



新兴经济体蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF EMERGING ECONOMY

金砖国家发展报告 (2017)

机制完善与成效提升

顾问/于洪君 刘承功

主编/林跃勤 周文

副主编/刘文革 蔡春林

ANNUAL REPORT ON BRICS DEVELOPMENT (2017)



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

2017
版



新兴经济体蓝皮书
BLUE BOOK OF
EMERGING ECONOMY

金砖国家发展报告 (2017)

ANNUAL REPORT ON BRICS DEVELOPMENT
(2017)

机制完善与成效提升

顾问 / 于洪君 刘承功
主编 / 林跃勤 周 文
副主编 / 刘文革 蔡春林



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

金砖国家发展报告. 2017: 机制完善与成效提升 /
林跃勤, 周文主编. -- 北京: 社会科学文献出版社,
2017. 8

(新兴经济体蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 1162 - 1

I. ①金… II. ①林… ②周… III. ①世界经济 - 经
济发展 - 研究报告 - 2017 ②社会发展 - 研究报告 - 世界 -
2017 IV. ①F112 ②D569

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 185090 号

新兴经济体蓝皮书

金砖国家发展报告 (2017)

——机制完善与成效提升

主 编 / 林跃勤 周 文

副 主 编 / 刘文革 蔡春林

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

项目统筹 / 周 丽 王玉山

责任编辑 / 王玉山

出 版 / 社会科学文献出版社·经济与管理分社 (010) 59367226

地址: 北京市北三环中路甲 29 号院华龙大厦 邮编: 100029

网址: www.ssap.com.cn

发 行 / 市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367018

印 装 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

规 格 / 开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 21.25 字 数: 319 千字

版 次 / 2017 年 8 月第 1 版 2017 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5201 - 1162 - 1

定 价 / 89.00 元

皮书序列号 / PSN B - 2011 - 195 - 1/1

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与读者服务中心 (010 - 59367028) 联系

 版权所有 翻印必究



权威·前沿·原创

皮书系列为
“十二五”“十三五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

新兴经济体蓝皮书编委会

顾 问 于洪君 刘承功

主 编 林跃勤 周 文

副主编 刘文革 蔡春林

编委会 (以姓氏笔画排序)

于品显	于 鹏	王 飞	王红红
仇莉娜	刘文革	关雪凌	杨 扬
沈 陈	沈铭辉	张 兵	陈伟光
陈利君	林跃勤	林紫琪	和瑞芳
周 文	周 洋	侯筱辰	姜 璐
骆 嘉	徐长春	徐 超	郭 晴
涂志明	蔡春林		

主要编撰者简介

林跃勤 湖南人，经济学博士，研究员，毕业于俄罗斯国立圣彼得堡大学。现任中国社会科学杂志社国际二部主任，中国社会科学院研究生院硕士生导师，MBA 导师。主要学术兼职有：金砖国家智库理事会中方理事、中国社会科学院经济研究所经济发展与转型研究中心副秘书长、新兴经济体研究会常务理事兼副秘书长、中国发展战略学研究会经济发展专业委员会副主任、拉丁美洲研究会常务理事。近年，主持完成国家社会科学基金项目、中国社会科学院国情调研项目、中纪委委托课题、人社部委托课题等多项，同时参与国家社会科学基金重大招标课题等多项。在国内外学术期刊上发表论文数十篇，出版译著、编著多部。主要研究方向为国际经济、转型经济等。

周 文 重庆人，现任复旦大学中国研究院常务副院长，兼任世界政治经济学会常务理事，中国新兴经济体研究会常务理事，中国经济规律研究会常务理事，中国社会科学院全球治理研究中心研究员、经济转型与发展研究中心副理事长。2012 年在墨西哥荣获“世界政治经济学杰出成果奖”，主要从事政治经济学、发展经济学、金砖国家经济发展、中国经济发展与转型研究，先后发表学术论文 100 多篇，出版有《分工、信任与企业成长》等著作。

刘文革 黑龙江人，博士，教授，博士生导师。2008 年入选教育部新世纪优秀人才、北京市宣传系统“四个一批”人才。2000 年在吉林大学获得世界经济博士学位，其后又在辽宁大学、中央财经大学从事博士后科研工作，现为浙江工商大学特聘教授。长期致力于转型经济、经济体制的比较制度分析、中国宏观经济等领域的研究，尤其对转型国家改革与发展模式比

较、金砖国家经济发展与经贸合作等方面长期进行理论跟踪和研究，取得了丰硕成果。主要学术兼职：中国经济发展研究会常务理事、中国世界经济学会团体会员负责人、中国数量经济学会理事等。出版专著 3 部，在《经济研究》等期刊上发表多篇论文。主持国家社会科学基金、国家自然科学基金、教育部社会科学基金等课题多项，获 3 项省部级科研奖项。

蔡春林 浙江瑞安人，经济学博士，广东工业大学经济与贸易学院教授，新兴经济体论坛秘书长。现任金砖国家智库合作中方理事会理事，广东工业大学金砖国家研究中心主任、新兴经济体研究所所长、校学术委员会副主任、校本科教学指导委员会副主任，中国新兴经济体研究会常务理事兼副秘书长，中国拉丁美洲学会常务理事，中国世界经济学会理事，广东省新兴经济体研究会会长兼“一带一路”研究院院长，广州市天河区第九届人大代表。

2005 年以来致力于金砖国家经济与贸易、投资与产业合作研究，在国内外学术刊物上发表论文 55 篇，出版著作 17 部，主持国家社科基金项目 2 项、省部级项目 6 项，负责广东省级重点平台和学校重点平台各 1 项。近年来有 7 项研究成果荣获省部级奖，其中《金砖四国经贸合作机制研究》获得 2009 年北京市优秀博士学位论文称号。

摘 要

合作是全球化、信息化时代的主旋律，也是每一个参与主体借力发展的强劲引擎。积极参与各种合作机制成为各个国家和地区加速自身发展的重要选择。对于后发国家而言，借助合作红利弥补发展短板是加速发展和后发赶超的关键因素。但集体合作机制成效既是机制参与者付出与收获的结果，也是影响和决定该机制存在、发展及前途命运的因素。

金砖国家致力于借助合作优势实现共享发展，其合作机制业已走过十余年历程，不断拓展、巩固、强化，如金砖国家新开发银行和应急储备基金已经设立并运行，开始为金砖国家的重要建设项目提供金融产品和为金融稳定提供支持；金砖国家连续成功举办了8届峰会以及一系列的部长级会晤，建立了其他领域和层次的会晤和交流机制，为金砖国家重大合作奠定了稳固基础；金砖国家共同参与成立亚投行、促进了参与者彼此互补优势的发挥以及增长；金砖国家通过协商机制在诸多国际问题上协调立场，提升了在国际舞台的话语权；等等。但也得承认，金砖合作机制并未取得令人满意的成效，合作机制本身尚不成熟稳固，机制化、法制化不足，导致其稳定性、可预期性及效率性不高等，均是金砖国家合作机制面临的困境和挑战。因此，深入探讨集体合作机制建设与合作效率之间的内在规律以及通过机制建设达到提升合作成效的机理与途径，就成为成长中的金砖国家合作机制研究的焦点以及创新、成熟发展实践的核心问题。

本报告在对金砖国家合作机制及其对经济社会发展所产生的推动作用进行回顾的基础上，对创新该合作机制对于提升集体合作成效、提高合作机制生命力、竞争力和影响力的重大意义、存在的挑战和短板、应采取的对策思路等进行分析，还对“金砖五国”经济发展最新态势及参与全球经济治理状况进行了分析。



本报告分为总报告、国别报告及专题报告三大部分。

总报告“金砖国家合作机制完善与合作成效提升”在分析合作机制及其对合作效能的影响机理相关文献的基础上，分析了金砖国家合作机制建设动因、变化轨迹、成就以及深化合作机制、提升合作成效存在的挑战和基本路径。报告认为，合作机制建设成为合作组织稳定巩固、发展壮大、获取并分享合作红利的关键因素。过去十余年务实合作推动了金砖国家的共享发展，但也遇到合作机制不够健全、创新滞后，对全面务实合作保障促进不够有力、效率不尽如人意等问题。为此，报告建议要提高战略共识，全方位推进合作机制化建设，将机制化建设作为未来金砖国家全面务实合作的有机组成部分，启动包括建设秘书处、扩员规则、合作协议、商讨、执行及监测程序、争端仲裁等制度化建设进程，以提高合作机制稳定性、效率性和可持续性。中国尤应利用担任2017年第九次金砖峰会主席国契机，发挥机制创设倡导者的积极作用，推动金砖合作机制完善和合作效率提升。

“巴西推进金砖国家务实合作的政策措施”分析了希望在国际事务中发挥重要影响的巴西大国梦想以及为此一直采取的多边主义外交策略的演变过程；21世纪以来巴西积极参与并通过与金砖国家扩大合作以确立和实现在拉美地区的领导地位和更高国际地位的战略目标，如巴西通过成功举办两场金砖峰会主场外交，在金融、贸易、气候变化、互联网治理等议题上向世界传递了“巴西声音”，巴西还对推动金砖国家合作机制化建设发挥积极作用。

“俄罗斯对金砖国家的政策态度、利益诉求及其根源”基于对俄罗斯冷战后的外交政策变迁梳理这一基点，分析俄罗斯对待金砖国家的政策态度演变，推动金砖国家合作机制建设的行为及其金砖国家外交背后的利益诉求及根源。

“印度在促进金砖国家合作机制建设中的角色地位”分析了印度当前发展态势和特点，印度致力于提升全球经济地位、通过金砖国家合作机制增强实力、推动构建全球经济新秩序的愿景，同时分析了印度在促进金砖国家合作机制建设中面临的主要问题，并展望了未来印度提升在金砖国家合作机制中的地位的前景。

“中国：从发展引领到合作引领”分析了当前中国经济发展趋势及在全球经济中的引领作用，分析了中国在全球经济治理中的地位提升及未来进一步强化中国在全球经济治理体系中的角色地位的基本方向。

“南非参与金砖国家合作的政策考量”分析了南非近年来提出的参与国际合作的“泛非主义”和“南南合作”两大核心原则和追求大国地位的外交诉求，以及因经济连年低速缓慢增长和连续出现执政党危机、经济滑坡等不利事件对南非参与金砖国家外交、提升参与全球治理地位的挑战，提出了中国加强与南非在金砖国家框架下的合作的三个基本方向。

“金砖国家合作回顾与总结”总结了金砖国家合作在推动全球金融治理体系改革方面取得的丰硕成果及其内在原因，提出未来推进金砖国家合作机制建设需要坚持的三大基本方向，即要秉承“和而不同”理念，深化金砖国家合作机制的包容性与互惠性；要务实推进金砖国家经济合作、政治互信和文化交流；通过与发达国家密切合作渐进式推动全球经济治理体系改革。

“金砖国家内外三种维度合作及政策建议”通过分析金砖国家机制存在的内部合作、“南南合作”、“南北合作”三种维度关系后指出，内部合作是合作组织的基础和凝聚核心，“南南合作”是自身可持续发展的依靠和源泉，“南北合作”是发挥影响力解决发展困境的现实要求；提出金砖国家保持战略互信和定力应以强化内部关系为基础，深化和做实现有合作机制，并奉行开放合作主义，探索以“金砖+”方式，整体统一对外进行同心圆式合作，与现有多边、区域合作机制平台积极开展互动。

“全球治理创新中的金砖国家：角色、作用及策略”认为，随着近年来各种全球性问题的增多，现有全球治理体系与决策模式亟待创新并呼唤更多的新兴力量共同参与，“金砖五国”在事关人类共同利益和维护发展中国家权益等问题上共同发声、相互协作、密切配合，为全球治理体系的改革做出积极贡献并取得了实质性成果。

“金砖国家参与全球治理变革的机制建设”指出，面对目前全球治理呈现出的整体“失灵”状态，金砖国家应该通过加强共赢性合作机制建设、全球治理新理念普及机制建设、全球治理新模式合作机制建设，团结广大发



展中经济体，推动全球治理理念更新、治理主体和对象多样化、决策方式民主化、治理手段市场化等在全球治理变革竞争中胜出。

“金砖国家参与全球治理变革的条件、进展及影响”分析了金砖国家推动全球治理变革中存在的不确定性、与传统国际秩序竞争、需要面对自身机制化与能力建设、成员间利益与理念冲突、金砖国家共同体理念形成难等挑战，以及协调立场深化合作成为塑造 21 世纪全球治理领域的新的力量的愿景和前途。

“金砖国家框架下的双边与多边合作研究：基于中国视角”认为，在复杂世界形势下，金砖国家坚定信心、推动双边和多边合作，共同应对全球危机和挑战，成为世界经济中流砥柱和国际合作典范，还基于中国发展经验及在金砖国家中的规模效应，从中国视角来构建金砖国家框架下的双多边合作范式，有助于指导未来金砖国家框架下的多边合作。

“浅析金砖国家贸易投资合作机制”回顾了金砖国家贸易投资合作机制已取得的成就，剖析了深化经贸投资合作存在的基础条件薄弱、规制环境不佳及各方的战略偏差等困境，提出了进一步推进贸易投资合作需要增进互信建设、发展互补贸易、改善国内规制、扩大多边合作立场协调及从双边和多边入手进行合作机制建设等建议。

“金砖国家经贸合作前景展望”总结了 10 年来金砖国家合作机制变迁过程与成果，讨论了未来金砖国家为打造“一体化大市场”而亟须重点落实的构建“一体化大市场”的新方向及相关问题。

“金砖国家独立评级机构初探”从国际政治经济学视角，论述主权信用评级含义与影响，并介绍了西方三大评级机构及金砖国家本土评级机构发展历程与现状，初步讨论了建立金砖国家独立评级机构的必要性与可行性并提出了相应政策建议。

“新形势下金砖国家合作前景展望”在回顾了金砖国家首脑峰会成果的基础上从全球经济治理、宏观经济调控、国际货币体系改革等方面考察了金砖国家尤其是中国取得的成就，讨论并提出了新形势下金砖国家在国际金融领域、国际贸易领域的合作机制创新、智库建设和其他可能领域深化合作的政策建议。

Abstract

Cooperation is the main theme of the globalization and information age as well as a powerful engine driving the development of every participant. Actively participating in all kinds of cooperation mechanisms has become a significant way for every nation and region to speed up its development.

Compensating for weakness in development through cooperation is crucial for late-developing nations to speed up development, and catch up with and even surpass advanced nations. The effects of collective cooperation mechanisms are both the results of the participants' efforts and critical factors which affect the existence, development and future of these mechanisms.

BRICS nations have dedicated themselves to achieving shared development through cooperative advantages. The BRICS cooperation mechanisms have been broadened, consolidated and strengthened for over 10 years. The BRICS New Development Bank and the BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement have been established, providing financial products to major construction projects in BRICS nations and supporting the financial stability of these nations. BRICS Summits have been successfully held for 8 years and a series of ministerial-level meetings have also been held. Meetings and communication mechanisms of multiple fields and levels have been established, laying a solid foundation for BRICS cooperation on major issues.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), of which all BRICS nations are members, promotes the exploitation and development of the complementary advantages among AIIB members. BRICS nations coordinate their positions on many international issues through the cooperation mechanism, enhancing their voices on the international stage.

However, we must admit that BRICS cooperation mechanisms are far from satisfying. The immaturity and weak internal governance of the BRICS



cooperation mechanisms have presented it with the challenges of instability, unpredictability and insufficiency. Therefore, the connections between the construction of a collective cooperation mechanism and cooperation efficiency should be explored. And the process of and the approaches to enhance cooperation effects through mechanism construction should also be studied. All these issues have become the focus of studies on the BRICS cooperation mechanism as well as the major subjects for innovating and refining BRICS cooperation practices.

Based on reviews of BRICS cooperation mechanisms and their influence on the social and economic development, this report analyzes the importance of innovating these mechanisms in terms of elevating the effects of collective cooperation and enhancing the vitality, competitiveness and influence of the BRICS cooperation mechanisms. In addition, the report also analyzes the existing challenges and weaknesses of the BRICS cooperation mechanisms and provides possible solutions. The latest condition of economic development in BRICS nations and BRICS' participation in global economic governance all attract the authors' attention.

This report is comprised of three parts: a general report, five country reports and ten special reports.

The general report "Improving BRICS Cooperation Mechanisms and Promoting Cooperation Achievements" analyzes the motives, changing process and achievements of the construction of the BRICS cooperation mechanisms. In addition, the general report also pays attention to the challenges in strengthening the mechanisms and enhancing the effects of cooperation, providing possible ways of achieving these goals.

The report suggests cooperation mechanism construction has become crucial in solidifying and developing BRICS as well as creating and sharing the dividends of cooperation. Practical cooperation in the past ten years and more has promoted shared development in BRICS. However, problems also exist, including imperfect cooperation mechanisms, lagging innovation, inadequate support and low efficiency. Hence, the report suggests BRICS should enhance strategic consensus and promote comprehensive construction of cooperation mechanisms, which should be an integral part of comprehensive and practical cooperation among BRICS

nations. Construction of organizational mechanisms should be initiated, including the establishment of a secretariat, rules for recruiting new members, cooperation agreements, procedures of discussion, implementation and monitoring and dispute resolution. In this way, the stability, efficiency and sustainability of the BRICS cooperation mechanism may be improved. In particular, China should seize the opportunity of its presidency of the 2017 BRICS Summit to promote the construction of BRICS cooperation mechanisms and enhance the efficiency of cooperation, demonstrating its active role in advocating mechanism innovation.

The chapter “Brazil’s Policies and Measures to Promote Practical Cooperation among BRICS Countries” analyzes Brazil’s dream of being a major influential power in international affairs as well as the evolution of its multilateral diplomatic strategy for realizing its dream. Brazil has actively participated in BRICS cooperation since the 21st century, through which it has tried to achieve a leading position in Latin America and a higher international status. By playing host to two successful BRICS summits, Brazil conveyed Brazil’s voice to the world on issues including finance, trade, climate change and governance of the internet. Brazil also played an active role in promoting the construction of BRICS cooperation mechanisms.

The chapter “Russia’s Policies on and Attitudes toward BRICS Nations and its Interests” analyzes the evolution of Russia’s attitudes to and policies on BRICS by studying the trajectory of Russia’s diplomatic policies after the Cold War. The report also studies Russia’s activities in promoting the construction of the BRICS cooperation mechanisms as well as Russia’s interests in BRICS diplomacy and the causes of its actions.

The chapter “India’s Role in Promoting the Construction of Cooperation Mechanisms among BRICS Countries” analyzes the current situation and characteristics of India’s development. India strives to enhance its economic status in the world, trying to enhance its strength and promote the establishment of a new international economic order through BRICS cooperation mechanisms. In addition, the report also analyzes the major challenges India faces in promoting the construction of BRICS cooperation mechanisms and India’s position, influence and prospects in future cooperation.



The chapter “China: From Leading Development to Leading Cooperation” analyzes current developmental trends of the Chinese economy and its leading role in the global economy. The report also studies the rise of China’s status in global economic governance and the basic direction of strengthening China’s role in global economic governance in the future.

In the chapter “Reviewing South Africa’s Policies of Participating in BRICS Cooperation”, the author investigates two core principles that South Africa has advocated in recent years—pan-Africanism and South-South cooperation, and its diplomatic interests in pursuing a major powerstatus. The report also analyzes the challenges faced by South Africa in its participating in BRICS diplomacy and pursuing a higher status in global governance, which are primarily caused by years of slow economic growth, crises of the ruling parties and economic slumps. In addition, the report also suggests three basic principles for China’s strengthening cooperation with South Africa under the framework of BRICS.

The chapter “Review and Summary of BRICS Cooperation” summarizes the fruitful achievements of BRICS cooperation in promoting reforms in the international system of financial governance, as well as how these achievements were made possible. The report also suggests three fundamental principles for future construction of BRICS cooperation mechanisms. The first one is to adhere to the idea of “harmony but not uniformity”, deepening the inclusiveness and reciprocity of BRICS cooperation mechanisms. Second, economic cooperation, mutual political trust and cultural exchange among BRICS nations should be promoted more practically. Last of all, BRICS may gradually promote the reforms of the international system of economic governance by strengthening cooperation with advanced nations.

In the chapter “Three Types of Cooperation Related to BRICS and Relevant Suggestions”, the author analyzes three types of BRICS cooperation mechanisms—internal, South-South and South-North cooperation. Internal cooperation lays a foundation for BRICS and solidifies the organization. South-South cooperation is the source of the sustainable development of BRICS. South-North cooperation is the realistic choice for projecting BRICS influence and solving problems obstructing development. The report suggests BRICS nations should maintain their

strategic mutual trust and determination. The current cooperation mechanisms should be deepened and solidified by strengthening internal relations while BRICS should also be open to cooperation with external entities, exploring the model of “BRICS plus”. BRICS should be united when cooperating with external economies, actively interacting with existing multilateral and regional platforms for cooperation.

In the chapter “BRICS in Innovating Global Governance: Role, Influence and Strategy”, the author suggests the existing international governance system and decision-making models require the urgent innovation and participation of more emerging powers as global problems increase in last several years. BRICS nations jointly expressed opinions, mutually collaborated and closely cooperated on issues regarding the common interests of humanity and the interests of developing nations, during which substantial achievements have been made, contributing to the reforms of the international governance system.

In the chapter “Establishing Mechanisms for BRICS to Participate in Reforming Global Governance”, the author suggests BRICS nations should, in the face of the systematic failure of existing global governance, strengthen construction of the cooperation mechanisms, including the win-win model and the new model for global governance, as well as the mechanism which intends to spread new ideas for global governance. In order to achieve a favorable position during the reforms of international governance, BRICS nations should unite with developing nations, promoting the innovation of ideas of global governance, the diversification of both subjects and objects of governance, the democratization of the decision-making model and the marketization of governing approaches.

The chapter “The Condition, Progress and Influence of BRICS’ Participation in Reforming Global Governance” analyzes the challenges and uncertainties faced by BRICS in promoting reforms of the global governance system. Externally, the BRICS nations would have to compete with traditional international orders. Internally, the BRICS faces the need to establish both its mechanisms and capabilities, as well as the conflicting interests and ideas among its members and the difficulty of forming an idea of a BRICS community. The report also analyzes the prospect and future of shaping a new power in global governance



in the 21st century through coordinating positions and strengthening cooperation among BRICS nations.

In the chapter “Studies on Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation within the Framework of BRICS: China’s Perspective”, the author suggests BRICS should have a strong determination, promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation and jointly addressing global crises and challenges. In this way, BRICS could become a mainstay of the global economy and a model for international cooperation, according to the report. The report also proposes to establish bilateral and multilateral cooperation models based on both China’s experience in developing the economy and the scale economy of BRICS, which could be favorable in guiding future multilateral cooperation under the BRICS framework.

The chapter “A brief Analysis of the BRICS Cooperation Mechanisms of Trade and Investment” reviews the achievements made through the BRICS cooperation mechanisms on trade and investment and analyzes the difficulties in strengthening economic, trade and investment cooperation, which include weak basic conditions, an incomplete legal environment and members’ disagreement on strategic targets. In order to promote economic, trade and investment cooperation, the report suggests that BRICS nations need to promote construction of mutual trust, develop complementary trade and improve domestic legal environments. In addition, coordination of positions in multilateral cooperation should also be improved and the cooperation mechanisms should be advanced by constructing bilateral and multilateral cooperation, according to the report.

In the chapter “Outlook on BRICS Economic and Trade Cooperation”, the author summarizes the evolution and achievements of the BRICS cooperation mechanism in the past 10 years. The report also discusses the construction of a new direction for a great integrated market that BRICS aims to establish in the future, with attention paid to other relevant issues.

The chapter “A Brief Analysis of Independent Rating Agencies in BRICS Countries” examines the connotations and influences of the sovereign credit rating, introducing to the readers three major rating agencies in Western countries as well as the development and current condition of BRICS domestic rating agencies. The report explores the necessity and feasibility of establishing