

G20/B20 Leaders Dialogue meeting

1. Growth scenario implications for business confidence and the role of business in driving growth

G20 members' comprehensive country growth strategies would contribute towards achieving our collective goal of lifting GDP by the additional 2 per cent only if implemented in close cooperation with business. To stimulate business-led growth they should ensure:

- **More trust** between governments and businesses as well as confidence between stakeholders from different countries. An important factor of trust between the G20 countries is full implementation of collectively agreed G20 commitments by all members;
- **Less and better quality regulation;**
- **Lower fiscal burden and fair tax regimes** which are non-discriminatory across countries;
- Structural reforms to increase productivity, create good jobs and improve the quality of human capital [ensure quality education and quality jobs].

2. Infrastructure opportunities for growth and employment – role of Global Infrastructure Hub

We welcome the establishment of the Global Infrastructure Hub acting as a key depository of information on global infrastructure projects and a source of up to date investment best practices. It is an important step towards speeding up the assessment and developing the pipelines of bankable infrastructure projects.

Increasing infrastructure capacity across the G20 countries and beyond would both contribute to the global GDP growth and facilitate job creation.

At the same time to ensure that our approach to infrastructure development is comprehensive and coherent, the G20 governments could pursue **the B20 proposal to set up an “infrastructure network” we made during the Russia’s Presidency.**

Such network would bring together national infrastructure centres established in interested countries, help their coordination and cooperation with the Global Infrastructure Hub, with a particular focus on the G20 developing member states.

3. Trade imperatives – where next?

Business needs a global trade system that contributes to economic growth and the creation of new highly-skilled job opportunities.

Regional trade agreements support the expansion of international trade.

Several major initiatives are being negotiated, in particular Trans-Pacific Partnership, Eurasian Economic Union, Transatlantic Free Trade Area and Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific which was reinvigorated at the Beijing APEC summit.

However, the proliferation of preferential trade agreements can potentially make global supply chains more complex and bring additional costs for businesses, especially SMEs.

In this regard, **G20 governments should ensure the transparency of PTAs and their compatibility with the WTO rules to make them complementary to, not a substitute for, the multilateral trading system.**

4. Global settings – financial regulation, labour markets and corruption – getting the right enabling environment

Sound financial regulation is a prerequisite for business confidence, reduction of risks and stronger economic recovery. At the same time, current financial reforms sometimes do not take into account of the national circumstances and possible negative consequences of new regulation on the emerging economies.

One of the most important B20 recommendations this year calls on the G20 leaders and global standard setters to ensure that **regulation reflects the social, economic and financial challenges of the emerging market economies.** Emerging economies should play more active role in improving the current and developing new financial regulation standards.

We hope that **this recommendation will be reflected in the G20 documents adopted at the Brisbane summit** and specific actions will be identified and implemented by the future presidencies.

5. Investment impediments and barriers – accelerating the rate of investment

Business activities and economic growth worldwide are impeded by unjustified overregulation and rigid policies mostly affecting small businesses.

Given the importance of well-functioning SMEs for the global recovery and job creation, governments should **prioritise measures to remove structural barriers to SMEs development, including in the areas of competitiveness, labour market, taxes and access to finance, and thus enhance their role in global value chains.**