



中华人民共和国科学技术部

Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China



CHINA S&T NEWSLETTER

No. 10 2019

Contents

G20 Summit in Focus





G20 at a glance

Source: Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Xinhua News Agency, etc

The 14th G20



Time

June 28-29, 2019

Venue

Osaka, Japan

Eight themes



Global economy



Trade and investment



Innovation



Environment and energy



Employment



Women's empowerment



Development



Health

Main topics

In addition to continued macro economic policy coordination, the G20 Osaka Summit will be focused on issues like trade and investment, quality infrastructure, debt sustainability, digital economy and application of emerging technologies, ageing and universal health coverage, and climate and environment.

Highlights



Chinese President Xi Jinping will attend the Summit, and:



Attend the four-phase plenary session of Osaka Summit for discussions of several topics;



Attend BRIC Leaders' Informal Meeting, China-Russia-India Leaders' Informal Meeting and China-Africa Leaders' Meeting;



Hold annual meetings with many countries' leaders.

China is willing to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with all sides to achieve positive outcomes from Osaka Summit and to boost confidence in multilateralism and international cooperation.

When was G20 established?



G20 was established in 1999

G20 members



G20 consists of 20 members, namely Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Republic of South Africa, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and European Union.

G20's global role

G20 composition accommodates balance between developed and developing countries and geographical balance.

Representation

Population



2/3

Area



60%

GDP



85%

Trade



80%

of the global total

Equality

Following the principle of reaching agreement through consultations, emerging economies and developed countries exchange views on international economic and financial affairs on a relatively equal footing.

Relevance

By adopting a series of important decisions, G20 Summit plays an important role in addressing global financial crisis and promoting global economic recovery.

Influence

G20 has become an important, internationally recognized platform for global economic governance. Agreed policies and initiatives and measures adopted at G20 Summit chart a course for the future.



How does G20 work?

Time



At the beginning of G20 inception

Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting

Operating mechanism



After 2008 global financial crisis, G20 was upgraded to Leaders' Summit.

The Summit is organized along two parallel tracks--the sherpa track and finance track, and supplemented by relevant Ministerial Meetings and Working Groups.

History of G20 Summit

Since the first Leaders' Summit in 2008, 13 G20 Summits have been held.

The 1st Summit

Time November 2008

Venue Washington D.C., United States of America

Outcome

The Summit reached important consensus that countries would work together to tackle global financial crisis and restore stability to world economy, and adopted 47 actions for reforms in financial system. This is the first Summit since G20 was upgraded to head-of-state level.

April 2009

Time

The 2nd Summit

London, UK

Venue

Outcome

Economic recovery and growth plan, send a strong signal to the international community that countries would work together to tackle global financial crisis and boosting market confidence.

The 3rd Summit

Time September 2009

Venue Pittsburgh, United States of America

Outcome

The Summit established G20 as a premier forum for international economic cooperation, and set out objectives for reform of governance structures of the two most important international financial institutions--the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. It also reached consensus on making G20 Leaders' Summit a regular mechanism.

June 2010 Time The 4th Summit

Toronto, Canada Venue

Outcome

The Summit not only promoted IMF quota reform, but also set targets and timetables for developed countries to reduce deficits and debt.

The 5th Summit Time November 2010

Venue Seoul, Republic of Korea

Outcome

The Summit set out quantitative targets for the reform of the World Bank and IMF, reached consensus in principle on developing indicative guidelines for reducing global imbalances, and **listed development as a long-term agenda item for G20.**

November 2011 Time The 6th Summit

Cannes, France Venue

Outcome

The Summit pledged to continue strengthening macro economic policy coordination, and reached important consensus on establishing a more stable, resilient international monetary system through Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs.

The 7th Summit Time June 2012

Venue Los Cabos, Mexico

Outcome

To address risks to the world economy, BRICS countries agreed to provide more funds to IMF to ensure its ample resources. By pledging an increase of \$ 43 billion to IMF, China demonstrated its attitude as a big responsible country toward world economic cooperation and was applauded by all sides

September 2013 Time The 8th Summit

Saint-Petersburg, Russia Venue

Outcome

The G20 Leaders' Declaration adopted at Saint-Petersburg Summit, which involved 12 fields, **incorporated many views and proposals of China, demonstrating China's say and improved standing in global economic governance.**

The 9th Summit Time November 2014

Venue Brisbane, Australia

Outcome

The Summit adopted development strategies targeting specific countries and *Brisbane Action Plan*. The goal was to increase the GDP of G20 as a whole by an extra 2% and more by 2018.

November 2015 Time The 10th Summit

Antalya, Turkey Venue

Outcome

Participants reached agreements on achieving inclusive and robust growth, combating terrorism and addressing refugee crisis. A G20 Leaders' Communique and a separate anti-terrorism statement were published at the Antalya Summit.

The 11th Summit Time September 2016

Venue Hangzhou, China

Outcome

The Summit forged **Hangzhou Consensus** based on vision, integration, openness and inclusiveness, and adopted the *G20 Leaders' Communique Hangzhou Summit*. By publishing **28** core outcome documents including *G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth*, Hangzhou Summit has been **the most productive one in G20 history.**

This Summit created many **firsts**:



The **first** to put development on top agenda of global macroeconomic policy framework.



The **first** to develop G20 Action Plan for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



The **first** to take collective action to support the industrialization of Africa and least developed countries.

July 2017

Time

The 12th Summit

Hamburg, Germany

Venue

Outcome

The Summit pledged to, **building on the outcomes of Hangzhou Summit, facilitate trade and investment, develop the potential of digitalization, and promote sustainable development.** The G20 Leaders' Communique was adopted at Hamburg Summit.

The 13th Summit

Time

November 2018

Venue

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Outcome

The Summit affirmed the importance of multilateral trade system, and expressed support in principle for the necessary reforms of WTO, which was **the very first time for G20 to take a collective stand on this issue.** The G20 Leaders' Declaration was adopted at Buenos Aires Summit.

(Source: CCTV News)