二十国集团（G20）主席声明[1]

2026 年 9 月 1 日

二十国集团财政部长和中央银行行长第二次会议

美国，阿什维尔

（中文翻译来自 Gemini，编辑没有校对，不清楚的地方请查阅附在中文之后的英文原文）

我们，即于 2026 年 8 月 31 日和 9 月 1 日齐聚北卡罗来纳州阿什维尔的二十国集团（G20）财政部长和中央银行行长，举行本次会议以推进 2026 年 G20 财金渠道的优先事项。我们对受邀嘉宾国[2]和国际组织[3]的参与表示欢迎。我们还迎来了私营部门代表的加入，共同讨论 G20 国家应如何促进私营部门主导的增长与创新。

我们感谢阿什维尔及北卡罗来纳州西部居民的盛情款待，并对该地区在毁灭性飓风“海伦”（Hurricane Helene）过后所展现出的复苏进展与人民的韧性表示赞赏。

我们欢迎美国作为 G20 轮值主席国重点关注促进强劲的经济增长，并认可其在各项核心优先事项上取得的成就，包括私营部门参与、生产力增长、全球不平衡、金融素养、主权债务、数字资产以及金融部门议题。我们还欢迎在美方主席国领导下对 G20 财金渠道结构和议程的成功精简，这提高了效率，强化了对核心经济和金融优先事项的关注；我们将继续确保 G20 财金渠道契合目标且保持高效响应。

促进全球经济增长

面对包括持续发生的战争和冲突在内的多重冲击，全球经济保持了韧性。确保能源、粮食、化肥和关键矿产等关键价值链的高效顺畅运行，对于支撑全球增长至关重要。我们对能源贸易持续遭受扰乱表示关切，并强调：霍尔木兹海峡及全球范围内的自由、安全和可预测的航行，以及持续发生的战争和冲突的解决，对于维持持久增长至关重要。

鉴于存在若干下行风险，我们认识到稳定和可预测的宏观经济环境在支持增长和就业方面发挥着重要作用，特别是对发展中国家而言。我们敦促各国避免不必要的出口限制，以确保全球供应链继续正常运转。我们欢迎多边开发银行（MDB）发表的联合声明，该声明确认了他们致力于制定“强化化肥供应链的多边开发银行路线图”，从而使多边开发银行能够对化肥供应链的所有环节提供支持，包括增加对化肥生产、上游生产、加工、储存、运输及其他关键基础设施的融资。在需要且财政空间允许的情况下，临时且精准的措施有助于应对冲击并限制对最贫困和最脆弱群体产生的经济影响，同时维持债务可持续性。我们的财政政策将维护财政可持续性并重建缓冲空间、促进增长，并催化有助于提高生产力的投资。我们注意到私营部门投资是增长的重要驱动力。我们欢迎对人工智能、计算和数字基础设施进行投资的潜力，以提高生产力并实现广泛应用；同时认识到应对风险的重要性

（包括潜在的金融部门和其他部门特有的风险），并利用人工智能赋能的创新来增强网络韧性。我们重申 2021 年 4 月达成的汇率承诺。

中央银行坚定致力于维持物价稳定和金融体系的持续韧性，这符合各自的授权，并能支撑强劲的经济增长。央行独立性对实施货币政策至关重要。随着人工智能和其他结构性变革重塑我们的经济，中央银行的既定目标将是严格区分生产能力的提升与需求的变化。

促进增长是我们各经济体的核心优先事项；有利于增长的经济政策能拓展全球共同繁荣的边界。我们已经确认了阻碍强劲经济增长的重大共同障碍，包括监管和行政负担、低效的税制、投资不足、高昂的资本成本，以及劳动力供应、技能和流动性滞后。我们正在通过一系列政策和方法来解决这些障碍，包括：简化并减少过于繁重的官僚程序（red tape）和监管法规；提高劳动力参与率；减少劳动力市场摩擦；提升人力资本；鼓励高质量投资；拥抱创新；以及推广支持包容性增长和繁荣的税制。我们认识到，人工智能是一种通用技术，具有对全球经济产生深远影响的潜力。拥抱人工智能的负责任开发、应用和普及的经济体，可能将在未来几年领跑全球增长。充足且负担得起的能源供应、高质量的基础设施投资、以宏观经济稳定和法治为支撑的可预测投资环境，以及对人工智能和其他新兴技术的负责任拥抱，将有助于促进增长。加强国内资源调动和打击非法金融，有助于消除投资面临的重要结构性制约，巩固宏观经济韧性，并支持更强劲、更持久的增长。

国际组织在帮助促进更强劲的增长成果方面发挥着重要作用。为此，我们呼吁国际货币基金组织（IMF）、世界银行集团和经济合作与发展组织（OECD）根据各自的授权，通过进一步的分析和政策建议，支持我们在消除结构性障碍、提高生产力、巩固宏观经济框架以及支持强劲、持久和平衡增长方面的努力。我们支持经合组织（OECD）关于各国税收政策和制度如何影响企业活力的研究工作，并期待经合组织在今年年底前提交中期报告。我们呼吁世界银行集团和其他多边开发银行根据各自授权，就解决核心宏观经济和发展挑战的政策改革以及能对生产力、增长和就业产生显着回报的针对性投资，与各成员国开展合作。

我们确认私营部门在推动包容性经济增长、创造就业和创新方面的关键作用。在今年的 G20 财金渠道会议中，我们与私营部门进行了直接交流；我们将继续在各自辖区内通过包括广泛的公众征求意见、针对性的利益相关者参与以及制度化的合作伙伴模式等机制，保持与私营部门参与者的沟通。我们的讨论强调，一个能够提供政策明确性并促进创新、投资、技能开发和有效公私合作的支持性营商环境，能够巩固持久的增长。我们呼吁国际标准制定机构支持私营部门主导的创新，并承诺秉持“标准应精准校准且契合目标”的原则。我们承诺继续与私营部门紧密合作，以改进政策设计、消除障碍并加速增长。特别是，我们承诺采取政策行动鼓励中小企业的发展，中小企业是增长和就业的关键驱动力。我们作为 G20 财金渠道，将继续保持与私营部门的强劲互动。

解决全球不平衡

我们认识到，过度且持续的不平衡会带来风险，并可能产生经济扭曲和不利的跨国溢出效应，从而阻碍增长、引发并加剧其他国家的不平衡、加剧经济和供应链的脆弱性，并降低韧性。这些有害影响可能会引发经济紧张局势以及无序调整的潜在风险（包括通过金融渠道）。我们同意各国应采取措施消除加剧不平衡的非市场政策和做法。特别是，拥有过度且持续经常账户顺差的国家应消除限制国内消费并导致过度依赖出口推动增长的扭曲因素。这些政策和做法会对全球、区域和国内市场造成有害的溢出效应，并增加经济依赖性。拥有过度且持续经常账户赤字的国家也应采取相应政策，包括支持国内储蓄和财政巩固。我们确认，缺乏政策调整可能会损害全球增长和韧性。在这方面，鉴于解决这些不平衡符合顺差国和赤字国的共同利益，G20 继续开展合作将受到欢迎。我们欢迎 G20 全球不平衡研究小组开展的富有成效的讨论（该小组已于 6 月完成了 2026 年工作计划），并感谢澳大利亚和韩国共同主持该小组。

我们强调，对全球不平衡的监管锚定于 IMF 的授权。我们欢迎 IMF 为进一步增强其对不平衡的宏观经济驱动因素、扭曲性政策以及内外溢出效应监管的一致性和公正性所做的持续工作。我们强烈支持 IMF 今年在完善分析工具、加强对支撑和推动全球不平衡及相关风险的政策监管方面所做的工作。我们还要求 IMF 提供更细致的情景分析（包括不采取行动的成本），并将此分析进一步纳入其双边和多边监管及政策建议中。经合组织（OECD）也可在分析全球不平衡的结构性驱动因素方面发挥作用。我们要求 IMF 和经合组织根据各自的授权和专业知识，继续改进对不平衡进行稳健分析所需的数据（包括对非市场政策和做法的覆盖），并考虑适当地改进其数据来源。

推进全球金融素养与教育

我们承认，金融素养是金融健康和福祉的基石。我们欢迎美国 G20 主席国将高层注意力引入金融素养重要性所做的努力，包括通过今年春季举行的"G20 全球金融素养炉边谈话"以及在世界银行集团支持下发起的"金融素养解决方案冲刺赛"（获胜者将于 10 月在曼谷举行的 2026 年 IMF 与世界银行集团年会上揭晓）。我们致力于在各自辖区内扩大国家金融教育力度，并在全球推广基于证据的最佳做法，以改善人生各个阶段的金融决策。我们努力采取针对性的消费者教育干预措施，支持个人在整个生命周期中就储蓄、投资和积累财富做出明智决定，例如通过在美国使用"特朗普账户"（Trump Accounts）、在其他若干 G20 国家实施鼓励储蓄和投资的激励计划，以及其他国家级倡议。鼓励储蓄和负责任的投资能够促进增长，并提升个人责任感和财务独立性。我们承认，金融教育可以通过提供识别和避免诈骗企图的知识与工具，帮助消费者保护个人财务并增强金融韧性。我们欢迎私营部门和其他利益相关者为帮助识别创新方法以在全球释放金融机遇、促进经济增长，以及鼓励金融素养项目的客观性、质量和广泛普及所做的努力。我们鼓励 G20 成员继续推进全球金融素养和金融健康，包括通过国际合作来实现。

完善全球主权债务架构

我们继续致力于应对债务可持续性面临的持续挑战，并确认需要更快、更具可预测性的债务处理，以改善债务可持续性和增长成果。我们重申 G20 对于以可预测、及时、有序和协调的方式进一步加强实施“G20 共同框架”的持续承诺；我们确认我们的团结一致——在必要时保留灵活性，同时呼吁采取共同行动和公平的负担分享。我们正在深化努力，将从“共同框架”中汲取的经验教训应用于外债中有相当大一部分欠 G20 成员国的国家。在这种情况下，G20 官方债权人之间更广泛的协调有助于精简债务重组。我们还欢迎在实施 IMF 与世界银行集团“三支柱方法”方面取得的进展，该方法旨在支持那些债务负担可持续、改革议程坚定，但面临高昂债务偿付压力（挤出了有助于促进增长的投资）的国家。我们鼓励进一步加强“三支柱方法”的实施，包括由包括官方双边债权人在内的相关利益相关者做出适当贡献。

我们承认债务数据透明度在强化国际债务架构方面发挥的重要作用。为此，我们欢迎发布《G20 说明性、非约束性谅解备忘录范本》，该范本详细说明了主权债务处理的核心条款，供未来在“共同框架”下的谈判中使用。我们还赞赏“全球主权债务圆桌会议”（GSDR）在更新借款国操作手册方面所做的努力。最后，我们支持世界银行“债务人报告系统”在提高债务透明度方面的工作。我们鼓励 G20 进一步扩大对世界银行“债务数据共享行动”的参与，以在符合法律和保密安全措施的前提下，协助债务数据核对并提高准确性。

促进金融部门创新与监管现代化

我们致力于推进监管和审慎监管框架现代化，以确保金融稳定，并提高金融体系的韧性和效率，从而支持强劲和持久的经济增长。我们支持金融稳定理事会（FSB）的工作，并重申我们致力于应对潜在的金融部门脆弱性。我们期待 FSB 盘点工作（stocktake）的结果，该结果将确认所有辖区内广泛的监管和审慎监管现代化努力；我们期待即将发布的 FSB 咨询报告，该报告将提出指导各辖区现代化金融部门政策和维持金融稳定努力的原则。我们还期待 FSB 的“实施监测评估”，该评估旨在评估并确认潜在的改进机会，以优化 FSB 鼓励和监测其建议实施情况的方式。我们期待 FSB《负责任应用人工智能的稳健做法》文件的最终定稿。我们还就各自的提议和监管法规更新了进展，包括实施“巴塞尔协议 III”的最终组成部分。我们重新强调支持实施 FSB《有效处置机制的核心要素》，并期待 FSB 即将发布的关于公共部门后备资金机制专题同行评审的结果和建议。

我们认识到包括数字资产在内的数字金融创新在支持包容性经济增长方面可以发挥变革性作用，以及私营部门在推动这种创新中的关键作用。我们也认识到，面对这种变革，维护金融稳定以及保持对货币和支付体系的信任至关重要。我们承诺推进负责任且有效的监管和审慎监管框架，在维护金融稳定、支持经济增长的同时，为健全的数字金融和数字资产创新开辟明确路径，同时适当地考虑跨境机遇与挑战。我们期待 FSB 即将对全球稳定币安排以及稳定币数据来源、可用性和潜在挑战相关跨境影响报告的研究结果进行汇总。我们重申对《G20 应对跨境支付挑战路线图》的承诺，并呼吁各国推进相关倡议，扩大大额

支付系统的运行时间，鼓励使用统一的 ISO 20022 数据模型，并在考虑数据安全和国内法律框架的前提下，促进金融服务相关数据的跨境传输。

我们重申致力于支持反洗钱金融行动特别工作组（FATF）及 FATF 型区域组织监督 FATF 标准的实施，以打击洗钱、恐怖融资和扩散融资，这与 2026 年 4 月采纳的《FATF 部长级宣言》相一致。我们呼吁各国针对反洗钱、打击恐怖融资及武器扩散融资实施基于风险的监管，并期待通过美国将于今年晚些时候在达拉斯举办的“FATF 学习与发展论坛”来推进实施工作。我们呼吁 FATF 采取行动，确保虚拟资产使用量显着的辖区优先有效实施 FATF 关于虚拟资产的标准。我们对 FATF 重新聚焦打击源于诈骗的非法金融和洗钱行为感到鼓舞，特别是来自诈骗园区（scam compounds）演变中的威胁以及诈骗分子对人工智能的利用。我们欢迎 FATF 为加强公私合作伙伴关系和促进信息共享所做的努力，以便在大规模和高速度下更好地检测和打断非法金融活动。

[1] 本声明获得所有出席的 G20 成员国的一致同意，中国除外，中国对第 4、10、11 和 13 段持保留意见/反对意见。

[2] 荷兰、波兰、新加坡、卡塔尔国、瑞士和阿拉伯联合酋长国。

[3] 反洗钱金融行动特别工作组（FATF）、金融稳定理事会（FSB）、国际货币基金组织（IMF）、经济合作与发展组织（OECD）和世界银行（WB）。

G20 Chair’s Statement[1]

September 1, 2026

Second Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
Asheville, United States of America

1. We, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors who assembled in Asheville, North Carolina, on August 31 and September 1, 2026, met to advance the G20 Finance track priorities for 2026. We welcomed engagement from invited guest countries[2] and international organizations.[3] We were also joined by private sector representatives to discuss how G20 countries can promote private sector-led growth and innovation.

2. We appreciate the hospitality of the citizens of Asheville and Western North Carolina and commend both the progress made in revitalizing the region and the resilience of its people in the aftermath of the devastating Hurricane Helene.

3. We welcome the United States G20 Presidency’s focus on promoting strong economic growth and recognize the achievements across its key priorities, including private sector engagement, productivity growth, global imbalances, financial literacy, sovereign debt, digital assets, and financial sector issues. We also welcome the successful streamlining of the G20 Finance track’s structure and agenda under the U.S. Presidency, enhancing its

efficiency strengthening its focus on core economic and financial priorities, and we will continue to ensure that the G20 Finance track is fit-for-purpose and responsive.

Promoting Global Economic Growth

4. The global economy has remained resilient in the face of multiple shocks, including ongoing wars and conflicts. Ensuring the efficient and smooth functioning of key value chains, such as energy, food, fertilizer, and critical minerals, is essential to supporting global growth. We are concerned about continued disruptions to energy trade and stress that the free, safe, and predictable navigation through the Strait of Hormuz and worldwide, and the resolution of ongoing wars and conflicts are essential to sustaining durable growth.

5. Given a number of downside risks, we recognize that a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment plays an important role in supporting growth and jobs, particularly for developing countries. We urge countries to avoid unnecessary export restrictions to ensure global supply chains continue to function normally. We welcome the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) joint statement affirming their commitment to develop an MDB Roadmap on Strengthening Fertilizer Supply Chains that enables MDB support across all segments of the fertilizer supply chain, including increased financing for fertilizer production, upstream production, processing, storage, transportation, and other critical infrastructure. Where needed and where fiscal space is available, temporary and targeted measures can help respond to shocks and limit the economic effects on the poorest and most vulnerable, while preserving debt sustainability. Our fiscal policies will safeguard fiscal sustainability and rebuild buffers, promote growth, and catalyze productivity- enhancing investment. We note that private investment is an important driver of growth. We welcome the potential for investment in artificial intelligence, computing, and digital infrastructure to increase productivity and enable broad adoption, while recognizing the importance of addressing risks, including potential financial sector and other sector-specific risks, and leveraging AI-enabled innovation to strengthen cyber resilience. We reaffirm our April 2021 exchange rate commitment.

6. Central banks are strongly committed to maintaining price stability and the continued resilience of the financial system, which supports robust economic growth, consistent with their respective mandates. Central bank independence is crucial to the conduct of monetary policy. As artificial intelligence and other structural changes reshape our economies, central banks will aim to rigorously distinguish gains in productive capacity from changes in demand.

7. Advancing growth is a key priority across our economies; pro-growth economic policies expand the frontiers of global prosperity for all. We have identified significant common impediments to robust economic growth, including regulatory and administrative burdens; inefficient tax regimes; inadequate investment; high costs of capital; and lagging labor supply, skills, and mobility. We are working to address these impediments through a range of policies and approaches including simplifying and reducing red tape and

regulations that are overly burdensome; boosting labor force participation; reducing labor market frictions; enhancing human capital; encouraging quality investment; welcoming innovation; and promoting tax regimes that support broad-based growth and prosperity. We recognize that artificial intelligence is a general-purpose technology with the potential to have profound effects on the global economy. Economies that embrace its responsible development, adoption, and diffusion will likely set the pace of global growth in the years ahead. Abundant and affordable energy access, quality infrastructure investment, predictable investment environments underpinned by macroeconomic stability and the rule of law, and the responsible embrace of AI and other emerging technologies will help facilitate growth. Strengthening domestic resource mobilization and addressing illicit finance can help remove important structural constraints to investment, reinforce macroeconomic resilience, and support stronger, more durable growth.

8. International organizations have an important role to play in helping to facilitate stronger growth outcomes. In that regard, we call on the IMF, World Bank Group, and OECD to support our efforts through further analysis and policy advice, in line with their respective mandates, on actions to overcome structural impediments, increase productivity, bolster macroeconomic frameworks, and support robust, durable, and balanced growth. We support the OECD's work on how countries' tax policies and systems impact business dynamism and look forward to an interim report from the OECD by the end of the year. We call on the World Bank Group and other multilateral development banks, in line with their respective mandates, to engage with members on policy reforms that address core macroeconomic and development challenges and targeted investments with demonstrable returns to productivity, growth, and jobs.

9. We affirm the private sector's critical role in driving broad-based economic growth, job creation, and innovation. We have engaged directly with the private sector in our G20 Finance track meetings this year, and we will continue our respective engagements with private sector participants in our jurisdictions through mechanisms including broad public consultations, targeted stakeholder engagement, and institutionalized partnership models. Our discussions have underscored that durable growth is strengthened by a supportive business environment that provides policy clarity and promotes innovation, investment, skills development, and effective public-private collaboration. We call on international standards setting bodies to support private sector-led innovation and to commit to the principle that standards should be well-calibrated and fit-for-purpose. We commit to continue working closely with the private sector to improve policy design, remove impediments, and accelerate growth. In particular, we commit to policy actions to encourage the development of small and medium-sized businesses, which are vital drivers of growth and employment. We, as the G20 Finance track, will continue robust engagement with the private sector.

Addressing Global Imbalances

10. We recognize that excessive and persistent imbalances pose risks and can generate economic distortions and adverse cross-border spillovers that hinder growth, drive and

exacerbate imbalances in other countries, heighten economic and supply chain vulnerabilities, and reduce resiliency. These detrimental effects can contribute to economic tensions and potential risks of disorderly adjustment, including through the financial channel. We agree that countries should take steps to eliminate non-market policies and practices that exacerbate imbalances. In particular, countries with excessive and persistent external surpluses should remove distortions that constrain domestic consumption and that result in an overreliance on exports for growth. These policies and practices result in harmful spillovers to global, regional, and domestic markets and increase economic dependency. Countries with excessive and persistent external deficits should also undertake policies that include supporting domestic savings and fiscal consolidation. We acknowledge that a lack of policy adjustment can impair global growth and resiliency. On this front, continued G20 cooperation would be welcome, as addressing these imbalances is of common interest for both surplus and deficit economies. We welcome the productive discussions of the G20 study group on global imbalances, which concluded its 2026 workplan in June, and we thank Australia and the Republic of Korea for co-chairing this group.

11. We emphasize that surveillance of global imbalances is anchored in the IMF's mandate. We welcome the ongoing work of the IMF to further strengthen the consistency and evenhandedness of its surveillance of the macroeconomic drivers of imbalances, as well as of distortive policies and outward and inward spillovers. We strongly support the IMF's work this year to enhance its analytical tools and improve surveillance of policies that underpin and drive global imbalances and the associated risks. We also ask the IMF to present more granular scenario analysis, including the costs of inaction, and to further integrate this analysis into its bilateral and multilateral surveillance and policy advice. The OECD could also play a role in analyzing the structural drivers of global imbalances. We ask the IMF and OECD to continue to improve data necessary for robust analysis of imbalances including their coverage of non-market policies and practices, and to consider improving their data sources as appropriate, in line with their respective mandates and expertise.

Advancing Global Financial Literacy and Education

12. We acknowledge that financial literacy is foundational to financial health and well-being. We welcome the efforts of the United States G20 Presidency to bring high-level attention to the importance of financial literacy, including through this spring's G20 Fireside Chat on Global Financial Literacy and the Financial Literacy Solutions Sprint with the support of the World Bank Group, for which winners will be highlighted at the 2026 Annual Meetings of the IMF and World Bank Group in Bangkok in October. We endeavor to scale up national financial education efforts within our jurisdictions and promote the use of evidence-based best practices globally to improve financial decision making at all stages of life. We strive to target consumer education interventions that support informed decisions about saving, investing, and building wealth over individuals' lifetimes, such as through the use of Trump Accounts in the United States, incentive programs in a number

of other G20 countries to catalyze savings and investments, as well as other national initiatives. Encouraging savings and responsible investment boosts growth and promotes personal responsibility and financial independence. We acknowledge that financial education can help consumers protect their personal finances and strengthen financial resilience by providing knowledge and tools to identify and avoid fraud attempts. We welcome efforts by the private sector and other stakeholders to help identify innovative approaches to unlock financial opportunity globally and promote economic growth, and to encourage objectivity, quality, and broad access in financial literacy programs. We encourage G20 members to continue advancing global financial literacy and financial health, including through international collaboration.

Improving the Global Sovereign Debt Architecture

13. We remain committed to addressing ongoing challenges to debt sustainability and acknowledge the need for faster and more predictable debt treatments to improve debt sustainability and growth outcomes. We reaffirm the G20's ongoing commitment to further strengthen the implementation of the G20 Common Framework in a predictable, timely, orderly, and coordinated manner, and we affirm our solidarity, which preserves flexibility where necessary while calling for joint action and fair burden sharing. We are deepening our efforts to apply lessons learned from the Common Framework to countries where a meaningful share of external debt is owed to G20 members. In such cases, broader coordination among G20 official creditors can help streamline debt restructurings. We also welcome progress in the implementation of the IMF-World Bank Group 3-Pillar approach, which aims to support countries with sustainable debt burdens and strong reform agendas but facing high debt service payments that crowd out growth-enhancing investments. We encourage further strengthening of the implementation of the 3-Pillar approach, including through appropriate contributions by relevant stakeholders including official bilateral creditors.

14. We acknowledge the important role that debt data transparency plays in strengthening the international debt architecture. To that end, we welcome the publication of the G20's illustrative, non-binding template memorandum of understanding, which details the key terms of a sovereign debt treatment, for use in future negotiations under the Common Framework. We also appreciate the efforts of the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable (GSDR) in updating the playbook for borrowing countries. Finally, we support the work of the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System in improving debt transparency. We encourage increasing G20 participation in the World Bank's Debt Data Sharing Exercise to aid debt data reconciliation and improve accuracy, consistent with legal and confidentiality safeguards.

Promoting Financial Sector Innovation and Regulatory Modernization

15. We are committed to modernizing our regulatory and supervisory frameworks to ensure financial stability, and promote the resilience and efficiency of our financial systems in order to support strong and durable economic growth. We support the work of the

Financial Stability Board (FSB) and affirm our commitment to addressing potential financial sector vulnerabilities. We look forward to the results of the FSB's stocktake, which will identify widespread regulatory and supervisory modernization efforts across all jurisdictions, and we look forward to the forthcoming FSB consultation report with principles to guide jurisdictional efforts to modernize financial sector policies and maintain financial stability. We also look forward to the FSB's Implementation Monitoring Review, which evaluates and identifies potential opportunities to improve how the FSB encourages and monitors the implementation of its recommendations. We look forward to finalization of the FSB's paper on Sound Practices for Responsible Adoption of AI. We also shared updates on our respective proposals and regulations, including implementing the final components of Basel III. We renew our support for the implementation of the FSB's Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes and look forward to the FSB's forthcoming findings and recommendations from its Thematic Peer Review on Public Sector Backstop Funding Mechanisms.

16. We recognize the transformative role that digital financial innovation, including digital assets, can play in supporting broad-based economic growth and the key role of the private sector in driving this innovation. We also recognize the importance of safeguarding financial stability and maintaining trust in the monetary and payment system in the face of this transformation. We commit to advancing responsible and effective regulatory and supervisory frameworks that preserve financial stability, support economic growth, and establish clear pathways for sound digital financial and digital assets innovation, while considering cross-border opportunities and challenges as appropriate. We look forward to the FSB's forthcoming summary of its findings from reports on cross-border implications related to global stablecoin arrangements and stablecoin data sources, availability, and potential challenges. We reaffirm our commitment to the G20 Roadmap for Enhancing Cross-border Payments, and we call on countries to advance initiatives to expand large-value payment system operating hours, encourage use of the harmonized ISO 20022 data model, and facilitate the cross-border transmission of financial services-related data while considering data security and domestic legal frameworks.

17. We reaffirm our commitment to support the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies in overseeing the implementation of the FATF Standards to combat money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, in line with the FATF Ministerial Declaration adopted in April 2026. We call on countries to implement risk-based supervision for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing of weapons of mass destruction and look forward to advancing implementation through the FATF's Learning and Development Forum to be hosted by the United States in Dallas later this year. We call upon the FATF to take action to ensure that jurisdictions with significant virtual assets use are effectively implementing the FATF standards on virtual assets as a priority. We are encouraged by the FATF's renewed focus on combatting illicit finance and money laundering originating from fraud, especially the evolving threat emanating from scam compounds and

exploitation of AI by fraudsters. We welcome the FATF’s efforts to strengthen public-private partnerships and enhance information-sharing to better detect and disrupt illicit finance at speed and scale.

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1 The statement was agreed by all G20 members present except China, which objected to paragraphs 4, 10, 11, and 13.

2 The Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, State of Qatar, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.

3 The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Stability Board (FSB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and World Bank (WB).