



经济全球化 与发展中国家

谈世中

王耀媛

江时学

等编

社会科学文献出版社

全球化论丛

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编 者: 谈世中 王耀媛 江时学 等

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编者的话

在迎接新千年到来之际，我们奉献给大家这本由中外学者共同合作完成的著作《21 世纪：经济全球化与发展中国家》。这是在中国社会科学院第三世界研究中心于 2000 年 8 月下旬在北京召开的国际研讨会之后，由该中心将各国专家学者论文统一汇编而成的论文集。

在这本书中，我们将研讨会上的致辞发言、不同观点的论文，以及争论观点的综述都真实地反映出来供大家了解情况，以便使更多的人关心经济全球化这个重大课题，关注下一个世纪，经济全球化对发展中国家的影响这一热点问题。

目前，国际社会和各国政府正在根据 21 世纪世界经济和政治的发展趋势和变化格局的情况，对经济全球化的挑战制定各自的应对策略和政策措施。因此，“经济全球化与发展中国家”这个课题仍将是世界各国专家学者今后关心和关注的问题。这本论文集的出版可以让更多的人们都来重视 21 世纪发展中国家的的发展，以及世界经济的发展走势。

在编辑这本论文集的过程中，我们也收集了几位因故未能参加国际研讨会，但给我们寄来论文的学者的大作。同时，由于种种原因，有个别外国专家学者的论文没有按时收入这本论文集。对此，我们只能表示歉意。

最后，我们还要向提供论文集出版的社会科学文献出版社——也

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是这次国际研讨会的协办单位——表示感谢。

中国社会科学院第三世界研究中心秘书处

2000 年 11 月于北京

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【代 序】

历史的责任^①

▲
王洛林

各位女士、各位先生、各位朋友：

首先，我代表中国社会科学院对这次研讨会的召开表示热烈的祝贺，对与会的各位学者专家，特别是来自世界各国的学者专家表示热烈的欢迎和衷心的感谢。

在经济全球化迅速推进的今天，我们来讨论这样一个有关经济全球化与发展中国家这个问题的研讨会是非常有意义的。因为全球化的进程是不可逆转的，是不以人的意志为转移的，因此，全世界的每一个国家，全世界每一个国家的负责任的政治家和学者专家，都有这样一个历史的责任，来面对全球化的问题，研究全球化的问题，研究全球化可能带来的各种各样的冲击和结果。闭着眼睛不看事实，企图关起门来是不可能的。特别对于发展中国家来说，研究全球化的问题更有着特殊的意义。

其次，经济全球化并不意味着全世界都按照一个国家的模式来建立整齐划一的世界经济秩序。即使企图按照一个国家的模式来推行全

① 本文是中国社会科学院副院长、第三世界研究中心名誉总干事王洛林在本次国际研讨会上的开幕词，标题为编者所加。

世界的秩序，客观上也是办不到的。任何一个国家即使想要全部搬用另一个国家的模式，其结果也是会走样的。所以，如何结合各自国家的历史特点、人文特点来研究自己国家如何应对全球化，也是一个值得研究的问题。

第三，可以预见，在未来的一个世纪，经济全球化将大大促进整个世界经济的发展，每一个国家都在不同程度上会得到经济全球化的好处，但是，从目前情况来看，全球化给各个国家带来的结果是不一样的，有的国家好处多一些，有的国家好处少一些。如果不建立一个相对比较公正的世界经济秩序的话，那么经济全球化的推进很可能会加剧世界各国富国和贫国之间的差距，甚至会加剧每个国家国内的贫富差距。这也是一个很值得研究的问题。

最后，对于发展中国家来说，由于经济相对落后，经济全球化对发展中国家带来的冲击、带来的问题必然更多。而关心这些问题，关心经济全球化给发展中国家带来的问题主要是发展中国家自己的事情。当然，发达国家的很多优秀的学者专家、有识之士也很关心这些问题，但主要是发展中国家自己来关心这些问题。而在当今的世界上，一个国家声音的大小是和它的经济、军事力量的大小成正比的，所以，发展中国家的声音往往在世界论坛上受到忽视。因此，我认为，我们发展中国家更有必要加强团结和合作，用一个声音来说话，在共同的立场上讲一些能够代表我们共同利益的问题。从这个意义上来说，今天召开这样的会议也是具有特殊重要的意义。我们希望这个研讨会是一个良好的开端，今后我们类似的话题在隔一段时间还可以再讨论一次。随着经济全球化的推进，新问题、新现象会不断出现，也给我们经济研究工作者不断地提出新的问题，新的课题。所以，我相信，我们今天所召开的研讨会一定会取得丰硕的成果，而且将为今后建立一个相对比较稳定的论坛，提供一个好的开端。预祝会议成功，祝大家在北京逗留期间身体健康，心情愉快！谢谢！

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION^① AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Speech by the Ford Foundation
Representative Mr. Andrew Watson

The Ford Foundation is honored to support this conference. Economic globalization is now a dominant force in world development. It has profound implications for all levels of economic, social, cultural and political life. Furthermore, as a result of the great diversity of resources and development around the world, its impact on different countries varies substantially. It is therefore of great significance that, as the new millennium begins, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has drawn together such a distinguished group of scholars and researchers to discuss this issue.

“Globalization” is word that we hear every day, yet its meaning is broad and complex. From an economic point of view, it can be summarized simply as a reduction in transaction costs. International exchanges and contacts in every dimension——economic, political, cultural, technical, social and so forth——are becoming cheaper, faster and easier. But seen from other perspectives, its consequences are complex. A society’s culture, values, and social structure can all be

① 本文为福特基金会代表 Mr Andrew Wastom 先生在本次国际研讨会上的致词。

deeply affected.

The benefits of globalization can be many. It can contribute to the development of knowledge, the improvement of technology, mutual understanding between countries and cultures, economic growth and cultural diversity. The past twenty years of economic opening in China is an example of that at work.

But globalization can also bring many challenges and create problems. It brings limits to a country's economic sovereignty. It can intensify uneven and unequal development. It can generate environmental problems in vulnerable areas. Its benefits may not be evenly shared among all sectors of society. It can be difficult, if not impossible, for less able governments to manage. Issues of this kind are many, and they have come to the fore in the recent debates over the development of systems for managing the world economy. Many in the developing world are now trying to ensure that the voice of developing countries is heard in discussion of the future of globalization and to explore whether the benefits of globalization can be realized while any negative impacts are prevented.

The discussion at this conference is a contribution to that debate.

Globalization toward^① Equitable Growth in Developing Countries



Speech by UNDP Resident
Representative Ms. Kersin Leitner

Prof. Wang Luolin, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am delighted to participate in this opening ceremony of this international symposium on “Economic Globalisation and the Developing Countries in the 21st Century”, which UNDP is glad to co-finance. I believe the topic is a pressing issue, which needs urgent attention in order to find appropriate solutions. Permit me to share with you some thoughts from the UNDP perspective on economic globalisation, a prominent phenomenon at the dawn of the 21st century.

A Balance Sheet of Economic Globalization

Credit Side:

We all know that today’s interactions among nations and people are manifold:

More than \$1.5 trillion are exchanged in the world’s currency markets each day, and nearly a fifth of the goods and services produced each year are traded internationally; foreign direct investment reached \$400 billion in 1997 and portfolio and other short-term capital flows

① 本文为国际计划开发署的代表 Ms Kersin Leither 在本次研讨会上的致词。

grew substantially, totalling \$ 2 trillion in gross terms. International bank lending grew from \$ 265 billion in 1975 to \$ 4.2 trillion in 1994.

But economic globalisation is more than the flow of money and commodities-it is the growing interdependence of the world's people. Globalisation is a process integrating not just the economy but also culture, technology and governance. People travel more: international tourism more than doubled between 1980 and 1996. International migration continues to grow; and international phone calls rocketed from 33 billion minutes in 1990 to 70 billion minutes in 1996. The Internet and media have brought about exponential growth and have served as catalysts for richer ideas and information, and associations of people across national borders. We see stronger regional associations and groupings, which overcome national limitations and strengthen the position of developing countries in the international market place.

Collective gains have been achieved through market-oriented adjustments, which are reflected as: higher economic efficiency with less distortion, productivity increase, accelerated diffusion and adoption of sophisticated technologies, a more prosperous world and more options for common people. The quality of people's lives has improved remarkably. For instance, child death rates have fallen by half since 1965. In developing countries, the combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio has more than doubled and adult literacy rates have risen substantially.

Debit Side:

On the debit side-the challenges and even threats, especially to governments and people in developing countries still beg for satisfactory answers. The fast-changing world presents risks to people's daily life: in jobs and livelihoods, in health and personal security, and in the social and cultural cohesion of communities and nations.

Income gaps are widening both between and within countries. In

China, for example, the Gini coefficient rose from 0.375 in late 1980s to 0.445 in mid – 1990s. In 1998, least developed countries, with 10 per cent of the world's population, accounted for only 0.4 per cent of global exports, down from the levels of 1980 (0.6 %) and 1990 (0.5 %). As of foreign direct investment, the 48 least developed countries attracted less than \$ 3 billion in 1998, a mere 0.4 per cent of the total. Information and communications technologies (ICT) develop rapidly, but access to the Internet in developing countries is almost non-existent for large parts of the population.

The above-mentioned economic globalisation and restructuring has caused large job losses and worsening employment conditions, with many unemployed unable to adjust to the new market conditions. Previous well established policies in developing countries have been rendered ineffective and obsolete, and changes to systems and policies have been slow in coming about. Furthermore, ODA, which was always considered a means to assist developing countries in their adjustment processes is on the decline and other sources of funding have not been identified to cover these cutbacks. In developed countries, NGOs and the civil society at large have become important and big contributors to address these negative effects of current economic global trends, but in developing countries such organizations have had much greater difficulties to start with programmes. In fact, economic globalization asks for more involvement of the society at large in defining optimal strategic decisions for a country. If such involvement is not given, we may see that globalization continues to open more and new opportunities for crime.

In 1995, illegal drug trade was estimated at \$ 400 billion, about 8 per cent of world trade. Illegal trafficking of weapon is an increasing business, as is the trafficking of women and girls and the organization of illegal immigration. The scope of organised crime syndicates is large, reaping gross revenue of \$ 1.5 trillion a year, rivalling multinational

companies. They span both developed and developing countries and so far an international system and policy to deal with these trends effectively, has eluded the international community. And yet, so much business acumen and energy is wasted here and sorely needed for constructive development.

HIV/AIDS continues to spread, facilitated by global travel as well as drug use. AIDS causes 2.5 million deaths a year and 95 per cent of HIV-infected people live in developing countries.

Silverlining on the horizon:

Interestingly enough, there is one area where we seem to be able to turn the corner. In the early 1970s we were all concerned that globalization would bring environmental degradation. Today, I believe we see economic globalisation can result in international cooperation which creates better environmental management, the spread of environment-friendly technologies, and the setting of international standards, binding for all nations. Non-renewable resources are depleting rapidly, and the effective use of renewable natural resources is holding great promise to reverse the trends of global warming and climate change.

In UNDP we consider the work on international standards and norms very important. But to ensure adherence, we need to review and restructure the international governance mechanism and permit for more equal participation of all people in the world in the running of the affairs of our global economy.

As you may know, UNDP places people at the center of its mission, and poverty eradication is crucial for human development. The best guarantee for sustainable poverty eradication is economic growth with equity. We hope that this symposium will assemble international experiences and expertise to identify optimal policy options for developing countries, which makes them participants in economic globalisation, but