

An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts and Their Felicity Conditions in Jokowi's G20 Session I Speech

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the type of directive speech acts uttered by Jokowi in his speech at the 17th G20 Opening. Searle and Cook felicity condition, propositional content on warning, advice, and request are used for the analysis. The data collected from Jokowi's opening speech to all the guest and attendees. The results revealed that propositional content on warning, advice, and request are the attempt of the speaker for the listeners to do the action. In order, propositional content is addressed to the listeners which are the Leaders concerning what they should do in the future. The speaker also believes that the listeners will meet his requirement in the preparatory condition. In sincerity condition, the speaker expects the speakers to listen to what he said since it will benefit all of them. Moreover, advice, order, and request are counted as the attempt of Jokowi to make others do what he said in essential condition. Whereas, warning is to prevent what could happen in the future. Thus, Jokowi's speech clearly used directive speech act in informing his opinion.

Keywords: *Jokowi, Pragmatic, Directive Speech Act, Felicity Condition*

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INTRODUCTION

The 17th G20 Summit took place on November 15–16, 2022, in Bali, Indonesia. Last year, it was announced in Roma. The Group of Twenty (G20) is a multilateral cooperation forum that includes the European Union (EU) and 19 major nations. There are 19 major nations that forms the G20. In order to shape and develop global governance and architecture on all significant international economic issues, the G20 is essential. The G20 was founded in 1999 as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss international economic and financial issues (*About G20*, n.d.). The summit takes place every year and alternates between the countries where it was held, rather than having a permanent president. The G20 has two primary tracks. The first is Finance and the second one is Sherpa (*About G20*, n.d.). As the direct representative of the Head of State or Head of Government, the G20 Sherpa will discuss a range of financial and non-financial topics to help shape the Leaders' Declaration (Moegiarso, 2022). There are also Engagement Groups, which bring together individuals from the G20's civil society groups, governments, think tanks, and labour unions. (*About G20*, n.d.).

Indonesia hosted the 17th G20 in Nusa Dua, Bali. All the people that participated in planning the summit worked hard all year, which served as the culmination of the G20 process. The preparation for Indonesia to become the host of the 17th G20 started from last year since it was declared in Rome. The opening started with Jokowi's speech welcoming all the Distinguished Leaders and stated that it was an honour for Indonesia to be the host of this year summit. Moving on from that Jokowi started his speech, he was addressing few issues in his speech. The issues were the pandemic as it has not end yet, the war, and other crisis such as fertilizer. Jokowi also emphasize on how the eyes of the world are on them right now. When communicating his speech, Jokowi acts as the speaker and surely there are listeners which are the people who attend the summit and people all over the world who watched the live broadcast. The listeners focused on the speech and understand the idea and also get the meaning that is heavily influenced by the context can undoubtedly be characterized as pragmatic.

Presidential speeches are important forms of communication with both symbolic and useful meanings, especially when they are given to world leaders. These speeches frequently seek to convince, inform, and guide actions on global issues, making them an excellent source for speech act research. Presidents typically use a combination of directive speech acts, including advice, warnings, and requests, to address urgent issues and encourage group action. Directive speech acts, for instance, frequently stress responsibility and urgency in an effort to inspire global collaboration in crisis resolution. These speeches also frequently combine instructions with appeals to common interests and values, striking a balance between diplomacy and authority.

Jokowi's speech at the G20 Summit Session I is fascinating to analyze because it highlights how directive speech acts, combined with fulfilled felicity conditions, are used to address global challenges and inspire collective action among world leaders. His ability to balance authority with diplomacy, blending firm directives with appeals to shared values, demonstrates the strategic use of language. By ensuring his speech acts meet the necessary conditions for appropriateness and effectiveness, Jokowi's speech becomes a compelling example of how presidents communicate urgency and responsibility on a global stage.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language is a means of action as well as a tool for communication. In addition to exchanging information, humans use language to carry out commands, warnings, advice, and requests (Fowler et al., 2018). These linguistic functions are essential to the study of speech acts, which is a pragmatics-based concept. Speech act theory highlights the context in which language is employed by emphasizing the connection between utterances and the acts they perform. The felicity conditions are a set of interpersonal and environmental requirements that must be fulfilled for a speech to be effective (Lalić, 2022). This literature review investigates the concept of directive speech acts and their accompanying felicity criteria, with a focus on their use in political discourse. In particular, it looks at how these theoretical frameworks relate to Jokowi's speech at the first session of the G20 Summit, offering insights into the practical tactics used in situations involving global leadership.

PRAGMATIC

The study of pragmatics focuses on how a speaker conveys meaning and how a listener interprets it. Speech acts, or the production of utterances with grammatical structure and intention, are what humans do when they express themselves (Yule, 1996). Requesting, commanding,

inquiring, and informing are examples of speech acts (Yule, 2010). Speech act theory, which emphasizes what individuals do when they use language, has had a considerable impact on discourse studies, according to Renkema (2018). It sees language as a sort of action. According to Austin (1962), speech acts consist of three parts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The fundamental act of creating a meaningful phrase is known as the locutionary act. The intention of utterances is the subject of illocutionary acts. The effect that a speech produces when it is communicated is known as the perlocutionary act. Furthermore, Widdowson and Yule (1996) distinguish five categories of speech acts: directions, expressive, statements, representatives, and commissive. This study examines Jokowi's speech using instructions. In order to instruct someone to do something, directives can take the form of instructions, orders, requests, suggestions, or warnings (Widdowson & Yule, 1996). Jokowi's remarks appear to be mostly directive in nature. Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine the kinds of directive speech actions that Jokowi employed in his remarks at the 17th G20 Opening. However, certain circumstances known as felicity conditions must be fulfilled in order to comprehend the performance of these speech acts; these conditions vary depending on the type of directive speech act.

FELICITY CONDITION

Austin (1962, as cited in Dianita & Sofyan, 2023) introduced Felicity Conditions, which are essential for the success of speech acts. These conditions involve the context and the roles of the participants, which must be recognized by all involved. The action must be fully executed, and all parties must have sincere intentions. Essentially, these conditions are the criteria necessary for an utterance to achieve its intended effect (Dianita & Sofyan, 2023). Felicity conditions are a set of criteria that determine whether a speech act is appropriately and successfully performed in a given context. Searle (1969) expanded on these conditions to ensure that speech acts fulfill their intended purpose. He stated that specific criteria must be met for a speech act to be successful (Searle, 1996, as cited in Dianita & Sofyan, 2023). These criteria are primarily linked to the psychological aspects and beliefs of the participants and must be met to perform an appropriate action. The criteria include propositional content, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions. Propositional content requires participants to undertake the actions suggested by their performative utterances. The preparatory condition establishes the appropriate contexts for performative utterances. The mental aspects of the individuals, such as their objectives, feelings, and thoughts, are related to sincerity conditions (Prasanti, 2020; J. Searle, 1980, pp. 322–323). Under essential conditions, a speaker is obligated to carry out the actions expressed by their performative utterances. According to Widdowson and Yule (1996), there are four types of directive speech acts. Searle (1969) and Cook (1989) proposed felicity conditions for requests, advice, warnings, and orders. The combination of theories below was adapted from Searle and Cook in Prasanti's research.

Warning

Propositional Content : Refers to an anticipated future event or state (E).

Preparatory Condition : The hearer (H) has reasons to anticipate that E might occur, and it is not beneficial for H. Both the speaker (S) and H are unsure whether E will actually take place.

Sincerity Condition : The speaker (S) thinks that E detrimental for H.

Essential Condition : The statement is intended to stress that E is not favorable for H.

Order

Propositional Content : A future action (A) that the hearer (H) will perform.

Preparatory Condition : The speaker (S) believes the action (A) needs to be done. The action (A) is something H is capable of performing. The action (A) must be done by H. S has the authority to instruct H.

Sincerity Condition : S must hold authority over H.

Essential Condition : The statement is made to compel H to perform A, based on S's authority.

Advice

Propositional Content : A future action (A) to be carried out by the hearer (H).

Preparatory Condition : The speaker (S) believes that action (A) will benefit H. It's not apparent that H would perform A under normal circumstances.

Sincerity Condition : S genuinely believes that A will be beneficial for H.

Essential Condition : The statement is intended to help H by suggesting A.

Request

Propositional Content : A future action (A) to be performed by the hearer (H).

Preparatory Condition : The speaker (S) believes H can carry out A. It's not clear that H would perform A without the request.

Sincerity Condition : S genuinely wants H to perform A.

Essential Condition : The statement is meant to encourage H to perform A.

Prasanti, (2020) used the felicity conditions concept to examine the characters' directive speech acts in the film "*Di Balik 98*". Requests, orders, cautions, and advise are the four categories of directive speech acts that the characters used. With 31 utterances, orders were the most common, followed by requests (20 utterances). Warnings occurred nine times, while advice was the least often, occurring eight times. The forms and purposes of directive speech acts by Persian-speaking youngsters were also investigated by Arani (2012) using speech act theory. Audio recordings of class activities and talks during recess in four nursery schools were used to gather data for this study. According to the study, youngsters were able to understand the social context of discussions and expressed themselves politely using "please" and "thank you," as well as indicating distance using declaratives with illocutionary power. Dianita and Sofyan (2023) also used felicity condition to analyze speech act from film "*Knives Out*". The results show that directive actions dominate, followed by assertive actions, commissive actions, and expressive actions. The preparatory condition dominates the feeling condition, with directive actions dominating. No declarations were made during the film. The study highlights the importance of felicity conditions in speech acts. In relation to the previous studies, this research aims to give a broad knowledge about directive speech acts used in Jokowi's speech and also to give a knowledge and as a reference as it has no research relate to topic.

METHOD

Descriptive-qualitative is used in this study as a method. According to Kothari (2004), the inability of the researcher to control the variables is a defining feature of descriptive research and only what has occurred or is currently occurring can be reported by the researcher. Whereas qualitative research is important in discovering the underlying motives of human behaviour (Kothari, 2004). As a result, this study is descriptive-qualitative because the information was gathered from Jokowi's speech, and I then described and interpreted the felicity condition of his utterance. As it is stated before, the data was taken from Jokowi's Speech at the 17th G20 summit and the English transcription of the speech was taken from Cabinet Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia (Office of Assistant to Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents & Translation, 2022). After that, I categorized the data following the category of directive speech acts which are requested, advice, warning, and order. There are twenty-three (23) utterances that can be assert into directive speech acts. The last part is categorizing and analysing the data into the propositional content, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

As it is said, there are twenty-three (23) directive speech acts which consist of ten (9) warnings, seven (7) orders, one (1) request, and six (6) advices. The remaining utterances (23) are not belonged to the directive speech act category. In this part, the utterance that will be used only few as the representation of each category to be analyzed.

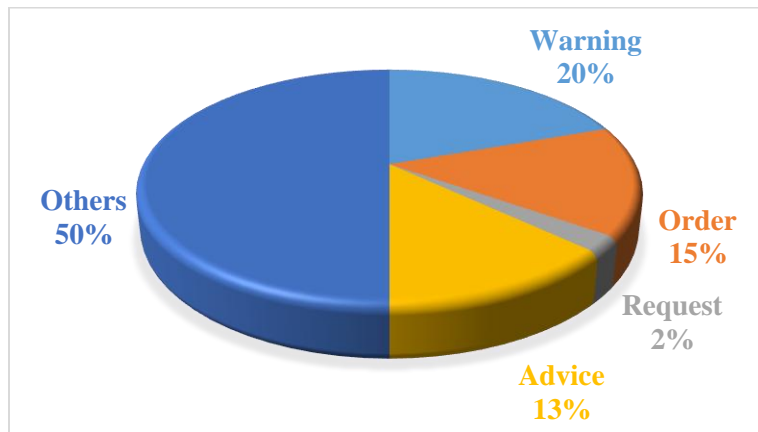


Diagram 1. Jokowi's Speech Act Distributions

Directive Speech Act	Utterances
Request	(1) "I would like to request the journalists to leave the room."
Advices	(2) "Thus, the same spirit must be upheld in G20." (3) "We all have responsibility, not only for our people, but also for the people of the world."

	<p>(4) "We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world."</p> <p>(5) "Being responsible means creating win-win, not zero-sum situations."</p> <p>(6) "Amid uncertainties condition, the G20 continues working to create concrete achievements."</p> <p>(7) "However, the success can only be achieved if all countries, without any exception, can reinforce their commitment and work hard to avoid dissenting opinions in order to meet concrete, beneficial results for the world."</p>
Warnings	<p>(8) "Do not underestimate the issue of fertilizer."</p> <p>(9) "If we fail to take immediate action to fulfill fertilizer demand, 2023 will be worse."</p> <p>(10) "Current higher food prices will be even worse and trigger lack stock of food."</p> <p>(11) "Fertilizer insecurity can lead to crop failure in several regions around the globe."</p> <p>(12) "Forty-eight developing countries with highest food insecurity will face serious condition."</p> <p>(13) "If the war does not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward."</p> <p>(14) "If the war does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility for the future of current generation and future generations."</p> <p>(15) "Current higher food prices will be even worse and trigger lack stock of food."</p> <p>(16) "The world order and international law face challenges."</p>
Orders	<p>(17) "Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently."</p> <p>(18) Being responsible here also means we must end the war."</p> <p>(19) "We must not allow the world to fall into another cold war."</p> <p>(20) "Let us join hands for the world."</p> <p>(21) "Let us show the world that we can behave prudently, undertake responsibility, assert leadership."</p> <p>(22) "Recover stronger, Recover together."</p> <p>(23) "We should not divide the world into parts."</p>

Picture 1. Categorization of Directive speech acts

Request :

“.....(1) **I would like to request the journalists to leave the room.**” This utterance happened when Jokowi about to close his speech and the close discussion will be started.

- a. Propositional Content
 - The utterance requires the listeners to do the action which are the Reporters and Journalist in the attendee.
- b. Preparatory Condition
 - All the listeners are World Leaders and also Journalist so when Jokowi said “**(1) I would like to request the journalists to leave the room.**”, he believes that as Journalist, they can do what he said in exiting the room.
 - It is also obvious to the speaker and the listeners that they will do the action.
- c. Sincerity Condition

- Jokowi wants the Journalists to leave the room since the close discussion will be begin and he also use the word like **“would like to request”** to show his sincerity and also a clear and direct request for a specific action.
- d. Essential Condition
 - The utterance of Jokowi is an attempt to make the listeners which are the Journalists to do the action.

Jokowi's use of requests, such as **“I would like to request the journalists to leave the room,”** exemplifies a polite yet firm tone, aimed at facilitating the transition to a closed discussion. The felicity conditions are fulfilled as the propositional content explicitly identifies the required action, the preparatory condition acknowledges the journalists' ability to comply, and the sincerity and essential conditions establish Jokowi's genuine intent and the speech act's function as a request. This demonstrates how Jokowi maintains decorum and respect even when issuing directives, reinforcing his leadership's diplomatic nature.

Advice :

“... (7) However, the success can only be achieved if all countries, without any exception, can reinforce their commitment and work hard to avoid dissenting opinions in order to meet concrete, beneficial results for the world.” The utterances above happened after Jokowi states his warnings and also the effects of the related issue that can be happened in the future and he gives his advice in the bold utterance about what to do to prevent those issues. This can be seen in Appendix 1.

- a. Propositional Content
 - The utterance from the speaker needs to be done by the listeners which are the World Leaders that present in the summit.
- b. Preparatory Condition
 - The listeners have the reason to believe in Jokowi's speech since what he said can be the solution for the issue.
 - However, it is not clear that the listeners and speakers that they will as the speech told the to do in the future.
- c. Sincerity Condition
 - Jokowi believes that through his utterance, other world Leaders will be benefit more if they listen to his words and it will prevent what could happen in the future.
- d. Essential Condition
 - Jokowi's statement was interpreted as an intention to act in the best interests of other international leaders.

Through utterances like **“Success can only be achieved if all countries... reinforce their commitment,”** Jokowi offers practical guidance to foster global collaboration. The analysis highlights that the advice is rooted in the preparatory condition that world leaders stand to benefit from such cooperation. By appealing to the sincerity condition—his belief in the value of unity—and the essential condition, which positions the utterance as a constructive suggestion, Jokowi strengthens his credibility. This advice underscores his role as a mediator, aiming to bridge diverse perspectives.

Warning :

“.... (8) Do not underestimate the issue of fertilizer. (9) If we fail take immediate action to fulfill fertilizer demand, 2023 will be worse. (10) Current higher food prices will be even worse and trigger lack stock of food. (11) Fertilizer insecurity can lead to crop failure in several regions around the globe.” In this part of speech, President Jokowi just happened to start his speech with the effect of the crisis on the fertilizer issue (can be seen in Appendix 1). As reported by Baffes and Koh (2022), because of the war between Russia and Ukraine, the fertilizer supply has decreased and prices have increased. As it is stated according to the fact, Jokowi warned other World Leaders about what would happen in the future. The utterances **“(8) Do not underestimate the issue of fertilizer., (9) If we fail take immediate action to fulfill fertilizer demand, 2023 will be worse., (10) Current higher food prices will be even worse and trigger lack stock of food., and (11) Fertilizer insecurity can lead to crop failure in several regions around the globe.”** were the warnings for the Leaders.

- a. Propositional Content
 - The utterances in the speech were concerned about what would happen in 2023.
- b. Preparatory Condition
 - The speaker here Jokowi knows that in the future the issue will be happened based on the fact that the speaker stated before and the warning in extract 1 (the fact refers to the utterance before utterance 1).
 - The speaker issued the other cautions in utterance 2, 3, and 4 because, in his opinion, the Leaders who are listening are not paying attention to current events that are connected to the issue.
- c. Sincerity Condition
 - Jokowi believed that other Leaders also do not want the issue to be happening in 2023. At the first warning, Jokowi believed that it did not get the attention of other Leaders so Jokowi stated the next warnings to support his first warning and in that he believed that will get the attention of the Leaders since they also do not want the issue to happen. Since if the issue does happen, it will affect them too and they need to be responsible for their own country.
- d. Essential Condition
 - The utterances are considered an undertaking that the listeners are not paying attention to the event.

Warnings such as **“Do not underestimate the issue of fertilizer”** are central to Jokowi's speech, emphasizing the urgency of addressing global crises. The felicity conditions—especially the preparatory condition, which aligns the warning with real-world data on fertilizer shortages—amplify the credibility of these utterances. The sincerity condition reflects Jokowi's genuine concern for the potential harm these crises could cause, while the essential condition ensures the warnings are perceived as calls to prevent future harm. These warnings effectively set the stage for more direct orders and align the leaders' attention to critical issues.

Order :

“.....(17) Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently. (18) Being responsible here also means we must end the war. (23) "We should not divide the world into parts.” The next utterances happened to be after the warning which is the order or command that Jokowi stated to other World Leaders. He was talking about the responsibility that they have for their own country. He ordered that and did not just casually

talk about it. He demanded that they have to respect the laws; **(17) Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently.** He also demanded that they have to unite and come together to work together; **(23) "We should not divide the world into parts."** Last but not least is the end of the war, he ordered the Leaders to must also feel responsible about it; **(18) Being responsible here also means we must end the war.** Jokowi was aware of the world condition since there are facts that he stated following his orders, for example, Russia and Ukraine war that happened in February.

a. Propositional Content

- The utterances above were addressed to the listeners which are the Leaders concerning what they should do in the future.

b. Preparatory Condition

- Jokowi believes that his fellow Leaders will be able to do what he told them in the speech above.
- The Leaders do not have any choice besides to do the action since it was also concerning their own country
- The speaker and listeners have an equal position but since the content of the orders in a way is also their responsibility to carry as the Leaders of their own country so they have to fulfil it and also as one association.
- As it says even though the speaker and the listeners have the same position, Jokowi stands as 2022's President of G20, and other Leaders have the obligation to fulfil the orders.

c. Sincerity Condition

- Jokowi wants other Leaders to do his order since this is not only about one country matter but also relates to others as well.

d. Essential Condition

- The utterances counted as an attempt to make the listeners do the action.

Jokowi's orders, including **"Being responsible means respecting international laws"** and **"We must end the war,"** highlight his authoritative stance as the G20 host and a global leader. The preparatory condition leverages his position and the mutual responsibility of world leaders to act. The sincerity and essential conditions emphasize Jokowi's belief in the necessity of these actions and his intention to compel action. By framing these orders in the context of shared responsibility, Jokowi balances assertiveness with collaboration, ensuring his directives resonate with the audience.

The analysis of Jokowi's speech at G20 Session I reveals a purposeful and strategic use of directive speech acts—such as orders, warnings, advice, and requests—to address global issues and inspire world leaders to take action. As the host and 2022 G20 President, Jokowi demonstrated a pragmatic and impactful delivery, employing directives to caution about global challenges, suggest pathways for cooperation, and call for specific actions. Each type of directive speech act served a distinct function, with its success and appropriateness directly tied to its effectiveness. His speech underscored Indonesia's commitment to addressing global crises while making a calculated effort to bridge diverse perspectives. Jokowi's leadership style, marked by his ability to assert authority while fostering a sense of shared responsibility, rendered his directives both inclusive and effective.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

According to the analysis above, Jokowi's speech in the opening of the 17th G20 are consist of directive speech act. There are twenty-three directives speech acts and fifteen utterances. In order, warning has the highest utterances, followed by order, advice, and request in the last. It is not a wonder that his speech consists of more warnings than others since Jokowi speech based on the fact that he puts on this speech. In using Searle and Cook felicity condition, propositional content on warning, advice, and request are the attempt of the speaker for the listeners to do the action. In order, propositional content is addressed to the listeners which are the Leaders concerning what they should do in the future. Although in warning and order, some events may or may not happen in the future. The speaker also believes that the listeners will meet his requirement in the preparatory condition. In sincerity condition, the speaker expects the speakers to listen to what he said since it will benefit all of them. Moreover, advice, order, and request are counted as the attempt of Jokowi to make other World Leaders do what he said. Whereas, warning is to prevent what could happen in the future. In conclusion, Jokowi's speech at the G20 Summit exemplifies the effective use of directive speech acts, rooted in the pragmatic framework of felicity conditions. Each speech act is carefully constructed to resonate with the audience, leveraging his role as a global leader to inspire action, foster cooperation, and address pressing global issues. This analysis not only underscores the importance of pragmatics in political discourse but also highlights Jokowi's rhetorical skill in using language as a tool for leadership and diplomacy.

The research provides valuable insights into pragmatics and discourse analysis by examining directive speech acts and their felicity conditions in Jokowi's G20 speech. This study enriches academic understanding of how language functions in political contexts and serves as a reference for future research on political discourse and speech act theory. In terms of society, it emphasizes how crucial good communication is to leadership and shows how language can motivate people to take action, promote collaboration, and address global concerns. By analyzing Jokowi's use of directive speech acts, the research informs public speaking strategies for leaders and communicators, promoting more impactful and persuasive communication. It also raises awareness about the role of language in shaping political and social outcomes, encouraging a more critical and informed approach to political discourse.

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APPENDIX

Remarks of President of the Republic of Indonesia in Session I of the G20 Summit on Global Economic Condition, Food Security, and Energy at the Apurva Kempinski Hotel, Nusa Dua in Bali Province November 15, 2022

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Leaders,

Good morning, hereby I officially inaugurate the G20 Summit.

Welcome to Bali.

Welcome to Indonesia.

It is an honor for Indonesia to host the G20 Summit.

I am aware that it took extraordinary efforts to bring all of us together in the same room.

Distinguished Leaders,

The world is facing extraordinary challenges. We are facing crisis after crisis. COVID-19 pandemic is not over yet. Rivalry continues to grow. The war happens. Impacts of crisis on food, energy, financial security greatly affected all countries, especially developing countries. Do not

underestimate the issue of fertilizer. If we fail take immediate action to fulfill fertilizer demand, 2023 will be worse.

Current higher food prices will be even worse and trigger lack stock of food. Fertilizer insecurity can lead to crop failure in several regions around the globe. Forty-eight developing countries with highest food insecurity will face serious condition. Moreover, we also can see that the world order and international law face challenges.

Your Excellencies,

Today all eyes are on our summit. Are we going to achieve success, or will we add more to our failures? For myself, the G20 must be a success and it must not fail. As a country that holds current G20 Presidency, Indonesia has done its best to bridge wide diversities. However, the success can only be achieved if all countries, without any exception, can reinforce their commitment and work hard to avoid dissenting opinions in order to meet concrete, beneficial results for the world.

Your Excellencies,

Indonesia has 17,000 islands, 1,300 ethnic groups, as well as more than 700 regional languages. Democracy in Indonesia is implemented at village-level by carrying out election for village leaders, while at state-level by carrying out elections for president, governors, regents, and mayors. As a country that upholds democracy, Indonesia notices the importance of dialogue as a form to bring differences together. Thus, the same spirit must be upheld in G20.

We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world. We all have responsibility, not only for our people, but also for the people of the world.

Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently. Being responsible means creating win-win, not zero-sum situations.

Being responsible here also means we must end the war. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility for the future of current generation and future generations.

We should not divide the world into parts.

We must not allow the world fall into another cold war.

Your Excellencies,

It is our fervent hope that the G20 can continue becoming a catalyst for inclusive economic recovery. Amid uncertainties condition, the G20 continues working to create concrete achievements, including pandemic funds for pandemic prevention, assistance for low-income countries through resilience and sustainability trusts, support for achieving SDGs, create thousands of concrete partnerships, as well as support for global economic recovery that is greener and more sustainable through the Bali Compact on energy transition. We do not just talk, but we take concrete steps.

Last but not least, let us show the world that we can behave prudently, undertake responsibility, assert leadership. Let us join hands for the world. Recover stronger, Recover together.

Your Excellencies,

That concludes my speech on this auspicious occasion. Now, we could start our close discussion. To that end, I would like to request the journalists to leave the room.

I thank you.