**G20杭州峰会成果汇编**

**二十国集团**

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二十国集团（G20）由七国集团财长会议于1999年倡议成立，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。国际金融危机爆发前，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。

国际金融危机爆发后，在美国倡议下，G20提升为领导人峰会。2009年9月举行的匹兹堡峰会将G20确定为国际经济合作的主要论坛，标志着全球经济治理改革取得重要进展。目前G20机制已形成以峰会为引领、协调人和财金渠道“双轨机制”为支撑、部长级会议和工作组为辅助的架构。G20迄今已举行10次峰会，第十次峰会于2015年11月15日至16日在土耳其安塔利亚举行。

同七国集团和八国集团相比，G20具有以下特点：1、代表性。G20构成兼顾了发达国家和发展中国家以及不同地域平衡，人口占全球的2/3，国土面积占全球的60%，国内生产总值占全球的90%，贸易额占全球的80%；2、平等性。G20采用协商一致的原则运作，新兴市场国家同发达国家在相对平等的地位上就国际经济金融事务交换看法；3、实效性。G20峰会通过一系列重要决定，为应对金融危机、促进世界经济复苏、推动国际金融货币体系改革发挥了重要作用。

中国积极参与G20活动。2014年11月，习近平主席应邀出席G20布里斯班峰会并发表重要讲话。布里斯班峰会宣布由中国举办2016年G20峰会。

<http://www.g20.org/gyg20/G20jj/201510/t20151027_871.html>

**历次峰会主要成果**

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2008年华盛顿峰会

2008年11月15日，二十国集团在美国华盛顿举行第一次峰会。峰会就各国合作应对国际金融危机、维护世界经济稳定达成重要共识，通过了47条金融领域改革行动计划。

2009年伦敦峰会

2009年4月2日，二十国集团在英国伦敦举行第二次峰会。峰会出台总额1.1万亿美元的全球经济复苏和增长计划，向国际社会发出了团结一致和合作应对国际金融危机的强有力信号，提振了市场信心。

2009年匹兹堡峰会

2009年9月24日，二十国集团在美国匹兹堡举行第三次峰会。峰会确立二十国集团作为国际经济合作主要论坛的地位，确定世界银行和国际货币基金组织两大金融机构量化改革目标，启动“强劲、可持续、平衡增长框架”以及相互评估进程，并就二十国集团领导人峰会机制化等达成重要共识。

2010年多伦多峰会

2010年6月26日，二十国集团在加拿大多伦多举行第四次峰会。峰会为促进世界经济复苏和妥善应对欧洲主权债务危机发挥积极作用，要求在11月首尔峰会前完成国际货币基金组织份额改革，同时为发达国家削减赤字和公债设定了量化指标和时间表。

2010年首尔峰会

2010年11月12日，二十国集团在韩国首尔举行第五次峰会。峰会完成了世界银行和国际货币基金组织量化改革目标，就全球经济失衡制定“参考性指南”达成原则共识，并将发展问题列为二十国集团长期议题。

2011年戛纳峰会

2011年11月3日，二十国集团在法国戛纳举行第六次峰会。峰会承诺继续加强宏观经济政策协调，通过促进增长和就业行动计划，就建立更为稳定和抗风险的国际货币体系、改革全球经济治理达成重要共识，对应对欧债危机和促进世界经济复苏发挥了重要作用。会议还确定2013年、2014年、2015年峰会主办国分别为俄罗斯、澳大利亚、土耳其。

2012年洛斯卡沃斯峰会

2012年6月19日，二十国集团在墨西哥洛斯卡沃斯举行第七次峰会。峰会承诺致力于保增长、促就业、促稳定，继续支持欧洲国家处理好主权债务问题。为确保国际货币基金组织拥有足够资源应对世界经济领域的风险，不少国家在会上宣布参与国际货币基金组织的增资。峰会还在加强国际金融体系、贸易、发展等方面达成积极共识。

2013年圣彼得堡峰会

2013年9月5日，二十国集团在俄罗斯圣彼得堡举行第八次峰会。峰会决定加强宏观经济政策协调，改革国际金融体系，反对贸易保护主义，共同促进世界经济复苏，特别是决定建设开放型世界经济，把不采取贸易保护主义措施的承诺延长至2016年。各方关注发达国家宽松货币政策的外溢效应，呼吁有关国家采取负责任的政策，调整货币政策时同各方加强沟通。

2014年布里斯班峰会

2014年11月15日，二十国集团在澳大利亚布里斯班举行第九次峰会。峰会以“增长、就业和抗风险”为主题，主要讨论世界经济形势、全面增长战略、经济改革、就业、国际贸易、能源等议题。峰会决定加强宏观经济政策协调，建设开放型世界经济，反对保护主义，增加基础设施投资，完善全球能源治理，致力于实现未来5年二十国集团整体经济增长在当前政策水平上额外提高2%以上的目标。会议宣布由中国主办2016年峰会。

<http://www.g20.org/gyg20/ljfhcg/201511/t20151106_1226.html>

**二十国集团杭州峰会公报**

2016年9月5日

序言

1.我们，二十国集团领导人，于2016年9月4日至5日在中国杭州相聚。

2.我们相聚在全球经济继续复苏、部分经济体抗风险能力加强、增长新动能开始出现的时刻。但经济增长仍弱于预期。金融市场潜在动荡、大宗商品价格波动、贸易和投资低迷、一些国家生产力及就业增长缓慢等下行风险犹存。地缘政治走向、难民增加以及恐怖主义冲突等挑战导致全球经济前景复杂化。

3.我们相聚在世界经济版图持续变化和全球增长动力大转型的重要时刻。这一转变带来挑战和不确定性，同时也蕴含机遇。值此时刻，我们所作出的决定事关能否有效应对当今世界诸多挑战，也关乎如何塑造世界经济未来。

4.我们坚信，二十国集团建立更紧密伙伴关系，携手行动，将为世界经济增长传递信心，提供动力，增进合作，促进普遍繁荣，造福各国人民。

5.我们决心构建创新、活力、联动、包容的世界经济，并结合2030年可持续发展议程、亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程和《巴黎协定》，开创全球经济增长和可持续发展的新时代。

6.为此，二十国集团作为国际经济合作主要论坛，同意根据以下原则，就推动世界经济强劲、可持续、平衡和包容增长的一揽子政策和措施形成“杭州共识”：

----放眼长远。我们将完善二十国集团增长议程，发掘增长新动力，开辟新增长点，以创新和可持续的方式推动经济转型，更好地维护当代和子孙后代共同利益。

----综合施策。我们将创新经济增长理念和政策，财政、货币和结构性改革政策相互配合，经济、劳动、就业和社会政策保持一致，需求管理和供给侧改革并重，短期政策与中长期政策结合，经济社会发展与环境保护共进。

----扩大开放。我们将继续努力建设开放型世界经济，反对保护主义，促进全球贸易和投资，加强多边贸易体制，确保全球化背景下的经济增长提供惠及更多人的机遇、得到公众普遍支持。

----包容发展。我们将确保经济增长的成果普惠共享，满足各国和全体人民尤其是妇女、青年和弱势群体的需要，创造更多高质量就业，消除贫困，解决经济发展中的不平等现象，不让任何国家、任何人掉队。

加强政策协调

7.实现经济增长，必须加强政策设计和协调。我们决心将各自以及共同使用所有政策工具，包括货币、财政和结构性改革政策，以实现我们强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长的目标。货币政策将继续支持经济活动，保持价格稳定，与中央银行的职责保持一致，但仅靠货币政策不能实现平衡增长。在强调结构性改革发挥关键作用的同时，我们还强调财政战略对于促进实现共同增长目标同样重要。我们正在灵活实施财政政策，并实施更为增长友好型的税收政策和公共支出，包括优先支持高质量投资，同时增强经济韧性并确保债务占国内生产总值的比重保持在可持续水平。此外，我们将继续研究二十国集团在必要时可采取的适合各国国情的政策措施，以支持增长和应对潜在风险，包括应对资产负债表的脆弱性。我们重申，汇率的过度波动和无序调整会影响经济金融稳定。我们的有关部门将就外汇市场密切讨论沟通。我们重申此前的汇率承诺，包括将避免竞争性贬值和不以竞争性目的来盯住汇率。我们将仔细制定、清晰沟通我们在宏观经济和结构性改革方面的政策措施，以减少政策的不确定性，将负面溢出效应降至最低，并增加透明度。

8.我们在落实增长战略方面取得了新进展，但仍有大量工作需要推进。迅速和全面落实增长战略对于支持经济增长和实现布里斯班峰会制定的共同增长雄心仍然十分关键，我们正在明确落实增长战略措施的优先顺序。为此，我们制订了《杭州行动计划》并更新增长战略，包括新的和调整的宏观经济及结构性政策措施，发挥二者相互支持以共同促进增长的作用。我们还将致力于减少过度失衡，并在追求经济增长的过程中提升包容性和减少不平等。

创新增长方式

9.实现有活力的增长并创造更多就业，必须挖掘增长新动力。我们重申提振全球需求以支持短期增长的重要性，同时认为必须消除供给侧制约，以持续提升劳动生产率，拓展生产的边界，释放中长期增长潜力。

10.我们认识到，无论对各国而言，还是对全球而言，创新都是经济长期增长的重要动力之一。我们致力于以创新为重要抓手，挖掘各国和世界经济增长新引擎，以解决近期疲弱增长的根本原因。这将有利于创造新的、更好的就业，建设更清洁的环境，提高生产率，应对全球性挑战，改善人民生活水平，构建活力、合作和包容的创新生态系统。我们据此核准《二十国集团创新增长蓝图》。该《蓝图》包含创新、新工业革命和数字经济等领域的政策和措施。在此方面，我们还确认结构性改革的重要性。我们将以“发挥引领作用、秉持伙伴关系、保持开放精神、体现包容风格、践行创意理念、发挥协同效应、展现灵活态度”为愿景，根据《蓝图》的建议和本国国情采取行动。

11.我们承诺采取跨领域行动，加强多层面伙伴关系，支持发展中国家能力建设，改进技能和人力资本。我们将设立一个专题工作组。该工作组将在经合组织和其他相关国际组织支持下，进一步推动二十国集团创新、新工业革命和数字经济议程，确保相关工作与现有成果的延续性和一致性，与二十国集团其他工作机制形成合力，并符合未来二十国集团主席国的优先工作方向。

12.为实现创新驱动增长，营造创新生态系统，我们支持就以科技创新为核心、涵盖广泛领域的创新议题开展对话和合作。我们制定《2016年二十国集团创新行动计划》，承诺采取促进创新的战略和政策，支持科技创新投资，支持科技创新技能培训（包括为更多妇女进入上述领域提供支持），促进科技创新人才流动。我们支持根据彼此同意的条件促进自愿的知识分享和技术转让。本着这一方式，我们支持采取适当措施促进开放科学，推动在可找寻、可访问、可交互、可再用的原则下，提高获取公共财政资助的研究成果的便利性。为推进上述立场，我们强调开放的贸易和投资机制在通过保护知识产权促进创新以及在科技方面改善与公众沟通的重要性。我们同意在现有的创新政策平台框架内，建立二十国集团创新政策实践在线交流社区，发布2016年二十国集团创新报告，并通过这些措施加强知识和经验交流。

13.为抓住新工业革命为工业特别是制造业和相关服务业带来的机遇，我们制定《二十国集团新工业革命行动计划》。我们致力于按照行动计划做出的承诺，加强新工业革命领域的沟通、协调及相关研究，促进中小企业从新工业革命中获益，应对就业和劳动力技能领域的挑战，鼓励在标准、根据各方加入的多边协议实现知识产权的充分有效保护以及新工业基础设施等领域开展更多合作，并支持工业化发展。我们也支持发展中国家特别是非洲和最不发达国家工业化。我们决心在整个转型过程中支持劳动人口，确保新工业革命惠及所有人，包括妇女、青年和弱势群体。我们呼吁开展合作，使预期的科技和工业转型带来的收益最大化，并减少其负面影响。在所有这些倡议中，二十国集团将考虑发展中国家和发达国家面临的不同机遇和挑战。

14.为释放数字经济潜力，我们在安塔利亚峰会工作的基础上，制定了《二十国集团数字经济发展与合作倡议》。我们将着眼于为发展数字经济和应对数字鸿沟创造更有利条件，包括更多更好和负担得起的网络准入、促进经济增长及信任和安全的信息流动，同时确保尊重隐私和个人数据保护、促进信息通信技术领域投资、支持创业和数字化转型、加强电子商务合作、提高数字包容性和支持中小微企业发展。为此，我们重申安塔利亚峰会公报第26段，承诺将为构建开放、安全的数字经济发展环境提供政策支持，并认识到充分、有效的知识产权保护和执法在发展数字经济方面的作用。我们欢迎经合组织、国际货币基金组织及其他国家和国际组织在数字经济测度方面所作的努力，认为需要进一步开展相关研究和交流。

15.我们重申结构性改革对提高二十国集团成员国生产率、潜在产出以及促进创新增长的关键作用。我们通过了《二十国集团深化结构性改革议程》，同时注意到结构性改革的选择和设计应符合各国经济情况。我们核准该议程确定的9个改革优先领域及一系列指导原则。这些将为各成员提供有用的高级别指导，同时允许各国照顾到本国具体国情。我们也支持由一套指标体系组成并将继续逐步完善的量化框架，以帮助监测和评估我们在结构性改革方面所作努力、取得的进展和面临的挑战。我们正制定一个覆盖短期、中期和长期措施的整合的增长战略。我们将确保“深化结构性改革议程”和“创新增长蓝图”中的相关要素得到清楚阐释。

建设更高效的全球经济金融治理

16.实现抗风险的增长，必须建设有效的全球经济金融治理架构。我们将继续在此方面作出努力。

17.我们核准了《二十国集团迈向更稳定、更有韧性的国际金融架构的议程》。我们将继续改善关于资本流动的分析、监测和对资本流动过度波动带来风险的管理。我们期待国际货币基金组织在年底前完成关于应对资本流动的国别经验和新问题的审议。我们注意到正在进行的对经合组织资本流动通则的审议工作。我们支持进一步加强以强劲的、以份额为基础的、资源充足的国际货币基金组织为核心的全球金融安全网，提高国际货币基金组织贷款工具的有效性、并在尊重各自职责的基础上进一步加强国际货币基金组织与区域金融安全网之间的有效合作。为此，我们欢迎国际货币基金组织与清迈倡议多边化将要进行的联合演练。本着保持国际货币基金组织现有贷款能力的目标，我们支持延续成员国与国际货币基金组织的双边和多边借款协议，并呼吁国际货币基金组织成员国广泛参与，包括通过签订新的协议。我们欢迎国际货币基金组织2010年份额和治理改革的落实并致力于在2017年年会前完成第15次份额总检查，包括形成新的份额公式。我们重申，份额调整应提高有活力经济体的份额占比，以反映其在世界经济中的相对地位，因此可能的结果是新兴市场和发展中国家的份额占比整体提高。我们承诺保护最贫困国家的发言权及代表性。我们支持世界银行按照达成一致的路线图、时间表及原则实施股份审议，目标是逐渐实现平等投票权。我们强调促进有效且可持续的融资实践的重要性，并将继续改善债务重组进程。我们支持将加强的合同条款纳入主权债券中的持续努力。我们支持巴黎俱乐部作为主要的国际官方双边债务重组平台，讨论一系列主权债问题，并持续吸纳更多新兴债权国。我们欢迎韩国加入巴黎俱乐部以及巴西做出加入巴黎俱乐部的决定。我们欢迎中国继续常态性参加巴黎俱乐部会议，以及中方发挥更具建设性作用的意愿，包括进一步讨论潜在的成员身份问题。根据国际货币基金组织的决定，我们欢迎人民币于10月1日被纳入特别提款权货币篮子。我们支持正在进行的在扩大特别提款权使用方面的研究，如更广泛地发布以特别提款权为报告货币的财务和统计数据，以及发行特别提款权计价债券，从而增强韧性。在此方面，我们注意到世界银行近期在中国银行间市场发行了特别提款权债券。我们欢迎国际组织进一步开展工作以支持本币债券市场的发展，包括加强对低收入国家的支持。

18.构建一个开放且具有抗风险能力的金融体系对支持可持续增长和发展至关重要。为此，我们继续承诺完成监管框架中剩余的核心工作，以及及时、全面和一致地落实已议定的金融部门改革议程，包括巴塞尔协议III和总损失吸收能力标准，以及有效的跨境处置机制。我们重申支持巴塞尔银行监管委员会在2016年底前完成巴塞尔协议III框架，在推动公平竞争的环境的同时，避免进一步大幅度提高整个银行业的总体资本金要求。我们欢迎金融稳定理事会关于金融监管改革执行与效果的第二份年报，并将继续加强监测改革落实情况及其效果，以确保其符合我们的总体目标，包括应对任何未预见到的重大后果。我们将继续应对保险业系统性风险的问题。我们欢迎针对国际活跃保险机构制定保险资本标准的工作。我们致力于充分且及时地落实已议定的场外衍生品改革，我们将消除向交易库报告场外衍生品交易以及当局合理获得数据所面临的法律和监管障碍。我们鼓励成员消除在实施《金融市场基础设施原则》方面的差距，欢迎支付与市场基础设施委员会、国际证监会组织和金融稳定理事会关于加强中央对手抗风险能力、恢复计划和可处置性的报告。鉴于有效的宏观审慎政策在限制系统性风险方面发挥着重要作用，我们欢迎国际货币基金组织、金融稳定理事会和国际清算银行联合进行的总结宏观审慎框架和工具国际经验的工作，以帮助促进实施有效的宏观审慎政策。我们欢迎金融稳定理事会就应对资产管理业务结构脆弱性的政策建议征求意见。我们将继续密切监测并在必要时应对金融体系中的新风险和脆弱性，包括与影子银行、资产管理和其他市场化融资有关的风险。我们将继续通过由金融稳定理事会协调的四项行动计划应对代理行业务减少问题，以支持侨汇、普惠金融、贸易和开放。我们期待进一步合理明确监管预期的相关工作，包括10月份金融行动特别工作组将审议代理行指引。我们呼吁二十国集团成员、国际货币基金组织和世界银行加大对各国能力建设的支持力度，从而帮助其改善全球反洗钱和反恐融资以及审慎标准的合规工作。我们核准二十国集团数字普惠金融高级原则、二十国集团普惠金融指标体系升级版以及二十国集团中小企业融资行动计划落实框架。我们鼓励各国在制定更广泛的普惠金融计划时考虑这些原则，特别是在数字普惠金融领域，并采取切实行动加快工作进度，让金融服务惠及所有人。

19.我们将继续支持国际税收合作以建立一个全球公平和现代化的国际税收体系并促进增长，包括推进正开展的税基侵蚀和利润转移合作、税收情报交换、发展中国家税收能力建设和税收政策等，以促进增长，提高税收确定性。我们欢迎建立二十国集团/经合组织税基侵蚀和利润转移包容性框架，以及在日本京都召开的第一次会议，支持及时、持续、广泛落实税基侵蚀和利润转移一揽子项目，并呼吁所有感兴趣但尚未就税基侵蚀和利润转移项目作出承诺的国家和税收辖区作出承诺，并平等参与该框架。我们也欢迎在有效和广泛落实国际公认的税收透明度标准方面取得的进展，呼吁所有尚未承诺采纳税收情报自动交换标准的相关国家，包括所有金融中心和辖区，尽快作出承诺，最迟在2018年前实施自动情报交换标准，签署并批准多边税收征管互助公约。我们核可经合组织与二十国集团成员共同提出的关于识别在税收透明度方面不合作辖区的客观标准建议。我们要求在2017年6月前向我们报告各辖区在税收透明度上取得的进展，以及税收透明度与情报交换全球论坛将如何管理国别审议进程，应对各国提出的补充审议要求，以便经合组织在2017年7月二十国集团领导人峰会前准备一份尚未在落实国际税收透明度标准上取得满意进展的辖区名单。对列入名单的辖区将考虑制定防御性措施。我们鼓励各国和国际组织帮助发展中国家进行税收能力建设，并对国际货币基金组织、经合组织、联合国和世界银行共同成立的新的税收合作平台表示认可。我们支持亚的斯税收倡议的原则。我们认识到非法资金流动对各国经济都会产生巨大负面影响，并将继续推进二十国集团在这方面的工作。我们强调税收政策工具在开展供给侧结构性改革、促进创新驱动和包容性增长方面的有效性，以及税收确定性对于促进投资和贸易的益处，并要求经合组织和国际货币基金组织继续就促进增长的税收政策和税收确定性开展工作。为此，中方愿作出自身贡献，成立一个旨在开展国际税收政策设计和研究的国际税收政策研究中心。

20.金融透明度和所有国家对透明度标准的有效落实，特别是落实法人和法律安排的受益所有权方面的透明度标准，对保护国际金融体系的完整性，防止将这些实体用于腐败、逃税、恐怖主义融资和洗钱活动至关重要。我们要求金融行动特别工作组和全球税收论坛在今年10月二十国集团财长和央行行长会议之前，就如何改进国际透明度标准的实施，包括获取法人和法律安排的受益所有权信息并开展跨国信息交换提出初步建议。

21.我们认识到，为支持在环境可持续前提下的全球发展，有必要扩大绿色投融资。绿色金融的发展面临许多挑战，包括环境外部性内部化所面临的困难、期限错配、缺乏对绿色的清晰定义、信息不对称和分析能力缺失等，但我们可以与私人部门一起提出许多应对这类挑战的措施。我们欢迎绿色金融研究小组提交的《二十国集团绿色金融综合报告》和由其倡议的自愿可选措施，以增强金融体系动员私人资本开展绿色投资的能力。我们相信可通过以下努力来发展绿色金融：提供清晰的战略性政策信号与框架，推动绿色金融的自愿原则，扩大能力建设的学习网络，支持本地绿色债券市场发展，开展国际合作以推动跨境绿色债券投资，鼓励并推动在环境与金融风险领域的知识共享，改善对绿色金融活动及其影响的评估方法。

22.腐败和非法资金流动损害公共资源的公平分配，妨碍经济可持续增长，破坏全球金融体系的廉洁与法治。我们决定加强二十国集团反腐败国际合作，同时在此方面充分尊重国际法、人权、法治和各国主权。我们核准《二十国集团反腐败追逃追赃高级原则》，欢迎中国关于在华设立二十国集团反腐败追逃追赃研究中心的倡议，该中心的运行将符合国际规范。我们承诺继续建设二十国集团拒绝腐败分子入境执法合作网络。我们将根据本国法律开展执法部门、反腐败和司法机关的跨境合作和信息分享。我们呼吁二十国集团成员批准《联合国反腐败公约》，欢迎开展第二轮履约审议。我们将致力于有效落实该公约和其他可适用的国际条约中关于引渡、刑事司法协助和资产追回的规定。我们核准《二十国集团 2017-2018年反腐败行动计划》，改善公共和私营部门廉洁和透明度，通过行动落实我们在反腐领域零容忍、在内部反腐机制零漏洞和在反腐行动上零障碍的立场。我们要求反腐败工作组以更高的关注度和紧迫感，在2016年底前制定对上述行动计划的落实方案，作为下步开展反腐合作的灵活框架。我们欢迎2016年5月伦敦反腐败峰会以及2016年3月经合组织部长级会议取得的成果。

23.根据《二十国集团能源合作原则》，我们重申致力于构建运转良好、开放、竞争、高效、稳定和透明的能源市场，建设能更好地反映世界能源版图变化、更有效、更包容的全球能源治理架构，塑造一个负担得起、可靠、低温室气体排放和可持续的能源未来，同时利用好能源资源和技术。我们强调，持续投资于能源和更好的地区互联互通项目尤其是可持续能源项目，对确保未来能源安全、防范能源价格飙升影响经济稳定至关重要。我们将同撒哈拉沙漠以南非洲国家和亚太国家一道，提高负担得起、可靠、清洁、可持续、现代化的能源服务的普遍可及性，特别是减少普及电力的障碍。我们鼓励各成员在自身需要和国情基础上显著提高能效，以及调整生活方式以促进节约能源。我们将探索创新合作安排，推动国际能效合作。我们核准二十国集团能源部长发布的能源可及性自愿合作行动计划、可再生能源自愿行动计划和能效引领计划，要求他们定期会晤以跟踪上述计划的落实情况。

24.我们重申能源合作对构建更清洁的能源未来和确保可持续能源安全、从而推动经济增长具有重要作用。我们欢迎在6个能效关键领域自愿开展的国际合作取得的进展，其中包括重型卡车及改善其能效，同时考虑《二十国集团能效引领计划》中的有关政策措施并确保符合各国国情。我们重申承诺在中期内规范并逐步取消低效的、鼓励浪费的化石燃料补贴，同时向贫困人群提供支持。我们欢迎二十国集团国家在落实其承诺方面取得的进展并期待未来取得进一步进展。我们特别鼓励二十国集团国家考虑参与自愿同行审议。考虑到天然气是一种低排放的化石燃料，我们将通过加强合作寻求解决方案，以推动在天然气开采、运输和加工方面最大程度减少环境影响。我们强调能源来源和通道多样化的重要性。

促进更强劲的全球贸易和投资

25.实现强劲增长，必须促进包容、强劲和可持续的贸易和投资增长。我们对全球贸易和投资增长缓慢表示关切，承诺推动贸易投资自由化和便利化，加强开放型世界经济。我们认识到发展中国家通过经济多样性和工业升级以从更加开放的全球市场中受益的重要性。我们核可7月9日至10日在上海成功举办二十国集团贸易部长会议的成果，欢迎设立贸易投资工作组。我们承诺进一步加强二十国集团贸易投资合作。

26.我们重申在当今全球贸易中维护以世贸组织为核心、以规则为基础、透明、非歧视、开放和包容的多边贸易体制。我们重申承诺开展以发展为核心的“后内罗毕”工作，承诺优先推进多哈回合剩余议题谈判，包括农业谈判的所有三大支柱（市场准入、国内支持、出口竞争）、非农市场准入、服务、发展、与贸易有关的知识产权、规则。我们还注意到一系列议题也许在当前全球经济中符合共同利益并具有重要性，因此可成为世贸组织讨论的合理议题，包括在区域贸易协定和二十国集团工商界提出的问题。我们将增强紧迫感，团结一致，与世贸组织成员一道推动在世贸组织第十一次部长级会议及此后取得积极成果。我们将共同加强世贸组织的作用。

27.我们承诺在2016年底前批准《贸易便利化协定》，呼吁其他世贸组织成员采取同样行动。我们注意到双边和区域贸易协定在贸易自由化和贸易规则发展方面的重要作用，认识到需要确保其同世贸组织规则保持一致。我们承诺致力于确保双边和区域贸易协定对多边贸易体制形成补充，保持开放、透明、包容并与世贸组织规则相一致。与世贸组织规则相一致、广泛参与的诸边贸易协定能对全球自由化倡议发挥重要补充作用。二十国集团《环境产品协定》谈判参与方欢迎世贸组织《环境产品协定》谈判达成的“着陆区”，重申其目标是加倍努力弥合现存分歧，在找到解决参与方核心关切的有效途径后，于2016年底前达成一个富于雄心、面向未来的《环境产品协定》，在广泛范围内削减环境产品关税。

28.我们重申反对任何形式的贸易和投资保护主义。我们将减少及不采取新的贸易保护主义措施的承诺延长至2018年底并重申决心实现这一承诺，支持世贸组织、联合国贸发会议和经合组织予以监督。我们强调，必须更有效地与更广大公众沟通贸易和市场开放带来的好处，同时辅以合适的国内政策，确保各方广泛受益。

29.我们核准《二十国集团全球贸易增长战略》，将据此在降低贸易成本、促进贸易和投资政策协调、推动服务贸易、加强贸易融资、促进电子商务发展，以及处理贸易和发展问题方面作出表率。我们欢迎世贸组织发布全球贸易景气指数，作为指导全球贸易的关键指标。我们核准《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》。该指导原则有助于营造开放、透明和有利的全球投资政策环境。

30.我们支持采取有关政策，确保企业特别是妇女和青年企业家、女性领导的企业和中小企业，无论规模大小，都能从全球价值链中受益，并鼓励发展中国家，特别是低收入国家在更高水平、更多附加值上参与全球价值链并向高端移动。我们欢迎二十国集团工商峰会对加强数字贸易和其他工作的兴趣，注意到其关于构建全球电子商务平台的倡议。

31.我们认识到全球经济复苏缓慢和市场需求低迷使得包括一些行业产能过剩在内的结构性问题更加严重，这些问题对贸易和工人产生了负面影响。我们认识到，钢铁和其他行业的产能过剩是一个全球性问题，需要集体应对。我们也认识到，政府或政府支持的机构提供的补贴和其他类型的支持可能导致市场扭曲并造成全球产能过剩，因此需要予以关注。我们承诺加强沟通与合作，致力于采取有效措施应对上述挑战，以增强市场功能和鼓励调整。为此，我们呼吁通过组建一个关于钢铁产能过剩的全球论坛，加强信息分享与合作。该论坛可由经合组织提供协助，并由二十国集团成员和感兴趣的经合组织成员积极参加。我们期待关于全球论坛所做努力的进展报告于2017年向二十国集团相关部长提交。

推动包容和联动式发展

32.实现强劲、可持续、平衡增长，必须坚持包容性增长。我们承诺将确保经济增长的益处惠及所有人并最大程度释放发展中国家和低收入国家的增长潜力。鉴此，我们将可持续发展作为二十国集团重要议题。

33.我们承诺将加强可持续发展政策协调，重申将根据自身国情并充分发挥二十国集团比较优势，将自身合作与全球落实2030年可持续发展议程、亚的斯亚贝巴发展筹资行动议程结合起来，同时承认联合国在全球落实和审议2030年可持续发展议程方面的领导作用。我们将通过在广泛领域大胆变革的集体和自愿的国别行动，为各国落实该发展议程作出表率。我们核准《二十国集团落实2030年可持续发展议程行动计划》，其中包含了二十国集团一些高级别原则。我们藉此重申对实现2030年议程雄心的承诺。我们注意到亚的斯税收倡议，欢迎成立技术促进机制，再次强调通过扩大技术合作实现可持续发展的重要性。

34.我们欢迎《二十国集团发展领域承诺落实情况全面系统评估杭州峰会报告》，这反映了二十国集团在2014年至2016年发展领域取得的进展。

35.我们发起《二十国集团支持非洲和最不发达国家工业化倡议》，通过自愿政策选项，强化包容增长，提升发展潜力，包括:促进包容和可持续的结构转型；支持可持续农业、农商业和涉农产业发展；深化、扩大、更新本地知识和生产基础；促进在可再生能源和能效在内的可持续和安全能源领域的投资；探索就工业生产力和职业培训开展合作，同时促进在可持续和富有韧性的基础设施和产业的投资；通过符合世贸组织规则的贸易支持工业化；关注妇女和青年，撬动国内和外部资金，支持平等获取资金的机会；将科技和创新作为实现工业化关键手段等。

36.恶意的贸易错开发票等非法活动导致的跨境资金流动影响各国筹集国内发展资源。我们将继续在此方面开展工作，并欢迎各方在杭州峰会后同世界海关组织就该组织有关研究报告沟通协调。

37.包容性商业在促进发展方面发挥着重要作用。我们欢迎成立二十国集团全球包容性商业平台及其拟采取的举措，欢迎向杭州峰会提交的二十国集团包容性商业报告。

38.我们将履行共同承诺，以成功实现国际开发协会第18次增资和非洲开发基金第14次增资。

39.我们重申促进基础设施投资，坚持数量和质量并重。我们欢迎11个多边开发银行提出的《支持基础设施投资行动的联合愿景声明》，包括在各机构的职责范围内宣布的高质量基础设施项目量化指标，及其为最大限度地提高基础设施项目质量、加强项目储备、增进新老多边开发银行的合作、提升发展中国家基础设施投资的有利环境和动员私人投资所做努力。我们强调，高质量基础设施投资非常重要，其旨在综合考虑生命周期成本、安全性、抗自然灾害的韧性、创造就业机会、能力建设以及根据共同同意的条件转移知识和专业技能的基础上，确保经济效率，同时处理好项目的社会和环境影响，并与经济和发展战略相一致。我们欢迎《多边开发银行对落实二十国集团优化资产负债表行动计划进展报告》，并号召进一步落实该行动计划。我们注意到基础设施互联互通是实现可持续发展和共同繁荣的关键。我们核准今年启动的“全球基础设施互联互通联盟倡议”，以加强基础设施互联互通项目的整体协调与合作。我们要求世界银行作为联盟秘书处，并与全球基础设施中心、经合组织、其他多边开发银行和有兴趣的二十国集团成员一起开展工作支持联盟的活动。我们核准《二十国集团/经合组织关于基础设施和中小企业融资工具多元化政策指南文件》，并欢迎全球基础设施中心完成《政府与社会资本合作风险分担解析报告》，以帮助发展中国家更好地评估基础设施风险。我们支持二十国集团/经合组织公司治理原则和中小企业融资高级原则的有效实施，期待根据金融稳定理事会对公司治理进行的同行审议，对《二十国集团/经合组织公司治理原则》的评估方法进行修订。

40.创造高质量就业对可持续发展不可或缺，也是二十国集团成员在国内及全球层面的核心议程。我们将确保经济增长、全球化和技术创新的益处普惠共享，创造更多和更好的工作，减少不平等，促进包容的劳动力参与。我们核准二十国集团劳工就业部长会议研提的战略、行动计划和倡议，通过开展有效行动支持创业和就业能力以扩展二十国集团增长和发展议程，其中包括采取措施应对技能需求方面的挑战，支持创业和就业，创造体面工作，确保在全球供应链框架内建设更安全的工作场所，加强社会保障体系。我们核准可持续的工资政策原则。我们认为创业是创造就业机会、推动经济增长的重要动力，将强化《二十国集团创业行动计划》中的政策措施，欢迎中国通过设立二十国集团创业研究中心为此作出贡献。我们核准《二十国集团促进高质量学徒制倡议》，将提高学徒数量、质量、多元化作为优先政策。我们将在2017年进一步完善二十国集团就业计划，以落实上述承诺，并以系统和透明的方式监测落实二十国集团目标特别是促进青年和女性就业目标的进展。我们认为加强就业市场机制和政策能够提高生产力，促进体面就业，以此支持更多和可持续的工资增长，特别是低收入工人工资的增长。我们认为应对劳动移民为劳动力市场带来的机遇和挑战十分重要，因为管理好移民问题能对经济带来潜在益处。

41.二十国集团将继续优先关注粮食安全、营养、可持续农业增长以及农村发展，为落实2030年可持续发展议程作出重要贡献。我们核准农业部长会议的成果，鼓励农业部长们定期会晤并共同促进可持续农业发展和粮食价值链，包括通过技术、机制和社会创新、贸易和负责任投资等方式维护粮食安全、促进农村发展、消除贫困。我们支持农业科学部门和私营部门就此作出更多努力，欢迎召开第一次农业企业家论坛。我们认识到家庭农场和小农农业对发展的重要作用，欢迎“家庭农场和小农农业良好实践”倡议。该倡议包含一系列对二十国集团成员及其他国家有用的政策、项目和工具。我们欢迎包括全球农业和粮食安全计划在内的有关项目和倡议为促进可持续农业发展作出的贡献。

影响世界经济的其他重大全球性挑战

42.英国脱欧公投结果为世界经济增加了不确定性。二十国集团成员已充分准备好积极应对脱欧公投可能带来的经济和金融后果。我们希望看到英国未来成为欧盟的紧密伙伴。

43.我们重申致力于通过可持续发展，以及强力和有效的支持和行动应对气候变化。我们承诺一旦国内程序允许，将尽快完成加入《巴黎协定》的各自国内程序。我们欢迎部分二十国集团成员加入《协定》，以及推动《协定》在2016年底前生效的努力，期待《协定》及时全面落实。我们确认发达国家根据气候变化巴黎大会成果，履行其在《联合国气候变化框架公约》下所做的为发展中国家采取减缓和适应行动提供包括资金在内的实施手段的承诺的重要性。我们重申绿色气候基金提供支持的重要性。我们欢迎二十国集团气候资金研究小组关于“以有效和透明的方式提供和动员气候资金以强化减缓和适应行动”的报告。我们期待在包括《蒙特利尔议定书》和国际民航组织在内的有关多边场合取得成功并富有成果。

44.二战以来前所未有的世界范围的大规模被迫流离失所，特别是由于暴力冲突导致的迁徙，已引起全球关注。我们继续重申在安塔利亚峰会上的呼吁，即国际社会应根据国际法共同行动应对难民危机的影响、保护需求和根源，分摊相关负担。我们呼吁加强对难民及难民安置的人道主义援助，邀请所有国家根据自身能力加大对有关国际组织的协助，提升其帮助受影响国家的能力，努力寻找持久解决方案，特别是应对难民形势长期化问题，并在此方面增强对难民接受地发展援助的作用。我们支持应对当前危机的国际努力，期待即将在联合国大会期间召开的高级别会议取得成功。我们注意到世界银行将与其他国际组织及其股东国一道，为建立一个全球危机应对平台以支持中低收入国家的难民及其接受社区而做出的努力。2017年，二十国集团将继续应对被迫流离失所和移民问题，并着眼于研拟具体行动。二十国集团还将在2017年研究移民问题。

45.我们强烈谴责任何形式的恐怖主义，其对国际和平与安全构成严重挑战，危害我们加强全球经济、确保可持续增长与发展的努力。我们重申团结一致打击一切形式的恐怖主义，无论发生在何地。我们将阻截恐怖主义融资的所有来源、技术和渠道，包括勒索、税收、走私自然资源、抢劫银行、抢劫文化财产、外部捐赠、绑架赎金。为应对恐怖主义，我们继续承诺有效交换信息，冻结恐怖分子资产，将恐怖主义融资入刑。我们呼吁在世界范围内快速、有效和普遍落实金融行动特别工作组标准和联合国安理会2253号决议条款。我们欢迎金融行动特别工作组在实施其打击恐怖主义融资新综合战略方面取得的进展，并呼吁有效落实其行动计划。我们呼吁金融行动特别工作组在2017年3月前研究如何在增强其引导力、加强金融行动特别工作组网络以及与其类似的区域机构的有效性方面取得进展。

46.抗生素耐药性严重威胁公共健康、经济增长和全球经济稳定。我们确认有必要从体现二十国集团自身优势的角度，采取包容的方式应对抗生素耐药性问题，以实证方法预防和减少抗生素耐药性，同时推动研发新的和现有的抗生素。我们呼吁世界卫生组织、联合国粮农组织、世界动物卫生组织、经合组织于2017年提交联合报告，就应对这一问题及其经济影响提出政策选项。鉴此，我们将推动谨慎使用抗生素，并考虑在抗生素可负担和可获得性方面的巨大挑战及其对公共卫生的影响。我们强烈支持世界卫生组织、联合国粮农组织、世界动物卫生组织的工作，期待在联合国大会期间成功举办抗生素耐药性问题高级别会议。我们期待在下任主席国任内就如何应对这些问题开展讨论。

47.我们重申，二十国集团创始精神是主要经济体平等合作并共同采取行动。凡所承诺，定将落实。

48.我们感谢中国成功主办杭州峰会并对二十国集团进程作出贡献，期待2017年在德国、2018年在阿根廷再会。

<http://www.g20.org/dtxw/201609/t20160906_3394.html>

附件一：二十国集团创新增长蓝图

**二十国集团创新增长蓝图**

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一、目标

世界经济正处于重要时刻。我们决心展现领导力，秉持伙伴关系和包容精神，以应对新的机遇和挑战。我们承诺使用所有可用的政策工具，包括货币、财政和结构性政策，以稳定信心并促进增长。我们需要抓住技术突破为全球经济增长带来的历史性机遇。我们决心通过创新增长提升中长期增长潜力。创新增长理念涵盖支持创新、新工业革命和数字经济的行动，结构性改革亦在此方面发挥重要作用。在宏观经济政策措施支持下，这些行动可以提升生产力、创造就业、释放新的经济潜力。《创新增长蓝图》代表了二十国集团为促进强劲、可持续、平衡和包容增长作出的重要贡献，是对二十国集团成员国在全面增长战略框架下所做努力的补充。

二、总体工作方式

我们核准以下总体工作方式，以确保实现创新增长。我们将展现领导力、伙伴精神、远见和雄心，加强成员间以及公私部门间合作，以推进创新增长，应对共同挑战。根据《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》等二十国集团成员加入的多边条约及协定，我们重申充分和有效的知识产权保护和执法对创新十分重要。我们支持扩大开放，并在彼此同意的条件下促进自愿的知识传播和技术转让。我们进一步强调更为开放的贸易和投资体制的重要性。我们重视以包容的精神消除极端贫困、减少不平等和社会排斥，弥合数字鸿沟。我们鼓励建立创新生态系统，以激发创造力，支持将创意同创业、科技相结合，实现创新增长并创造就业机会。我们期待在二十国集团各工作机制之间以及同其他国际组织和倡议间的讨论中加强协调。考虑到各成员的不同关切和工作重点，我们将秉持灵活性。

三、行动

（一）创新

创新是指在技术、产品或流程中体现的新的和能创造价值的理念。创新包括推出新的或明显改进的产品、商品或服务，源自创意和技术进步的工艺流程，在商业实践、生产方式或对外关系中采用的新的营销或组织方式。创新涵盖了以科技创新为核心的广泛领域，是推动全球可持续发展的主要动力之一，在诸多领域发挥着重要作用，包括促进经济增长、就业、创业和结构性改革，提高生产力和竞争力，为民众提供更好的服务并应对全球性挑战。

为进一步推动创新，帮助成员国打造创新生态系统，我们通过《2016年二十国集团创新行动计划》，制定鼓励创新的指导原则和行动。我们鼓励采取支持创新的战略、政策和措施，将致力于支持科技创新投资，建立二十国集团在线创新政策实践交流社区，发布由经合组织起草的2016年二十国集团创新报告，同创新伙伴和利益攸关方开展密切对话，同时鼓励讨论开放科学，寻找应对全球挑战的创新型解决方案。

（二）新工业革命

新工业革命为工业特别是制造业及其相关服务业转变生产过程和商业模式、推动中长期经济增长提供了新机遇。物联网、大数据、云计算、人工智能、机器人、增材制造、新材料、增强现实、纳米技术和生物技术等很多新兴技术取得重大进展。这些技术进步正推动智能制造、个性定制、协同生产和其他新型生产方式和商业模式的发展。同时，在这一新环境下，企业、员工、消费者、政府和其他利益攸关方也面临挑战。我们将全力识别在发达和发展中国家中存在的这些挑战和机遇，将新工业革命带来的社会成本降至最低，并充分利用其带来的机遇。

为促进新工业革命发展并将其作为经济增长主要动力，我们通过《二十国集团新工业革命行动计划》，制定推进新工业革命议程的指导原则和行动。我们将就新工业革命及其相关研究进一步加强沟通与合作，推动中小企业从新工业革命中获益，应对就业和劳动力技能方面的挑战，加强标准合作，就新工业基础设施深化交流与合作，确保根据《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》等二十国集团成员加入的多边条约及协定保护知识产权，同时支持发展中国家工业化。为此，我们要求经合组织、联合国贸发会议、联合国工发组织全面评估新工业革命带来的机遇和挑战，并于2016年底向我们提交报告。

（三）数字经济

在2015年安塔利亚峰会上，二十国集团领导人确认，我们生活在互联网经济时代，这为全球经济增长带来机遇和挑战。数字经济是指以信息和知识的数字化为关键生产要素,以现代信息网络为重要载体、以有效利用信息通信技术为提升效率和优化经济结构重要动力的广泛经济活动。2016年，二十国集团建议共同利用数字机遇，应对数字挑战，推进繁荣和充满活力的数字经济，推动全球增长，惠及全体人民。

为实现上述目标，我们通过《二十国集团数字经济发展与合作倡议》。我们将通过为数字经济发展创造有利条件释放数字经济潜力，包括根据“连通2020议程”，重申在2020年前新增15亿人联网并获得互联网服务的目标；通过扩大的和可负担的宽带接入，提升宽带质量；促进信息流动以实现经济增长、信任和安全；根据信息社会世界峰会突尼斯宣言第4段有关内容，确认言论自由以及信息、思想、知识的自由流动对数字经济至关重要、对发展大有裨益；确认必须尊重知识产权，尊重用于保护隐私和个人数据的可适用框架；促进信息通信技术引进投资；支持创业，促进数字化转型；鼓励电子商务合作；增强数字包容性，推行支持中小微企业更有效地利用信息通讯技术的政策。正如二十国集团安塔利亚峰会领导人公报第26段所述，我们将为开放、安全的信息通信技术环境提供政策支持，包括确认充分有效的知识产权保护和执法对数字经济发展的重要作用；在尊重自主选择发展道路条件下促进合作；推动透明的数字经济政策制定；支持开发和应用国际标准；增强信心和信任；管理无线电频率频谱以促进创新。我们承诺就这些问题继续密切合作，包括进一步开展相关研究和交流。我们欢迎国际组织，尤其是经合组织和国际货币基金组织，在各国统计组织支持下加大工作力度，改善对数字经济及其对宏观经济和其他重要政策影响的测度。

（四）结构性改革

在全球经济复苏弱于预期的背景下，结构性改革是提高生产力和潜在产出的关键。因此，结构性改革在实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长以及促进创新增长方面发挥着关键作用。2016年，在财金渠道强劲、可持续和平衡增长框架工作组内，我们就深化结构性改革议程密切合作，并取得实质成果。我们确定了结构性改革九大优先领域，包括促进贸易和投资开放，推进劳动力市场改革，提高教育程度与技能，鼓励创新，改善基础设施，促进财政改革，促进竞争并营造有利于竞争的环境，改善并加强金融体系，提高环境可持续性，促进包容性增长。我们制定并核可了48条对优先领域的指导原则，为各成员提供有用的高级别指导，同时允许各国在此方面兼顾本国国情。我们核可了一套包括政策性指标和产出指标的核心指标，以帮助监测和评估二十国集团成员在结构性改革方面所做努力的进展和效果，及其应对结构性挑战的充分性。深化结构性改革议程将纳入财金渠道现有工作机制，作为协助各成员开展结构性改革的工具。我们将落实并逐渐完善深化结构性改革议程，呼吁国际组织继续提供支持，同时注意到结构性改革的选择和设计应符合各国经济情况。

四、跨领域行动

二十国集团成员确定数项需要特别关注并采取协调方法的跨领域问题。

（一）加强多层面伙伴关系

我们承诺就促进创新增长的国别战略开展沟通和信息分享，通过对话适时加强合作研究，应对共同挑战。我们确认工商界在实现创新和创业的收益方面的重要性，将适当加强公私部门间以及大公司和中小微企业间的伙伴关系。我们将继续采取全面方式，利用各种论坛及活动，加强各工作机制以及各配套活动间在相关领域，特别是就业、数字普惠金融和发展等问题上的合作，以促进强劲、可持续、平衡和包容增长。

（二）支持发展中国家

我们承诺支持发展中国家利用科技创新、新工业革命和数字经济的机遇，制定相关战略和计划，推动包容性发展。我们认为充分、有效的知识产权保护和执法对促进科技创新、工业和数字经济发展的关键作用，支持在双方同意的条件下开展国际合作和自愿的技术转让。我们支持联合国技术促进机制在科技创新相关问题上加强协调、一致与合作。我们注意到根据联合国大会A/Res/70/294号决议、为建立最不发达国家技术银行而采取的行动。我们支持发展中国家分享最佳经验和项目，优化资源利用以促进可持续发展和社会包容，增强环境友好型技术意识。我们也认识到创新增长议程在为推动落实2030年可持续发展议程方面潜力巨大。

（三）提高技能和改善人力资本

我们承诺改善创新领域的培训和技能，完善政策促进创业、创新以及新工业革命和数字经济的参与度。我们认为适应力强的劳动力市场在应对新的创新经济挑战方面十分重要，欢迎《二十国集团创业行动计划》和《二十国集团关于促进高质量学徒制的倡议》。我们支持鼓励科技创新人才流动的政策，支持预测未来新技能需求的努力，支持运用多种政策措施和技术手段弥合数字鸿沟、增强数字包容性。我们承诺探索新的方法促进发达国家和发展中国家的沟通、人才交流与培训，我们鼓励大学、培训机构和企业就课程设置、技能需求以及技能扩散特别是数字技能传授加强交流合作。我们要强调和支持青年及女性在通过创新、创业为就业方面所发挥的重要作用，并承诺采取行动扩大高质量技能培训和教育的覆盖面。

五、未来工作

我们高度重视《创新增长蓝图》的落实，将监测有关进展。我们将在尊重未来二十国集团主席国优先议程条件下，建立由经合组织和其他相关国际组织支持的专题工作组，推进二十国集团创新、新工业革命和数字经济议程，确保其同现有议程保持一致，并加强其同二十国集团其他工作机制的协调。

我们感谢经合组织、联合国工发组织、联合国贸发会议、国际货币基金组织、世界银行集团和其他国际组织为制定《二十国集团创新增长蓝图》所作贡献，期待相关国际组织继续给予支持。

<http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201609/t20160908_3404.html>

附件二：二十国集团落实2030年可持续发展议程行动计划

**二十国集团落实2030年可持续发展议程行动计划**

包容性商业

包容性商业以可持续的、具有商业价值的方式，帮助经济金字塔低端的人群成为经济生产中的消费者和生产者，有助于实现可持续发展目标（1、8、9、10、12、17）并构建重振活力和强化的全球伙伴关系（《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》16，35—37段）。根据《G20领导人包容性商业倡议》，G20成立了全球包容性商业平台，将《G20包容性商业框架》纳入国内发展政策。G20核可了《2016年G20包容性商业报告》。

G20将继续创造条件，促进G20成员、非G20成员尤其是低收入和发展中国家、公共部门、私营部门、研究机构间的学习、对话、经验和良好实践分享，开发有效务实的政策工具，为包容性商业发展创造良好生态环境，鼓励推广包容性商业并用其替代旧模式，以实现可持续发展。

能源

在能源合作原则指导下，G20在能源可及性、清洁能源和能效等领域开展工作，为2030年可持续发展议程系列目标的落实提供支持（可持续发展目标7、9、12、13；《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》31、49段）。2015年，《G20能源可及性行动计划：能源可及性自愿合作》根据全球能源可及性目标，首先聚焦撒哈拉以南非洲地区。2016年，这一工作扩展至亚太地区并将在未来延伸至其他地区。G20承诺将自愿采取切实行动，实施系列政策，采取金融和技术手段，提升这些区域的能源可及性。2015年通过的“G20可再生能源开发自愿选择工具包”为提升可再生能源应用提供了自愿选择的工具。2016年《G20可再生能源自愿行动计划》致力于通过制定能源战略，推动可再生能源运用，促进可再生能源生产和利用领域投资的便利化，可持续地提升可再生能源在全球能源结构中的比重。根据2014年《G20能效行动计划》，G20在2016年制定了《G20能效引领计划》，致力于推动更多的能效合作，鼓励G20成员根据自身需要和本国国情，积极开展能效项目，采取有关政策和措施，大力提高G20成员的能效水平。G20承诺逐步规范和取消低效的、鼓励浪费的化石燃料补贴，同时向最贫困人口提供有针对性的支持。

G20支持人人享有可持续能源的愿景，将继续努力确保人人享有负担得起、可靠、可持续的现代能源。G20将继续落实《G20能源合作原则》，推动现代能源体系和抗风险的、透明的能源市场，加强在能源可及性、清洁能源和能效领域的合作，推动清洁能源等创新能源技术的投资。

贸易和投资

贸易和投资是推动包容增长的关键引擎（可持续发展目标8）。它们对于过去数十年的发展作出了关键贡献，对消除国家间不平等（可持续发展目标10）和重振可持续发展全球伙伴关系具有关键作用。自金融危机以来，G20多次承诺抵制贸易保护主义，通过以世界贸易组织为核心、强大和运转良好的多边贸易体系完善全球贸易治理，致力于构建开放型世界经济，努力实现贸易自由化和便利化。在世贸组织巴厘岛和内罗毕部长级会议的基础上，G20致力于迅速落实巴厘岛会议和内罗毕会议成果。为指导内罗毕会议后世贸组织以发展为核心的工作，并考虑到有关特殊和有区别的待遇规定不可或缺，G20重申其承诺，将优先推动多哈发展议程剩余议题谈判。G20愿与所有世贸组织成员一道，增强紧迫感，团结一致为世贸组织第十一次部长级会议及未来取得平衡、包容和透明的积极成果努力。G20注意到很多区域贸易协定中涉及的问题和G20工商界提到的议题，在当今世界经济的背景下符合各方利益，因此可成为世贸组织讨论的合理议题，同时应确保其不损害与未来谈判有关的各自立场，并且任何就此类议题发起多边谈判的决定必须由全部世贸组织成员所同意。G20承诺并号召其他世贸组织成员在2016年底前批准《贸易便利化协定》。为加强G20贸易和投资合作机制，G20将利用新设立的贸易和投资工作组，寻求促进全球贸易增长路径并采取行动，加强投资政策协调合作，并支持帮助低收入和发展中国家和中小企业更好融入全球价值链的行动。为通过贸易和投资促发展，G20成员间应视需要开展更具针对性、更有协调的具体政策，如加强贸易融资的可用性，强化贸易相关技能开发和推动促贸援助倡议。

G20继续致力于一个以规则为基础、透明、非歧视、开放和包容的多边贸易体制。G20成员决心共同强化世贸组织。通过落实《G20全球贸易增长战略》，G20成员将率先垂范，降低贸易成本，促进贸易和投资政策协调、推动服务贸易、提高贸易融资、促进电子商务发展，并推动贸易和发展。G20将继续支持面向发展中国家的促贸援助等机制，包括能力建设援助。为营造开放、透明和有益的全球投资政策环境，G20成员批准非约束性的G20全球投资指导原则，期望这些原则能促进在国家和国际政策制定的协同，为企业提供更高的预见性和确定性以支持其投资决策。

反腐败

腐败历来被视为发展的障碍，它分散资源、阻碍增长、损害法治并危及国际金融稳定。《G20反腐败行动计划（2017—2018）》专注于通过G20附加价值为减少腐败、腐败资产返还、加强透明度以及减少非法资金流动（可持续发展目标16）作出贡献。这包括加强反腐败法律执行与合作，增加公共和私营部门廉洁和透明度，落实G20反腐败原则，包括追逃追赃相关原则、拒绝避风港、强化国际合作打击高风险领域腐败等（《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》20、25、30段）。

G20将加快落实反腐败优先政策领域，继续致力于大幅减少任何形式的腐败和贿赂，提高法人、法律安排（包括信托）等在内的受益人所有权透明度。G20将致力于构建廉洁的商业环境，拒绝腐败分子避风港。

国际金融架构

支持全球经济增长和金融稳定、强化国际金融架构是实现可持续发展的基础。自成立以来，G20就致力于推动国际金融架构改革，例如国际货币基金组织和世界银行的改革。加强发展中国家在全球国际经济和金融机构的发言权和参与度，与支持2030年可持续发展议程紧密相连（可持续发展目标10）。G20也已采取措施加强全球金融体系韧性，同时保持其开放和整体架构以及有效的全球金融安全网。G20已决心提升主权债务重组进程的有序性和可预见性，加强债务可持续机制并持续关注低收入和发展中国家的金融稳定。（可持续发展目标17；《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》103、105—107、109段）

G20支持创立更稳定的国际货币金融体系的努力，将与有关国际金融机构在其相应授权内，共同有效回应宏观经济和金融风险，响应低收入发展中国家的需要。G20致力于一个强劲的、以份额为基础的、资源充足的国际货币基金组织，并期待在2017年年会前完成第15次份额总检查。G20同样期待世界银行集团根据商定的路线图和时间表落实股权审议。

增长战略

G20增长战略在诸多可持续发展目标上（可持续发展目标1、8、10；《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》4、105段）可为实现2030年可持续发展议程作出重要贡献。通过这些战略，G20旨在于2018年前将整体国内生产总值额外提升2%。这将产生正面外溢效应，在开放和融合的全球经济中增加总需求，推动非G20经济体增长。现有的增长议程推动全面落实G20增长战略并进行监测，加大结构性改革力度，确保实施相互支持的需求和供给政策以实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长并减少下行风险，强化公共和私营部门高质量投资，采取集体和国别的财政、货币和结构性政策。这些都是推动落实2030年可持续发展议程的关键。

G20决心为实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长及共享繁荣创造条件。G20将确保包容增长和可持续发展议程相互支持，将继续加强宏观经济政策合作，帮助减轻潜在风险、增强合力、提升生产率。

气候资金和绿色金融

气候变化是当代面临的最大挑战之一，其负面影响削弱了所有国家实现可持续发展的能力。正如G20成员在《巴黎协定》框架下所作出的贡献，采取紧急行动应对气候变化（可持续发展目标13）及其影响是G20优先工作。G20财长和央行行长再次号召及早落实《巴黎协定》，重申发达国家和国际组织就气候资金作出的承诺和其他国家的声明。G20协调人在广州会议上一致通过了关于气候变化问题的主席声明，承诺将尽早签署并实现《巴黎协定》早日生效。在维护《联合国气候变化框架公约》主渠道作用的同时，自2012年开始G20气候资金研究小组根据其职责使命，就如何有效提供和动员公共和私人资金以推动气候适应和减缓行动展开讨论。绿色金融有潜力发挥关键作用，动员私人投资以应对我们面临的气候和发展挑战，促进可持续发展。G20气候资金研究小组明确了G20在绿色金融中面临的挑战与机遇，并制定了供各国自愿考虑的政策选项。

G20将继续紧密合作应对气候变化及其影响，推动《巴黎协定》及早生效和落实，鼓励提供和动员更多资源应对气候变化，鼓励资金流向低温室气体排放和具有气候韧性的发展。G20号召多边开发银行和发展融资机构将应对气候变化的行动纳入发展战略，并鼓励多边开发银行提交应对气候变化的行动计划。G20将继续研究并深化有关政策选项，增强金融体系筹集私人资本开展绿色投资的能力。

创新

由新理念、新工序、新技术、新生产方式和新业态等构成的创新是实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长的重要驱动力。创新也可确保增长的包容性。除经济和商业影响外，创新有助于应对本地和全球社会与环境挑战。刺激创新可成为推动长期可持续发展的关键引擎（可持续发展目标8、9）。2016年，G20制定了创新增长蓝图，旨在加强创新、新工业革命和数字经济领域的国际合作，将推动经济增长和创新，弥合有关领域鸿沟，强化实现2030年可持续发展议程的落实措施（可持续发展目标17；《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》114—124）。

G20成员鼓励在广大行为体和利益攸关方参与下增强各自国家创新体系的合力与合作，打造有活力的创新生态系统。G20将加强合作，营造促进合法取得科学技术的全球环境，推动在相互同意和自愿的条件下促进知识分享，加强可持续发展领域创新良好实践的交流。G20支持通过联合国技术促进机制加强技术合作以实现可持续发展。G20同时强调开放贸易和投资机制对促进创新的重要性，包括知识产权保护和执行。G20将致力于促进创新、新工业革命和数字经济并特别关注低收入发展中国家的需要，以实现更高水平的经济生产力和可持续发展。

全球卫生

G20认识到卫生是维持社会经济稳定的要素之一，也是可持续发展的一个重要方面（可持续发展目标1、3、5；《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》第77段）。强大和有韧性的卫生体系对应对当前和突发全球卫生挑战至关重要，有助于建立高生产率的劳动力、稳定的社会保障网并最终建成一个繁荣的社会。传染病爆发等卫生威胁可使卫生体系过载并外溢到其他领域，中断经济运行并阻碍可持续发展。2014年，G20领导人发表了针对埃博拉疫情的声明，号召所有国家同G20一道动员资源，为应对传染病威胁做好国家、区域和全球准备。2016年，G20成员围绕应对抗生素耐药性问题的行动进行了讨论。

G20承诺支持国际社会采取的全面管控健康风险和危机的行动，包括从健康风险预防和早期识别到有效应对和康复行动，支持世界卫生组织的有关行动以及《国际卫生条例》。G20将继续支持就加强全球和国家卫生体系的可持续和创新融资采取国际行动。G20认为需要以完善、统一、协调的方式强化卫生体系，促进卫生服务的普遍覆盖，为提高公共卫生水平、应对全球健康威胁奠定基础。

加强G20可持续发展政策的一致性和协调性

G20作为领导人级别论坛，可以制定落实行动计划所必需的、覆盖所有政府部门的举措。G20框架下所有相关工作机制和工作组通过将2030年可持续发展议程纳入各自工作，能够为落实行动计划作出贡献。G20将制定综合举措，使其工作同2030年可持续发展议程紧密融合，加强政策的一致性，为在三大领域落实2030年可持续发展议程尽可能地作出最大贡献。

每个G20主席国将设定推进落实行动计划的优先领域。G20协调人将同财政副手一道，发挥领导作用，为各工作机制落实2030可持续发展议程提供战略指导，并保证各工作机制间的协调和对话。

发展工作组将继续在自身优先领域发挥领导作用，支持协调人推动G20可持续发展工作的开展，同其他工作机制加强配合，帮助其深化对自身重点工作的认识，以共同实现2030年可持续发展议程的有关成果。

发展工作组的具体职责已在附件A中列出。

问责和参与

G20将根据每届主席国“可持续发展领域”的优先事项推动相关成果，同时对未来主席国设定或增加优先和重点议题保持灵活。

发展工作组将通过其现有的问责框架，每年发布年度工作报告，每3年发布全面责任报告。报告将重点关注G20可持续发展集体行动落实情况。每个相关的工作组或工作机制对自身工作推进情况负责，并通过G20问责机制和程序跟进落实情况。每个相关工作组或工作机制可与发展工作组分享行动进展信息，为发展工作组编制问责报告提供支持。G20确保建立一个连贯、合理、可信赖的问责机制，以支持发展工作组编制报告。

G20认为2030年可持续发展议程全球后续落实和评估工作应由联合国主导，且2016年各国可能只处于制定落实计划的初步规划阶段。G20支持联合国有关进程，承认联合国可持续发展高级别政治论坛在全球后续落实和评估过程中发挥的中心作用。G20成员的集体和国别行动将避免同联合国框架下的报告形成重复。

G20将同低收入和发展中国家、国际组织、民间社会、私营部门及其他相关组织深化合作伙伴关系，以促进全球可持续发展伙伴关系，确保高效落实行动计划。

国别行动和互学互鉴

在制定务实且富有雄心的集体行动以落实2030年可持续发展议程的同时，G20成员还将率先垂范，自愿分享各自正在落实、初步设想或已规划完成的行动或进程。为促进G20成员之间及与其他国家之间相互学习、交流经验和良好实践，G20成员在包括但不限于以下领域分享各自国别行动和经验：

●增强公众对2030年可持续发展议程和议程与新出现问题相关性的认识；

●结合当地实际情况，将2030年可持续发展议程纳入国家决策；

●让多利益攸关方参与到落实可持续发展议程的规划制定过程中；

●建立横向政策（打破部门藩篱）和纵向政策（将2030年可持续发展议程“本土化”）的一致性；

●资金支持和能力建设；

●2030年可持续发展议程后续落实与评估；

●提高在落实2030年可持续发展议程过程中的风险适应能力；

●支持低收入和其他发展中国家落实2030年可持续发展议程。

G20成员自愿提交的国别行动已在附件B中列出。

http://energy.people.com.cn/n1/2016/0906/c71661-28694225-2.html

附件三：二十国集团深化结构性改革议程

**二十国集团深化结构性改革议程**

一、前言

结构性改革是二十国集团（G20）的一项重点议题，也是G20实现强劲、可持续、平衡增长目标的关键之一。结构性改革是长期增长的重要动力，特别是在与宏观经济政策一并使用时，能够提振信心、促进需求和增长。G20财长和央行行长承诺“各自以及共同使用所有政策工具，包括货币、财政和结构性改革政策”以“促进增长，增强信心，维护和增进复苏”。

考虑到结构性改革的关键作用，确保成员国富有雄心地、有针对性且有效地推进改革十分重要。这也是深化结构性改革议程并作为2016年G20一项重点议题的动因。在此背景下，G20财长和央行行长“承诺进一步加强结构性改革议程，包括提出一系列改革的优先领域和指导原则，为G20各成员推进结构性改革提供参考，并将建立一套指标体系，在考虑国情多样性的同时，更好地评估和监测各成员结构性改革进展及其是否足以应对结构性挑战。这一强化的结构性改革议程将纳入强劲、可持续、平衡增长框架下的现有工作。”

本文将详细介绍今年由G20强劲、可持续、平衡增长框架工作组制定的深化结构性改革议程的具体内容。

二、优先领域

G20确定的九大结构性改革优先领域如下：

1. 促进贸易和投资开放

2. 推进劳动力市场改革及获取教育与技能

3. 鼓励创新

4. 改善基础设施

5. 促进财政改革

6. 促进竞争并改善商业环境

7. 改善并强化金融体系

8. 增强环境可持续性

9. 促进包容性增长

值得注意的是，各国结构性改革的优先领域各不相同，应关注与自身改革联系最紧密的优先领域。正如国际货币基金组织（IMF）在题为《结构性改革框架：优先领域和指导原则》的文件中提到的，要确定结构性改革的优先领域，应首先评估一国结构性政策缺口，以便找出哪些改革最能促进增长。结构性改革的具体选择和设计必须考虑该国的宏观经济环境和优先重点，包括收入水平、所处的经济周期以及政策空间。

三、指导原则

九大优先领域下的具体指导原则如下：

**（一）促进贸易和投资开放的指导原则**

1. 减少关税和非关税贸易壁垒

2. 减少对外国直接投资的壁垒和限制

3. 实施贸易便利化措施以降低边境成本

4. 适当减少贸易和投资的边境后限制，促进更广泛的跨境协调

5. 通过多边、诸边和双边协议最小化对第三方的歧视性措施，减少贸易和投资壁垒

**（二）推进劳动力市场改革及获取教育与技能的指导原则**

1. 减少对低参与率群体的劳动参与障碍，如女性、青年和老年工人

2. 扩大并改善积极劳动力市场政策的有效性

3. 从保护工作岗位向保护工人进行再平衡，降低劳动力市场的二元性和不规范性

4. 改善职业教育、职业培训、高等教育和技能培训与再培训的普及与效率

5. 通过提高早期幼儿教育、基础教育和中等教育的普及性与质量来改善教育产出

6. 推动创造高质量的就业岗位，提高劳动生产率

**（三）鼓励创新的指导原则**

1. 确保并维持研发支出

2. 提高研发及创新支持政策的有效性和效率

3. 增强研究机构/大学与产业界的合作

4. 加强国际研究合作

5. 提高早期风险投资的可得性

**（四）改善基础设施的指导原则**

1. 提高公共基础设施投资质量（同时确保基础设施及其维护所需的充足资金），并通过包括政府和社会资本合作在内的方式促进私人部门参与

2. 提高基础设施项目的监管审批效率，同时确保投标过程透明

3. 促进在公共基础设施项目中使用成本收益及“物有所值”分析，可采用多标准分析作为补充

4. 减少机构投资者长期投资融资的制度障碍和监管障碍，并推广新的融资工具，同时确保财务稳定

**（五）促进财政改革的指导原则**

1. 通过增长友好型税收/缴费和支出措施的支持，推动可持续的、全面的社会保障项目

2. 拓宽税基，并逐步消除低效的税收支出

3. 确定增长友好型支出的重点，保持生产性公共投资并提高支出效率

4. 提高税款征收的透明度和效率

5. 改善公共行政管理及公共服务供给的效率

6. 加强财政框架、规则和制度的作用

7. 重点打击骗税和逃税

**（六）促进竞争并改善商业环境的指导原则**

1. 强化竞争法律及落实

2. 减少开办企业和扩大经营的行政及法律障碍

3. 促进公平的市场竞争

4. 实施高效的破产程序

5. 减少妨碍竞争的限制性规定，减少额外的监管合规负担，并对监管政策进行有效监督

6. 加强法治，提高司法效率，打击腐败

**（七）改善并强化金融体系的指导原则**

1. 确保金融稳定

2. 支持增长，加强竞争和创新，同时保持审慎目标

3. 确保有利于市场融资的制度框架，同时确保金融稳定并保护投资者

4. 改善并强化传统银行融资和创新融资渠道，同时确保金融稳定

5. 防范金融机构活动的内生系统性风险，强化宏观审慎政策框架

**（八）增强环境可持续性的指导原则**

1. 推广市场机制以减少污染并提高资源效率

2. 促进清洁和可再生能源以及气候适应性基础设施的发展

3. 推动与环境有关的创新的开发及运用

4. 提高能源效率

**（九）促进包容性增长的指导原则**

1. 通过降低就业壁垒以及改善教育和培训产出，改善机会平等

2. 扩大学前、初等教育和中等教育的覆盖面并提高效率

3. 以增长和就业友好的方式开展有针对性的、设计完善的社会转移支付及收入再分配计划

4. 促进普惠金融和金融知识普及

5. 减少性别平等障碍，特别是在教育、就业和创业领域

6. 采取措施减少某些促增长政策对不平等问题可能造成的负面影响

正如经济合作与发展组织（OECD）所概括的，这些原则为G20成员在各优先领域下考虑开展改革提供了有用的高级别指导。需要注意的是，这些指导原则是在自愿基础上加以使用。这些原则不具有约束性及规范性，因为它们未必适用于所有准备在九大优先领域实施改革的国家。G20成员们认识到，在特定优先领域下开展改革时，应在不同的指导原则之间保持平衡。

G20成员可使用优先领域和指导原则引导开展政策改革，包括用于更新增长战略。2016年，我们鼓励G20成员自愿运用九大优先领域，在本国增长战略中探讨使用新的结构性改革政策。

四、量化框架：指标体系

如前文所述，《G20深化结构性改革议程》的重要内容之一是建立一个指标体系,以更好地评估和监测G20成员在结构性改革方面的进展和成效，及其是否足以应对结构性挑战。经过广泛讨论，并在国际组织特别是OECD的支持下，增长框架工作组就量化框架下一套共同的核心指标达成共识。这些核心指标旨在与《G20问责评估报告》以及IMF根据《G20衡量过度外部失衡的参考性指南》起草的《可持续性评估报告更新》中已使用的指标相互补充，避免彼此重复。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **G20结构性改革**  **优先领域** | **结构性改革指标****[[1]](http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2016/0906/c1002-28693131.html" \l "_ftn1" \o ")** | | |
| **政策指标****[[2]](http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2016/0906/c1002-28693131.html" \l "_ftn2" \o ")** | **产出指标****[[3]](http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2016/0906/c1002-28693131.html" \l "_ftn3" \o ")** | |
| 促进贸易和投资开放 | 贸易和投资隐性壁垒指标  或\*  跨境贸易指标 |  | 劳动生产率 |
| 促进竞争并改善商业环境 | 创业壁垒指标  或\*  创业指标 |  |
| 鼓励创新 | 公共研发支出（占GDP  比重）和研发税收优惠（占  GDP比重）  或\*   研发总支出（占GDP比重） | |
| 改善基础设施 | 公共投资（占GDP比重）  或\*  投资（占GDP比重） |  |
| 推进劳动力市场改革及获取教育与技能 |  | 就业率 |
| 促进包容性增长 |  | 共享繁荣指标  或\*  基尼系数 | |

\*成员可选择两个指标之一。

OECD和世界银行关于上述指标的更多说明见附件（略）。

指标体系将在今后不断调整以使之更加全面，特别是将纳入更多指标以覆盖其他优先领域。

关于数据来源，这些指标只使用已公开可得数据。在多数情况下，数据将主要来源于国际组织。当国际组织数据与国别数据存在明显差别或有较大数据缺口时，国际组织将与G20成员进行协商。个别情况下，如果国际组织没有某成员在某个指标上的数据，该成员可提出有数据来源的其他指标进行代替。成员提出的建议替代指标应适于对优先领域进行评估，且可能需同国际组织就该指标与原指标的总体可比性进行讨论。

**指标的使用**

如前所述，建立指标体系的主要目的是对G20在结构性改革领域的进展及其是否足以应对结构性挑战进行评估和监测。在此背景下，OECD将在吸收其他国际组织意见的基础上准备一份技术报告，利用这套共同指标协助评估G20在九大优先领域的进展和挑战。报告内容主要分两部分：

1. 使用相关指标评估G20整体在优先领域的改革情况，对于不存在各方一致认可指标的优先领域，将补充使用公开可得的其他信息进行评估。

2. 使用“仪表板”（Dashboard）方法对各国指标进行解读。

G20增长战略，包括同行审议，以及OECD技术报告的有关信息将视情纳入《G20问责评估报告》。包含国别系列指标图表的“仪表板”可作为《G20问责评估报告》的附件。这些图表将展示成员在一段时间内各项指标的变化。

从2017年起，OECD将每两年准备一份技术报告，与IMF根据《G20衡量过度外部失衡的参考性指南》起草的《可持续性报告更新》保持同步。各指标的数据将以2016年为基准，并将用于2017年及之后的技术报告中。

需要注意的是，在讨论指标分析结果时，还应反映各国国情。我们也认识到，并非所有国家都会同时在所有优先领域开展改革。指标将以“仪表板”方式呈现，但其意图并非用于跨国比较，而是展示各成员在国别层面的进展。

此外，各成员也可以在制定本国增长战略及开展同行审议过程中，自行选择使用其他的政策指标和产出指标，就改革对促增长的预期效果开展自我量化评估，以强化对结构性政策挑战的分析和对改革进展的监测。对于这类指标，各成员可自行选择数据来源。

五、结论

结构性改革对提高生产率和潜在产出、促进包容性增长具有重要作用。《G20深化结构性改革议程》涵盖了改革的优先领域、指导原则和指标体系，展示了G20对有效、有力实施结构性改革的承诺，也是G20促进强劲、可持续、平衡增长努力的一部分。加大对结构性改革的重视将有助于提高潜在增长，使G20经济体更具创新性、强劲、有韧性。

增长框架工作组将寻求机会继续完善《G20深化结构性改革议程》。《G20深化结构性改革议程》将纳入增长框架工作组现有工作中，作为帮助评估各成员国结构性改革努力的一项工具。在2016年的基础上，今后可能将可能加入其他政策指标和产出指标以强化现有指标体系。此外，增长框架工作组还将继续视情探讨运用指标体系的其他途径，以充实对各国所面临结构性挑战的分析，并监测结构性改革的实施进展。

http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2016/0906/c1002-28693131.html

**杭州行动计划**

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**一、概述**

自2008年金融危机以来，全球经济已经得到了长足的发展，但复苏依然脆弱且不尽如人意。此外，经济增长的成果需要被更加广泛的分享，以满足人民群众的预期。我们意识到，必须更努力地以可持续和包容的方式提高经济增速和创造就业，以及我们在应对全球经济下行风险时可发挥积极的推动作用。我们也意识到进一步促进经济增长的努力能否获得支持取决于经济增长带来的好处能否被广泛分享，以及能否惠及贫困和更脆弱的人群。

杭州行动计划列出了我们将要遵循的战略，以促进强劲和更加广泛的经济增长，实现所有人共享的发展成果。在过去承诺的基础上，行动计划中列出的新承诺旨在开辟一条通往强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长的清晰道路。行动计划包含许多将在未来几年采取的政策行动，其中一些是短期内促进经济增长和创造就业的宏观经济政策措施，其他一些是中长期预计可提高经济生产率和生活水平的结构性改革措施，还有一些政策旨在确保我们追求的短期和中期增长在面临突发情况时更具韧性，更可持续，能更大力度地支持自然环境，以及可更公平地分享。

**二、过去承诺的实施情况**

在2014年布里斯班峰会上，我们在增长战略中列出的重大行动承诺如能得到充分且及时的落实，将在2018年之前将二十国集团（G20）的整体国内生产总值（GDP）额外提高2%（共同增长雄心）。为达到目标，我们于2015年制定了一个强有力的框架，以密切监测我们承诺的落实情况。我们在安塔利亚峰会上调整了增长战略，包括我们正在采取的新行动，以便根据变化中的经济挑战提高战略的效果。2016年是实现布里斯班雄心的关键之年，因为其标志着如今时间已过半。因此，今年我们完善了增长战略，增加了新的关键承诺，并加强了同行评估，以便更全面、详细地评估成员国的增长战略以及过去承诺的落实进展。我们还将投资战略并入增长战略，以提高效率。

我们对落实情况的监测得到了国际货币基金组织（IMF）、经济合作与发展组织（OECD）以及世界银行集团（WBG）评估的支持。监测结果表明，G20成员国已经完成了一半以上的在布里斯班做出的多年承诺以及大约一半的在安塔利亚做出的承诺，其余承诺大都在落实中。国际组织的评估还表明，截至目前，我们大致完成了一半的共同增长雄心。我们意识到，我们必须更加努力，尤其是必须更加努力地加快有效落实所有剩余承诺。《2016年问责评估》报告了我们增长战略承诺的落实进展。

**三、通向强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长的道路**

尽管为履行我们过去的承诺而采取的行动值得称赞，但我们承认，如要继续沿着强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长之路前行，必须继续努力。我们决心各自以及共同使用包括货币政策、财政政策和结构性改革在内的所有政策工具来达到这一目标。由于各国国情不同，我们每个国家在许多领域采取适当的政策行动时需保持谨慎。同时，我们的共同努力也将在短期和中期给各国带来好处，并将为全球经济更强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长打下坚实基础。

**（一）强化短期经济增长和稳定。**

虽然自全球金融危机爆发以来，全球经济出现改观，但我们仍对全球经济复苏差强人意表示担忧。全球经济环境充满挑战，下行风险犹存，尤其是大宗商品价格波动以及许多发达经济体的通胀水平处于低位。金融市场的波动性依旧高企，经济重构、地缘政治冲突、恐怖主义和难民流动继续使全球经济环境复杂化。我们正在使用货币和财政政策增强信心，促进经济增长和稳定。我们认识到需求侧措施在支持经济活动中的重要作用及其对结构性改革的补充作用。因此在2016年，我们出台了如下一系列措施：

-澳大利亚、印度尼西亚和韩国的中央银行根据各自职责下调了利率。

-欧央行已在符合其职责的情况下继续扩大资产购买计划，将公司债纳入购买计划并将购买规模由每月600亿欧元扩大至每月800亿欧元，并把存款便利利率下调至-0.4%。

-日本央行于2016年早些时候引入了“负利率政策并同时实施质化和量化货币宽松政策”，并在晚些时候通过扩大购买交易型开放式指数基金（ETFs）的规模以加大宽松力度，并采取措施确保日本企业和金融机构能够顺利获得外币融资。

-英格兰银行已降息并宣布推出一个定期融资计划以加强降息的政策传导效应，减少逆周期资本缓冲以支持信贷发放，扩大资产购买计划，额外增加购买600亿英镑国债和最多100亿英镑公司债。

-土耳其央行已采取措施提高其货币政策工具的有效性，并通过下调边际贷款利率来收窄利率走廊。

-加拿大和美国的货币政策仍保持宽松。

-加拿大将在六年中进行约502亿加元（占其GDP的2.5%）的战略投资，为经济提供直接支持，并在长期范围内提高潜在产出。

-中国将在2016年投入5000亿元人民币的中央政府投资，以支持保障性安居工程、粮食水利、中西部铁路、科技创新、节能环保等重点领域工作。

-印度加大了对基础设施领域的投资。

-日本推出规模为28.1万亿日元（占其GDP5.6%）的经济刺激计划，其中财政刺激措施的规模为13.5万亿日元（占GDP2.7%）。

-美国将2016年和2017年联邦预算支出授权提高了1110亿美元，以支持短期需求。

-韩国将增加其2016年下半年的财政支出，增加规模将超过28万亿韩元（占GDP1.9%），其中包括11万亿韩元的补充预算。

**（二）促进中期实际与潜在增长。**

为促进中期实际和潜在增长，我们正在进一步推进结构性改革，包括通过为战略性基础设施投资奠定基础，以及共同建设一个公平而高效的国际税收体系的方式。

**1.深化结构性改革议程。**

我们相信，结构性改革是推动中长期经济增长的重要动力，在有力的宏观经济政策框架配合下，能够提振信心、刺激需求、创造就业并促进短期经济增长。我们制定了涵盖九大优先领域的深化结构性改革议程，其中包括各优先领域的指导原则和指标体系（详见《G20深化结构性改革议程》）。不同国家结构性改革的具体重点不尽相同，各国将集中关注与自身改革最密切相关的领域。成员国可以将优先领域与指导原则用于指导今后的政策改革，包括用于更新增长战略。指标体系包括政策指标和产出指标等，旨在帮助评估和监测结构性改革的进展，以及这些改革措施是否足以应对结构性挑战。我们承诺继续落实和完善《G20深化结构性改革议程》。

我们已就下列九大优先领域做出了结构性改革承诺。这些承诺与指导原则保持一致。

**促进贸易和投资开放**

我们正在采取措施以减少外商直接投资的障碍和限制，落实贸易便利措施以降低边境成本以及合理地减少贸易和投资的边境后限制，致力于构建更加和谐的跨境贸易关系。

成员国关于促进贸易和投资开放的承诺包括：

-中国继续保持开放，并推动服务贸易。

-印度进一步放松对外商直接投资的限制，提高境外机构在印度股市、保险和养老金领域的投资限额。

-印度尼西亚正在消除其市场堡垒，以吸引更多的外商投资，并用数字化技术简化贸易监管，具体包括改革政府服务，并将贸易处理从纸质化向网络化转变。

-韩国正在调整对外商在高科技领域投资的扶持政策，从而为新兴产业提供更多的税收优惠。

**促进竞争并改善商业环境**

我们正在采取措施减少创业和发展商业活动的行政和法律障碍，为市场竞争创造公平的环境，实施有效的破产程序。我们也在采取措施减少损害竞争的限制性规定，减轻过度的合规负担，对落实监管政策进行有效监督，完善法规，提高司法系统的效率并打击腐败。

成员促进竞争并改善商业环境的承诺包括：

-巴西正在提供技术援助，帮助中小企业至少提高20%的生产率。

-欧盟在“单一市场战略”和欧洲投资计划下支持初创企业，消除阻碍公司成长以及跨境贸易和投资的障碍，促进融资渠道，促进创新并加强“单一市场战略”的落实。

-法国正在采取措施简化特小型、小型和中型企业的商业环境。

-印度尼西亚正在去官僚化并放松管制，通过简化各种许可程序，将不相关的要求降至最低，消除不必要的检查。

-意大利正在采取一揽子新措施，侧重于满足意大利生产体系尤其是中小企业的注资需求，旨在通过进入资本市场来刺激企业成长并增强竞争力与管理能力。

-墨西哥正在改善法治，提升潜在增长率，通过加强法律框架发挥改革的全部潜力。

-西班牙正在消除产品市场和服务领域的负担和障碍，加强管理部门间的合作机制。

**鼓励创新**

我们正在采取措施以确保并维持研发支出，加强研究机构、高校与产业间的合作，改善国际研究合作和早期风险资本投资的获取。

成员鼓励创新的承诺包括：

-澳大利亚支持国家创新和科学研究计划，包括便利企业融资、与研究人员合作并吸引海外人才。

-日本将企业向大学与公共研究机构的投资额增至三倍。

-韩国正在增强新兴产业研发税收抵免系统，以支持创新。

-俄罗斯正在建立技术开发机构，通过提供信息、分析与咨询援助、交易支持与资金筹措，帮助企业找到创新技术解决方案。

-土耳其正在建立针对创新驱动型企业的早期投资基金，以及众筹和联合融资的机制。

**改善基础设施**

我们正在采取措施提升公共基础设施投资质量，同时确保充足的资金用于基础设施及其维护，并促进私人部门参与，包括通过启用政府和社会资本合作（PPP）模式。我们也在采取措施减少对于机构投资者长期投融资的机制性与监管障碍，推出新的金融工具，同时确保金融稳定。

成员改善基础设施的承诺包括：

-阿根廷正在投资公路、铁路、航运以及河道运输基础设施（贝尔格拉诺计划）以提升国内互联互通与地区间贸易。

-加拿大正在公共交通、水利、污水处理和绿色基础设施以及社会基础设施等方面进行定向投资。

-中国正在加速推动农村地区电网升级改造。

-德国正在实施数字化工程，包括投资电子通讯基础设施。此外，德国联邦政府还在公共交通基础设施领域开展额外投资。

-印度尼西亚正在增加2016年国家预算中对资本项目的早期采购，以减少后期资本大幅支出压力并降低在当前财年中无法实施项目的风险。

-南非正在发展替代融资机制，为基础设施投资筹措资金。“独立能源生产商（IPP）”计划给可再生能源领域带来了大量投资。

-土耳其通过启用符合其国家交通总体规划（2015-2018）的创新融资机制，加速推动PPP交通运输工程。

-美国已制定了一项长期地面交通运输法案，将在5年内提供3050亿美元资金。

**改善并强化金融体系**

我们正在采取措施确保金融稳定、支持增长、增强竞争与创新，同时维持审慎目标。我们正在采取措施确保制度框架有利于市场化融资，确保投资者受到保护，改善并拓展传统银行业与创新型的融资渠道，同时维持金融稳定。

成员改善并强化金融体系的承诺包括：

-阿根廷正在促进长期储蓄与本币信贷增长，增加抵押贷款。

-印度正在研发一套完整的公司债信息库，包含一级与二级市场信息，并建立公司债回购市场电子化平台。在建立综合处置机制方面有重大进展。

-意大利通过加快取消公司与中小企业不良贷款的抵押品赎回权，加强信贷回收，进一步增强其银行系统抗风险能力。

-俄罗斯已采取了关于其金融市场中期发展的行动计划。

**推进劳动力市场改革及获取教育与技能**

我们正在采取措施减少妇女、青年与高龄工人等低劳动力参与度群体的就业障碍，以扩大并完善积极的劳动力市场政策的效果。我们也在采取措施扩大各类工作的社会保护，降低劳动力市场的二元性与不正规雇佣，并改善职业教育与培训以及高等教育与技能培训的渠道与效率。我们正在采取措施提升就业质量，提高劳动生产率。

成员推进劳动力市场改革及获取教育和技能的承诺包括：

-阿根廷正在扩大家庭津贴计划，以覆盖父母被正规劳动力市场排除在外的儿童。

-法国正在实施全面的劳动力市场改革，包括增加企业灵活性与职工保护的措施，并为求职者提供额外的培训课程，尤其是针对那些缺乏技能或者所学技能已过时的求职者。

-韩国正在将今年公共部门实施的绩效工资体系向私人部门拓展，以推动四大领域结构性改革。

-沙特正在启动一项关于职业健康与安全的国家项目。

- 英国继续努力实现政府关于“自2020年起将英国学徒的数量提高至300万，同时显著提升学徒质量”的承诺，通过取消25岁以下且月薪低于827英镑的学徒的国民保险的方式。

**促进财政改革**

我们正在采取措施改善公共管理与公共服务提供的效率，加强财政框架、规则和制度的作用，提高税收征管的透明性与有效性，打击逃税与避税。我们也在采取措施优先考虑有利于增长的支出，保持高效的公共投资并提升支出效率。

成员促进财政改革的承诺包括：

-澳大利亚正在降低公司税率，从中小企业入手，推广小型企业税收减免。

-中国正在促进税收改革，将营业税改为增值税。

-欧盟正对企图逃避支付公平份额税款的公司采取更强的协调一致的立场，并在税基侵蚀与利润转移方面实施国际标准。

-韩国正通过实施《财政整顿法案》增强中长期财政的稳健性和可持续性。

-墨西哥正在实施一项为期数年的公共支出调整计划，以确保财政可持续并在当前不利的环境中维持宏观经济稳定。

-沙特正建立国家项目管理机构，以确保公共投资项目效率。

-南非继续实施财政支出上限，以维护财政纪律和债务可持续性，同时调整支出优先顺序，向投资倾斜，并削减全国政府部门不必要性的商品与服务预算。

-西班牙正在加大打击逃税与税收欺诈方面的工作力度。

-英国正在降低公司税率以支持投资。

**增强环境可持续性**

我们正在采取措施扩大市场化机制的运用，以减少污染，提高资源利用效率，促进发展清洁与可再生能源以及能抵御气候变化的基础设施。我们也将采取措施，以促进出台和发展与环境相关的创新项目，并提升能源利用效率。

成员增强环境可持续性的承诺包括：

-加拿大正在为清洁技术提供战略资金，包括在林业、渔业、采矿、能源和农业领域，以支持经济实现清洁增长。

-中国正在利用电价调整所带来的收益，支持火力发电厂向超低排放模式转型，并发展可再生能源。

-德国将会在2016年至2020年间以公共支持项目的形式提供170亿欧元资金，以改善能效。

-印度正在建立一个国家级的气候变化适应基金，为国家层面和各州层面所出台的适应性措施提供资金，以帮助那些容易受到气候变化影响的社区和领域。

**促进包容性增长**

我们正在通过减少就业障碍、提高教育和培训的效果等措施，提高机遇的平等性。我们还将出台定向的、增长和就业友好型的社会转移和收入再分配项目。我们将会采取措施，以在追求经济增速的同时确保实现包容性。

成员促进包容性增长的承诺包括：

-加拿大正在为中等收入人群减税，通过出台一个新的加拿大儿童福利计划为家庭提供更多支持，并通过增加针对单身老年人的保障收入补贴改善退休收入体系。

-印度正在出台一个健康保险机制，该机制将会为三分之一的人口提供住院费用保障。

-日本正在进行工作方式改革，包括改善非正规工人的工作环境以及改变工作时间较长的习惯，以促进工作和生活的平衡，并促进年长人士的就业。日本还将在2016年把最低工资提高3%。

-墨西哥通过设立特别经济区，在发展较为落后的地区提高生产率、促进就业以及创造财富。

在未来的问责评估中，G20深化结构改革议程中的指标体系将会被用来评估我们结构性改革的进展以及这些改革措施是否足以应对结构性挑战。

**2．提振和加强基础设施投资。**

不论是公共部门还是私营部门的基础设施支出对于促进总需求、拉动额外的私营部门投资、推动供给侧结构性改革、实现更加强劲、平衡、可持续和包容性增长至关重要。我们鼓励11家多边开发银行履行其在“支持基础设施投资行动的联合愿景声明”中所做的承诺。我们支持开发银行在各自职能范围内制定高质量基础设施项目量化目标，最大限度地提高基础设施项目质量、加强项目储备、增进新老多边开发银行的合作并动员私人投资。我们强调，高质量基础设施投资对于确保经济效率非常重要，其综合了考虑生命周期成本、安全性、抗自然灾害的韧性、创造就业机会、能力建设以及根据共同同意的条件转移知识和专业技能，同时处理好项目的社会和环境影响，并与经济和发展战略相一致。我们承诺致力于推动加强全球基础设施建设互联互通，并在2016年7月发起了“全球基础设施互联互通联盟倡议”。基于《G20/OECD基础设施和中小企业融资工具多元化政策指南文件》，我们将在自愿基础上进一步推动融资工具多元化。

**3．税收政策促增长。**

税收政策对于实现强劲、可持续和平衡经济增长发挥着关键作用。我们强调有效的税收政策工具对供给侧结构性改革、推动创新和包容性增长的重要作用。我们也强调有必要提高税收确定性，以支持跨境贸易与投资。我们支持国际税收合作，构建公平、高效的国际税收环境，以减少税收体系之间的冲突并推动实现强劲、可持续和平衡经济增长。我们要求OECD与IMF就促进创新驱动的包容性增长、提高税收确定性的税收政策起草报告。同时，我们注意到中国将通过建立一个致力于国际税收政策设计与研究的国际税收政策研究中心贡献自己的力量。

**（三）使增长更具韧性、可持续和平衡。**

除了那些在短期和中期促进更强劲增长的政策措施外，我们还采取行动以确保经济增长将提高金融部门的韧性以应对冲击，促使我们的人民群众享受到更广泛的、量身定制的金融服务，为环境友好型项目提供更多融资，以及减少持续的、过度的内部和外部失衡。

**1.建立一个稳定、有韧性的国际金融架构。**

我们承诺将采取更多措施加强国际金融架构，这是实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长以及金融稳定的关键因素。我们期待IMF和OECD在资本流动方面开展的工作。我们将按公报中所详细阐述的、就IMF资源问题采取必要的措施。我们欢迎即将举行的清迈倡议多边化与IMF的联合演练，并呼吁那些与IMF的合作能力尚未被检验的区域金融安排考虑与IMF进行演练。我们期待IMF与演练参与国从这些演练中吸取经验和教训，并在更广泛的合作背景下分享与区域金融安排合作的经验，同时考虑到不同区域金融安排的不同特性和职责。我们期待世界银行按照达成一致的原则和路线图实施股份审议，包括在2016年年会前就动态公式达成共识。我们强调促进有效和可持续融资实践的重要性。我们支持对针对低收入国家的债务可持续性框架进行审议，并呼吁各国采取更多的、协调一致的努力，为债务国和其面临的挑战提供有针对性的技术援助。我们支持研究将加强的合同条款纳入存量主权债的成本和可行性，并支持研究和讨论促进主权债重组程序的其他措施。我们呼吁进一步分析状态依存型债务工具的技术方法、机遇和挑战，包括GDP挂钩债券。

**2.促进普惠金融。**

我们认识到普惠金融对于改变所有人，尤其是穷人的生活，具有重要意义。在《G20数字普惠金融高级原则》的基础上，我们将会采取普惠金融全球合作伙伴（GPFI）所推荐的、适合各国具体国情的具体行动，以促进数字普惠金融发展，并帮助低收入国家打通“最后一公里”，为那些尚未享受到金融服务或享受的金融服务不足的人群提供服务。我们要求GPFI定期更新G20普惠金融指标体系，以反映普惠金融领域的最新趋势和进展，并支持国际组织收集高质量的国别数据。我们认识到改善金融教育和能力建设项目效果的重要性。我们期待《G20/OECD关于G20成员金融素养的报告》。我们支持在《G20中小企业融资行动计划落实框架》下将进行的第一次国别自评。我们支持GPFI的进一步工作，以落实《G20普惠金融行动计划》，并要求GPFI在2017年对此进行审议。

**3.促进绿色金融。**

实现环境可持续的增长需要大量绿色投资。我们欢迎G20绿色金融研究小组制定的关于如何增强金融体系的能力以动员私人部门资金进行绿色投资的自愿可选措施。尤其是，我们相信可以通过努力提供清晰的战略性政策信号与框架，推动绿色金融的自愿原则，扩大能力建设的学习网络，支持本地绿色债券市场的发展，开展国际合作以推动跨境绿色债券投资，鼓励并推动在环境与金融风险领域的知识共享，改善对绿色金融活动及其影响的评估方法。

**4.更有效、透明地提供和动员气候资金。**

认识到气候资金对于促进可持续和气候韧性发展的重要性，我们重申应及时实施气候变化《巴黎协定》，落实发达国家和国际组织就气候资金所作的承诺和其他国家就气候资金所作的声明。

**5. 应对全球失衡。**

我们注意到自2009年以来在减少全球过度失衡方面取得的进展。然而，我们担心该调整进程可能正在失去动力，尤其是2015年全球外部失衡略有增加。如果2009年以来在这方面所取得的进展消失殆尽，我们承担不起。我们将共同努力，使用所有政策工具，以一种增长友好的方式减少过度失衡。确保全球调整进程的合理和对称性运行至关重要。我们将会研究应进一步采取何种措施，从而以一种对称的方式重振调整进程。我们将继续定期对各成员进行评估，以识别大规模、持续的外部和内部失衡，并分析其根本原因。IMF的定期分析对该评估也十分有益。我们将继续研究全球失衡问题，包括从经常账户以外的其他角度。

**四、构建更加繁荣的未来。**

我们的行动计划列出了我们促进增长的共同战略要素。正如这份行动计划所示，我们重申我们的决心，将各自以及共同使用所有政策工具，包括货币政策、财政政策和结构性改革政策，以实现我们的强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性增长的目标。

全球增长创造了巨大的收益。G20的增长也将为发展中国家和低收入国家带来正面的溢出效应。我们也认识到需要减少国内政策措施对于其他国家的负面溢出效应。我们需要加倍努力，保证未来全球增长的收益被更多的人群所分享，以提高国家内和国家间的包容性。我们需要证明我们推动经济增长的政策实际上将使得更多人群受益，增长应该更具包容性，这样政策措施才能获得更加广泛的支持。特别是，我们应努力确保自由贸易、全球化、更广泛的全球联通性为包容性的、被更加广泛分享的经济增长做出贡献，并有效地宣传其好处。

我们也应清楚，全球经济会继续受到不可预见事件的影响，有可能产生令人失望的负面经济和社会效应。我们有责任保护已经取得的成果，预防对于增长前景的损害。因此，我们应更加努力，通过增加经济增长目标和政策工具的韧性，来管理不确定性。

我们的信誉取决于我们如何落实承诺。我们将继续共同为我们做出的承诺负责，展示落实进展。我们将提高落实的有效性和专注度。我们将继续欢迎国际组织提供的强有力的分析支持，协助我们实现更加强劲、可持续、平衡和包容性的增长。

http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201609/t20160908\_3406.html

**二十国集团贸易部长会议声明**

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1.我们，二十国集团贸易部长，于2016年7月9-10日在中国上海举行会议，中华人民共和国商务部高虎城部长担任主席。

2.全球复苏仍在继续，但依然不平衡，未达到我们实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长的雄心。下行风险和脆弱性依旧存在。我们同意采取更多行动以实现全球经济增长、稳定、繁荣的共同目标。贸易和投资应继续成为经济增长和发展的重要引擎，有助于创造就业、鼓励创新、增进福利并促进包容性增长。

3.二十国集团成员同意提供政治领导，通过坚定行动促进包容、强劲和可持续贸易投资增长，这对于实现2014年布里斯班峰会上领导人设置的到2018年使二十国集团整体国内生产总值额外增长2%这一雄心至关重要。

4.鉴于贸易投资开放与合作对于全球繁荣与发展的重要贡献，我们决定加大努力，向更广泛的公众传递贸易投资开放与合作的益处。国际机构向成员们提供了有力的分析性支持，我们欢迎国际机构以及二十国集团工商界和智库作出持续贡献。

**加强二十国集团贸易投资机制**

5.在安塔利亚峰会上，二十国集团领导人一致承诺加强在贸易投资问题上的协调合作，指示贸易部长定期举行会议，并同意建立支持性工作组。我们欢迎建立二十国集团贸易投资工作组，并批准《二十国集团贸易投资工作组工作职责》（附件1）。我们鼓励官员充分利用贸易投资工作组更好地支持贸易部长会议，进一步推进二十国集团贸易投资合作。

**促进全球贸易增长**

6.根据世贸组织数据，自2008年来，全球贸易增速明显放缓，已经从1990年到2008年间平均增长7%降至2009年到2015年间平均增长3%的水平。2015年是连续第四年全球贸易增长低于3%。

7.为帮助解决全球贸易下滑趋势，我们同意加强全球贸易治理， 致力于开放的全球经济，并将推进贸易自由化和便利化工作。我们批准《二十国集团全球贸易增长战略》（附件2）。在此战略下，我们将率先示范降低贸易成本，加强贸易投资政策协调，促进服务贸易，增强贸易融资，促进电子商务发展以及关注贸易与发展。我们认为这些行动将通过促进贸易开放和一体化、支持经济多样化和工业升级，推动全球繁荣与可持续发展。

8.我们欢迎世贸组织在二十国集团贸易部长会议上首次提出全球贸易景气指数。该指数是指导全球贸易复苏与增长的一项关键指标。

9.二十国集团欢迎世贸组织、世界银行、经合组织与其他相关国际机构继续合作，在其现有授权和资源范围内，测算贸易成本，衡量贸易成本决定因素及其影响，帮助改善经济贸易模型，加强结构性举措与贸易、投资、国内生产总值之间关系的证据基础。

10.我们认识到全球经济复苏缓慢和市场需求低迷使得包括一些行业产能过剩在内的结构性问题更加严重，这些问题对贸易和工人产生了负面影响。我们认识到，钢铁和其他行业的产能过剩是一个全球性问题，需要集体应对。我们也认识到，政府或政府支持的机构提供的补贴和其他类型的支持可能导致市场扭曲和造成全球产能过剩问题，因此需要予以关注。我们承诺加强沟通与合作，致力于采取有效措施应对上述调整，以加强市场功能和鼓励调整。二十国集团产钢经济体将参与国际社会应对全球产能过剩问题的行动，包括参与定于2016年9月8-9日召开的经合组织钢铁委员会会议，并讨论成立一个全球论坛的可行性，将其作为交流和分享全球产能动态、政府政策与支持措施信息的合作平台。

**支持多边贸易体制**

11.我们重申世贸组织在当今全球经济中的核心地位。世贸组织提供了管理国际贸易关系的多边框架，是避免和解决贸易争端的重要机制，也为处理影响所有世贸组织成员的贸易相关议题提供了平台。我们继续致力于维护以规则为基础的、透明、非歧视、开放和包容的多边贸易体制，决心共同努力进一步加强世贸组织。

12.我们关切地注意到，尽管二十国集团反复重申，但影响货物和服务贸易的限制措施存量仍持续上升，2008年以来记录的限制措施中约四分之三依然存在，而二十国集团经济体新实施的影响货物和服务贸易的限制措施的月平均数量创自2009年世贸组织开始监督此类措施以来的新高。对此，我们再次重申此前关于维持现状和撤销已有保护主义措施的承诺，并将承诺延长至2018年底。我们还承诺改善关于维持现状和撤销已有保护主义措施努力的通报状况，包括更好地利用世贸组织现有机构。我们要求世贸组织、经合组织和联合国贸发会议在其各自职责范围内，继续就影响货物和服务贸易以及投资的限制性措施定期提供报告。

13.我们注意到双边和区域贸易协定在推进贸易自由化和制订贸易规则上可以发挥重要作用，同时认识到需要确保其与世贸组织规则和条款相一致，并为更加强劲的多边贸易体制做出贡献。我们鼓励二十国集团成员未来签署的区域贸易协定能够开放供其他成员加入，并包含审议和扩大条款。我们感谢世贸组织总干事所做的关于区域贸易协定进展的事实性综述。我们将与其他世贸组织成员共同努力，将区域贸易协定临时透明度机制转变为永久机制，并承诺在全面履行相关通报义务上做出表率。

14.领导人们在安塔利亚强调尽快批准和实施《贸易便利化协定》（TFA）的重要性。在当前全球经济和贸易增长持续放缓的背景下，二十国集团在实施TFA方面发挥领导作用将为降低贸易成本和促进全球贸易自由化做出重大贡献。因此，我们承诺在今年年底前批准TFA，并呼吁其他世贸组织成员效仿。我们重申为贸易便利化援助机制提供资源的承诺，以帮助最不发达国家和需求最迫切的发展中国家实施TFA。

15.我们承诺，以世贸组织成功举办的巴厘和内罗毕部长级会议为基础，迅速实施巴厘和内罗毕会议成果。为了指导和确定以发展为核心的世贸组织后内罗毕工作，我们认可特殊与差别待遇条款将是组成部分，再次重申优先推动多哈剩余议题的坚定承诺，包括农业三大支柱（即市场准入、国内支持和出口竞争）、非农市场准入、服务、发展、知识产权和规则。我们同意与所有世贸组织成员共同努力，通过平衡、包容和透明的方式，增强紧迫感，团结一致，共同确定工作方向，以在第十一届部长级会议和之后取得积极成果。我们还注意到，很多区域贸协定中涉及的和二十国集团工商界提出的一系列议题，也许在当前全球经济中具有共同利益关注和重要性，因此可成为世贸组织讨论的合理议题，但不预断未来可能启动谈判时的各方立场。关于就此类议题启动多边谈判的任何决定，需经全体成员同意。

16.二十国集团成员认识到，那些与世贸规则相一致、广泛参与的诸边贸易协定能对全球自由化倡议发挥重要补充作用。在此方面，我们注意到《信息技术协定》及其扩围协议，以及《服务贸易协定》和《环境产品协定》谈判。那些认同这些诸边协定参加方的谈判目标的世贸组织成员应被鼓励参加这些诸边协定和谈判。我们特别注意到，参加《信息技术协定》扩围谈判的所有二十国集团成员确认有关不再拖延实施该协定的承诺。二十国集团 《环境产品协定》参加方认可谈判至今取得的实质性进展，在找到解决参加方核心关注的有效办法后，于9月二十国集团杭州峰会前找到着陆区，目标是尽最大努力在2016年底前举行的《环境产品协定》部长会前达成一份有雄心水平的、面向未来的《环境产品协定》，寻求对广泛的环境产品取消关税。

**促进全球投资政策合作与协调**

17.全球投资是经济增长和可持续发展的引擎，可以帮助提升生产能力、便利技术更广泛传播、创造就业，并通过全球价值链将各经济体融入世界贸易。然而当前全球投资流动远低于危机前的峰值水平，需要政策关注和合作使投资增长重回正轨。我们欢迎促进和便利全球投资，推动经济增长和可持续发展的努力，并同意在此方面采取行动，包括促进向低收入国家投资。反过来，这也有利于贸易增长的恢复。我们致力于维护对投资者有利的商业环境，并将一同发挥积极推动作用。

18.我们重视针对投资促进与便利化的讨论，鼓励联合国贸发会议、世界银行、经合组织和世贸组织在其各自授权和工作范围内推进此项工作，供二十国集团未来考虑。

19.为营造开放、透明、有益的全球投资政策环境，我们批准《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》（附件3）。这些原则将促进全球投资政策协调，为企业投资决策提供更强的可预见性和确定性。

20.我们致力于确保国际和国内层面的贸易、投资和其他公共政策保持连贯并相互支持补充。我们欢迎联合国贸发会议、世贸组织、经合组织和世界银行与国际货币基金组织合作进一步研究分析，在其授权和资源范围内找到增强贸易投资体系协调性与互补性的方法。在此背景下，我们注意到二十国集团工商界建议世贸组织贸易投资关系工作组继续其工作。

**促进包容协调的全球价值链**

21.我们认识到全球价值链，包括区域价值链，是世界经济的一个重要特征，包容的全球价值链是世界贸易的重要推动力。我们支持企业，包括中小企业充分参与并利用全球价值链相关政策，不论企业规模及所处国家经济发展阶段。我们尤其支持发展中国家企业，特别是低收入国家企业更深入参与全球价值链并从中更多获益的政策。我们将继续促进负责任企业行为。

22.二十国集团成员将继续加强能力建设，促进包容协调全球价值链的倡议，将继续规划并实施一系列行动，在与发展中国家，尤其是低收入国家和中小企业包容性参与全球价值链最相关的领域开展研究并采取行动，包括以下领域：合适的基础设施、技术支持、贷款获取、供应链连接、农业、创新、电子商务、技能培训和负责任企业行为。此外，有能力的二十国集团成员将继续帮助发展中国家和中小企业提高采用并符合国际国内标准、技术规定和合格评定程序的能力；便利发展中国家和中小企业通过信息技术获取贸易投资相关信息；进一步提供信息帮助发展中国家和中小企业融入全球价值链并向上游攀升。我们欢迎国际贸易中心、经合组织、世界银行和相关国际机构在其授权和资源范围内在此领域继续工作。

**通向杭州峰会**

23.在全球经济增长持续低迷的环境下，二十国集团提振贸易与投资的作用至关重要。我们建议领导人在杭州峰会上继续考虑这些重要议题，期待领导人就二十国集团如何增强在贸易投资领域的努力作指示。我们坚信推动国际贸易投资强劲增长在实现世界经济强劲、可持续和平衡增长方面能发挥重要作用。

附件：

1．《二十国集团贸易投资工作组工作职责》

2．《二十国集团全球贸易增长战略》

3．《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》

<http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201607/t20160715_3056.html>

附件：

1．《二十国集团贸易投资工作组工作职责》

**二十国集团贸易投资工作组工作职责**

**背景**

贸易和投资是促进经济增长和创造就业的重要引擎。然而，当前国际贸易的增长依然缓慢，国际投资尚未恢复到危机前的水平，这都对全球经济实现强劲、可持续和平衡增长造成挑战。作为占世界生产总值80%和全球贸易份额85%的二十国集团，尤其 应通过更有效的政策合作和具体行动来应对这些挑战。

在安塔利亚峰会上，领导人重申了协同努力加强贸易和投资的坚定承诺，要求贸易部长定期召开会议，并同意建立支持性工作组。为了促进形成成果，并制订一个强劲的贸易和投资问题议程，二十国集团决定制定贸易投资工作组工作职责（ToR）。职责将设定贸易投资工作组的议题范围和程序性事项，确保其工作的相关性、一致性和有效性。工作职责也将促进贸易投资工作组和其他工作组以及相关参与方之间的协调。

该工作职责，包括工作模式，每年将由主席国安排审议。

**讨论范围**

贸易投资工作组可以支持二十国集团就以下方面进行讨论，包括但不限于：

落实以往峰会、贸易部长会议和协调人会议在贸易和投资领域所做承诺和指示。

基于二十国集团主席国的优先领域，开展贸易和投资的相关合作。

讨论二十国集团成员国提出的其他涉及共同利益的贸易和投资问题。

**参会者**

鉴于二十国集团是一个成员驱动的组织，讨论将在成员之间进行，但与其他二十国集团的工作安排一样，也可能包括嘉宾国。

贸易投资工作组会议将邀请国际组织（IOs）参加，并请它们根据各自授权、专业知识和比较优势提供技术支持。

贸易投资工作组会议将视情与利益相关方建立更直接联系，包括二十国集团工商界（B20）。

**会议组织**

贸易投资工作组将由主席国和一个来自成员的联合主席共同主持。联合主席将由主席提名产生，并考虑成员的意愿，兼顾不同地区以及发达国家和发展中国家之间的平衡。

贸易投资工作组将根据需要召开会议，全年不超过3或4次。

贸易投资工作组会议将向二十国集团协调人会议、贸易部长会议和二十国集团领导人峰会报告工作。

<http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201607/t20160715_3056_1.html>

附件：

2．《二十国集团全球贸易增长战略》

**二十国集团全球贸易增长战略**

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布里斯班峰会提出2018年前经济额外增长2%的目标，作为实现该目标不可或缺的一部分，并作为努力实现促进全球经济增长、推进可持续发展目标工作的一部分，该战略制定了具体的国别和集体行动计划。二十国集团承认世贸组织在全球贸易治理的核心作用，支持继续加强其作用。

这一战略补充了二十国集团贸易部长会议声明中的任务和承诺，包括不采取新的贸易保护主义措施并取消有关措施、贸易便利化、世界贸易组织、其他贸易协定、全球投资指导原则以及促进包容的全球价值链等方面。

1．降低贸易成本

世贸组织《贸易便利化协定》一旦实施，将显著降低全球贸易成本，促进贸易发展，帮助中小企业融入全球价值链。二十国集团成员注意到单个国家采取行动降低贸易成本、缩减贸易时间、减少货物服务流动不确定性的重要性，包括解决边境后壁垒。国别增长战略体现每个国家的承诺。二十国集团成员致力于进一步采取措施降低贸易成本并鼓励所有世贸组织成员全面实施《贸易便利化协定》，根据经合组织和世贸组织的测算，全面实施《贸易便利化协定》可将全球贸易成本降低15%。二十国集团成员感谢经合组织、世贸组织、世界银行对贸易成本监测所做的工作。二十国集团成员同意能力建设和技术援助对于保证最有需要的发展中国家实现此目标至关重要，并将继续支持这方面的努力。

2．加强贸易投资政策协调

二十国集团成员将保证贸易、投资以及其他公共政策相互补充、相互促进，包括采取国别增长战略中列出的改革。二十国集团成员认识到全球价值链作为全球贸易和投资流动驱动力的重要性，致力于采取促进更加开放、可持续和包容价值链的政策，以鼓励发展中国家进一步融入全球价值链并获得价值增值。二十国集团成员将研究贸易投资关系的主要问题，找出政策不协调部分，形成解决建议，并加强政策协调。二十国集团成员注意到世贸组织、联合国贸发会议、经合组织以及世界银行针对贸易与投资相互关系的研究报告，该报告提出一系列可供考虑的重要政策选择。二十国集团欢迎国际机构在其各自资源和授权范围内针对这些重要议题开展额外分析工作。

3．促进服务贸易

二十国集团成员承诺实施政策以支持开放、透明和竞争性服务市场。这将促进服务提供商，尤其是发展中国家和低收入国家的服务提供商参与全球价值链，将有助于全球价值链中货物和服务的流动，支持更加有效的生产和贸易，从而促进全球经济增长，创造新的和更好的就业机会。二十国集团成员同意考虑就促进服务贸易的议题做工作，这将扩大各种形式的服务贸易，为国内经济和全球贸易做出更大贡献。二十国集团鼓励世贸组织、经合组织和世界银行在其各自授权和资源范围内进一步研究，以向二十国集团成员清晰地展示服务业对整体经济及供应链的作用，以及服务业对经济发展、贸易增长和实现公共政策目标的贡献。国际机构的分析工作将帮助二十国集团成员探索可能提高效率、生产力和福祉的政策选择，并考虑到发展水平的差异，最大程度地挖掘二十国集团服务业市场潜力，降低贸易成本。

4．增强贸易融资

贸易融资缺口阻碍了贸易和经济增长。贸易融资缺口在最贫困国家尤为明显，尤其是在非洲、亚洲发展中国家以及发展中小岛国，这些国家在获取相应知识技能以运用贸易融资工具方面也面临挑战。二十国集团注意到，世贸组织在世界银行和多边、区域开发银行现有贸易融资促进项目支持下，针对贸易融资和中小企业所做的研究及提出的建议。二十国集团成员进一步注意到，世贸组织总干事呼吁加强现有多边贸易融资促进项目的贸易融资。

5．制订贸易景气指数

在贸易增速相关的指标方面掌握更多影响贸易和经济增长的信息对各国都有益。二十国集团欢迎世贸组织发布其首份贸易景气指数。二十国集团成员有信心该指数将作为贸易的提前预警系统，为政策制定者和企业提供更实时的贸易发展指标。这将成为二十国集团成员政府调整贸易相关政策的重要工具。

6．促进电子商务发展

数字贸易和技术迅速发展引发经济贸易结构的深刻变革，鉴于这种形势，二十国集团成员同意加强电子商务问题的讨论与合作。二十国集团成员感谢经合组织、贸发会议和世贸组织就电子商务在国际贸易中作用的演变以及相关政策问题进行的研究。二十国集团成员认识到中小企业正在融入全球贸易。为了使中小企业和发展中国家更好地获取数字技术，获得更大利益，并帮助其实现包容性贸易增长，二十国集团成员鼓励政府和企业进行对话，找出电子商务发展面临的机遇和挑战，研究讨论贸易领域相关政策、标准和模式。增加对话可加强政策方面的协调合作。二十国集团成员注意到二十国集团工商界搭建全球电子商务合作平台的倡议。

7．关注贸易与发展

贸易是近几十年来经济发展的强大动力。《2030年可持续发展议程》也强调了贸易应在实现包容性增长、可持续发展和减贫中发挥关键作用。鉴于贸易对各国实现可持续发展目标的中心作用，并基于二十国集团此前开展的贸易与发展相关工作，二十国集团成员强调更好地利用该战略所做出的贸易促发展的承诺。二十国集团成员认识到，促进贸易和投资可增强发展中国家和中小企业参与全球价值链并向价值链上游攀升；并认识到发展中国家经济多元化和产业升级的重要性。二十国集团成员认识到促进低收入国家参与区域贸易协定有关倡议的重要性，可解决与获得贸易融资有关的问题，支持健全的农业政策，支持实现可持续发展目标的贸易和投资，促进参与全球价值链，促进负责任企业行为，加强与贸易有关的技能开发，推进和加强促贸援助倡议。此外，二十国集团成员将采取具体行动实施在《亚的斯亚贝巴行动议程》的承诺，将“可持续发展纳入各层面的贸易政策”。二十国集团注意到一些成员建议，由贸易投资工作组研究是否可采取与贸易有关的措施，减轻低收入和中等收入国家因接收数量特别巨大的难民所带来的负面影响。

结尾

作为二十国集团贸易部长会议声明的补充，二十国集团成员对本战略充满信心。我们可以推动贸易的开放和融合，以促进全球繁荣和发展。二十国集团贸易投资工作组将继续同其他相关工作组紧密合作，加强协调，并避免重复工作。二十国集团成员也欢迎国际机构以及二十国集团其他参与者，尤其是二十国集团工商界和二十国集团智库的贡献，并将继续与它们合作实现强劲、可持续、包容和平衡的增长。

<http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201609/t20160914_3458.html>

附件：

3．《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》

**二十国集团全球投资指导原则**

     发表日期： 2016-09-14 16:32:00      来源： G20官网

为了营造开放、透明和有益的全球投资政策环境，促进国际国内投资政策协调，促进包容的经济增长和可持续发展，二十国集团成员提出以下非约束性原则，为投资政策制定提供总体指导。

1. 认识到全球投资作为经济增长引擎的关键作用，政府应避免与跨境投资有关的保护主义。

2. 投资政策应设置开放、非歧视、透明和可预见的投资条件。

3. 投资政策应为投资者和投资提供有形、无形的法律确定性和强有力的保护，包括可使用有效的预防机制、争端解决机制和实施程序。争端解决程序应公平、开放、透明，有适当的保障措施防止滥用权力。

4. 投资相关规定的制定应保证透明及所有利益相关方有机会参与，并将其纳入以法律为基础的机制性框架。

5. 投资及对投资产生影响的政策应在国际、国内层面保持协调，以促进投资为宗旨，与可持续发展和包容性增长的目标相一致。

6. 政府应有权为合法公共政策目的而管制投资。

7. 投资促进政策应使经济效益最大化，具备效用和效率，以吸引、维持投资为目标，同时与促进透明的便利化举措相配合，有助于投资者开创、经营并扩大业务。

8. 投资政策应促进和便利投资者遵循负责任企业行为和公司治理方面的国际最佳范例。

9. 国际社会应继续合作，开展对话，以维护开放、有益的投资政策环境，解决共同面临的投资政策挑战。

上述各项原则相互联系，应视为整体。上述原则基于各国国际承诺，考虑到其国内和更广泛的可持续发展目标和重点，可为制定国际国内投资政策提供参考。

<http://www.g20.org/hywj/dncgwj/201609/t20160914_3459.html>

**高虎城部长出席二十国集团贸易部长会议成果发布会宣布会议成果**

2016年07月10日14:15 商务部网站

7月10日，2016年二十国集团（G20）贸易部长会议在上海圆满闭幕。会后，会议主席、中国商务部部长高虎城出席新闻发布会，介绍会议达成的重要成果。

高虎城指出，近年来，G20主要任务逐步从危机应对向长效治理转变，贸易投资议题的重要作用日益凸显，成为继金融、财政之后，G20合作机制的又一支柱。2015年，习近平主席在出席安塔利亚峰会期间，与各成员领导人就加强G20贸易投资合作并设立支持性工作组达成重要共识，成为当年G20峰会的重要成果之一。为有效落实领导人指示，今年我们会同各方一道，就加强贸易投资机制化建设进行了讨论，成功创设贸易投资工作组，并举行四次工作组会议，就五大议题进行了实质性讨论。在此基础上，G20贸易部长们于7月9-10日举办了贸易投资机制化后的首次会议。

会议发布了G20历史上首份贸易部长声明，批准了“三份文件”，达成了“两项共识”，取得了重要历史性成果：

第一，会议批准了《G20贸易投资工作组工作职责》（下称《工作职责》），实现G20贸易投资政策合作机制化。

作为主席国，中方在今年首创G20贸易投资工作组，就落实安塔利亚峰会关于加强贸易投资合作和定期举办贸易部长会议取得重要共识。此次贸易部长会议批准由中方倡议起草的《工作职责》，确立了G20贸易投资工作组的合作范围和议事程序，明确工作组今后将每年召开3至4次会议，定期向贸易部长和协调人报告工作进展。这将为G20更好地发挥全球经济治理作用、促进全球贸易投资增长提供稳定的机制保障。

第二，会议批准了《G20全球贸易增长战略》（下称《增长战略》），为促进全球贸易和经济可持续发展指明了方向。

《增长战略》确立了降低贸易成本、加强贸易投资政策协调、促进服务贸易、增强贸易融资、制订贸易景气指数、促进电子商务发展、推动贸易与发展等七大合作支柱，并提出针对性的行动方案。在降低全球贸易成本方面，G20贸易部长一致决定推动尽快实施《贸易便利化协定》，积极为发展中国家提供相关能力建设和技术援助，努力将全球贸易成本降低15个百分点；在加强贸易投资政策协调方面，承诺确保贸易投资以及其他公共政策相互促进，推动构建开放、可持续和包容的全球价值链；在促进服务贸易方面，承诺实施支持开放、透明和竞争性服务市场的政策，全面推动各个模式的服务贸易发展；在促进电子商务发展方面，承诺深化电子商务合作，加强公私对话，研究讨论与贸易相关的政策、标准和方法，欢迎工商界提出的世界电商平台（eWTP）倡议；在贸易和发展方面，重申更好地以贸易促发展，通过推动更多低收入国家参与自贸区、减小贸易融资缺口、支持健全的农业政策、强化负责任的企业行为等举措，推动落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程。G20还联合世贸组织首次发布全球贸易景气指数（WTOi），为全球贸易的走向和周期变化提供重要参考和政策分析依据，帮助成员提高制订贸易政策的科学性和合理性。

第三，会议批准了首份《G20全球投资指导原则》（下称《指导原则》），为加强全球投资政策协调做出历史性贡献。

《指导原则》确立了反对跨境投资保护主义，营建开放、非歧视、透明和可预见的投资政策环境，加强投资保护，确保政策制定透明度，推动投资促进可持续发展以及投资者企业责任等九大原则。作为世界首份关于投资政策制订的多边纲领性文件，《指导原则》确立了全球投资规则的总体框架，为各国协调制订国内投资政策和商谈对外投资协定提供重要指导，同时为弥合国家间投资政策利益分化，加强多边投资政策协调迈出历史性一步，将为促进全球投资增长提供长远制度性引领。

第四，会议就加强多边贸易体制达成重要共识。

会议明确反对贸易保护主义，决定将不采取新的保护主义的措施延长至2018年；同意加强区域贸易协定透明度，确保其与多边规则的一致性；承诺今年底前G20成员全部批准《贸易便利化协定》；同意继续推进多哈回合剩余议题谈判，开启讨论潜在的、符合各方利益的新议题；G20成员中的EGA谈判参加方还就EGA谈判的进程达成共识，为早日结束谈判奠定了基础，也将为共同应对气候变化做出积极贡献。

第五，会议就综合施策、帮助发展中国家和中小企业融入全球价值链达成共识。

为推动发展中国家和中小企业更好地融入全球价值链，分享参与价值链的好处，中方提出“促进包容协调的全球价值链”这一倡议，引领G20各方同意通过能力建设、促贸援助、推广信息技术等多种途径，促进全球价值链包容协调发展，帮助发展中国家和中小企业更好地融入全球价值链，分享全球化成果，实现全球经济均衡、可持续发展。这也为落实世界贸易组织《内罗毕部长宣言》帮助最不发达国家融入全球贸易有关承诺和联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》作出实实在在的贡献。

另外，贸易部长们注意到钢铁和其他行业产能过剩是一个全球性问题，同意加强沟通与合作，采取有效措施应对这一挑战。

最后，高虎城表示，本次会议在积极、合作的气氛中进行，取得了预期成果，获得了圆满成功，为今年9月杭州峰会取得积极务实经贸成果奠定了坚实的基础。

http://finance.sina.com.cn/roll/2016-07-10/doc-ifxtwchx8408249.shtml

**从历届G20峰会脉络看杭州G20成果**

中国人民大学重阳金融研究院G20课题组

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第十一届G20领导人峰会于9月5日闭幕，国家主席习近平亲自出席记者会，并介绍峰会取得的成果。主席国领导人亲自出席并解读成果发布会，是G20峰会历史上的首次，说明了此次峰会成果的重要性。而《二十国集团领导人杭州峰会公报》（下简称“《公报》”）直到5日深夜才公布，可见其意蕴深长。与前两次峰会成果相对比的话，2014年澳大利亚布里斯班G20峰会的公报共21条，附件78项目，2015年土耳其安塔利亚峰会公报共有27条，附件200多项，此次杭州峰会《公报》共48条，截止6日上午公布的附件仅《二十国集团创新增长蓝图》等三项，可预计“后面还有惊喜”。

“欲流之远者，必浚其泉源”。“十一”代表着一个新的开始，人大重阳梳理了前十届G20领导人峰会的公报与成果文件，与杭州G20峰会相对比，揭示其渊源，从中可以窥见2016年G20峰会为统筹全球经济释放出了什么样的“洪荒之力”。

一、创新增长：抓住新工业革命牛鼻子

G20杭州峰会倡导“创新驱动型增长”，为世界经济注入新的动力。通过《二十国集团创新增长蓝图》，以科技创新为核心，带动发展理念、体制机制、商业模式等全方位、多层次、宽领域创新，推动创新成果交流共享。以新工业革命为先导，引领第四次工业革命浪潮。以数字经济为平台，开创物物相连、心心相通的新纪元。创新增长做到有共识、有计划、有保障，为全球经济增长开辟新的前景。

促进经济增长始终是G20峰会的核心议题。从2008年首届峰会提出支持经济增长，到2009年匹兹堡峰会正式启动强劲、可持续和平衡增长框架以来，历届峰会都致力于协调一致来实现强劲、可持续、平衡的世界经济增长。2010年提出共享增长，2011年提出促进增长与就业；2012年提出通过包容性绿色增长。2013年峰会提出了促进经济增长的高质量就业和投资、有效监管以及信任与透明性三要素。2014年峰会提出未来5年G20的GDP多增长2%的目标。2015年峰会提出投资性增长。今年杭州峰会首次提出G20创新增长蓝图及具体的行动计划，为全球创新增长开辟出新的路径，挖掘世界经济中长期增长潜力，拉动全球经济回到强劲增长的轨道。

当前世界各国都在寻求经济增长的新动力，而创新是走出危机和经济增长新动力的唯一来源。本届G20杭州峰会则从创新机制入手，紧抓新工业革命的机遇，结合数字经济等领域，提出全方位的G20全球创新增长的具体行动计划，制定出一系列创新增长的蓝图。G20决定设立一个专题工作组，进一步推动二十国集团创新、新工业革命和数字经济议程。G20将就加强多层面伙伴关系、支持发展中国家、提高技能和改善人力资本等需要特别关注的跨领域问题采取行动。G20峰会让创新最大程度地应用于世界经济的具体行动当中，形成“协同、合作、开放、包容”的长效创新机制，推动实现世界经济的强劲、可持续、平衡和包容增长。

二、发展：这回动真格的了

联合国2030可持续发展议程（简称SDG）于2015年底取代了千年发展议程（简称MDG）成为新的全球发展方案。从MDG到SDG，发展是不变的主题，对于消灭普遍和极端贫困的重视也一以贯之，而最大的变化在于对人类可持续性生产生活方式的强调。G20杭州峰会在SDG的元年就在成员国之间达成了可持续发展行动计划，给未来15年的全球发展制定了明确的时间表和路线图。

《公报》中明确指出，要实现实现强劲、可持续、平衡的增长，必须坚持包容性增长，必须消除普遍贫困，“不让任何国家、任何人掉队”。为此，G20承诺：一方面推进气候变化《巴黎协定》尽早生效，为世界经济的可持续发展贡献力量；另一方面则会集体支持非洲和其他最不发达国家的工业化进程，解决长期制约世界经济发展的不平等问题。

历届20峰会对于可持续发展问题都有所涉及，2008年华盛顿峰会、2009年匹茨堡峰会、2010年年多伦多峰会和2012年戛纳峰会都表达了对于MDG的重视；2010年首尔峰会通过的《增长共享的首尔发展共识》还明确补充了G20成员国对于SDG的官方支持。可以说，G20作为能够沟通发达国家、新兴市场国家和发展中国家的平台，对于SDG在联合国大会获得通过发挥了重要得作用。但是，全球发展议程多年以来都是在发达国家主导下制定的，发展中国家往往只能被动的接受议程，自己的意见很少得到重视。在中国的倡议下，G20杭州峰会不仅首次将发展问题摆到了全球宏观政策框架的突出位置，还进一步邀请多个发展中国家参与讨论，共同为SDG制定了具体的行动计划，力争在实现人类社会可持续发展的前提下，保证发展中国家的发展权力，体现了中国发展中大国的义务与责任。

三、结构性改革：靴子终于落地

《公报》重申了结构性改革对提高二十国集团成员生产率、潜在产出以及促进创新增长的关键作用。同时也要兼顾到结构性改革的选择和设计应符合各国经济情况，并核准了9个改革优先领域及一系列指导原则。并制订一套指标体系组成的量化框架，以帮助监测和评估我们在结构性改革方面所作努力、取得的进展和面临的挑战，从根本上去除阻碍经济增长的痼疾。

早在2008年华盛顿峰会就已经指出经济结构改革不充分是金融危机爆发的主要因素之一。随后2009年的匹兹堡峰会提出二十国集团要共同推进结构性改革。2010年的首尔峰会承诺实施一系列结构改革措施。但是，直到2013年圣彼得堡峰会才明确了结构性改革议程目标。2008年以来，G20对结构性改革重视程度逐年提升，并且不断努力，然而整体改革进程与成效远不如预期。中国一直高度重视G20结构性改革，习近平主席在2013年就提出各国要通过积极的结构改革激发市场活力，提高经济增长质量和效益。2014年布里斯班峰会上，他进一步指出，落实全面增长战略，实现可持续发展，必须实行结构改革。2015年安塔利亚峰会后，中国以身作则率先垂范，推进进行结构性改革，建立开放型经济，着力解决经济中的深层次和中长期问题。

杭州峰会确定了结构性改革的优先领域、指导原则和指标体系，全面提升了结构性改革在G20框架内的政策地位与引领作用。落实杭州行动计划，G20进一步凝聚结构性改革共识，制定结构性改革路线图，从根本上解决全球经济面临的中长期结构性问题。

四、投资：旱地引甘泉

《公报》指出，实现强劲增长，必须促进包容、强劲和可持续的贸易和投资增长。峰会核准了《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》，有助于营造开放、透明和有利的全球投资政策环境。

构建开放型世界经济，重在机制建设。《指导原则》是全球首个多边投资规则框架，填补了国际投资领域的空白，是杭州峰会在投资领域的最重要成果，对G20从危机应对机制向长效治理机制的转型也具有里程碑式的意义。

促进投资是G20的重点议题之一。没有投资，就没有增长。因此，历届G20峰会都将促进投资作为讨论话题之一。2013年的G20圣彼得堡峰会更是将投融资问题单列为议题，就长期投资融资，特别是基础设施投融资等议题达成了共识。

然而，全球投资领域仍然存在很多问题，其中最突出的就是不均衡和碎片化。不均衡表现在全球资金过于偏向金融业，而基础设施领域则面临极大的资金缺口。以亚洲为例，亚洲大量储备和储蓄资金都流向了欧美金融市场，而本地区基础设施建设的投资难以满足。据相关机构（ADB）统计，亚洲基础设施投资每年需要8200亿美元，亚开行每年只能提供210亿美元的贷款。碎片化则表现为在当今世界投资协定双边协定与多边协定之间相互嵌套、相互掣肘，缺乏标准，使投资协定的效益降低、成本增加。

《指导原则》是G20中国主席年的重要贡献。一方面可以使投资从“太涝”的领域（金融部门）流向“太旱”的领域（基础设施），一方面也可以使投资“更多、更快、更好、更省心”，改善不合理的国际投资结构，促进世界经济的恢复和发展步入正轨。

五、金融改革： 来个世界级的“增资扩股”

本次峰会核准了《二十国集团迈向更稳定、更有韧性的国际金融架构的议程》，强调了国际机构对金融风险防范和管理的重要性。欢迎国际货币基金组织2010年份额和治理改革的落实并致力于在2017年年会前完成第15次份额总检查，包括形成新的份额公式。支持世界银行按照达成一致的路线图、时间表及原则实施股份审议，目标是逐渐实现平等投票权。增加新兴市场国家的代表性、投票权和发言权。扩大特别提款权的使用，公报还对人民币于10月1日被纳入特别提款权货币篮子表示了欢迎。

当前，全球面临的金融风险仍然不可小视。爆发于美欧的金融危机，直接导致了2008年第一届G20领导人峰会的召开。2009年，在伦敦召开的领导人峰会上，坦诚表示经济危机进一步加深，为了恢复经济信息和增长，复苏就业市场，并稳定金融市场，加强金融机构和重建信心，领导人们同意组建一项达1.1 万亿美元的扶持计划，其中关键一项就是将国际货币基金组织的可用资金提高两倍，至7500美元。中国答应参与该计划，并购买500亿美元IMF债券，使得中国的投票权从3.8%提高到超过6%。但是该协议在五年之后才在美国国会通过，人民币也被正式纳入了特别提款权货币篮子，国际货币体系改革取得重要进展。

国际金融机构的改革是为了顺应当前世界经济新格局。提高新兴国家在国际金融机构中的话语权，反映了当前最新的经济形势，有利于世界经济更加平衡、可持续发展，也有利于“全球命运共同体”目标的实现，并让经济重新充满活力。上月，首支人民币结算的SDR债券成功发行，这不仅有利于人民币的国际化，增加适用范围，实际上也体现了新兴经济体发言权的提高。期望国际金融机构公开、公平、公正的原则上来一个世界级的“增资扩股”。

六、反腐败：全球不留死角

此次峰会在反腐方面获得巨大成果，核准了《二十国集团反腐败追逃追赃高级原则》，并通过在华设立二十国集团反腐败追逃追赃研究中心的倡议；同时，也核准了《二十国集团2017－2018年反腐败行动计划》，以改善公共和私营部门廉洁和透明度，通过行动落实表达国际社会在反腐领域零容忍、在内部反腐机制零漏洞和在反腐行动上零障碍的立场。

G20成立伊始即始终致力于反腐败国际合作。2009年匹兹堡峰会要求加强全球金融监管，对不合作“避税天堂”实施惩罚。近一半成员国批准了针对跨国行受贿案件的《联合国反腐败公约》和《反行贿公约》，并采取措施建立有效机制。

2010年6月多伦多峰会同意在匹兹堡峰会取得进展的基础上建立反腐败问题工作组。11月，G20首尔峰会首次就反腐设置专门议程，推出反腐败行动计划“九点方案”，重点放在公司犯罪，要求惩治公司贿赂外国政府官员的犯罪行为，并有力保障揭露此类犯罪的检举人。正式建立“反腐败工作小组”，专门监管G20集团成员国反腐行动计划的执行情况。

2012年洛斯卡洛斯峰会为促进G20成员国和非G20成员国在调查和起诉腐败方面的国际合作，发布了G20成员国的司法互助指南和G20司法管辖区内追踪资产的信息。

2013年G20圣彼得堡峰会，承诺在自愿基础上利用《联合国反腐败公约》审议机制的参考条款，提高《联合国反腐败公约》审议的透明度和包容性。重申保障司法独立、分享最佳实践和加强保护举报人立法的承诺，确保反腐败机构的有效性免受不当影响，确保政府官员廉洁。加强G20反腐败工作组与二十国集团工商峰会（B20）、社会峰会（C20）的对话。尤其欢迎关于工商界加强反腐败共同行动和促进私营部门反腐败机制性安排的倡议。

2014年，G20领导人在布里斯班峰会上批准《2015年至2016年反腐行动计划》，同意在G20框架内建设反腐败合作网络，包括加强司法互助，返还腐败资产，拒绝为腐败官员提供避罪港。

2015年，土耳其安塔利亚峰会发表公告，其中提到促进国际社会形成对腐败问题的零容忍环境。核准《G20私营部门廉洁透明高级别原则》，帮助企业遵守道德和反腐败全球标准。

回首G20一路走来的历程，反腐败国际合作在这一全球平台上经历了数度里程碑式进展。G20集团成员的广泛参与，为国际社会预防犯罪、追缴腐败资产、提高反腐成效起到了重要推动作用。在G20框架下，中国高度重视国际反腐败合作，积极推动建立世界范围内的反腐败网络。在此次杭州峰会上，中国智慧、中国方案能够引领国际反腐败事业跃上新高峰。

七、贸易：来个“脑筋急转弯”

《公报》承诺重振国际贸易和投资这两大引擎的作用，构建开放型世界经济。充分发挥贸易部长会和贸易投资工作组的作用。共同制定《二十国集团全球贸易增长战略》，促进包容协调的全球价值链发展，继续支持多边贸易体制，重申反对保护主义承诺，以释放全球经贸合作潜力，扭转全球贸易增长下滑趋势。制定了《二十国集团全球投资指导原则》，这是全球首个多边投资规则框架，填补了国际投资领域空白。在集体努力下，在强劲的国际贸易和投资推动下，世界经济将重新焕发活力，经济全球化进程将继续蓬勃发展。

从2008年到2013年，G20峰会关于贸易，主要是“危机应对”思维，反对贸易保护主义，不提高贸易投资壁垒，不设置新的出口限制，不执行违反WTO规则的出口刺激措施；支持多哈回合谈判，支持研究全球价值链的影响。2014年，布里斯班峰会首次提到增长战略，包括通过降低成本、简化海关程序、减少监管负担、加强有利于贸易的服务等改革措施，以促进贸易便利化。2015年安塔利亚峰会，只是简单重申通过调整后的增长战略等措施，加强协调，推动贸易和投资。

G20杭州峰会从危机应对机制向长效机制改变，具有里程碑意义，有助于有效整合全球资源和各要素等，助推世界经济全球化进程，更好促进世界经济增长。这是 “中国方案”向G20的集体倡议和共同行动的转变，有助于提高G20在国际合作中的地位和影响力，并极大激发各方合作热情，帮助发展中国家通过经济多样性和工业升级，以从更加开放的全球市场中受益。

八、非洲与最不发达国家工业化：且看低位反弹

《公报》提出，要实现包容和联动式发展，让G20的发展成果惠及全球，特别是发展中国家和地区。为此，杭州峰会实现了三个“第一次”：第一次把发展问题置于全球宏观政策框架的突出位置；第一次为联合国《2030可持续发展议程》制定了行动计划；第一次集体支持非洲和最不发达国家的工业化努力。

G20长期关注低收入国家，尤其是撒哈拉以南非洲国家的经济增长问题。自2008年华盛顿峰会以来的历届峰会公报中，基本上都会包含低收入国家遭受金融危机冲击，经济增长困难，亟需融资和财政支持的内容。西方主导的前几次G20峰会上，对于官方发展援助（ODA）应该达到发达国家国民收入0.7％这一指标的一再重复也已经被视作老调重弹。实际上，截止21世纪初，西方传统援助国已经为非洲提供了价值超过一万亿美元的发展援助，却大多投入到了政治改革、法律制定和人力资源培训等社会领域，并没有改变这一地区落后的基础设施和工业化状况。非洲和其他不发达国家不得不长期沦为西方国家的资源供应地和慈善秀场，自我发展能力极度低下。

随着以中国为代表的新兴市场国家进一步扩大对外援助和经济技术合作项目，以非洲为代表的不发达地区才迎来了发展的机会。从自身的发展经验出发，中国等新兴援助国强调多样化发展资金和产能合作项目的重要性，力图降低合作伙伴国对于援助资金的单向依赖，通过基础设施改善和工业化来提升不发达国家的出口创汇能力和自我发展能力。这一国际发展合作新模式受到各国的普遍欢迎，大量发展资金和技术的输入在短短十余年内就将非洲从“失败的大陆”变成了“希望之地”，各国经济发展数据一片飘红。杭州峰会上，提出的支持最不发达国家加快工业化进程的努力，促进包容性商业和粮食安全领域产生更多成果，受到了国际社会，特别是发展中国家的热烈欢迎。

九、创业和就业：授之以鱼不如授之以渔

公报中特别提到了就业的重要性，认为创造高质量就业对可持续发展不可或缺，也是二十国集团成员在国内及全球层面的核心议程。认为创业是创造就业机会、推动经济增长的重要动力，中国并将设立二十国集团创业研究中心。公报还特别强调了要用系统和透明的方式监测落实二十国集团目标特别是促进青年和女性就业目标的进展。

历届领导人峰会都将就业作为核心议题，比如，在伦敦峰会上，明确提出“恢复经济信心和经济增长，复苏就业市场”，多伦多峰会提出“实现强有力的就业增长”十分重要，在匹兹堡峰会上更是提出“把保证就业质量作为经济复苏的核心”。本次杭州峰会着力制定的“创业行动计划”，不是为了应对当前的就业不足，而是通过建立长效措施，促进就业市场的持久繁荣，实现全球可持续发展。

大众创业蕴藏着无穷创意和无限财富，是取之不竭的“金矿”。中国古话“授之以鱼不如授之以渔”，不论是帮助社会弱势群体、还是促进社会安全保障、亦或是促进资源公平配置，鼓励大众创业、帮助小微企业发展都是一张良方。帮助普通大众创业，不仅可以带动就业、促进经济发展，让整个国家的经济结构更加优化，促进社会公平，更重要的是可以激发每个人的聪明才智，提高人们的自豪感和主人翁精神。因此，让每个有创业愿望的人都拥有自主创业的空间，释放民智民力，增强经济的活力，对于推动社会纵向流动，促进社会公平主义，打造世界经济未来增长的新引擎，具有重要意义。

十：气候变化：云破月来花弄影

G20杭州峰会的公报中明确提出要致力于通过可持续发展，以及强力有效的支持和行动应对气候变化，切实推动《巴黎协定》在2016年底生效实施。杭州峰会在发展领域实现的三个“第一次”也包括了第一次就落实联合国2030可持续发展议程制定具体行动计划，重申绿色气候基金对解决气候变化提供支持的重要性，确认发达国家落实在联合国气候变化公约框架下所作的承诺，包括为发展中国家根据《协定》开展减缓和适应行动提供资金等的重要性。

G20峰会自2008年提及“气候变化”并称之为“其他重要挑战”起，不断强调在化解气候变化威胁方面的承诺和责任，特别是其与清洁能源和能源安全之间的联系，并指出在《联合国气候变化框架公约》下进行的相关谈判努力和丰硕成果。但气候变化议题始终如云遮雾绕一般让人迷离，让人感觉气候变化将威胁全球的社会发展和生存安全，但找不到合适的切入点去解决。

此次杭州峰会对气候变化的重视让世界看到了中国在推动全球应对气候变化挑战的决心和勇气，体现了中国作为负责任大国在解决人类共同面临的严峻挑战面前的领导力和智慧。特别是中国在G20峰会前夕率先签署了《巴黎协定》，并与美国一起向联合国共同交存参加《巴黎协定》批准文书，展示了共同应对全球性气候变化问题的雄心和决心，在“气候变化”的国际迷航中云破月来，为世界带来光明。

（课题组成员：王文、何帆、贾晋京、相均泳、陈晓晨、刘英、王敏、崔悦、曹明弟、卞永祖、杨凡欣、程诚、陈晨晨、展腾、周西蒙、程阳、谭贝贝、林凝、姜珂、成书婧、房琳洁、孙艺源）

(责编：覃博雅、常红)

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**About G20**

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G20 was initiated in 1999 and consists of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union (EU).

Before the outbreak of global financial crisis in 2008, G20 meetings of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors were held to discuss international financial and monetary policies, reform of international financial institutions and world economic development. The first G20 Leaders' Summit was held in 2008. In September 2009, the Pittsburgh Summit announced G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, marking an important progress in global economic governance reform. The tenth Summit was held in Antalya ,Turkey in November, 2015.

Some guest countries and the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the Financial Stability Board, the International Labour Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) were also invited to attend G20 Summit.

Engagement groups such as B20, L20, T20 also convene to prepare policy recommendations for the G20 Summit during the year.

<http://www.g20.org/English/aboutg20/AboutG20/201511/t20151127_1609.html>

**Past Summits**

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2008 Washington

The first G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 14-15 November 2008 in Washington D.C., United States of America.

The summit focused primarily on strengthening financial regulation, with agreement on a 47-point action plan to improve financial regulation over the medium term.

A Declaration was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2009 London

G20 leaders met on 2 April 2009 in London, United Kingdom.

The summit focused on coordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus measures with the amount of 1.1 trillion US dollars to avert the threat of global depression, agreed on additional resources for the IMF and multilateral development banks to assist countries to weather the financial crisis and to establish the Financial Stability Board.

A Leaders’ Statement was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2009 Pittsburgh

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 24-25 September 2009 in Pittsburgh, United States of America.

Leaders designated the G20 to be the premier forum for international economic cooperation, agreed to act together to support the global recovery through a Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth with a Mutual Assessment Process, and to reform global financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

A Leaders’ Statement was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2010 Toronto

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 26-27th June 2010 in Toronto, Canada.

The summit focused on the need for fiscal consolidation, with agreement that advanced G20 deficit economies would at least halve fiscal deficits by 2013 and stabilise or reduce sovereign debt ratios by 2016, complemented by ongoing structural reform across all G20 members to rebalance and strengthen global growth.

Leaders also agreed to conclude work in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on a new global regime for bank capital and liquidity by the Seoul G20 Summit and reiterated support for a successful conclusion to the Doha Round welcomed the fulfillment of their commitment to provide a US$350 billion increase in capital to multilateral development banks and associated institutional reforms.

A Summit Declaration was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2010 Seoul

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 10-11 November 2010 in Seoul，Republic of Korea.

G20 leaders agreed to develop guidelines for addressing large current account imbalances under the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, delivered on International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota and governance reform and initiated the G20 development agenda and launched the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth.

A Leaders’ Declaration and a Seoul Summit Document were released at the conclusion of the summit.

2011 Cannes

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 3-4 November 2011 in Cannes, France.

Key outcomes of the summit are including the development of a country-specific Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs, agreement to strengthen the World Trade Organization by considering additional and parallel international trade negotiations beyond the Doha Round mandate and the adoption of an action plan to support the development and deepening of local bond markets.

A Final Declaration was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2012 Los Cabos

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 18-19 June 2012 in Los Cabos, Mexico.

Key outcomes of the summit are including the establishment of country-specific measures each G20 member would take to strengthen demand, growth, confidence and financial stability under the Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan, reaffirmation of G20 member pledges to increase International Monetary Fund (IMF) resources by US$456 billion and to implement the 2010 IMF quota and governance reforms and progress on the G20 development agenda, particularly on food security, financial inclusion, sustainable development and inclusive green growth

A G20 Leaders’ Declaration was released at the conclusion of the summit.

2013 St Petersburg

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from 5-6 September 2013 in St Petersburg, Russia.

Key outcomes of the summit are including the St Petersburg Action Plan, which sets out reforms for achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth, coupled with an Accountability Assessment describing progress made on past commitments, extending the G20’s and a reaffirmed commitment to implementation of agreed financial regulatory reforms and International Monetary Fund reform.

A G20 Leaders’ Declaration was released at the conclusion of the summit.

G20 leaders also marked the 5th Anniversary of the G20, reaffirming their conviction that the foundation for sustainable growth and rising prosperity for all is an open world economy based on market principles, effective regulation, inclusiveness and strong global institutions, underpinned by the closer partnership and collective action and shared responsibility of the G20, based on effective policy coordination.

 2014 Brisbane

The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held on 15-16 November 2014 in Brisbane, Australia.

The centrepiece was the delivery of country-specific growth strategies and a Brisbane Action Plan for growth. G20 leaders set an goal to lift the G20's GDP by at least additional two percent by 2018. Other outcomes from the Brisbane Leaders’ Summit include:

Endorsement of landmark G20 Principles on Energy Collaboration. Leaders also agreed a G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan to deepen their collaboration on energy efficiency.

A commitment to finalise and fully implement the agreed financial regulatory reforms, while remaining alert to new risks.

Leaders noted their deep concern about the humanitarian and economic impacts of Ebola and issued a standalone statement of the G20’s commitment to fight the current outbreak and support the international response.

A G20 Leaders’ Communique was released at the conclusion of the Brisbane Summit and China was announced as the host of 2016 Summit.

<http://www.g20.org/English/aboutg20/PastSummits/201511/t20151127_1610.html>

**G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit**

**4-5 September 2016**

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, met in Hangzhou, China on 4-5 September 2016.

2. We met at a time when the global economic recovery is progressing, resilience is improved in some economies and new sources for growth are emerging. But growth is still weaker than desirable. Downside risks remain due to potential volatility in the financial markets, fluctuations of commodity prices, sluggish trade and investment, and slow productivity and employment growth in some countries. Challenges originating from geopolitical developments, increased refugee flows as well as terrorism and conflicts also complicate the global economic outlook.

3. We also met at a time of continued shifts and profound transformations in the configuration of the global economic landscape and dynamics for growth. With these transformations come challenges and uncertainties as well as opportunities. The choices we make together will determine the effectiveness of our response to the challenges of today and help to shape the world economy of the future.

4. We believe that closer partnership and joint action by G20 members will boost confidence in, foster driving forces for and intensify cooperation on global economic growth, contributing to shared prosperity and better well-being of the world[tu1] .

5. We are determined to foster an innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive world economy to usher in a new era of global growth and sustainable development, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

6. In this context, we, the G20, as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, forge a comprehensive and integrated narrative for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and thereby adopt the attached package of policies and actions - the Hangzhou Consensus - based on the following:

----Vision. We will strengthen the G20 growth agenda to catalyze new drivers of growth, open up new horizons for development, lead the way in transforming our economies in a more innovative and sustainable manner and better reflect shared interests of both present and coming generations.

----Integration. We will pursue innovative growth concepts and policies by forging synergy among fiscal, monetary and structural policies, enhancing coherence between economic, labor, employment and social policies as well as combining demand management with supply side reforms, short-term with mid- to long-term policies, economic growth with social development and environmental protection.

----Openness. We will work harder to build an open world economy, reject protectionism, promote global trade and investment, including through further strengthening the multilateral trading system, and ensure broad-based opportunities through and public support for expanded growth in a globalized economy.

----Inclusiveness. We will work to ensure that our economic growth serves the needs of everyone and benefits all countries and all people including in particular women, youth and disadvantaged groups, generating more quality jobs, addressing inequalities and eradicating poverty so that no one is left behind.

Strengthening Policy Coordination

7. Our growth must be shored up by well-designed and coordinated policies. We are determined to use all policy tools - monetary, fiscal and structural - individually and collectively to achieve our goal of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. Monetary policy will continue to support economic activity and ensure price stability, consistent with central banks' mandates, but monetary policy alone cannot lead to balanced growth. Underscoring the essential role of structural reforms, we emphasize that our fiscal strategies are equally important to supporting our common growth objectives. We are using fiscal policy flexibly and making tax policy and public expenditure more growth-friendly, including by prioritizing high-quality investment, while enhancing resilience and ensuring debt as a share of GDP is on a sustainable path. Furthermore, we will continue to explore policy options, tailored to country circumstances, that the G20 countries may undertake as necessary to support growth and respond to potential risks including balance sheet vulnerability. We reiterate that excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates can have adverse implications for economic and financial stability. Our relevant authorities will consult closely on exchange markets. We reaffirm our previous exchange rate commitments, including that we will refrain from competitive devaluations and we will not target our exchange rates for competitive purposes. We will carefully calibrate and clearly communicate our macroeconomic and structural policy actions to reduce policy uncertainty, minimize negative spillovers and promote transparency.

8. We are making further progress towards the implementation of our growth strategies, but much more needs to be done. Swift and full implementation of the growth strategies remains key to supporting economic growth and the collective growth ambition set by the Brisbane Summit, and we are prioritizing our implementation efforts. In the light of this, we launch the Hangzhou Action Plan and have updated our growth strategies, including new and adjusted macroeconomic and structural policy measures that can provide mutually-supportive benefits to growth. We will also strive to reduce excessive imbalances, promote greater inclusiveness and reduce inequality in our pursuit of economic growth.

Breaking a New Path for Growth

9. Our growth, to be dynamic and create more jobs, must be powered by new driving forces. While reaffirming the importance of addressing shortfalls in global demand to support short-term growth, we believe it is also imperative to address supply side constraints so as to raise productivity sustainably, expand the frontier of production and unleash mid- to long-term growth potential.

10. We recognize that in the long run, innovation is a key driver of growth for both individual countries and the global economy as a whole. We are committed to tackling one of the root causes of weak growth by taking innovation as a key element of our effort to identify new growth engines for individual countries and the world economy, which will also contribute to creating new and better jobs, building a cleaner environment, increasing productivity, addressing global challenges, improving people's lives and building dynamic, cooperative and inclusive innovation ecosystems. We thus endorse the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth as a new agenda encompassing policies and measures in and across the areas of innovation, the new industrial revolution and the digital economy. In this context, we recognize the importance of structural reforms. We will act on the recommendations of the Blueprint in accordance with our national circumstances and in line with our vision for leadership, partnership, openness, inclusiveness, creativity, synergy and flexibility.

11. We commit to important cross-cutting actions related to multi-dimensional partnerships, supporting developing countries and improving skills and human capital. We will set up a G20 Task Force supported by the OECD and other relevant international organizations to take forward the G20 agenda on innovation, new industrial revolution and digital economy, subject to the priorities of the respective future G20 presidencies, ensuring continuity and consistency with the results so far, and promoting synergies with other G20 workstreams.

12. To achieve innovation-driven growth and the creation of innovative ecosystems, we support dialogue and cooperation on innovation, which covers a wide range of domains with science and technology innovation at its core. We deliver the G20 2016 Innovation Action Plan. We commit to pursue pro-innovation strategies and policies, support investment in science, technology and innovation (STI), and support skills training for STI - including support for the entry of more women into these fields - and mobility of STI human resources. We support effort to promote voluntary knowledge diffusion and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions. Consistent with this approach, we support appropriate efforts to promote open science and facilitate appropriate access to publicly funded research results on findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) principles. In furtherance of the above, we emphasize the importance of open trade and investment regimes to facilitate innovation through intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, and improving public communication in science and technology. We are committed to foster exchange of knowledge and experience by supporting an online G20 Community of Practice within the existing Innovation Policy Platform and the release of the 2016 G20 Innovation Report.

13. To seize the opportunity that the new industrial revolution (NIR) presents for industry, particularly manufacturing and related services, we deliver the G20 New Industrial Revolution Action Plan. We commit to strengthen communication, cooperation and relevant research on the NIR, facilitate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to leverage benefits from the NIR, address employment and workforce skill challenges, encourage more cooperation on standards, adequate and effective IPR protection in line with existing multilateral treaties to which they are parties, new industrial infrastructure, and support industrialization, as committed in the action plan. We also support industrialization in developing countries, especially those in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). We are committed to supporting our workforces throughout this transition and to ensuring that the benefits of the NIR extend to all, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups. We call for cooperation to maximize the benefits and mitigate the negative impact of the expected technological and industrial changes. In all these initiatives, the G20 will take into consideration the different opportunities and challenges for developing and developed countries.

14. To unleash the potential of digital economy, we deliver the G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative, which builds on our work begun in Antalya. We aim to foster favorable conditions for its development and to address digital divide, including through expanded and better and affordable broadband access, flow of information for economic growth, trust and security, while ensuring respect for privacy and personal data protection, investment in the ICT sector, entrepreneurship, digital transformation, e-commerce cooperation, enhanced digital inclusion and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). We reaffirm paragraph 26 in the Antalya Communique, commit to offer policy support for an open and secure environment and recognize the key role of adequate and effective IPR protection and enforcement to the development of the digital economy. We welcome the efforts made by the OECD, IMF, national and other international organizations on the measurement of the digital economy, and recognize that further relevant research and exchange are needed.

15. We reiterate the essential role of structural reforms in boosting productivity and potential output, as well as promoting innovative growth in G20 countries. We deliver the Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda, noting that the choice and design of structural reforms are consistent with countries' specific economic conditions. We endorse the nine priority areas of structural reforms and a set of guiding principles identified in the Agenda to provide high-level and useful guidance to members, while allowing them to account for their specific national circumstances. We also support the quantitative framework consisting of a set of indicators, which will be improved over time, to help monitor and assess our efforts and progress with structural reforms and challenges. We are putting in place an integrated strategy for growth with short, medium and long-term measures. We will ensure that the Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda and the relevant elements of the Blueprint on Innovative Growth are well articulated.

More Effective and Efficient Global Economic and Financial Governance

16. Our growth, to be resilient, must be underpinned by effective and efficient global economic and financial architecture. We will continue our work in this regard.

17. We endorse the G20 Agenda Towards A More Stable and Resilient International Financial Architecture. We will continue to improve the analysis and monitoring of capital flows and management of risks stemming from excessive capital flow volatility. We look forward to the IMF's review of country experiences and emerging issues in handling capital flows by year-end. We note the ongoing work on the review of the OECD Code of Liberalization of Capital Movements. We support work to further strengthen the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN), with a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF at its center, equipped with a more effective toolkit, and with more effective cooperation between the IMF and regional financing arrangements (RFAs), respecting their mandates. In this respect, we welcome the upcoming CMIM-IMF joint test run. We support maintaining access to bilateral and multilateral borrowing agreements between members and the IMF, in line with the objective of preserving the IMF's current lending capacity, and call for broad participation of the IMF membership, including through new agreements. We welcome the entry into effect of the 2010 IMF quota and governance reform and are working towards the completion of the 15th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula, by the 2017 Annual Meetings. We reaffirm that any realignment under the 15th review in quota shares is expected to result in increased shares for dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy, and hence likely in the share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole. We are committed to protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members. We support the World Bank Group to implement its shareholding review according to the agreed roadmap, timeframe and principles, with the objective of achieving equitable voting power over time. We underline the importance of promoting sound and sustainable financing practices and will continue to improve debt restructuring processes. We support the continued effort to incorporate the enhanced contractual clauses into sovereign bonds. We support the Paris Club's discussion of a range of sovereign debt issues, and the ongoing work of the Paris Club, as the principal international forum for restructuring official bilateral debt, towards the broader inclusion of emerging creditors. We welcome the admission of the Republic of Korea and the decision of Brazil to join the Paris Club. We welcome China's continued regular participation in Paris Club meetings and intention to play a more constructive role, including further discussions on potential membership. Following the IMF's decision, we welcome the inclusion of the RMB into the Special Drawing Right (SDR) currency basket on October 1st. We support the ongoing examination of the broader use of the SDR, such as broader reporting in the SDR and the issuance of SDR-denominated bonds, as a way to enhance resilience. In this context, we take note of the recent issuance of SDR bonds by the World Bank in China's interbank market. We welcome further work by the international organizations to support the development of local currency bond markets, including intensifying efforts to support low-income countries.

18. Building an open and resilient financial system is crucial to supporting sustainable growth and development. To this end, we remain committed to finalizing remaining critical elements of the regulatory framework and to the timely, full and consistent implementation of the agreed financial sector reform agenda, including Basel III and the total-loss-absorbing-capacity (TLAC) standard as well as effective cross-border resolution regimes. We reiterate our support for the work by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) to finalize the Basel III framework by the end of 2016, without further significantly increasing overall capital requirements across the banking sector, while promoting a level playing field. We welcome the second annual report of the Financial Stability Board (FSB) on implementation and effects of reforms, and will continue to enhance the monitoring of implementation and effects of reforms to ensure their consistency with our overall objectives, including by addressing any material unintended consequences. We will continue to address the issue of systemic risk within the insurance sector. We welcome the work towards the development of an Insurance Capital Standard (ICS) for internationally active insurers. We are committed to full and timely implementation of the agreed over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives reform agenda, and we will remove legal and regulatory barriers to the reporting of OTC derivatives to trade repositories and to authorities' appropriate access to data. We encourage members to close the gap in the implementation of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures and welcome the reports by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures, International Organization of Securities Commissions and FSB on enhancing central counterparty resilience, recovery planning and resolvability. Recognizing the importance of effective macroprudential policies in limiting systemic risks, we welcome the joint work by the IMF, FSB and Bank for International Settlements (BIS) to take stock of international experiences with macroprudential frameworks and tools and to help promote effective macroprudential policies. We welcome the FSB consultation on proposed policy recommendations to address structural vulnerabilities from asset management activities. We will continue to closely monitor, and if necessary, address emerging risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system, including those associated with shadow banking, asset management and other market-based finance. We will continue to address, through the FSB-coordinated action plan, the decline in correspondent banking services so as to support remittances, financial inclusion, trade and openness. We look forward to further efforts to clarify regulatory expectations, as appropriate, including through the review in October by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the guidance on correspondent banking. We call on G20 members, the IMF and WBG to intensify their support for domestic capacity building to help countries improve their compliance with global anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and prudential standards. We endorse the G20 High-level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion, the updated version of the G20 Financial Inclusion Indicators and the Implementation Framework of the G20 Action Plan on SME Financing. We encourage countries to consider these principles in devising their broader financial inclusion plans, particularly in the area of digital financial inclusion, and to take concrete actions to accelerate progress on all people's access to finance.

19. We will continue our support for international tax cooperation to achieve a globally fair and modern international tax system and to foster growth, including advancing on-going cooperation on base erosion and profits shifting (BEPS), exchange of tax information, tax capacity-building of developing countries and tax policies to promote growth and tax certainty. We welcome the establishment of the G20/OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS, and its first meeting in Kyoto. We support a timely, consistent and widespread implementation of the BEPS package and call upon all relevant and interested countries and jurisdictions that have not yet committed to the BEPS package to do so and join the framework on an equal footing. We also welcome the progress made on effective and widespread implementation of the internationally agreed standards on tax transparency and reiterate our call on all relevant countries including all financial centers and jurisdictions, which have not yet done so to commit without delay to implementing the standard of automatic exchange of information by 2018 at the latest and to sign and ratify the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. We endorse the proposals made by the OECD working with G20 members on the objective criteria to identify non-cooperative jurisdictions with respect to tax transparency. We ask the OECD to report back to the finance ministers and central bank governors by June 2017 on the progress made by jurisdictions on tax transparency, and on how the Global Forum will manage the country review process in response to supplementary review requests of countries, with a view for the OECD to prepare a list by the July 2017 G20 Leaders' Summit of those jurisdictions that have not yet sufficiently progressed toward a satisfactory level of implementation of the agreed international standards on tax transparency. Defensive measures will be considered against listed jurisdictions. We encourage countries and international organizations to assist developing economies in building their tax capacity and acknowledge the establishment of the new Platform for Collaboration on Taxation by the IMF, OECD, UN and WBG. We support the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative. We recognize the significant negative impact of illicit financial flows on our economies and we will advance the work of the G20 on this theme. We emphasize the effectiveness of tax policy tools in supply-side structural reform for promoting innovation-driven, inclusive growth, as well as the benefits of tax certainty to promote investment and trade and ask the OECD and IMF to continue working on the issues of pro-growth tax policies and tax certainty. In this connection, China would make its own contribution by establishing an international tax policy research center for international tax policy design and research.

20. Financial transparency and effective implementation of the standards on transparency by all, in particular with regard to the beneficial ownership of legal persons and legal arrangements, is vital to protecting the integrity of the international financial system, and to preventing misuse of these entities and arrangements for corruption, tax evasion, terrorist financing and money laundering. We call on the FATF and the Global Forum to make initial proposals by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in October on ways to improve the implementation of the international standards on transparency, including on the availability of beneficial ownership information of legal persons and legal arrangements, and its international exchange.

21. We recognize that, in order to support environmentally sustainable growth globally, it is necessary to scale up green financing. The development of green finance faces a number of challenges, including, among others, difficulties in internalizing environmental externalities, maturity mismatch, lack of clarity in green definitions, information asymmetry and inadequate analytical capacity, but many of these challenges can be addressed by options developed in collaboration with the private sector. We welcome the G20 Green Finance Synthesis Report submitted by the Green Finance Study Group (GFSG) and the voluntary options developed by the GFSG to enhance the ability of the financial system to mobilize private capital for green investment. We believe efforts could be made to provide clear strategic policy signals and frameworks, promote voluntary principles for green finance, expand learning networks for capacity building, support the development of local green bond markets, promote international collaboration to facilitate cross-border investment in green bonds, encourage and facilitate knowledge sharing on environmental and financial risks, and improve the measurement of green finance activities and their impacts.

22. Recognizing the detrimental effects of corruption and illicit finance flows on equitable allocation of public resources, sustainable economic growth, the integrity of the global financial system and the rule of law, we will reinforce the G20's efforts to enhance international cooperation against corruption, while fully respecting international law, human rights and the rule of law as well as the sovereignty of each country. We endorse the G20 High Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery and welcome Chinese initiative to establish in China a Research Center on International Cooperation Regarding Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery in G20 Member States, which will be operated in line with international norms. We commit to continue the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network. Consistent with our national legal systems, we will work on cross-border cooperation and information sharing between law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies and judicial authorities. We call for ratification by all the G20 members of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and welcome the launch of the second cycle of its review mechanism. We will endeavor to apply effectively the extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery provisions of the above Convention and other applicable international conventions. We endorse the 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan to improve public and private sector transparency and integrity, implementing our stance of zero tolerance against corruption, zero loopholes in our institutions and zero barriers in our actions. We ask the Anti-Corruption Working Group to develop an implementation plan before the end of 2016 as a flexible framework to carry this work forward with renewed high-level attention and urgency. We also welcome outcomes of the London Anti-Corruption Summit in May 2016 and the OECD Ministerial Meeting in March 2016.

23. In line with the G20 Principles on Energy Collaboration, we reaffirm our commitment to building well-functioning, open, competitive, efficient, stable and transparent energy markets, fostering more effective and inclusive global energy architecture to better reflect the changing realities of the world's energy landscape, and shaping an affordable, reliable, sustainable and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions energy future while utilizing energy sources and technologies. We stress that continued investment in energy projects and better regional interconnection, particularly in sustainable energy projects, remains critically important to ensuring future energy security and preventing economically destabilizing price spikes. We endeavor to work with Sub-Saharan and Asia-Pacific countries to improve universal access to affordable, reliable, clean, sustainable and modern energy services, particularly by addressing barriers to electricity access. We encourage members to significantly improve energy efficiency based on the specific needs and national circumstances of each member and promote energy conservation through appropriate lifestyle changes. We will explore innovative collaborative arrangements for international cooperation on energy efficiency. We endorse the G20 Voluntary Collaboration Action Plan on Energy Access, the G20 Voluntary Action Plan on Renewable Energy and the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme issued by the G20 energy ministers and ask them to meet regularly to follow up on the implementation of these plans.

24. We reaffirm the importance of energy collaboration towards a cleaner energy future and sustainable energy security with a view to fostering economic growth. We welcome the progress on the voluntary international collaboration on energy efficiency in six key areas, taking into consideration the policies outlined in the Energy Efficiency Leading Programme and in line with national circumstances, including in heavy duty vehicles, and improving the efficiency of these vehicles. We also reaffirm our commitment to rationalize and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption over the medium term, recognizing the need to support the poor. We welcome G20 countries' progress on their commitments and look forward to further progress in the future. Further, we encourage G20 countries to consider participating in the voluntary peer review process. Given that natural gas is a less emission-intensive fossil fuel, we will enhance collaboration on solutions that promote natural gas extraction, transportation, and processing in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts. We stress the importance of diversification of energy sources and routes.

Robust International Trade and Investment

25. Our growth, to be strong, must be reinforced by inclusive, robust and sustainable trade and investment growth. We note with concern the slow growth in trade and investment globally and commit to enhance an open world economy by working towards trade and investment facilitation and liberalization. We recognize the importance of economic diversification and industrial upgrading in developing countries to benefit from more open global markets. We endorse the outcome of the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting held in Shanghai on 9-10 July, and welcome the establishment of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG). We commit to further strengthen G20 trade and investment cooperation.

26. We reaffirm our determination to ensure a rules-based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization playing the central role in today's global trade. We reiterate our commitment to shape the post-Nairobi work with development at its center and commit to advancing negotiations on the remaining DDA issues as a matter of priority, including all three pillars of agriculture (i.e. market access, domestic support and export competition), non-agricultural market access, services, development, Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and rules. We also note that a range of issues may be of common interest and importance to today's economy, and thus may be legitimate issues for discussions in the WTO, including those addressed in regional trade arrangements (RTAs) and by the B20. We will work together with all WTO members with a sense of urgency and solidarity and with a view to achieving positive outcomes of the MC11 and beyond and we will work together to further strengthen the WTO.

27. We commit to ratify the Trade Facilitation Agreement by the end of 2016 and call on other WTO members to do the same. We note the important role that bilateral and regional trade agreements can play in liberalizing trade and in the development of trade rules, while recognizing the need to ensure they are consistent with WTO rules. We commit to working to ensure our bilateral and regional trade agreements complement the multilateral trading system, and are open, transparent, inclusive and WTO-consistent. WTO-consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives. G20 Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) participants welcome the landing zone achieved in the WTO EGA negotiations, and reaffirm their aim to redouble efforts to bridge remaining gaps and conclude an ambitious, future-oriented EGA that seeks to eliminate tariffs on a broad range of environmental goods by the end of 2016, after finding effective ways to address the core concerns of participants.

28. We reiterate our opposition to protectionism on trade and investment in all its forms. We extend our commitments to standstill and rollback of protectionist measures till the end of 2018, reaffirm our determination to deliver on them and support the work of the WTO, UNCTAD and OECD in monitoring protectionism. We emphasize that the benefits of trade and open markets must be communicated to the wider public more effectively and accompanied by appropriate domestic policies to ensure that benefits are widely distributed.

29.We endorse the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth, under which the G20 will lead by example to lower trade costs, harness trade and investment policy coherence, boost trade in services, enhance trade finance, promote e-commerce development, and address trade and development. We welcome the World Trade Outlook Indicator released by the WTO as an important leading indicator of global trade. We endorse the G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking, which will help foster an open, transparent and conductive global policy environment for investment.

30. We also support policies that encourage firms of all sizes, in particular women and youth entrepreneurs, women-led firms and SMEs, to take full advantage of global value chains (GVCs), and that encourage greater participation, value addition and upward mobility in GVCs by developing countries, particularly low-income countries (LICs).We welcome the B20's interest to strengthen digital trade and other work and take note of it's initiative on an Electronic World Trade Platform (eWTP).

31. We recognize that the structural problems, including excess capacity in some industries, exacerbated by a weak global economic recovery and depressed market demand, have caused a negative impact on trade and workers. We recognize that excess capacity in steel and other industries is a global issue which requires collective responses. We also recognize that subsidies and other types of support from government or government-sponsored institutions can cause market distortions and contribute to global excess capacity and therefore require attention. We commit to enhance communication and cooperation, and take effective steps to address the challenges so as to enhance market function and encourage adjustment. To this end, we call for increased information sharing and cooperation through the formation of a Global Forum on steel excess capacity, to be facilitated by the OECD with the active participation of G20 members and interested OECD members. We look forward to a progress report on the efforts of the Global Forum to the relevant G20 ministers in 2017.

Inclusive and Interconnected Development

32. Our growth, to be strong, sustainable and balanced, must also be inclusive. We are committed to ensuring the benefits of our growth reach all people and maximize the growth potential of developing and low-income countries. In this context, we place sustainable development high on the G20 agenda.

33. We pledge to enhance policy coherence on sustainable development and reaffirm our commitment to further align our work with the universal implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, based on the comparative advantage and the added value of the G20 and in accordance with our national circumstances, while acknowledging that the global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda is a UN-led process. We commit to contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by setting an example through bold, transformative collective and intended national actions in a wide range of areas. By endorsing the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which also includes high-level principles, we reaffirm our commitment to achieve the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. We note the Addis Tax Initiative, welcome the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and stress the importance of enhanced cooperation on technologies to achieving sustainable development.

34. We welcome the Hangzhou Comprehensive Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments, which reflects our progress already made over the period of 2014-2016.

35. We launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs to strengthen their inclusive growth and development potential through voluntary policy options including: promoting inclusive and sustainable structural transformation; supporting sustainable agriculture, agri-business and agro-industry development; deepening, broadening and updating the local knowledge and production base; promoting investment in sustainable and secure energy, including renewables and energy efficiency; exploring ways to develop cooperation on industrial production and vocational training and sustainable and resilient infrastructure and industries; supporting industrialization through trade in accordance with WTO rules; and leveraging domestic and external finance and supporting equitable access to finance - with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization.

36. We will continue our work on addressing cross-border financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade misinvoicing, which hampers the mobilization of domestic resources for development, and welcome the communication and coordination with the World Customs Organization for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit.

37. We acknowledge the important role of inclusive business in development, and welcome the establishment of the G20 Global Platform on Inclusive Business and its future actions. We welcome the G20 Inclusive Business Report for the 2016 Summit.

38. We will fulfill our collective commitment to achieve a successful 18th replenishment of the International Development Association, as well as 14th replenishment of the African Development Fund.

39. We reaffirm our commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. We welcome the Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment by 11 multilateral development banks (MDBs), including their announcements of quantitative ambitions for high-quality infrastructure projects within their respective institutional mandates as well as their efforts to maximize the quality of infrastructure projects, strengthen project pipelines, collaborate further among existing and new MDBs, strengthen the enabling environment for infrastructure investment in developing countries, as well as catalyze private resources. We stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment, which aims to ensure economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, safety, resilience against natural disaster, job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how on mutually agreed terms and conditions, while addressing social and environmental impacts and aligning with economic and development strategies. We welcome the MDB Response to the G20 MDB Balance Sheet Optimization Action Plan and call for further implementation of the Action Plan. We note that infrastructure connectivity is key to achieving sustainable development and shared prosperity. We endorse the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance launched this year to enhance the synergy and cooperation among various infrastructure connectivity programs in a holistic way. We ask the WBG to serve as the Secretariat of the Alliance, working closely with the Global Infrastructure Hub (GIH), OECD, other MDBs, and interested G20 members to support its activities. We endorse the G20/OECD Guidance Note on Diversification of Financial Instruments for Infrastructure and SMEs and we welcome the Annotated Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Risk Allocation Matrices completed by the GIH to help developing countries better assess infrastructure risks. We support the effective implementation of the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance and G20/OECD High-level Principles on SME Financing and look forward to the revision of the assessment methodology of the G20/OECD Principles of the Corporate Governance, which will be informed by an FSB peer review on corporate governance.

40. Generating quality employment is indispensable for sustainable development and is at the center of the G20's domestic and global agenda. We will work to ensure the benefits from economic growth, globalization and technological innovation are widely shared, creating more and better jobs, reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive labor force participation. We endorse the strategies, action plans and initiatives developed by G20 labor and employment ministers to enhance the growth and development agenda by taking effective actions to address changes in skill needs, support entrepreneurship and employability, foster decent work, ensure safer workplaces including within global supply chains and strengthen social protection systems. We endorse Sustainable Wage Policy Principles. We recognize entrepreneurship is an important driver for job creation and economic growth, reinforce our commitments in the G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan, and welcome China's contribution in the establishment of an Entrepreneurship Research Center on G20 Economies. We also endorse the G20 Initiative to Promote Quality Apprenticeship with policy priorities of increasing the quantity, quality and diversity of apprenticeships. We will further develop the G20 employment plans in 2017 to address these commitments and monitor progress in a systemic and transparent manner in achieving the G20 goals especially on youth employment and female labor participation. We recognize strengthened labor market institutions and policies can support productivity and promote decent work, and therefore higher, sustainable wage growth, in particular for the low-income workers. We recognize the importance of addressing opportunities and challenges brought into the labor market through labor migration as well-managed migration can bring potential benefits to economies and societies.

41. The G20 will continue to prioritize its work on food security, nutrition, sustainable agricultural growth and rural development as a significant contribution to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We endorse the outcome of the G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting and encourage our agriculture ministers to meet regularly to jointly facilitate sustainable agricultural development and food value chains, including through technological, institutional and social innovation, trade and responsible investment, as a means of food security, rural development and poverty alleviation. We support increasing efforts in this regard by the agricultural scientific and private sectors and welcome the opening of the First G20 Agricultural Entrepreneurs Forum. We recognize the role of family farmers and smallholder agriculture in development, and welcome the Good Practices on Family Farming and Smallholder Agriculture that identifies a set of policies, programs and tools that can prove useful to G20 members and beyond. We welcome the contribution by programs and initiatives that promote sustainable agricultural development, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

Further Significant Global Challenges Affecting the World Economy

42. The outcome of the referendum on the UK's membership of the EU adds to the uncertainty in the global economy. Members of the G20 are well positioned to proactively address the potential economic and financial consequences stemming from the referendum. In the future, we hope to see the UK as a close partner of the EU.

43. We reiterate our commitment to sustainable development and strong and effective support and actions to address climate change. We commit to complete our respective domestic procedures in order to join the Paris Agreement as soon as our national procedures allow. We welcome those G20 members who joined the Agreement and efforts to enable the Paris Agreement to enter into force by the end of 2016 and look forward to its timely implementation with all its aspects. We affirm the importance of fulfilling the UNFCCC commitment by developed countries in providing means of implementation including financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation actions in line with Paris outcomes. We reaffirm the importance of the support provided by the Green Climate Fund. We welcome the G20 Climate Finance Study Group report on "Promoting Efficient and Transparent Provision and Mobilization of Climate Finance to Enhance Ambition of Mitigation and Adaptation Actions". We look forward to successful outcomes in related multilateral fora, including the Montreal Protocol and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

44. Worldwide massive forced displacement of people, unprecedented since the Second World War, especially those generated from violent conflicts, is a global concern. We reiterate our call in Antalya for global concerted efforts in addressing the effects, protection need and root causes of refugee crisis to share in the burden associated with it. We call for strengthening humanitarian assistance for refugees and refugee resettlement, and we invite all states, according to their individual capacity, to scale up assistance to relevant international organizations in order to enhance their capabilities to assist affected countries, intensifying efforts to find durable solutions, in particular for protracted refugee situations, and in this regard, strengthening the contribution of development assistance to host communities. We support the international efforts to respond to the ongoing crisis and note the upcoming high-level meetings which will take place during the UN General Assembly. We note the World Bank's effort to work with other international organizations and its shareholders to develop a global crisis response platform to provide support to refugees and host communities in both low and middle income countries. The G20 will continue to address forced displacement in 2017 with a view to developing concrete actions. The G20 will also examine migration issues in 2017.

45. We strongly condemn terrorism in all forms and manifestations, which poses serious challenges to international peace and security and endangers our ongoing efforts to strengthen the global economy and ensure sustainable growth and development. We reaffirm our solidarity and resolve in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and wherever it occurs. We will tackle all sources, techniques and channels of terrorist financing, including extortion, taxation, smuggling of natural resources, bank looting, looting of cultural property, external donation, and kidnapping for ransom. In confronting terrorism, we remain committed to effectively exchanging information, freezing terrorist assets, and criminalizing terrorist financing. We call for the swift, effective and universal implementation of the FATF standards and of the provisions of the UN Security Council resolution 2253 worldwide. We welcome the progress achieved by the FATF in the implementation of its new Consolidated Strategy on Combating Terrorist Financing and call for effective implementation of its operational plan. We call on the FATF to reflect by March 2017 on ways to progress in strengthening its traction capacity and enhanced effectiveness of the network of FATF and FATF-style regional bodies.

46. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a serious threat to public health, growth and global economic stability. We affirm the need to explore in an inclusive manner to fight antimicrobial resistance by developing evidence-based ways to prevent and mitigate resistance, and unlock research and development into new and existing antimicrobials from a G20 value-added perspective, and call on the WHO, FAO, OIE and OECD to collectively report back in 2017 on options to address this including the economic aspects. In this context, we will promote prudent use of antibiotics and take into consideration huge challenges of affordability and access of antimicrobials and their impact on public health. We strongly support the work of the WHO, FAO and the OIE and look forward to a successful high-level meeting on AMR during the UN General Assembly. We look forward to the discussion under the upcoming presidency for dealing with these issues.

47. We reaffirm that the G20's founding spirit is to bring together the major economies on an equal footing to catalyze action. Once we agree, we will deliver.

48. We thank China for hosting a successful Hangzhou Summit and its contribution to the G20 process, and look forward to meeting again in Germany in 2017 and in Argentina in 2018.

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201609/t20160906_3395.html>

**Hangzhou Action Plan**

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**1. OVERVIEW**

The global economy has made significant strides since the global financial crisis of 2008. However, the recovery remains fragile and has been weaker than desirable. Further, the fruits of economic growth need to be more broadly shared to meet our citizens’ expectations. We recognize that more must be done to raise rates of growth and job creation in a sustainable and inclusive way and that we have an instrumental role to play in addressing downside risks emerging in the global economy. We also recognize that support for our efforts to foster further growth hinges on whether the benefits of such growth are shared broadly and reach the poor and more vulnerable.

The Hangzhou Action Plan sets out the strategy we will follow in order to foster robust and broader economic growth and generate the rewards that can be shared by all. Building on our past commitments, the new commitments contained herein aim to forge a clear path toward strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. The plan includes a large number of policy actions that we will implement over the coming years. Some represent macroeconomic measures that we are using to boost growth and create jobs in the short term. Others involve structural reforms that we expect will raise economic productivity and living standards over the medium to long term. Still other policy actions aim to ensure the growth that we seek in both the short term and the medium term is more resilient in the face of unanticipated circumstances, more sustainable, more supportive of our natural environment, and more evenly shared.

**2. IMPLEMENTATION OF PAST COMMITMENTS**

In 2014 in Brisbane, we pledged significant actions as set out in our growth strategies which, if implemented in a full and timely fashion, would increase G20 collective GDP by an additional 2 per cent by 2018 (collective growth ambition). In order to reach our ambition, in 2015 we developed a robust framework to closely monitor the implementation of our commitments. In Antalya, we adjusted our growth strategies, including new actions we are undertaking, to enhance their effectiveness in response to evolving economic challenges. 2016 is a significant year for our Brisbane ambition as it marks the mid-point of our collective growth ambition. Therefore, this year we have strengthened the growth strategies with new key commitments, as well as an enhanced peer reviews to provide more thorough and detailed assessments of members’ growth strategies and progress with the implementation of past commitments. We have also combined our investment strategies with our growth strategies in order to enhance the efficiency of our efforts.

Our monitoring of implementation, which has been supported by an IMF, OECD and the World Bank Group assessment, indicates that G20 members have implemented more than half of their multi-year Brisbane commitments and almost half of their Antalya commitments, with implementation of the remaining commitments largely in progress. The assessment of the international organizations also indicates that our implementation to date represents roughly half of our collective growth ambition. We recognize that we must do more and in particular make greater efforts to hasten the effective implementation of all our remaining commitments. Our progress with the implementation of our growth strategy commitments is reported in our 2016 Accountability Assessment.

**3. A PATH TO STRONG, SUSTAINABLE, BALANCED AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

While actions taken to fulfill our past commitments are commendable, we acknowledge that more must be done if we are to stay the course toward strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. We are determined to use all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively to achieve this goal. As our individual country circumstances differ, we will each need to be vigilant in taking appropriate policy actions on many fronts. At the same time, our collective efforts will yield joint benefits in both the short term and the medium term and will lay solid foundations for global growth that is stronger, more sustainable, balanced and inclusive.

**A.Strengthening Short-term Growth and Stability**

Although the global economy has made progress since the global financial crisis, we remain concerned that the global economic recovery is weaker than is desirable. The global economic environment is challenging and downside risks persist, highlighted by fluctuating commodity prices, and low inflation in many advanced economies. Financial market volatility remains high, and economic reconfigurations, geopolitical conflicts, terrorism, and refugee flows continue to complicate the global economic environment. We are taking monetary and fiscal policy measures to foster confidence and boost growth and stability. We recognize the importance of demand-side measures in supporting activity and the role they can play in complementing our structural reforms. Therefore, in 2016, we have put forward a number of such measures:

-Central banks in Australia, Indonesia, and Korea have cut policy rates in line with their respective mandates.

-The European Central Bank, in line with its mandate, further expanded its asset-purchasing program to include corporate bonds as well as to increase the volume from €60 billion to €80 billion per month and cut the rate on its deposit facility to -0.4 per cent.

-The Bank of Japan introduced “Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with a Negative interest rate” in early 2016, and later enhanced monetary easing by increasing purchases of ETFs and by taking measures to ensure smooth funding in foreign currencies by Japanese firms and financial institutions.

-The Bank of England has cut its policy rate and also announced a term funding scheme to reinforce the pass-through of the rate cut, reduced the countercyclical capital buffer to support the provision of credit and expanded its asset-purchase program with ￡60 billion of additional purchases of government bonds and up to ￡10 billion of corporate bonds.

-The Central Bank of Turkey has taken measured steps to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy tools and narrowed interest rate corridor by reducing the marginal funding rate.

-Monetary policy continues to remain accommodative in Canada and the United States.

-Canada is making strategic investments totaling 2.5 per cent of GDP (around CAD 50.2 billion) over six years to provide immediate support for the economy as well as to raise potential output over the longer term.

-China will make a central government investment of 500 billion yuan in 2016 to support priority areas including government-subsidized housing, grain production and water conservancy, railway construction in the central and western regions, scientific and technological innovation, energy conservation and environmental protection, etc.

-India has increased the allocation for investment in infrastructure activities.

-Japan has formulated an economic stimulus package with the total size of 28.1 trillion yen (5.6% of GDP) and the fiscal component of 13.5 trillion yen (2.7% of GDP).

-The United States raised federal budget spending authority by $111 billion for 2016 and 2017 to support near-term demand.

-Korea’s additional fiscal spending in the 2nd half of 2016 will be more than KRW 28 trillion (1.9% of GDP), including the supplementary budget of KRW 11 trillion.

**B.Boosting Actual and Potential Growth in the Medium Term**

In order to boost our actual and potential growth over the medium term, we are undertaking further structural reforms, including by laying the groundwork for strategic investments in infrastructure and collaborating to build a fair and efficient international tax system.

**i.Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda**

We believe that structural reforms are an important driver of growth over the medium and long term, and can support confidence, demand, job creation and growth in the short term in conjunction with a strong macroeconomic framework. We have formulated an enhanced structural reform agenda that includes nine priority areas, guiding principles for each priority area, and an indicator system. (A paper entitled “G20 Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda” provides more details.) The specific priority areas making up the structural reform agenda will differ from country to country, and countries will focus on those priority areas that are of greatest relevance to their reform agendas. The priorities and guiding principles may be used by members to help guide future efforts at policy reform, including in the context of updating their growth strategies. The indicator system, which includes policy and outcome indicators, is intended to help assess and monitor the progress of structural reforms and their adequacy to address structural challenges, taking into account the diversity of country circumstances. We are committed to implementing and improving the G20’s enhanced structural reform agenda.

We have made structural reform commitments in the following nine priority areas. Our commitments are well aligned with the guiding principles.

*Promoting trade and investment openness*

Measures are being taken to reduce barriers and restrictions to foreign direct investment, implement trade facilitation measures to reduce border costs and to reduce, as appropriate, behind the border restrictions on trade and investment and seek greater cross-border harmonisation.

Members’ commitments to promote trade and investment openness include:

-China is continuing to open up and accelerate the trade in services.

-India is further relaxing its FDI norms. It is increasing the investment limit for foreign entities in Indian stock exchanges, insurance and pension sectors.

-Indonesia is removing barriers in its market in order to attract more foreign investment and using digital technology to simplify trade regulations by reforming government services and shifting the trade process from paper-based to online-based.

-Korea is reorganizing the support on foreign investment in high technology so that it provides more tax benefits to the new industry.

*Promoting competition and an enabling environment*

Measures are being taken to reduce administrative and legal barriers to starting and expanding a business, promote a level playing field for market competition, and implement efficient bankruptcy procedures. Measures are also being taken to reduce restrictive regulations that impair competition, lessen the excess burden of regulatory compliance and apply sound oversight of regulatory policy, and enhance the rule of law, improve the efficiency of the judicial system and fight against corruption.

Members’ commitments to promote competition and an enabling environment include:

-Brazil is providing technical assistance to help raise small and medium-sized enterprises’ productivity by at least 20 percent.

-The European Union, in the context of its Single Market Strategy and Investment Plan for Europe, is supporting start-ups and removing barriers to firms' growth, cross-border trade and investment, facilitating access to finance, promoting innovation and reinforcing implementation of its Single Market rules.

-France is introducing measures to simplify the business environment for very small, small and medium-sized enterprises.

-Indonesia is de-bureaucratizing and deregulating by simplifying various licensing procedures, minimizing irrelevant requirements and eliminating unnecessary checking.

-Italy is adopting a new package of measures focusing on the need to inject capital into the Italian productive system and in particular to SMEs with the aim to stimulate, through access to the capital market, the growth of firms and reinforcing their competitive ability and managerial strength.

-Mexico is improving the rule of law to lift potential growth by strengthening the legal framework to realize the reforms’ full potential.

-Spain is eliminating burdens and barriers in the field of product markets and services, and strengthening the cooperation mechanisms among administrations.

*Encouraging innovation*

Measures are being taken to ensure and sustain research and development expenditures, strengthen collaboration between research institutions/universities and industry, and to improve international research cooperation as well as access to early-stage venture capital.

Members’ commitments to encourage innovation include:

-Australia is supporting a national innovation and science agenda which includes measures to make it easier for businesses to obtain capital, collaborate with researchers and attract talent from overseas.

-Japan is tripling the amount of investment from corporations to universities and research institutes.

-Korea is strengthening the current tax credit system on research and development of the new industry to foster creative innovation.

-Russia is establishing the Agency for technological development to help enterprises find innovative technological solutions by providing information, analytical and advisory assistance, transaction support and fund raising.

-Turkey is establishing a fund of funds for early stage investing in innovation-driven enterprises, as well as crowdfunding and co-financing mechanisms.

*Improving infrastructure*

Measures are being taken to raise the quality of public infrastructure investment while ensuring sufficient financing for infrastructure and infrastructure maintenance, and to promote private sector participation including through the use of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Measures are also being taken to reduce institutional and regulatory barriers for long-term investment financing by institutional investors and promote new financial instruments while ensuring financial stability.

Members’ commitments to improve infrastructure include:

-Argentina is investing road, rail, aviation and river transport infrastructure (Belgrano Plan) to promote connectivity and intraregional trade within the country.

-Canada is making targeted investments in public transit, water, wastewater and green infrastructure and social infrastructure.

-China is accelerating the upgrading of power grids in rural areas.

-Germany is implementing a digital agenda that includes investments in telecommunication infrastructure and has initiated additional investments by the federal government in the area of public transport infrastructure.

-Indonesia is increasing early procurement for capital projects in the 2016 State Budget to reduce heavy back loading of capital spending and risks to implementation of projects in the budget year.

-South Africa is developing alternative financing mechanisms to fund infrastructure investments. An Independent Power Producer (IPP) program has yielded a substantial amount of investment in renewable energy.

-Turkey is accelerating the PPP transportation projects via using innovative financial mechanisms in line with its comprehensive National Transportation Master Plan (2015-2018).

-The United States has enacted a long-term surface transportation bill that provides $305 billion in funding over five years.

*Improving and strengthening the financial system*

Measures are being taken to ensure financial stability, support growth and enhance competition and innovation while maintaining prudential objectives. Measures are also being taken to ensure that the institutional framework is conducive to market finance, while ensuring investor protection, and to improve and strengthen access to both traditional bank financing and innovative sources of finance, all while maintaining financial stability.

Members’ commitments to improve and strengthening their financial systems include:

-Argentina is promoting long run savings and credit in domestic currency and increasing mortgage loans.

-India is developing a complete information repository for corporate bonds covering both primary and secondary markets and is setting up an electronic platform for repo market in corporate bonds. Significant steps are being taken to establish a comprehensive resolution mechanism.

-Italy is further strengthening the resilience of its banking system by enhancing credit recovery through expediting foreclosure of non-performing loans to corporate and small and medium-sized enterprises.

-Russia has adopted an action plan for the medium-term development of its financial market.

*Advancing labour market reform, educational attainment and skills*

Measures are being taken to reduce barriers to employment for groups with low labor force participation rates such as women, youth and older workers, and to expand and improve the effectiveness of active labour market policies. Measures are also being taken to expand social protection and reduce labour market duality and informality, as well as to improve access to and the efficiency of vocational education and training, tertiary education, skilling and reskilling. Measures are being taken to promote quality job creation and enhance labour productivity.

Members’ commitments to advance labour market reform, educational attainment and skills include:

-Argentina is expanding its family allowance scheme to cover children whose parents have been excluded from the formal labour market.

-France is adopting a comprehensive labour reform including measures to increase flexibility for firms and protection for employees and is providing additional training courses for jobseekers, particularly those with few or no skills or whose skills are obsolete.

-Korea is expanding a performance-based wage system, which was adopted in the public sector this year, to the private sector in a bid to carry out the structural reform in the four major areas.

-Saudi Arabia is introducing a national program for occupational health and safety.

-The United Kingdom is continuing to deliver on the government’s pledge to significantly increase the quantity and quality of apprenticeships in England to 3 million starts by 2020, by abolishing employer national insurance contributions for apprentices under 25 on earnings under ￡827 a week.

*Promoting fiscal reform*

Measures are being taken to improve the efficiency of public administration and public service delivery, strengthen the role of fiscal frameworks, rules and institutions, improve the transparency and efficiency of tax collection and fight tax evasion and tax avoidance. Measures are also being taken to prioritize growth-friendly expenditure, preserve productive public investment and improve efficiency in spending.

Members’ commitments to promote fiscal reform include:

-Australia is lowering its company tax rate, starting with small and medium-size enterprises, and measures that expand the coverage of small business tax concessions.

-China is promoting tax reform by changing its turnover tax to a value added tax.

-The European Union is taking a stronger and more coordinated stance against companies that seek to avoid paying their fair share of taxes and implementing the international standards against base erosion and profit shifting.

-Korea is strengthening the fiscal soundness and sustainability in the medium to long term by enacting the Fiscal Consolidation Act.

-Mexico is implementing a multi-year public spending adjustment plan to secure fiscal sustainability and preserve macroeconomic stability in the current adverse environment.

-Saudi Arabia is establishing the National Project Management Agency to be responsible for ensuring the efficiency of public investment projects.

-South Africa continues to implement its expenditure ceiling to ensure fiscal discipline and debt sustainability while also reprioritizing spending towards investment and reducing budgets for non-essential goods and services in national government departments.

-Spain is intensifying efforts to fight tax evasion and tax fraud.

-The United Kingdom is reducing its corporate tax rate to support investment.

*Enhancing environmental sustainability*

Measures are being taken to extend the use of market-based mechanisms to mitigate pollution and increase resource efficiency, and to promote the development of clean and renewable energy and climate-resilient infrastructure. Measures will also be taken to promote the development and deployment of environment-related innovations, and to improve energy efficiency.

Members’ commitments to enhance environmental sustainability include:

-Canada is providing strategic funding for clean technology, including in the forestry, fisheries, mining, energy and agriculture sectors, to support a clean growth economy.

-China is using savings from electricity price adjustments to support the transformation of coal-fired power plants to super-low emissions models as well as the development of renewable energy.

-Germany will provide 17 billion euros between 2016 and 2020 via public support programs to improve energy efficiency.

-India is establishing a national adaptation fund for climate change to assist in meeting the costs of national and state-level adaptation measures in communities and sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

*Promoting inclusive growth*

Measures are being taken to improve equality of opportunity by reducing barriers to employment and improving outcomes in education and training. Measures will also be taken to provide social transfers and income redistribution programs that are well targeted and designed in a growth- and employment-friendly way. Measures will be adopted to ensure inclusiveness in our pursuit of economic growth.

Members’ commitments to promote inclusive growth include:

-Canada is reducing taxes for the middle-income earners, increasing support for families by introducing a new Canada Child Benefit and improving the retirement income system by increasing the Guaranteed Income Supplement for single seniors.

-India is introducing a health insurance scheme which will protect one-third of the country’s population against hospitalization expenditures.

-Japan pursues working style reform that includes improving working conditions of non-regular workers, changing practices of long working hours to promote work-life balance, and promoting employment of the elderly. Japan will also increase the minimum wage by 3% in 2016.

-Mexico is increasing productivity, boosting employment and creating wealth in less-developed regions through the creation of Special Economic Zones.

In future Accountability Assessment exercises, the indicator system of the G20 Enhanced Structural Reform Agenda will be used to inform our review of the progress of our structural reforms and their adequacy to address structural challenges.

**ii.Lifting and Enhancing Infrastructure Investment**

Infrastructure spending whether public or private is critical to boosting aggregate demand, including additional private investment, as well as catalyzing structural reforms on the supply side, thereby generating stronger, more sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. We encourage the eleven Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to deliver their commitments from the “Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment”. We support the MDBs to formulate quantitative ambition for high-quality infrastructure projects within their respective mandates, maximize the quality of infrastructure projects, strengthen project pipelines, and enhance cooperation between existing and new MDBs as well as catalyze private resources. We stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment, which aims to ensure economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost, safety, resilience against natural disaster, job creation, capacity building, and transfer of expertise and know-how on mutually agreed terms and conditions, while addressing social and environmental impacts and aligning with economic and development strategies. We are committed to promoting global infrastructure connectivity and have launched the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance Initiative in July 2016. Based on the G20/OECD Guidance Note on Diversification of Financial Instruments for Infrastructure and SMEs, we will further promote diversified financing instruments on a voluntary basis.

**iii.Tax for Growth**

Tax policy plays a critical role in achieving strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth. We highlight the importance of effective tax policy tools in supply-side structural reforms and in the promoting innovation and inclusive growth. We also stress the benefits of tax certainty to support cross-border trade and investment. We support international tax cooperation and a fair and efficient international tax environment that will diminish conflicts among tax systems and contribute to our broader agenda on strong, sustainable and balanced growth. We ask the OECD and the IMF? to produce reports on tax policies to promote innovation-driven and inclusive growth, and to improve tax certainty. In this connection, we take note that China would make its own contribution by establishing an international tax policy center for international tax policy design and research.

**C.Making Growth more Resilient, Sustainable and Balanced**

Our policy efforts to generate stronger growth over the short and medium term are being complemented by actions aimed at ensuring this growth promotes the resilience of the financial sector to shocks, encourages greater access of our citizens to a broad range of well-tailored financial services, facilitates more financing of environment-friendly projects and reduces persistent and excessive internal and external imbalances.

**i.Building a Stable and Resilient International Financial Architecture**

We are committed to taking further actions in strengthening the international financial architecture, which is a key element to foster strong, sustainable and balanced growth, as well as financial stability. We look forward to the IMF and OECD’s work on capital flows. We will take necessary measures regarding IMF resources as detailed in our Communiqué. We welcome the upcoming CMIM-IMF joint test run and call on members of Regional Financing Arrangements (RFAs) whose cooperation capacity with the IMF has not been tested to consider organizing a test run of the collaboration of the RFAs with the IMF. We look forward to the IMF drawing lessons jointly with the countries involved in these test runs and sharing them in the context of broader experiences of cooperation with RFAs, taking into account their different characteristics and mandates. We support further work regarding the IMF’s lending toolkit. We look forward to the expected outcomes of the World Bank Group’s shareholding review in line with the agreed principles and roadmap, including reaching an agreement on the Dynamic Formula by the 2016 Annual Meetings. We underline the importance of promoting sound and sustainable financing practices. We support the ongoing review of the Debt Sustainability Frameworks for low-income countries and call for an enhanced and coordinated effort on technical assistance tailored to debtor countries and challenges. We support the efforts to explore the cost and feasibility of the inclusion of the enhanced contractual clauses in existing stock of sovereign debt, as well as examining and discussing additional measures to smooth the sovereign debt restructuring processes. We call for further analysis of the technicalities, opportunities, and challenges of state contingent debt instruments, including GDP-linked bonds.

**ii.Promoting Financial Inclusion**

We recognize the critical importance of financial inclusion to empowering and transforming the lives of all our people, especially the poor. Based on the G20 High-level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion, we will take concrete actions recommended by the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) and tailored to the specific situation of each country to promote digital financial inclusion, and help low income developing countries (LIDCs) to reach the “last mile” of excluded and underserved groups. We ask the GPFI to update the G20 Financial Inclusion Indicators on a regular basis to reflect new trends and developments in financial inclusion and support IOs to collect high quality country-level data. We recognize the importance of improving the effectiveness of financial literacy and capability programs. We look forward to the G20/OECD Report on Financial Literacy among G20 Members. We support the first country self-assessment about to take place within the G20 Action Plan on SME Financing Implementation Framework. We support the continued work of the GPFI to implement the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP) and ask the GPFI to review the FIAP in 2017.

**iii.Promoting Green Finance**

Achieving environmentally sustainable growth requires substantial amounts of green investment. We welcome the voluntary options developed by the G20 Green Finance Study Group on how to enhance the ability of the financial system to mobilize private capital for green investment. In particular, we believe that efforts could be made to provide clear strategic policy signals and frameworks, promote voluntary principles for green finance, expand learning networks for capacity building, support the development of local green bond markets, promote international collaboration to facilitate cross-border investment in green bonds, encourage and facilitate knowledge sharing on environmental and financial risks, and improve the measurement of green finance activities and their impacts.

**iv.Promoting Efficient and Transparent Provision and Mobilization of Climate Finance**

Recognizing the importance of climate finance for sustainable and climate-resilient development, we affirm our call for timely implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change and the commitments made by the developed countries and international organizations and announcements made by other countries on climate finance.

**v.Addressing Global Imbalances**

We take note of the progress made in reducing excessive global imbalances since 2009. However, we are concerned that the adjustment process may be losing momentum, in particular as global external imbalances increased slightly in 2015. We cannot afford to see the gains made since 2009 in this regard disappear. We will collectively strive to reduce excessive imbalances in a growth friendly manner using all policy levers. It is important to ensure that the global adjustment process is functioning properly and symmetrically. We will study what further actions we can take to reinvigorate the adjustment process in a symmetric way. We will continue to undertake regular assessment of members to identify large and persistent external and internal imbalances and analyze underlying factors. This assessment will benefit from regular analysis by the IMF. We will continue to examine the global imbalances including from perspectives other than current account balances.

**4. BUILDING A MORE PROSPEROUS FUTURE**

Our action plan sets out the elements of our collective strategy to foster growth. As demonstrated in this plan, we reconfirm our determination to use all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively to achieve our goal of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

Global growth creates enormous benefits. Growth within the G20 will have positive spillovers for developing and low-income countries. We also recognize the need to minimize the negative spillovers of domestic policies on other countries. Greater efforts are required to ensure that the future benefits of global growth are shared more broadly to promote inclusiveness within and among countries. We need to be able to show that our policies to strengthen growth actually benefit our broader populations – growth must be more inclusive if we are to ensure continued popular support for these policies. In particular, it is crucial that we as the G20 work to ensure that free trade, globalization, and greater world connectivity are contributing to inclusive, broadly shared economic growth, and effectively communicate the benefits.

We are reminded that the global economy will continue to be impacted by unforeseeable events which have the potential to deliver disappointing setbacks to the global economy as well as negative social impacts. We have a responsibility to protect the gains that have been made and to forestall further damage to our growth prospects. To this end, greater efforts will also be required to manage uncertainties by building more resilience into our economic growth objectives and policy tools.

Our credibility in this endeavor is linked to how well we deliver on our commitments. We will continue to hold ourselves collectively accountable for our commitments by demonstrating progress on their implementation. We will ensure that our efforts in this regard remain focused and effective. We will continue to welcome the strong analytical work of the international organizations in supporting our efforts in delivering stronger, more sustainable, and more balanced growth.

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201609/t20160908_3410.html>

**G20 Trade Ministers Meeting Statement**

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9-10 July 2016, Shanghai

1.We, the trade ministers of the G20, met on 9-10 July 2016 in Shanghai, China under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Gao Hucheng, Minister of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China.

2.The global recovery continues, but it remains uneven and falls short of our ambition for strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Downside risks and vulnerabilities persist. We agree that we need to do more to achieve our common objectives for global growth, stability, and shared prosperity. Trade and investment should continue to be important engines of global economic growth and development, generating employment, encouraging innovation and contributing to welfare and inclusive growth.

3.G20 members agree to provide political leadership by acting with determination to promote inclusive, robust and sustainable trade and investment growth, which is integral to achieving our ambition of 2 per cent additional growth by 2018 set by G20 Leaders in Brisbane in 2014.

4.More broadly, we resolve to step up our efforts to better communicate the benefits of trade and investment openness and cooperation to a wider public, recognizing their important contribution to global prosperity and development. We welcome the continuing inputs from relevant international organizations, which have provided strong analytical support to members, and from the B20 and T20.

**Strengthening G20 trade and investment mechanism**

5.In Antalya, G20 Leaders reaffirmed their strong commitment to better coordinate efforts to reinforce trade and investment, asked Trade Ministers to meet on a regular basis, and agreed on a supporting working group. We welcome the establishment of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG), and endorse its Terms of Reference (Annex I). We encourage officials to make good use of the TIWG to better support Trade Ministers Meetings and to further strengthen G20 trade and investment cooperation.

**Promoting global trade growth**

6.According to the WTO statistics, global trade growth has slowed significantly since 2008, from an average of over 7 per cent per annum between 1990 and 2008, to less than 3 per cent between 2009 and 2015. 2015 marked the fourth consecutive year with global trade growth below 3 per cent.

7.To help address the global trade slowdown, we agree to improve global trade governance and remain committed to an open global economy, and will further work towards trade liberalization and facilitation. We endorse the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth (Annex II). Under the strategy, we will lead by example to lower trade costs, harness trade and investment policy coherence, boost trade in services, enhance trade finance, promote e-commerce development, and address trade and development. We recognize that these activities, by promoting trade opening and integration and supporting measures for economic diversification and industrial upgrading will contribute to global prosperity and sustainable development.

8.We welcome the World Trade Outlook Indicator released by the WTO for the first time at the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting. This can serve as an important leading indicator to help guide the recovery and growth of global trade.

9.The G20 welcomes further joint work by the WTO, World Bank and OECD, in collaboration with other relevant international organisations, within their existing mandates and resources, to measure trade costs and assess the determinants and impacts of those costs, to help improve economic trade modelling and strengthen the evidence base on the link between structural measures, trade, investment and GDP.

10.We recognize that the structural problems, including excess capacity in some industries, exacerbated by a weak global economic recovery and depressed market demand, have caused a negative impact on trade and workers. We recognize that excess capacity in steel and other industries is a global issue which requires collective responses. We also recognize that subsidies and other types of support from governments or government-sponsored institutions can cause market distortions and contribute to global excess capacity and therefore require attention. We commit to enhance communication and cooperation, and take effective steps to address the challenges so as to enhance market function and encourage adjustment. The G20 steelmaking economies will participate in the global community’s actions to address global excess capacity, including by participating in the OECD Steel Committee meeting scheduled for September 8-9, 2016 and discussing the feasibility of forming a Global Forum as a cooperative platform for dialogue and information sharing on global capacity developments and on policies and support measures taken by governments.

**Supporting the multilateral trading system**

11.We reaffirm the central role of the WTO in today’s global economy. The WTO provides the multilateral framework of rules governing international trade relations, an essential mechanism for preventing and resolving trade disputes, and a forum for addressing trade related issues that impact all WTO members. We remain committed to a rules-based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral trading system and are determined to work together to further strengthen the WTO.

12.We note with concern that despite the G20's repeated pledges, the stock of restrictive measures affecting trade in goods and services has continued to rise, with about three quarters of the measures recorded since 2008 still in place, and the number of new trade-restrictive measures imposed by G20 economies affecting both goods and services has reached the highest monthly average registered since the WTO began its monitoring exercise in 2009. In response, we recommit to our existing pledge for both standstill and rollback of protectionist measures, and to extend it until the end of 2018. We also commit to improve the track record of notifications related to standstill and rollback efforts, including making better use of existing WTO bodies. We ask the WTO, OECD and UNCTAD to continue, within their respective mandates, their regular reporting on restrictive measures affecting trade in goods and services, and investment.

13.We note the important role that bilateral and regional trade agreements (RTAs) can play in liberalizing trade and in the development of trade rules, while recognizing the need to ensure that they are consistent with the WTO rules and provisions and contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system. We encourage future RTAs by G20 members to be open to accession and include provisions for review and expansion. We appreciate the factual overview of RTAs developments given by the WTO Director-General. We will work with other WTO members towards the transformation of the provisional Transparency Mechanism on RTAs into a permanent one and commit to lead by example in fully fulfilling related notification obligations.

14.In Antalya, Leaders emphasized the importance of the prompt ratification and implementation of the TFA. In the current climate of continuing moderate economic and trade growth, G20 leadership in implementing the TFA could make a significant contribution to lowering trade costs and freeing up world trade. We therefore commit to ratify the TFA by the end of this year and call on other WTO members to do the same. We reaffirm our commitments to providing resources to Trade Facilitation assistance mechanisms designed to help least-developed countries and developing countries most in need in implementing the TFA.

15.Building on the WTO’s successful Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences, we commit to implement rapidly the Bali and Nairobi outcomes. To guide and shape the WTO’s post-Nairobi work, with development at its center, and acknowledging that provisions for special and differential treatment will remain integral, we reaffirm our strong commitment to advance negotiations on the remaining DDA issues as a matter of priority, including all three pillars of agriculture (i.e., market access, domestic support and export competition), non-agricultural market access, services, development, TRIPS and rules We agree to work with all WTO members to set the direction together towards achieving positive outcomes at MC11 and beyond in a balanced, inclusive and transparent way with a sense of urgency and solidarity. We also note that a range of issues, such as those addressed in various RTAs and by the B20, may be of common interest and importance to today's global economy, and thus may be legitimate issues for discussions in the WTO, without prejudice to respective positions relating to possible negotiations in the future. Any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on such issues would need to be agreed by all Members.

16.G20 members recognize that WTO consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives. In this regard, we note the Information Technology Agreement and its Expansion Agreement, and negotiations on the Trade in Services Agreement and the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA). WTO members who share the objectives of participants in such plurilateral agreements and negotiations should be encouraged to join. In particular, we note the confirmation by all G20 participants in the expanded Information Technology Agreement of their commitment to implement it without further delay. G20 EGA participants recognize the substantial progress made to date in the negotiations on an Environmental Goods Agreement, and aim to conclude, using best efforts, an ambitious, future-oriented EGA that seeks to eliminate tariffs on a broad range of environmental goods by an EGA Ministerial meeting to be held by the end of 2016, having achieved a landing zone by the G-20 Summit in September in Hangzhou, after finding effective ways to address the core concerns of participants.

**Promoting global investment policy cooperation and coordination**

17.Global investment is an engine of economic growth and sustainable development. It should contribute to building productive capacity, facilitate wider dissemination of technology, creation of employment and, including through Global Value Chains (GVCs), help to connect economies to world trade. Today, however, global investment flows remain well below pre-crisis peak levels. Policy attention and cooperation is required to put investment growth back on track. We welcome efforts to promote and facilitate international investment to boost economic growth and sustainable development, and agree to take actions in this regard, including promoting investment in Low Income Countries (LICs). This in turn should support a recovery of trade growth. We commit to maintaining a supportive business environment for investors, and agree to collectively play a proactive and catalytic role in this regard.

18.We value discussions on investment promotion and facilitation, and encourage UNCTAD, the World Bank, the OECD and the WTO to advance this work within their respective mandates and work programmes, which could be useful for future consideration by the G20.

19.With the objective of fostering an open, transparent and conducive global policy environment for investment, we endorse the G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking (Annex III). These principles will help promote coherence in national and international policymaking and provide greater predictability and certainty for business to support their investment decisions.

20.We are committed to ensuring that trade, investment and other public policies, at both national and global levels, remain coherent, complementary and mutually reinforcing. We welcome further research and analytical work in UNCTAD, WTO, OECD and the World Bank, in consultation with the IMF, within their existing mandates and resources, to identify ways and means to enhance coherence and complementarity between trade and investment regimes. In this context, we take note of the B20’s recommendation for the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment to resume its work.

**Promoting inclusive and coordinated global value chains**

21.We recognize that GVCs, encompassing regional value chains (RVCs), have become an important feature of the global economy, and are important drivers of world trade. We support policies that allow firms of all sizes, including SMEs, in countries of all levels of economic development to participate in and take full advantage of GVCs. In particular, we support policies that encourage greater participation and value addition by business in developing countries, particularly in LICs, in GVCs. We will continue to promote responsible business conduct.

22.G20 members will continue their efforts to enhance capacity building to promote inclusive and coordinated global value chains, and will continue to seek to develop and implement initiatives to assist developing countries, particularly LICs, and SMEs in the areas that matter most to GVCs. Such initiatives could include appropriate infrastructure, technology support, access to credit, supply chain connectivity, agriculture, innovation and e-commerce, skills training and responsible business conduct. Additionally, G20 members with capacity to do so will continue to: assist developing countries’ and SMEs’ ability to adopt and comply with relevant national and international standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures; facilitate developing country and SME access to information on trade and investment opportunities, including via increased utilization of information technologies; and provide further information that would help them participate in GVCs and move up the value-chain. We welcome further work, within their mandates and resources, by the ITC, OECD, World Bank and other relevant international organizations in this regard.

**Toward the Hangzhou Summit**

23.In a continuing environment of low global economic growth, the role of the G20 in strengthening trade and investment remains vital. We recommend that G20 Leaders consider these important issues further at the Hangzhou Summit and we look forward to our leaders’ instructions on ways to further intensify G20 efforts on trade and investment. We believe firmly that pursuing robust international trade and investment growth can play a vital part in achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

**Annex**

I.Terms of Reference of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group

II.G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth

III.G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201607/t20160715_3057.html>

**Annex I: Terms of Reference of the G20**

**Trade and Investment Working Group**

**Objective**

Trade and investment are vital engines for growth and job creation. However, international trade growth remains sluggish and FDI flows have not yet recovered to pre-crisis levels, which are both challenges to strong, sustainable and balanced global growth. Accounting for 85% of world GDP and 80% of global trade, the G20 is in a unique position to address these challenges, through more effective policy cooperation and concrete actions.

In Antalya, our leaders reaffirmed their strong commitment to better coordinate efforts to reinforce trade and investment, and asked Trade Ministers to meet on a regular basis and agree to establish a supporting working group. In order to facilitate deliberations and develop a strong agenda on trade and investment issues, the G20 has decided to set terms of reference (ToR) for the TIWG. These define the scope of discussion and the organizational matters of the TIWG and will ensure the relevance, consistency and effectiveness of its work. The ToR will also create synergies between the TIWG and other work streams and relevant engagement groups.

This ToR, including modalities, will be reviewed annually at the discretion of the Presidency.

**Scope of Discussions**

The TIWG may support G20 discussions in the following aspects, including but not limited to:

To implement the commitments and instructions on trade and investment from previous Summits, Trade Ministers Meetings (TMMs) and Sherpa Meetings.

To undertake related cooperation on trade and investment taking into account the priorities of G20 Presidency.

To discuss other trade and investment issues of common interests raised by G20 members.

**Participants**

Reflecting the G20 as a member-driven organisation, discussions will take place among members but, consistent with other G20 working arrangements, may also include invited guests.

International Organizations (IOs) will be invited to the TIWG meetings, and provide technical support in accordance with their mandate, expertise, and comparative advantages.

TIWG may also engage more directly with relevant stakeholders, including the Business 20, as required.

**Modalities**

The TIWG will be chaired by the Presidency and one co-chair from the members. The co-chair will be nominated by the Presidency, taking into account members’ willingness, and the balance between different regions and between developed and developing members.

The TIWG will be convened as required, but not more than three or four times throughout the year.

The TIWG will report its work to the G20 Sherpa Meetings, TMMs and the G20 Leaders Summits.

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201607/t20160715_3057_1.html>

**G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth**

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(SGTG)

As an integral part of G20’s efforts to achieve our ambition of 2 per cent additional growth by 2018 set by G20 leaders in Brisbane in 2014, and as part of its broader efforts to strengthen global growth and to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the following Strategy sets out concrete individual and collective actions to this end. The G20 endorses the central role of the WTO in global trade governance and supports a further strengthening of its functioning.

This Strategy complements the undertakings and commitments set out in the G20 Trade Ministers’ Statement, including with respect to standstill and rollback of protectionist measures, trade facilitation, the WTO, other trade agreements, guiding principles for global investment policymaking, and promoting inclusive global value chains.

**1.Lowering trade costs**

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), once implemented, will significantly lower global trade costs and positively impact on trade for development and the integration of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) into global value chains (GVCs). G20 members note the importance of individual country actions to address trade costs, and to reduce the time and uncertainty of moving goods and services, including by addressing behind the border measures. Individual actions could be reflected through national growth strategies. G20 members are thus committed to further actions on reducing trade costs and encourage all WTO members to fully implement the TFA, which according to projections by the OECD and the WTO has the potential to reduce global trade costs by up to 15 per cent. G20 members thank the OECD, WTO and World Bank for their work on monitoring trade costs. G20 members agree that capacity building and technical assistance will be critically important to ensure developing countries most in need are able to meet this objective, and will continue to support efforts in this regard.

**2.Harnessing trade and investment policy coherence**

G20 members will ensure our trade, investment and other public policies are complementary and mutually reinforcing, including through reforms outlined in our national growth strategies. G20 members recognize the particular importance of GVCs as drivers of global trade and investment flows, and commit to adopt policies that support expanded, sustainable and more inclusive GVCs, and that encourage greater participation and value addition by business in developing countries. With the aim of identifying and addressing policy inconsistencies or gaps and developing suggestions to improve policy coherence, G20 members note the report on the relationship between trade and investment conducted by the WTO, UNCTAD, OECD and World Bank, which suggests a number of important policy options for consideration. G20 members welcome additional analytical work on those important issues to be conducted in the international organizations, within their respective mandates and resources.

**3.Boosting trade in services**

G20 members commit to policies that support an open, transparent, and competitive services market. This will facilitate the participation of service providers, especially from developing countries and low income countries, in GVCs, recognizing that this can contribute to a smooth flow of goods and services along GVCs and support more efficient production and trade, thereby contributing to economic growth and new and better employment opportunities. G20 members agree to consider work on issues that can expand trade in all modes of services, which contribute a significant share to most of our domestic economies and international trade across the globe. The G20 encourages further analysis by the WTO, OECD and World Bank, within their respective mandates and existing resources, to provide G20 members with a clear picture of the role of service sectors in the overall economy and along supply chains, their contribution to trade growth and economic development, as well as to the achievement of public policy objectives. This analytical work by the international organizations will help inform G20 members on policy options likely to improve efficiency, productivity and welfare, while offering the greatest potential reduction of trade costs in G20 services markets, taking into account their different levels of development.

**4.Enhancing trade finance**

Trade financing gaps hamper trade and economic growth. Gaps are highest among the poorest countries, notably in Africa, developing Asia and Small Island developing states where access to know-how and skills in handling trade finance instruments is also a challenge. The G20 takes note of the recommendations included in the study on trade finance and SMEs done by the WTO with the support of World Bank, and of existing trade finance facility programs of the multilateral and regional development banks. G20 members further note the WTO Director-General’s call to enhance the availability of trade finance supported by existing multilateral trade finance facilitation programmes.

**5.Developing a World Trade Outlook Indicator**

All countries benefit from having better information on the evolving circumstances that impact trade and economic growth. The G20 welcomes the release of the WTO’s first World Trade Outlook Indicator. G20 members expect that the Indicator can provide an “early warning” system for trade, giving policy makers and business more real-time information on trade developments that will help them in their trade decision making and policy design.

**6.Promoting e-commerce development**

In the light of the profound transformation of economic and trade structures triggered by the rapid development of digital trade and technology, G20 members agree to deepen discussions and cooperation on e-commerce issues. G20 members thank OECD, UNCTAD and WTO for their inputs on e-commerce in international trade and related policy matters. G20 members recognize that e-commerce constitutes an important tool to boost the participation of SMEs in global trade. To provide better access for SMEs and developing countries to digital technology to obtain a greater share in its benefits, and to assist in promoting inclusive trade growth, G20 members encourage dialogue among governments and businesses to identify the opportunities and challenges in developing e-commerce, and to research and discuss trade-related policy issues, standards and patterns. By enhancing conversations, collaboration on policy coherence can be strengthened. G20 members take note of the B20’s initiative on an Electronic World Trade Platform (eWTP).

**7.Addressing trade and development**

Trade has been a powerful engine for economic development in recent decades. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also highlights the key role trade must play in achieving inclusive growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. Given trade's central role in achieving the SDGs, and building on the G20's previous work on the relationship between trade and development, G20 members affirm their commitments to better leverage trade for development as set out in this Strategy, G20 members recognize that facilitating trade and investment will enhance the ability of developing countries and SMEs to participate in and move up the value chain in GVCs, and recognize the importance of economic diversification and industrial upgrading in developing countries. G20 members recognize the importance of initiatives aimed at broadening the participation of low income countries in RTAs, addressing issues related to availability of trade finance, supporting sound agriculture policies, investment and trade in support of the SDGs, facilitating participation in GVCs, promoting responsible business conduct, enhancing trade-related skills development, and advancing and sharpening the Aid-for-Trade initiative. Additionally, G20 members will make efforts to take steps to operationalize their commitment under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to "integrate sustainable development into trade policy at all levels". The G20 notes the suggestion by some members that the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) study whether there are trade-related steps that could be taken to alleviate the adverse impact on low and middle income countries hosting an especially large number of refugees.

**Conclusion**

G20 members are confident that, through this strategy as a complement to the undertakings and commitments in the G20 Trade Ministers’ Statement, we can meaningfully promote trade opening and integration, thereby contributing to global prosperity and development. The TIWG will continue to work closely with relevant G20 work streams to enhance synergy and avoid duplication of work. G20 members also welcome input from the international organizations, and from G20 engagement partners, in particular the B20 and T20, and will continue to collaborate with them to achieve strong, sustainable, inclusive and balanced growth.

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201609/t20160914_3463.html>

**G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking**

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With the objective of (i) fostering an open, transparent and conducive global policy environment for investment, (ii) promoting coherence in national and international investment policymaking, and (iii) promoting inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, G20 members hereby propose the following non-binding principles to provide general guidance for investment policymaking.

I.Recognizing the critical role of investment as an engine of economic growth in the global economy, Governments should avoid protectionism in relation to cross-border investment.

II.Investment policies should establish open, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable conditions for investment.

III.Investment policies should provide legal certainty and strong protection to investors and investments, tangible and intangible, including access to effective mechanisms for the prevention and settlement of disputes, as well as to enforcement procedures. Dispute settlement procedures should be fair, open and transparent, with appropriate safeguards to prevent abuse.

IV.Regulation relating to investment should be developed in a transparent manner with the opportunity for all stakeholders to participate, and embedded in an institutional framework based on the rule of law.

V.Investment policies and other policies that impact on investment should be coherent at both the national and international levels and aimed at fostering investment, consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and inclusive growth.

VI.Governments reaffirm the right to regulate investment for legitimate public policy purposes.

VII.Policies for investment promotion should，to maximize economic benefit, be effective and efficient, aimed at attracting and retaining investment, and matched by facilitation efforts that promote transparency and are conducive for investors to establish, conduct and expand their businesses.

VIII.Investment policies should promote and facilitate the observance by investors of international best practices and applicable instruments of responsible business conduct and corporate governance.

IX.The international community should continue to cooperate and engage in dialogue with a view to maintaining an open and conducive policy environment for investment, and to address shared investment policy challenges.

These principles interact with each other and should be considered together. They can serve as a reference for national and international investment policymaking, in accordance with respective international commitments, and taking into account national, and broader, sustainable development objectives and priorities.

<http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/Current/201609/t20160914_3464.html>

5 September 2016

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**DG Azevêdo calls on G20 leaders to make the credible case for trade**

Director-General Roberto Azevêdo attended the G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China, on 4-5 September to discuss trade and investment issues with the leaders of major economies. He also took part in the B20 Summit in Hangzhou on 3 September for discussions with international business representatives

Speaking after the G20 Summit, the Director-General said:

“Trade has been at the top of the agenda in Hangzhou. I am heartened by the strong comments I heard from many leaders over the last two days on the importance of global trade to economic recovery. I want to thank China for the welcome focus that they have put on these issues throughout their G20 Presidency.

“The WTO is making good progress in delivering meaningful trade reforms, and I was pleased at the leaders' call to strengthen the WTO, resist protectionism and increase co-operation on trade issues. The leaders also called for the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement to enter into force in 2016.

“Notwithstanding this progress, anti-globalization sentiment is growing, often manifested in strong views against trade. This is of particular concern given the context of rising protectionism and sluggish economic and trade growth. So we must act vigorously.

“We need to correct misperceptions about trade in a credible way. Trade actually plays a relatively minor role on job displacement. In fact, the evidence shows that trade is a generator of high quality jobs and sustained economic growth. But, of course, this is no comfort to those who have lost their jobs. We need to clearly acknowledge that trade can cause dislocation and can create uncertainties in some sectors and communities. We need to respond in a targeted and credible manner — including by providing better education, better training and skills development, and adjustment support to the unemployed.

“However, turning inward would simply compromise our efforts towards economic recovery, leading to more unemployment, not less. If we want economies to keep benefitting from trade, we all have a duty to stand up and defend it. The WTO is conducting new research to help balance this debate through a series of reports in 2017. I hope to work with the G20 on this.

“We also need to put a greater focus on inclusiveness in order to spread the benefits of trade more widely. This includes supporting small and medium-sized enterprises to become bigger participants in global trade flows. In addition, we need to continue delivering trade reforms through the WTO. That means dealing with longstanding WTO issues, such as agriculture, and it means deepening discussions on other relevant issues. The leaders raised a range of such issues including steps to support SMEs, promote investment, facilitate services, and support e-commerce.”

The G20 communiqué and annex is available [here](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/leaders_communique_hangzhou_summit_e.pdf).

The key paragraphs of the G20 communiqué are as follows:

“Our growth, to be strong, must be reinforced by inclusive, robust and sustainable trade and investment growth. We note with concern the slow growth in trade and investment globally and commit to enhance an open world economy by working towards trade and investment facilitation and liberalization. We recognize the importance of economic diversification and industrial upgrading in developing countries to benefit from more open global markets. We endorse the outcome of the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting held in Shanghai on 9-10 July, and welcome the establishment of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG). We commit to further strengthen G20 trade and investment cooperation.

We reaffirm our determination to ensure a rules-based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization playing the central role in today’s global trade. We reiterate our commitment to shape the post-Nairobi work with development at its center and commit to advancing negotiations on the remaining DDA issues as a matter of priority, including all three pillars of agriculture (i.e. market access, domestic support and export competition), non-agricultural market access, services, development, Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and rules. We also note that a range of issues may be of common interest and importance to today’s economy, and thus may be legitimate issues for discussions in the WTO, including those addressed in regional trade arrangements (RTAs) and by the B20. We will work together with all WTO members with a sense of urgency and solidarity and with a view to achieving positive outcomes of the MC11 and beyond and we will work together to further strengthen the WTO.

We commit to ratify the Trade Facilitation Agreement by the end of 2016 and call on other WTO members to do the same. We note the important role that bilateral and regional trade agreements can play in liberalizing trade and in the development of trade rules, while recognizing the need to ensure they are consistent with WTO rules. We commit to working to ensure our bilateral and regional trade agreements complement the multilateral trading system, and are open, transparent, inclusive and WTO-consistent. WTO-consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives. G20 Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) participants welcome the landing zone achieved in the WTO EGA negotiations, and reaffirm their aim to redouble efforts to bridge remaining gaps and conclude an ambitious, future-oriented EGA that seeks to eliminate tariffs on a broad range of environmental goods by the end of 2016, after finding effective ways to address the core concerns of participants.

We reiterate our opposition to protectionism on trade and investment in all its forms. We extend our commitments to standstill and rollback of protectionist measures till the end of 2018, reaffirm our determination to deliver on them and support the work of the WTO, UNCTAD and OECD in monitoring protectionism. We emphasize that the benefits of trade and open markets must be communicated to the wider public more effectively and accompanied by appropriate domestic policies to ensure that benefits are widely distributed.

We endorse the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth, under which the G20 will lead by example to lower trade costs, harness trade and investment policy coherence, boost trade in services, enhance trade finance, promote e-commerce development, and address trade and development. We welcome the World Trade Outlook Indicator released by the WTO as an important leading indicator of global trade. We endorse the G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking, which will help foster an open, transparent and conductive global policy environment for investment.

We also support policies that encourage firms of all sizes, in particular women and youth entrepreneurs, women-led firms and SMEs, to take full advantage of global value chains (GVCs), and that encourage greater participation, value addition and upward mobility in GVCs by developing countries, particularly low-income countries (LICs).We welcome the B20’s interest to strengthen digital trade and other work and take note of it’s initiative on an Electronic World Trade Platform (eWTP).

We recognize that the structural problems, including excess capacity in some industries, exacerbated by a weak global economic recovery and depressed market demand, have caused a negative impact on trade and workers. We recognize that excess capacity in steel and other industries is a global issue which requires collective responses. We also recognize that subsidies and other types of support from government or government-sponsored institutions can cause market distortions and contribute to global excess capacity and therefore require attention. We commit to enhance communication and cooperation, and take effective steps to address the challenges so as to enhance market function and encourage adjustment. To this end, we call for increased information sharing and cooperation through the formation of a Global Forum on steel excess capacity, to be facilitated by the OECD with the active participation of G20 members and interested OECD members. We look forward to a progress report on the efforts of the Global Forum to the relevant G20 ministers in 2017”.

https://www.wto.org/english/news\_e/news16\_e/dgra\_05sep16\_e.htm

6 September 2016

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**DG Azevêdo: We must deliver a vision of more inclusive trade**

Director-General Roberto Azevêdo today (6 September) met with Jack Ma, Chair of the B20 SME Development Taskforce and Chairman of Alibaba, at the headquarters of Alibaba in Hangzhou, China. They discussed how digital technology can be leveraged to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to trade, thereby making the trading system more inclusive and pro-development.

After the meeting DG Azevêdo said:

“Trade has been at the top of the agenda here in Hangzhou — at both the G20 and B20 summits — with leaders calling for trade to be at the heart of efforts towards global growth. As part of this, we must trade more inclusively — allowing everyone to take part and feel the benefits. That means trade must work for SMEs.

“One vital element will be to ensure that SMEs can access online commercial platforms. That's why the discussion on digital trade is so important. Jack Ma presented me with his thoughts on proposals for an Electronic World Trade Platform — or eWTP - which would bring together businesses, other stakeholders, international organisations and governments to share ideas on making electronic commerce more inclusive. This proposal was one of the key recommendations adopted by the B20. I welcome his leadership on this front.

“Making progress on these issues will require a global approach — and therefore the WTO, which sets global trade rules, is looking at how to take work on electronic commerce forward, including for the benefit of SMEs and development. I look forward to working with Jack in that effort.”

https://www.wto.org/english/news\_e/news16\_e/dgra\_06sep16\_e.htm