

YOUTH20 (Y20) - G20 ENGAGEMENT GROUP

ISSUE NOTE

2022

A. Current and Emerging Challenges: Role of The Engagement Group

Youths have longed to work *together and stronger* with government stakeholders in formulating more targeted policies for our future. While we appreciate the ongoing efforts to include youths to policy discussion, time and time again we have witnessed how fragile the policy implementation and protection towards youths. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic has left youths as the most vulnerable group, where more than one in six young people have stopped working, two out of five young workers had experienced a reduction in income, and our employment prospects are permanently scarred by the crisis ([ILO, 2020](#); [Youth Colab, 2020](#)). However, along with the advancement of technology, the society and economy in the 2020s could have a more optimistic trajectory if our tech-savvy generation is empowered. Among the multifaceted issues revolving youths, we would like to push forward these four petitions to the G20 discussion table:

Youths must be nurtured to be resilient agents of change in society. Many unexpected events, such as the global health pandemic, unfold as structural changes are transforming the global economy. These unanticipated events can easily turn Indonesia's young productive demographic into national liabilities, as exemplified by the spike of 4.55 million unemployment of informal and non-standard workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Across the world, young people, along with women and migrants, are more likely to work in non-standard arrangements ([ILO, 2017](#)). Furthermore, globally, over three quarters of working young people aged 15-29 are in informal jobs, with a significant proportion of them living in developing countries ([Decent Jobs For Youth, 2017](#)). In Indonesia, among all the employment opportunities available, the [World Bank \(2021\)](#) indicated that only 15 percent is in bright occupations¹, while the rest are in stable, flagged, and dim occupations that are prone to labour shocks. Youths must be nurtured to withstand these unknown employment challenges. In so doing, policymakers must reflect on the proverb '*giving rod instead of the fishes*' by providing targeted social safety nets and social entrepreneurship tools so youths can be more agile and resilient.

Youths are shaping equal and accessible opportunities through technology. Technology disruption has created new phenomena, such as remote working, smart cities, and digital banking, that are here to stay. While digital shifts pose challenges to the issue of digital divide, where 26.3% of the Indonesian population are still not

¹ Bright occupations are occupations with a high demand for employment in which firms are expressing an interest in continuing to hire workers and have either high employment growth with low turnover or skills shortages that limit the growth of occupation employment.

connected to the internet ([APJII, 2020](#)) the opportunities arising from digital innovation have created rooms for youths to fill in. In Indonesia, youth-led movement are initiating the digitalization of disruptive MSMEs² and open government. On entrepreneurship, youth-led firms are more threatened by bankruptcy: in one survey by [SDSN Youth \(2020\)](#), 42 percent of youth-led firms said there was a risk their business would permanently shut down because of the pandemic, compared to 35 percent of non-youth-led firms, mainly because of the limited access to financing. On digital governance, youth-led digital government services, such as the Jakarta Smart City and Jabar Digital Service, must be scaled for national implementation.

Youths demand actions for a greener sustainable world and a liveable planet. The Y20 has been discussing the topic of sustainability and environment since our inception in 2013, but frankly the progress made by the global leaders is not at the pace required to prevent the existential threat faced more prominently by young generations. We see it more clearly everyday in our own eyes: the exploitative resource use, the destruction of nature, and pollution that are changing the climate. Globally, we keep on breaking records in releasing waste into ecosystems and throwing global cycles off-balance. Climate change is the defining challenge of our times, but there are other environmental emergencies to protect our global commons (the land, oceans, clean air, other biophysical resources) and enable a greener future. Precisely at the time when we are facing global environmental crises that require international collaboration, our global governance is perhaps at its weakest. The global commons are highly interdependent and as the current and future inhabitants of this planet, youths are at the forefront to demand a powerful change that appeals across human cultures and political systems.

Youths are catalyzing diversity and inclusion. Youths are becoming more active citizens in many ways: influencing social media presence, controlling voting and petitions, and increasing roles in decision making bodies. Converging global trends, such as Black Lives Matter, are making youths more aware of cultural differences and pushing efforts to create intercultural dialogues. The [Y20 Global Youth Survey \(2020\)](#) shows that over 80% youths in G20 countries believe successful societies integrate people from any background and culture. However, the definition of integration may differ between countries. Youth is also disproportionately affected during pandemic. Ensuring that their interests are taken into account for policy intervention is critical to ensure effective implementation. There is a growing emphasis to increase youth's involvement not only to shape a common understanding of diversity and inclusion, but also to drive global actions in the policies implementation for a peaceful, equal, and sustainable future.

² Only 13 percent of the 64 million MSMEs in Indonesia have implemented digital strategy.

B. Policy Approach and Objectives of This Session

The Y20 is a youth-led event, bringing together young leaders from across G20 countries to discuss and debate the G20 Leaders' agenda. For the past decade, the Y20 commends the ongoing efforts by government stakeholders in promoting the proposed Youth Agendas 2022 as follows:

1. **On Youth Employment, the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers** have committed to reduce the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 through the introduction of Antalya Goals in 2015 and promotion of the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 in 2020. The Italian Presidency 2021 further advocates the need for smoother transition from school to the labour market in the Education Working Group. Building from these priorities, the Y20 Indonesia is continuing the path to advocate for full and inclusive employment of young people through a discussion on interventions such as (i) social safety nets that account for the growth of non-standard forms of employment among young people around the world, and (ii) youth social entrepreneurship that gives young people the support that they need to address the needs of underserved communities and to create employment for themselves and for others.
2. **On Digital Transformation**, G20 governments have increasingly enhanced synergies to create an unified approach on this cross-cutting issue. On this note, we encourage government to agree on the concept of digital identity as an enabler for:
 - a. **The G20 Digital Economy Ministers** have stated the urgency to build human capacity and prepare for labour market transformation by enhancing digital literacy and digital skills since 2017. The Indonesian Presidency 2022 seeks to formulate the G20 Toolkit for Measuring Digital Literacy and Digital Skills that will require active participation of youths to define the future fit of these skills. In this regard, the Y20 Indonesia wishes to outline pathways for youths to improve the ethical digital governance in the private sector and agile digital governments in the public sector.
 - b. **The G20 Finance Ministers and Deputies, and Central Bank Governors** have encouraged countries to consider the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial in 2016 and G20 High-Level Policy Guidelines on Digital Financial Inclusion for Youth, Women, and SMEs in 2020 prepared by [the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion \(GPFI, 2020\)](#) that encompass 8 principles for youths to be connected to the digital economy. Following these frameworks, the Y20 Indonesia aims to create a clear, concrete and tangible campaign to increase youths' financial awareness and access among G20 Member States.
3. **On Sustainable and Liveable Planet, the G20 Environment Ministers** stress the need for participation for all population segments, including youth, to play an important role

in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, youths believe the commitment to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 is necessary, where all of us must follow through the implementation of the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision. To complement and collaborate with the existing efforts, the Y20 Indonesia implores Ministers to raise the level of ambition and urgency towards Global Commons Stewardship and invites youths to support and advocate for sustainable production and consumption patterns. The G20 Summit 2022 in Indonesia provides unique opportunities for mobilizing the largest economies around shared approaches towards safeguarding the Global Commons. Being a host to valuable natural capital and key biomes in tropical forests and oceans, Indonesia is well-placed to showcase real examples of challenges and stewardship of landscape and biodiversity, as well as innovation of nature-protecting economies.

4. **On Diversity and Inclusion, the G20 Education Ministers** have affirmed commitments in 2018, in line with the United Nations 2030, to *ensure inclusive and equitable quality education* as a tool to reduce poverty and promote active citizenship, and contributing to peaceful, inclusive and prosperous societies across the world. The Saudi Arabia's Presidency 2020 pushed forward an agenda on the internationalization in education that allows integration of intercultural dimensions to ensure effective learning outcomes. The case for diversity and inclusion is strong and inevitable. Under the theme of the 2022 Summit, "Recover Together, Recover Stronger", only when all the members of society, including those that are vulnerable and marginalised, have equal access to opportunities to thrive and make decisions in public policies, then economies can build back better when no one is left behind. Embracing Indonesia's motto of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, the Y20 Indonesia seeks to discuss interventions to maximise the contribution of multiculturalism and equitable participation from youth to the economy. This particular track will be an important milestone in establishing a dedicated group to work on impactful interventions towards advancing lasting peace and prosperity in an increasingly globalised world.

C. Priority Areas and Questions for Discussion

C.1. Priority Area 1: Youth Employment

The Y20 Indonesia 2022 discussion on Youth Employment will comprise of two sub-priority areas, namely (i) Social Safety Net for Informal and Non-Standard Forms of Employment and (ii) Youth Social Entrepreneurship.

C.1.(i). Social Safety Nets for Informal and Non-Standard Forms of Employment

No matter how powerful the concept of social safety net, governments who are convinced about providing safety nets often do not upgrade their programs into a

greater scale because of a failure to convert intentions into actions. Most social safety nets programs are designed for the standard workers in mind, resulting in lower social security benefits and coverage for informal and non-standard workers. There are many issues hindering the implementation, such as (i) the mismanaged data of citizens in need, (ii) the source of funding to run the programs, (iii) the most ideal schemes in providing social safety nets to the targeted groups, (iv) the governance of social safety net disbursements whilst the immediate impacts are hard to assess, (v) issue of transparency, corruption, and mismanagement and so on. On the other hand, we know the working tenure of informal and non-standard workers is limited because of the unclear career progression and workers will forcibly leave the jobs as they get older and their physiques wear out. Without effective labour protection programs, governments will be burdened to bear the social safety net costs and young workers will be trapped in this helpless cycle.

Questions for Discussion

1. How should Social Safety Net be financed and distributed for youths?
2. How could public and private partnerships be developed to offer microinsurance coverage to low-income households or to individuals who have little savings?
3. What are the necessary requirements for portable benefits³ to be implemented for informal and non-standard workers?
4. Who are the most ideal recipients of Universal Basic Income? Will the younger or older workers benefit the most?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Provision of **Annex on Social Safety Nets for Young Workers**, focusing on the informal and non-standard workers, as a guideline for G20 governments to allow low-income youths to recover from the economic scar caused by the pandemic, to manage their risks and to break out of the poverty cycle.

C.1.(ii). Youth Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship is a viable pathway to employment for young people and an opportunity to address pressing community needs, while also creating ways for other youths and other marginalised and vulnerable groups to earn a living ([UN, 2020](#)). Social entrepreneurs offer a new path for our economies as we recover from the Covid-19 pandemic, helping youths to become part of the solution in confronting social challenges and problems while providing inclusive employment opportunities at the micro-level for youths and other marginalized and vulnerable groups. Social

³ With portable benefits, self-employed individuals or independent contractors can access a range of employment protections. For non-standard workers, the benefits can be accumulated on a pro-rata basis across multiple employers. When they move into another job, e.g. a full-time job, they can carry these benefit account with them. As such there will be no financial losses or interruption of services.

entrepreneurship seeks to generate a positive impact on society through its business model that takes into account confronting social challenges as one of the main aims of its existence. Although social enterprises do not pursue profit as their end goal; financial imperatives enable them to achieve self-sustainability and create solutions that could be expanded in scale and impact. This enables social enterprises to enable youths to be a part of the solution through the creation of innovative and agile models in tackling social challenges. Social enterprise offers great potential in both its scale and impact in being an important part of recovering our economies, overcoming our social challenges, and facing future challenges. Social enterprise should be considered as an important player in our economies as we aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. Henceforth, building the necessary ecosystem and conditions for young social entrepreneurs to strive for is necessary for G20 countries to reduce the level of youth unemployment.

Questions for Discussion

1. How could we develop the ideal ecosystem and framework so that we can empower social enterprises to both help solve social problems and help tackle the problem of youth unemployment, especially for marginalized and vulnerable groups, in our post-Covid economic recovery?
2. What are the necessary skills and supports that should be provided by the government and other decision-makers to support youth social entrepreneurship?
3. How could youths tap into the growing Environment, Social and Governance business model awareness to improve their access to financing and create sustainable social enterprises?
4. How should we identify and leverage the youth initiatives in the youth social enterprise domain in order to assist the development as well as knowledge sharing in this domain between G20 member countries, at a greater scale and impact, taking into account the local context of each member state?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Alignment with Y20 Summit 2022 initiative: Y20 Youth Leader Award Category on ***Social Entrepreneurship Showcase***, where global youths are invited to submit application and video submissions on their social entrepreneurship ideas and projects.

C.2. Priority Area 2: Digital Transformation

The Y20 Indonesia 2022 discussion on Digital Transformation will comprise of two sub-priority areas, namely (i) Youth Roles in Digital Governance and (ii) Digital Financial Awareness

C.2.(i). Youth Roles in Digital Governance

COVID-19 has exposed gaps where digital information systems for public services could accelerate crisis response. Governments with more mature citizen-centric services are proven to readily tap into information systems and alternative datasets to inform decision making and make critical policy intervention as the crisis unfolds.

Digital tools improve government's agility, resilience, and responsiveness (OECD, 2020). Unfortunately, digital innovation in governments often plays catch up with the industry: non-competitive remuneration for digital talents in the public sector, archaic procurement system, fragmented governance, poor data and privacy protection are among the reasons that slow down digital government transformation, relative to its potential and to industry innovation. Furthermore, lack of infrastructure, connectivity, and digital literacy in many underserved areas also threaten to widen inequalities within and across countries. With digital technologies disrupting business-as-usual in many sectors, citizens have raised expectations for governments to deliver services in a more efficient way.

As digital native, youth plays an indispensable factor to bridge this gap. Pushing transformation around public services requires huge investment and a strong business case for it to be sustainable, and the amount of missing opportunities to strengthen transparency, ease of doing business, and expanding public values with digital tools will become more and more costly if governments fail to adapt. It is critical now more than ever for governments around the world to modernize, (re)build trusts, and redesign cradle-to-grave public services by empowering youths to innovate around public service digitally. Preparedness and investment made in digital transformation now will return a multifold dividend in the next wave of crisis.

Questions for Discussion

1. How should digital ethics and governance look like in the digital world?
2. How should youth push for the adoption and effectiveness of digital government, especially for public service provision?
3. How do we bridge digital talents within and outside governments to innovate around service delivery?
4. How should the G20 build service standards and protocols across governments to protect privacy and security at the same time promoting innovation and foster trust in citizens-state relationships?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Creation of **Annex on Youth Digital Involvement**, focusing on ethical digital governance and agile digital governments, as a guideline for governments to improve more young digital talents into the system.

C.2.(ii). Digital Financial Awareness

Of the 1.2 billion young people in the world, almost half of them are currently financially excluded with limited understanding of finance. Meanwhile, financial awareness can (i) empower youth by giving them the understanding of benefits and risks of using financial services, (ii) provide understanding that their digital payment footprints can help their financing eligibility assessment, (iii) ensure their rights and responsibilities as financial consumers; and (iv) help building digital capabilities ([GPFI, 2020](#)). Technology plays an important role to promote digital financial awareness of young people as we have seen in the possession of affordable smartphones in changing access towards banking in the least developed nations or in the growing digital innovation in changing the financial industry landscape in the more developed nations. Moving forward, G20 countries must progress with the advancement of digital financial awareness and provision of affordable digital financial services to improve financial inclusion of all youths.

Questions for Discussion

1. How to leverage technology to expand access to financial products and services to reach youths in rural and underdeveloped areas?
2. How should academic institutions reformulate the financial education and literacy strategy for youths?
3. How should countries integrate financial inclusion and literacy targets into broader youth empowerment and entrepreneurship programs?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Alignment with Y20 Summit 2022 initiative: Y20 Youth Leader Award Category on ***Digital Financial Awareness Campaign*** where global youths are invited to submit application and video submissions on how to improve digital financial awareness for youths (e.g. payment, digital banking, blockchain, etc.)

C.3. Priority Area 3: Sustainable and Liveable Planet

The Y20 Indonesia 2022 discussion on “Sustainable and Liveable Planet” will consist of two sub-priority areas, namely (i) Safeguarding of Natural Capital and (ii) Circular Economy through Sustainable Production and Consumption.

C.3.(i). Safeguarding of Natural Capital

While we are seeing some progress in climate action, we need similarly bold steps to secure other natural capital. Scientists have estimated the carrying capacity of the Earth or “planetary boundaries,” such as land system change, ocean, air, freshwater, and other biosphere integrity and found that several boundaries have already been transgressed, which means that humanity’s safe operating space is in danger. A major course correction is needed to safeguard the planetary Earth system while taking

account of inequalities. It is clear that generally wealthy nations and parties have disproportionate use of resources and contribute excessively to pollution. As the host of natural capital, Indonesia has exemplified efforts in protecting its ecosystem: Indonesia's deforestation rate has dropped by 75% in 2020 and committed to sustainably manage 100% of the ocean area by 2025. Given that these ecosystems often do not respect administrative and geographic boundaries of countries, we urge governments to see the Global Commons as a unifying challenge that requires shared purpose and cooperation, aside from the invariable differences and competition among the major world powers for regional and global influence. This call for unity of purpose and an agreement to collaborate is not naive idealism, rather a necessity to ensure the survival of human civilisations on this crowded and vulnerable planet earth. Across all levels, stakeholders need to organise around shared goals, redesign markets, improve technologies, strengthen inclusive governance, and mobilise the power of data.

Questions for Discussion

1. How could we meet our growing demand while halting the overexploitation of our nature (i.e. overfishing, deforestation, land use change, agriculture)?
2. What are the different roles of countries that host the natural capital and countries that are deficit of natural capital but account for share of the resource use? How do we enable a unified global response to the issue?
3. What are some examples of new and nature protecting economies that emerged in terrestrial and marine space (i.e. rural livelihoods opportunities, sustainable fisheries, regenerative agriculture, ecotourism)? What can we learn from the indigenous and local-based management of natural capital?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Provision of Annex and Adoption of **Y20 Planetary Boundaries Roadmap 2030**, which is in line with : NDC - Paris Agreement 2030, SDGs 2030, and further commitments on forestry and ocean management, biodiversity restoration, sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism, and also the protection of the indigenous groups.

C.3.(ii). Circular Economy based on Sustainable Production and Consumption In today's economy, materials generally flow from resource-rich countries to manufacturing powerhouses and then to consumers in wealthy nations, where they end up in landfills. For example, [only five countries in Asia manufacture 75% of the world's garments to consumers concentrated in the US, Europe, and Japan, where ultimately 80% of these clothes become waste](#). To address waste and pollution issues, efforts applying the concept of circularity to consumption and production are gathering pace. Circular economy is [one that designs out waste and pollution, keeps](#)

[material in use for as long as possible and regenerates natural systems](#). Shifting to this new economy across all sectors could lower natural resource consumption by a third, nearly halve carbon emissions, and recoup trillions of dollars wasted, and create [30 million new jobs by 2030](#). Despite these potential gains, progress in transitioning to a circular economy remains slow. Transition needs to happen at the product design stage by the producers. Meanwhile, consumers could push and create pressures for sustainable products. Youths are at the frontline as conscious consumers—become more aware of the impacts of products they purchase and driving demand for sustainable products. Youths have even harnessed their talents and innovations towards a sustainable supply chain and have the opportunity to influence further behavioural change tactics to guide larger networks toward lifestyles that stay within planetary boundaries. The COVID-19 pandemic is a reminder that a seemingly insignificant change in behaviour (such as wearing a mask or washing one’s hands) can significantly affect the fates of nations. Similarly, modest lifestyle changes, from reducing fast fashion to changing modes of transport, can also add up to transformational shifts. Together, raising awareness, changing behaviours, and shifting social norms are key ingredients of durable system change.

Questions for Discussion

1. How do we shift to circular business models and a sharing economy?
2. How do we encourage youths to shift towards circular economy behaviour?
3. What sort of support, innovations, tools needed to shift towards circular economy?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Alignment with Y20 Summit 2022 initiative: Y20 Youth Leader Award Category on ***Circular Video Challenge*** where global youths are invited to submit application and video submissions about value chain mapping of a product of their choice and how to improve it to become more sustainable/circular.

C.4. Priority Area 4: Diversity and Inclusion

The Y20 Indonesia 2022 discussion on Diversity and Inclusion will comprise of two sub-priority areas, namely (i) Empowering Inclusivity through Education and (ii) Youth in Creative Economy.

C.4.(i). Empowering Inclusivity through Education

The disruption to learning and diminished education learning outcomes affects young people in multiple ways. Research shows that the COVID-19 pandemic led nearly [one in eight young people to stop their education, especially in low-income countries](#). In addition, the transition to online and distance learning appears more widespread among youth in high-income countries, highlighting the significant divides between

regions. As a result, young people are highly concerned about their future, as their outlook for career prospects is dominated by uncertainty and fear, and the closure of schools deprive young people of social contact, which leads to high levels of anxiety and depression. Meanwhile, the pandemic also brought different global threats such as rising inequality, discrimination, intolerance, human rights violations, etc. For young people, education offers the opportunity to instil values of respect and appreciation of diversity and empower those who are marginalized or excluded from participating in discussions and decision-making. As such, the case for inclusivity through education has never been stronger and has become critical in building positive values, soft skills, and empathy among society members and fostering international cooperation and social transformation. Now is a vital moment to reshape the role of education in promoting inclusivity for the world's largest generation of young people. Cooperation between authorities and stakeholders is essential to adopt a holistic approach to education that considers the learning, well-being and social needs and systems that fulfil each learner's potential.

Questions for Discussion

1. How should the G20 Member States address the widening digital & learning gaps in education?
2. How can the education institutions in the G20 promote a holistic approach & a system that addresses the learning, well-being and socio-economic needs of learners, most particularly those who are in vulnerable and marginalized groups?
3. What are innovations in education for and by young people to promote diversity and inclusive values, global citizenship, digital literacy, and relevant skill sets to compete in today's economy?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- The creation of Annex on **Youth Education**: an action plan to promote diverse & inclusive education for young people to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

C.4.(ii). Youth in Creative Economy

As an industry that relies on the heritage, knowledge, and novel ideas of its human resources, cultural and creative industries are highly dependent on the skills and knowledge of educated and creative youth. In recent years, new creative industries and design departments have been rapidly established in universities and vocational secondary schools of various reputes and credibility across the nation. In our increasingly urban societies, digital technologies are radically transforming people's relationship to work and knowledge, accelerating the spread of new opportunities –

democratizing access to culture, creating new professions and forging innovative solutions – whilst also raising new challenges. For example, the cultural and creative sectors are among the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, which employs and favours young people and women. The COVID-19 crisis has also reminded us of the extent to which culture is a common good, opening up horizons and providing our societies with connection and meaning, making them less solitary and more inclusive. For independent creative professionals and micro-firms, the crisis has made it harder to operate as they often do so on the margins of financial sustainability. Furthermore, many young creative entrepreneurs do not possess the necessary business management skills to commercialize their creative ideas. In the absence of bold recovery strategies and public support, the downsizing of cultural and creative sectors will negatively impact levels of innovation, the well-being of the citizens, the prospects of jobs and revenues for cities and regions, and the vibrancy and diversity of communities. As the cultural and creative economies undergo such profound transformation globally, there lies an urgency to develop youth creativity as a crucial source of national competitiveness in this fast-growing creative economy as a strategic move to build back better.

Questions for Discussion

1. What are factors that threaten the sustainability and development of the creative economy in the face of COVID-19?
2. What are the ways that young people can inject the values of diversity and inclusion in their creative innovation and work?
3. How can young creative professionals position themselves at the forefront to scale their local initiatives to the global stage? What are the types of resources and support needed for them to go global?

Expected Outcomes and Key Deliverables

- Alignment with Y20 Summit 2022 initiative: Y20 Youth Leader Award Category on ***What Would You Say Campaign*** where global youths are invited to submit application and social media content (related to the creative industry) on how youths could improve diversity and inclusion in society.

D. Way Forward

The Y20 Indonesia 2022 will be carried out through Y20 Website and Y20 Award launch, Y20 White Paper Launch, one Kick-Off meeting, four Priority Areas Meetings, and the Y20 Summit 2022. Indicative schedules, mode of deliver, and venues are as follow:

1. Y20 Indonesia 2022 Website and Y20 Award 2022 Launch

Online delivery

Week 2-3, December 2021

Agenda: Publication on all detailed programme and timeline of Y20 Indonesia 2022

along with the detailed information of Y20 Award 2022 (The First Awarding Ceremony in the Y20 Presidency)

2. Y20 Indonesia 2022 White Paper Launch

Online delivery

Week 2, January 2022

Objective: Reference for all stakeholders in the G20 and beyond to learn deeply about four Y20 2022 Priority Areas.

3. Y20 Kick-Off Meeting

Jakarta, Indonesia and Zoom/Webex platform

19th February 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda: (i) Introductory remarks from the Y20 Indonesia Co-Chair, G20 Indonesia Sherpa, Indonesian Minister for Youth and Sports, and also representatives of the G20/Y20 Troika (Italy and India); (ii) Y20 Indonesia 2022 Sessions Debrief

4. 1st Priority Area Meeting: Youth Employment

Jakarta, Palembang, and worldwide (Zoom/Webex platform)

19th-20th March 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda: (i) Welcome remarks by the G20 Labour and Employment Minister representative, (ii) Panel Discussion on the Youth Employment Priority Area: Annex on **Social Safety Nets for Young Workers**, (iii) Showcasing of Y20 Award Nominee: **Social Entrepreneurship Showcase**, (iv) Drafting Session of the Final Communique (all priority areas)

5. 2nd Priority Area Meeting: Digital Transformation

Jakarta, Lombok, worldwide (Zoom/Webex platform)

23rd-24th April 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda: (i) Welcome remarks by the G20 Digital Economy Minister representative (Ministry of Communication and Informatics and Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform) and G20 Finance Minister and Central Bank Governor representative, (ii) Panel Discussion on the Digital Economy Priority Area: Annex on **Youth Digital Involvement**, (iii) Showcasing of Y20 Award Nominee: **Digital Financial Awareness Campaign**, (iv) Drafting Session of the Final Communique (all priority areas)

6. 3rd Priority Area Meeting: Sustainable and Liveable Planet

Jakarta, Sorong, worldwide (Zoom/Webex platform)

21st-22nd May 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda: (i) Welcome remarks by the G20 Environment Minister Representation, (ii) Panel Discussion on the Environment Priority Area: Annex on **Y20 Planetary Boundaries Roadmap 2030** , (iii) Showcasing of Y20 Award Nominee: **Circular Video Challenge**, (iv) Drafting Session of the Final Communique (all priority areas)

7. 4th Priority Area Meeting: Diversity and Inclusion

Jakarta, India/Kalimantan, worldwide (Zoom/Webex platform)

18th-19th June 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda: (i) Welcome remarks by the G20 Education Minister Representation And Tourism Minister Representation, (ii) Panel Discussion on the Diversity and Inclusion Priority Area: Annex of **Youth Education** (iii) Showcasing of Y20 Award Nominee: **What Would You Say About Diversity and Inclusion**; (iv) Drafting Session of the Y20 Communique (all priority areas)

8. Y20 Summit 2022

Jakarta & Bandung, Indonesia and worldwide (Online streaming, Zoom/Webex platform)

17th-24th July 2022

Hybrid delivery

Agenda:

- Conference, Virtual expo of Y20 Award nominees and youth start-ups, talk shows
- Itinerary of the Y20 Summit 2022:
 - Day 1 (17th July 2022): arrival in Jakarta
 - Day 2 (18th July 2022): opening ceremony & welcome dinner (Jakarta Governor), talk show of Youth Employment & Digital Transformation
 - Day 3 (19th July 2022): Jakarta historical tour (visiting Old Town of Jakarta, Istiqlal Mosque and Jakarta Cathedral and/or Indonesian Miniature Garden (TMII), Jakarta Smart City; talk show of Sustainable & Liveable Planet and also Diversity & Inclusion
 - Day 4 (20th July 2022): arrival in Bandung, 1st session, and gala dinner (West Java Governor)
 - Day 5 (21st Jul 2022): 2nd session of the Y20 Negotiation (Drafting Y20 Communique)
 - Day 6 (22nd July 2022): 3rd session of the Y20 Negotiation / Finalization Session of the Y20 Communique and closing ceremony at the historical Asia Africa Conference (1955) Building (President Joko Widodo & Co-Sherpas: H.E. Dian Triansyah Djani and Dr. Edi Prio Pambudi) to passover of the Y20 Communique to the President of Republic of Indonesia – G20 2022 Leader
 - Day 7 (23rd July 2022): Bandung historical tour, such as: Mount Tangkuban Perahu, Old Town, Lembang Park, Bandung City Forest

- Day 8 (24th July 2022): Departure

- **7. Y20 Side Events**

Before and/or after Y20 Summit 2022

Online delivery

Agenda:

- Y20 Coffee Chat as a platform to meet, greet, and get to know the Y20 delegates
- Y20 Socialization:
 - Watching movie '**Plastic Island**' documentary film by Dandhy Dwi Laksono, Virtual Display and Exhibition of the Young Climate/Environmental Leaders on Sustainable Action
 - Coordination and deliver the Y20 Indonesia 2022 Communique to the G20 leaders (G20 Summit 2022), Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (YOUNGO), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), UN Children and Youth Major Groups, and other relevant organizations