

国际经济关系和  
全球环境与发展

International  
Economic  
Relations and  
Global  
Environment  
& Development

■ 钟述孔 著

对外经济贸易教育出版社

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And  
Global Environment & Development**

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钟述孔 著  
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## 序 言

国际经济关系和全球环境与发展是当今世界普遍关心的一个重大问题,也是我国对外开放、对内改革,建立社会主义市场经济中需要认真研究的重大课题。其主要原因是,环境问题影响了人类的生存与发展,经济发展与环境保护密不可分。为此,1992年6月3日到14日在巴西举行了联合国环境与发展会议,我国以李鹏总理为首的高级别政府代表团参加了这次大会。

本书作者钟述孔先生依据他在我国外交部长期工作的经验与研究,参考了国内外相关的著述与资料,用英文撰写了《国际经济关系和全球环境与发展》一书。在书中,作者对当今世界经济关系和全球环境与发展的主要问题作了分析论述。其中包括:和平与发展问题,战后全球经济关系的演变,当今世界和经济局势,环境与发展问题,发展中国家面临的迫切需要解决的环境问题,在环境和发展领域中的国际关系,等国际“热点”问题。在书的结尾部分着重介绍了21世纪人类面临的挑战与机遇,中国面临的环境问题与对策。

本书的出版,有助于我国有关各界开拓视野,了解和掌握国际经济关系和全球环境与发展问题之间的辩证关系,加深对上述问题的研究,以抓住机遇,深化改革,更自觉地处理好环境与发展之间的关系,加速我国经济的发展,走良性循环的“可持续发展”之路。

本书内容已在钟述孔先生为我校开出的讲座中讲授,引起广泛的兴趣和良好的反映。相信,本书的出版会推动我国对上述问题的研究,加强与国外的交流。故推荐出版并作序。

对外经济贸易大学教授

薛荣久

1993.6.11. 北京

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*About the Author*

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# I. Peace and Development

—*the Two Top Priorities on the International Agenda*

*Humankind now stand only several years from the beginning of a new century and a new millenium. At this juncture, therefore, it is proper and necessary to have a better understanding of the major problems confronting the world.*

There are, of course, problems and problems in this volatile and swiftly changing world. But *what* are the priority problems? In an overall context, we believe, *the two top priorities* on the international agenda are *Peace and Development*.

*Why peace?* This is essentially to save the present and future generations from the scourge of war. As is Known to all, while there had been no world wars in the history of humankind, the 20th century witnessed 2 *devastating world wars*. And that is why the very first sentence of *the Charter* of the United Nations solemnly proclaims:

" WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind....."

Moreove, this is also because, despite the end of the Cold War, the world is still far from tranquil.

*Why development?* this is primarily because *three-fourths of*

*humankind*, who constitute the developing countries, have as their top priority *economic and social development* to do away with *poverty and backwardness* left over by history. Indeed, most of the people of the developing countries, or the South, are still living in shortages of food, shelter and other basic necessities of livelihood, with *over one billion* people living *below the poverty line*.

(Please see also the *Note* at the end of Section I-2.)

### **I-1 Relationship between Peace and Development and the Universal Demands of the world's People**

Peace and development are mutually supportive. They can promote each other but they cannot supersede each other. It is impossible to preserve world peace without development. There can hardly be durable stability and prosperity in the world in the ABSENCE of economic development and social progress of the developign countries which account for 75% of the world's population. A protracted economic stagnation, or decline, in the economic growth of developing countries will definitely lead to the shrinking of markets for developed countrids and will thus affect the economic grwth of developed countries, too. In short, as borne out by history, development needs peace, and peace cannot be maintained without development.

As the new century is drawing near, we in China believe:

"The world needs peace, countries need to develop, society needs to progress, economies need to thrive and living standards need to improve." These have become the *universal demands* of the world's people.

### **I-2 On the World Situation**

*I-2-A The world is in a historical period of great change*

The world is in a historical period of great change. The post-war *bipolar structure* has come to an end, forces are disintegrating and their elements are being realigned and the world is moving in the direction of *multipolarization*. The formation of a new structure will be a long and complex process.

*I-2-B The world is far from tranquil*

True, no single country in the world has the capability to risk universal condemnation and unleash a new world war. For a long time to come, it will be *possible* for humankind to avert a new world war. At the same time, numerous facts have shown that the world is still far from tranquil and that the current international situation remains turbulent. It has been rightly pointed out that a "seismic belt" extending from the Balkans to the Caucasus and to .....is emerging. Besides, in some areas and regions, people have once again been plunged into war and turmoil, with millions of refugees fleeing to other places. These local wars and conflicts have occurred in those areas, where different ethnic groups traditionally lived together with age-old contradictions suddenly coming to the surface under new situations. Moreover, these conflicts have been further complicated by the involvement of outside forces.

In the world context, *hegemonism and power politics* have all along constituted the *main obstacles* to peace and development. A genuine peace that the people of the world have longed for has not come with the end of the Cold War. On the contrary, the world remains intranquil, with new problems added to old ones, and armed conflicts erupting one after another as a result of "disrupted equilibrium." Hegemonism and power politics continue to assert themselves --the attempt of some big powers to control de-

veloping countries politically and economically has become more and more obvious, the long-hidden ethnic conflicts in certain areas have surfaced with a vengeance and the North-South contradictions have further aggravated. In a word, *contradictions* of various kinds are deepening, and the road to peace and development before the world's people is overgrown with brambles and prickly shrubs.

### ***I-2-C The Old international order v s. the New international order***

The old international order, characterized by the domination and manipulation of international political affairs and international economic arrangements by a small number of big powers, is still there, hindering the efforts of developing countries to develop and to eradicate poverty and backwardness. But world development *cannot* be based for long on the poverty and backwardness of the vast number of developing countries. The ever-widening economic *gap* between the North and the South and the drastic changes and turmoil of the international situation have helped awaken the world's people. Among the developing countries, the trend of safeguarding independence and sovereignty and seeking cooperation and solidarity is gaining momentum. The overwhelming majority of the world's people see the necessity of establishing *a new international order*. In their view, the future world should *not* be a place where only the interests and privileges of big powers or power groups are protected, *nor* a place where international affairs are monopolized and manipulated by the big, strong, wealthy nations. The *old* international order based on *unequal relationships* no longer works.

The *nature* of the new international order that is to be estab-

lished is a question of great concern to the international community. In view of past experience and present reality, we join many other developing countries in advocating the establishment of a *peaceful, stable, just and rational new international order* on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. Such a new order should *include* a new international economic order (N. I. E. O.) based on equality and mutual benefit.

The world is *diverse*, and differences of all kinds do exist among nations. The peoples of all countries have the inalienable right to choose the social systems and paths of development that suit their country-specific conditions. *All* nations, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should take part in international affairs as *equal* members of the international community. All nations should respect each other, seek common ground while putting aside differences, treat each other as equals, and live together in amity. The differences and disputes between nations should be resolved peacefully through negotiation, in compliance with the United Nations Charter and the norms of international law, and force or the threat of force should not be used in international disputes. Hegemonism and power politics-- that is, the monopoly and manipulation of international affairs by a few big powers-- will not work. The establishment of a new international order, which calls for the unremitting efforts of the people throughout the world, cannot but be a *long-term undertaking*.

\*

*Note on Definition of the term "Development"*

*Of the term "Development", there are definitions and definitions. For instance, "Webster's New World Dictionary" has offered the definition of development as being "a step or stage in growth, advancement, etc."; and the "Concise Oxford Dictionary" defines the word as bringing from a latent or rudimentary or immature state to visibility or completeness.... Such "dictionary definitions", though linguistically relevant, seem to be somewhat aloof from the economic and political realities of the contemporary world.*

*In the world context, and keeping in view the evolving international economic relations since World War II, this author tends to agree to the definition and elaboration given by the **Report of the South Commission**, 1990, which states:*

*"In our view, development is a process which enables human beings to realize their potential, build self-confidence, and lead lives of dignity and fulfilment. It is a process which frees people from the fear of want and exploitation. It is a movement away from political, economic, or social oppression. Through development, political independence acquires its true significance. And it is a process of growth, a movement essentially springing from within the society that is developing. . . . . Development has therefore to be an effort of, by, and for the people. True development has to be people-centred. It has to be directed at the fulfilment of human potential and the improvement of the social and economic well-being of*

the people." (pp. 10-11 of the above *Report*)

\*

### I-3 On Foreign Policy of China

As stated solemnly by both General-Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, China has consistently pursued *an independent foreign policy of peace*. The *basic objectives* of that consistent policy are to safeguard her national independence and sovereignty and to promote world peace and development.

On questions involving her national interests and *State sovereignty*, China will never yield to any outside pressure. *And, she means what she says*. China will always stand firm as a staunch defender of world peace. She will not enter into alliance with any country or group of countries and will not join any military bloc. China will never seek hegemony and expansion, and she is opposed to hegemonism, power politics, aggression and expansion in any form, And her annual defence expenditure amounts to only 6 US dollars *per capita* (currently *only about 2.7%* of the military expenditure of the U. S. ), having spent the bulk of China's financial resources in socio-economic development of the nation. China is against the arms race, and stands for effective disarmament and arms control carried out in a fair, reasonable, comprehensive and balanced manner. (Incidentally, today some countries are calling for disarmament too, but they have *not*, in effect, reduced the *world-destruction stock-pile* of their highly sophisticated weapons. ) In handling international affairs, China abides strictly by the *Charter of the United Nations* and the acknowledged norms of international relations, and adheres to the *principled position* of seeking truth