



中国-G20 CHINA-G20

同舟共济 合作共赢
Common Development,
Win-Win Cooperation

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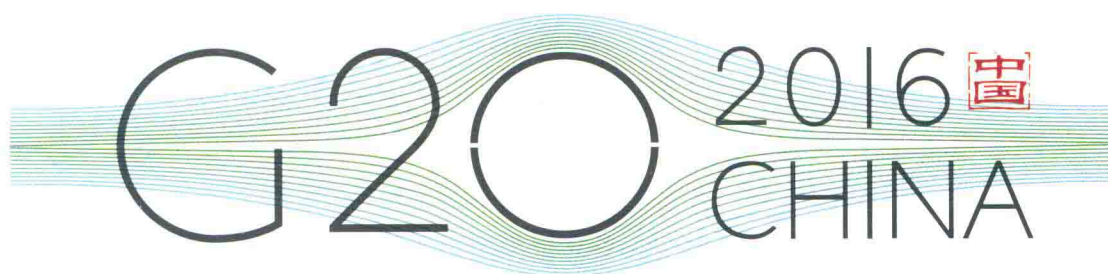
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中国 CHINA



-G20



2016 年 G20 杭州峰会 LOGO

LOGO 用 20 根线条，描绘出一个桥形轮廓，同时辅以 “G20、2016、CHINA” 和篆刻隶书 “中国” 印章。桥梁寓意着 G20 已成为全球经济增长之桥、国际社会合作之桥、面向未来的共赢之桥。同时桥梁线条形似光纤，寓意信息时代的互联互通。图案中 G20 的 “O” 体现了各国团结协作精神。中文印章彰显了中国传统文化内涵，与英文 CHINA 相呼应。

Logo of the 2016 G20 Summit in Hangzhou

The Logo for the 2016 G20 Summit incorporates a stylized bridge consisting of 20 layered lines, symbolizing the 20 members of the Group, the pattern of “G20 2016 CHINA” and a seal with the characters “中国” (“China”) in traditional Chinese font. The bridge signifies that the G20 is a bridge for global economic growth, international cooperation and a win-win future. The layered lines are reminiscent of fiber-optic cables, representing an inter-connected world in the information age. The letter “O” highlighted in the image of “G20” embodies unity and coordination among G20 members. The seal is a representation of traditional Chinese culture and matches the English word “CHINA”.

全球治理体系的“G20 时代”

二十国集团（G20）是一个国际经济合作论坛，由阿根廷、澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大、中国、法国、德国、印度、印度尼西亚、意大利、日本、韩国、墨西哥、俄罗斯、沙特阿拉伯、南非、土耳其、英国、美国以及欧盟等 20 方组成。

二十国集团成立于 1999 年。1999 年 9 月 25 日，八国集团与其他 12 个重要经济体在美国首都华盛顿成立了非正式对话机制。该机制旨在推动已工业化的发达国家和新兴市场国家之间就实质性经济金融议题进行开放、有建设性的讨论、研究和合作，以促进国际金融稳定和经济的持续增长。

二十国集团成员涵盖面广、代表性强，GDP 约占全球经济总量的 90%，贸易额约占全球的 80%，人口约占全球的 70%。2008 年国际金融危机之后，G20 正式升级为领导人年度峰会机制，此后被明确定位为“全球经济治理的首要平台”。这意味着全球治理体系已经进入了“G20 时代”。

形成这个全新的机制，经历了长达半个多世纪的历史变迁。二战结束后的 70 年来，全球经济、金融治理的基本框架一直属于战后初期形成的布雷顿森林体系，包括七国集团（G7）、国际货币基金组织（IMF）和世界银行（WB）等均为布雷顿森林体系下的合作机制。而这些机制的突出特点就是代表着西方主要大国对全球治理的看法与行为方式。

20 世纪 80 年代中期，G7 在全球经济总量中的占比曾达 80% 以上，当时的 G7 有能力进行全球经济治理。此后，G7 在全球经济总量中占比呈现逐渐下降的趋势，而发展中国家与新兴市场国家在全球经济中的占比持续上升。在这样的背景下，原先的全球治理框架相对于世界经济的现实发展明显滞后了。在世界经济现实发展需要的带动下，G20 机制应运而生。

成立初期，G20 仅举行财长和央行行长会议，就国际金融货币政策、国际金融体系改革、世界经济发展等问题交换看法。2008 年国际金融危机爆发后，G20 提升为领导人峰会。

2008 年 11 月，首次 G20 领导人峰会在美国华盛顿召开，商议金融危机应对方案。2009 年，在美国匹兹堡举行的 G20 领导人峰会提出了“强劲、可持续和平衡的增长框架”，为 G20 这一机制确立了持续推进的行动纲领。2014 年，在澳大利亚布里斯班举行的 G20 领导人峰会，将行动纲领发展为“综合增长战略”，并确定了“到 2019 年使 G20 整体 GDP 在现有预期轨道上再多增长 2%”的目标。2015 年，G20 主办国土耳其提出“3I”，即包容性（Inclusiveness）、执行力（Implementation）和投资性增长（Investment for growth）作为实现增长目标的支柱，使 G20 的治理功能更为具体化、可操作化。

2016 年，中国正式接棒 G20 峰会的主办权，将会议召开地点确定为美丽的旅游城市杭州。这是中国历史上首次领衔全球经济治理的顶层设计。这既体现了国际社会对中国的高度信任，也展示了中国愿为国际社会作出贡献的真诚愿望。中方将同各成员一道，发扬同舟共济、合作共赢的伙伴精神，巩固和深化二十国集团改革，全面落实历届峰会成果，增强二十国集团决策力、执行力、影响力。在紧扣世界经济形势和各国发展需要的基础上，既解决好当前突出问题，预防和化解风险，又提出前瞻性、开创性的政策理念，采取集体行动，共同引领世界经济发展方向。

The “G20 Era” of Global Governance System

As a forum for international economic cooperation, the G20 is composed of the following 20 parties: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, Britain, the United States and the European Union.

The G20 was established in 1999. The Group of Eight and another 12 major economies set up an informal dialogue mechanism in Washington on September 25, 1999. The mechanism was designed to promote open and constructive discussions, research and cooperation on substantive economic and financial issues between industrialized developed countries and emerging market countries, thus accelerating the international financial stability and sustained economic growth.

The G20 members cover a wide portion of the world and are of great representativeness, with their GDP accounting for 90% of the global economy, their trade volume accounting for 80% of global trade and population accounting for about 70% of the world total. After the international financial crisis of 2008, the G20 officially upgraded to an annual summit mechanism of leaders, hereafter it was explicitly defined as the “premier platform for global economic governance”. This means that the global governance system has entered the “G20 era”. More than half a century of historical changes were needed for the formation of the new mechanism. More than 70 years after World War II, the basic framework for the international economic and financial governance is the Bretton Woods System formed in the early postwar period. The system includes the Group of Seven (G7), International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as the World Bank (WB) as cooperation mechanisms. The salient features of these mechanisms are to represent the perception and behavior of major western powers on global governance.

In the mid-1980s, the G7 accounted for more than 80% of the total global economy and was enough to govern the global economy at the time. Thereafter, the portion of the G7 in the total global economy started to decline, while that of the developing and emerging markets countries continued to rise. The original framework of global governance started to lag in respect of the practical development of the world economy. Driven by practical development needs of the world economy, the G20

mechanism was born.

In the early days of the G20, the group relied on finance ministers and central bank governors meetings for the exchange of views on international financial and monetary policy, reform of the international financial system and world economic development and other issues. After the international financial crisis in 2008, the G20 was promoted to a Leaders' Summit.

In November of 2008, the first G20 Leadership Summit was held in Washington to jointly discuss the response plan to the Global Financial Crisis. In 2009, there was a proposal for a "strong, sustainable and balanced growth framework" in the G20 Leadership Summit held in Pittsburgh, U.S., which established a sustained and propulsive guideline for the G20 mechanism. The guideline was developed into the "comprehensive growth strategy" as well as the target of "making the overall GDP of the G20 to increase 2% more on the existing desired path by 2019" set at the G20 Leaders' Summit held in Brisbane, Australia in 2014. Then in 2015, Turkey – the G20 host country of the year – put forward the "Three Is" of Inclusiveness, Implementation and Investment for growth as the backbone to achieve growth goal, and making the governance functions of the G20 more practical and operational.

In 2016, China formally took over as host of the G20 summit and set the beautiful tourist city of Hangzhou as the meeting place. This is the first time China will head the top-level design of global economic governance, which not only reflects the international community's high levels of trust in China but also demonstrates the country's sincere desire to contribute to the international community.

China will work with the members to carry forward the partnership spirit of helping each other and win-win cooperation, to consolidate and deepen the reforms of the G20, to fully implement the previous summit achievements, to enhance decision-making powers, executive ability and influence of the G20. It will closely follow the world economic situation and development needs for each country to solve the current outstanding problems as well as prevent and mitigate risks, but also raise forward-looking and pioneering policy principles to lead the development direction of the world economy through collective actions.

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近代国际金融治理体系的建立、发展、变迁的脉络，始终与危机应对、风险防范、体系改革紧密相关。自 20 世纪以来，尤其是 1929—1933 年国际经济危机以后，危机倒逼改革、改革重塑体系的趋势与规律变得越来越明显。G20 机制就是在金本位体系、布雷顿森林体系、G7 领导机制之后出现的国际金融治理新机制。

The context of the establishment, development and transition of modern international financial governance systems are always tightly related to crisis response, risk prevention and systems. Since the 20th century, especially after the international economic crisis between 1929 and 1933, the trends of crisis forcing reform and reform reshaping the system have become increasingly visible. A new international financial governance mechanism thus appeared after the gold standard, the Bretton Woods system and the G7 leadership mechanisms. This is the G20 mechanism.



G20 的起源与作用

The Origin of the G20 and Its Functions

G20 的诞生与发展

一、G20 诞生前的国际金融体系

1944 年 7 月，44 个国家经济特使在美国新罕布什尔州的布雷顿森林召开联合国货币金融会议。这次会议需要解决的问题是如何为战后世界建立一个能够保持国际汇率稳定、实现货币可兑换并且满足多边贸易支付要求的国际货币体系。

会议的结果是建立了以美元作为单一世界货币的“布雷顿森林体系”。这一体系的要点包括：以黄金锚定美元，以美元锚定其他货币，以此来安排各国货币与黄金的关系、固定汇率以及可兑换性等关系问题；建立两大国际金融机构——国际货币基金组织和世界银行，为各国提供用于维持国际收支平衡的短期贷款和用于发展的长期贷款。

布雷顿森林体系从形式上回答了“怎样建立一个全球性的货币运行机制”问题，并且在建立之后的一些年发挥了重要作用，从而成为战后全球经济体系的“底层架构”。

然而，这一体系存在着先天不足，即以一个国家的主权货币作为世界货币使用，必然存在发行国利益与全球共同利益的关系问题，并且金本位制也面临现实中黄金数量的制约。随着时间推移和多次危机的发生，布雷顿森林体系与全球经济现实需求之间的距离日益扩大。到了 1973 年春，美国由于无力支撑黄金与美元之间的固定比价，宣布关闭黄金兑换窗口，国际货币体系出现动荡。而就在这一年 10 月，发生了第四次中东战争，中东国家宣布对西方实行石油禁运。1973—1974 年西方世界出现了二战后最严重的经济衰退，通胀加剧，失业剧增，贸易保护主义抬头，西方主要大国领导人急于寻找平息危机的出路。

1975 年 11 月，西方主要工业国家（美国、日本、英国、德国、法国、意大利）首脑会议在法国巴黎召开。1976 年加拿大加入，标志着 G7 机制的正式形成。G7 起初只商讨经贸协调的议题，渐渐地拓展到刺激增长措施、浮动汇率、通货膨胀、贸易自由化、能源、就业等问题，后来还开始讨论政治、安全等问题。

在 G7 占据全球经济总量八成以上的历史时期，G7 峰会是多国之间协调宏观经济、货币金融等方面政策最重要的机制。不过，G7 只是西方国家之间的机制，随着发展中国家和新兴市场的崛起，世界对一个覆盖面更广、代表性更强的全球经济治理机制的需求日益迫切。

二、G20 的诞生和迅速崛起

G20 的初始阶段：非正式财长和央行行长会议

20 世纪末，随着亚洲金融危机的爆发，G7 意识到改革金融体系的必要性，在危机时建立一个包括新兴经济体国家在内的全球共同行动“紧密小组”和在国际社会推广 G7 达成的共识尤其重要。中国、印度等首先加入，渐渐地巴西、阿根廷、南非、印度尼西亚、沙特阿拉伯、土耳其、韩国、墨西哥等国也加入，演变成了一个“19 国 + 欧盟”的 20 国沟通机制。

1999 年 12 月 16 日，首届 G20 财长和央行行长会议在德国柏林召开，此次会议标志着 G20 的诞生。

成立之初，G20 以非正式部长级会议的形式运行，每年举行一次财长和央行行长会议，议题主要关注财政、金融、经济等领域。那时的 G20 明确规定其只是国际货币基金组织和世界银行框架内的一种机制，且所发布的联合公报也多是长期问题，同时没有严格规定为实现这些目标而需要的具体步骤。所以，当时的 G20 并不太受

The Birth and Development of the G20

1. The international financial system before the G20

In July 1944, as many as 44 economic ambassadors held the United Nations Economic Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in the U.S. The problem to be solved at the conference was how to establish an international monetary system that could maintain the stability of international exchange rates, achieve currency convertibility and satisfy the requirement of multilateral trade payments in a post-war world.

As a result, the “Bretton Woods System” with the U.S. dollar as the only universal currency was established at the conference. The highlights of the system included: anchoring the dollar in gold and anchoring other currencies in the dollar in order to establish the relationship between currencies and gold, the relationship between fixed exchange rates and the convertibility as well as other relationships; and setting up two big international financial institutions – the IMF and the World Bank to provide short-term loans for maintaining the international balance of payments and long-term loans for development to countries.

The Bretton Woods System formally answered the question of “how to build a global currency operation mechanism”, and played an important role for several years after the establishment, thus becoming the “underlying architecture” of the post-war global economic system.

However, there were inherent shortcomings in this system, namely there must exist the problem of relationships between issuing countries’ interests and common global interests if using the sovereign currency of a country as universal unit. The gold standard system was also facing the restriction of limited amounts of gold. Over time and after multiple crises, the distance between the Bretton

Woods System and the realistic demands of global economy enlarged.

Then in the spring of 1973, the United States announced the closure of the gold convertibility window due to the inability to support the fixed price parity between gold and the dollar, creating turmoil in the international monetary system. In October of the same year, the fourth Middle East War took place, and Middle East countries announced an oil embargo on the West. Then the most serious economic recession after World War II emerged between 1973 and 1974 with intensifying inflation, skyrocketing unemployment and rising trade protectionism. Leaders of the major Western powers were eager to find a way to quell the crisis.

In November, 1975, a summit conference attended by major industrial countries in the west (the U.S., Japan, Britain, Germany, France and Italy) was held in Paris, France. Then in 1976, Canada’s joining marked the official formation of the G7 mechanism. At first, there were only economic and trade coordination issues to be discussed by the G7 but it gradually extended to measures to stimulate growth, floating exchange rate, inflation, trade liberalization, energy, employment and other issues. Later, it even reached to political and security issues.

In the historical period that the G7 accounted for more than 80% of the total global economy, the G7 summit was the most important mechanism for the coordination of the macro economy, monetary and financial policies between countries. However, the G7 was only a mechanism between wealthy Western countries. With the rise of developing countries and emerging markets, the demand for a global economic governance mechanism with wider coverage and greater representativeness became increasingly urgent.

关注，仍然笼罩在 G8（1997 年俄罗斯加入，G7 变为 G8）的光芒下。

G20 的发展阶段

进入 21 世纪后，全球经济治理制度的改革逐步深入。2003 年 6 月，G8 邀请 11 个发展中国家参加了南北领导人非正式对话。2005 年 7 月，中国、印度、巴西、南非和墨西哥作为新兴体代表参加 G8 峰会。由此，G8 + 5 正式出现，并在随后的 2006 年圣彼得堡峰会、2007 年海利根达姆峰会、2009 年拉奎拉峰会以及 2010 年的马斯喀特峰会上得到延续。G8 + 5 的出现，表明 G8 实现了自身的进一步改革，但新兴经济体在 G8 领导人会议上仍处于边缘地位，全球经济治理制度的议程设置权仍掌握在西方国家手中。

2008 年金融危机的爆发，冲击了所有西方国家，迫使西方不得不寻求发展中国家和新兴市场国家的支持以应对危机。2008 年 11 月 15 日，G20 在美国华盛顿举行了首届领导人金融市场和世界经济峰会，讨论全球金融与经济问题。从这次峰会开始，G20 结束了成立最初几年的松散、非正式国际组织的状态，在协调各国政策、应对金融危机方面开始发挥实质性作用。一个与以往不同的全球经济治理体系正式开始运作。

除了最引人注目的领导人峰会之外，G20 还已发展成为一个多层次的全球会议系统。具体来讲，G20 会议可分为四个层次以及内外两个体系。

四个层次分别是领导人峰会、协调人会议、部长及副部长级会议和专家工作组会议。目前，G20 的部长及副部长级会议机制有 6 个，分别是财长和央行行长会议、劳工和就业部长会议、贸易部长会议、农业部长会议、发展问题部长会议和旅游部长会议。专家工作组有 9 个，分别是“强劲、平衡和可持续增长”框架工作组、投资与基础设施建设工作组、就业工作组、发展工作组、能源可持续问题工作组、反腐败工作组、私营部门工作组、

金融包容性工作组以及贸易工作组。

此外，与 G20 相关的民间组织与论坛琳琅满目，可称为 G20 的外围体系。目前有 G20 商业峰会（B20，Business20）、G20 智库峰会（T20，Thinktank20）、G20 民间社会峰会（C20，Civil Society20）、G20 劳工峰会（L20，Innovation20）、G20 青年峰会（Y20，Youth20）、G20 妇女峰会（W20，Woman20）、G20 创新峰会（I20，Innovation20）等。当前，这些组织与论坛的影响力与日俱增，对 G20 议程设置与运行规则产生了重要的作用。

在运作模式上，G20 不是一个组织，没有常设秘书处和工作人员，只由当年主席国设立“临时秘书处”来协调集团工作和组织会议，并将前一次主席国和后一次主席国的成员都吸收进来，组成所谓“三驾马车”。

每年的轮值主席国设置峰会的议题，保持议题的开放和灵活，时刻关注国际政治经济形势的变动，并讨论影响当下国际环境的热点问题。各成员轮流担任主席国，使不同地域、不同发展程度的国家将自身特点融入 G20，有利于 G20 议题的充实和完善。

G20 已形成“峰会—协调人会议—部长级会议—工作组会议”的机制架构。事务协调人作为领导人参加 G20 机制的“全权代理人”，在峰会会前筹备和会后成果落实中发挥作用，确保 G20 的运作效率；一系列部长级、副部长级和工作组会议定期会晤，将各方关注的焦点问题提交会议审议；领导人峰会达成有实质内容的成果，为解决紧迫的全球经济问题作出政治表态和决定。

G20 成员方覆盖了全球经济的 90%、全球贸易的 80%、全球人口的三分之二，特别是新兴经济体国家的加入，使得 G20 在危机时期起到了引领世界经济火车头的作用。G20 影响力不断扩大，人们普遍认为它是目前全球经济合作对话的最佳平台。G20 达成了联手刺激经济和扭转国际经济失衡的共识，并成功应对了 2008 年全球金融危机。世界各国按照 G20 决议，加强对本国金融

2. The birth and rapid rise of the G20

The initial stage of G20: Informal meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors

At the end of the 20th century, with the outbreak of the Asian financial crisis, the G7 was aware of the need to reform the financial system. It was particularly important to establish a global collective action "closed group" including emerging economies to meet the crisis and to promote a consensus agreed by the G7 in the international community. China and India joined first, followed by Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Mexico and other countries. Thus it evolved into a 20-member communication mechanism ("19 countries + the EU").

On December 16, 1999, the first session of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting was held in Berlin, Germany, marking the birth of the G20.

In its early days, the G20 was run in the form of an informal ministerial meeting, and the finance ministers and central bank governors meeting was held once a year focused on the issues of fiscal, financial, economic and other fields. At the time, the G20 stipulated clearly that it was only a mechanism within the framework of the IMF and the World Bank, and the joint communique it issued were mostly about long-term problems, while at the same time, there were no strict regulations of specific steps to achieve these objectives. Therefore, with less attention, the G20 was still shrouded in the light of the G8 (as Russia joined in 1997, the G7 became the G8).

Development stages of the G20

The reform of the global economic governance system gradually deepened during the first decade of the 21st Century. In June, 2003, the G8 invited 11 developing countries to attend the informal South-North leaders' dialogue. In July, 2005, China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico participated in the G8 summit as representatives of

emerging countries. As a result, the G8+5 appeared officially and continued at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the 2009 L'Aquila Summit and the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The emergence of G8+5 indicated that the G8 had achieved its own further reform, but that emerging economies were still marginalized by the G8 summit, while the right to set the agenda of global economic governance still rested in the hands of Western countries.

The outbreak of the 2008 financial crisis impacted all the Western countries, and forced the West to seek the support of developing countries and emerging market countries to tackle the crisis. On November 15, 2008, the first session of the G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy was held in Washington to discuss global financial and economic issues. Starting from that summit, the G20 ended its loose and informal status and began to play a substantive role in the coordination of policies in different countries and coping with the financial crisis. A global economic governance system which is different from the past was formally put into operation.

In addition to the most striking leadership summit, the G20 has also evolved into a multi-level global conference system. Specifically, the G20 meeting can be divided into four levels, as well as internal and peripheral systems.

Four levels are the leaders' summit sherpa meeting, ministerial and deputy ministerial conference and expert working groups meeting. At present, there are six ministerial and deputy ministerial conference mechanisms for the G20, namely, finance ministers and central bank governors meetings, labor and employment ministers meeting, trade ministers meeting, agriculture ministers meeting, development ministers meeting, and tourism ministers meeting. There are also nine expert working groups: working group on "strong, sustainable and balanced growth" framework, working group on investment and infrastructure construction, working group on employment, working group on development, working group on sustainable energy, working group on anti-