
출장결과보고

Global Solutions Summit 2022

- 2022년 T7 독일 및 T20 인도네시아 중간점검 -

2022년 4월

< 출 장 개 요 >

□ 출장 목적 및 배경

- **(목적)** 글로벌경제 이슈를 비롯한 G20 관련 연구를 위해 2022년 “T7 독일” 및 “T20 인도네시아”의 각 중간점검을 겸한 “Global Solutions Summit 2022”에 참석¹⁾
- **배경**
 - G20의 engagement group 중 하나로 G20 회원국의 싱크탱크 간 네트워크인 Think 20(이하 T20)과 유사하게 G7 정상회의 의제 개발을 지원하기 위한 Think 7(이하 T7)이 새로이 개시했으며, KDI는 한국에서 유일한 T7/20 회원 싱크탱크
 - * 단, T7 회원 기관은 G7 회원국에 국한하지 않고 T20 중 주요기관이 중복 참여
 - 2022년 G7/20 정상회의 각 의장국은 독일 및 인도네시아로 G7/20 의제 개발을 위해 의장국 내 연구기관*이 당해연도의 T7/20 관련 행사(착수회의인 “Inception Conference”와 최종회의인 “T7/20 Summit”)를 주최/주관
 - * [T 7] Global Solutions Initiative (GSI) 및 German Development Institute (DIE)
 - * [T20] Universitas Indonesia 및 Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Indonesia
 - 그러나 T7/20의 의장국이 해마다 바뀔에 따라 GSI*가 T7/20의 중간점검을 겸한 world policy forum인 “Global Solutions Summit”을 매년 독일 베를린에서 개최
 - * Global Solutions Initiative Foundation: G7/20 국가들의 주요 현안에 대해 독립적·장기적인 정책 연구/제언을 하기 위해 2017년 G20 독일에서 설립한 재단으로, T7/20 소속 연구 기관들이 중심으로 참여
 - 금번 “Global Solutions Summit 2022”에서 T7/20의 각 주제/task force별로 중간점검을 위한 세션을 구성, KDI는 해당 TF*에 참여하여 policy brief를 제출할 예정
 - * [T 7 참여 TF] Sustainable Economic Recovery
 - * [T20 참여 TF] International Finance and Economic Recovery
 - 또한 본 행사를 주최하는 GSI의 위원회인 CGP* 소속 기관들과 면담하여 KDI와의 국제협력 등에 대해서도 논의 예정
 - * Council for Global Problem-Solving: GSI의 핵심 위원회로 경제, 정치, 환경, 사회 등의 부문에서 글로벌 이슈를 파악/분석하여 정책제언을 제시하기 위해 구성된 세계 유수의 싱크탱크 네트워크 단, 승인된 기관만 회원가입 가능하며 KDI는 한국 연구기관 중 유일하게 가입(19.7)

□ 출장지 및 방문기관

- 출장지: 독일 베를린
- 방문기관: Global Solutions Summit 2022 및 Global Solutions Initiative (GSI) 외 파트너 기관

□ 출장자

- 출장자명 및 소속: 정대회 글로벌경제연구실장 (총 1명)

1) 프로그램 등은 행사 사이트 참조(www.global-solutions-initiative.org/summit-2022/).

아울러 KDI 영문 사이트에도 게재(www.kdi.re.kr/kdi_eng/main/main.jsp 및 <https://bit.ly/3uxwQgb>)

□ 출장일정

- 일자: 2022년 3월 26일(토) ~ 31일(목), 4박 6일
- 세부 일정

일자	시간	주요 활동 내용	비고
3/26 (토)	11:40~ 현지 18:15	[출국] 인천 → 파리 (KE0901)	
	20:55~22:40	[환승] 파리 → 베를린 (AF1134)	
	~	호텔 이동	
3/27 (일)	13:00~18:00	[T7/20] TF별 사전 연구진 회의	
	18:00~	간담회(1)	
3/28 (월)	09:00~19:00	Global Solutions Summit 2022 (Day 1) 참석	ESMT ^주
	11:30~12:20	[T20 인도네시아 2022] TF 세션 Designing a resilient global financial system	
	12:30~13:20	[T7 독일 2022] TF 세션 Policy Recommendations on Sustainable Economic Recovery	
	16:30~17:30	[기조연설] 올라프 솔츠(Olaf Scholz) 독일 총리	
	19:00~	만찬 리셉션	식사 제공 예정
3/29 (화)	09:00~19:00	Global Solutions Summit 2022 (Day 2) 참석	ESMT ^주
	14:10~14:40	GSI 면담 (Dr. Dennis Snower, President of GSI)	
	19:00~	간담회(2)	
3/30 (수)	~	공항 이동	
	14:30~15:55	[환승] 베를린 → 암스테르담 (KL1826)	
	21:40~		
3/31 (목)	~17:10	[귀국] 암스테르담 → 인천 (KE0926)	

주: European School of Management and Technology (ESMT): Schlo ß platz 1, 10178 Berlin

- 숙박호텔(예약 완료): ARCOTEL John F, Berlin
- (주소) Werderscher Markt 11, 10117 Berlin, Germany / (전화) +49-3040-5046

□ 특이사항

- 숙박비: 사후 실비정산(전일정 조식 포함)
- 간담회 경비: 사후 실비정산
- 3만원 * 2회 * 8명 = 48만원
- 식비: 기내 4식, 간담회 2식, 제공 1식 제외 지급

< 참석회의 내용 >

1. [T7/20 TF별 사전 연구진 회의]

개요

○ 일시: 2022년 3월 27일(일) 13:00~18:00

○ 장소: ESMT* Berlin 회의실

* European School of Management and Technology

○ 주요연사: Bambang Brodjonegoro, Professor & Lead Co-Chair T20 Indonesia, University of Indonesia; Colm Kelly, Global Leader - Corporate Sustainability, PwC; Gabriela Ramos, Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO; Daniela Schwarzer, Executive Director, Europe and Eurasia, Open Society Foundation; Dennis J. Snower, President, Global Solutions Initiative Foundation; Annette Weisbach, Correspondent, CNBC; Robert Habeck, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Federal Republic of Germany; Guillaume Lafortune, Vice President & Head of Paris Office, Sustainable Development Solutions Network; Katharina Lima de Miranda, Programme Manager, The New Institute; Henrietta Moore, Founder and Director, Institute for Global Prosperity, University College London; Ulrich Störk, Chairman of the Management Board PwC Germany, PwC Germany; Declan Curry, Business Journalist 외

주요내용

- The world continues to face great upheaval wrought by the pandemic and recently Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Our many global threats – from climate change to pandemic vulnerability, from financial instability to cyber insecurity, from biodiversity loss to food insecurity – remain, but they require a radical reevaluation in the new geopolitical and geoeconomic circumstances.
- While it remains clear that the world community has no choice but to address global problems multilaterally, the practice and institutions of our current form of multilateralism have been called into question. New avenues for tackling the urgent global problems need to be explored?
- Our point of departure is a simple proposition underlying all our global problem-solving efforts – one that sounds obvious, but is honored more in the breach than in the observance. It is the proposition that global forums such as the G20 and G7 must focus exclusively on human flourishing, now and in the future. Such flourishing involves the

universal pursuit of social prosperity, based on individual wellbeing in thriving societies and a thriving natural world.

- Indeed, the global challenges we face are symptomatic of a deeper root cause: we cannot assume that economic activity will automatically serve the needs of our societies or of our planet. The existing economic system has been designed to focus on efficiency and promoting economic growth per se, rather than promoting the wellbeing of people and the sustainability of our planet. Likewise, businesses are expected to prioritise shareholder value and financial performance rather than meeting broader stakeholder needs. If we wish to ensure that our economic and business activities address the major challenges we now face, we must start by acknowledging that we have a system design problem. This design problem contributes to the challenges we are experiencing rather than addresses them. The time has come to consider how our economic, business, political and social systems can be reoriented to achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient prosperity.
- Our future depends on our ability to transform our economic system - to take stewardship in transforming the system in accordance with our collective goals. This requires, first and foremost, reliable measures of progress so that we can evaluate if we reached our economic, social and environmental goals. Next to growth in material gain, we must observe the state of our society to understand if the economy serves our social needs: the social cohesion, solidarity and trust among citizens, as well the empowerment of people. We must also observe environmental conditions to understand if the economy respects planetary boundaries: carbon emissions, global warming, or the state of biodiversity.
- Without a new definition of prosperity and economic growth, it will be impossible to effectively combat pandemics, climate change or global poverty. Measuring wellbeing in the 21st century must also take into consideration social solidarity and personal agency, as well as environmental sustainability. Against this background the UN Secretary General has just recently called for “new measures to complement GDP, so that people can gain a full understanding of the impacts of business activities and how we can and must do better to support people and our planet.” In line with the previous G20 Presidencies, the Indonesian G20 Presidency under the motto “Recover together, recover stronger” places emphasis on inclusive and sustainable growth, which means economic growth that is socially and environmentally acceptable.
- A comprehensive measurement tool is needed that can serve as the global authority on assessing economic and social prosperity. Measuring, evaluating, and informing policies on economic and social performance is needed to develop capacity, data, indicators, global data-driven analysis and knowledge to identify governance gaps and make informed policy decisions with exacted solutions driving more prosperous, inclusive and equitable societies.

- In tandem with developments at a macro level, we need equivalent progress in corporate reporting to shed light on how businesses are serving the interests of the societies in which they operate. By understanding and clearly delineating the relationship between GDP at a national level and shareholder value at a corporate level, along with the array of non-financial metrics that are now widely considered to be integral to the understanding of how people are faring in society, it is possible to guide policy and business decision making in tandem. There have been recent and significant developments at a corporate level - notably the creation of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) - to help meet the demand for high quality, transparent and comparable reporting by companies on climate and other ESG matters, and it is important to examine how more progress can be made towards arriving at common metrics and reporting.





2. [Global Solutions Summit 2022] Day 1

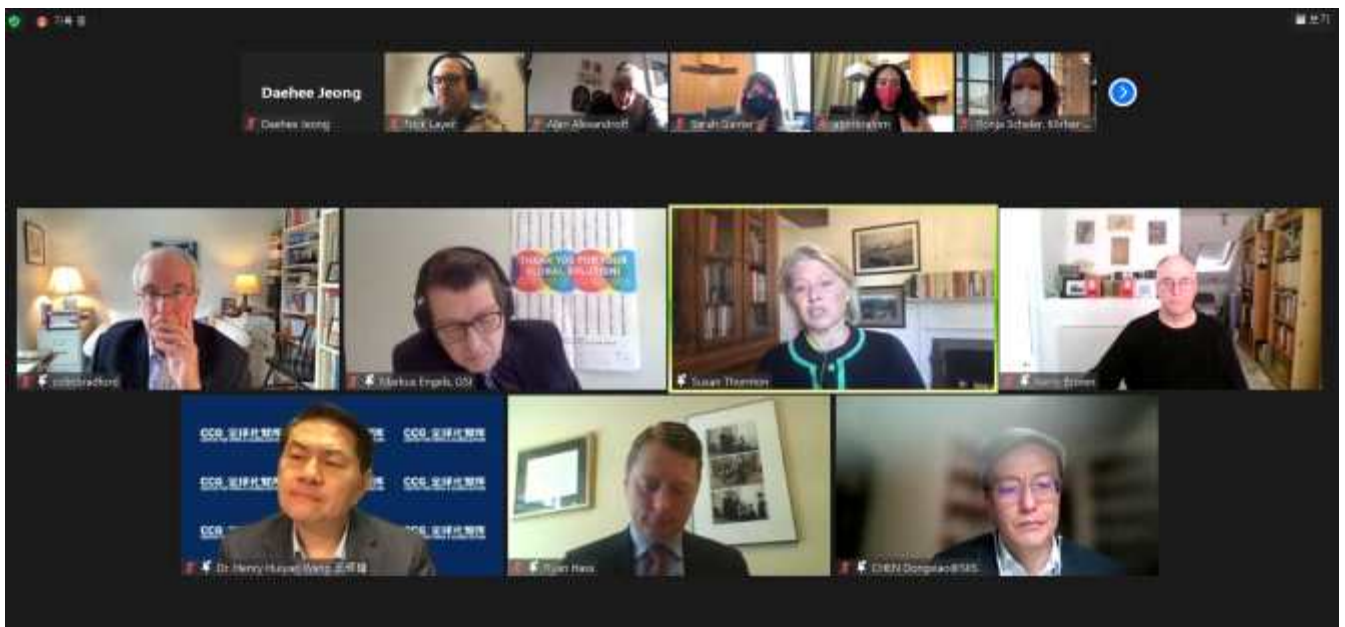
2-1. [T20 인도네시아 2022] TF7 - International Finance and Economic Recovery

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 28일(월) 11:30~12:20
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의실
- 주요연사: H.E. Mohamad bin Hadi Al Hussaini, Minister of State for Financial Affairs Ministry of Finance; Richard Samans, ILO Research Director, ILO; Tajinder Singh, Deputy Secretary General, International Organization of Securities Commissions; Akshay Mathur, Director ORF Mumbai; Head of ORF Geoeconomics Programme, Observer Research Foundation

□ 주요내용: *Designing a resilient global financial system*

- This session is curated by T20 Task Force 7 Co-Chair Akshay Mathur, Director, ORF Mumbai, Head of ORF Geoeconomics.
- The global financial system has been exposed to several geopolitical and geoeconomic shocks during the last decade. Pandemic, climate change, and military conflicts have prompted policymakers to introduce better risk assessment systems, safety nets and response mechanisms. These new challenges have exacerbated the challenges many nations were already facing.



2-2. [T7 독일 2022] Task Force on Sustainable Economic Recovery

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 28일(월) 12:30~13:20
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의실
- 주요연사: Tetsushi Sonobe, Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute; Paola Subacchi, Professor and chair, Queen Mary Global Policy Institute; Ulrich Volz, Professor of Economics & Senior Research Fellow, SOAS, University of London & DIE Associated company

□ 주요내용: *Policy Recommendations on Sustainable Economic Recovery*

- The T7 Task Force on Sustainable Economic Recovery will develop research-based policy advise for Germany's G7 Presidency on formulating national and global policies that will not only enable and sustain rapid economic recoveries, but also help the achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Goals. The Task Force will develop policy ideas for re-establishing growth momentum for the world economy; the scaling up of green investment; for addressing the debt crisis in the Global South; for reinvigorating global trade and building more resilient supply chains; and on the role of international cooperation and international organisations in supporting these goals.
- In this session, major policy recommendations of the task force to G7 policymakers will be presented and discussed.

Partnership for staying the course for a sustainable economic recovery in uncertain times

- **Challenge:** A sustainable and inclusive global economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic faces significant unprecedented global challenges, unforeseen during COP26 and exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- **Proposal:** Invest more to secure access to clean energy for cooking, warming, cooling, and increasing circularity in production and consumption across the world to achieve a global recovery and keep global warming below 1.5° C.
- Disseminate technologies, develop standards and regulatory frameworks, and cultivate human resources to accelerate (1) transition to a circular economy, (2) energy transition and decarbonization, (3) finance and investments.
- Develop and support global partnerships comprising governments, private firms, and bilateral and international organizations for international cooperation.
- **Implementation:** Technology transfer, capacity building, finance, ETM, xclear standards and regulatory framework



The governance of the multilateral financial architecture

- The G7 should focus on
 - a multilateral framework for international debt restructuring
 - the governance of international sanctions
- initiate a broad the policy discussion on the above
- establish international commissions on the above



International policy cooperation

- The G7 should design and implement a macroeconomic policy that manages a minimises the risk of crisis in the global financial system, in climate and in the global health system
- The G7 should spearhead 'a new global bargain' - like BW 1944 and UN 1945
- International policy cooperation and this 'new global bargain' should:
 - support long-term economic growth,
 - tackle the energy transition and the decarbonification of the world economy
 - strengthen the governance of the international financial architecture



Addressing the Debt Crisis in the Global South: Debt Relief for Sustainable Recoveries

1. Increase transparency of public and private sovereign debt to both creditors and debtors.
2. Reform the IMF and World Bank's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) to include climate and sustainability risks.
3. The IMF should create an option for all sovereign debtors to request an updated DSA as a basis for negotiations with its public and private creditors.
4. Creating legal safeguards for debt restructurings and limiting opportunities for holdouts to derail negotiation processes and outcomes.
5. Increase incentives for private creditor participation in reprofiling and restructuring, respecting the principle of comparable treatment of creditors.
6. Initiate a dialogue with sovereign debtor groups representing climate-vulnerable nations.
7. Assure policy coherence by fostering the alignment of new debt issuance with the climate and sustainability targets.



Challenges

- Before Russia's invasion of Ukraine:
 - supporting the economic recovery from the pandemic
 - containing inflationary pressures and debt burdens;
 - meeting growing fiscal demands due to the goal of decarbonisation;
 - dealing with inequality both within and among nations;
 - managing global demographic change
- Along with the above, now we have:
 - higher energy prices;
 - a steep increase in global food prices;
 - significant fiscal challenges;
 - greatly heightened security risks



2-3. [기조연설] 올라프 솔츠(Olaf Scholz) 독일 총리

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 28일(월) 16:30~17:30
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의실
- 주요연사: Olaf Scholz, Federal Chancellor, Germany; Dennis J. Snower, President, Global Solutions Initiative Foundation; Ali Aslan, International TV Presenter and Journalist

□ 주요내용

- Traditionally G20 and G7 policy making has focussed exclusively on the pursuit of economic prosperity, assuming that social prosperity would develop alongside it. The past decades have shown that this is not the case: market economies routinely give rise to environmental degradation and social crises (driven by rising inequalities, falling social solidarity and fear of disempowerment), leading to political crises (characterized by rising political fragmentation and conflict). Even where our economies serve our economic needs, they do not appear to have sufficient regard for our social and environmental needs.
- Our future depends critically on our ability to transform our economic systems in accordance with our individual and collective goals: the pursuit of wellbeing of individuals in thriving societies within planetary boundaries. The requisite economic transformation must promote not just economic ends, but also social and environmental prosperity. Local, regional and national actions will have to be made coherent with global goals.
- The G7 and the G20 have a crucial role to play in this transformation, with both forums serving different purposes to achieve the collective goals. Research institutions and civil society representatives, working alongside policy makers and business leaders, have a crucial role to provide knowledge and engagement that helps to support the transformation. Achieving coherence and consistency of policies - across G7 and G20, as well as across global, national and local levels of governance - will require an ongoing and reliable exchange among the relevant stakeholders to promote convergence or synergies among approaches to transformation.



2-4. [만찬 리셉션]

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 28일(월) 19:00~21:30
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의실
- 주요연사: Jeffrey Sachs, Director of Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University; Alexander Graf Lambsdorff, Deputy Chair of the Group of Free Democrats in the German Bundestag, Deutscher Bundestag; Michaela Kuefner, Moderator, Deutsche Welle

□ 주요내용: *The return of geopolitics and its impact on global goods*

- The session will discuss the question to what extent the geopolitical crisis will have an effect on common global goals, like fighting against the climate crisis and international poverty or keeping a rule based international order. What can the G20, the G7 or other international actors do, to prevent that geopolitical conflicts endanger strategies for saving the planet? Will we witness a new area of cold war? What is the impact for the global south? What might be the role of sanctions? How does the multilateral system need to be changed towards more resilience?



3. [Global Solutions Summit 2022] Day 2

3-1. [CGP Meeting]

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 29일(화) 09:00~19:00
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의실
- 참석자

	First Name	Last names	Affiliation	참석방법
1	Alin	Alimatussadiyah	T20 Indonesia	대면
2	Venkatchalam	Anbumozhi	ERIA	
3	Bambang	Brodjonegoro	T20 Indonesia	대면
4	Franco	Bruni	ISPI	
5	Sachin	Chaturvedi	RIS	
6	Priyadarshi	Dash	RIS	
7	Andreas	Esche	Bertelsmann Foundation	
8	Camila	Exposito	CIPPEC	
9	Marc	Fleurbaey	IPSP	
10	Daehee	Jeong	KDI	대면
11	Munir	Khasru	IPAG	
12	John	Kirton	G20 Research Group	
13	Wilhelm	Krull	TNI	대면
14	Guillaume	Lafortune	SDSN	
15	Jung-hyun	Lah	KDI	
16	Katharina	Lima de Miranda	TNI	대면
17	Akshay	Mathur	ORF	
18	Luanda	Mpungose	SAIIA	
19	Andres	Ortega Klein	Elcano	
20	Sonja	Peterson	IfW	
21	Riatu	Qibthiyah	T20 Indonesia	
22	Teuku	Riefky	T20 Indonesia	
23	Yose	Rizal	T20 Indonesia	
24	Jeffrey	Sachs	SDSN	
25	Dennis	Snower	GSI	대면
26	Paul	Twomey	GSI/TNI/CIGI	
27	Antonio	Villafranca	ISPI	
28	Remy	Weber	GSI	대면

□ 주요내용

① CGP Update

- We warmly welcomed THE NEW INSTITUTE (TNI) as a new member of the CGP, represented by its Founding Director Wilhelm Krull as well as by Dennis Snower and Katharina Miranda. As an Institute for Advanced Studies and platform for change the TNI is a great place for forward-looking research and contributing to a paradigm shift in economics and beyond. Please get in touch with Dennis Snower if you are interested in learning more about the possibilities of a Fellowship at the TNI.
- Furthermore, we welcomed Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Priyadarshi Dash from Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) as observer and potential member of the CGP. RIS is an Indian policy research institution with an outstanding profile and highly involved in G20 policy advice. RIS is expected to be one of the main T20 organizers in the next Indian G/T20 Presidency. We firmly believe that RIS will be able to make substantial contributions to the CGP. Their official application to the CGP will be shared in due time.
- Dennis Snower reminded that, in these turbulent times comparable in scale to the period initiated by the 2008 great financial crises, the CGP has an important role to play. The CGP is especially valuable and relevant through its members' very good contacts to policymakers, their strong voice in the public debate, and their willingness to support the G20 in the long run.
- Dennis Snower alluded to the ongoing Think 7 process and the importance of connecting the T20 and the T7. More information on the T7 can be found here:
<https://www.think7.org/>

② Ongoing T20 Indonesia process

- Bambang Brodjonegoro, T20 Lead Co-Chair, laid out the Indonesian priorities for this year and the work of the nine T20 Task Forces. He also expressed his hope for a powerful T20 Communiqué that can find its way into the final G20 Communiqué and welcomes input by CGP members.
- As a reminder, the G20 Research Group led by John Kirton analyses how many T20 recommendations flow into G20 Communiqués and how many commitments are then implemented. The 2021 analysis can be found here.
- Yose Rizal, T20 Executive Co-Chair, announced that the T20 will start gathering content for the T20 Communiqué now in April. The T20 Summit is being planned and will be held over two and a half days. More details will be shared soon and can be found here:
<https://www.t20indonesia.org/>

③ Building bridges

- a) G20 - G7 connections
- Bambang Brodjonegoro laid out topics that are of particular relevance to both the G7 and the G20 and therefore build an important bridge between the two fora: inflation, digital transformation and climate change.
- First, he spoke about the rising inflation, disruptions in global value chains and high commodity prices. He emphasized that every country is concerned, and that regional and global cooperation will be needed to solve this issue, for instance between G7 and G20 countries.
- Second, he delved on the digital transformation and warned of the growing inequality that may arise from some G7 countries hosting the main producers while developing countries are mostly consumers.
- He suggested that the G7 and G20 make the digital transformation beneficial for all, pushing producers to share technology and support the empowerment of local businesses in G20 emerging economies. Third, he welcomed the fact that many countries try to accelerate their energy transition and develop their own plans to phase out fossil fuels and reach net zero.
- Yet, he raised the issue that emerging economies such as Indonesia, India or China still have problem accelerating their transition and would reach net zero by 2060 if they follow the regular patterns.
- Jeffery Sachs alluded to the interface between the T/G7 and the T/G20 which he sees in the SDGs, Africa, and Finance.
- He mentioned the poor outlook for SDGs and stressed the need for a financial framework that the G7 and G20 should achieve and that the various infrastructure financing mechanisms should be used in a complementary way instead of competing
- He promoted the idea of a G21, in which the Africa Union would be a member just like the European Union already is, pointing at Africa's growing population and relevance for global problem-solving.
- Moreover, he stressed the critical role that the G20 can play for an undivided world. In the light of the current fundamental geopolitical crisis with the war in Ukraine and the high tensions between the USA and China.
- He hopes that the G7 is used to promote cooperation and does not evolve into an instrument against Russia and China.
- Finally, he appealed to think tanks to reinforce their contacts with their Russian and Chinese counterparts and to find ways to include them in our networks instead of

excluding them.

- Dennis Snower welcomed all comments and explained that as Think7 co-chair, the GSI is advising both G20 and G7 for the first time this year.
- The GSI wishes to provide a common source of advice and will expand the G20 Insights platform to integrate recommendations to the G7.
- b) Beyond T20 Indonesia 2022 - road to G20 India 2023
- Akshay Mathur spoke about India's plans for the G20 2023 and recommended to study India's BRICS presidency as an indicator for possible priorities for the G20. He reckons that the Troika should be reinforced.
- He mentioned as well that the G20 Secretariat was officially committed in February 2022 and will have a dynamic Sherpa and team.
- Priyadarshi Dash also addressed the Indian G/T20 2023 Presidency year and mentioned among other things digitalization, financial inclusion and SMEs as important topics. He also stressed the necessity for the G20 to deliver for the people and not be a mere discussion forum.

④ Ongoing CGP initiatives

- a) CGP Workshop series
- The next CGP workshop will take place on April 25, 13:00 to 14:00 CEST and will grapple with the implications of the war in Ukraine for global problem-solving.
- A further workshop on Indonesia's T20 Communiqué is planned for June 13, 11:00 to 12:00 CEST (time to be confirmed).
- Further workshops will take place on September 19 (topic tbc) and on November 21, looking back at T20 Indonesia 2022 and forward to T20 India 2023.
- b) Measuring prosperity
- The Measuring prosperity working group will meet regularly every second months starting on May 19. Katharina Miranda and Dennis Snower are also setting up a larger initiative around the topic at The New Institute.
- If you wish to follow-up and engage with the working group, feel free to contact Katharina at Katharina.Miranda@thenew.institute
- c) Digital Governance
- The Digital Governance working group has released the Empowering Digital Citizens report.
- Paul Twomey and Dennis Snower laid out the work made by the working group, which also aims at making the digital transformation fairer and more inclusive, as remarked by

Bambang Brodjonegoro.

- Dennis Snower further mentioned that proposals from the working group will be put to the European Commission and proposed his support to the Indonesian T20 in bringing their ideas to the G20.
- If you wish to follow-up and engage with the working group, feel free to contact Paul Twomey at paul.twomey@global-solutions-initiative.org

⑤ Further business and contributions

- Anbumozhi Venkatachalam mentioned the gap dividing the T20 and the G20 and encouraged the Indonesian T20 to look for ways to channel ideas into the already ongoing G20 process, pointing at already planned technical working group and ministerial meetings.
- He encourages us to build on engage with other engagement groups and build on complementarities and synergies, as some of them have a strong voice and produce good policy recommendations, the B20 for instance.
- John Kirton suggested that T7 co-chairs could provide recommendations for the G7 summit upon which work towards the G20 summit can be built.
- Munir Khasru supported the emphasis on SDGs and sustainable development and suggested to put political considerations aside and focus instead on international trade and the post pandemic recovery.
- Franco Bruni raised the question of monitoring statistically the degree of consent on globalization, which might be lower as we assume, and emphasized the necessity to have evidence on diverging opinions emphasized
- Katharina related this point to the opinion research done by the Pew Research Centre and mentioned attempts to integrate such data into the SAGE framework.
- Daehee Jeong mentioned that the Korea Development Institute (KDI) is preparing a web tool to track the timeline of the G20 Finance track as well as its policies and timeline, using among others information provided by the G20 Research Group.
- ISPI is happy to contribute to the CGP and T20 work with the Global Policy Forum next June, organized with the OECD, Bocconi University and T20 Indonesia.
- The KDI will hold its online Global Financial Stability conference next June as well and will provide more information soon.



3-2. [GSI 이사장 면담]

□ 개요

- 일시: 2022년 3월 29일(화) 14:10~14:40
- 장소: ESMT Berlin 회의장
- 참석자: 정대희 KDI 글로벌경제연구실장, Dennis J. Snower, President, Global Solutions Initiative Foundation

□ 주요내용

- KDI 기관 및 Global Financial Stability Conference 소개
 - The New Institute 공동연구 프로젝트 설명
- ※ 상세 내용은 다음 페이지의 별첨 『KDI-독일 TNI 국제협력: 인력교류(안)』 참조

[별첨] 『KDI-독일 TNI 국제협력』 인력교류(안)

- (배경/경위) G20 관련 연구를 위해 2022년 “T7 독일” 및 “T20 인도네시아”의 각 중간점검을 겸한 “Global Solutions Summit 2022” 참석(3.28~29) 중에 Global Solutions Initiative (GSI)* 이사장인 Dennis Snower 박사와 면담, KDI와의 인력교류를 타진

* Global Solutions Initiative Foundation: G7/20 국가들의 주요 현안에 대해 독립적·장기적인 정책 연구/제언을 하기 위해 2017년 G20 독일에서 설립한 재단으로, T7/20 소속 연구기관들이 중심으로 참여

- Snower 박사가 겸임으로 소속하고 있는 독일 THE NEW INSTITUTE (TNI)를 소개하면서 KDI-TNI 간 펠로우 상호 파견 가능성 검토

□ THE NEW INSTITUTE (TNI) 개요

- (설립) 다양한 분야의 전문가들을 전임 펠로우가 아닌 겸임으로 두고 주제/프로그램 별로 공동연구를 유연하게 추진하기 위해 독일 함부르크에 설립한 연구재단(2022년 연초)
- (특징) 2016년 설립된 Humanities and Social Change International Foundation을 통해 4개의 연구기관*과도 연결하여 펠로우십 및 프로그램을 운영
 - * 美캘리포니아大 산타바바라, 伊카포스카리大, 英케임브리지大, 獨베를린 훔볼트大가 공동으로 연구 기금을 조성

○ 조직

- 박사급(겸임으로 소속) 연구진: 약 35명
- 경영/운영진: 재단 이사장* 외 CEO 1인, CFO 1인, 프로그램 매니저 등 총 26명
 - * Wilhelm Krull: 1996~2019년 폭스바겐 재단 사무총장 역임

- (프로그램) 주제별로 총 6개의 프로그램을 운영, 하나의 프로그램 당 약 15명(박사, 관리/지원자)이 공동연구 수행

- The Foundations of Value and Values: 21세기의 지속가능한 가치체계
- The Future of Democracy: 지속가능한 미래를 위한 거버넌스 구조와 의사결정 형태
- Socio-Economic Transformation: 사회의 다양한 요구에 부응하는 경제
- The New Hanse: 함부르크市の 디지털화와 지속가능발전 모델
- Changing Mindsets: 행동 변화가 사회/경제에 미치는 영향
- Voices from the Past: 더 나은 미래를 위해 과거로부터 배우기

- (펠로우십) 타 기관에 주소속이 있는 연구위원을 안식년이나 파견제도를 통해 겸임으로 초빙, 상기 프로그램 중 하나를 선택하여 해당 주제에 대해 공동연구 추진

- 기간: 기본 10~12개월, 경우에 따라서는 24개월까지
- 제공: 재단 소유 게스트하우스(아파트), 주중 식사비, 한국-독일 항공편 등

- (기대효과) KDI 펠로우 파견처로서 독일/유럽의 중요 파트너 기관으로 삼을 수 있으며 글로벌 네트워크 구축을 통해 국제협력/국제공동연구를 도모

2) TNI 영문 사이트 참조(<https://thenew.institute/en>)