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On 24 July 2019, the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), in association with UNISA and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), co-hosted a dialogue titled ‘The G20 Osaka Summit: Japan’s delicate balancing of diplomacy-led and development-led engagements’.

The event focused on the 2019 G20 Summit held on 28–29 June in Osaka, Japan, to reflect on the priorities and outcomes of the Japanese G20 presidency.

In addition to the G20 Summit, the dialogue highlighted the alignment of Japan’s priorities with African development interests and priorities with a view to sustaining and institutionalising the African agenda in the G20.

Pertinent to the TICAD7 Summit to be held on 28–29 August, the discussions identified linkages between Japan’s G20 presidency and TICAD7 and their interface with the key pillars of Japan’s cooperation with Africa. The event brought together a diverse audience including academia, government representatives, the diplomatic corps, media and civil society representatives.

This report is compiled by **Ms Faith Mabera**, Senior Researcher at the IGD.

The G20 Osaka Summit: Japan’s delicate balancing of diplomacy-led and development-led engagements

PROCEEDINGS REPORT

September 2019

Introduction

Japan’s hosting of the 2019 G20 presidency focused on three key priorities: (i) strengthening the international order for free and fair trade; (ii) establishing the Osaka Track for global data governance with a focus on Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT); and (iii) leveraging disruptive innovations to tackle global environmental challenges.

In addition to promoting strong, sustainable and balanced growth in the global economy, Japan led the discussion on the greater provision of global public goods such as quality infrastructure, global health and producing the Osaka update on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Osaka Summit also emphasised multilateral, concerted solutions to global challenges such as climate change, marine plastic litter, corruption and migration. Japan’s broad and innovative G20 agenda also extended to the digital economy focused on the vision of a human-centred future society (Society 5.0), promoting economic growth and addressing social challenges through a fusion of the physical world and the virtual world. In the Declaration, G20 leaders also agreed to come up with new rules on digital tax by 2020, building on efforts to reform the global tax system. Similarly, G20 leaders endorsed the G20 Artificial Intelligence (AI) principles to guide policies on maximising and sharing benefits from AI and committed to promoting appropriate regulatory approaches relating to crypto-assets.

A signature development of the Osaka Summit was the inclusion of population aging on the G20 agenda for the first time, with leaders endorsing the G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion. These highlight the need for a reorientation of fiscal, social protection and labour policies to respond to the challenges posed by aging and other significant demographic changes.

The dialogue began with a *tour d’horizon* of Japan’s G20 presidency, highlighting aspects of continuity from previous summits as well as distinctive priorities emphasised by Japan in its leadership role.

Discussions then shifted to the areas of alignment between the G20 agenda and African development interests and priorities pertinent to sustaining and institutionalising the African agenda within the G20. The focus on Africa was further broadened to include a discussion on the upcoming Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) to be held in Yokohama on 28–29 August 2019.

The G20 Osaka Summit: priorities, legacy and outcomes for the evolving G20 agenda

Ambassador Norio Maruyama, Embassy of Japan in Pretoria

Echoing the widespread view of the Osaka meeting as a summit of broad substantive success, Ambassador of Japan to Pretoria, Norio Maruyama, pointed out Japan's continued push for multilateralism and the promotion of a free, fair and rules-based international order. In view of the tumultuous global landscape, marked by escalating trade wars and geopolitical tensions, which have been undermining the spirit of multilateralism, Japan was keen to use the Osaka Summit platform to strengthen its commitment to the G20 as the premier forum of international economic cooperation while forging strong partnerships with like-minded countries. In a particularly difficult political and economic context, the Osaka Summit was beneficial in realising a US–China bilateral trade truce and the resumption of trade negotiations that would lead to broader, durable deals between the two countries. Although, the G20's traditional anti-protectionist pledge was not reproduced verbatim, the leaders indicated the Group's commitment 'to realize a free, fair, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable trade and investment environment, and to keep our markets open'.

Overall, the Osaka Summit demonstrated continuity from previous engagements, including the call for WTO reform, support for the Paris Agreement on climate change (with the exception of the US); 'the Osaka Update' to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; continued support for the G20 Africa partnership including the Compact with Africa; the G20 initiative on supporting the industrialisation of Africa, the continued emphasis on attaining universal health coverage and the G20 focus on quality infrastructure investment, among others.

Regarding the digital economy, Japan set the pace by advocating for the Osaka Track on worldwide data governance, premised on digital data as a key engine for growth in the contemporary digital era. Specifically, Japan has initiated a regime for the free movement of data across borders or Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT). This will harness the opportunities presented by the digital economy to stimulate higher productivity and innovation and promote sustainable development initiatives. In embracing innovation for the betterment of humanity, Japan's centrepiece for societal transformation is the concept of Society 5.0, a human-centred society that would incorporate the innovations of the fourth industrial revolution (e.g. IoT, big data, AI and robotics) in creating services

and values for humanity's improvement and sustainable future. By capitalising on its universal healthcare system and a wealth of operating data from numerous manufacturing facilities, Japan seeks to exemplify the way its data-driven Society 5.0 model can solve social challenges such as population aging, infrastructure investment and the upscaling of services in healthcare and education to improve the economic and social well-being of citizens.

Additionally, Amb. Maruyama referenced Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo's remarks on the importance of disruptive innovations in addressing climate change, calling on policymakers and experts in G20 countries to combine forces in accelerating innovations through technologies such as carbon capture and utilisation and artificial photosynthesis.

Japan's G20 presidency also demonstrated its adeptness at balancing its domestic agenda with the international G20 agenda. For instance, the issue of population aging was placed on the G20 agenda for the first time with the adoption of the G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion, which encouraged a broad review of fiscal, monetary, financial and structural policies in line with changing demographic profiles. Another standout issue was collective action to address marine plastic litter through initiatives such as the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter, aiming to improve waste management and reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 through a comprehensive life-cycle approach.

In his concluding remarks, Amb. Maruyama invited participants to take a closer look at the G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, particularly paragraphs 34 and 35, which are indicative of Japan's strong message on innovation for global environmental issues and challenges. Overall, the Summit outcome document yielded 143 commitments with the highest number of references to the broad issue areas of development, health, climate change, gender, and crime and corruption.

Ms Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, Chief Executive, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)

Ms Elizabeth Sidiropoulos focused on the *raison d'être* of the G20, referencing its history and establishment as the premier forum for global economic governance. While it is easy to get caught up in the international diplomatic posturing and bilateral meetings surrounding the summit, the main focus should be on policy substance and the implementation track record of the G20 pertinent to multilateralism and global governance issues. In light of patterns of continuity and sustained commitment to agenda issues from previous summits over the past decade, the G20 remains an important multilateral forum for collective action and compliance on key issues on the global agenda, influencing policies that affect millions across the world. While countries may not agree on all issues, in spite of tensions and geopolitical fault lines there is still a role for multilateralism in managing interdependence and complex issues in a globalised world. This was the essence of Japan's message on promoting the spirit of multilateralism and

striving for collective action in addressing global issues and challenges, and the importance of a free, fair and rules-based international order.

Furthermore, the participants invited to the Summit (apart from the G20 members) are indicative of the G20's acknowledgement of interdependence and the importance of broad consensus in dealing with the range of issues on its evolving agenda. In 2019, the African invitees included Egypt (representing the presidency of the African Union) and Senegal (representing the New Partnership for Africa's Development), which are central to strategically leveraging African agency at the G20 table. For Ms Sidiropoulos, the G20 agenda is linked to Africa's developmental agenda and prosperity for three reasons: first, African economies stand to benefit from the maintenance of the rules-based international order in a globalised economy. Second, the continent still faces huge developmental challenges in the global context, often exacerbated in certain regions by long-standing conflicts and poor governance. Hence, the changes in the global economy and how the G20 sets about advocating for responses, particularly in the last seven years of global economic growth, presents opportunities as well as pitfalls for Africa's prospects. Third, the potential of Africa's demographic dividends has implications for global agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change, migration and inclusive global economic growth. As such, African agency and representation are key to ensuring the alignment of the international agenda to African realities and needs on the ground in delivering a sustainable future. Africa has featured as part of the discussions in the G20 Development Working Group, a permanent organ dedicated to policy that fosters sustainable development and narrows the development gap, as well as in various other work streams including the finance track. The future of work and the world trading system, infrastructure for development, illicit financial flows, sustainable food futures and energy transitions, to name but a few, all carry resonance for African states and their 50-year vision of Agenda 2063.

Turning to issues on taxation in the digital economy, Ms Sidiropoulos pointed out Africa's significant role in current plans to reform international tax rules in response to the challenges of the digital economy. For instance, of the 132 members of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS (IF)), 24 are African. In ensuring that discussions on international tax in the digitalised economy are reflective of African interests and incorporate African solutions to digital taxation rules, Africa needs to have a unified approach. For instance, Africa lacks a regional approach to digital taxation, leaving African countries open to conditionality in OECD/G20/IF agreements. A second challenge is that while OECD and G20 states are engaged with the digital tax debate at the highest political levels, Africa's involvement is still largely at the revenue administration level. These issues call for the development of a common African position on the tax challenges of digitalisation based on inclusivity and taking into account the different needs and capacities of all countries. Ms Sidiropoulos highlighted the work of the South African-based African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) in campaigning for political support for a homegrown African solution to digital taxation. Moreover, shortfalls in Africa's tax revenue mobilisation and the impact of illicit financial flows call

for concrete anti-corruption action and continued support for the G20's prioritisation of addressing illicit financial flows as a developmental issue for Africa.

On global trade, Ms Sidiropoulos noted the G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy in Tsukuba, which highlighted the imperative to reform the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on the back of a number of proposals tabled by several members, including China, Canada and the European Union. Outstanding issues from the Doha Round, the shaky future of the WTO appellate court and thorny issues such as subsidies, agriculture, trade-distorting domestic support and the definition of a developing country all point to the crisis facing the WTO. In spite of the inability to move beyond the impasse over reform, the Osaka Summit acknowledged the complementary WTO-consistent roles of bilateral and regional free trade agreements in building mutual trust and quelling tensions.

As her final point, Ms Sidiropoulos acknowledged the role of the various engagement groups such as the Think 20, Women 20, Civil20, Labour 20 and Business 20, which have been instrumental in providing evidence-based, policy-relevant knowledge for political actors. Of note is the role of the T20 Africa Standing Group in mapping out issues of particular significance for Africa across G20 presidencies, while sustaining momentum for the institutionalisation of long-term African representation and African priorities at the G20 table and not just as an agenda item.

The Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) and the SAIIA are members of the T20 Africa Standing Group, launched in May 2017 during the T20 Summit in Berlin. This group engages in cross-regional joint knowledge production and provides evidence-based policy advice on global sustainable development and the cooperation between Africa and G20 (countries). The network encompasses more than 30 leading think tanks from across Africa and the G20 countries.

Mr Ryosuke Nakata, Chief Economist, Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI)

Among the various policy issues discussed at the G20 Summit, Mr Nakata raised the notion of quality infrastructure and debt sustainability as mutually dependent issues if African countries are to achieve the SDGs. In acknowledging the shortage of physical infrastructure and the infrastructure financing gap in Africa as major challenges to sustainable economic growth, quality infrastructure investment holds huge promise for Africa's increased productivity and connectivity to regional and international markets. Building on the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, prioritising cost efficiency, resilience against natural disasters, safety, environmental and social sustainability, and contribution to society and the economy, the G20 serves as an important forum for debate on appropriate global infrastructure standards and funding. In this regard, it is important to note China's massive Belt and Road infrastructure, which has brought the issue of debt sustainability in Africa into sharp focus.

As in previous summits, infrastructure development has remained a consistent, high priority issue on the G20 agenda, seen in initiatives such as the Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class, which builds on the G7 Ise Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment adopted by the G7 in 2016, and the Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure through which Japan has promoted the whole-of-government approach for infrastructure investment beyond Asia.

One way of addressing the shortage in infrastructure investments and enhancing the participation of the private sector is through public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements. Governments can enhance PPP frameworks by strengthening the regulatory framework, ensuring transparency in the PPP process, implementing anti-corruption measures and improving project design and due-diligence processes. A crucial example is the Compact with Africa (CwA) initiative, launched under the G20's finance track in 2017 and aimed at enhancing private investment in Africa, including infrastructure investment, through the support of investment compacts to improve macroeconomic, business and financing frameworks for private investment. CwA countries comprise Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia, while other partners are the G20 countries themselves, the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The AfDB, IMF and WB coordinate the initiative in collaboration with the G20 Africa Advisory Group (AAG), co-chaired by Germany and South Africa.

Through its commitment to quality infrastructure, Japan has used the G20 platform to open up a dialogue on how infrastructure could help to address public sector capacities to deal with investors and ensure the long-term beneficial impact of infrastructure. In line with the strategies and policy of Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) to promote quality infrastructure development in Africa, the needs of African countries should be prioritised as well as the formulation of technical specifications and guidelines for specific sectoral projects by sharing lessons and experiences on sound practices.

Another major agenda item pertinent to the G20 partnership with Africa is the issue of fiscal and debt sustainability. Between 2013 and 2018, the increase in the number of African countries at high risk or in debt distress has raised concerns about the emergence of a sovereign debt crisis across Sub-Saharan Africa, reminiscent to the situation in the 1990s that led to the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives (MDRI). Therefore, in order to avert a systemic crisis, governments and international organisations should step up efforts to combat illicit flows, strengthen governance in natural resource management and tax revenue collection, increase domestic savings and develop effective debt management frameworks reflective of new debt structures. In this regard, the G20 supports joint efforts by creditors and borrowers to improve debt transparency, including the implementation of the G20 Operational

Guidelines for Sustainable Financing and the IMF-WBG Update on addressing debt vulnerabilities.

Turning to TICAD 7 to be held in Yokohama under the theme 'Africa and Yokohama, Sharing Passion for the Future,' Mr Nakata pointed to Japan's linkage of its G20 presidency and TICAD7 in promoting SDG implementation by collaborating with the private sector, promoting international cooperation and accelerating innovative financing. Japan's promotion of SDG implementation and the SDG Guiding Principles is informed by the following priority areas: (i) empowerment of all people; (ii) achievement of good health and longevity; (iii) creating a growth market, revitalisation of rural areas, and promoting technological innovation; (iv) sustainable and resilient land use and promoting quality infrastructure; (v) energy conservation, renewable energy, climate change countermeasures and a sound material-cycle society; (vi) conservation of the environment, including biodiversity, forests and oceans; (vii) achieving peaceful, safe and secure societies; and (viii) strengthening the means and frameworks for the implementation of the SDGs.

Alignment between G20 Japan and TICAD7: implications for African development priorities and Japan–Africa partnerships

Dr George Kararach, Lead Economist, African Development Bank

Dr George Kararach outlined the changing narratives in reference to Africa's economic fortunes in the course of the last decade, and the messaging from a 'hopeless continent' in despair to the 'Africa rising' narrative with regard to the unprecedented growth patterns, rising per capita incomes and expanding middle class, utilising greater connectivity spaces and technological advancements. Notwithstanding the positive outlook for gross domestic product figures on the upward trajectory, economic growth has not realised the structural transformation necessary for sustainable, job-rich and inclusive development. There has been negligible economic diversification, limited contribution to productivity in manufacturing and industry and continued dependence on primary product exports, leaving many African countries vulnerable to external shocks and downturns in global commodity prices.

Another major driver of growth in Africa is innovation, linked to increased state-level investment in R&D and the promotion of entrepreneurship and youth skills development in contributing to innovative solutions across multiple sectors. Furthermore, innovation has multiplier effects, creating employment opportunities and improving the quality of life and well-being of citizens. The issue of Africa's demographic profile, made up of a dominant youthful population, is crucial to Africa's future. Estimates have shown that by 2050, Africa's youth population will increase by 50 per cent to over 945 million. This

bulge has implications for the AU's desire to harness the demographic dividend for Africa's transformation, as this mandates strategic policy responses in investing in youth skills development, education, employment and empowerment. Beyond the simple increment in the number and share of the working-age population, the development and implementation of social policies and the creation of an enabling macroeconomic environment will have a positive impact on the implementation of Agenda 2063, the AU's blueprint for continental sustainable development and transformation, and enhance the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Additionally, industrialisation is indispensable for Africa's structural transformation. Accordingly, Africa should embrace state-led facilitation of industrialisation initiatives, as well as make use of comparative advantages of commodities and natural resource asset bases to gain entry to the industrial sector. Such an approach will require policies centred around developmental planning, innovation, skills, quality data collection and analysis, and a steadfast commitment to intra-African trade and economic regionalisation.

An enabling policy space is mandatory if Africa is to forge ahead with sustainable and inclusive development. This involves effective governance institutions as well as professional, competent and pragmatic practitioners who are able to oversee the implementation of action plans and roadmaps. Effective governance institutions also go hand in hand with a strong emphasis on integrity and regulatory mechanisms to counter illicit financial flows, corruption and other systemic challenges. Governance also implies leaders' ability to strategically promote African agency in engaging international development partners on multilateral platforms like TICAD and the G20. In summary, Dr Kararach emphasised that Africa's development priorities are already outlined in Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, and the focus should now shift to the alignment and monitoring of these priorities in line with the bilateral and multilateral agendas focused on Africa.

Ms Faith Maberu, Senior Researcher, IGD

Under the Japanese G20 Presidency, the African agenda has remained a priority, given the long history of Japan-Africa engagement. For instance, the Japan International Cooperation Agency alone invests US \$3.4 billion in Africa annually, while the Tokyo International Conference of African Development (TICAD) has, for the past 20 years, become a pivotal event highlighting Japan's development objectives in Africa. Another example is the inclusion of Africa in Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) Initiative, which is aimed at increasing connectivity between Asia, the Middle East and Africa through a focus on quality infrastructure investment. Japan pursues two major approaches to guide its relations with African countries, namely, quality growth (inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience) and human security (capacity building focusing on each individual in Africa). TICAD's approaches also emphasise the principle

of African ownership and international partnership, promoting the participation of international organisations, donor countries, the private sector and civil society, and creating follow-up and review mechanisms to ensure the progress of programmes and projects.

Reflecting on the 2016 TICAD VI held in Nairobi, Ms Maberu outlined the three pillars of JICA's activities in Africa under TICAD, namely: (i) 'Quality Africa' – promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialisation; (ii) 'Resilient Africa' – promoting resilient health systems for quality of life; and (iii) 'Stable Africa' – focused on the foundations for peace and stability, including education and vocational training for youths. At TICAD VI, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that during the period 2016 to 2018, Japan would invest approximately 30 billion dollars in PPPs for the future of Africa premised on the pillars of the Japan–Africa partnership. At the upcoming TICAD7 in August 2019, there will be continued focus on the three key themes of economic transformation and improvements in business environment and institutions through private investment and innovation, the promotion of a resilient and sustainable society for human security, and peace and stability. The role of the private sector in Japan's efforts to assist Africa's transition to a new industrial structure will also be a priority area. Hence, we can expect to see a further strengthening of PPPs aimed at expanding business and investment in Africa. There will also be intensive discussions on ways to achieve the SDGs through broad-based partnerships and lesson-sharing.

In light of Africa's pursuit of structural transformation, TICAD has played and will continue to play a role as catalyst in the linking of national, regional, continental and global value chains to promote connectivity and enhance the capacity of Africa's private sector through technical support, experience sharing on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), promotion of agro-industry expansion, strengthening the foundation for a robust business environment in Africa and nurturing high-skilled human resources in Africa through education, vocational training and the *kaizen* approach.

Kaizen or 'continuous improvement' is a Japanese management philosophy that can improve quality and productivity, reduce time and cost, and increase productivity in companies. Kaizen is primarily implemented in the manufacturing sector (such as Toyota production company), however it is adaptable to various sectors including the services sector and personal lives. The concept is about inculcating a sense of value and measurement in all tasks. Kaizen is not limited to simple management techniques but is essentially the maintenance of a mindset to consistently advance levels of quality and productivity. The transfer of kaizen in Japan's development cooperation partnerships puts 'a learning society' at the core of its engagements and aims at the customisation of knowledge through the collective work of local and foreign experts, a practical approach through 'learning by doing' and outlining the specific, supplementary roles of the public sector in partner countries. Japan's impact on innovation in Africa can be seen in examples such as the Africa Kaizen Initiative and the collaboration between the NEPAD

Agency and JICA, aimed at contributing to the realisation of Agenda 2063 and striving for transformed, inclusive and sustainable economies.

In sum, the applicability of kaizen, with its fundamental characteristics of a low-cost, gradual and inclusive approach, has huge potential for Africa's drive for structural transformation and the realisation of development priorities. On Africa's part, this will require government support through localised institutional arrangements and the allocation of adequate resources to create impact and maintain commitment to effective utilisation.

Concluding remarks

The G20 Osaka Summit should be analysed in terms of advancement of G20 policy areas. In this regard, incremental progress was made in some areas such as development, health, gender and the environment. Japan's G20 presidency was notable given the inclusion on the agenda of the issue of population aging for the first time. Although some would bemoan the negligible addition to climate change action as a failure of the Osaka Summit, the Trump–Xi bilateral truce went a long way to allaying mounting fears of the impact that a drawn-out trade war between China and the US would have had on the global economy. Additionally, a notable outcome of the Osaka Summit was the agreement by the G20 to come up with a new set of digital tax rules by 2020 to close the loopholes in the international tax system that have been exploited by a number of major digital multinational companies. Another signature initiative was the launch of the Osaka Track for DFFT, which received the support of 24 countries including China and the USA, although a few countries such as South Africa, India and Indonesia expressed reservations about the concept.

Overall, the Osaka Summit demonstrated Japan's adeptness at balancing critical issues on its domestic agenda with the international G20 agenda, as well as a strong commitment to the promotion of multilateralism and the maintenance of a free, fair and rules-based international order. Japan's linking of its G20 presidency with its hosting of TICAD 7 in 2019 also resonates with the pillars of its cooperation policy with Africa namely: (i) promotion of economic structural changes through economic diversification and industrialisation; (ii) promotion of a resilient health system for high quality of life; and (iii) promotion of social stabilisation for shared prosperity.

Acknowledgements

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Agenda



The G20 Osaka Summit: Japan's delicate balancing of diplomacy-led and development-led engagements.

24 July 2019, Burgers Park Hotel, Pretoria.

Agenda

- 09h00–09h30: Arrival & registration
- 09h30–09h40: Welcome remarks
Dr Philani Mthembu, Executive Director, IGD
Dr Heinz Bongartz, Country Director, FES
- 09h40–10h45: ***Panel 1: Reflecting on the G20 Osaka Summit: priorities, legacy and outcomes for the evolving G20 Agenda***
Amb. Norio Maruyama, Embassy of Japan in Pretoria
Ms Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, Chief Executive, SAIIA
Mr Ryosuke Nakata, Chief Economist, JICA-RI
Moderator: Ms Faith Mabera, Senior Researcher, IGD
- 10h45-11h10: Coffee/tea break
- 11h10-11h50: ***Panel 2: Alignment between G20 Japan and TICAD7: implications for African development priorities and Japan-Africa partnership***
Dr George Kararach, Lead Economist, African Development Bank
Ms Faith Mabera, Senior Researcher, IGD
- 11h50-12h20: Q&A interactive session
- 12h20-12h30: Concluding remarks & vote of thanks
Ms Faith Mabera, Senior Researcher, IGD
- 12h30: Lunch
- End

About the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)



The IGD is an independent foreign policy think tank dedicated to the analysis of and dialogue on the evolving international political and economic environment, and the role of Africa and South Africa. It advances a balanced, relevant and policy-oriented analysis, debate and documentation of South Africa's role in international relations and diplomacy.

The IGD strives for a prosperous and peaceful Africa in a progressive global order through cutting-edge policy research and analysis, catalytic dialogue and stakeholder interface on global dynamics that have an impact on South Africa and Africa.

Address and Contact details

3rd Floor Robert Sobukwe Building
263 Nana Sita Street
Pretoria, South Africa

PO Box 14349
The Tramshed,
0126
Pretoria South Africa

Tel: +27 12 3376082
Fax: +27 86 212 9442
info@igd.org.za
www.igd.org.za

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