice President, Conference of European Churches (CEC) Mohammad Sammak	Feike Sijbesma Co-Chair, Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (via Video)	
	Martin Kreienbaum Head of Directorate International Taxation, Federal Ministry of Finance	Secretary General, Christian- Muslim Committee for Dialogue	Nicholas Stern Lord Stern of Brentford; IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, London School of Economics	
	Henry Gaperi Independent customs and Taxation Expert	Kyoichi Sugino Deputy Secretary General, Religions for Peace	Joseph E. Stiglitz 2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics; Professor at Columbia University	
	Moderator: Mark Hallerberg Professor/Director, Fiscal Governance Centre, Hertie School of Governance	Anantanand Rambachan Professor of Religion, Philosophy & Asian Studies, St. Olaf College, Minnesota University	Ottmar Edenhofer Director, Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change, Berlin	
		Moderator: Bill Vendley Secretary General, Religions for Peace International	Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia; former Minister of Trade, Indonesia	

Moderator: **John Roome** Senior Director Climate Change, World Bank

Time **MONDAY, 29 MAY 2017**

11:20-11:45 NETWORKING BREAK

11:45-12:35 HOW CAN MULTILATERALISM BE SAVED

Michael Spence 2001 Nobel Laureate in **Economics**

Wu Hongbo United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs Viviane Reding Member of the European Parliament

Handelsblatt Global, Berlin

Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor

12:40-13:30 TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH ON CLIMATE POLICY AND FINANCE Barbara Hendricks Federal Minister for the

Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

Nicholas Stern Lord Stern of Brentford; IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, London School of Economics

Ottmar Edenhofer Director, Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change, Berlin

2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum

2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum

Institute of International Affairs

Céline Bak Senior Fellow, CIGI

Ludger Schuknecht G20 Deputy, Chief Economist, Director General, Federal Ministry of Finance

Kurt Bock Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors, BASF

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos Chief Executive, South African

Jorge Argüello President, Embajada Abierta Foundation

Moderator: Kevin O'Brien Founding Editor in Chief,

Amar Bhattacharva Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors, BASF

Moderator: Conny Czymoch International Moderator and Journalist

13:30-14:45 NETWORKING BUFFET

14:45-15:35 PARALLEL SESSIONS

2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum

LESSONS FROM THE **EU-TURKEY** MIGRATION DEAL

1st Floor **Tower View**

DRIVING THE BUSINESS CASE FOR SUSTAINABLE **INFRASTRUCTURE**

1st Floor Auditorium 4

RECONCEPTUALISING TRANSNATIONAL **GOVERNANCE:** MAKING GLOBAL **INSTITUTIONS FIT** FOR PURPOSE

Fover 1st and 2nd Floor

SIDE EVENT 15:00-17:00

THE CIRCULAR **VENUE:** ECONOMY - A Ministry for NECESSITY AND Economic **OPPORTUNITY** Cooperation and Development

Saime Ö zcürümez

Associate Professor. Bilkent University

Gerald Knaus

Karl Kopp

Chairman, European Stability Initiative (ESI)

European

Representative, Pro Asyl (ISD)

Moderator: Lena Kampf Journalist, WDR Hans-Peter Egler Global Infrastructure Foundation

Amar Bhattacharva **Brookings Institution**

Ana Paula Fernandez Initiatives for Sustainable Development University

Lucio Vinhas de Souza

European Strategy Centre European Commission

Barbara Weber Founding Partner, B Capital Partners

Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department

External Economic Policy, Federation German Industries BDI

Moderator: **Daniel Taras** Emerging Market Sustainability Dialogues (EMSD), GIZ

Fernando Blumenschein Project Coordinator and

Economist, FGV Foundation

Eric Voeten

Professor of Geopolitics and Justice in World Affairs, Georgetown

Pratap Mehta

President, Centre for Policy Research

Moderator: Sean Cleary Chairman, Strategic Concepts (Pty) Ltd, South Africa

Nilguen Tas

2nd Floor

Auditorium 2

Chief, Industrial Resource Efficiency, Department of Environment, UNIDO

Patrick Ten Brink GOALS AND Head of Green

Economy Programme, Director Brussels Office, IEEP

Michiel De Smet Project Manager, Ellen MacArthur

Foundation Timothy Glaz Head of Corporate

Affairs, Werner &

Mertz GmbH

Moderator: Martin Stuchtev Founder and Managing Partner, SYSTEMIQ Ltd

Stresemannstraße 94, 10963 Berlin

Registration required TURNING THE TIDE-THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THE OCEAN

Gerd Müller Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development,

Germany

15:20-15:45 SHORT BREAK 15:45-16:00 SPECH Control of Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Günther Octtinger European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Gircher Octtinger European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Gircher Octinger European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Gircher Octinger European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Girchairm, The Chertoff Co-Founder and Executive Chairm, The Chertoff Group Anusha Rahman Khan Minister of Information Technology & Telecom, Pakistan Teen Hampson Co-Director, Global Commission on Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor, Carleton University Iniversity PARALLEL SESSIONS Ist Floor Tower View PARALLEL SESSIONS Ist Floor Tower View PROMISE? Simon Evenett Professor, University of St. Gallen Pascal Lamy Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institute Ricardo Mcléndez-Ortiz CCO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia Basino-18:10 SHORT BREAK Fover 1st and 2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum African 2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum Founder and 2nd Floor Policy Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation Kwesi Quartey Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission Li Yong Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Thomas Silberhor Partiamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik Fover 1st and 2nd Floor He dof Openatment "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)	Time	MONDAY, 29 MAY 2017	
Günther Octtinger European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik	15:20-15:45	SHORT BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor
European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources	15:45-16:00	SPEECH	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum
Chairm, The Chertoff Group Anusha Rahman Khan Minister of Information Technology & Telecom, Pakistan Fen Hampson Co-Director, Global Commission on Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor, Carleton Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor of International Carlete Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor of International Centre for Trade, Indonesia Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor of International Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Internet Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Internet Governance Politik Internet Governance Politik Internet Governance Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Internet Governance Politik In	16:00-16:50	European Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources DIGITALIZATION: ENABLER OF INCLUSIVE	Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik
17:10-18:00 PARALLEL SESSIONS Ist Floor Tower View RESISTING PROTECTIONISM - AN EMPTY PROMISE? Simon Evenett Professor, University of St. Gallen Pascal Lamy Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institute Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz CEO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia Mari Companies of Trade, Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia PARTNERSHIP? Mo Ibrahim Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation Kwesi Quartey Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission LI Yong Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Thomas Silberhorn Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Scourity", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik		Chairm, The Chertoff Group Anusha Rahman Khan Minister of Information Technology & Telecom, Pakistan Fen Hampson Co-Director, Global Commission on Internet Governance. Chancellor's Professor, Carleton	Maritime Silk Road (RIMS) Hans Paul Bürkner Co-Chair of the B20 Task Force on Digitalization Paul Twomey Co-founder, STASH Moderator: Astrid Frohloff Moderator/Journalist,
RESISTING PROTECTIONISM - AN EMPTY PROMISE? Simon Evenett Mo Ibrahim Professor, University of St. Gallen Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation Pascal Lamy Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institute ECO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia Indonesia Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik	16:50-17:10	NETWORKING BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor 2nd Floor
PROMISE? Simon Evenett Professor, University of St. Gallen Pascal Lamy Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institute Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz CEO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia PARTNERSHIP? Mo Ibrahim Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation Kwesi Quartey Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission LI Yong Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Thomas Silberhorn Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Julia Leininger Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik	17:10-18:00		2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum
Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz CEO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia Indonesia Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission LI Yong Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Thomas Silberhorn Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Julia Leininger Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik		PROMISE? Simon Evenett	PARTNERSHIP? Mo Ibrahim
CEO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Stormy-Annika Mildner Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia Indonesia Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Thomas Silberhorn Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Julia Leininger Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik			
Head of Department External Economic Policy, Federation of German Industries BDI Mari Pangestu Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia Indonesia Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Julia Leininger Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik		CEO and Co-founder, International Centre for Trade	Director General, United Nations Industrial
Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade, Indonesia Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Moderator: Sylke Tempel Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik		Head of Department External Economic Policy,	Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for
Editor-in-Chief, Internationale Politik		Professor of International Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minster of Trade,	Head of Department "Governance, Statehood and Security", German Development Institute/Deutsches
18:00-18:10 SHORT BREAK Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor			
	18:00-18:10	SHORT BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor

MONDAY, 29 MAY 2017

18:10-19:00

PARALLEL SESSION

2nd Floor Auditorium 2

SUSTAINABLE FISHING THROUGH AN "EFISHIENT SYSTEM"-A NEXT **GENERATION** APPROACH

1st Floor Auditorium 4

FINANCIAL **SOLUTIONS-**HOW TO **MAINSTREAM ECONOMY GREEN BONDS?**

2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum Forum

SUSTAINABLE DEALING WITH LABOR MARKET CHALLENGES IN THE DIGITAL

1st Floor

RELIGIOUS **ENGAGEMENT IN** IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA-**CHALLENGES** AND INSIGHTS IN FIGHTING **FAMINE AND** RESETTLING REFUGEES

1st Floor Tower View

DEALING WITH THE THREATS TO FINANCIAL **STABILITY**

Barbara UnmüBig

President, Heinrich Böll Co-Director, UN Foundation

Willi Scholz

Science Policy Consultant ZBW-Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Henrieke Massierer

Member, YES!-Team. Lernwerft Club of Rome School Kiel

Julica Schütz

Member, YES!-Team. Lernwerft Club of Rome School Kiel

Moderator:

Declan Curry

Business Journalist and Conference Speaker

Simon Zadek

Environment Inquiry into Design Options for Sustainable Financial System

Vikram Widge

Head of Climate Finance and Policy, IFC

Shi Yingzhe

Director, Green Bond Lab, Central University of Finance and Economics

Aldo Romani

Deputy Head of Funding, Capital PwC Germany Markets Department, European (EIB)

Moderator:

Christopher Flensborg Head of Climate and Sustainable Financial

Solutions, SEB

Swee Cheang Lim

Vice Dean, School of Continuing and Lifelong Education, National University of Singapore

Victor Kuan

Chairman, Citibank Taiwan Ltd.

Edmund S. Phelps 2006 Nobel Laureate

in Economics: Director. Center on Capitalism and Society, Columbia University

Harald Kayser

Chief Operating Officer, PwC Europe & PwC Germany; Chief Digital Officer,

Moderator: Anna Sauerbrev

Investment Bank Senior Editor, Der Tagesspiegel

Awraham S. Soetendorp Rabbi, The

Netherlands

Katherine Marshall

Executive Director, World Faiths Development Dialogue (WFDD); Professor, Georgetown University

Manoj Kurian

Coordinator, Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance, World Council of Churches

Naser Haghamed

CEO, Islamic Relief Worldwide

Azza Karam

Senior Advisory on Culture, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Moderator: Ulrich Nitschke Head, PaRD Secretariat

Franco Bruni

Vice President, Italian Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI)

Domenico Lombardi

Director, Global Economy Program, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)

Pablo Guidotti

Professor, School of Government and Member of the Board of Directors, Torcuato di Tella, Argentina

David Tuckett

Professor and Director, Centre for the Study of Decision-Making Uncertainty, University College London

Thomas Mirow

Chairperson of the Supervisory Board, HSH Nordbank AG

Moderator:

Akshav Mathur Director of Research, Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations

Time	TUESDAY, 30 MAY 2017		
8:00	DOORS OPEN FOR REGISTRATION/COFFEE SEVED		
8:55-9:00	WELCOMING REMARKS	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximun	n
9:00-9:50	REFUGEES IN LOW - AND MIDDLE- INCOME COUNTRIES - A DUAL CHALLENGE	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximun	n
	Pierre Abou Assi Minister of Social Affairs, The Lebanese Republic Peter Altmaier Head of the Federal Chancellery & Federal Minister for Special Tasks, Germany Daniel Endres Director, Comprehensive Responses, UNHCR Geneva	Güven Sak Managing Director, Ecomomic Por Turkey (TEPAV) Achim Steiner Director, Oxford Martin School, U Moderator: Astrid Skala-Kuhma Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Interna GmbH. Director, G20, Global Issu	University of Oxford nn tionale Zusammenarbeit (Giz)
9:50-10:10	SPEECH	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximun	n
	Handover of the T20 communique by Dennis Snower President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy and Dirk Messner Director, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)	Peter Altmaier Head of the German Federal Chan Special Tasks	ncellery and Federal Minister for
10:15-11:05	PARALLEL SESSIONS 1st Floor Tower View	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum	SIDE EVENT 1st Floor Auditorium 4 10:20-11:20
	AGENDA 2030: HOW TO AVOID CONFLICTING POLICIES?	ECONOMIC RESILIENCE HOW THE G20 CAN COMBAT POPULISM AND PROTECTIONISM	EXPANDING LEGALIMMIGRATION'-2017
	Jann Lay Acting Director of the GIGA Institute African Affairs, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies	Edmund S. Phelps Nobel Laureate; Professor, Columbia University	MEDAMASSESSMENT REPORT Wolfgang Rohe
	Mahmoud Mohieldin Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations	Kazumasa Iwata President, Japan Center for Economic Research	Executive Director, Stiftung Mercator Dennis J. Snower President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
	Relations and Partnerships, World Bank	Nicolas Véron Senior Fellow, Bruegel; Visiting	Matthias Lucke

Chen Dongxiao

President, Institute for International Strategic Studies (SIIS)

Arun Maira

Former Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India

Julia Pomares

Executive Director, Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Foundation Equity and Growth

Moderator: Imme Scholz

Deputy Director, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) Senior Fellow, Bruegel; Visiting Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics

Christian Kastrop

Director of the Policy Studies Branch, Economics Department, OECD

Carlos Ivan Simonsen Leal

President, Getulio Vargas Foundation

Moderator: **Declan Curry** Business Journalist and Conference Speaker Academic Co-Director MEDAM-Mercator Dialogue on Asylum and Migration, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Nadzeya Laurentsyeva

Researcher, Mercator Dialogue on Asylum and Migration (MEDAM)

Moderator: **Duzen Tekkal** Journalist and Author

PROGRAMME IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Time	TUESDAY, 30 MAY 2017	
11:05-11:35	NETWORKING BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor
11:35-12:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS	
	2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum	1st Floor Tower View
	IMPROVING FINANCIAL RESILIENCE	ENDING HUNGER AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
	Ludger Schuknecht	
	G20 Deputy, Chief Economist, Director General, Federal Ministry of Finance	Shenggen Fan Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute
	Franklin Allen	
	Professor of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania	Katherine Marshall Professor of the Practice of Development, Conflict, and Religion, Georgetown University
	Claudia Buch	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Vice Deputy President, Deutsche Bundesbank	Karim El Aynaoui Managing Director, OCP Policy Center
	Michael Heise Chief Economist, Allianz SE	Moderator: Homi Kharas
	Fabrizio Saccomanni Vice President, International Affairs Institute	Senior Fellow and Deputy Director, Global Economy and Development Program Brookings Institution
	Jan Pieter Krahnen Professor of Credit Industry and Finance, Goethe University Frankfurt	
	Moderator: Kevin O'Brien Founding Editor in Chief, Handelsblatt Global, Berlin	
12:25-12:40	NETWORKING BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor

12:40-13:30 PARALLEL SESSIONS

> 1st Floor Auditorium 4

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF **ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POLARISATION**

Aart de Geus Chairman and CEO, Bertelsmann Stiftung

Martine Durand OECD Chief Statistician and **Statistics Director**

Sven Otto Littorin Founding Partner, Serio Group

Christian Felber Founder of the Economy for the Common Good Movement. Founder of Ute Böttcher the Bank for the Common Good, Austria

Moderator: Conny Czymoch International Moderator and Journalist

14:45

1st Floor Tower View

TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL **COMMITMENTS**

Mahmoud Mohieldin Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations and Partnerships, World Bank

Alanus von Radecki Head of Competence Team Urban Governance Innovation Director > Morgenstadt: City Insights (, Fraunhofer IAO

Marco Contardi Strategic Advisor, FGV Projetos

Head of Competence Center "Democracy. Policy Dialogue, Urban Development". Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Moderator: Irene Natividad President, Global Summit of Women and Chair, Corporate Women **Directors International**

2nd Floor Auditorium 2

EMPOWERING CITIES TOWARDS EVIDENCE- A NEW ECONOMIC **BASED POLICY** DESIGN

> Ed Lazear Professor, Stanford Graduate School of Business

Detley Ganten Founding President, World Health Summit

Christian Dustmann Professor of Economics, University College London

Jörg Rocholl President, ESMT Berlin

Moderator: Rajshri Javaraman Professor of Economics, ESMT Berlin

2nd Floor Auditorium Maximum

PARADIGM FOR A WORLD IN TRANSITION

Robert Johnson President, Institute of New Economic Thinking

Marcel Fratzscher President, DIW Berlin (German Institute for Economic Research)

Xavier Ragot President, French Economic Observatory (OFCE)

George Akerlof 2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics; University Professor, Georgetown University

Laurence Tubiana CEO, European Climate Foundation

Moderator: Thomas Fricke Chief Economist European Climate Foundation

13:30-15:00 NETWORKING BUFFET Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor

> **GROUP PHOTO THINK 20 SUMMIT** Foyer 2nd Floor

15:00-16:30 GERMANY'S G20 PRESIDENCY: IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	and Floor Auditorium Maximum
	Dennis J. Snower President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
D Beatriz Nofal	Dirk Messner Director, German Development Institute/Deutsches nstitut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
Senior Fellow and Director, Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy	Richard Samans Member of the Managing Board, World Economic Forum
\mathbf{P}_{1}	Rohinton Medhora President, Centre for International Governance nnovation
Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Development Policy and Practice, University of M	Moderator: Declan Curry Business Journalist and Conference Speaker
16:30-16:45 SPEECH 2	nd Floor Auditorium Maximum
Jeffrey Sachs Director, SDSN; Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University	
16:45-17:00 SHORT BREAK	Foyer 1st and 2nd Floor
17:00-18:00 GLOBAL SOLUTIONS: BUILDING A NARRATIVE	and Floor Auditorium Maximum
President, Kiel Institute for the World Economy President	Colm Kelly Global Leader, Tax and Legal Services, PricewaterhouseCoopers
	Arun Maira Former Member, Planning Commission of India
Global Professor of Management and Strategy, N	George Akerlof Nobel Laureate; Professor, McCourt School of Public Policy, Georgetown University
M	Moderator: Gayle Lemmon Senior Fellow. The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)
18:00-18:05 FAREWELL REMARKS 2	nd Floor Auditorium Maximum

四、Preview-Global Solutions

PREVIEW

GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

FOR G20: THE THINK 20 SUMMIT BERLIN 29 - 30 MAY 2017



VENUE: ESMT Berlin

(Schloßplatz 1, 10178 Berlin)

PROGRAM

BUILDING RESILIENCE
Africa and the G20 – Ready for a Steady Partnership?
Dealing with the Threats to Financial Stability
Driving the Business Case for Sustainable Infrastructure
Evidence-Based Policy Design
Financial Resilience
International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Resilience and Growth
Special Economic Zones
The G20 and the Future of the Global Trading System
IMPROVING SUSTAINABILITY
Circular Economy
Dealing with Labor Market Challenges in the Digital Economy
Digitalization: Enabling Inclusive Global Growth and Development
Making Cities Part of the Global Solution – Overcoming Obstacles, Exploring
Opportunities
Sustainable Financial Solutions – How to Mainstream Green Bonds?
The G20 and the Agenda 2030: Moving Towards National Implementation
and Policy Coherence across Workstreams
Towards a Comprehensive Approach on Climate Policy and Finance

PROGRAM

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Inclusive Growth in a Globalized World	15
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PROGRAM OVERVIEW*

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09:00-09:05	Welcome by the Host (Jörg Rocholl)									
09:05-09:25	Welcome by the Think 20 Chairs (Dennis J. Snower & Dirk Messner)									
09:25-09:35	Reflections on Inclusive Growth (Frank Appel)									
09:35-10:25	Inclusive Growth in a Globalized World									
09:35-10:25	International Cooperation La in Tax Matters			aunch of the Commission Report of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition			The Role of Religion in Global Problem-Solving			
11:20-11:45	Break									
11:45-12:35	The Future of Multilateralism									
12:40-13:30	Towards a Comprehensive Approach on Climate Policy and Finance									
13:30-14:45	Networking Buffet									
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15:35-15:45	Bresk									
15:45-16:00	Speech by EU Commissioner Günther Oettinger									
16:10-17:00	Digitalization: Enabling Inclusive Global Growth and Development									
17:05-17:55	Africa and the G20 – Ready for a Steady Partnership? The G20 and					ne G20 and the Future of	the Glot	bal Trading System		
17:55-18:10	Break									
18:10-19:00	Dealing with Labor Market Challenges in the Digital Economy	Dealing with the Threats to Financial Stability		Empowering Af Sustai Fishing Generation	inable g: New	Religious Engageme Implementing 2030 A – Challenges and Insig Fighting Famine and Ma Refugee Resettlem	genda hts in inaging	Sustainable Financial Solutions – How to Mainstream Green Bonds?		
19:30-22:00	Dirner									

May 30, 2017											
TIME											
09:00-09:50	Meeting Humanitarian and Development Needs When Developing Countries Host Refugees										
09:50-10:10	Speech by Minister Peter Altmaier										
10:15-11:05	Resilience and I	Toward	G20 and the Age s National Imple Coherence acros	Side Event (10:20–11:20): "Sharing Responsibility for Refugees and Expanding Legal Immigration" – 2017 MEDAM Assessment Report							
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11:35-12:25	F	inancial Resilience		Toward Ending Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture							
12:25-12:40			Bre	ak							
12:40-13:30	A New Economic Paradigm for a World in Transition	Evidence-Based Policy Design	Making Citie Global Solution Obstacles, Opport	- Overcoming Exploring	Social Justice in Times of Economic and Political Polarisation	Special Economic Zones					
13:30-15:00	Networking Buffet										
15:00-16:30	Spotlight on Germany's G20 Presidency – Think 20 Dialogue with Lars-Hendrik Röller										
16:30-16:45	Speech by Jeffrey Sachs										
16:45-17:00	Break										
17:00-18:00	Global Solution≤ Towards a Narrative for the G20										
18:00-18:05	Farewell Remarks										

DEALING WITH THE THREATS TO FINANCIAL STABILITY

After a period of relative stability in financial markets, threats to financial stability are emerging from elevated political and policy uncertainty around the globe. A shift toward protectionism in advanced economies could reduce global growth and impede capital flows. A persistent low-interest rate environment is fundamentally changing the nature of financial intermediation. The potential for a broad rollback of financial regulations—or a loss of global cooperation—could undermine hard-won gains in financial stability. Against this backdrop, the G20 will have to assure that the global financial system remains stable, resilient and conducive to sustained growth.

Is the inconsistency and heterogeneity across regulatory regimes a threat to financial stability and growth? Which steps should the G20 take to avoid a reversal of the advances in financial market regulation of the past 10 years? How can emerging market economies prepare for tighter external financial conditions and what will be the consequences for growth and stability? What should the G20 do to enhance resilience to global financial shocks? Is there a need for a broader and more coordinated capital flow management strategy led by the G20?

DRIVING THE BUSINESS CASE FOR SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Insufficient infrastructure is one of the key impediments to sustainable economic development, in particular in emerging and developing countries. The substantial infrastructure investment required now will fundamentally determine countries' development paths for the future and hence their contribution to global sustainability commitments such as the SDGs, UNFCCC etc. Among others, infrastructure investments could

reinforce carbon-intensive economic lock-ins, ultimately jeopardizing global climate goals.

While there are significant international efforts, including within the G20, to improve international cooperation on closing the enormous investment and capacity gaps, a particular challenge remains in placing due emphasis on sustainable infrastructure development and finance.

The solution appears to be to drive the business case for sustainable infrastructure investment by reducing investment risks and enhancing project quality, thereby attracting much needed additional funding from investors. However, sustainability standards have not yet sufficiently permeated either policy thinking or investment and business practice.

How can the business case for sustainability/ESG standards in infrastructure projects (including the stranded asset debate) be demonstrated? What are best practice cases that could be replicated? What is needed from policy makers to support this effort? What can be the role of the G20/T20 to advance this work?

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY DESIGN

The T20 was established with the goal of providing "research-based policy advice" to the G20. The aim of this session is to understand the potential merits of this goal in quotidian policy practice across a variety of different policy applications, after this conference is over and the policy papers have been filed away. We will discuss the idea of evidence-based policy design – what it entails, where it may (or may not) be rigorously applied,

and how to operationalize it. Our hope is that this discussion will provide a basic understanding and framework for ways in which researchers and policy makers may fruitfully collaborate in every step of the process, to design policies based on sound evidence.

What is evidence-based policy design? Why is it important? How does it work in principle? How does it work in practice?

FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

Since the start of the crisis in 2007, it has become increasingly clear that a return to a growth-enhancing, yet stable financial system fulfilling its basic functions of risk and maturity transformation, will require a downsizing of the

systemic risk threat. Most of these exigencies have been addressed over the past several years, notably (in the EU) by adopting the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and by establishing (in the Eurozone) centralized supervisory and

resolution authorities (SSM, SRB, ESRB). Concurrently, in the US the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was adopted, and several centralized analytical and supervisory authorities were established (OFR, BCFP, FSOC). The worldwide advances in financial market regulation over the past 10 years have been achieved by concomitant activities in a large number of different sectors and countries. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that some of these rules are not fully consistent with each other. However, the existing inconsistencies may not only have an impact

on economic performance, they may also invite regulatory competition and fuel criticisms against the regulation itself. As a result, the financial stability achievements of the past few years are likely to erode.

Is there enough regulatory consistency across sectors and regions? If not, why and where? What are ways and means to enhance regulatory consistency, and how to diminish the risk of regulation being an instrument in international competition? If regulatory standards are complex, what can be done to spread regulatory literacy?

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The session addresses a policy field that has attracted growing attention in recent years in the G20 context: How can international cooperation in tax matters be enhanced so as to mobilize domestic resources for development, fight tax evasion and avoidance and prevent governments from engaging in harmful tax practices? As a major initiative, the G20 has entrusted the OECD in 2013 with the task of producing an Action Plan to fight base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) at a global level. Against this background, the session deals with three major challenges of international tax cooperation: 1) Improving the international governance of tax issues, 2) increasing tax certainty in the international taxation environment and 3) strengthening international coordination with regard to tax expenditures. Issues will be treated with a view on actionable policies for the G20, but also addressing cooperation needs of emerging and developing countries.

Which global governance structures are needed in order to tackle issues such as the exchange of information on tax issues and the settings of global tax standards on an equal footing? What kind of cooperation among governments and between public and private sector entities is required to strengthen tax certain-

ty in contexts of increased mistrust and sensible with regard to tax expenditures limited state capacity? What sort of coordination across the G-20 and beyond is for FDI?

and the provision of a level playing field

THE G20 AND THE FUTURE OF THE GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM

The global trade system is at a turning point. Despite reiterating their standstill and rollback commitment, first adopted at the G20 Summit in Washington in 2008, G20 countries are increasingly adopting new protectionist measures. There is an immediate risk that the adoption of protectionist measures by G20 countries leads to retaliatory measures by other G20 and non-G20 countries. At the same time, the public, in particular in developed G20 countries, is questioning the contribution of free trade to the fair distribution of economic gains within societies. Furthermore, the rise of preferential trade agreements increasingly puts into question the relevance of the World Trade Organisation. The G20, as the premier forum of global economic governance, is in a key position to respond to these emerging challenges

by adopting strong commitments at the G20 summit in Hamburg in July 2017 that are in line with the Agenda 2030. Which measures should the G20 adopt at the Hamburg summit to tackle protectionism in its various forms in G20 and non-G20 countries? How can the surveillance role of the WTO be strengthened to avoid the adoption of new protectionist measures and dismantle already exiting measures? What role should the G20 play in supporting the WTO as an effective forum for multilateral trade negotiations? What is the potential of the Agenda 2030 to contribute to a "rulesbased, transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral trading system? What measures should the G20 take to address the widespread skepticism of their societies with regard to open trade systems?

DEALING WITH LABOR MARKET CHALLENGES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

In the digital economy the widespread use of the internet and internet platforms is expected to lower the costs of market matching and help suppliers of products and services to reach and serve their customers more easily. This facilitates the segmentation of jobs into smaller "on-demand" tasks; nonstandard work, multi-job employees and self-employees may gradually become a trend. Remote and cross-border work will also become more common. Moreover, new technological advances related to, for example, artificial intelligence, machine learning and big data etc. are changing the boundary between humans and machines with regard to their working content and capability. All these trends are challenging the traditional employer-employee relationship. Firms may face increasingly severe competition for really qualified workers. And workers need to compete with not only

other workers but also machines and robots and face with challenges such as increasing labor market instability, job uncertainty and, probably, weaker social protection.

What kinds of jobs and occupations would be particularly affected by the digital technological advances? How to effectively improve digital skills of individuals to mitigate the potentially negative shock of digital technologies on labor markets? How to reduce skill gap and implement supportive policies to deal with potentially increasing inequality between the rich and the poor in the digital economy? How to define the role of internet platforms and clarify the rights and responsibilities of the platforms, and involved employees and employers? How to adjust related regulations such as labor law and deal with challenges on social welfare systems?

DIGITALIZATION: ENABLING INCLUSIVE GLOBAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Broad-based digitalization implies a deep transformation of our economies, entailing many chances but also many risks. Financial institutions, industrial

production and services increasingly depend on digital technologies and the Internet. A secure digital infrastructure and an appropriately skilled work force

are crucial to create trust and spark ongoing innovation. This cannot be done by national governments alone. The challenge is to catalyze international cooperation to fully exploit the potential of digital technologies and the Internet to (1) enable inclusive global growth and development, (2) minimize risks to the financial sector and other infrastructure, and (3) ensure security in a way that promotes creativity.

What can the G20 do to ensure trust in the Internet, for both low and high in-

come economies? What can it do to counter threats to the financial system from malicious cyber actors? How can appropriate digital infrastructure, key protocols, and norms to protect the Internet's core be provided? How to achieve openness that encourages innovation, rather than control which may stifle progress? Which international standards and regulations are needed to exploit block chain technology for inclusive and transparent governance?

MAKING CITIES PART OF THE GLOBAL SOLUTION – OVERCOMING OBSTACLES, EXPLORING OPPORTUNITIES

Cities are important implementers of G20 commitments. Being home to more than half of the world's population and responsible for 80% of global GDP (and 70% of GHG emissions), they should be at the centre of driving global change. Their importance for international climate and development policy can hardly be underestimated. Yet, cities lack the financial, institutional and political support to become sustainable. Empowering cities to do so will reduce ecological, economic, social and political risks and foster resilient and inclusive growth at all levels. The G20 leaders adopted the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes

making "cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". But the G20 do not yet recognize cities and local authorities to be central to the debate. While cities have considerable decision-making power on key issues of the G20 agenda, they lack the financial autonomy, institutional capacity and global political power the require to become part of a global solution.

In order to reaffirm the universality of the 2030 Agenda, as stated in G20's action plan, how can the forum's convening power be used to also align different multilateral frameworks like the New Urban Agenda to the Agenda 2030 and make the international community thrive

for common goals? How to ensure that city governments can directly access the global, regional and national climate-change-financing mechanisms in order to invest green infrastructure and technological innovation? Which additional measures are needed to unlock the economic potential of urban territories? Can

the G20 foster a greater role for multilateral and national development banks in this context? Finally, what are the opportunities of creating a G20 Engagement Group for Cities, where representatives from cities and city networks can advocate for the creation of enabling environments on the local level?

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS – HOW TO MAINSTREAM GREEN BONDS?

To drive forward the ambitious goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, substantial investments in environmentally and climate-friendly projects and technologies are needed. By some estimates, up to USD 16.5 trillion are required until 2030 to achieve the 2.0 degree target (IEA). Strained public funds that currently accumulate to about USD 140 to 150 billion annually (CPI) are by far not sufficient to stimulate the required investments.

In order to facilitate and accelerate the mobilisation of private capital for respective investments, innovative financial instruments such as green bonds can play a catalytic role. However, while green bond markets are expanding rap-

idly in many parts of the world, they still represent a niche in global fixed income markets. For green bonds to contribute at scale to the implementation of the climate pledges, their full potential has yet to be unleashed.

How can green bonds be mainstreamed? What is the role of different market participants – regulators, MDBs, banks, institutional investors, corporates? What should policy makers do to create robust bankable pipelines of green infrastructure projects that can then be financed and refinanced by green bonds? How important is the harmonisation of frameworks and verification in advancing global green bond markets?

THE G20 AND THE AGENDA 2030: MOVING TOWARDS NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND POLICY COHERENCE ACROSS WORKSTREAMS

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a universal and integrated agenda which requires action by all G20 work streams, not just "development". This was also acknowledged in the "G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda" adopted at the 2016 Hangzhou Summit. G20 member states now need to specify and implement this action plan. The 2030 Agenda's universalism and integrative character requires policymakers to carefully scrutinize their specific policies with regard to its impact on all other SDGs in order to avoid conflicting actions. Hence, G20 leaders face two challenges: (1) Step up efforts in national implementation for the G20 to play a catalyzing role in mainstreaming the

2030 Agenda. (2) Ensure policy coherence, domestically, externally and across G20 work streams, in order to avoid policies inconsistent with the various SDGs. Which deliverables with regard to the 2030 Agenda do we expect from the Hamburg Summit and how do they fare with regard to scope and ambition of the 2030 Agenda? How can national implementation plans be assessed and what is the G20's role? How can the G20 support greater policy coherence? What is needed for the 2030 Agenda to be sufficiently reflected in the different G20 work streams? How can action on implementing the 2030 Agenda be sustained after the German presidency?

TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH ON CLIMATE POLICY AND FINANCE

The G20 countries are responsible for roughly 80 percent of global energy use and CO2 emissions, and are thus heavyweight players in climate policy. Despite the collective ambitions that yielded the landmark Paris Agreement the world is still far from keeping the global temperature increase to well below 2°C. The

world is also at risk of being caught in a cycle of low and uneven growth, and, with it, of failing to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eliminate poverty and provide a better life for all. It is therefore important to unlock the impediments to the scaling-up of sustainable infrastructure that could help

to meet all three challenges by laying the foundations for strong and inclusive growth; by providing access to energy, mobility, education and health; and by accelerating the decarbonization of our economies. However, in order to unlock the capital needed for sustainable infrastructure, policies that leverage the strengths of both the public and private sectors are needed.

How can we achieve the ambitious targets of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs while at the same time stimulate low-carbon growth in the G20? Which role should and could carbon pricing play? Which role should finance sector and the Multilateral Development Banks play in this respect? And should climate change become a topic for finance ministers?

A NEW ECONOMIC PARADIGM FOR A WORLD IN TRANSITION

For three decades, economic policies globally have been dominated by the vision of reduced state influence, and market-driven globalization. This has helped to create a lot of material wealth, but failed to create sustainably higher growth, instead aggravating inequality dramatically, and leaving governments without means to counter crises. The inadequacy of this old paradigm has created a vacuum now exploited by populists, further undermining it. The world needs a new paradigm that guides decision-makers in finding answers to inequality, low growth and a lack of longer term sustainability. In a lot of fields there exist tentative answers, e.g. on how to better shape fiscal policies that combine debt sustainability with the need of higher investment; or on how to better regulate financial markets using simple rules; or on how to reduce inequality via

education or taxes; or on how to avoid that trade produces too many losers. But a comprehensive expression for this new paradigm or the popular narrative around it is still missing – and must be urgently developed.

What is the state of discussions about new answers in the main fields that are inequality, trade, fiscal policies, climate policies, and financial market regulation? What are specific challenges to Europe, e.g. the role of Germany's trade surplus? What can governments, central bankers and other decision makers already learn from these debates in progress? What could be the new guiding principle? Can this new paradigm have a comparable attractiveness as the former one focusing simply on market solutions and a state retreat? Can this be as easily sold to a broader public or to policy makers?

EMPOWERING AFRICAN WOMEN – SUSTAINABLE FISHING: NEXT GENERATION APPROACHES

ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics initiates projects, where bright young students can elaborate innovative solution proposals to tackle global challenges from a next generation's perspective.

Five students of the Vesalius College Honors Class dealt with the Sustainable Development Goal 5 and came up with a creative way of empowering women in Africa. Their goal is to raise the number

of African women in leading positions by setting positive incentives in the development aid policies of the donor countries

A group of high school students took part in the YES! – Young Economic Summit and won the next generation's election for the best solution proposal. They introduced a system of rotating marine protection zones to ensure long-term sustainable fishing. With their inventive approach, they can protect endangered species and at the same time enabling small-scale fishery and keep the economic costs to a minimum.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Income inequality has risen within many countries since the 90's. Global income inequality has decreased thanks to convergence from fast-developing economies, but remains high by all standards and many countries are left behind. This process of growth has been uneven. The world's poorest and the middle classes in the developed world have seen, on average, no significant income gain. Conversely, people at the top of the world income distribution have amassed even larger incomes. Leaving sections of the populations behind jeopardizes the whole social compact and political stability. The global nature of this process makes traditional policies less effective. This may add to the sense of impotence and unfairness experienced by those left behind. A backlash against globalization has started, which may turn out to further hurt the least advantaged. How prosperity and social cohesion can be combined is a global challenge faced by most countries in the world.

Can the benefits of growth be distributed more fairly and inclusively, through predistribution and social investment, without compromising the bases of growth? Which dimensions of well-being need to be taken into account in addition to income? Can governance be more inclusive of the relevant stakeholders in the main public and private institutions, including business companies? Can civil society play an important role in building cohesive communities? Can better data about the dimensions of well-being help make more informed decisions? How much can be done at the national level, and how much can be achieved via international cooperation?

MEETING HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS WHEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HOST REFUGEES

Most refugees from state-sanctioned persecution and large-scale violence live in developing countries – often for many years. Many host countries find themselves overburdened when it comes to providing refugees with the means of subsistence (food, housing) and essential public services (education, health care). Furthermore, in protracted refugee situations, access to the labor market is key to enabling refugees to lead meaningful lives.

For subsistence needs, financial and logistic support is available through international organizations, including UNHCR and WFP, and other donors. However, funding for such programs comes mostly from national governments on an ad-hoc basis. Therefore, it is often unpredictable and falls short of needs. With its short-term orientation, it also fails to address the development needs of refugees and

resident populations in terms of public services, infrastructure, and jobs. On the other hand, development donors have been slow to respond to the urgent needs that arise in refugee situations.

How can humanitarian assistance be made more predictable, including in protracted refugee situations when national donors sometimes lose interest? How can humanitarian assistance be coordinated closely with development assistance, in spite of the contrasting organizational cultures of humanitarian and development donors? How can host countries be supported in providing high-quality schooling for their residents as well as for refugees, whether the latter live in camps or dispersed in the community? What skills should refugees be taught in education and vocational training so they can be successful in the host country, in the country or origin, or in third countries if they are resettled?

RECONCEPTUALISING TRANSNATIONAL GOVERNANCE: MAKING GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS FIT FOR PURPOSE

To address systemic global risks and protect the global commons in a world of 7.5 billion people, we must manage transnational challenges more effective-

ly. The tension between the pressures on national leaders from their citizens, and the trade-offs needed to balance costs and benefits in inter-national and inter-

temporal transactions, makes collective action difficult. Our failure to achieve that balance has undermined trust in governments and other social institutions. Recent events – from the global financial crisis and recession, through geopolitical clashes, forced migration, and domestic instability, to evidence of inflection points in transgressing planetary boundaries – show the weakness of our present instruments. In the face of an extraordinary technological transformation that will disrupt the worlds of education, work, social organisation and

politics, we need new structures and systems in a global order that is fit for purpose in the second decade of the 21st century. As the perspectives of the major powers on what is needed are so diverse, we propose an international conference, initiated by the G20, building on the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to define a desirable world order for 2030, and to reach agreement on effective means to achieve this at appropriate scales.

"SHARING RESPONSIBILITY FOR REFUGEES AND EXPANDING LEGAL IM-MIGRATION" – 2017 MEDAM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Mass migration, forced displacement, and ongoing conflicts will remain dominant issues for several years to come. At the same time, national governments are confronted with short-term democratic cycles and an increasingly toxic public debate about asylum and immigration policies. As a result, policy makers and citizens throughout the EU are uncertain about the best way forward for policies on asylum, immigration, and immigrant integration.

Against this background, the Mercator Dialogue on Asylum and Migration (MEDAM), a three-year research and consultation project, has been founded

by Stiftung Mercator. MEDAM aims to provide evidence-based solutions from a primarily economic perspective, addressing the most pressing concerns of policy makers.

In this session, MEDAM will present its first Assessment Report on Asylum and Migration Policies in Europe, setting out challenges and priorities as the EU and its member states shift from emergency response mode to discussing a more durable asylum and migration regime.

How can responsibility for refugees be shared more effectively at the global level? In particular, how can those developing countries that host large numbers

of refugees for prolonged periods be supported better, both in the short run (through humanitarian aid) and in the medium to long run (through development assistance for public services and infrastructure)? How can irregular immigration into the EU be curbed while ensuring that individuals who flee from persecution and violence receive protection and EU member states on the external border only bear their fair share of the burden of receiving and hosting refu-

gees? As the labor market integration of immigrants and especially of refugees in the EU remains difficult and time-consuming, what policy interventions can facilitate and accelerate this process? As negative sentiments towards immigrants and immigration and ethnicity-based identities are propagated by polarized debate and new media, how can experts and civil society actors promote civic values and evidence-based policy making?

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POLARISATION

The global rise in inequality has seen growing political polarisation and instability in most societies of the (western) world. Recent studies on the subject suggest that despite economic recovery, the gap between young and old is growing and the social divide in many parts of the world remains immense. The current refugee crisis acts as a major catalyst of this trend. Policy makers, intellectu-

als, societal groups and business leaders thus need to find ways to bridge the growing divide in the socio-economic and the political arena.

Questions to be answered in this session are: What can be done to mitigate this effect? What can be done to overcome the growing job and income polarisation and at the same time counter the trend towards growing political polarisation?

SUPPORTING COUNTRIES OF FIRST ASYLUM: LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE EU-TURKEY MIGRATION DEAL

International Cooperation on migration and asylum is a core theme among the G20 that comprises countries of destination for migrants, such as EU member states, as well as countries of origin or first asylum, exemplified by Turkey or Mexico. The challenges associated with designing agreements that benefit cooperating partners, as well as those refugees and migrants targeted by them, is well exemplified by the ongoing cooperation between the EU and Turkey that has emerged as one pillar of Europe's response to the refugee crisis. Turkey agreed to step up its border controls to help curtail the inflow of refugees into the European Union. In return, the EU promised to provide Turkey with substantial financial support to host refugees, to speed up the work on easing Schengen visa requirements, and to revive Turkey's accession process to the EU. The deal hence intends to provide support to refugees in Turkey and their hosting communities, while preventing irregular migration to the EU. The new flexibility in dealing with Turkey's previously frozen accession process, however, comes at a time when Turkey's political

scene is marked by deep polarization and a state of democracy that has come under increasing international criticism. This GES session addresses the question of how EU-Turkey cooperation in particular, and cooperation among various G20 members in general, needs to be designed in order to benefit refugees and hosting communities, without compromising on fundamental rights and values

How can the EU financial support be effectively provided to communities in need? In what way can NGOs and civil society be included in this process to safeguard that fundamental rights of refugees are granted? What role can businesses play to improve the situation of refugees in temporary protection in Turkey? Does the agreement make Turkey seal its non-EU border, so refugees who have not made it to Turkey end up with fewer options or may even be trapped in war zones? And how can the EU make sure to press for reforms in Turkey without putting the cooperation on migration at risk? What lessons can be drawn from this cooperation for other G20 members?

TOWARD ENDING HUNGER AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The session addresses key policy issues on how to achieve food security and nutrition security for all, while protecting land, and water, and dealing with climate change. The acute famine crises in parts of East Africa, Yemen, and North East Nigeria will be discussed and pathways out of these crises elaborated, as frameworks of food and security policy need to be revisited by G20, regional, and UN bodies. Taking a longer term perspective, the session will address land, water, and energy nexus policies.

The session will ask how G20 countries' policy makers, corporate and civil society actors, and those of other countries should act in coordinated fashion in the key policy areas on which specific

proposals are made in this Task Force, i.e. 1) focusing agricultural, and resource policies on human wellbeing, 2) investing in and sharing food, agriculture and bioeconomy innovations, 3) making wider use of digital opportunities for sustainable agriculture, and how to engage the corporate sector more effectively to enhance value chains' functioning, that can facilitate access to good nutrition and healthy diets for all. 4) re-designing global governance of agriculture and food will be on the agenda as well, and strengthening the evidence and data base for most promising investments, and related G20 support for food and nutrition security will be reviewed.

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