G2O
INDONESIA
2022

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V2O

V2O 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER

INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

PREAMBLE

VALUE20 INDONESIA
COMMUNIQUE 2022
Ubud, 21 October 2022

We, the Values 20 Group (V20), are a global network of values experts and practitioners who actively interact with the Group of Twenty (G20) to support the progress of its crucial multilateral work. Our journey began in 2020, focusing on the "Value of Values," and continued in 2021, focusing on "Values in Action." Our global community has generated and will continue to provide policy recommendations with significant impact that have been offered to the G20 Heads of State for their consideration and implementation.

We believe that values play a central role in determining people's behavior and are a crucial building block for a better future in which everyone may live, work, and thrive with dignity. We endeavor to assist the G20 in identifying human-centered policy solutions that consider the value of people and provide measurable policy outcomes.

Moreover, 2020 and 2021 have been significant years for us. The theme of V20 2020 in Saudi Arabia was "The Value of Values," whereas V20 2021 in Italy was "Values in Action," intending to transform the current urgent global crisis into an opportunity for inclusive transformation. This year, we use the lens of sustainability as the main framework to address the G20 2022 priority issues, which are Global Health Architecture, Digital Transformation and Sustainable Energy Transition. We believe that value is at the heart of Sustainability, hence V20 2022 key theme this year is "Values at the Center". Following the theme of the Indonesian G20 Presidency, "Recover Together, Recover Stronger," we seek to improve the knowledge of values in public policy through data-driven, human-centered policy solutions that contribute to addressing global challenges.

By lens of sustainability we meant that we will use the sustainability compass model from Compass Education as follow:
- N for Nature
- E for Economy
- W for Well-being
- S for Society

With these hollistic POVs (Point of Views), hopefully we can address the G20 2022 priority issues with a comprehensive perspectives rather than just proposing random quick-fix short-lived programs and/or initiatives.

Therefore V20 2022 calls on the G20 to advance public policies centered in values from these perspectives:
- **Nature -** Humanity must conform to the laws and limitations of the natural world. V20 will promote environmentally responsible policymaking, beginning with ensuring ecosystem health and nature conservation, resource utilization, and waste management, etc.
- **Economy -** V20 encourage policy makers to create a vibrant, viable economy that is fair, inclusive, and satisfies the needs of all, as well as an economy that learns to work within the laws and constraints of nature. Economy refers to the processes that transform natural resources into food, shelter, technologies, industries, services, money, and employment.
- **Well-being -** The satisfaction of quality of life is a key goal of V20 policymaking, in addition to people's mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual health, to meaningful relationships, and to happiness.
- **Society -** The V20-recommended policy prioritizes the communal welfare. Society consists of the organizations, cultures, customs, and social conditions that comprise the collective existence of humans (such as: safe neighborhoods, diverse & welcoming local community, justice, equity, inclusion for all)

Apart from the above, this year we also establish Values' Steering Committee to analyze and observe values that has been displayed by G20 over the years. We believe that G20 institution will be stronger with the presence and commitment of shared values that could act not only as the guidepost for policy recommendations but also as behavioral reference for G20 leaders' decisions and actions. However, the Values' Steering Committee this year does not intend to formally prescribe the values of the G20 as an institution rather as an attempt towards that. We will share observations of what values have been displayed over the years and suggest recommendations going forward.

The V20 2022 has committed to developing and disseminating its contributions to emphasize the significance of incorporating values and human-centered methods into the design and execution of public policy. Furthermore, the V20 2022 will continue to demonstrate how values play a critical role in supporting the achievement of the G20 policy goals and realizing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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SECTION 1

VALUES STEERING COMMITEE

VALUES STEERING COMMITTEE

Policy recommendations – G20 Institutional Values

INTRODUCTION

In dialogue with the G20 Sherpa and his team in Indonesia, a new project emerged for this year. We were asked to look at the values of the G20 as an institution.

This project has been led by Pamela Doherty and delivering through the V20 Values Steering Committee, with support and analysis from V20 Knowledge Partner – Axia Origin Ltd, and contributions from the wider V20 Founding Circle, and World Values Day.

Context

The G20 has become a globally recognized and respected institution - recognized for cooperation across nations and for driving global prosperity. Everything G20 does is driven by values - driven by needs, and the focus of its attention is increasingly on the broader needs of populations and communities both within and beyond its physical boundaries. The agenda this year led by Indonesia is inspiring, clear and focused on topics that need collaboration, urgency and responsibility – actions that require effective cooperation.

However, the backdrop to this year's G20 cycle is the war in Ukraine, which has created global tensions and has no doubt impacted on the G20's ability to reach consensus on critically important topics.

The global challenges we face today are increasing in number and complexity. How can we work together more effectively to solve them, even during times of global crisis.

We observe an opportunity to accelerate the work of

G20 – to be more values aware. The G20 would still operate with the same mechanisms and informality as now but would do business in an environment that brings greater clarity on common values, unique values and values of important difference. This means creating the conditions for a deeper human connection to deliver the G20 agenda which we see in three domains:
- **Delivering economic prosperity,**
- **Promoting good governance, and**
- **Enabling good quality of life for all.**

In this paper, we will express:
1. Why are values so critical for the G20 in their role in policy making?
2. What are the values of the G20 as an institution?
3. Our conclusion and proposed next steps to enable the G20 to evolve in a direction that will support collaboration in a world that has increasingly complex challenges.

1. Why are values so critical for the G20 in their role in policy making?

There are many forms of cooperation. At one end of the spectrum there is cooperation based on decision alignment, the most basic form of working together, when people try to align based on their particular outcomes or decisions required. This environment results in a mostly competitive environment, where each party fights to implement the decisions and policies that suit them.

An evolution of this way of thinking is to try to understand and align based on interests, resulting in better understanding of each other and creating the ability to cooperate more effectively. Compromise becomes easier.

It is no longer sufficient to align only our individual

decisions, or to align our respective interests – we have to go deeper, and understand our and each other's motivations. Of course our motivations already exist, but often they are hidden or only partly on show, leaving other parties to make assumptions, draw conclusions and to similarly not present their full selves to a situation.

This is where values come in – bringing a different level of cooperation. Our values – the things we hold most dear - are the most fundamental drivers of our motivations and they provide the foundation for everything we do. Our values are so core to us as unique individuals, it's like how we breathe. So when we come together to create something as a group of people, an organization or team, we bring our values with us. Activating our respective values helps us focus on collaborating to create new and better solutions for our most pressing challenges.

2. What are the values of the G20 as an institution?
We have carried out an analysis of the G20, its focus and values expressed through the key output each
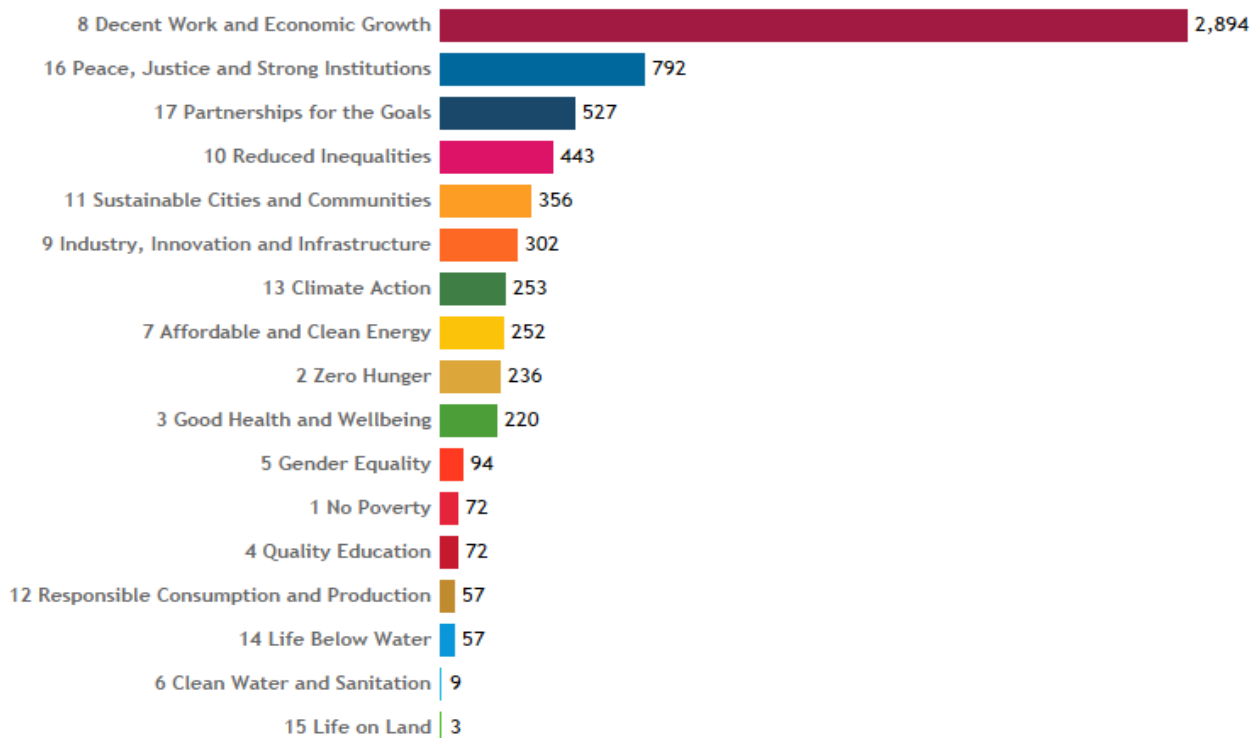
year – the G20 Declaration from 2008 to 2021. We have approached this analysis in two different ways:
• Understanding what's important to G20 through the lens of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
• Secondly, we identified the values expressed through the G20 Declarations year on year.

SDGs analysis demonstrating thematic areas of focus
Using natural language processing we have reviewed every G20 Declaration from 2008 to understand where the energy and focus has been placed year on year by the G20.

In the bar chart below you can see the cumulative occurrences of terms related to each of the SDGs, starting in 2008 and up to 2021 in Italy. This is an additive demonstration of the focus that the G20 has had on the various SDGs over time. The picture is dominated by SDG8 – decent work and economic growth - which of course is no surprise, bearing in mind the initial G20 priorities.

SDG	Value
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	2,894
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	792
17 Partnerships for the Goals	527
10 Reduced Inequalities	443
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	356
9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	302
13 Climate Action	253
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	252
2 Zero Hunger	236
3 Good Health and Wellbeing	220
5 Gender Equality	94
1 No Poverty	72
4 Quality Education	72
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	57
14 Life Below Water	57
6 Clean Water and Sanitation	9
15 Life on Land	3

Source: Official G20 Declarations, Analysis: AxiaOrigin, Metric: Cumulative number of occurrences of terms related to SDGs

We analyzed each of the SDGs individually over the duration of the G20's existence and further detail is in the full V20 Communique.

Values expressed through the G20 Declarations year on year
We took a qualitative approach to assessing expressed values with each Declaration being reviewed by multiple people using a common set of questions.

We observed a set of consistently referenced values that are enduring and present in almost every year – Stability, Resilience, Inclusion and Multilateralism. These four stood out across the years as enduring values – ever present and therefore key to G20 and their current culture.

Furthermore, we have looked at what emerged as new values from year to year and here are some examples of these dynamic values, showing the year in which they first appeared.

STABILITY	RESILIENCE		INCLUSION	MULTILATERALISM	
2008	2015	2016	2017	2019	2021

2008 - USA
- Accountability
- Action Oriented

2015 - Turkey
- Prudence
- Standards of excel-

2016 - China
- Innovation
- Balance

2017 - Germany
- Sustainability
- Health
- Authenticity

2019 - Japan
- Digital Transformation

2020 - Saudi Arabia
- Care
- Global Responsibility
- Learning

This paper does not intend to prescribe the values of the G20 as an institution, but to share observations of what values have been displayed over the years.

3. Our conclusion and proposed next steps to enable the G20 to evolve in a direction that will support collaboration in a world that has increasingly complex challenges
The scope of the G20 has broadened from initially being heavily focused on financial stability and growth, and recognizing the need for good governance across our diverse nations. More recently, the G20 has expanded its focus, especially with the launch and establishment of the UN SDGs, to cover topics that really get to the heart of enabling quality of life for all, whether that's topics that are more people centered, or relate to the sustainability of our planet.
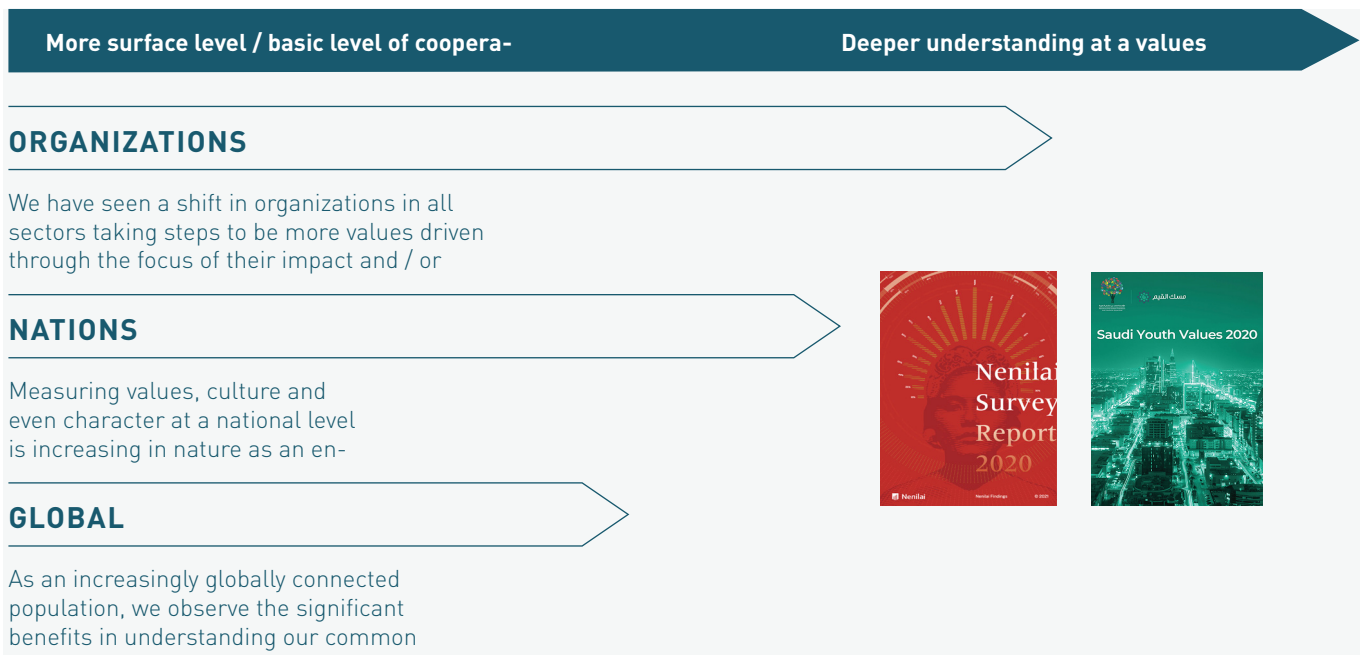
As this agenda grows, and as challenges become more complex and diverse, so does the need to

collaborate more effectively. To enable that greater level of collaboration, the G20 nations have the opportunity to connect at a values level - creating the conditions for a deeper understanding of what's important to all parties.

This level of cultural development is happening everywhere - in teams, organizations and even in whole countries, being more values aware and then using that knowledge and shared understanding to nurture a culture into the right direction for successful outcomes to be achieved.

We have suggested some very specific next steps to accelerate the progress of the G20.

The range of proposed activities split across the V20, the local G20 team in Indonesia and actions for the G20 as a whole through the Sherpa Track and its associated support structures.

More surface level / basic level of coopera-	Deeper understanding at a values

ORGANIZATIONS

We have seen a shift in organizations in all sectors taking steps to be more values driven through the focus of their impact and / or

NATIONS

Measuring values, culture and even character at a national level is increasing in nature as an en-

GLOBAL

As an increasingly globally connected population, we observe the significant benefits in understanding our common

We see an opportunity ahead for G20 to lead the way in being truly values driven for global impact. To operate in an environment where there is:

- agreement on common values,
- clarity on unique values across nations,
- understanding of the values of difference – the things that can get in the way.

Operating with this level of deep understanding, enables a powerful connection between parties, creating the conditions for the best form of collaboration, authenticity and ultimately the achievement of successful outcomes in a world that is increasingly complex yet connected.

Values bring us together and make those connections even stronger for the benefit of all life.

Proposed next steps

- Produce and distribute a written report of the full analysis and outputs of the project, so that any leader can be activated and inspired to take action with a robust narrative that can be backed up with multi-lateral involvement and approval.
- Members of the V20 to 'pair up' with each of the engagement groups and provide support and guidance specifically from a values perspective, helping enable values-based collaboration.

- Showcase the Indonesia National Values Assessment at a special side event to share learning and understanding across all G20 nations with lessons learned and meaningful comparison of equivalent national approaches.
- Establish lines of communication for ongoing support and dialogue with G20 Sherpas and their teams, with a senior leadership toolkit produced for the handover to the 2023 Sherpa track.
- Establish a Values Working Group to enable V20 to provide ongoing support to the G20 as they become more values aware, potentially including the production of values analyses and commentaries to support G20 core activities.
- Support the case for each nation (through the G20 Sherpa) to develop national values understanding through a national values assessment or equivalent with the same principles and where possible, structures to enable meaningful comparison.
- All of these actions can be underpinned by the V20 as it moves towards becoming an official engagement group, effectively placing Values at the Centre of the G20.

SECTION 2

NATURE

We urge the G20 leaders to swiftly implement the ideas outlined below for an equitable recovery and transition, with a focus on "There is no planet B". We promote policy recommendations by compassion, consciousness, and accountability on sustainable development achievement, including knowledge integration and digital technologies as conditions for collective action on environmental prosperity.

A. Promoting circular business model (regeneration): conscious production and consumption

1. Design and implement policies actively supporting circular business models that promote access to energy end-use services rather than linear business models that encourage ownership, consumption and disposal of energy-using products. Below is the sample:
   a. Long-lasting products with extended warranties;
   b. Integrated product-service offerings where users pay for the function rather than the product; and
   c. Repair, reuse and remanufacturing, allowing products to be in use for longer.
2. Adopt 3 principles in creation of circular business models:
   a. Equity: Considering the impact to multiple stakeholders to maintain balanced perspective and equitable outcome.
   b. Consequences to the environment: Business models that focus on convincing consumers to buy and dispose of more lead to increased material usage and mining activities as well as unsafe disposal leading to environmental damage. Both of these impacts imply the usage of resources beyond what our natural and even anthropogenic ecosystems can handle.
   c. Social justice: Unsustainable business models preclude the sharing of resources, and by incentivizing consumption beyond natural limits, the ability of current and future generations to enjoy the same end-use services is reduced.
3. Changing the paradigm of business owners and corporations from short-term profit-taking to sustainability (nature and environment impact consideration) for mutual survival.
4. Shifts the incentives of businesses from selling products requiring a frequent change to ensure longer lifecycles.
5. Involves consumers in the behavioral change required to move toward more sustainable consumption patterns for energy use and other services.
6. Encouraging the government to provide economic incentives (e.g. tax holidays or tariffs) for a meaningful economy (economy practices that consider environmental impact)

B. Conscious digital technologies utilization (impact to environment)

7. Leverage digital technologies (i.e. AI, Big data, etc) to advance environmental sustainability by empowering governments, businesses and citizens through the endorsement of environmentally-sustainable policies and business models. Big data and AI can enable the monitoring, prediction, and management of the environment at an unprecedented scale and speed. For instance, the US National Science Foundation's EarthCube (Earth Cube n.d.) initiative uses machine learning and simulation modeling to create a 3D living model of the planet.
8. The development and dissemination of technology-based innovations (digital technologies) should implement the 3 E's framework (Ethical, Economical, and Environmental) and the multidimensional policy evaluation
9. Promote and facilitate the standards (using multidimensional policy evaluation),

alignment and integration of environmentally-responsible and sustainable utilization of digital technologies with national environmental, socioeconomic and cultural priorities taken into account. We therefore call on the G20 to support international efforts to incorporate this structure into the policy cycle.

10. Track carbon emission. Holistic and consistent reporting is a key enabler of tracking carbon emissions. Practical approaches for advanced tracking and leaderboard systems already exist. For instance, Henderson et al. (2020) developed a framework that provides a simple interface for tracking real-time energy consumption and carbon emissions.

11. For decision-makers to harness the power of AI-based approaches in policy evaluation, it will be necessary to strengthen cooperation, coordination, and data-sharing among G20 governments via the integration of databases, resulting in cross-sector interoperability. This would also help to amass and share more up-to-date, open, and comprehensive environmental data, and develop tools that could enable more coherent policy frameworks. For example, initiatives have emerged such as the Low-Power Computer Vision (LPCV) Challenge, a yearly competition aiming to improve the energy efficiency of computer vision.

C. Interdependence and interconnectedness

12. Account for Natural Stock and Ecosystem Services. We need to move beyond GDP as a metric of growth to mainstream the value of ecosystem services and natural capital at all levels of decision-making. Adopt UN landmark framework such as: system on Environmental-Economic Accounting—Ecosystem Accounting (UN, 2021); "Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity," focused on 'making nature's values visible.

13. Policy Coherence at National and Global Level. An in-depth analysis, identification, and mapping of overlaps between the objectives, mechanisms, and institutions across three international accords/conventions/agendas, namely the Paris Accord, the Convention on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, will be a key milestone in creating policy coherence at the global level. At the same time, locally, greater inter-ministerial coordination will be instrumental to reducing mutually opposing policy outcomes.

14. Quality Education for Global Citizenship. Universal access to quality values-based education would enable youth to develop genuine sensitivity towards the impact of their actions on all life across the planet. Education must enable learners to bring forth their inherent compassion and wisdom, as well as the courage to channel these feelings towards preserving the dignity of all life.

D. Conscious energy consumption

15. We encourage G20 leaders to work with private companies, associations, scientists and law makers to make carbon footprints facts visible to end users.

16. We encourage G20 leaders to increase public awareness and educate society on SDG and ESG practices, issues and challenges through various medias and education system.

E. Indigenous community (local) wisdom and knowledge management

17. Collaborate, promote, and integrate the knowledge of indigenous communities' input in the policy development of climate action. The knowledge of indigenous communities is communal in nature, contributing to communal in nature, contributing to the sustainability of the ecosystem and staying important therein. Looking at the rich ecosystems of Southeast Asia, it is not only the Wallace and Weber lines to have informed development in the last two decades. This

This has also been induced by the momentum of climate action led by nations.

18. Record the local history digitally through the medium of photography that has been left behind, or which remains survive to this day. This movement to archive culture must continue, and requires the full involvement of documentary photographers and the public commitment.

Chapters	Themes	Connection to the G20 2022 priorities
1	Circular model (regeneration): conscious production and consumption	Sustainable Energy Transition
2	Responsible digital technologies utilization (impact to environment)	Sustainable Energy Transition and Digital Transformation
3	Interdependence and interconnect-tedness mindset	Sustainable Energy Transition
4	Conscious energy consumption	Sustainable Energy Transition
5	Indigenous community (local) wisdom and knowledge management	Sustainable Energy Transition

SECTION 3

ECONOMY

Encouraging economic recovery and continuous positive growth are vital to solve challenging momentum on restoring sustainable business. Our recommendations include, promoting inclusivity, interconnectedness, and value-based economic business strategy while enhancing empowerment and collaboration among stakeholders.

A. Digital access, consumers trust, and digital literacy.

1. Collaboration between public & private sectors will be needed to expand digital access and infrastructure: a mix of public and investment strategies is much needed to focus on development internet protocols and deploying internet infrastructure to ensure equitable access (locally, regionally, and/or globally).

2. Create culturally-sensitive consumer protection: invest in understanding the cultural sensitivities behind consumer behavior, empowering consumer agency, and enhancing digital culture also literacy concerning technological use, adoption, and uptake. Put together a blueprint of the relevant translation/leverage processes to localize technological uptake and build more global solutions.

3. Establish trusted local & global participatory models: start local and then go global by building participatory models to establish and design data regulatory frameworks by tackling technological consumers' decisions on their data or understanding the financial decision models that accommodate the cultural considerations essential for localized technologies. This would help to address global challenges such as climate change uncertainty or the digital inclusion goal: the idea is to co-design locally to build a trusted global participatory model.

4. Promote digital literacy and education: Prioritize learning agility as part of formal and informal education capacity building.

B. Value system as the new governance tools

5. Governments and businesses need to continuously identify and redefine their service mission values and strategic resource allocation priorities. Values broadcast in mission statements and further established in peer-reviewed studies serve as governance tools fostering sustainable growth together with shareholder values. Values offer a new language, bridging the gap between mission and strategy.

6. Instigating the creation of coalitions between private and public stakeholders including scientists, regulators, producers, consumers and local community representatives on subject-matter covering the likes of climate, energy, supply chains and disinformation.

7. Appointing public representatives and corporate leaders to co-lead such coalitions and report on the progress of their deliberations to national parliaments' dedicated commissions.

C. Value-based investment as a catalyst for sustainability

8. Promote value-based investment initiatives through multi-stakeholders' collaboration: adopting a value-based investment lens that can capture the essence of a just and sustainable transition is crucial, especially at an earlier stage where risk and patient capital are needed. Value-based investing is a multi-faceted investment philosophy that allows investors to align their beliefs with their investment thesis. Two examples of the most commonly used frameworks in value-based investing (that are sometimes used interchangeably) are socially-responsible investing (SRI) and ESG investing (which takes into account environmental, social and governance factors).

9. Policies to support sustainable funds & blended financing model: Government regulators assume a critical role in facilitating the simultaneous availability of several factors in

a sustainable investment cycle of investment firms (i.e., fundraising, investment, and exit). A regulatory framework is needed in order to form sustainable investment and risk management basis for investors. Policies need to incentivize investors as part of a catalytic approach to support sustainable funds as well as a blended financing model. Long-term strategic plans and targeted policy measures by governments that are value-based in nature are needed to kickstart investment into technologies in priority sectors with the most significant impact, which will be pivotal to achieving global net-zero targets with clear government action plans. One of the ways G20 leaders can encourage cleantech startups at an early stage is through a blended financing approach, where public funds can incentivize private capital through a market-adjusted concessional return.

10. G20 leaders need to incentivize cleantech startups: incentivize is needed to develop the technologies, business models, products and services required to deploy and finance cost-effective cleantech solutions on the necessary scale. All of this will have to start by acting on a value-based investment that considers and rewards clean-tech startups' sustainable practice.

Chapters	Themes	Connection to the G20 2022 priorities
1	Digital access, consumer trust, and digital literacy	Digital Transformation
2	Value System as The New Governance Tools (for institutions, corporations, and governments)	Sustainable Energy Transition
3	Value-based investment as a catalyst for sustainability	Sustainable Energy Transition

SECTION 4

WELL-BEING

To produce a positive outcome toward the G20 priorities issue, we underline the urgency of tackling the systemic impact of the epidemic on our well-being issues. We encourage G20 leaders to create policy that embraces and promotes psychological well-being by involving diverse resources and supporting the inclusion of marginalized communities.

A. **Survival, Resilience and Psychological Well-being in a Network Society**

1. Enforce a national wide character development program starting from early childhood education program (primary), youth, until young adults that focuses on four essential aspects such as: innovation and creativity, resilience, mindfulness and self-compassion, and collaboration.

2. Involve parents and teachers in any initiatives that will identify/discover, handle/manage, and monitor the psychological well-being of children and youth.

3. Set up support system in each area (and all national wide) i.e., care navigators, depression help desks, counseling clinics/call centers, etc. that will provide necessary supports to tackle the psychological well-being issues in society.

4. Form a collaboration between government and various communities on continuous campaign about psychological well-being (mental health), its impact and consequence to society at large.

B. **Acceptance of Mental Health and Well-being**

5. G20 leaders ought to adopt a collaborative institutional approach by creating the "Global Sustainable Well-being (Health) Secretariat" to implement policy interventions to enhance community well-being worldwide.

6. Government and community leaders must ensure that resources (medical/clinical professionals, counselors, etc) should be sufficient and shared across different communities, including the deployment of relatable advocates to demonstrate the importance of physical and mental health.

7. Apply new technology to advance learning, application, and measurement towards well-being and focus on innovation, skills, and labor fluidity as the key to good social outcomes of technology adoption, allowing for the promotion of important skills and ways in which communities can proactively acquire them.

8. Implement effective and pragmatic education and policy programs (and its success measurements) which seek to improve physical and mental health and well-being in society. In addition, recognize the importance of investing in education as a means to improve society as well as being a risk reduction tool for disease.

9. Allocate a generous well-being budget, using Australia and New Zealand as examples, and demonstrating the "values at the center" approach. Start with three willing G20 countries to pilot this type of budget allocation and implementation. Then, measure its impact and present positive findings at a future G20 Summit, either in India in 2023 or Brazil in 2024.

C. **Emerging Public Health Emergency**

10. Establishing much better cooperation and sharing across states and planning for the next pandemic or economic crisis. The vaccine nationalism witnessed during the pandemic cannot be repeated. An informed reference point is the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response and their related evidence-based reports urging change.

11. We need to build our value-nourishing, respectful future upon the 'United Nations' concept. We will not focus on isolated wins or gains in silos but instead on collective and cumulative performance for the world. We may consider to:
    - Share know-how with others,
    - Allocate all necessary resources,

including financial, ensuring proactive and on-time response,

- Consider effective mechanisms to monitor and fight misinformation and disinformation.
- Ensure a smooth flow of service offerings in all locations, regardless of the rural and urban setting, and
- Apply all learnings of COVID-19 pandemic in anticipation of any other emerging disease as long-term preventive measures.

12. Conduct thorough and continuous research across the G20 countries to understand the current impact and potential scale of burnout-related sickness - how many of today's sufferers of burnout will likely experience physical ailments that in turn will put pressure on healthcare systems in future years? These projections will be helpful in planning and implementing suitable changes.

13. Taking policy actions will guide and enable the implementation of value-based care in countries worldwide, focusing on eliminating health disparities and putting the patient first. Measures may include instituting a value-based care culture among healthcare providers, introducing digital transformation training, and leveraging data for better-informed decisions.

14. Considering how to minimize healthcare worker burnout through introducing national measures such as a "Golden Visa" program (as launched by the UAE) that recognizes the efforts of nurses and doctors by extending their residency for 10 years. Care should also be prioritized in laws, policies, and budgets.

Chapters	Themes	Connection to the G20 2022 priorities
1	Survival, Resilience and Psychological Well-being in a Network Society	Global Health Architecture
2	Acceptance of Mental Health and Well-being	Global Health Architecture
3	Emerging Public Health Emergency	Global Health Architecture

SECTION 5

SOCIETY

During this transition momentum toward a full COVID-19 recovery, we emphasize that growth and prosperity are impossible without the inclusion of all people. Our beliefs might construct societal borders, causing conflict or avoidance. Yet, no two people are alike, making life unique, beautiful, and exciting.

A. Value-Based Education

1. Establish a G20 working group on value-based education. Representing 80% of the world's GDP, accounting for 75% of the global trade, and bringing together 60% of the world population, the G20 member countries would benefit from working collaboratively with other key stakeholders such as the OECD to create a unified VBE system. The working group could also be tasked with translating the above-proposed solutions into policies.

2. Set VBE as a core driver to establish SDG 4 globally. Indeed, the G20 has the power to impose VBE on the rest of the world and to transform the way education is approached globally. In the long run, this would ensure the realization of SDG 4, providing inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all to recover together and recover stronger.

3. Set metrics and measurement as value-based education success criteria. Review and ratify the success criteria metrics and measurement periodically. If properly planned and implemented, global VBE adoption can act as a catalyst for providing impactful solutions for all SDGs (not only SDG 4). Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and ratification are necessary to ensure that the interventions are being appropriately conducted and that the processes are being continuously validated and adapted as required.

4. To standardize the curriculum and subject delivery, G20 countries must commit to higher public spending on education as a percentage of GDP.

5. Standardized VBE model with its curriculum and contents designed to enable value-based implementation within all G20 member countries.
    a. The curricula developed for subjects must embed values rather than solely focusing on exam results. The values enunciated in these subjects must align with the spirit of modernization and industrial revolutions to help policymakers in its adoption and gain acceptance from the public.
    a. The teachers, educators, and support staff as agents of change, on the other hand, must be trained to deliver subjects in this new value-based format. They must be properly screened and selected only if they fit the criteria of a valued ambassador.

B. Fair Process and Do No Harm principles in digital universe

6. Adopt Fair Process as a Principle for Digitalization-related Dialogue and Policy. In 2023, commit to a fair process engagement program between nations to establish the boundaries, authority, roles, and tasks concerning adopting fair process as a principle underpinning digitalization-related dialogue and policy.

7. Draft a Multilateral Digitalization Values Treaty. As a working principle following the implementation of Recommendation 6, establish a multilateral policy to entrench responsibility, justice, and empowerment as required aspects of all cross-nation digitalization activities by individual organizations.

8. Adopt a DDNH Policy for Cross-border Digital Actors
    a. Parallel to Recommendation 1, establish a multilateral task force to adopt a values-led treaty to expand the value-adding aspects of digitalization for the common good and minimize

social harm.

    b. DDNH is the recommended principle of meaningful engagement for an organization operating across borders creating or using digital services.

    c. Records are to be held under the organization's responsibility so that if questions regarding social harm emerge, a values audit will validate if best efforts were made to pursue social good.

    d. Where social harm is found, audits are valid in relevant recourse processes such as those in existence for criminal, tax, or trade matters.

C. Places of Worship as effective value transfer platform

9. Improve the effectiveness of environmental management in urban areas and places of worship following the SDGs by adopting common frameworks (such as ESG) and supporting related agreements (such as COP14) to reduce so-called chemical recycling (i.e., burning plastic waste) that harms the planet and the climate.

10. Develop a procedural guide to measure and monitor environmental protection in places of worship by utilizing LEED standards in administering energy and environmental design standards.

11. Encourage ministries of education to steer curricular and extracurricular activities in educational institutions toward honoring their country's agreements related to social responsibility and dialogue in promoting environmental care in places of worship, raising awareness of environmental protection in places of worship, as well as accepting different religions/beliefs.

12. Create an international environmental program for places of worship to provide coordinated, evidence-based responses to social and environmental sustainability issues as a shared cross-religion responsibility.

D. Adoption of Common Good principles as standard and measurement factors

13. Implement responsibility through adopting a common good product (CGP) measurement. As a primary measure, adopting CGP would be a catalyst for policy decisions for the common good that promote wellbeing and the thriving of people and nature to expand beyond the confines of traditional economic measures.

14. Promote empowerment through common good education.

    a. G20 educational working groups and education ministries should be tasked with embedding educational outcomes concerning global responsibilities and common good leadership in academic programs and accredited professional training.

    b. Excellent but limited volunteer initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact and Principles of Responsible Management Education (PRME) should be built on to educate the next generation of sustainability leaders for the common good. This multilateral education policy should be linked with aligned inter- and intra-national educational policies to develop skillsets and mindsets (or mind-shifts) to satisfy global common good responsibilities.

15. Foster social justice for community-based approaches. Exemplary community-based approaches, such as asset-based community development (ABCD), demonstrate the impact of a strong commitment to community-driven efforts through active citizenship and participatory democratic methods (TransForm, 2021). Policies that include the voice, assets, and active participation of communities provide subsidiarity relations and common good outcomes benefiting the most vulnerable communities and thus society as a whole.

E. Gender Equality

16. Reforming state institutional structures, moving away from a focus on women's machineries to knowledge and expertise in gender equality across all state institutions.

17. Revamping the reporting mechanisms for SDGs so that gender is a priority in each of the goals and their related policy instruments.

18. Positioning gender equality as a driving force for all SDGs through a joint sustainability and gender agenda.

19. Investing in the care economy to alleviate the burden of unpaid and underpaid care from women and other vulnerable groups by recognizing unpaid and low-paid work in commonly-used economic metrics such as GDP.

Chapters	Themes	Connection to the G20 2022 priorities
1	Value-Based Education	Global Health Architecture and Sustainable Energy Transition
2	Fair Process and Do No Harm principles in digital universe	Digital Transformation
3	Places of Worship as effective value transfer platform	Global Health Architecture and Sustainable Energy Transition
4	Adoption of Common Good principles as standard and measurement factors	Global Health Architecture
5	Gender Equality	Connection to SDG

SECTION 6

CLOSING REMARKS

CLOSING REMARKS

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The G20 has produced many excellent policy proposals on global challenges at the past sixteen summits. However, the V20 urges further improvement of the G20 institutions by establishing fundamental foundational values that would ideally be agreed upon and adopted by all G20 leaders.

As mentioned by Soekarno - Former President of the Republic of Indonesia, "We must have a blueprint not only for a guided economy but for a social order based on justice and ensuring the well-being of the people." Because Values help us grow and build our future, when we make decisions based on our values, we choose to prioritize what is important to us.

Moreover, our decisions reflect what we value, believe, and have a purpose of achieving a good quality of life. Hence, when values are shared, they strengthen a group's internal cohesion and build solid interconnectedness.

No.	Task Force	Themes	Policy Recommendation Proposed
1	Nature	i. Promoting circular business model (regeneration): conscious production and consumption ii. Responsible digital technologies utilization (impact to environment) iii. Interdependence and interconnectedness mindset iv. Conscious energy consumption v. Indigenous community (local) wisdom and knowledge management	18
2	Economy	i. Digital access, consumer trust, and digital literacy ii. Value System as The New Governance Tools (for institutions, corporations, and governments) iii. Value-based investment as a catalyst for sustainability	10
3	Well-being	i. Survival, Resilience and Psychological Well-being in a Network Society ii. Acceptance of Mental Health and Well-being iii. Emerging Public Health Emergency	14
4	Society	i. Value-Based Education ii. Fair Process and Do No Harm principles in digital universe iii. Places of Worship as effective value transfer platform iv. Adoption of Common Good principles as standard and measurement factors v. Gender Equality	20
	TOTAL	16	62

V20 Senior Team 2022

V20 Co-Sherpa 2022

1. Prof. Dr. Makarim Wibisono MA
   Indonesia Ambassador to the UN (2004-2007) | Chairperson to the Commissions on Human Rights | Head of Establishment of a Non-Judicial Settlement Team for Serious Human Rights Violations
2. Alissa Wahid
   Indonesia SDGs Ambassador, Chair of Tanfidziyah PBNU, National Director of Gusdurian Network Indonesia

V20 Co-Chair 2022

1. Meike Malaon
   Co-founder of DayaLima Group
2. Yuri Yogaswara
   CEO of Daya Dimensi Indonesia

V20 Organizers 2022

1. Nenilai
2. Daya Dimensi Indonesia
3. DayaLima Abisatya

V20 Knowledge Partners 2022

1. Arrowad Group
2. AxiaOrigin
3. Evolutionary Futures Lab
4. The Leadership Tree
5. Asterys
6. Voc-Azione
7. Compass Education

V20 Task Force Team 2022

1. Pamela Doherty – Values Steering Committee
2. Henry Thomas Simarmata – Nature Task Force Co-Lead
3. Dr. Krzysztof Dembek – Nature Task Force Co-Lead
4. Prof. Dr. Bambang Shergi Laksmono, M.Sc – Economy Task Force Co-Lead
5. Iqra Shaikh - Economy Task Force Co-Lead
6. Dr. Maliha Hashmi – Well-being Task Force Co-Lead
7. DY Suharya – Well-being Task Force Co-Lead
8. Dr. Lina Daouk-Öyry – Society Task Force Co-Lead
9. Brett Macfarlane - Society Task Force Co-Lead
10. Dr. Asif Chowdhury – Task Force Governance & Management Co-Lead
11. Fyodor Ovchinnikov – Task Force Governance & Management Co-Lead
12. Katharina Sutharia - Lead Secretariate
13. Yessika Anggraika – Task Force Management Co-Lead

G20
INDONESIA
2022

Nenilai

V20

V20 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER

INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

VALUES STEERING COMMITEE

VALUES STEERING COMMITTEE

PAMELA DOHERTY

Leader, CEO, and Co-Founder of Axia Origin, United Kingdom

Particular project – Values of the G20

INTRODUCTION

In dialogue with the G20 Sherpa and his team in Indonesia, a new project emerged for this year. We were asked to look at the values of the G20 as an institution.

This project has been led by Pamela Doherty and delivered through the V20 Values Steering Committee, with support and analysis from V20 Knowledge Partner – Axia Origin Ltd, contributions from the wider V20 Founding Circle, and World Values Day.

We have framed this particular project in terms of:
- Why are values so critical for the G20 in their role in policymaking?
- What are the values of the G20 as an institution?
- How can G20 further evolve and be more effective by being values-aware?

In this introduction, we'd like to set the context for why values are critical for the continued effectiveness of the G20.

The G20 has become a globally recognized and respected institution - recognized for cooperation across nations and driving global prosperity. Everything G20 does is driven by values - driven by needs, and the focus of its attention is increasingly on the broader needs of populations and communities within and beyond its physical boundaries. This year's agenda led by Indonesia is inspiring, clear, and focused on topics requiring collaboration, urgency, and responsibility – actions requiring practical cooperation.

However, the backdrop to this year's G20 cycle is the war in Ukraine, which has created global tensions and has no doubt impacted the G20's ability to reach consensus on critically important topics.

The global challenges we face today are increasing in number and complexity. How can we work together more effectively to solve them, even during times of global crisis?

We observe an opportunity to accelerate the work of G20 – to be more value aware. The G20 would still operate with the exact mechanisms and informality as now. Still, it would do business in an environment that brings greater clarity on shared values, unique values, and values of significant difference. This means creating the conditions for a deeper human connection to deliver the G20 agenda, which we see in three domains:
- **Delivering economic prosperity,**
- **Promoting good governance, and**
- **Enabling good quality of life for all.**

In this paper, we will express:
1. Why are values so critical for the G20 in their role in policymaking?
2. What are the values of the G20 as an institution? and
3. Our conclusion and proposed next steps to enable the G20 to evolve in a direction that will support collaboration in a world with increasingly complex challenges.

1. Why are values so critical for the G20 in policymaking?

There are many forms of cooperation. At one end of the spectrum, cooperation is based on decision alignment, the most basic form of working together, when people try to align based on their particular outcomes or decisions. This environment results in a most competitive environment, where each party fights to implement the decisions and policies that suit them.

An evolution of this way of thinking is to try to understand and align based on interests, resulting in a better understanding of each other and creating the ability to cooperate more effectively. Compromise becomes easier.

But with the world today, we are facing challenges unlike before. We are ever-more connected, and the world is more a 'ship' than ever been – but a ship without a captain. This makes forums like the G20 critical in facilitating cooperation to meet the challenges we face, which are both more significant and more numerous than before.

It is no longer sufficient to align only our individual decisions or our respective interests – we must go deeper and understand each other's motivations. Of course, our motivations already exist, but often they are hidden or only partly on show, leaving other parties to make assumptions, conclude, and similarly not present their whole selves to a situation. Ultimately, this means we don't give ourselves the best chance of success – we only partly deliver what's possible.

This is where values come in – bringing a different level of cooperation. Our values – the things we hold dear - are the most fundamental drivers of our motivations and provide the foundation for everything we do. Our values are so core to us as unique individuals, and it's like how we breathe. So when we come together to create something as a group of people, an organization, or a team, we bring our values. Activating a team's collective values can be extremely powerful, and it takes nuanced leadership skills to achieve the full potential of that team through values.

Values are always there, yet sometimes we don't acknowledge them consciously – again, like breathing. If we don't acknowledge, measure, understand and discuss our values (and where they align and misalign), we are not getting the whole picture – we are stuck in 'compete and compromise' spaces. Activating our respective values helps us focus on collaborating to create new and better solutions for our most pressing challenges.

The nations that make up the G20 are separate countries with specific boundaries, cultures, histories, and ambitions. What makes G20 work is government leaders taking responsibility and action for the benefit of all humankind. So G20 participation is a human experience within a physical and cultural dynamic. Suppose we accept that there are unique differences across the globe, and yet the G20 is all about collaboration. In that case, we suggest that being more values-driven will enable a deeper level of human connection, innovation, and impact.

Imagine the impact of agreeing on a standard set of values that would guide interactions and decisions making, as well as respectfully knowing and even celebrating cultural and national differences.

The number 1 value in Indonesia – Gotong Royong.

Indonesia is a beautiful, colorful and diverse nation. It consists of over 17,000 islands, has 700 languages, and over 1,300 ethnic groups. The various Indonesian people have a shared identity demonstrated by the motto 'unity in diversity - 'many yet one.

In 2020, Indonesia carried out a national values assessment to understand its people through values.

The number 1 value in Indonesia is Gotong Royong – the importance of mutual assistance for which these images show. It is collective kindness. It is the spirit of cooperation.

Understanding these nuanced values like Gotong Royong is vital in enabling people to connect from different nations and cultures.

Organizations and teams tackle this challenge all of the time – how to create a culture and level of values and understanding across the people involved in a particular system and working towards a shared mission. Teams and organizations regularly tackle the question of mission alignment, values awareness, and values alignment.

Mission alignment – is where teams are aligned on a clear vision or set of goals, creating unity and cohesion with everyone working towards the same aims.

Values awareness – is where there is a precise level of understanding of both individual and collective values – where the consciousness of what's essential is high.

Values alignment – goes one step further as the team uses that awareness to align on a common set of values that directly help them achieve the team's mission. This is a purposeful and powerful step and needs constant attention.

2. What are the values of the G20 as an institution?

We have analyzed the G20, its focus, and values expressed through the key output each year – the G20 Declaration from 2008 to 2021. We have approached this analysis in two different ways:
- Understanding what's essential to G20 through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) lens.
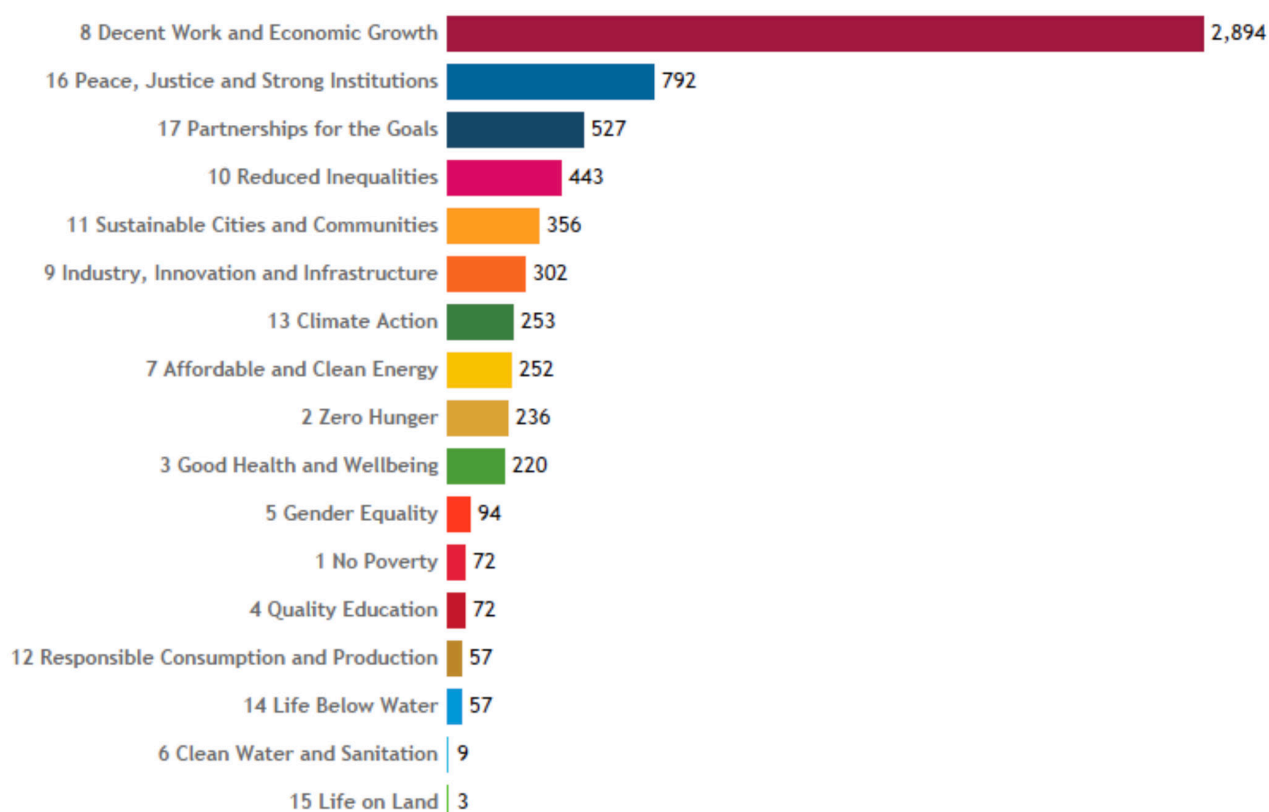- Secondly, we identified the values expressed through the G20 Declarations year on year.

SDGs analysis demonstrating thematic areas of focus.

For the SDG analysis, we used natural language processing to find words that map to values and filter out those that did not.

We then used word pairings to ensure meaning related to the expression of a specific value was interpreted correctly. Those word pairings were then assigned and mapped to a particular SDG. All the G20 declarations were then analyzed using this same set of rules to provide a year-on-year

understanding of where the focus / where the energy was through the discussions, commitments, and actions are taken.

The bar chart below shows the cumulative occurrences of terms related to each SDG, starting in 2008 and up to 2021 in Italy. This is an additive demonstration of the focus that the G20 has had on the various SDGs over time. The picture is dominated by SDG8 – decent work and economic growth - which is no surprise, bearing in mind the initial G20 priorities.

SDG	Value
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	2,894
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	792
17 Partnerships for the Goals	527
10 Reduced Inequalities	443
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	356
9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	302
13 Climate Action	253
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	252
2 Zero Hunger	236
3 Good Health and Wellbeing	220
5 Gender Equality	94
1 No Poverty	72
4 Quality Education	72
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	57
14 Life Below Water	57
6 Clean Water and Sanitation	9
15 Life on Land	3

Source: Official G20 Declarations, Analysis: AxiaOrigin, Metric: Cumulative number of occurrences of terms related to SDGs

In the following three sets of charts, the SDGs are summarised into three clear groupings – those areas mapped to SDGs that have been consistent themes, those SDGs where we observe increasing focus year on year, and those SDGs with relatively modest attention from a G20 perspective.

ENDURING

Those SDGs that have been consistent themes through the 16 declarations

INCREASING FOCUS

Those SDGs that have become more prominent in more recent declarations

LOW FOCUS

Those SDGs that have had less focus in the declarations over the years

Source: Official G20 Declarations, Analysis: AxiaOrigin, Metric: Number of occurrences of terms related to SDGs per 1000 words

We analyzed each SDG individually throughout the G20's existence.

There are changes over time relating to the dominant SDG 8 – decent work and economic growth. There is a consistent and intense focus on financial stability and development with a noticeable reduction in direction from 2016, reflecting the period when the G20 increased its balance of attention across a broader range of topics.

We also observe the reactive increased focus from significant global events, most prominently with the COVID-19 pandemic. This is directly why you see this increase from 2020 for SDG3 – good health and wellbeing.

An example of an emerging topic is gender equality, represented by SDG5. Like many broader issues, it has seen a sharp increase in attention since 2017 and remained focused, despite the extraordinary challenge of the pandemic in the last two years.

Values expressed through the G20 Declarations year on year.

We took a qualitative approach to assess defined values, with each Declaration being reviewed by multiple people using a standard set of questions. We observed a set of consistently referenced values that are enduring and present almost every year – **Stability (Responsibility/Accountability), Resilience, Inclusion, and Multilateralism (Mindful;** . These four stood out across the years as enduring values – ever present and therefore key to G20 and their current culture.

Furthermore, we have looked at what emerged as new values from year to year, and here are some examples of these dynamic values, showing the year in which they first appeared.

STABILITY   RESILIENCE   INCLUSION   MULTILATERALISM

| 2008 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |

2008 - USA
- Accountability
- Action Oriented

2015 - Turkey
- Prudence
- Standards of excel-

2016 - China
- Innovation
- Balance

2017 - Germany
- Sustainability
- Health
- Authenticity

2019 - Japan
- Digital Transformation

2020 - Saudi Arabia
- Care
- Global Responsibility
- Learning
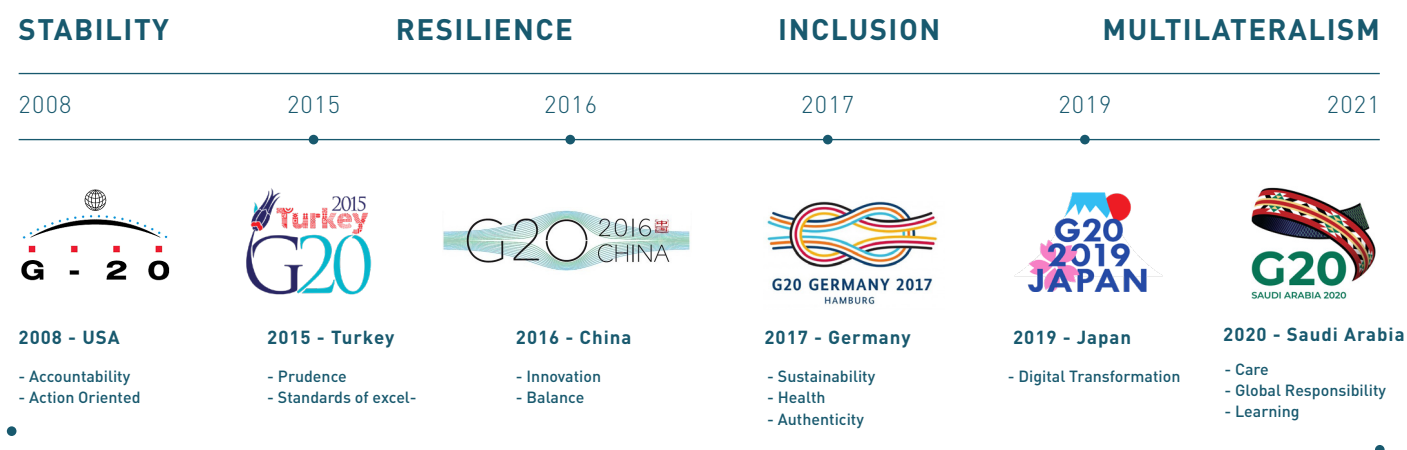
2017 G20 Declaration, Germany

There is a marked difference in the content and style of the 2017 Declaration. It is bold and purposeful and focuses on a broad range of topics such as the empowerment of women, managing health risks, resource efficiency, and food security. Focus on the SDG's is now well embedded into the G20 dialogue. There are expressed values around sustainability, health, and authenticity.

2020 G20 Declaration, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The G20 Declaration is 2020 was heavily focused on the response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. It was also balanced across other global topics to ensure continuity of progress on areas such as the digital economy, tackling inequalities, and climate stewardship. There are expressed values around care, learning, and global responsibility.

This paper does not intend to prescribe the values of the G20 as an institution but to share observations of what values have been displayed over the years.

3. Our conclusion and proposed next steps to enable the G20 to evolve in a direction that will support collaboration in a world that has increasingly complex challenges

The scope of the G20 has broadened from initially being heavily focused on financial stability and growth and recognizing the need for good governance across our diverse nations. More recently, the G20 has expanded its focus, especially with the launch and establishment of the UN SDGs, to cover topics that get to the heart of enabling quality of life for all, whether that's topics that are more people-centered or relate to the sustainability of our planet.
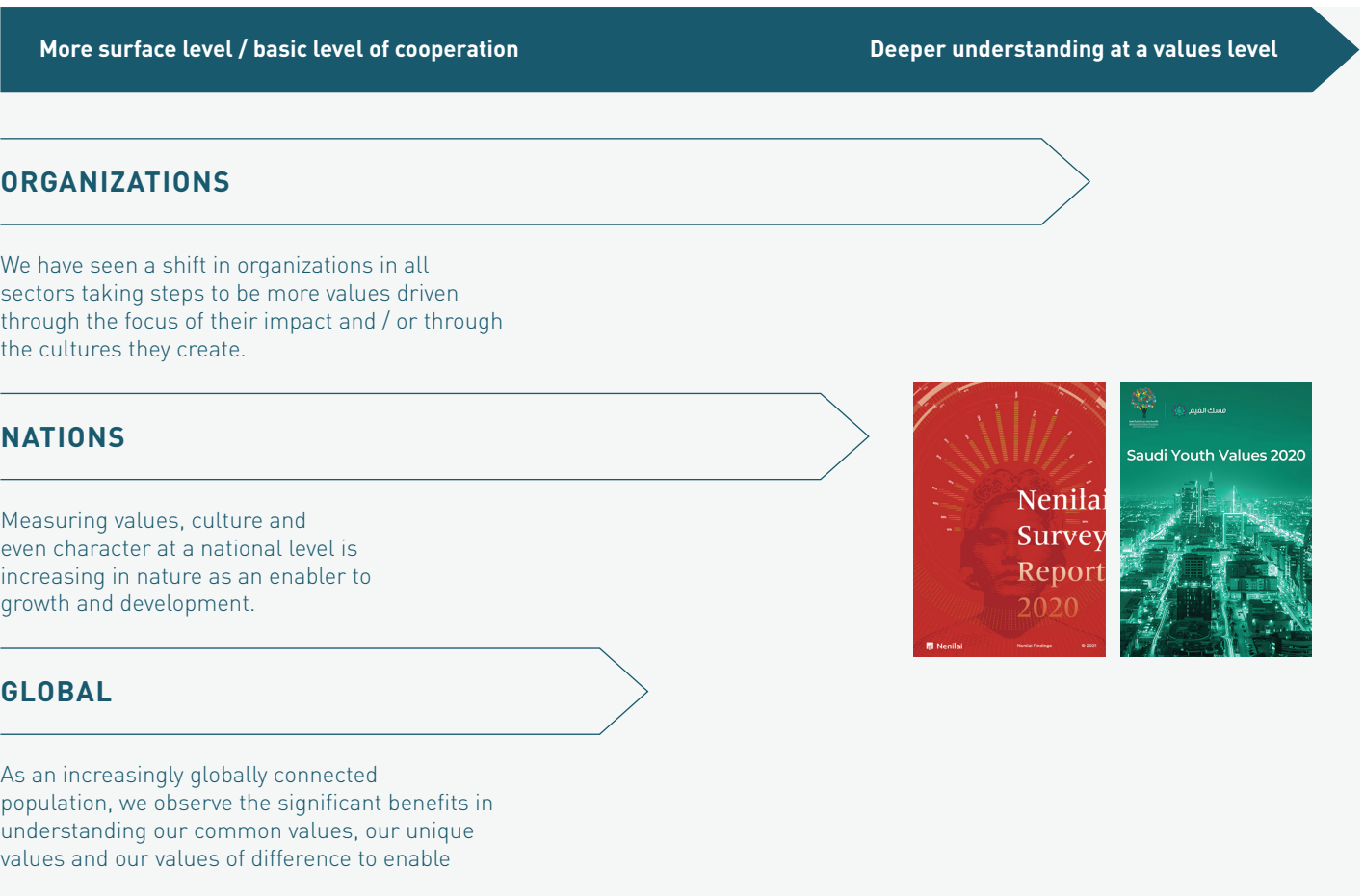
As this agenda grows and challenges become more complex and diverse, so does the need to collaborate more effectively.

To enable that more significant level of collaboration, the G20 nations have the opportunity to connect at a values level - creating the conditions for a deeper understanding of what's essential to all parties.

This cultural development is happening everywhere, in teams, organizations, and even countries. Being more values aware and then using that knowledge and shared understanding to nurture a culture in the right direction for successful outcomes.

Creating the conditions for successful collaboration

Countless organizations and institutions have shifted to understand and operate at a values level. At a national level, Indonesia has shared its recent national values assessment, and many other countries have adopted a similar approach, with some measuring character as well as values – all to create understanding at a deeper human level to be able to engage, support, and nurture people, communities and whole nations in a particular direction.

More surface level / basic level of cooperation	Deeper understanding at a values level

ORGANIZATIONS

We have seen a shift in organizations in all sectors taking steps to be more values driven through the focus of their impact and / or through the cultures they create.

NATIONS

Measuring values, culture and even character at a national level is increasing in nature as an enabler to growth and development.

GLOBAL

As an increasingly globally connected population, we observe the significant benefits in understanding our common values, our unique values and our values of difference to enable

G20 has the opportunity to take this approach at a global level to accept responsibility for the thought leadership position as a highly respected institution and evolve to the next level that enables even more effective collaboration to help meet the challenges.

We have suggested some concrete next steps accelerate the progress of the G20.

The proposed activities split across the V20, the local G20 team in Indonesia, and actions for the G20 through the Sherpa Track and its associated support structures.

We see an opportunity ahead for G20 to lead the way in being truly values-driven for global impact. To operate in an environment where there is:

- agreement on shared values,
- clarity on unique values across nations,
- understanding of the values of difference – the things that can get in the way.

Operating with this level of deep understanding enables a powerful connection between parties, creating the conditions for the best form of collaboration, authenticity, and ultimately achieving successful outcomes in an increasingly complex yet connected world.

9

Values bring us together and make those connections even more vital for the benefit of all life.

Proposed next steps

- Produce and distribute a written report of the complete analysis and outputs of the project so that any leader can be activated and inspired to take action with a robust narrative that can be backed up with multi-lateral involvement and approval.
- Members of the V20 to ʻpair up with each engagement group and provide support and guidance specifically from a values perspective, helping enable values-based collaboration.
- Showcase the Indonesia National Values Assessment at a special side event to share learning and understanding across all G20 nations with lessons learned and meaningful comparisons of equivalent national approaches.
- Establish lines of communication for ongoing support and dialogue with G20 Sherpas and their teams, with a senior leadership toolkit produced for the handover to the 2023 Sherpa track.
- Establish a Values Working Group to enable V20 to provide ongoing support to the G20 as they become more values aware, potentially including the production of values analyses and commentaries to support G20 core activities.
- Support the case for each nation (through the G20 Sherpa) to develop national values understanding through a national values assessment or equivalent with the same principles and, where possible, structures to enable meaningful comparison.
- All of these actions can be underpinned by the V20 as it moves toward becoming an official engagement group, effectively placing Values at the Centre of the G20

Values Steering Committee
- Pamela Doherty, Values Steering Group lead & V20 Founding member
- Dimah Al-Sheikh, V20 Founding member
- Dr. Ghazi Binzagr, V20 Founding member
- Marisa Faccio, V20 Founding member
- Stefano Petti, V20 Founding member
- Meike Malaon, V20 Founding member
- Yuri Yogaswara, V20 Founding member
- Dr Shaibal Roy, V20 Founding member
- Yoshadhana Raj, V20 - 2023
- Gowri Ishwaran, V20 - 2023
- Anahita Mehra, V20 – 2023

With support and analysis from
- V20 Knowledge Partner – Axia Origin Ltd

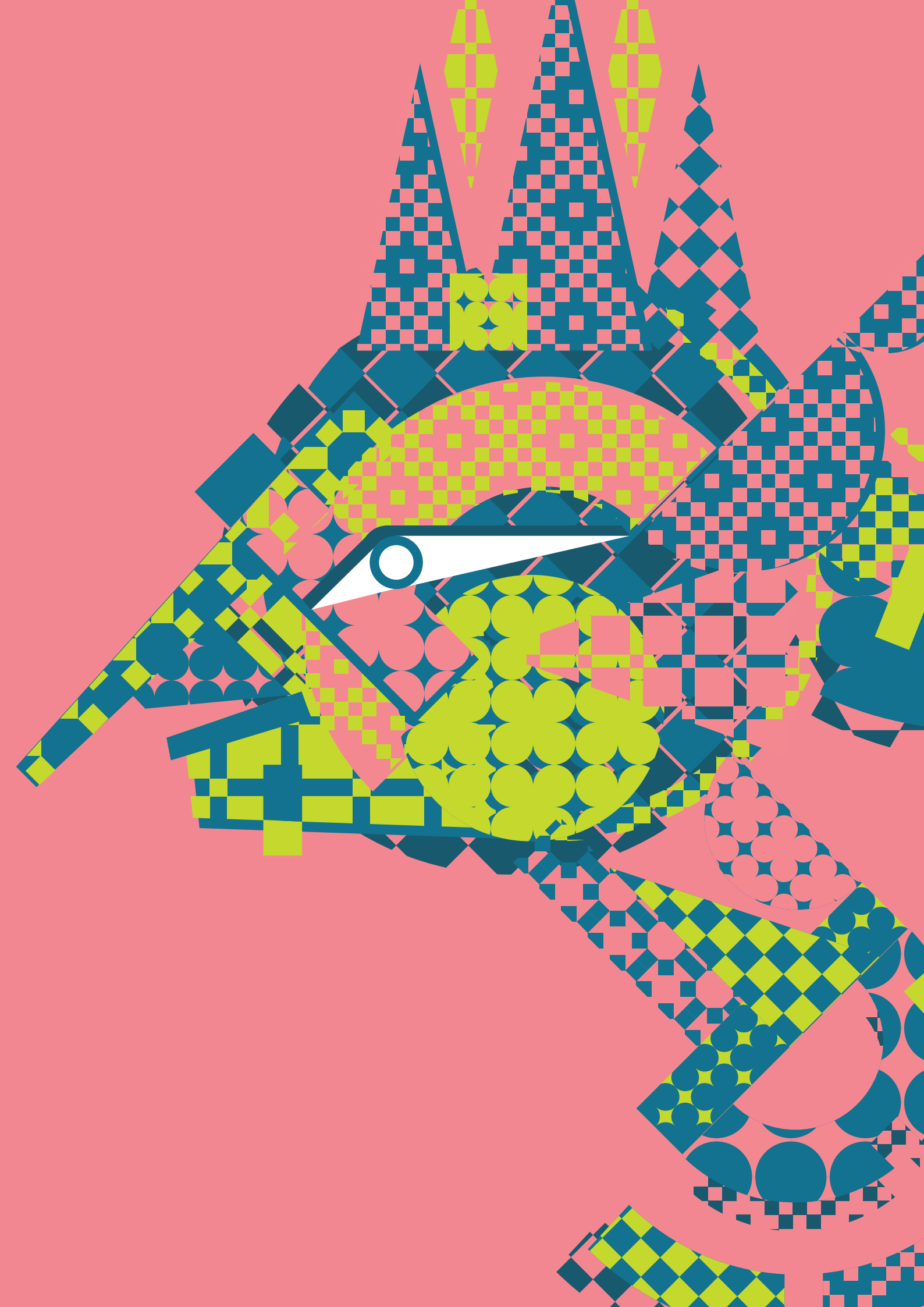**With contributions from**
- V20 Founding circle
- World Values Day

V20 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER

INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

NATURE

NATURE TASK FORCE - INTRODUCTION

Henry Thomas Simarmata

Co-Leader, Kerja Riset dan Analisis Driyarkara, Indonesia

Dr. Krzysztof Dembek

Lecturer Social Impact, Centre for Social Impact Swinburne; Task

INTRODUCTION

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE SHOULD BALANCE SOUND POLICY WITH COMMUNITIES' ABILITY TO ADAPT AND IMPLEMENT IT.

The lifestyles we pursue as human beings have grown and are continuously improving. However, our civilization's growth has greatly cost nature. The perception that resources are infinite has resulted in our using resources uncontrollably. Environmental activists are sceptical about the corporate consciousness of production and the public's consciousness of consumption. Sustainability has been recognized, although the value behind it that acts as a driver remains not embedded in society. The value of circular regeneration remains questioned by society. However, respect, empathy, commitment, and austerity have emerged to encourage any potential innovation to save our planet.

This year, the G20 2022 focuses on the relationship between human beings and the environment. This initiative reflects on one of the G20 priorities that discusses the sustainable energy transition. This is what V20 2022 intentionally does. We provide a framework to educate society by participating in the environmental value as an individual's commitment. Besides the positive environmental values of protecting nature, we also aim to create awareness and accountability campaigns on a fundamental level.

The Nature Task Force would like to highlight the values of responsibility, adaptation, alignment, utility, and embracement. Responsiveness in business modeling can enable the global community to create an agreed upon and beneficial protocol. The protocol would have values at the center, be efficient and end-user-friendly in respecting natural resources. In contrast, artificial intelligence (AI) and technological adaptation with functional and operational value alignment can make post-pandemic recovery quicker, better and stronger. Human values as expressed by behavior could address consumption when embracing all community and society stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. This paper aims to provide nature oriented policy recommendations and value based statements. Five chapters are concluded with different value approaches.

CHAPTER 1: Responsible Business Models: Promoting Circularity and End-Use Efficiency in the Energy System by Dhruvak Aggarwal.

This chapter proposes that global society must create circular business models for numerous reasons. For instance, business strategies that push consumers to buy more products could lead to increased heavy equipment disposal and environmental damage. By promoting circular business models for appliances, our society will be encouraged to be more conscious in consumption.

CHAPTER 2: A Framework for Making Environmentally-Conscious Artificial Intelligence

Policies by Mashael Alzaid and Dr. Manuel Schubert.

This chapter explains that it is essential to be responsible and dynamic in applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in the long run. AI technology will not harm the environment, society, or economy.

CHAPTER 3: The Value of Interconnectedness: Recovering Together with Nature to Recover Stronger by Bhuvan Ravindran.

To assure the resilient and fair resurrection of global economies, energy, and healthcare, we must reassess and redefine economic growth and development objectives. Interconnectedness must start and anchor this reappraisal.

CHAPTER 4: Energy Consumption beyond Behavior: Stories behind Social Change by Natasha Amalia, Melati Wijsen, Gracia Paramitha, and Henry Stephen Sabari.

This chapter examines the interdependence of human behavior's revolution in energy use and elaborates on awareness campaigns for saving more energy consumption.

CHAPTER 5: Indigenous Community and Knowledge Management by Bonfilio Yosafat Budi Hartono, Yessika Anggraika, Ni Putu Tirka Widanti, and Ketut Witarka Yudiata.

An indigenous community's knowledge is communal. In the last two decades, more than the Weber and Wallace line has grown in the rich environment of Southeast Asia. The indigenous community contributes significantly to developing sustainability initiatives and maintaining their significance within them. The knowledge of indigenous people is a resource for current policymaking.

Included Papers:
*Author affiliation noted in the full paper

VALUES AT THE CENTER V20–2022 /
G20 INDONESIA PRESIDENCY

CHAPTER 1

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MODELS: PROMOTING CIRCULARITY AND END-USE EFFICIENCY IN THE ENERGY SYSTEM

Dhruvak Aggarwal to the Nature Task Force, Values20
Public Policy Researcher at the Council on Energy,
Environment and Water (CEEW), India

Proposed Value at the Center: Responsible Consumption
1. Of humans towards nature and all its beings;
2. Of the current generation towards young people and future generations;
3. Of wealthier people towards all communities vulnerable to adverse impacts of the planetary crises of climate change and pollution; and
4. Of nations with a colonial legacy and high historical emissions towards today's emerging economies.
Manifested as the responsibility of the consumers of today to consume within our planetary boundaries, and of businesses and governments to enable sustainable consumption.

Call to Action: Design and implement policies actively supporting circular business models that promote access to energy end-use services rather than linear business models that encourage ownership, consumption and disposal of energy-using products.

Relevant G20 Priority Issue: Sustainable energy transition

Rationale

1. Why are Circular Business Models for Energy Appliances Important?

The focus of multilateral discussions and policy when it comes to circularity in energy systems has so far been on energy-system transformation on the supply side. They have however effectively omitted circularity on the demand side or consumption equipment such as cookstoves, cooling and heating appliances, refrigerators and cold-chains storage facilities. The manufacturing and recycling of energy-consuming electronics represents one of the most vivid examples of a globally-integrated supply chain. The impact of COVID-19-related manufacturing restrictions led to a chip shortage in 2021, which was heavily impacted downstream industries worldwide (Pachhandara 2022). Meanwhile, there is abundant evidence that a more coordinated regulatory approach is needed to prevent the export of toxic e-waste from industrialized nations to their developing counterparts (Vaughan 2009; Ilankoon et al. 2018).

While over 70% of the global population was covered by national e-waste regulation by 2019 (Forti et al. 2020), the narratives used to put policies and regulations in place may have oversimplified the complexities of the global supply chain of electronic commodities (Pickren 2014). In 2019, 53.6 million tonnes (Mt) of e-waste was generated globally, with the most significant increases recorded in the 'large appliances' and 'temperature exchange equipment' segments since 2014 (Forti et al. 2020). However, less than a quarter of this was documented to have been collected and recycled correctly. Unsafe handling of e-waste and environmental contamination due to improper disposal is already leading to severe adverse health outcomes, especially for women and children (Heacock et al. 2016). Simultaneously, a massive value of precious metals is lost due to improper disposal and contamination (Zeng,

Mathews, and Li 2018). With population growth, increasing urbanization and household incomes, growing electrification of end-uses and overall increases in end-use energy consumption,[1] waste produced from appliances can be expected to rise at a faster speed than the recycling system can cope with, especially in developing economies.

2. Circular Business Models for Appliances

Lindahl and Dalhammer (2022) propose that ascertaining what a process needs to achieve is the optimal starting point when determining how to carry out the process as efficiently as possible. It elaborates on the following three types of business model, promoting circularity:

1) **Long-lasting products** with extended warranties;
2) **Integrated product-service offerings** where users pay for the function rather than the product; and
3) **Repair, reuse and remanufacturing,** allowing products to be in use for longer.

In terms of energy consumption, the concept of circularity implies that the purpose of generating and consuming energy is to derive an end-use from it, such as space cooling or heating. At household level, appliances such as air conditioners, heat pumps and fans help to convert electrical energy into cooling, heating and ventilation services.

There exist many real-world examples of the three types of circular business model in the appliances industry. Sigüenza et al. (2021) conducted a lifecycle assessment of product leasing and pay-per-use (type 2) business models for washing machines in the Netherlands. They estimated a material use reduction of up to 24% in the manufacturing of new appliances and electricity use reduction for washing machines of up to 38% by 2050. Bressanelli et al.'s (2020) analysis of 20 circular business models (of all three types) showed that both incremental and radical moves towards circular models exist, but also that more

needs to be done to promote such models at the design stage and in the usage of data to "servitize" business models. Sousa-Zomer et al.'s (2018) study of clean manufacturing processes in an emerging economy showed that cleaner production practices lead to higher circularity at the micro level.

Clearly, most of these business models are either emerging or being trialed in developed economies. However, in a business-as-usual scenario, more than 85% of the global incremental energy demand between 2020 and 2050 is expected to come from emerging and developing economies (IEA 2021). For example, in India alone, the air conditioner (AC) stock is expected to increase by 40% by 2050 (Ravindran, Garg and Bhasin 2022), while the ceiling fan stock is expected to almost double between 2022 and 2037 (MoEFCC 2019). Across ASEAN countries, the AC stock is expected to rise to 300 million by 2040 from 40 million in 2017, half of which would be in Indonesia (IEA 2019).

3. Need for Intervention and Synergies with Strategic Priorities

The above discussions show that circular business models in energy consumption can help to promote more responsible use of materials and energy. Even though business practices moving toward circularity do exist already, government incentives for such business models could significantly accelerate progress in aspects such as design and systems thinking, cleaner production practices and innovative business models.

4. Synergies with Multilateral Discussions

Energy has held a place on the G20's agenda since its very first leaders-level meeting in Washington, D.C. in 2008. Between 2008 and 2020, the G20 made 185 commitments on energy, ranking it fourth in terms of the number of commitments by all G20 subjects (Kokotsis 2021). In a communiqué in July 2021, the G20 ministers in charge of climate and energy acknowledged the key role played by energy

[1] To achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, global residential energy demand must be reduced by 3% annually in the 2020- 2030 period and by 1.5% annually between 2030 and 2050.

systems in causing climate change and recognized "the key role played by energy efficiency as a key driver in clean energy transitions and in promoting economic growth while reducing GHG emissions and improving competitiveness" (Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability and Working Groups 2021, 5).

Furthermore, the communiqué acknowledged "the opportunity to act on efficiency, sustainable production and consumption patterns and circularity" (Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability and Working Groups 2021, 5). The annexed document to the communiqué elaborated on the following three pillars of circularity in energy systems: 1) **sustainable inputs** and lifecycle assessment of renewable energy system components; 2) **flexibility** to manage the variability and uncertainty of demand; and 3) **decentralization** by generating energy where it needs to be consumed.

Circularity in the energy system was mentioned in the final statement of the Stockholm+50 International Meeting, where recommendation number six called for a system-wide transformation of the energy system through implementing policies that promote circularity and resource efficiency (Stockholm+50 Presidency 2022).

Solutions

There are several ways in which the creation of circular business models represents a fundamental value-based decision that the global community must take.

I. Equity: While the use (and consequent disposal) of most heavy appliances may be highly concentrated among households with higher income levels, its adverse effects, directly and indirectly, impact the less fortunate. Direct impacts may include exposure to toxicity due to the inability of regulations to effectively manage waste, while indirect impacts may include restricted carbon space in poorer households.

II. Environmental impact: Business models that focus on convincing consumers to buy and dispose of more lead to increased material usage and mining activities as well as unsafe disposal leading to environmental damage. Both of these impacts imply the usage of resources beyond what our natural and even anthropogenic ecosystems can handle.

III. Social justice: Unsustainable business models preclude the sharing of resources, and by incentivizing consumption beyond natural limits, the ability of current and future generations to enjoy the same end-use services is reduced.

We argue that creating business models that systemically prevent unsafe disposal and wastage is the most cost-effective way of controlling future damages from unmitigated e-waste generation from appliances. Furthermore, public procurement via such business models can provide both the scale and evidence required for circular business models to flourish. Thus, active implementation of circular business models in emerging economies across appliances will be critical to satisfy the demand for necessary energy end-uses such as cooling while limiting the direct and indirect impacts of exponentially growing appliance stocks.

Recommendations

Below table elaborates on how the proposal relates to G20's strategic priorities and the nature dimensions of the Sustainability Compass adopted by V20.

Table 1: Promoting Business Models for Circularity in Energy Consumption and their Synergies with G20 Strategic Priorities and their Nature Dimensions.

G20 strategic priority	Nature dimension	*Synergies of the proposal*
Building a stable and resilient global economy	Changing the paradigm of business owners and corporations from short-term profit-taking to sustainability for mutual survival.	*Shifts the incentives of businesses from selling products requiring a frequent change to ensure longer lifecycles.*
Promoting productivity	Changing the paradigm of business owners and corporations from short-term profit-taking to sustainability for mutual survival.	*Improves material and electricity productivity for energy end-use services.*
Forging stronger collective global leadership	Design businesses and homes to (a) harness natural energy, (b) minimize energy consumption, and (c) generate zero waste.	*Involves consumers in the behavioral change required to move toward more sustainable consumption patterns for energy use and other services.*
Creating a conducive environment for partnerships among stakeholders		*Piloting existing technologies and business models in developed economies in emerging economies.*

Sources: Authors' analysis based on the brief set for V20 taskforce delegates and other sources

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CHAPTER 2

A FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING ENVIRONMENTALLY-CONSCIOUS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE POLICIES

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The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on society, the economy, the environment and values will become clearer as the pace of adoption and innovation accelerates. The G20 is now attempting to harness the benefits of AI to recover together. Here we discuss three major challenges related to the environmental impact of AI and present a solution to protect our shared environment while maintaining economic growth.

Challenges

Digitalization is affecting societies around the globe. While it represents a key enabler in achieving a strong, resilient, and inclusive recovery from the impacts of COVID-19, the digital transformation also has the potential to be a powerful ally in the fight against climate change. Yet, the increasing use of digital technologies, especially AI systems, has a harmful impact on the environment that cannot be overlooked. In response, the G20's Digital Ministers have set out to prioritize action and policy to tackle negative impacts on the environment and to support the digital transformation in production to achieve sustainable growth (G20 2021).

From a technical standpoint, the impact of a given sector on the environment is typically defined in terms of the difference between carbon handprint and carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities. The carbon handprint, on the other hand, relates to the positive climate impact of a product or service (McQuone, n.d.).

However, as we have witnessed in the global fight against GHG emissions, assessing emissions and other harms and quantifying their total impact on the environment is an extremely challenging undertaking.

In addition, today it is not even clear if efforts to limit negative environmental impacts are politically feasible and welcomed due to their potential negative impact on the economy.

The G20 countries, and particularly its Digital Economy Ministers' Meetings and the Digital Economy Working Group, are well-positioned to lead and coordinate the global and multi-stakeholder efforts to mitigate and reduce the risks posed by climate change. In this regard, we see the following three key challenges with respect to the impact of AI on the environment.

1. Energy Consumption

One of the most notable examples of the harmful impact of digital technologies and AI systems on the environment is energy consumption. According to a study recently conducted at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (Cai et al. 2020), training an AI system and searching a specific neural network architecture can release up to 600,000 pounds (approximately 272,155.422 kg) of carbon dioxide, which equates to nearly five times the average US car's lifetime emissions, including manufacturing. The estimated impact increases during the AI's deployment phase, when deep neural networks are used on various hardware platforms, each with its own set of properties and computational resources.

2. Environmental Accountability

Another significant challenge concerns the extent to which AI systems can be considered accountable or causally linked to specific environmental outcomes. Aside from energy consumption, advanced technologies usually affect demand and thereby driving an increase in consumer use, transfer, and processing of data (Toivonen 2021). As a result, the need for more and larger data centers grows, as does the environmental harm.

To the best of our knowledge, there is currently no established model that could assist decision-makers in estimating the dynamic effects inherent in such complex systems and governing responsibilities of technology providers, makers/developers and users. In these multi-stakeholder contexts, AI policies must address these questions rather than shirking responsibilities.

3. Open Data/Open Process

Understanding the potential climate impacts of AI systems requires valid and well-defined measurement standards and baseline as well as longitudinal reporting/observation across multiple points in the technology supply chain. Until now, assessing, comparing, and monitoring the development of technology's climate and environmental impacts has been difficult due to the lack of relevant and accurate data (Arushanyan, 2013). Furthermore, the impact of AI on the environment is unrelated to the user's geographical location. As a result, it is necessary to rely on national-level statistics, which are insufficient.

Solutions

We see an urgent need for the G20 to address these and other related problems and to lay the right foundations for sustainable and environmentally-conscious utilization of AI technologies.

In what follows, we present a multidimensional AI policy evaluation framework and related innovation approaches that can serve as a basis for utilizing AI systems to build thriving, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable societies.

1. Multidimensional AI Policy Evaluation Framework

Most current approaches to evaluating the impact of AI focus on the social aspects of AI systems and their effect on people, such as by assessing biases and prejudices, but do not factor in environmental aspects (Environment and health 2022).

A suitable framework that offers a broader scope through which to evaluate effects across multiple dimensions is the **3 E's Sustainable Development Framework** consisting of "**Economic,**" "**Ethical**" **and "Environmental" pillars,** each being equally important in building a sustainability standard that is sound and balanced (Three E's Of Sustainability, n.d.).

The 3 E's framework attempts to achieve a balance whereby the environment is conserved for future generations, continuous economic growth is maintained and the needs of citizens are equitably and morally satisfied. It embodies the idea that markets are deficient as distributive mechanisms when natural resources are concerned (Goodland, 1995).

In addition, a set of guidelines known as the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria was developed to help stakeholders, including investors, avoid investment losses when corporations engage in dangerous or unethical behaviors and are held accountable (Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Criteria Definition 2022). Consequently, we believe the first step toward achieving a holistic approach to assessing the harms and benefits of AI systems is to promote the **practice of a multidimensional AI policy evaluation.**
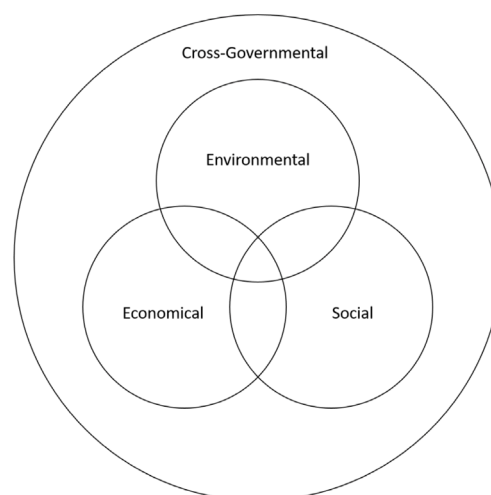

Fig 1: Multidimensional AI policy evaluation model.

The environmental criteria take into account how technology affects the environment, while social criteria look at its impact on the communities in which the given AI operates (Alzaid & Schubert 2021). Economic criteria work in tandem with the other elements, ensuring that economic progress continues. Finally, cross-governmental criteria manage the relationships between countries (i.e. SDGs) and the policy's transnational impact.

2. Creative Innovations in Sustainable AI Policies – AI and Big Data at the Center

In light of the complex nature of environmental dynamics and possible spill-over effects on other policy areas, we suggest that the development and dissemination of technology-based innovations should be at the center of any attempts to implement the 3 E's framework and the multidimensional policy evaluation. First, big data and AI can enable the monitoring, prediction, and management of the environment at an unprecedented scale and speed. For instance, the US National Science Foundation's EarthCube (Earth Cube n.d.) initiative uses machine learning and simulation modeling to create a 3D living model of the planet.

Second, holistic and consistent reporting is a key enabler of tracking carbon emissions. **Practical approaches for advanced tracking and leaderboard systems already exist. For instance, Henderson et al. (2020)** developed a framework that provides a simple interface for tracking real-time energy consumption and carbon emissions. Third, for decision-makers to harness the power of AI-based approaches in policy evaluation, it will be necessary to strengthen cooperation, coordination, and data-sharing among G20 governments via the integration of databases, resulting in cross-sector interoperability. This would also help to amass and share more up-to-date, open, and comprehensive environmental data, and develop tools that could enable more coherent policy frameworks. For example, initiatives have emerged such as the Low-Power Computer Vision (LPCV) Challenge,

a yearly competition aiming to improve the energy efficiency of computer vision.

Recommendations

AI technologies have enormous potential to improve well-being and living standards, to promote equal access to opportunities and to protect the environment. The G20 has always been proactive in responding to global challenges and harnessing cutting-edge technologies for the planet, in recognition of these opportunities and in alignment with the overriding goal of recovering stronger together.

However, in light of the wide range of potential risks and damage that can be inflicted by AI upon the environment, we also see an urgent need to **provide a structure to ensure sustainable utilization of AI technologies based on a detailed overview, as well as diverse and long-term environmental, societal, economic and futuristic objectives. We therefore call on the G20 to support international efforts to incorporate this structure into the policy cycle.**

In pursuing this goal, the G20 should take the following actions:

1. Leverage digital technologies like AI to advance environmental sustainability by empowering governments, businesses and citizens through the endorsement of environmentally-sustainable policies and business models.
2. Promote and facilitate the alignment and integration of environmentally-responsible technologies with national environmental, socioeconomic and cultural priorities taken into account.
3. Consider environmental sustainability while developing AI frameworks and criteria, along with economic goals, trustworthiness, and the fostering of positive social change.
4. Recognize the trade-off between energy and resource efficiency and the carbon footprint of complex systems such as AI

on one hand, and technical proficiency on the other, during training, deployment, and monitoring stages.

5. Set objectives that enable interoperability among governments, via incorporating a range of policy instruments, including forming committees, establishing agreements, and co-developing guidelines to tackle the impact of AI on the environment.

6. Promote investments in next-generation technologies, particularly quantum computers, that can outperform current AI limitations and lead to the discovery of new ways in which the Earth system can work, as well as advances in planetary physics modeling ("Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for the Earth" 2018).

In summary, this chapter has recognized the increasing need to use AI to advance humanity, but has also acknowledged that AI systems can bring many benefits such as greater efficiency. It has specifically addressed the environmental impact of AI, and explored ways to reduce its harmful impact. Ultimately, AI can remain at the cutting edge, becoming a sustainable technology of the future and a major asset in the protection of our global climate.

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CHAPTER 3

THE VALUE OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS: RECOVERING STRONGER TOGETHER WITH NATURE

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"All living things - flowers, birds, the sun, the soil support one another in a beautiful symphony of life. … Human life is a part of that chain. If at any point a link were missing from this chain, none of us would be alive today." – Dr Daisaku Ikeda

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has uncovered an ethical blind spot of decision-makers, created by human improvidence and hubris: the interconnectedness of life on earth. This becomes clear from the systemic exclusion of nature's contributions from political, economic and personal decision making, as exposed by the collapse of our supply chains, social safety mechanisms, economies, and, most importantly, the decay in the human state of mind. Not only have we destroyed nearly 70% of our wildlife and doubled our carbon emissions since the 1970s, but 71% of people are also still living in countries where inequalities are increasing (UN, 2020), and nearly 1 billion people worldwide are suffering from some sort of psychological disorder (UN, 2022).

It is clear that human health and the health of nature are interconnected. Moreover, the fury, frequency, and scale of natural disasters, diseases, and societal upheaval globally seems too contiguous to be coincidental. The time has come for a systemic transition from an anthropocentric to an eco-centric worldview, integrating a wide spectrum of values ranging from living from, with, in and even as nature (IPBES, 2022).

Challenges

1. Myopic and nature-agnostic economic growth

The currently prevailing metric of a country's growth, namely gross domestic product (GDP), only measures the value of final goods and services produced in a nation (i.e. evaluating the 'market value' of nature as opposed to its intrinsic value). This gross undervaluation of nature excludes the costs associated with the resulting negative externalities such as polluted air and water, acidic and deoxygenated oceans, deforestation, extinction of species, and the resulting increase in human poverty, hunger and disease.

The costs of inaction with respect to nature's decimation far exceeds the cost of timely investment. Between 1997 and 2011, the world lost nearly USD 4-20 trillion per year in ecosystem services owing to land-cover change and USD 6-11 trillion per year from land degradation (OECD, 2019). Meanwhile, agricultural output worth USD 577 billion is directly dependent on animal pollination, and hence at grave risk due to declining and shifting species (IPBES, 2019). In addition, GDP loss of at least USD 2.7 trillion is estimated by 2030 exclusively due to the loss of ecosystem services like pollination, fisheries and timber (World Bank, 2021).

2. Lack of Policy Coherence

The concept of planetary boundaries reveals that the stability of our Earth systems depend upon constant interaction and interconnectedness between land, water, biodiversity and atmosphere, etc. Significant losses on any one of the nine boundaries can amplify damage across the others and go on to shift our planet into a new, less hospitable state (PIK, 2019). Coherence, therefore, is inherent in the self-balancing nature of our planet, so it is no surprise that its absence in our policy frameworks has prevented effective climate action from being taken. The objective of policy coherence is to minimize

and, wherever possible, eliminate these conflicts and amplify synergies.

Lack of policy coherence between ministries at a national level, and international conventions at the global level, can increase implementation delays and costs, reduce resource optimization and give rise to mutually opposing outcomes of different policy measures. The current negative trends in ecosystems, if they persist, will undermine progress towards 80% of the assessed SDG targets (UN, 2019) related to poverty, hunger, health, water, cities, climate, oceans and land. Loss of biodiversity is, therefore, not only an environmental issue, but also a developmental, economic, security, social and moral issue.

3.   Absence of Global Solidarity

The global nature of the so-called "triple planetary crisis" requires an unprecedented level of global cooperation. The common experience of grief and uncertainty during the COVID-19 pandemic has so far failed to translate into international cooperation and solidarity though, as revealed by the inequitable distribution of vaccines. Only half of the 194 WHO member states fully vaccinated 40% or more of their population, while some covered as little as 8% (WHO, 2022). The same is true for climate finance and technological cooperation, where developed countries have failed to contribute USD 100 billion, and they, in 2009, promised to commit to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change.

Solutions and Recommendations

1.   Account for Natural Stock and Ecosystem Services

We need to move beyond GDP as a metric of growth to mainstream the value of ecosystem services and natural capital at all levels of decision-making. It is no coincidence that the world's happiest people live in countries where nature thrives. Illustratively, Finland ranks first on the World Happiness Index

and nearly 70% of the country is covered with trees, making it the most forested country in all of Europe. However, in terms of GDP, Finland is still ranked 42nd in the world.

The United Nations has adopted a landmark framework to integrate natural capital into its economic reporting, called the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting—Ecosystem Accounting (UN, 2021). A global initiative worthy of any country's consideration is the "Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity," focused on 'making nature's values visible.' It helps decision-makers to recognize the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, to demonstrate their value in economic terms and to capture that value in decision making. Mainstreaming nature-based solutions will be key as ecosystem restoration is proven to yield up to USD 30 for every USD 1 of investment.

2.   Policy Coherence at National and Global Level

In what could be, or rather is, our last chance to avert an imminent planetary crisis, the United Nations has called for a 45% decrease in emissions by 2030 in order to avoid a 1.5^0C overshoot (UNEP, 2019). Over the last decade we have seen a trend of alignment across other international conventions as well. For instance, the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) announced a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework with eco-restoration goals set for 2030, while leaders at COP 26 pledged to reverse deforestation by 2030. Meanwhile, the United Nations has declared the current decade as the 'UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to accomplish the SDGs in what is being called a 'Decade of Action.'

An in-depth analysis, identification, and mapping of overlaps between the objectives, mechanisms, and institutions across three international accords/conventions/agendas, namely the Paris Accord, the Convention on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, will be a key milestone in creating policy coherence at the global level. At the same time, locally, greater inter-ministerial coordination will be instrumental to reducing mutually opposing policy outcomes.

3. Quality Education for Global Citizenship

Universal access to quality values-based education would enable youth to develop genuine sensitivity towards the impact of their actions on all life across the planet. Education must enable learners to bring forth their inherent compassion and wisdom, as well as the courage to channel these feelings towards preserving the dignity of all life. Targeted policy interventions can accelerate 'cascading regime shifts' (Monbiot, 2021) when they are accompanied by behavioral change (IPCC, 2018).

Furthermore, textbooks need to be updated with the latest scientific findings and proposed solutions to the climate crisis. This would help to educate students about the specific and disproportionate consequences of a 1.5°C rise in global warming for their fellow youth in different parts of the world. Enhanced access to the internet and technologies with which to make video calls must be used to foster an exchange of perspectives between young people living in regions of different climate vulnerabilities, in order to nurture solidarity, empathy and a culture of global citizenship. A resilient education infrastructure aimed at empowering youth must be prioritized, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic has widened the gap when it comes to access to quality education, with nearly 10 million students, who attended school before the pandemic broke out, expected to never return.

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CHAPTER 4

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BEYOND BEHAVIOR: STORIES BEHIND SOCIAL CHANGE

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This chapter has sought to present stories as a way of inducing social change. Ultimately, behavior in terms of energy consumption can be influenced by not only convincing arguments and advances in technology, but also by stories. The stories capable of having such an influence come from communities, from youngsters, and also from researchers. These stories show us how humans and their communities change over time. In addition, they give us an idea of how humans understand and internalize change.

Challenges

Energy consumption are ubiquitously addressed by nations, academia, local communities, researchers, and others as something that needs to be urgently addressed. It is not easy. Some suggest that we need to curb our consumption, others suggest that increasing the pace of technological transformation would be effective, while others suggest that equity in financing is key to ensuring a smooth transition towards cleaner energy consumption. One thing we can be sure of is that the debates on this issue will rage on for years and decades to come.

In 2022 alone, there have been many more suggestions made on how best to manage energy consumption. While not set to specifically discuss it, this chapter nevertheless refers to the 2022 UN Report as a fair and balanced assessment of what states should do, and many others should play their role. Bearing the full title of "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability,"[1] The report can freshen up the discussion on energy consumption. The report shares examples of both practical responses and more effective public policy. Yet, it also presented an opinion piece that may help to draw more attention to human factors, specifically a conversation with Prof. Corinne Le Quere published in the Financial Times on 19 July 2022 entitled "Could we just adapt to climate change? The answer is no."[2] Professor Le Quere explained that adaptation to climate change is undertaken not in a vacuum, but in a space where there are fierce competing interests. Moreover, the clear and present danger of climate change did not lead humans to quickly change their way of life. In this particular case, we examine whether stories from communities can actually affect the understanding of energy consumption.

1.1. "Poor Economics"

Some of the keys taken from "Poor Economics" including that communities have their own narratives which they use to bring about social change. In 2011, the name Ester Duflo became prominent. She wrote "Poor Economics," a work which attracted widespread acclaim. She was later awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2019. Between 2011 and 2019, Duflo presented her ideas behind "Poor Economics" at various lectures and seminars. For some economists, her work was perhaps nothing new. Indeed, the concept and operations of "randomized control'' had already been practiced for a long time in different fields. For other economists, her work was praised for its ability to connect rigorous economic methods with the stories of communities.

The intention here is not to talk about Duflo per se, but rather to share five stories that relate to her work. Before doing so, it should be noted that the work of Duflo on and after "Poor Economics" has long driven debates about what constitutes a society or community. Economics, and social sciences at large, cannot be entirely detached from the human beings who affect, and are affected by, the operation of economics. In this regard, stories play a significant role.

The story presented by Duflo is one of a small change at the community level which induced massive change on a wider scale. It depicts how a family, big or small, induced change, how a community makes

decisions and how women played a role in the social crisis.

1.2. Coming Barefoot to the Big City from the Forest

A group of communities known as the Baduy has a particular way of conserving energy. Indeed, stories have been told of how they come to big cities to trade what they have for what they refer to as "modern money" or for stuff they sorely need. These stories are based on reality as the Baduy knock on the doors of houses, and explain what they want to trade. Their distinctive attire makes them easily recognizable.

The Baduy live in a secluded ecosystem. They come to the big city, barefoot. In the city, they are treated as people from a bygone era. But the Baduy can communicate well with city dwellers. They may not live in the city, but they have a sense of city life and trade what they can. There are some wonderful stories of the Baduy in Jakarta communicating with office workers, bringing a fresh understanding of the materially frugal yet spiritually rich life of the Baduy.

The Baduy then return to their ecosystem, where they manage water bodies, trees, and villages. They manage their ecosystem by looking into the story of their community. Their story goes on, and now the focus is on preserving their ecosystem for the next generation. These stories belong to an ethos called "amanat buyut" (loosely translated as "the wisdom of ancestors").

They live essentially without modern electricity and rather have some tools to light their homes. There are however some Baduy who live with simple electricity.

Increasingly, the Baduy are becoming a valuable source of knowledge on their ecosystem and its energy consumption. Researchers, academics, and climate practitioners have come to the Baduy to learn all of their stories, and then draw some

"modern lessons" from them. In the process, these stories have become key inputs for social change in energy consumption. The stories cannot easily influence modern energy consumption but can convey useful knowledge, be it in food, in the management of temperature, or in waste management. In short, their stories should be translated and disseminated more widely to guide people towards more conservative energy behaviors.

1.3. Waste

Youngsters in Bali have a keen eye for plastic waste. They have introduced activities that essentially persuade society to limit their plastic usage. Indeed, these young people have been persuasive enough to help bring about a ban on single-use plastic bags in Bali.

The youngsters each have their own stories of course. They exert their energy to pick and store plastic waste in public spaces in their neighborhoods. Through these activities, they are making a statement. They understand that changing policy and international arrangements is difficult, but understand that their practical efforts can make a difference and have an influence.

Their stories are original, strong, and inspiring, and can play a part in wider narratives such as the SDGs and climate agreements, demonstrating that the status quo will not be accepted.

Solutions and Recommendations

1. Create We encourage G20 leaders to work with private companies, associations, scientists and law makers to make carbon footprints facts visible to end users.
2. We encourage G20 leaders to increase public awareness and educate society on SDG and ESG practices, issues and challenges through various medias and education system.

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CHAPTER 5

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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Indigenous peoples have unique languages, knowledge systems, and beliefs and know how to manage natural resources sustainably. Their ancestral land is crucial to their physical and cultural survival. Indigenous peoples have varied development perspectives based on traditional values, visions, needs, and goals. Moreover, social, cultural, economic, and political traits that are distinct from those of the dominant communities in which they reside are maintained through their adherence to separate traditions. The community respects ancestors by giving safety and food from nature. How to safeguard nature and culture can be a policy integration for global environmental protection. By collaborating with indigenous peoples, global environmental issues can be eliminated or reduced and continue to conserve local wisdom as a balance in the foundation of human life in order to restore life.

Challenges

Traditional land is essential to Indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples honor their forefathers in nature, thus when they follow their practices, nature is protected. However, given the era's rapid evolution, indigenous peoples share much in common with other neglected groups of society, such as lack of political representation and involvement, economic marginalization, poverty, and prejudice. They become the victims of violations on their land. Moreover, government policies and procedures have been enforcing the utilization of renewable energy in a more aggressive way towards the public and its transformation from global warming into global business profits. Hence, it costs more to exploit indigenous land and violate the rights of the people.

1. The Knowledge of Indigenous Communities

For Southeast Asia, the imaginary Wallace and Weber lines serve to some extent to inform us about the characteristics and the ecosystems of parts of the region. Modern science has benefited from this, building a body of knowledge on the islands of Southeast Asia, on maritime ecosystems and on patterns of climate.

Comparing the contributions of experts and practitioners of modern science, this chapter also highlights the influence of indigenous communities on modern science in Southeast Asia. Indigenous communities here have a rich knowledge of their

ecosystem where they have lived for generations. Since Elinor Ostrom was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2009 for her "analysis of economic governance, especially the commons," modern science has increasingly interacted with indigenous communities, with the latter now playing an integral part in the former.

It should be noted that the knowledge indigenous communities have and accumulate is not organized in the same way as modern science. The knowledge is instead dispersed in symbols, markings, sayings, prayer, movements and many other methods or practices. It is sometimes referred to as "intuitive knowledge" as its development is embedded in the lives of such communities. This knowledge is not instantly transferable but rather forms the basis for changes in more conventional/modern settings.

2. Dayak of Kalimantan-Borneo

The author interacted closely with Dayak communities, especially in the Iban community, photographing their everyday lives. The work led the author to highly appreciate the knowledge and wisdom of the Iban about their ecosystem. The work also conveyed a real-time worldview of the Iban into the development of the mapping of an ecosystem. It was in this context and based on this experience that ethnographical research was undertaken.

The Iban live in a very large ecosystem in west-central Kalimantan. It highlights the importance of the good research conducted on Dayak communities

in the publication of the Ecology of Indonesia Series Volume III, "The Ecology of Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo" (MacKinnon, Kathy, Hatta, Gusti, Halim, Hakimah, and Mangalik, Arthur. 1996. Dalhousie University, Publication Periplus Edition (HK)). This research looks extensively into the ethnographical and ecological map of Kalimantan.

The Iban take care of different plants and trees, which are very distinctive of the region's rainforests, such as Alstonia macrophyll, a durable species of plant which can grow up to 30 meters, and Prainea frutescent, the fruit of which is used to make drums. Both plants are indicative of the healthiness of the ecosystem. The Iban live with those plants and others. There are various reports which have essentially developed a body of knowledge on the area's forests, plants and water bodies based on conversations with the Iban.

The ongoing work on the recovery of water bodies in Kalimantan also relies on the knowledge of indigenous communities, including the Iban. The ecosystem of Kalimantan, which is increasingly dominated by a type of large monoculture, has been altered in a damaging way. Meanwhile, indigenous communities and researchers each have their own role in recovering water bodies, including those providing drinking-grade water.

3. Sea Nomads

The Sea Nomads of Southeast Asia have different names such as Bajau, Bajo, Sama Bajau, Moken, and Orang Laut. They are semi-nomadic communities that commute across islands, straits, coasts, and mangroves. They have very extensive knowledge of the marine ecosystems of Southeast Asia, rich in their biodiversity.

In particular, sea nomads' knowledge of the health status of marine ecosystems has made an important contribution to climate action. This knowledge covers marine biology, as well as the salinity level of the sea, and the streams.

Otherwise, Sea Nomads have valuable knowledge on the confluences of the region. Aside from their role in conserving the marine ecosystems, they also serve as interlocutors of different landed communities in the region. Sea Nomads absorb the knowledge and disseminate it across the communities of the region. Although they are often discriminated against, they maintain a key role in preserving the marine ecosystems of Southeast Asia.

4. Managing the Knowledge of Indigenous Communities

With regard to the knowledge of indigenous communities, which is communal in nature, using ethnographic methodology enables researchers to get as close as possible to it. This method requires a researcher to be able to feel and live in the given place under study. After all, communal knowledge can only be understood in its community setting.
In the process, this knowledge helps to map the ecosystems in which the indigenous communities live. This map is and will continue to be important to develop sustainable management of the ecosystems. This map is fundamental for researchers and decision-makers alike to encourage better consumption management.

The law is yet fully to capture and frame the knowledge of indigenous communities, however. Looking ahead, the management and further "usage" of indigenous communities are still being debated. It essentially comes down to understanding that knowledge of indigenous communities is applied to make better-informed policies.

Solutions and Recommendations

We encourage G20 Leaders to:
- Collaborate, promote, and integrate the knowledge of indigenous communities' input in the policy development of climate action. The knowledge of indigenous communities is communal in nature, contributing to

the sustainability of the ecosystem and staying important therein. Looking at the rich ecosystems of Southeast Asia, it is not only the Wallace and Weber lines to have informed development in the last two decades. This has also been induced by the momentum of climate action led by nations.

- Record the local history digitally through the medium of photography that has been left behind, or which remains survive to this day. This movement to archive culture must continue, and requires the full involvement of documentary photographers and the public commitment.

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V20 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER   INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

ECONOMY

ECONOMY TASK FORCE - INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

SUSTAINABILITY IS ABOUT BALANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH, ENVIRONMENTAL CARE, AND HUMAN WELL-BEING.

These past few years have presented and amplified existing challenges to sustainability. The global pandemic created unforeseen economic impacts. Devastation from the climate crisis continues to distress the environment and all life that resides in these regions. Human well-being is being influenced by the natural disasters and wars being waged. The ramifications of these can be felt all around the globe.

While these challenges serve as a reminder, albeit a painful reminder, of our obligations to one another. An economy is more than just the bottom line, profits, and or returns—there is a bigger picture. The global community must define its value and values.

Right now, there is a re-evaluation and reflection on the economic costs our actions have on society, humanity, and nature. This pivot is being driven by new mindsets, business strategies, and large-scale innovations.

This year, the G20 2022 has made economic sustainability and digital economy transformation its major presidential concerns. The Value 20 2022 (V20) engagement group, which recommends value-based initiatives stressing sustainable development, also supports these issues. The V20 believes that values-based initiatives on economy will create a healthier economy that will boost societal well-being.

The Economy Task Force 2022, highlights the values of innovation and inclusivity. Global communities need to resolve the bottleneck of socioeconomic dilemmas with value centric investment mechanisms. Such mechanisms could sustain global natural resources and allow millennials to create pathways for future transformation with pride and prosperity.

To unite everyone in this common goal, global leaders need to build trust and accountability among all involved stakeholders through their commitment to the value of inclusiveness. The purpose of this paper is to offer economic policy recommendations and value-based declarations to support this goal. Two chapters focus on distinct approaches to acting on these values.

Chapter 1: Connecting Digital Economies: How can increasing access, trust, and digital literacy contribute to a prosperous, inclusive economy?

Digital transformation marks a profound shift in the global economy impacting how businesses, people,

and societies interact. This presents challenges ranging from technical decisions to privacy risks and data breaches which are all underpinned by various ethical, financial, and cultural complexities. To ensure fair access, confidence, and digital literacy needed for a successful transformation, the authors propose valued-oriented policy solutions focused on accessibility and data protection.

Chapter 2: Rethinking Sustainability Via Values Deliberation.

Sustainability as defined by balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and human well-being is complex. To achieve these this definition of sustainability, society needs government, businesses, and coalitions of both private and public stakeholders including scientists, regulators, producers, consumers, and local community representatives to unite. These conversations or deliberations, as the author describe them, requires a common language and mission statement before strategic resource are allocated. Values could offer a shared language that helps bridge the gap between mission and strategy.

Chapter 3: Acting on a value-based investment lens to catalyze a just and sustainable energy transition through startup innovation.

This chapter proposes a values-based investment model that mobilizes resources through multistakeholder cooperation. This economic model could better support a sustainable energy transition. The creation of a clean energy source can provide improved performance at lower costs, an aim of cleantech startup companies. However, the majority of these new cleantech startup companies in this industry lack the necessary support. A values-based investment model could achieve a balance between asset growth and philosophical ideals.

Included Papers:
*Author affiliation noted in the full paper

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CHAPTER 1

CONNECTING DIGITAL ECONOMIES: HOW INCREASING ACCESS, TRUST AND DIGITAL LITERACY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO A PROSPEROUS AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY?

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Abstract

The entire global economy is undergoing a shift towards digitalization, as every day billions of transactions occur online (Dave 2020). While the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the way people live and do business, it has also created new opportunities for those who have embraced and adapted to the digital era. And as economies become increasingly connected and interconnected, policies must ensure equitable access, trust and digital literacy if the goal of recovering stronger together is to be accomplished.

Access to key information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure is critical to the digital economy. Crucially, the digital divide is a well-known issue that impacts both developed and developing countries, as well as rural and urban communities globally. Research shows that broadband access is proven to have positive spillover effects on economies including a positive effect on GDP across developing nations (Katz 2012). In this regard, expanding infrastructure and improving internet protocols could create a more prosperous economy.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has served as a catalyst for the digital economy, with people and businesses engaging in numerous online commercial dealings on a daily basis, it has also highlighted critical digital challenges in two areas: data and trust. The ethical, financial and cultural dilemmas of this ongoing technological revolution must be further explored and understood. After all, consumer behaviors and protections shape data consumption culture.

In an increasingly digital world, the mindset, competencies and skills needed to learn, enjoy and consume have transformed. The future depends on humanity's ability to adapt, live, learn and work in a digital society. This encompasses the technological skills, social skills (e.g. communication and collaboration) and thinking skills (e.g., critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving) needed to solve the problems of society today.

This chapter provides insights into the challenges of connecting digital economies, highlights key solutions and presents case studies that could contribute to the realization of a more prosperous and inclusive digital economy.

Key Highlights

The digital economy is explored through a lens of multidisciplinary expertise and cites relevant cases as practical examples. A special emphasis is placed on systemic challenges that face IT infrastructure operations and how these impact upon related processes to bring about inclusive uptake by drawing attention to data literacy and consumer protection as well as security. This leads us to cover an inherent aspect of technology, where its impact depends on people in terms of mindsets, education and inclusivity. The issued recommendations address all of these pillars of a prosperous and sustainable approach to the digital economy.

Challenges

"Based on year-to-year data, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased unemployment and poverty rates. However, we can be grateful that when the pandemic hit Indonesia, the digital transformation had actually developed and disrupted businesses and the economy evenly," said Professor Sri Adiningsih in a lecture titled "COVID-19 Impact on Digital Economy: Indonesian Case" (Pristy, 2022).

The post-COVID-19 era is continuously evolving and one driver of this change is digital transformation. The recovery has so far highlighted the need to consider digital inclusion as a key strategic priority for both countries and technology companies alike. The idea of digital inclusion is inspiring rapid digitalization of the global economy as diverse consumer categories have an increasing need for access to facilities and technologies as a result of

the measures imposed to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic. Inclusion is central to accomplishing digital economy goals in a fast and uncertain world, recovering slowly from the COVID-19 sequela.

A key aspect of inclusion is access, which is not entirely equal, a phenomenon better known as the "digital divide." For example, even in the United States, approximately 18 million rural citizens still lack broadband access (Porter 2021). When looking at the least developed countries (LDCs), only 19% have access to the internet, with similar discrepancies between rural and urban access (Katz 2012). One core challenge is the cost of implementing ICT infrastructure in low-density regions where consumer demand for these digital infrastructures may not be particularly profitable. Creating equitable ICT infrastructure has long been a challenge and must be addressed by both developed and developing nations.

While access is one major issue, digital literacy also has large disparities (Tinmaz et al. 2022). Digital literacy and inequalities encompass several aspects ranging from skills to usage to self-perception. These must be addressed if we truly consider digital literacy to have the 'potential to shape life chances in multiple ways' (Robinson et al. 2015). Creating and improving "academic performance, labor market competitiveness, health, civic and political participation," all of which are cornerstones of a digital economy, are dependent on digital literacy. While access has increased, the skills gap remains (Tinmaz et al., 2022). Indeed, COVID-19 has amplified digital inequalities, impacting the most vulnerable populations and their employability since digital skills are increasingly necessary to properly grasp opportunities (Baber et al. 2022; Beaunoyer, Dupéré & Guitton 2020).

While investing in infrastructure is critical, it is not enough on its own. A key point for consideration is that ICT infrastructure is implemented in more and more regions, thereby ensuring greater interoperability, this could lead to a larger discussion on values and trust in creating internet protocols, data privacy laws and consumer protection. The new landscape for digital cooperation is constantly broadening, engaging culturally diverse users to form a wide range of constituencies, which implies taking into account diverse beliefs about technological uptake and subsequent behaviors, all of which shape digital consumption culture. These differences are not limited to culture but also to income, literacy, discrepancies in privacy regulations, language and disabilities. Technology design is relying more on and referring more to ethical standards, as demonstrated with AI and the recent debate on technology ethics.

While consumers are often faced with a dilemma of affordability versus functionality when it comes to making technological choices, consumers tend to omit the embedded beliefs and culture that motivate these preferences and choices, whether they be about climate change uncertainty or financial decisions made by farmers or low-income families. Being connected alone is not enough. In Indonesia, while 73.7% of the population are now internet users, digital literacy still remains low (Kemp 2022; Harsono 2022). There have been many programs and initiatives deployed by multiple stakeholders to improve digital literacy, but there has been no discernible impact in terms of helping people to survive and thrive in the new digital economy. Pertinently, making informed choices in a digital economy requires reasonably sophisticated skills since it involves evaluating information and understanding concepts such as bias and reliability (Williams 2015).

The Ministry of Communication and Informatics of Indonesia outlined that "by 2030, Indonesia will need 113 million digital talents. However it is projected that we will only have around 104 million talents by 2030. Indonesia will lack 9 million digital talents, both in quantity and in quality." Accordingly, an effective digital transformation is key to creating a prosperous and inclusive digital economy.

Solutions

Creating a connected digital economy is dependent on building and implementing successful systems, processes and infrastructure. Establishing a digital economy involves investing in communities today, with smart cities resulting from smart policies. Successful cases such as Bandung are often realized through combined efforts to involve citizens and leverage creative bottom-up approaches to develop IT infrastructure and operations (Clavier et al. 2020).

ICT infrastructure and access is critical. In regions where resources and finances are a concern, modeling and cost estimation methods can help countries to make investments, such as in rural Sarawak in Malaysia (Hao et al. 2020). While the internet and ICT infrastructure largely comprises disparate networks with various connection nodes, policy has played a critical role in its development and growth. Looking ahead, a mix of public and private investment strategies will be needed to expand access.

Furthermore, there is a need for contextualization to maximize the global impacts of digital transformation. To create a connected digital economy, investing in building a resilient consumer agency and digital culture that covers data culture, privacy and cyberattack-resilient behavior is critical.

This could be made possible by investing in understanding cultural sensitivity in consumer behavior. Behavioral insight can help here to inform the contextualization of technologies to accomplish prosperity and digital inclusion goals. A pertinent example is that of the decision-handling of low-income consumers, who are sometimes inclined to make poor technological choices putting their privacy at risk and increasing their exposure to data infringements. Building a contextually-relevant digital transformation to ensure a secure and prosperous digital age. To build a participatory

model for technological consumers' decisions over their data, existing financial decisions models and cultural considerations in dealing with climate change uncertainty can together form a basis for a trusted participatory model enshrining a global vision celebrating diversity. Here, big technological firms' ambassadors should consider these aspects of technology contextualization when building digital diplomatic ties with various nations.

Case Study – Gojek, GoTo Financial and Tokopedia (all part of the GoTo Company) have now contributed IDR 249 trillion to Indonesia's economy (equivalent to 1.6% of Indonesia's GDP).

- Democratizing e-commerce. Tokopedia's mission is to democratize e-commerce in Indonesia, as they connect "mom-and-pop" shops across the country's regions (comprising 17,000 islands) to Indonesian households to the point it has now served 99% of districts in Indonesia.
- Solution for the unbanked. Overall, 55% of Indonesians above 15 years old do not have bank accounts. GoTo Financial is now making it easier to open bank accounts and loans, and is contributing to economic recovery through its full range of technical and non-technical business solutions to make business management easier. An LDUI research shows that nearly half (49%) of MSME respondents were first-time online entrepreneurs.
- Communities of learning. GoFood learned that having an online platform is not enough on its own, and that merchants needed help to compete in the digital era and create a sustainable business. KOMPAG's solutions consist of online community (discussions), online business tips, training sessions led by mentors, mentorship and weekly workshops for active members, including exclusive mentorship programs (KOMPAG has served 107,000 MSMEs in 70 cities in Indonesia).
- MSMEs as catalysts. MSMEs have become

some of the biggest catalysts to speed up digital literacy as we slowly leave the pandemic era. Not only are they users of many digital tools and products, they can also absorb and create new jobs for the ecosystem.

This is an example of how businesses can contribute to a stronger economic recovery as beneficiaries of a digital transformation. National ecosystems should thus invest in "translating" local contextualized approaches, meaning more interaction among international actors, local firms and ecosystems, to develop greater exposure to local solutions that might bring about a better understanding of digital uptake behaviors and consumer culture with regard to payments, local finance and behavioral risks common to the given community.

Recommendations

1. Invest in internet access and infrastructure: Focus on developing internet protocols and deploying internet infrastructure to ensure equitable global access.
2. Create culturally-sensitive consumer protection: If we aim to go global, we should invest in understanding the cultural sensitivities behind consumer behavior, empowering consumer agency, and enhancing digital culture and literacy concerning technological use, adoption, and uptake. We also need to build consumer choice resilience to adapt to and understand the challenges of consumer culture, as data culture, privacy and cyberattack-resilient behavior. This could be achieved by investing in understanding the cultural sensitivities behind consumers' technological behavior. We should thus put together a blueprint of the relevant translation/leverage processes to localize technological uptake and build more global solutions.

3. Establish trusted global participatory models: Start local and then go global by building participatory models to establish and design data regulatory frameworks by tackling technological consumers' decisions on their data or understanding the financial decision models that accommodate the cultural considerations essential for localized technologies. This would help to address global challenges such as climate change uncertainty or the digital inclusion goal: the idea is to co-design locally to build a trusted global participatory model.
4. Promote digital literacy and education: Prioritize learning agility as part of formal and informal education capacity building.
5. Build a resilient economy by focusing on MSMEs: Policymakers should bring together different parties from different industries to create policies that foster a conducive environment for MSMEs, including better programs/initiatives to increase uptake.

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CHAPTER 2

RETHINKING SUSTAINABILITY VIA VALUES DELIBERATION

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Summary

Sustainability is about balancing economic growth, environmental care and human well-being. Personal well-being thrives on two roots, namely science and liberal arts, whose languages of reason and emotion are not always compatible. In particular, social well-being feeds on three roots, specifically governments, corporations and ecosystems, whose interests are scarcely aligned. Meanwhile, planet well-being flourishes on multiple roots, allowing group-think via a value-based language, transcending our self-destructive Babel silo mindsets. Values serve as a meta-language or way of thinking to recover stronger together' The Indonesian President's solidarity motto "Small is Beautiful" applies at every level, based on Schumacher's model.

Is it mere chance that Palo Alto ("Tall Tree" in Spanish for the sequoia landmark formerly overlooking today's Silicon Valley) became a nursery for corporate giants such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Tesla? It is also the emblem of Stanford University, where Nobel laureate Milton Friedman shaped many minds with his doctrine that: 'the only social responsibility of business is to grow profits... within rules... embodied in ethical custom.' Ethics and customs share a common root: value. Indeed, value has become a gen-z governance tool.

Left free to shape rules, Tall Tree corporations became the world's most powerful institutions, dictating socio-political and ethical customs. But do they take social responsibility for their blockbuster development externalities? Consider the following cases: Facebook losing nearly half its value overnight; GE crashing after seeing off Jack Welch, named CEO of the century; and Enron or Arthur-Andersen disappearing after trampling all over ethical values. The dazzling growth of Tall Tree corporations has come at a price as corporations lose sight of the wider forest.

Can governments harness the power of Tall Tree corporations? Governments and corporations recently co-created ad hoc coalitions ensuring orderly deliberations about the values underlying their common mission of service to society and driving strategies about wellness fundamentals such as healthcare, information, energy and natural resources. By leveraging business influence via deliberations, governments can promote two beneficial outcomes: economic efficacy and social solidarity.

Highlights

Values broadcast in mission statements and further established in peer-reviewed studies now serve as governance tools fostering sustainable growth together with shareholder value. Methodically-applied values increase value for all stakeholders, thereby leveraging social solidarity. Why do so many organizations fail the sustainability test? Usually, they accelerate short-term growth, deviating from the service mission and compromising long-term growth. True leadership is about aligning the values driving strategies with those underpinning the mission, while maintaining an ecosystem balance. Sustainable growth requires proclaiming and activating a hierarchy of values agreed through proper deliberations organized by ad hoc coalitions of government, corporate and civil society representatives.

Challenges

Incorporating the value of sustainability into strategy was named as a key success factor by 970 out of 1000 CEOs surveyed across 99 countries regarding the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). But the gap between the data required and the data accessible by CEOs to discern what motivates mid-management to embed sustainability into strategy has not narrowed in the past 10 years. Actually, only 29% of the surveyed CEOs had actual access to mid-management values data. Consequently, most companies underrate their mission values,

put a premium on short-term strategic growth and simply ignore the ecosystems in which they operate. This misalignment is at the heart of our systemic crises. Values offer a new language, bridging the gap between mission and strategy.

Former Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, noted that nature provides half of the world economy's required resources, but most corporations leave it out of the equation. Trees, for example, still provide most construction materials and energy for many nations. As all-time survivors, trees are subject to increasing scientific research hoping to explain how and why they are sustainable life models for human organizations. Ultimately, size matters. Hence, the Tall Tree's veneration of its canopy, grasping maximum information and light, and its resilient root-ball providing an abundance of nutrients and solidity. Size helps to propagate seeds widely to conquer space and even turn parasites into partners. But growth patterns are also relevant. Steady growth extends life for centuries, but excessively accelerated growth generates life-threatening handicaps.

The key to sustainability is homeostasis: keeping a dynamic equilibrium in managing supply-chain tensions. Sustainability is about aligning the mission (bearing fruit for all), strategy (allocating resources) and ecosystems (environmental symbiosis). It is key to the wellness of mankind and ecosystems alike. Top crowns provide oxygen and percolate carbohydrates, while foraging roots and rock-mining fungi propel minerals upward, and leaf sensors monitor the environment. The pivotal skill to ensure sustainability is wide-ranging cooperation, allowing cross-feeding among all species, family or not, healthy or sick. Put end-to-end, an oak's wood-wide-web of hair-fine rootlets could circle the Earth. Sustainability therefore depends on diversity, ensuring wide-ranging nutrition and information. And if a tree falls, cross-feeding solidarity helps to sprout new offshoots. Collaboration creates enduring root-systems, as Lord Glasgow infamously discovered

by dynamiting a tree stump on his estate lawn. Rather than exploding, it lifted off a half-acre of topsoil hanging to its roots, while smashing his manor ceilings in the process... Shall we allow further tree obliteration on the planet to similarly shatter our human organizations?

Solutions

Governments and businesses need to help redefine social service mission values and strategic resource allocation priorities. But the growing power scale of corporations stacks the odds against governments in negotiations. As it is often legitimate for corporations to finance public initiatives, lobbying is a preferred way for them to engage in the debate. In Washington, D.C. the number of official lobbyists exceeds 300,000 and the total spending on corporate lobbying runs into several billion per year. In Brussels, these numbers are even larger. To define and align mission values and strategic priorities, a level playing field for debate has to be formally organized between corporations and governments.

First, the well-tested form of deliberation practiced in task-forces/coalitions is an efficient tool for civil societies, governments, and corporations to respectfully listen to each other and agree on value-based decisions that match citizens' expectations. There are some hugely successful precedents for deliberation, for example on zero-carbon and reforestation. A pertinent example is the COP21 in Paris in 2015: hundreds of corporations rallied in an active parallel dialogue with governments next door to the official UN Global Compact venue for negotiations on fossil fuel. Corporations took the initiative, leading to an unprecedented harmonization of carbon taxes across nations, while also addressing climate-induced social inequality issues. With the prospect of a multi-trillion clean environment business opportunity, corporations strived to agree a flat tax rate with governments, vastly simplifying financial planning for all parties.

However, corporations' ambitious de-carbonization plans cannot succeed without governments modifying their energy mixes to include renewables. This circular planning challenge requires a new systems-thinking approach. The most viable way forward is to adopt a long-term view with broad policy goals extending beyond the traditional political time-frames. As multi-stakeholder coalitions, now including labor unions, add pressure on governments, it is necessary to incentivize circular modeling, emphasizing the social responsibility of all actors including energy producers.

Indonesian palm oil production offers another example of a constructive approach in a most complex context, connected to various sensitive issues, including social inequality, nature and biodiversity, economic productivity and climate change. Traditionally incorporated in food and cosmetics, about half of all palm oil now consumed in Europe is used as biofuel. Consequently, Indonesian palm tree culture has grown to cover 160m km2 (2/3 the size of the UK), with 40% cultivated by small farmers enticed to burn virgin forests. Stopping deforestation would require a systemic approach involving active cooperation between Tall Tree producers and users, local governments and civil communities, plus financial institutions fostering technological innovation.

Supported by the Rainforest Action Network, Unilever, a Tall Tree palm oil user, founded the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil with the WWF and initiated a closed-door meeting of big producers in Singapore leading to a moratorium on deforestation. The ensuing collaboration with the Tropical Forest Alliance, the Norwegian government, NGOs and industry leaders - promoting new agricultural technologies doubling yields with new palm varieties - has resulted in a reduction in deforestation. Meanwhile, Business for Nature is a formal coalition of over 700 large NGOs and corporations calling on governments to reverse ecosystems' losses. In most such coalitions,

businesses are a step ahead of governments, for example in promoting zero-carbon and phasing out plastic packaging.

Second, deliberations help to promote self-sufficiency and local productivity, following Gandhi's self-sustainability model centered on the mantra: 'Spin your weaving wheel.' Deliberation resonates with thought liberation via dialoguing, integrating reason and emotion, triggering systems thinking and producing creative solutions. One value is usually sufficient to characterize a public policy or sum up an often-forgotten corporate mission, such as Indonesia's 'Recover Together,' Merck's 'Preserve health' or HP's 'Provide mankind well-being via technology.' Values keep evolving with awareness-raising trends like ESG, the UN's SDGs, or the Global Goals. As a bonding agent, a value system agreed upon by multiple stakeholders has proven to improve the cohesion between mission, strategy and ecosystems.

Recommendations

Governments and corporations operate at different speeds on distinct orbits around the same planet, endangered by these gaps that are constantly widening. Governments are expected to rule on the common good and moral value spheres and corporations on the profit value sphere. However, the unprecedented confluence of crises has challenged all leaders to think and act as a group. Here, values offer a universal language, allowing for practical deliberations. As Tall Tree corporations have succeeded in initiating successful dialogues and achieving concrete results together with public authorities, we propose that governments now take the lead in:
- Institutionalizing regular deliberations between private and public stakeholders on a subject-matter basis covering the likes of climate, energy, supply chains and disinformation;
- Instigating the creation of coalitions including scientists, regulators, producers, consumers

and local community representatives on such matters;

- Appointing public representatives and corporate leaders to co-lead such coalitions and report on the progress of their deliberations to national parliaments' dedicated commissions; and

- Countering disinformation campaigns and wars waged against the 'science of climate change' launched by actors with contrary vested interests.

Value-based deliberation, a cornerstone of democracy and prosperity, evolving from ancient Greece to modern Switzerland, has become a new systems thinking and governance tool for world leaders.

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CHAPTER 3

ACTING ON A VALUE-BASED INVESTMENT LENS TO CATALYZE A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION THROUGH STARTUP INNOVATION

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Abstract

Cleantech or climate-tech refers to innovative technologies, products and services that enable more efficient energy and natural resources, reducing waste while providing superior performance at a lower or comparable cost. Startups are driving disruptive innovation and the growth of clean technology. At the forefront of cleantech innovation, startups can become catalysts for sustainable energy transition when we provide entrepreneurs with better support in infrastructure, patient and risk capital, as well as stronger methodologies. For cleantech startups to thrive, applying a value-based investment lens captures the essence of a just and sustainable transition is crucial. We need to be honest about our intentions behind growth, where the immediate capital return is not the only metric that matters when considering a capital investment. To achieve this, a blended financing approach that embraces a long-term performance and sustainability perspective must be implemented in a spirit of collaboration and public-private partnership. Lastly, innovation in cleantech is a key factor in realizing a sustainable energy transition and solving our dependency on non-renewable energy sources. G20 leaders need to incentivize cleantech startups to develop the technologies, business models, products and services required to deploy and finance cost-effective cleantech solutions on the necessary scale. All of this will have to start by acting on a value-based investment that considers and rewards clean-tech startups' sustainable practice.

Keywords: Cleantech, Startups, Value-based Investment Lens, Sustainability, Just Transition.

Key highlights

Cleantech, or climate-tech refers to innovative technologies, products and services that enable more efficient use of energy and natural resources, reducing waste while providing superior performance at a lower or comparable cost. At the forefront of cleantech innovation, startups can become a catalyst for a sustainable energy transition. However, there is a huge discrepancy when it comes to supporting for and investing in startups at an early stage compared to their enterprise counterparts, where most of the capital is disbursed. For cleantech startups to thrive, adopting a value-based investment lens that can capture the essence of a just and sustainable transition is crucial, especially at an earlier stage where risk and patient capital are needed. One of the ways G20 leaders can encourage cleantech startups at an early stage is through a blended financing approach, where public funds can incentivize private capital through a market-adjusted concessional return. Having the right mindset and putting value at the center of our investments can enable startups to develop the technologies, business models, products and services required to deploy and finance cost-effective cleantech solutions on the necessary scale. The capital disbursement process in the early stage of innovation and commercialization is a promising start, showing serious consideration to a sustainable and just transition into clean energy.

Challenges

The Asia-Pacific region is home to 4.4 billion people, of which 700 million have no access to electricity. By 2035, Asia will emit 20 billion tonnes of CO_2, representing 46% of the planet's emissions (Asian Development Bank, 2016). Climate change, jobs and economic growth, equality and social issues, and international relations are all intertwined with energy. Despite our awareness that climate change is a huge global concern, there are still significant barriers to the sustainable energy transition, such as the developing world's demand for cheap energy (including coal). Thus, the creation of a clean source of energy that provides superior performance at lower prices is critical to solving this challenge, and this is where cleantech startups come in.

Entrepreneurs and startups are driving disruptive innovation and the growth of clean technology. Data from the Asian Development Bank (2016) show that 70% of renewable energy companies in the People's Republic of China were founded after 2010, that four out of 10 global electric car manufacturers are less than 15 years old, that 70% of India's solar Photovoltaic capacity is installed by young entrepreneurs and that eight out of the top 10 global solar PV manufacturers are less than 20 years old.

However, most early startups working in this industry lack the support they need. In practice, private capital can only be deployed on the necessary scale when both business models and climate technologies are viable. Investors' excitement about certain technologies, vertical mobility and transport, for example, can attract significant capital and funding that outpaces their potential impact on climate change mitigation. While quickly-flowing money can help to accelerate adoption on the necessary scale, investment is currently disproportionately aligned towards areas with lower total emissions reduction potential (ERP), while high ERP areas with less mature technologies remain underfunded (PwC, 2021).

On the other side of the equation are investors. The fundamental objective behind investing is to gain as much capital growth as possible; that is a fact. However, investors have increasingly demand to balance asset growth with their own beliefs and principles. Today, we see more and better avenues to accommodate values and incorporate them into investment decisions, such as value-based investing. Value-based investing is a multi-faceted investment philosophy that allows investors to align their beliefs with their investment thesis. Two examples of the most commonly used frameworks in value-based investing (that are sometimes used interchangeably) are socially-responsible investing (SRI) and ESG investing (which takes into account environmental, social and governance factors).

The ESG criteria in investing have gained considerable attention, owing to at least the following three factors: i) it helps to improve risk management, allowing for returns that are competitive on traditional financial markets; ii) growing societal attention to the risks of climate change and the benefits of a standardized approach for more responsible business conduct; and iii) the growing desire of corporations and financial institutions to move away from short-term perspectives and risk, and to achieve longer-term sustainability of returns. There is growing evidence that the sustainability of finance must incorporate broader external factors to maximize returns and profits over the long term while reducing the propensity for controversies that erode stakeholder trust (Boffo, R., and R. Patalano in OECD Report 2020).

Although it seems that ESG investing is already well-established, this trend comes with a caveat because of the complexity of its measurement. There are two main challenges in implementing ESG investing as a value-based approach in investment for cleantech startups. First, there is a glaring gap and lack of transparency in impact measurement, where less than 20% of Limited Partners (LP) ask for ESG KPIs from their General Partners (GP), and fewer than 35% of GPs can provide data on principal indicators (Bain&Co 2022). Second, there is a lack of consistency and standardization across different assessment mechanisms (Boffo, R., and R. Patalano in OECD Report 2020).

Solutions

As discussed in the above section, this chapter suggests that to unlock the potential benefits of ESG investing for long-term sustainable finance, more cohesive efforts and approaches are needed. Specifically, improving transparency, the consistency of impact measurement on a global scale, the comparability of information, the alignment of ESG performance with prospective financial returns and the level of clarity in fund strategies in relation to ESG KPIs are all essential. There is robust evidence

that competent insight on relevant ESG measures, provided in a harmonized and rigorous manner, can help investors to manage their investment theses and, in turn, enable more equitable disbursement of capital to startups throughout their different life stages.

This paper proposes a collaborative approach to facilitate the development of a value-based investment thesis and implementation to enable cleantech startups to become solutions in their own right to ensure a sustainable energy transition. A harmonized value-based investment approach can provide a strong incentive for all participants, ranging from investors, entrepreneurs and fund managers, to credit-rating agencies and evaluation firms. By the same token, the author believes that government regulators assume a critical role in facilitating the simultaneous availability of several factors in a sustainable investment cycle of investment firms (i.e., fundraising, investment, and exit). Research has shown using a grey-DEMATEL approach that government and policies hold the most critical roles as investment enablers (Elena Antarciuc et al. 2018). According to these research findings, the government's application of international standards for sustainable investments and the government's policies and regulations for sustainable investments are at the top of the list of causal factors, making them the key causal factors. The research also discovered that investment capital firms need a regulatory framework in order to form a basis for sustainable investments and risk management.

Additionally, L. Lin (2022) explains that there are ways in which public-private partnerships can catalyze these desired changes. At the fund-raising stage, government leaders can play an active role by expanding the sources of financing for sustainable funds and enacting detailed and targeted legislation. In the fund investment stage, sustainable funds should make full use of their strong corporate governance rights and monitoring functions to ensure that startups

deliver on their sustainability promises. At the exit stage, a specialized sustainability board is strongly recommended to offer viable exit options together with greater standardization and comparability in sustainability information disclosure, and firmer regulatory support for trustworthy sustainable impact rating agencies to sustain investor confidence.

Another model that could be considered to enable value-based investment in a public-private partnership setting is the use of a blended financing model. Blended finance entails the use of catalytic capital from public or philanthropic sources to increase private sector investment in sustainable development. It allows organizations with different objectives to invest alongside each other while achieving their own objectives, whether these be financial returns, social impact, or a blend of both (Convergence 2018). This model helps to ease the onboarding of private investors that are concerned with: (i) high perceived and real risk; and (ii) poor returns for the risk relative to comparable investments. Ultimately, blended finance creates investable opportunities in developing countries, which leads to a greater development impact.

Recommendations

Investors are looking to form a deeper and more holistic understanding of financial markets and human behavior to better identify opportunities to create, sustain and protect value, while delivering on client objectives. There is a growing need for investment decisions to be considered in a broader context, including risks and opportunities related to environmental, social and governance dynamics which may have long-term benefits with respect to the overall investment outcomes. To achieve a sustainable energy transition, we need to act on the value-based investment mechanism and mobilize resources through multi-stakeholder collaboration. Moreover, increased funding is still needed across all challenge areas to enable breakthrough innovations and trigger sectoral tipping points.

Relatedly, investing in early-stage technology throughout the commercialization process will scale up their operations and impact over the next decade.

Policies need to incentivize investors, and with clear government action plans as part of a catalytic approach to support sustainable funds as well as a blended financing model, we can This will accelerate technological innovation that addresses the climate challenge. This chapter asserts that this will encourage rapidly-deployed capital on an increasing scale into the necessary climate technologies over the next decade and beyond.

Lastly, more patient capital from early-stage investors is required to deliver future breakthroughs. Long-term strategic plans and targeted policy measures by governments that are value-based in nature are needed to kickstart investment into technologies in priority sectors with the most significant impact, which will be pivotal to achieving global net-zero targets.

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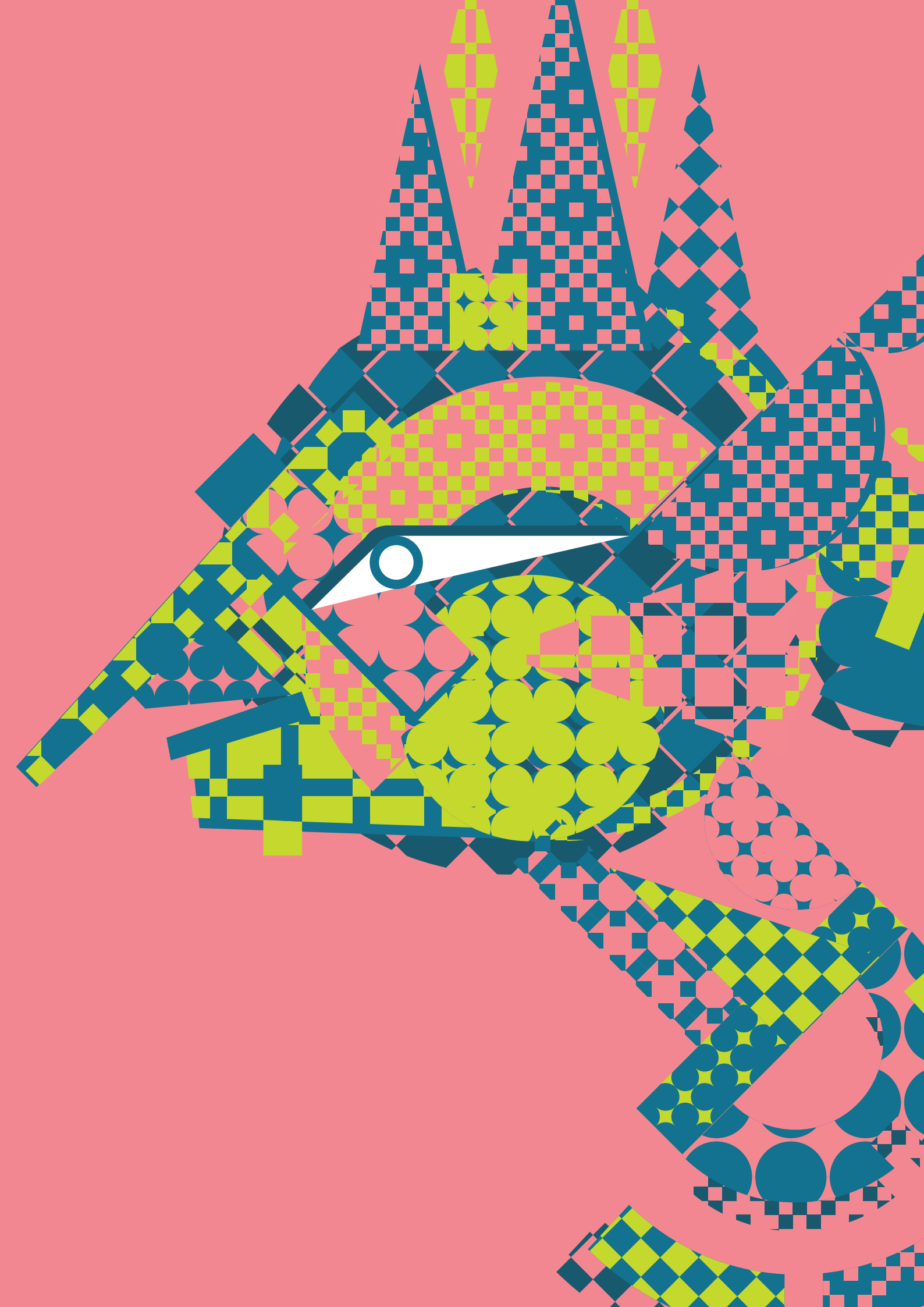
V20 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER

INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

WELL-BEING

WELL-BEING TASK FORCE – INTRODUCTION

Dr. Maliha Hashmi

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INTRODUCTION

IT IS NOW THE TIME TO INITIATE A MOVEMENT OF CHANGE FOR A MORE INFORMED, AWAKE, AND AWARE COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS.

COVID-19 has permanently changed the human psyche. The pandemic, war, and the ongoing environmental, food supplies, and economic crises have greatly damage and increase the negative impact to the well-being of humanity. The global community is still struggling to recover from the profound effects of the pandemic. Moreover, the government prioritizes finding the best-fit strategy to recover the global economy, while mental and physical wellness and its acceptance are often given lower priority. Governments and the global community need to be aware that economic recovery needs to be complemented by mental and physical well-being recovery. They also need to work hand in hand as this is everybody's concern and not something that only needs to be managed by certain individual or institutional.

Hence, the G20 presidential agenda 2022 is devoted to strengthening the global health architecture to ensure that people can better prepare themselves to become resilient to any pandemic or crisis in the future. This initiative is reflected in one of the G20 priorities, global health architecture, and the V20 is determined to support this initiative by providing a value-based framework to raise the global community's awareness of well-being and construct a compassionate society inclusive. We believe that the recovery of our well-being and effort to achieve this vision need to be supported by the recognition and implementation of the right values since values will drive our behavior and decisions.

From the Well-being Task Force, the value we would like to highlight this year is collectiveness. It will allow enhancing well-being to reposition within our core functional and policy-making canvas by addressing our most recent experiences in global public healthcare mechanisms and differentiation in treating crises for humanity. We need global leaders to address the mental stability of the working groups and core values compliance benchmarks for the corporates while rolling out any human-centric policies and regulations. Therefore, this paper strives to provide well-being-oriented policy recommendations and value-based statements. Three chapters that focus on the aspects of well-being are concluded in this paper.

Chapter 1: Maintaining Perpetual Values and Strengthening New Values for Survival, Resilience and Psychological Well-Being in a Network Society by Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari, Vina G. Pendit; The presence of the internet and advanced technology has changed many things, and the presence of the

COVID-19 pandemic adds to the complexity of the problem. This chapter describes the core values that are needed to fulfill basic human psychological needs face greater challenges due to internet-mediated life and COVID-19 pandemic.

Chapter 2: Enhancing well-being in challenging times, should we begin? by DY Suharya, Cassandra Nadira Lee, Ho Kah Keh, Charles Barker, Chris Drake, Chris Lynch, Greg Maio, Juan Campoo, Julie Rautenbach, Laura Burgis, Lewis Arthurton, Lukas Wolf, Padmakali Banerjee, Paul Hanel, Richard Kokholm-Erichsen, Rizka Gita Miranti, Salah Abdelhafeez, Samuel Taylor, and Vivi Yulaswati; This chapter provide the steps to move away from the current societal attitude of perceiving mental health as shame and taboo, and stigma that still exists around mental health and other physical health conditions in the process of initiating a change towards achieving a more accepting society.

Chapter 3: Emerging Public Health Emergency: Well-being by Dr. Maliha Hashmi; Today's individual well-being is at stake, threatened by overburdened health systems and worsening mental health impacted by global issues. Left unchecked, it could become a major public health emergency in the years ahead. This chapter examine what needs to be done.

A thread that links each policy paper and its recommendations is compassion. For G20 nations to construct a more compassionate society that are more accepting of mental health and general well-being on behalf of all citizens. Whether regarding mental health, public health or physical well-being, this chapter makes concrete recommendations that empower G20 nations in developing healthier, happier and more stable citizens globally.

Included Papers:
*Author affiliation noted in the full paper

VALUES AT THE CENTER V20-2022 /
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CHAPTER 1

MAINTAINING PERPETUAL VALUES AND STRENGTHENING NEW VALUES FOR SURVIVAL, RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN A NETWORK SOCIETY

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Key Highlights/Challenges

The presence of the internet and advanced technology has changed many things, from a macro level to a very personal level. Online networks have changed the working mechanisms and relations among states, institutions and production systems. Such a development has also changed social relations within institutions and in society. The relationship patterns between individuals, where face-to-face meetings are far less common than before, have also been deeply affected. Human beings inevitably have to adapt. What were previously seen as disruptions or nuisances, such as long working hours and the absence of face-to-face meetings, have slowly been accepted. Indeed, people adapt and even become accustomed and prefer to work without having to interact in person with others.

The COVID-19 pandemic has added complexity here, because the role of the internet and advanced technology is now massive and constantly growing, sometimes at a pace that humans cannot keep up with. In addition, the pandemic has of course presented a serious health threat, which also has an impact on economic survival. As a result, many values and positive living practices in society have been instantly changed. For example, strict health protocols have had to be stringently followed, such as keeping our distance from other people and keeping gatherings to a low number. Togetherness has been replaced by feelings of anxiety and even suspicion that others could be infectious. Thankfully, the pandemic appears to be slowing down. However, vigilance persists, and indeed in real terms the possibility of further spreads of infection across the globe remains.

To grow and contribute optimally in society, humans require that their basic psychological needs be met including the need for autonomy, the need for competence, and the need for relatedness. Various psychological studies have shown that in an internet-mediated life, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, meeting these basic human psychological needs is a greater challenge than before.

Solutions

Value-related Elements/Important Values at the Center

The world has completely transformed with the advent of the internet and advanced technology, the central role of which has been amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has presented some new economic challenges.

In order to survive in this new-look world, there are core values that need to be embraced. Specifically, these values are:

Innovation and creativity. Internet and AI technologies bring new discoveries and multiply the efficiency and effectiveness of working with machines and technology. As a result, humans need to bring newness and added value. For survival, creativity and the ability to innovate are paramount. Humans need to be open-minded and curious and should love to learn as long as they live, while looking for opportunities to contribute creatively and innovatively.

Resilience. Efficiency, effectiveness and novelty often coexist, with competition undeniably the central feature of the current era of advanced technology. Such competition occurs between humans and fellow humans, and between humans and machines. Humans are now required to work faster, often without rest, and also have to compete with machines that keep getting smarter, as well as other humans who improve themselves through innovation and creativity. The current situation could present some difficult challenges for humans because they are now required to be almost perfect to survive and contribute in their field. Therefore, resilience is a very important value that needs to be strengthened, particularly in the younger generations who need to feel confident in their own strength and ability to deal with problems.

Mindfulness and self-compassion. Humans are not perfect creatures, and each of us have our own limitations. Yet today it seems that perfection is expected of us. We are human though so can feel sad, tired or shaken by a painful event, making it difficult to concentrate. We can become ill, which also interferes with the smooth running of work. Humans are not all born as intelligent and creative beings. Some have special needs and disabilities, while others grow up or live in difficult socio-economic conditions. Since we are continuously facing a demand to be better, we compare ourselves with others and pursue perfection. Challenges in the era of advanced technology can easily make humans worry obsessively about their shortcomings, losing self-confidence and even hate themselves. Some then do not dare to face the real world, give up, withdraw, isolate themselves, enter into problematic gaming behavior and even become devoted to virtual things and the metaverse. Such behaviors are not solutions and may even burden society more. Meanwhile, some experience mental health problems of varying degrees, from adaptation problems to more severe conditions.

Therefore, it is even more crucial than before to practice mindfulness and self-care to prevent and minimize various mental health problems and unhappiness. Mindfulness and self-compassion are not only mentioned when talking about mental health cases involving psychological or psychiatric interventions but have rather become an integrated part of policies and programs worldwide, conveyed in households, schools, colleges, organizations, workplaces, as well as various social institutions. Mindfulness is a means of prevention and is used to help humans achieve well-being and happiness.

Collaboration. The pressure to compete and to demonstrate creativity, innovation and novelty to survive can easily leave authentic concern and compassion for fellow human beings secondary. Humans, institutions and even other countries might be seen as competitors and potential threats. Or, at least, other parties are seen as mere economic objects or instruments to achieve goals. If this becomes common, it will be difficult for humans to survive in the long term. In the advanced technology era, information and knowledge cannot be kept under one's sole possession, so what must be built is a climate of openness. Perceiving others only as competitors could also destroy humanity. If so, only a small group of humans could survive with technology, leaving many humans to live without well-being and dignity. We need to realize that humans must learn from each other, share information and work together to supervise technology. For the sake of humanity we must collaborate with authentic concern for all humans without exception, so that no one is left behind and harmed.

Recommendations

We encourage G20 leaders to create policy that embraces and promotes psychological well-being by:
1. Enforce a national wide character development program starting from early childhood education program (primary), youth, until young adults that focuses on four essential aspects such as: innovation and creativity, resilience, mindfulness and self-compassion, and collaboration.
2. Involve parents and teachers in any initiatives that will identify/discover, handle/manage, and monitor the psychological well-being of children and youth.
3. Set up support system in each area (and all national wide) i.e., care navigators, depression help desks, counseling clinics/call centers, etc. that will provide necessary supports to tackle the psychological well-being issues in society.
4. Form a collaboration between government and various communities on continuous campaign about psychological well-being (mental health), its impact and consequence to society at large.

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CHAPTER 2

ENHANCING WELLBEING IN CHALLENGING TIMES, SHALL WE BEGIN?

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Key Highlights

Shared values are an essential component of a functional and accepting society. While progress has been made in constructing more compassionate communities, areas that require attention, namely a greater acceptance of mental health and general well-being. Addressing the stigma which still exists around mental health conditions, physical health conditions, such as dementia, and another brain and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) requires new levels of openness, enlightenment, understanding, acceptance, support and compassion – moving away from the current societal attitudes associated with shame and taboo, ultimately leading to separation, marginalization and ostracization of those affected by such conditions.

Providing a reassuring physical, psychological, and emotional safety net for those facing stigma and discrimination is a vitally important first step towards achieving a more accepting society.

Achieving this aim will require a thorough understanding of each community's unique makeup, characteristics, values, traditions and practices. This will enable an effective and holistic program to be crafted, designed and integrated. Even more importantly, a grassroots approach must be taken, focusing on the areas from where this fundamental change needs to start.

We must also face the issue from different perspectives, starting with younger generations and the educational system, highlighting values and thus instilling both open mindsets and attitudes. In the workplace, the approach should encourage and define systemic processes to ingrain the importance of mental health and well-being for better performance and work-life balance. Lastly, at the community level, it will be necessary to create persuasive campaigns to normalize the stigma around mental health and other health conditions, such as dementia and even old age.

Challenges

Building on shared values to achieve a greater acceptance of mental health and well-being in society will be essential if we create a more inclusive and welcoming society, which will require a community-wide approach. Huge challenges persist, not least in allocating effort, resources and time to address areas of greater importance in the community and globally. Economic well-being has been, and often still is, the main focus, eclipsing all other areas, including mental health and emotional well-being, which tend to remain overlooked. It is in communities where basic needs are met, and where physical health is being taken care of, that it is more likely for a strong and effective position to be taken on mental health issues.

Well-being has significant economic and societal impacts. Workforce disruption entails the loss and creation of jobs, which are two sides of the same coin. In this context, "Digital Transformation" was set as one of the G20's 2022 Priority Issues. The development and adoption of advanced technologies including smart automation and artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to raise productivity and GDP growth and improve well-being more broadly, including through healthier living (McKinsey, 2019). Conversely, the potential of more job losses courtesy of the digital transformation and new jobs requiring a new set of skills might threaten to damage well-being even more than before and this danger should not be taken lightly. The challenge here is to use technology to smooth disruption and improve well-being rather than the other way around.

Gradually moving out of the pandemic, many governments are considering rebuilding their economy as an immediate priority. Mental and physical wellness and the acceptance of mental health and general well-being, are all too often given a lower priority, despite the clear economic consequences to society as a whole of poor health and well-being. Embracing mental and physical health also helps to generate momentum towards

rebuilding other fundamental needs in society. Indeed, the advantages of doing so are multifaceted. At the same time, we must be mindful of the impact of a pandemic on all socio-economic situations. The extremely poor were the most affected by the pandemic and were at a higher risk of poor physical and mental health. UN reports have also forecast an employment crisis for women due to the pandemic. This crisis is expected to be further compounded by the higher propensity of women to be informal carers. G20 nations must be mindful of this when rebuilding the economy following the pandemic.

As a first step, it would be astute to incentivize and empower communities to start advocating for their own improvements in health, as well as the respective consequences and costs of ignoring them, challenging the common notion that these values are secondary to other fundamental issues. Time, commitment and tenacity will also be important factors when instilling the importance of health and well-being values. Changing a mindset that has been embedded in society for so long will of course not happen overnight. Very often, health (physical and mental) is the first thing to be left by the wayside in situations of crisis, and progress previously made can be undone. To inspire long-standing change, G20 nations must be consistent and make resources available to sustain these efforts.

Furthermore, we must routinely measure our successes (or otherwise) concerning values relating to physical and mental health. Without a direct set of quantitative measures with various criteria, the results will differ widely and be prone to subjective interpretation. There needs to be a standard set for measuring success across quantitative and qualitative variables. In particular, quantification will be essential to substantiate arguments for continuing this work when faced with hostility, apathy or fatigue.

Other challenges here relate to short-term memory of global events, which affects the will to improve physical and mental health. The pandemic has brought issues that could no longer be ignored. Matters such as trauma, depression, shame, bullying, suicide and other profound psychological effects became topical. In the same breath, with the resumption of relative normality (a "new normal" no less), there will be an urgency to "get on" with life, and by doing so the will to improve well-being could be diminished. G20 leaders should thus continue to highlight the importance of good physical and mental health and well-being and implement the necessary policy to ensure tangible improvements are made and targets are met.

Solutions

Policymakers

- Policymakers, communities and G20 leaders must prioritize the health and well-being of their fellow citizens and be prepared to dedicate significant time and resources accordingly.
- Prioritizing country- and community-level research is vital to creating effective solutions, so adequate budgets and manpower are allocated to aid post-pandemic recovery. These programs must be consistent, wide-ranging and carried through with tenacity.
- Committed actions with clear and genuine intentions, as well as programs based on the previous academic research and real-world evidence, will have wide-ranging benefits for the economy, productivity and global standings, taking research through policy into practice.
- In some instances, solutions to physical and mental public health crises have already been put in place, and governments must follow through on their prior commitments. For instance, the WHO has numerous global action plans, including those addressing health conditions such as dementia and communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), many of which have been adopted by G20 nations but have not been implemented nationally.

Affecting the Community

- To help instill the importance of well-being in communities, workplaces, society and organizations at all socioeconomic levels, through utilizing all forms of media (press, TV, radio, and print and social media). These can effectively carry messages through advertisements, discussions, campaigns and structured programs.
- Whilst conventional media and social media are effective means of messaging, one must not forget the benefits of human interaction and physical presence in helping to impress upon people the importance of well-being.
- Efforts must also be made to build a binding rhetoric which reflects the importance of improving health and well-being at all levels of society and across all G20 nations, ultimately reflecting our common values and developing policies that enshrine our collective goals, rather than stoke divisions.
- When using media, it is essential to note that there is not a one-size-fits-all approach and that messaging is required to resonate with and reach different socioeconomic sectors of the community.
- It will take some time for the importance of health and well-being to penetrate society. It is therefore important that a multifaceted approach is adopted over the longer term to ensure its success.
- We must also encourage advocates to speak up and arrange for personal testimonies written and published by those living with health conditions to bring their experiences to public attention. Doing so would help to address the stigma and discrimination surrounding many mental and physical health conditions (such as anxiety, depression and dementia), especially when done through respected mainstream media agencies. There is also a need to focus on the mental health of women who are often disproportionately affected, of older people (including those with dementia) and of carers.

Rewarding Organizations

- Through encouraging private and public organizations to participate in these initiatives, and in some instances, rewarding their committed action, we can help to sustain and drive the longevity of well-being improvement programs.
- In some instances, civil society, academic institutions and other private or public organizations are already engaging in well-being programs or at least possess the networks or capacities to implement them effectively. G20 nations should look to form partnerships with these groups as a potentially cost-saving or more effective method of achieving their aims.

Capacity Building

- Formalize programs into existing institutional systems - where the sphere of influence and authority is sufficient to implement action at policy level.
- A sustained wellness movement can be created through dedicated agencies focusing on developing and institutionalizing programs and incentives and promoting wellness. This would also mean centralizing the allocation of budgets and other available resources.
- For example, in New Zealand, the 2022 budget allocates 202 million USD to further improve the country's access to mental health and addiction services. Neighboring Australia, meanwhile, has committed an additional 547 million USD for mental health. These two countries are spearheading global commitments to improving well-being, particularly regarding mental health conditions for their people. For policymakers in other countries yet to allocate budgetary funds to this level, following the lead of Australia and New Zealand would be a recommendable start towards building capacity.
- Supporting, encouraging and intensifying NGOs and associations active in these fields to extend their programs - creating a win-win situation

for beneficiaries and solidifying the mandates of these community-focused non-profit organizations.

- Maintaining and building standards of practice by setting up standards, certification, codes of practice and recognition to frame the diverse modalities in the field.
- Forming a qualitative and quantitative measurement system comprising parameters and annual KPIs that can gauge progress effectiveness and adjust accordingly.
- Moving towards value-based education because one of the most important factors in strengthening values is education. Moreover, ensuring equality and reducing disparities are two pillars that should guide the education planning process.
- Access to resources and having opportunities to use them will help all learners and educators to institutionalize the value of well-being and all other relevant sub-values. Consequently, this will impact labor market participation and the empowerment of women and senior citizens.
- Using practical tools to manage the transformation and mobilize value-based education concepts.

Awareness and Education

- Through the active promotion of awareness and education, we can simultaneously highlight the importance of health and well-being and address it as a risk factor for other health conditions.
- One of the most important stages at which this work needs to begin is with the young - it will be instilled as part of their development and then stay with them for the rest of their lives. They are the future of their communities and will be significant social and economic forces therein.
- In other instances, we observe a strong interplay between technology and education, with self-directed educational app-based programs being utilized in compassionate

integrity training. In conjunction with online community-based participation sessions, these programs can help to engender positive mindsets and enhance capacity for a greater sense of well-being.

- Workforce readiness in digital transformation is one of the challenges we must overcome to recover together, recover stronger. Focusing on innovation, skills and labor fluidity will be key to the adoption of technology bringing about good social outcomes (McKinsey 2019). Therefore, scalable, technology-based capacity-building programs included in curricula across education levels globally with measurable impacts and a high level of community interaction would be among the viable solutions.
- The WHO's scientific brief from March 2022 on the COVID-19 pandemic observed that the closing of education and training institutions was likely to "have to cascade long-term implications" for young people, particularly those without internet access. G20 nations must therefore be conscious of this and remedy the situation accordingly.
- Improvements in education and the promotion of lifelong learning have durable benefits. Research has shown that improvements in education can play a role in reducing the risk of dementia and other NCDs. The Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation forecasts that improvements in global education access are projected to reduce the prevalence of dementia by 6.2 million cases worldwide by 2050. Improvements to education as a preventive measure require a multilateral, regional and national response, though. Moreover, all of the above solutions require educators to be trained in the relevant pedagogy to ensure that students are effectively informed on the importance of good physical and mental health, promoting these values alongside academic excellence. The impact of education systems' engagement and acceptance is congruent with care, acceptance and embracement, as well as with the provision of support to teachers

and students. School culture will also have to transform.

- A focused campaign must also be implemented to improve the education of medical and mental health professionals.
- Overarching the above solutions is the effective and pragmatic approach taken by policymakers, communities and leaders within the G20 to implement such programs. These groups should seek to include an emphasis on well-being within their curricula.
- Having advocates who are relatable to society will also be helpful when promoting these messages.
- Supporting well-being could also be achieved through initiating expression through visual and performing arts, story-writing and even sports.
- Religious and spiritual leaders should also consider focusing on promoting good health and well-being through their teachings, referring to relevant areas in holy texts or scriptures.

Measuring Success

- The benefits of promoting physical and mental health and well-being should be assessed in order to demonstrate its benefits to society and the importance of continuing relevant programs.
- For instance, useful metrics may include the number of those living with mental and physical health conditions, level of educational attainment; or the number of mental health counseling cases in public hospitals. Another measurement could be the severity of cases, with a reduction in the number of serious cases implying an improvement and vice versa. Yet another potential method of measurement is in schools, where the program's effectiveness would be indicated, for example, by the number of reported cases of bullying, shaming or suicide amongst the cohort.

- Ultimately, improvements in health and well-being notionally correlate with improvements to the economic performance and productivity of G20 nations, for example a reduction in the cost of treating acute mental health crises, improved educational attainment resulting in increased income, as well as reducing the risk of developing conditions such as dementia, thus decreasing both the formal and informal healthcare burden.

Recommendations

- We recommend working in stages at all community levels (including private and public organizations), with clear goals and measurements in place to implement actions ensuring commitment and accountability. Additionally, G20 nations must recognize and focus on the impact of extreme poverty as an additional risk factor behind poor mental and physical well-being.
- G20 leaders should take up the challenge of enhancing global well-being by strengthening institutional frameworks and facilitating and improving the level of optimism and holistic well-being on a sustainable basis and in compliance with the UN's SDGs so that youth can be empowered to tackle global challenges.
- G20 leaders ought to adopt a collaborative institutional approach by creating the "Global Sustainable Well-being Secretariat" to implement policy interventions to enhance community well-being worldwide.
- Improve knowledge about societal well-being at all levels by publishing yearly statistics on well-being.
- Resources should be shared across different communities, including the deployment of relatable advocates to demonstrate the importance of physical and mental health.
- Build up critical soft skills in well-being for mental health care workers in order to enable them to execute their roles professionally and effectively.

- Apply new technology to advance learning, application and measurement towards well-being and focus on innovation, skills, and labor fluidity as the key to good social outcomes of technology adoption, allowing for the promotion of important skills and ways in which communities can proactively acquire them.
- Implement effective and pragmatic education and policy programs which seek to improve physical and mental health and well-being in society. In addition, recognize the importance of investing in education as a means to improve society as well as being a risk reduction tool for disease.
- Engage with other stakeholders and multilateral bodies such as the WHO to implement best-practice approaches to combating poor physical and mental health, or to mitigate already existing public health crises such as dementia. All G20 nations must implement all seven action areas of the WHO's global action plan on the public health response to dementia.
- Measure the success of educational, policy and public health programs, utilizing the successes achieved in improving societal, economic and health well-being to expand or improve already-existing programs.
- Allocate a generous well-being budget, using Australia and New Zealand as examples, and demonstrating the "values at the center" approach. Start with three willing G20 countries to pilot this type of budget allocation and implementation. Then, measure its impact and present positive findings at a future G20 Summit, either in India in 2023 or Brazil in 2024.

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CHAPTER 3

EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY: WELL-BEING

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Key Highlights

Wellness has emerged as a key talking point during the pandemic. In this period, millions worldwide have experienced challenges that adversely impact their overall well-being. Indeed, the average life expectancy of Americans fell markedly in 2020 and 2021, the sharpest two-year decline in nearly 100 years.

With the world still going through multiple economic and environmental crises and caregivers reeling from burnout, there will be significant public health issues to confront in the years ahead unless we act now. However, it is increasingly apparent that today's systems and tools are either insufficient or overburdened and that revolutionary innovative thinking and action are needed in a fast-changing, complex world.

Challenges

Economists and policymakers prioritize GDP (a metric introduced in the middle of the last century) over well-being. Although there have been attempts made by some national governments to recognize happiness as an important goal or outcome in recent years, notably Bhutan which has promoted Gross National Happiness over GDP and productivity, thus improving its economic, environmental, social and governance rankings, more work needs to be done.

GDP is an archaic way of measuring progress. Inequalities in society are rising (exacerbated by the pandemic) and corporate interests are too deeply entrenched in policymaking. In an economic crisis, shareholders with greater means disproportionately benefit while many citizens are left behind.

Indeed, vaccine hoarding by countries with greater access during the pandemic has ensured that many other countries worldwide were denied access to COVID-19 vaccines, increasing risk and exposure to

many citizens and further prolonging the pandemic. Many studies support the view that vaccine inequity in the pandemic has created a significant barrier to attaining global immunity, obstructing efforts to end COVID-19 mortalities.

In addition, the fragility of healthcare systems has been exposed as they have been visibly stretched. The pandemic has revealed glaring weaknesses to the extent that the healthcare workers themselves have experienced burnout, with many of them leaving the profession as a result.

A study by the International Council of Nurses showed that nurses' burnout rates rose as high as 80% during the worst of the pandemic. This has been attributed by a study published in The Lancet to the lack of a safe, nourishing and restorative healing environment for caregiving professionals.

Furthermore, a Physicians Foundation study found that 61% of doctors reported burnout, while 46% isolated themselves from others and 55% claimed to know of a doctor who had considered, attempted or died from suicide.

The WHO also estimated that more than 100,000 healthcare workers worldwide could have died due to COVID-19, while nursing home workers have had disproportionately higher death rates associated with the pandemic.

Additional challenges include the climate crisis, an issue that is growing in severity by the year as temperatures continue to break records worldwide, and natural disasters such as flooding occur more frequently, as is currently being witnessed in Southeast Asia where the flooding has reached the point of a humanitarian crisis.

The climate crisis also has an impact on wellness. A recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published in February 2022, revealed that rapidly-increasing climate

change poses a rising threat to mental health and psychosocial well-being, from emotional distress to anxiety, depression, grief and suicidal behavior.

There is reportedly very little dedicated mental health support available for those dealing with climate threats. A 2021 WHO survey of 95 countries found that only nine have thus far included mental health and psychosocial support in their national health and climate change plans.

Solutions

Many wellness issues in the workplace and in society can be readily addressed by focusing on leadership.

In industry, leaders must recognize the links between mental well-being and physical health, and step in proactively before the situation deteriorates.

A place to begin here is by demonstrating empathetic leadership. In the medical profession, in particular, hospital managers need to show that they care and provide support.

According to compassionate leadership specialist Professor Ciaran O'Boyle, leaders must monitor their staff and watch out for signs that they might not be doing so well, and be aware of the stressors they are dealing with - not only within the facility setting but also at home where there may be additional stressors such as managing young children and elderly patients. An employee assistance program should also be available for staff requiring additional care.

Other solutions in this respect include introducing buddy systems for new people, open communication support where workers can take time out and emotional debriefs for staff.

A September 2022 editorial in The Lancet Public Health goes further, calling for a rethink of the

way we view the workplace. Productivity cannot be achieved without support for workers' health and well-being, it asserts, yet major gaps persist in care policies and services in the workplace (only 98 countries, for example, were found to provide maternity leave with adequate benefits).

The introduction of new technology may have a key role in eliminating burnout. Many healthcare professionals believe that AI in particular could remove bureaucratic burdens and administrative tasks such as paperwork, allowing them to focus on their patients more. While AI can streamline workflows, medical devices such as hands-free wearables - already on the market - can manage and route staff notifications, enabling frontline caregivers to work more efficiently and comfortably. Value-based healthcare can also allow physicians more time with their patients on a broader system. The traditional fee-for-service model leaves many doctors feeling exhausted.

According to a WHO policy brief, meanwhile, the wellness impact of climate change could be mitigated by national governments by integrating climate considerations with mental health programs, integrating mental health support with climate action, building upon global commitments, developing community-based approaches to reducing vulnerabilities, and closing the large funding gap that exists for mental health and psychosocial support.

Recommendations

We recommend:
- Thorough research across the G20 to understand the current impact and potential scale of burnout-related sickness - how many of today's sufferers of burnout will likely experience physical ailments that in turn will put pressure on healthcare systems in future years? These projections will be helpful in planning and implementing suitable changes.
- Taking policy actions will guide and enable

the implementation of value-based care in countries worldwide, focusing on eliminating health disparities and putting the patient first. Measures may include instituting a value-based care culture among healthcare providers, introducing digital transformation training, and leveraging data for better-informed decisions.

- Considering how to minimize healthcare worker burnout through introducing national measures such as a "Golden Visa" program (as launched by the UAE) that recognizes the efforts of nurses and doctors by extending their residency for 10 years. Care should also be prioritized in laws, policies, and budgets.

- Establishing much better cooperation and sharing across states and planning for the next pandemic or economic crisis. The vaccine nationalism witnessed during the A pandemic cannot be repeated. An informed reference point is the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response and their related evidence-based reports urging change.

In sum, there is a risk that inattention to well-being will become a severe public health challenge and concern. Nevertheless, if the appropriate concerted attention is given from the top-down and the proper steps are taken by all stakeholders, we have the chance of developing healthier and happier, as well as having more stable citizens across the globe.

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V20 2022 COMMUNIQUÉ

VALUES AT THE CENTER   INDONESIA, OCTOBER 2022

SOCIETY

SOCIETY TASK FORCE – INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

WE FOCUS ON WHAT BINDS US THROUGH UNIVERSAL ASPECTS OF EMPOWERMENT, JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY, AND INCLUSIVITY.

Society has an elastic boundary. Whether one feels in or out, optimistic or pessimistic, hopeful or disappointed, we are all bound by society. We quite literally are "all in it together." However, we rarely look at the material bonds that form society, the connectedness between people. Connectedness is an infinitely complex and ever-changing relationship between each of us and all of us.

The truth is society is as big as the frame we use. It can be our local community, our nation, the G20 assembly of nations, or every person and living being existing within the earth's atmosphere. Our different beliefs can also form societal boundaries and these topics often create conflict or avoidance. Yet our differences make life unique, beautiful, and interesting, as no two of us are the same.

At the heart of the 2022 Society Task Force is the recognition of our differences and the identification of what universally connects us. What universally connects us is something deeper, something that is rooted in our core beliefs as human beings, like our values. Therefore, our goal is to introduce

values that can foster a more connected society that generates growing and sustainable dividends of peace and prosperity for all. We aim to live in a sustainable society where humans live in harmony with the natural environment, conserving resources for future generations, thus creating a high quality of life for everyone.

This year, the G20 aims to discuss the priority issues which are strongly supported by the V20 2022: global health architecture, digital economy transformation, and sustainable energy transition. In order to achieve sustainability, the Society Task Force makes recommendations based on our observations and research, and guided by the values of empowerment, justice, accountability, responsibility, and inclusivity. We recognize that these values are essential and valuable to our society, although these values are often discussed in the context of the boundaries that define and separate us.

In this chapter, we focus on what connects us, what we share, and what we experience as people, nations, and society through our universal values. We believe that empowerment, justice, accountability, responsibility, and inclusivity are created by what we give each other and not what each individual gets. It is what we share, recognize, and exercise between individuals.

The expected outcome of this chapter is to increase the net common good through the multilateral dialogue about policy briefs relating to these values. Our goal is to provide policy briefs that inspire and

promote conceptual and tangible progress toward the creation of values-based policies that increase the public good. We propose three primary areas: education, digitalization, and religion. These three areas are powerful and universal levers to increase the common good within and between members. These three areas can be used as the societal glue that enables us to tackle the technical challenges in discussing our three priority issues: global health architecture, digital economy transformation, and sustainable energy transition.

From the Society Task Force, the values we would like to highlight this year are empowerment, justice, accountability, responsibility, and inclusivity. Global leaders need to recognize that any individual's problem is part of the global problem. Therefore, while identifying priorities, inclusivity must be at the center of consideration to cover the global context of actions and benefits. This inclusivity enables knowledge sharing and establishes room for empowerment, accountability and responsibility to create an opportunity to bring changes that are centered in justice. This paper consists of five chapters that provide society-oriented policy recommendations using value-based approaches.

Chapter 1: Building Values Based Education (VBE) Systems for the G20 Countries by Asohan Satkunasingham. Educational institutions play a pivotal role in the holistic development of individuals. This chapter offers the adoption of Values Based Education (VBE) as a measurable framework to advance the peace and prosperity of the G20 nations and all nations in order to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) challenge to achieve inclusive and quality education globally.

Chapter 2: Digitalization Fair Process, Values Treaty, and Do No Harm for Empowerment, Justice, and Responsibility by Brett Macfarlane. Digitalization has brought both positive and negative consequences to the economy and society. This chapter systematically addresses growing digitalization injuries (harms) by adopting Fair Process in multilateral policy development, a Values Treaty for cross-border digitalization, and a Digital Do No Harm (DDNH) requirement for individual organizations and actors.

Chapter 3: Social Responsibility and the Value of Dialogue in Promoting Environmental Care in Places of Worship - Examples from Islam by Alhanouf Saleh Algabaa, MA, Dr. Afaf Abdullah Aljubair, Mashael Abdulalim Alzaid, & Dr. Mohammad Radfar. This chapter gives a perspective on how social institutions play a critical and influential role in establishing and sustaining development. The roles and responsibilities of places of worship can be enabled by adopting sustainability commitments to link sustainability goals with the virtue of respect common to all religions.

Chapter 4: The Common Good Value of Collective Well-being by Marco Tavanti, Ph.D. The common good acts as a social value that addresses the relationship between society with the economy and the planet. This chapter demonstrates the adoption of Common Good Product (CGP) to overcome known limitations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) so that social, economic, and environmental impact measures can more comprehensively promote well-being and the thriving of people and nature.

Chapter 5: The Intersectionality of Gender and Sustainability by Dr. Lina Daouk-Öyry, Dr. Carmen Geha, and Lorenza Pieri. Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) of the UN 2030 Agenda is gender equality. Given the relevance of women in achieving economic, social, and environmental sustainability goals, gender equality cannot be tackled independently. We urge the integration of gender equality as a basic value underpinning all environmental challenges due to their interconnection.

The thread that links each policy paper and its recommendations is representative justice, for the G20 nations to tackle their collective

responsibilities to implement values on behalf of all citizens. Whether education, religion, economics, or digitalization, these chapters make concrete policy recommendations that empower the G20 nations to advance collective responsibility, empowerment, and justice. These recommendations include diversely affected citizens, while equally advancing the common good of all citizens and societies. The global society, of which we are all members, is our greatest society.

Included Papers:
*author affiliation noted in the full paper

VALUES AT THE CENTER V20-2022 /
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CHAPTER 1

BUILDING A VALUE-BASED EDUCATION (VBE) SYSTEM FOR G20 MEMBER COUNTRIES

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value in national interest

Key highlights

All strong nations are built on values. Ordinarily, values are developed in schools. Hence, value-based education (VBE) can catalyze responsible citizens' development. The G20 has the strength to shape the world through VBE by reigniting human values that have been eroding at an alarming rate. VBE has the potential to comprehensively develop citizens, covering physical, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and social (PESIS) aspects. It is now in the hands of the G20 during the Summit to exert the political will to take steps to pilot VBE in any one of its volunteering member countries and then monitor its progress.

Challenges

The G20 is premised on peace and prosperity. The pursuit of prosperity will continue as long as people live in poverty. Meanwhile, a higher level of consciousness must be developed within member countries to pursue the peace plan. Indeed, peace cannot prevail when guns and weapons are proliferating, legally or otherwise, especially when some countries choose war.

Balancing the education system to ensure the growth of society remains a towering challenge. At one end of the equilibrium is a society with virtuous citizens. At the other end, economic growth is sought through human resources to ensure and preserve the wealth of the nation.

As the G20 countries plot their economic growth, it is challenging to achieve progress on SDG 4 of the 2030 Agenda, which entails inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all, including initiatives promoting gender equality and fighting all kinds of discrimination, upholding the values of humanity. Pertinently, quality education must have values as its core ingredient.

At the same time, care must be taken and importance placed on current societal values with the emergence of transformative digital technologies, artificial intelligence (AI) and Big Data. Technological advancement should not precede human values, as doing so erodes the nation's fabric. Hence, we cannot assume that technological progress equates to societal progress. According to the Malala Fund, 20 million girls may have dropped out of education during the COVID-19 pandemic despite growing connectivity and greater e-learning opportunities. This further impedes progress on gender equality and fair access to education. Ultimately, on its own, technology is not enough.

Furthermore, a nation must be accountable for the risks and challenges of technological innovations, grasp the importance of the ethical use of digital technology in educational settings, and call upon stakeholders within the education system to abide by privacy and data security regulations.

The greatest challenge for education is ensuring citizens' "wholeness development" by interweaving and interconnecting values into the PESIS as mentioned above aspects within the value-based science, technology, reading/writing, engineering, arts and mathematics (V-STREAM). Omitting any of these would create a serious imbalance.

Solutions

With the above challenges in mind, the education system must be built on values and emphasis on academic needs, pursuing the peace and prosperity agenda of the G20.

One plausible way forward is to adopt a standardized education model with its curriculum and contents designed to enable value-based implementation within all G20 member countries. Consideration should be given to the indicators in Table 1 based on the intricacies of each member country. Moreover, these indicators should be expanded where necessary.

The curricula developed for subjects must embed values rather than solely focusing on exam results. The values enunciated in these subjects must align with the spirit of modernization and industrial revolutions to help policymakers in its adoption and gain acceptance from the public.

The teachers, educators, and support staff as agents of change, on the other hand, must be trained to deliver subjects in this new value-based format. They must be properly screened and selected only if they fit the criteria of a valued ambassador. Here, we need to reorient the classroom teaching approach and arrangements by implementing a teacher: student ratio of 1:10 to enable more attention and interaction for each student and allow the teacher the time to unlock the inherent talent and values in each child.

To standardize the curriculum and subject delivery, G20 countries must commit to higher public spending on education as a percentage of GDP. The average for 2018 was 4.75%. At the early childhood development and pre-primary stages, 70% of the curriculum must be based on values and character-building, with the other 30% having an academic focus. These are formative and seeding years for a child. To use a slightly crude analogy, the situation is akin to dealing with raw clay. First, the child is molded with virtues and values representing building blocks on which later development is based. In the later primary years, the child's learning is supported under the V-STREAM curriculum, through which the child gains a greater appreciation of modern science and technology.

At the end of the primary stage, an individual assessment of the child's character and academic strengths is presented. During secondary school, together with the primary assessment outcome, the student is further oriented by projects and community services involving parents, teachers and the community in which the school is located. This entails transmitting the values of discipline,

civic consciousness, care for the surroundings and developing peace within the community. Ultimately, this provides for a better chance of attaining all of the SDGs.

Upon completion of secondary schooling, another assessment is conducted to recognize the extent to which the student is a valued/responsible citizen. Hence, the term "quality education" in SDG 4 must be broadened. As well as being inclusive for all, it must include the ability of education to deep dive into the child's inherent potential or talent from birth and outline how this talent could be unlocked by taking a VBE approach.

G20 strategic priority	Indicator(s)	Importance
1. Socio-economic	1. Values Gap Analysis	1. Helps to identify the gap between the VBE initiative and students' needs and proposes interventions to address this gap, thus having a positive socio-economic impact.
2. Participation	1. Rate of Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education 2. Private School Enrollment 3. Parent-Teacher Local Community Engagement Ratio	1. Ensures effective monitoring of VBE. 2. Ensures the VBE approach is being implemented and monitored in private school settings. 3. Ensures the effectiveness of projects and community services undertaken by students within the located community.
3. Human and Financial Resources	1. Student: Teacher Ratio 2. Education 3. Spending as a % of GDP 4. Expenditure per Student	1. Allows a deep dive into a child's potential and a better prescription of interventions. 2. Reflects the value placed on comprehensive education within a country. 3. Reflects the value placed on "wholeness education" for each student.

4. System Outcomes	1. First Degree: Graduation Ratio 2. Employability Success Rate 3. V-STREAM (Value-based Science, Technology, Reading/Writing, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics	1. Examine the student's journey to realizing inherent talent, values, and virtues and ascertain the correlation between this and attaining their first degree. 2. Serves as an indicator to measure the success of VBE in providing greater employability. 3. Indicates the size and quality of the future workforce built on values within selected disciplines on cognitive, psychomotor, or motor skills.
5. Labor Market Outcomes	1. Educational Attainment 2. Cultural Gap Analysis	1. The gap between labor force participation and level of educational attainment will reflect the extent to which the VBE intervention has been effective concerning organizational culture

Table 1: Success Factors and Associated Indicators on the Development of VBE

Recommendations

1. Establish a G20 working group on value-based education.
   Representing 80% of the world's GDP, accounting for 75% of the global trade, and bringing together 60% of the world population, the G20 member countries would benefit from working collaboratively with other key stakeholders such as the OECD to create a unified VBE system. The working group could also be tasked with translating the above-proposed solutions into policies.
2. Set VBE as a core driver to establish SDG 4 globally.
   Indeed, the G20 has the power to impose VBE on the rest of the world and to transform the way education is approached globally. In the

long run, this would ensure the realization of SDG 4, providing inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all to recover together and recover stronger.

3. Review and ratify the proposed success factors proposed in Table 1.
   If properly planned and implemented, global VBE adoption can act as a catalyst for providing impactful solutions for all SDGs (not only SDG 4). Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and ratification are necessary to ensure that the interventions are being appropriately conducted and that the processes are being continuously validated and adapted as required.

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CHAPTER 2

DIGITALIZATION FAIR PROCESS, VALUES TREATY AND DO NO HARM FOR EMPOWERMENT, JUSTICE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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Key Highlights

Digitalization affects all aspects of the economy and society. Indeed, significant negative consequences and costs are increasingly being carried by society as ever more powerful digital technologies are adopted for digital software, services, and products that cross borders invisibly. New multilateral processes and policies can tilt digitalization back towards a societal good as a primary outcome instead of the current focus on purely transactional outcomes. Explicit values-led mechanisms are thus recommended to guide digital technologies' development, implementation, and application when they operate across borders. This recommendation is systemic and entails adopting Fair Process in multilateral policy development, a values treaty for cross-border digitalization, and setting a Digital Do No Harm (DDNH) requirement for individual organizations and actors.

Challenges

Bits and bytes are the material elements of digitalization. They move invisibly between member countries, often crossing multiple borders to provide beneficial everyday and specialist services to citizens and society. Digitalization touches all aspects of society and the economy, holding great potential to support and advance the achievement of all 17 SDGs.
However, digitalization also brings harmful effects that are disempowering, unjust or irresponsible. Such impacts are rarely envisioned when connecting communities to the internet or converting physical systems and information into digital services and data. This includes well-intentioned efforts, such as when the G20 Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) started to encourage the rapid expansion of digital connectivity.

All software code stored as bits and bytes is written by software engineers and has an intention based on the implicit values of the organization that created it. However, these values are not transparent and frequently work against inter- and intra-nation solidarity. Additionally, growing evidence shows that digitalization leaves citizens disengaged, overwhelmed, disillusioned, and disempowered as decisions are ever faster and impacts are felt heavier. As citizens, it can feel like digitalization is being done to us rather than with or for us. Consequently, there is growing evidence of decreasing solidarity and increasing division and exclusion throughout the G20 member countries and beyond.

What is missing here is a multilateral approach to foster cooperation tilting the direction of digitalization and digital innovation toward smart, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. There is a growing call for a systems-thinking approach to cooperation and a value-centric digitalization policy. We currently lack the sort of value-based treaties between nations on digitalization as there are for fair taxation, nuclear proliferation, or trade. There are also no value-based two-way policy development processes enabling meaningful representation and engagement by those affected by digitalization.

Digitalization's outcomes are often only addressed retrospectively when the consequences of the value created or destroyed are evident. At best, restorative or retributive justice can make modest progress toward the following underlying solidarity-themed question: how are the benefits and obligations of digital technology shared? However, this approach is not sufficiently forward-thinking to shift emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and quantum computing toward a transparent values-led outcome for social good. How the solidarity question is answered here may be more important than the actual answers. Given digitalization's deep and persistent effects on every citizen's life, many of which are invisible, trust-generating approaches to dialogue and policy development are supported by the OECD's Open Government recommendations.

Given the current disillusionment toward and lack of trust in institutions, an absence of meaningful two-

way stakeholder dialogue and policy development may continue to erode solidarity, resulting in lower benefits from digitalization and increased societal harm—undermining the G20's goals of peace and prosperity. The complexity of digitalization was acknowledged in the 2021 V20 paper "Digital Solidarity Principles," which proposed adopting a principles-led approach to digitalization dialogue. The current paper advances the recommendation to address participation and representation barriers in policy development to generate solidarity by optimizing the empowerment of stakeholders in how policy is developed.

Solutions

Adopting fair process in multilateral dialogue and policy put values at the center of digitalization-related policy's explicit foundation. A fair process is based upon procedural justice, which determines whether the process is fair or not. Significantly higher levels7 of satisfaction and trust are associated with processes judged to be fair even if the outcome is not in their favor regarding distributive justice.

Fair Process is the golden thread connecting the exact value of empowerment to questions of responsibility and justice in terms of how the benefits and obligations of digital technology are shared between individual citizens, organizations, and societies. The mechanism at a systemic level intentionally uses a fair process to connect two stages of the policy cycle: definition of policy priorities; and drafting of policy. Fair process in action is enabled by a formal policy of meaningful engagement. This policy means impacted and affected communities are reasonably engaged and given a voice in policy development.

Changing mindsets is not purely a process step or gate but a two-way generative activity. The scope, effort, and mechanism of meaningful engagement are defined by the responsible working parties. The goal here is to ensure that the understanding

Image ref: OECD Report on Public Communication

of policy priorities is aligned with reality and the policy is drafted to maximize the common good.

To envision a fair process in action, think of a harmful digitalization outcome eroding the common good such as misinformation, disinformation, mental health, self-harm, radicalization, economically-unstable gig work, or excessive tourism. For each outcome, the creators and beneficiaries of digitalization causing it would have been aware of the consequences through their software development process and ongoing user data analysis. However, solidarity is not a guiding value of either software development processes or multinational policy. Consequently, peace and prosperity are compromised.

By using meaningful engagement as a policy at the engagement stage of the fair process, impacted citizens and stakeholders have a voice and are represented in the process. These two-way inputs and real-world data inform the drafted policy and its implementation. Moreover, this use of the fair process in policy development increases the likelihood of credibility and acceptance by stakeholders at the implementation and monitoring stages as the policy is explained and expectations are clarified. Furthermore, meaningful engagement as the primary mechanism of fair process also extends to the individual organization creating or using cross-border digital services. These organizations already engage with stakeholders through user tests, market research, and social listening.

Given the abrupt emergence of digital innovation, the application of digital technology regularly outpaces both regulation and public awareness of the negative common good associated with some technologies or their uses. Some such effects might only come to the firm's attention once a product or service is on the market or may only occur in some nations or regions but not others. As key stakeholders, private organizations' digitalization efforts have a substantial and influential role in building or eroding solidarity within and between member countries. Lessons learned by the financial industry over the centuries have resulted in robust compliance frameworks to generate transparency, accuracy, and recourse, ultimately delivering systemic solidarity.

For individual firms, a fair process means digitalized firms consider what they learn in their existing meaningful engagement and are responsible for significant negative social impacts stemming from their operations. The solution is to place a compliance requirement whenever a profit- or politically-oriented organization operates across G20 borders. Firms do not need to add new processes and can simply maintain documentation of their meaningful engagement to demonstrate that they have performed in the interests of the common good. Where a negative impact on the common good is generated, they take steps to minimize the harm and/or transparently inform users, so they are empowered to make their evaluations.

Through meaningful engagement compliance, multinational firms place the values of empowerment, responsibility, and justice at the center of their operations. The goal here is to increase the prosperity of the firm and the broader economic system to enhance peace and prosperity between member countries. Establishing a data connection is the beginning of a firm's relationship with digitalization. The common good can be served by actively working to ensure the cross-border data flow is trusted and leads to a net positive social good for all member countries.

Recommendations

1. **Adopt Fair Process as a Principle for Digitalization-related Dialogue and Policy**
   In 2023, commit to a fair process engagement program between nations to establish the boundaries, authority, roles, and tasks concerning adopting fair process as a principle underpinning digitalization-related dialogue and policy.

2. **Draft a Multilateral Digitalization Values Treaty**
   As a working principle following the implementation of Recommendation 1, establish a multilateral policy to entrench responsibility, justice, and empowerment as required aspects of all cross-nation digitalization activities by individual organizations.

3. **Adopt a DDNH Policy for Cross-border Digital Actors**
   a. Parallel to Recommendation 1, establish a multilateral task force to adopt a values-led treaty to expand the value-adding aspects of digitalization for the common good and minimize social harm.
   b. DDNH is the recommended principle of meaningful engagement for an organization operating across borders creating or using digital services.
   c. Records are to be held under the organization's responsibility so that if questions regarding social harm emerge, a values audit will validate if best efforts were made to pursue social good.
   d. Where social harm is found, audits are valid in relevant recourse processes such as those in existence for criminal, tax, or trade matters.

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CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE VALUE OF DIALOGUE IN PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL CARE IN PLACES OF WORSHIP - EXAMPLES FROM ISLAM

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Key Highlights

Although it has been intensively highlighted in media, policy makers and activists, the reality indicates that human actions have not been moving with the required pace toward planet sustainability. However, communicating these messages through places of worship might have positive results.

Allah Almighty says: "From the earth We created you, and into it We will return you, and from it We will extract you another time." (Israa-5). This verse highlights the reality that we (all of humanity) are made from the planet on which we all live.

As a result, we chose Makkah and Madinah as models for the implementation of direct and indirect initiatives for peaceful and ethical coexistence between religions. We will shed light on the "reality and expectations" of public institutions' roles in promoting unity, dialogue, social responsibility, and positive environmental behavior.

Challenge

Statistical reports indicate that the population of the Earth has reached 8 billion by the year 2020. Also, as indicated by the WHO (9 out of 10 people worldwide breathe polluted air), the death rate due to pollution of all kinds has reached 7 million people annually.

Reports show that methane is responsible for at least a quarter of global warming today, causing most damage to humans: 255,000 premature deaths, 775,000 asthma-related hospital visits, 37 billion hours of lost work due to extreme heat, and million tons of crop losses globally. The reason for all of the above is due to (the increase in waste, and the adoption of unhealthy ways to dispose of it), which contributed to health, economic and food damages caused by environmental change ("COP26", 2021).

In this chapter, we discuss two main challenges:

1. **The lack of forums on environmental consciousness at places of worship.** The main issue is the poor management and maintenance of places of worship (such as waste management) that harms the environment. Furthermore, there is a lack of awareness among individuals about how harming the natural environment and its resources can have health, environmental, and psychological consequences for humans and other creatures.

2. **Cultural and educational challenges.** Culture (content) and education (means) both contribute to the formation of an individual's identity. There is a dynamic relationship between education and culture that is not time-bound, but rather passed down from generation to generation. The clash of cultural and educational values in society's institutions is a challenge that is producing a generation that is culturally and educationally unbalanced. In this chapter. Examples from Islam will be used to illustrate some points.

One of the most prominent methods of the Prophet, may the blessings of Allah be upon him, in education was to prioritize encouragement over intimidation, because it is more beneficial and more effective. Muslim narrated: "the Messenger of Allah (may the blessings of Allah be upon him,) said, "These mosques are not suitable places for urine and filth, but are only for remembrance of Allah, prayer and recitation of the Qur'an. Therefore, we call on the leaders of G20 to consider rooting of the value of social responsibility and interreligious dialogue in their societies through cultural and educational sources.

Solutions

The solution lies in employing health and environmental engineering, the optimal use of renewable energy and the digital ecosystem to drive the transformation towards global environmental sustainability, by harnessing the values of social responsibility and dialogue.

We shed light on institutional efforts in the field of holy place environmental and climatic health. Specifically, the waste management approach of the Two Holy Mosques during the Hajj season can serve as a model for environmental management of places of worship.

The role of social institutions

Social institutions play a critical and influential role in establishing and sustaining development. The following are some suggestions:

1. **To direct the supervisory authorities to use eco-friendly architectural designs according to the geographical and environmental diversity of places of worship -** Places of worship should be managed and supervised by authorities to promote social sustainability and ensure that sense of belonging does not become points for conflict or drivers for social exclusion, insiders against outsiders.

2. **Employing traditional and new media in a way that enhances the value of social responsibility and interreligious dialogue -** The media should be aware of its obligation to remind people that places of worship are a place for religious, social, moral, and educational education, through which coexistence, acceptance, and psychological and social comfort are attained.

3. **To direct the curricular and extracurricular activities in educational and development institutions towards the goals of innovative care for places of worship, and the acceptance**

of religions **-** We can accomplish this by utilizing gamification and storytelling to introduce different religions' places of worship and practices, as well as encouraging innovation and analytical thinking among young people. Furthermore, scaling up program outputs such as Hajj Hackathon (Hajj Hackathon, 2018) and Salam Program (Salam, nd), by disseminating its experience to educational institutions so that these knowledge and skills can be included in their activities.

4. **The religious sermons in places of worship shall be directed to call for the implementation of policies set by institutions to achieve environmental balance -** Places of worship, including mosques, contribute to shaping generations since childhood. Therefore, the places of worship must utilize its medium for raising awareness for the future of the planet.

5. **The role of state institutions (such as legislative bodies and places of worship) in promoting environmental care using dialogue -** To discuss related concerns and policies and raising the citizens sense of social responsibility. There is a misconception that the function of religions is limited to the process of regulating man's relationship with Allah Almighty. The prophecies and messages as they came to guide man to his Lord are also regulating the relationships of human life and returning them to nature full of goodness, happiness and prosperity. Researchers and thinkers should be interested in learning about the facts of religions and their legislation, especially Islam, which talked about the smallest details related to human life, the universe, nature, and animal and plant creatures. A 2013 study in Indonesia showed the success of blending environmental messages with Friday prayer sermons as it raised public awareness about the environment. "Since then, Indonesia has issued fatwas banning trafficking and illegal hunting of wildlife," says Jan McKay of the University of Kent, who led the study.

The Coalition of Religions and Conservation also says that activists can learn a lot about the impact of religion on people's interaction, and that religion is a good tool for mobilizing in public causes, in addition to that, religions are a source of learning and inspiration through the stories they tell. As religions urge us to preserve what we have instead of focusing on what we have lost.

6. **Redesign the waste management process in religious congregations to be more efficient**
Saudi Arabia makes a concrete effort to protect the earth and the sustainability of nature specifically in the holy sites.

7. **Using renewable energy and monitoring air health in places of worship** - Discourse and concept of environmental sustainability and use of renewable energy has almost exclusively been conducted in a secular intellectual context. However, as religions has major impact on their followers, there should be emphasis on religious culture as defining and shaping links between people and nature and consequently increasing the level of attention to better use of places of worship to be the center of promoting the role of religion and spirituality in defining and understanding social and environmental values.

8. **The role of international organizations** Environmental Governance in places of worship to improve sustainable development. A new framework is developed to identify and overcome the barriers to achieving the SDGs and limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Policy Recommendations

We advise the G20 to urge educational institutions to place a strong emphasis on the virtues of respect for all religions and social responsibility for their surroundings and infrastructure. Given that these institutions educate people and can contribute to the integration of the local and international community, which have become closer than ever thanks to effective communication technology, this objective should also be applied by the staff of sacred places. They should be encouraged to apply research and societal innovation in this field.

To achieve this goal, we urge G20 leaders to implement the following recommendations:

1. Improve the effectiveness of environmental management in urban areas and places of worship in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals by adopting common frameworks (such as the ESG) and supporting related agreements (such as COP14) in order to reduce the so-called (chemical recycling) of burning plastic waste that harms the planet and the climate.

2. Develop a procedural guide to measure and monitor environmental protection in places of worship by utilizing LEED standards in administering energy and environmental design standards.

3. Encourage Ministeries of Education to shed light on the direction of curricular and extracurricular activities in educational institutions to activate their country's agreements related to (social responsibility and dialogue in promoting environmental care in places of worship), with the aim of raising awareness of environmental protection in places of worship, as well as accepting different religions.

4. Create an International Environmental Program for Places of Worship, to provide coordinated, evidence-based responses to issues of social and environmental sustainability as a shared cross-religious responsibility.

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CHAPTER 4

THE COMMON VALUE OF COLLECTIVE WELLBEING

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Key Highlights

The common good is a core moral and social value addressing the relations of society with the economy and the planet. It considers what applies to all persons without exception (common) and what contributes to human prosperity (good). It has been a key principle in discerning society's well-being and collective choices throughout the centuries, specifically as a reference for addressing social challenges such as economic inequities, human injustices, and unsustainable development. While examined in depth among philosophers, the common good is still overlooked and poorly integrated into our economic, political, social, and environmental policies. Yet, promoting our common good is intrinsically connected to our common future and interrelated existence. Individualistic choices, tough decisions, and irresponsible corporate practices hinder the common good and challenge human life's existence, progress, and flourishing.

Challenges

1. **Conflicting policy priorities** often impede the implementation of common good legislation as divisive partisan ideologies obfuscate the priorities for common (shared) challenges, threats, and possible benefits. Focusing on the common good should promote human-centric approaches to public policy through collective and cooperative solutions to the most pressing local, national and global problems. Yet, today's global policies and national priorities fall short of designing effective oversight policies and behavioral "nudges" to encourage personal and socially-responsible corporate behaviors. Recentering the COVID-19 recovery and public health initiatives to prevent the next global pandemic around the value of the common good would mean prioritizing long-term investments, emphasizing sustainable solutions, paying new and higher taxes for the benefit of the common good, as well as supporting good governance cooperatives and transparent initiatives beyond state boundaries (Common Good 2020).

2. **Individualism, nationalism, and globalism** challenge common good policies. We live in a vulnerable and critical time where the difficulty is not defining the common good and common goals but securing and preserving the commons, representing our public and civic soul, which defines us as people, nations, and a planet. However, we continue to emphasize individual consumption policies over shared economic solutions. We value individual extreme wealth more than collaboration and investment in common goals for people, the planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. We continue to measure the success of people, companies, and nations on their GDP and stock market gains without equally considering economic models to measure the impact on the common good and ESG measurements for human dignity, community solidarity and social justice, environmental sustainability, governance transparency and social co-determination (Kasper and Hofielen 2021).

3. **Limited participation and representation in the democratic process** prevent effective governance mechanisms from benefiting the common good. Our government systems are designed to secure the liberty and wellbeing of large and diverse populations through key values and practices such as debate and deliberation, division of competing powers, order regulated by a legislative process, and mechanisms for limiting and punishing corruption. Yet, national governance struggles to integrate and implement these democratic principles as radical and sectarian ideologies penetrate political systems that have become increasingly polarized. Political representatives are increasingly influenced by powerful special interest lobbies, misrepresenting their constituencies and undermining their

legitimacy. In the face of these challenges, promoting and implementing common good policies would require structural changes and common-good-principled agendas with active, informed, educated and multilateral citizenry voices (Sfeir-Younis and Tavanti 2021).

Solutions

The preservation and sustainable use of natural resources (the commons) requires new solutions beyond privatization or government regulations that ignore the possibility of future pandemics and the massive tragedy afflicting the planetary commons—the climate crisis. G20 cooperation is key to moving in the same (common) direction and with shared (cooperative) strategies to face this global threat. Embedding "common good" principles in the G20 agenda means committing to more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economies and investing in cooperative monitoring and assessment mechanisms to mitigate environmental and climate-related social and economic risks. It also means promoting subsidiarity values and practices in intergovernmental forums, international relations, and global cooperation agendas.

The two main proposed solutions are proposed below.

1. **Mitigating the global tragedy afflicting the commons.** Proposed responses to the "tragedy of the commons" advanced by Nobel Prize Laureate Elinor Ostrom (1990) suggested various forms of institutional empowerment (excludable but non-rivalrous such as membership in the EU) in addition to public good solutions (non-rivalrous and non-excludable such as access and distribution of public utilities) and beyond common goods (rivalrous but non-excludable such as air) and private goods (both rivalrous and excludable such as owning a car). She presented solutions for the optimal management of common-pool resources (CPRs) still to be recognized and

embedded in national policies and international standards. Her work also identified eight core design principles as clear conditions for enabling communities and groups to avoid the tragedy of the commons without requiring privatization or top-down regulation (Wilson 2016). The COVID-19 pandemic exposed a tragedy of the commons but also showed the collective responsibility to mitigate its effects through proper measures balancing socio-economic necessities with public-health-coordinated solutions. The recurring surges in coronavirus cases globally increased our social and global responsibility to each other in addressing the crisis and contributing to the common good and long-term positive outcomes (Sandel 2020).

2. **Promoting subsidiarity in common good governance.** States and other systemic institutions are responsible and accountable for promoting human dignity, protecting human rights, and making progress in the pursuit of personal and collective wellbeing. Subsidiarity pushes these institutions to be accountable and to empower, legitimize and give self-governance capacity to the lowest (community) level possible. If these functions cannot be performed adequately at that lower level, the higher levels of government must intervene and provide support (positive subsidiarity). Subsidiarity is a cornerstone of common good relations empowering participation and responsibility in providing for communities to allow them to flourish inclusively and sustainably (Langley 2020). For national and global policy solutions, the subsidiarity principle aims to ensure that decisions are taken with citizens and local communities in mind as much as possible. Subsidiarity is a principle that seeks to mediate networks and reconcile the universal goals of sustainable development with the plurality of forms of good governance practice at local, regional, and global levels (Fattore and Vittadini 2021).

Recommendations

The common good is a core value and paradigm for designing, discerning, and evaluating the impact of new solutions to the most pressing world problems affecting our interconnected and global societies.

The following three main recommendations are possible cross-national priorities with practical policy implementation.

1. **Implement responsibility through adopting a common good product (CGP) measurement.** As advanced in the G20 and V20 2021, the inadequacy of GDP measurements impedes the implementation of impactful policy solutions inclusive of people's wellbeing and planetary prosperity (Shaikh, Stampfl and Chowdhury 2021). The common goals, targets, and indicators of the SDGs, the ESG standards, the Social Progress Index (SPI), gross national happiness (GNH), and new initiatives such as the common good product (CGP) are innovative and alternative measures that can be used by policymakers, industries, and societies to overcome the GDP limitations. As a primary measure, adopting CGP would be a catalyst for policy decisions for the common good that promote wellbeing and the thriving of people and nature to expand beyond the confines of traditional economic measures.

2. **Promote empowerment through common good education.** G20 educational working groups and education ministries should be tasked with embedding educational outcomes concerning global responsibilities and common good leadership in academic programs and accredited professional training. Moreover, excellent but limited volunteer initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact and Principles of Responsible Management Education (PRME) should be built on to educate the next generation of sustainability leaders for the common good. In addition, this multilateral education policy should be linked with aligned inter- and intra-national educational policies to develop skillsets and mindsets (or mind-shifts) to satisfy global common good responsibilities. In this regard, PRME is an exemplary initiative that can institutionalize and integrate the common values of sustainability in basic education, higher education, and management education (Tavanti, Sfeir-Younis and Wilp 2022).

3. **Foster social justice for community-based approaches.** Many studies show the benefit of community-based approaches to social economy solutions, public health, community security, and humanitarian emergency responses. This means systematically including community representatives and representative civil society voices in the decision-making processes of wide-reaching policy. Exemplary community-based approaches, such as asset-based community development (ABCD), demonstrate the impact of a strong commitment to community-driven efforts through active citizenship and participatory democratic methods (TransForm, 2021). Policies that include the voice, assets, and active participation of communities provide subsidiarity relations and common good outcomes benefiting the most vulnerable communities and thus society as a whole. Relatedly, it was reiterated by the Civil 20 (C20) Engagement Group that the G20 will foster more common good results only through the promotion of civil society space, participatory multi-stakeholder consulting, and community-based participation, including civil society representatives in "the UN system and of multilateral frameworks and mechanisms that improve participation of citizens, communities and civil society" (C20 2021).

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CHAPTER 5

THE INTERSECTIONALITY OF GENDER AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Key Highlights

Gender equality is at the heart of SDG 5 on the UN's 2030 Agenda. However, considering the critical role of women in achieving economic, social and environmental sustainability goals, gender equality can no longer be treated independently from the other SDGs. Considering the mounting evidence of the interconnectedness between gender equality and the other SDGs, we advocate integrating the advancement of gender equality as a core value underpinning the pursuit of all sustainability issues.

Challenges

The role of women in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs is already recognized by states, international organizations, and local actors. Predictions from the ILO, OECD and UN, among others, highlight the positive effect of narrowing the gender gap on the global economy, as well as social and environmental sustainability goals. Yet, estimates show that at the current rate of progress, gender parity will not be realized for another 61 years in Western Europe, 62 years in South Asia, and 157 years in the MENA region (Daouk-Öyry, Karam & Meouchy 2021). Despite the adoption of the SDGs across the world, countries still fall short when it comes to gender equality and women's rights. The COVID-19 pandemic, economic inequalities, climate change, and ongoing war and conflict have all played a major role in hampering the achievement of both gender and sustainable development goals. At this rate, it is likely that the SDGs for gender equality, not unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on eradicating poverty (Herfkens, 2008), will not be achieved. There is a lot of evidence to suggest that women are "uniquely positioned to act as powerful agents of (environmental) change" (Gloor, Meste, Post & Ruigrok 2022). Similarly, programs promoting women's empowerment in developing countries have improved food security by up to 55% (UNHRC 2019).

One of the main policy and institutional impediments to progress in this regard has been how states and UN agencies have been addressing gender equality and sustainability as two separate issues. States may well adopt ambitious goals for sustainability and gender equality. Still, when it comes to policy design and institutional implementation, pursuing these two grand objectives is too slow and tends to occur independently of each other. State institutions in developing countries have elaborate structures such as national women's machinery (governmental offices, departments of commissions that lead and support efforts to achieve greater gender equality) to lead the reporting on gender equality indicators (Geha and Karam, 2021). These machinery and agencies are often removed from the decision-making institutions related to sustainable development, security, and economic reform. In doing so, states are sidelining women's well-being and gender equality issues, keeping them distinct from the broader agendas of states and regional governments. At the same time, the private sector and regulatory institutions have advanced the ESG agenda to mobilize employers to help to achieve SDGs and other national policy outcomes. To date, the efforts according to gender equality remain scattered, incoherently reported, and siloed from other key policy areas. Many companies worldwide continue to set different goals for different dimensions of sustainability, despite mounting evidence of their connectedness (Kantaria, Hoyler, Cairns et al. 2021).

Solutions

Gender equality should be positioned as a driving value for accelerating the achievement of all SDGs. To remedy the slow progress being made on gender equality as well as on other sustainability goals, the G20 member countries are called upon to play a leading role in making gender a driving value for all other SDG indicators and to accelerate the role of the private sector through the ESG agenda in ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed across all public policies. This needs to be translated

into institutional reforms that lead governmental agencies, the private sector, and civil society organizations to champion gender issues at the decision-making tables and into the public institutional structures responsible for sustainable development. With the global climate crisis, more than ever, there is grave danger in sidelining the reporting on gender equality and its indicators to siloed institutions. In line with the societal values enshrined by the V20, we emphasize responsibility, specifically the responsibility of policymakers to make gender equality an outcome woven into all policy-making.

Achieving gender equality and catering to women's well-being through gender-responsive policies and policy-making will automatically help states to meet the targets set out by other SDGs. In particular, to curb the "gendering" of issues, G20 states must revamp the way state funding and UN reporting occurs on gender issues by placing indicators for equality as a priority in policy areas including sustainable development, climate change, security reform, and public health.

Progressing on gender equality is essential to protect private liberties, advance economic potential, ensure women's well-being and make progress concerning indicators including sustainable peace, educational attainment, societal cohesion, and resilience to climate change. The data and evidence could not be clearer. Implementation is slow but can be accelerated if G20 states help to reform the SDG reporting and institutional structures to make gender a core value in each of the policy areas and indicators.

In each G20 member country, a wealth of local expertise and advocacy experiences can be leveraged to help states better mainstream gender equality in its functions, programs, and desired future strategies. Working with local gender specialists, educating decision-makers, and rallying champions and allies can all help states to compete positively and learn from each other as to how gender is a driving force for all other policy

indicators.

Recommendations

G20 leaders could benefit from consolidating the intersection between gender and sustainability through:

- Reforming state institutional structures, moving away from a focus on women's machineries to knowledge and expertise in gender equality across all state institutions;
- Revamping the reporting mechanisms for SDGs so that gender is a priority in each of the goals and their related policy instruments;
- Mobilizing local expertise to help state institutions to better mainstream gender as a driving value for all agencies;
- Positioning gender equality as a driving force for all SDGs through a joint sustainability and gender agenda;
- Activating policies that reinforce women's economic empowerment through increased labor market participation, implementation of protective legislation across sectors and nations and incorporation of gender indicators in transboundary policies (i.e. immigration); and
- Investing in the care economy to alleviate the burden of unpaid and underpaid care from women and other vulnerable groups by recognizing unpaid and low-paid work in commonly-used economic metrics such as GDP.

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