

20国集团中文参考文献

Bibliography of Chinese-Language Works on the G20

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Books with references to the G20

曹令军：《八国集团与当代世界格局》，北京：人民出版社，2005年。

Cao Lingjun, *G8 and the Contemporary World*, Beijing: People's Press, 2005.

This book focuses on the establishment of G8 and its evolving working mechanisms, increasing international influence, development trend and the relationship between G8 and China. It also discusses China's participation in the G8 process and give the suggestions for the policy.

Chapter 1 The Modification and Conflict: The Beginning Stage of G7 Summits (1975-1979)

Chapter 2 From Economy to Politics: The Evolving Process of G7 Summits (1980-1991)

Chapter 3 From G7 to G8: The Enlargement of Western G7 (1992-2002)

Chapter 4 The Working Mechanism, Influence and Existing Problems of the G8

Chapter 5 The G8 and Its Relationship with Some International Organizations

Chapter 6 The G8 and China

陈晓进：《中国与八国集团》，北京：时事出版社，2006年。

Chen Xiaojin, *China and G8*, Beijing: Newsletter Press, 2006.

The G8 is one of the most important multilateral coordination mechanism in the world. With China's participation in the international regime, it is one of the most important issues that China's foreign policy should address. This book focuses on the characteristics, function, structure and working mechanism of the G8. It explores the history, the current situation and the future, and compares the handling of nine issues by China and the G8. It also offers recommendations on how China should manage its relationship with the G8.

Chapter 1 The History, Current Situation and Future of the G8

Chapter 2 The G8's Policy on China

Chapter 3 Comparison of Different Issues between China and the G8

Chapter 4 How China Should Cope with The G8: Strategy and Policy

吕有志、林小芳、查君红：《八国集团与中国》，杭州：浙江大学出版社，2006年。

Lv Youzhi and Xiaofang Lin, Junhong Cha, *G8 and China*, Hangzhou: Zhejiang University Press, 2006.

This book includes four sections. The first introduces the influence, the current situation and research on G8. The second section focuses on the origin and the evolution of the G7 and G8. It explores the development of the G7 after the Cold War and the relationship between the transforming role of the G7/8 and global governance. The third part explains the strategy of each G8 member. The fourth part discusses how China and G8 have come closer and differing attitudes on whether China should join G8.

Articles and Chapters in Books

龚伟、赵春珍：二十国集团—21世纪全球治理中心？，载《当代世界》，2008年第6期。

Gong Wei and Chunzhen Zhao, "G20: The Center of Global Governance in 21st Century," *Contemporary World*, 2008, No. 6.

The G20 has gained the recognition in the international community and established new principles and directions in global economic governance. This article discusses optimistic developments for governance. But being an initiative of developed countries to change the former international order, it remains a western concept. Another problem is how to deal with the relationship between the G8 and G20 as well as the debate on membership.

黄瑛、梅玫：20国集团会议与世界经济失衡，载《银行家》，2005年11期。

Huang Ying and Mei Mei, "G20 Meeting and Out of Balance of Global Economy," *Bankers*, 2005, No.11.

Responding to the unbalanced global economic development cannot be done without developing countries. Emerging economies have increase power over prices in international trade and on exchange rates in the international financial market. Their participation in globalization enhances the developing potential of world economy and reduces the pressure of inflation, and changes the structural relationship between products and labour, capital as well as land use.

焦艳：G20中国财经外交启新篇，载《中国经贸》，2005年第11期。

Jiao Yan, "G20 New Chapter for China Financial Diplomacy," *China Economy and Trade*, 2005, No.11.

Chinese financial diplomacy shows an eagerness to have more voice in regional and international financial cooperation. Through China's participation in international financial communication and cooperation, active financial diplomacy has profound influence on the country's economy as well as the global economy.

倪建军、王凯：从华盛顿到伦敦的G20峰会传递了什么信息，载《世界知识》，2009年第8期。

Ni Jianjun and Kai Wang, "What Is Forwarded from Washington to London G20 Summit," *World Affairs*, 2009, No.8.

Due to pressure on both the international and domestic fronts, America made some compromises at the London G20 Summit in April 2009. Developing countries could increase their reasonable requests with more confidence. China has the most influence among the BRICs not only because China has \$2 trillion in foreign-exchange reserves but also because it move from being the "World's Factory" to the "World's Market."

单之卉，全球经济失衡G20中国求解，载《数据》，2005年11期。

Shan Zhihui, "G20 Came to China to Find the Answer for Global Economic Unbalance," *Data*, 2005, No.11.

The Doha round of trade negotiations needs the developed countries to open markets and show leadership in doing so, while countries such as China and India should also compromise. This is a great opportunity for China to participate in international economic cooperation and improve its influence on regime-making processes. The answer of how to stabilize and balance the global economy can be found in China.

余翔：从G20峰会看世界经济秩序新动向，载《当代世界》，2009年第5期。

Yu Xiang, "Analysis to the New Direction of World Economy from the Perspective of G20 Summit," *Contemporary World*, 2009, No. 5.

The negative effects and impacts of the financial crisis reduces the leading role and strategic influence of the United States. The BRICs doubted the status of the U.S. dollar and called for flexible and effective neo-multilateralism to include developed countries, emerging countries and developing countries.

余永定：崛起的中国与七国集团、二十国集团，载《国际经济评论》，2004年第5期。

Yu Yongding, "Rising China and the G7, G20," *International Economic Review*, 2004, No.5.

The author explains China's evolving relationship with key international organizations and international treaties as well as the relationship between G20 and China.

章伟：二十国集团伦敦峰会的成果与难题，载《国际资料信息》，2009年第4期。

Zhang Wei, "The Success and Challenges of G20 London Summit," *International Data Information*, 2009, No.4.

The G20 London Summit fiercely debated the reform of the international financial system and a new structure of international finance system is emerging. At the summit leaders committed to increase funding to the International Monetary Fund and to strengthen the international financial system, which will contribute to rising the confidence of global finance. However, the effects cannot be achieved overnight and depend heavily on the implementation of the commitments by each countries.

二十国集团强调推进世贸组织发展回合谈判，载《世界贸易组织研究》，2003年第1期。

"G20 Emphasize on Putting Forward the WTO Negotiation Process," *World Trade Organization Focus*, 2003, No. 1.

The article introduces the 2002 Delhi G20 finance ministerial, where the issues covered coping with global challenges, enhancing development cooperation and reforming the international financial system. The author explains the statements issued at Delhi as well as the history of G20.

二十国集团在柏林创始，载《世界贸易组织研究》，2000年第1期。

"G20 Began from Berlin," *World Trade Organization Focus*, 2000, No. 1.

The article describes the meeting in Berlin that established G20 finance mechanism. Participants discussed how to prevent economic crisis and the role of the international community. Chinese finance minister Xiang Huaicheng participated in the meeting and explained the Chinese position on preventing economic crisis.