

MODERN
NORWAY
- AND
CHINA

当代挪威与中国

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挪威

挪威简况

正式名称: 挪威王国

人口: 4,418,400 (1998年1月)

面积: 385,364 平方公里 (包括斯瓦尔巴群岛和扬马延岛)

海岸线长度: 21,465 公里

货币: 挪威克朗(NOK)

1 美元 = 7.6 挪威克朗 (1998年7月)

国内生产总值: 10,850.75 亿挪威克朗 (1997年)

人均国内生产总值: 245,580 挪威克朗 (1997年)

国内生产总值增长率: 3.4% (1997年)

1998年财政预算: 支出: 4,282 亿挪威克朗

收入: 5,016.1 亿挪威克朗

通货膨胀率: 2.6% (1997年)

主要出口产品: 原油、制成品、鱼类

失业率: 4.1% (1997年)

出生预期寿命: 男子 75.3 岁, 妇女 81 岁

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中国

中国简况

正式名称：中华人民共和国

人口：123,626万人（1997年底）

面积：9,600,000 平方公里

海岸线长度：32,000公里（包括各岛屿）

货币：人民币（RMB）

1美元 = 8.2672人民币元（1998年8月）

国内生产总值：74,772.4亿元（1997年）

人均国内生产总值：6,079元（1997年）

国内生产总值增长率：8.8%（1997年）

1998年财政预算：支出：10,143.68亿元

收入：9,683.68亿元

通货膨胀率：2.8%（根据消费物价指数）

失业率：3.1%（1997年）

出生预期寿命：男子68.71岁，妇女73.04岁（1996年）

MODERN NORWAY - AND CHINA

当代挪威与中国

中华人民共和国国务院发展研究中心
挪威王国驻中华人民共和国大使馆

Development Research Center of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China

The Royal Norwegian Embassy to
the People's Republic of China

相互借鉴 取长补短
加强合作 共同发展

唐家璇

一九九八年九月八日

中华人民共和国外交部部长唐家璇为本书的题词
Inscription by the Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan

Draw on each other's experience to make up for
deficiencies; strengthen cooperation to achieve
common development.

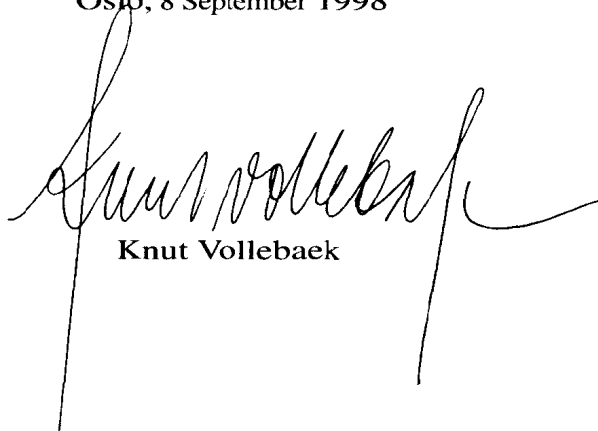
Tang Jiaxuan
8 September 1998

目录

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| 前言 | 6 |
| 挪威国王在华进行国事访问的图片 | 14 |
| 挪威国王哈拉尔陛下在“当代挪威研讨会”上的讲话 | 23 |
| 中国国务委员李贵鲜在“当代挪威研讨会”上的讲话 | 25 |
| 卡斯腾·史密斯：挪威的国家机构和法律原则 | 26 |
| 罗豪才：交流、了解与合作 | 31 |
| 阿尔内·弗利弗莱特：行政监察官 | |
| —— 一个改进政府管理和发扬人权的有用工具 | 33 |
| 孔祥仁：中华人民共和国监察部的职能和工作情况 | 39 |
| 安妮·利塞·莱尔：依法实现男女平等 | 41 |
| 张建岷：法律是实现男女平等的基本保证 | 47 |
| 斯泰因·屈恩勒：斯堪的纳维亚模式的福利国家 | 50 |
| 岳颂东：挪威社会保障模式的宝贵经验 | 57 |
| 谢尔·斯托维克：挪威经济体制的主要特征 | |
| —— 一种体制框架中的市场取向 | 60 |
| 李泊溪：适应市场化潮流的挪威经济体制 | 66 |
| 莱夫·弗罗德·奥纳海姆：挪威的劳动关系 | 69 |
| 陈重：中国劳动关系的变化和雇主组织的作用 | 74 |
| 扬·巴尔斯塔：挪威工会联合会 | 77 |
| 李建明：中华全国总工会概况 | 84 |
| 阿尔韦·索斯塔德：当代挪威的传媒 | 90 |
| 王玉生：有益的启示 | |
| —— 从《当代挪威的传媒》谈起 | 96 |
| 孙晓郁：迈向二十一世纪的中国经济 | 98 |

The process of modernisation poses tremendous challenges to leaders and policy makers all over the world. In this book, Norwegian and Chinese officials, experts and scholars have shared their knowledge on how to develop a modern welfare state, guided by the principles of good governance and the rule of law. I hope the reader will find their thoughts inspiring and challenging, and that this book will stimulate an open and meaningful discussion. In this way, it can contribute positively towards the development of the new China.

Oslo, 8 September 1998

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Knut Vollebaek', with a long vertical line extending downwards from the end of the signature.

Knut Vollebaek

挪威王国外交大臣克努特·沃勒拜克为本书的题词

Inscription by the Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Vollebaek

现代化进程向全世界的领导人和决策者们提出了巨大的挑战。在本书中，挪威和中国的官员和专家学者就如何根据有效管理和法治的原则发展福利国家进行了知识的交流。我希望读者会认为他们的思想具有启发性和挑战性，并希望本书能促进开诚布公和富有意义的讨论。以此它将会为新中国的发展做出积极贡献。

克努特·沃勒拜克

1998年9月8日于奥斯陆

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Preface | 9 |
| Pictures from the State Visit to China..... | 14 |
| Speech by His Majesty King Harald V at the Seminar on Modern Norway | 101 |
| Speech by the State Councilor Li Guixian at the Seminar on Modern Norway..... | 103 |
| <i>Carsten Smith</i> : The Norwegian State Organs and the Rule of Law | 105 |
| <i>Luo Haocai</i> : Exchange, Understanding and Cooperation | 113 |
| <i>Arne Fliflet</i> : The Ombudsman: A Useful Tool for Improving Public Administration and Promoting Human Rights | 117 |
| <i>Kong Xiangren</i> : The Functions and Work of the Ministry of Supervision of the PRC..... | 126 |
| <i>Anne Lise Ryel</i> : Equality under the Law - The Norwegian Model..... | 130 |
| <i>Zhang Jianmin</i> : Law: A Guarantee for Gender Equality | 140 |
| <i>Stein Kuhnle</i> : The Scandinavian Type of Welfare State..... | 145 |
| <i>Yue Songdong</i> : The Relevance of the Norwegian Social Security Model | 155 |
| <i>Kjell Storvik</i> : Key Features of the Norwegian Economic System - Market Orientation within an Institutional Framework..... | 159 |
| <i>Li Boxi</i> : The Norwegian Economic System Adapted to the Market-oriented Development Trend in the World..... | 168 |
| <i>Leif Frode Onarheim</i> : Labor Relations in Norway | 172 |
| <i>Chen Zhong</i> : The Changes in China's Labor Relations and the Role of Employers' Organizations | 180 |
| <i>Jan Balstad</i> : The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions | 184 |
| <i>Li Jianming</i> : All-China Federation of Trade Unions | 196 |
| <i>Arve Solstad</i> : The Media in Contemporary Norway | 206 |
| <i>Wang Yusheng</i> : Useful Inspiration from the Media in Contemporary Norway.... | 215 |
| <i>Sun Xiaoyu</i> : The Chinese Economy towards the 21st Century | 218 |

前言

我们生活在一个巨大变革的时代。技术进步和经贸交流使世界越来越小。这一全球化进程正在导致各国以前所未有的规模相互依存。一个国家的发展会影响另一个国家的发展，因此一国国内遇到的挑战也将成为国际上关心的问题。在这种形势下，跨越国界的合作与交流越来越成为促进增长与发展的重要手段。

中国和挪威正在对这些大趋势做出响应。尽管我们两国相距遥远，且存在着文化差异，但在过去几年里两国在文化、经济和政治领域的交流与合作得到极大的加强。这种密切的联系增进了两国的友谊。1996年在对挪威进行国事访问期间，江泽民主席正式邀请哈拉尔国王和宋雅王后访问中国。短短一年之后，1997年10月，国王和王后陛下实现了挪威国家元首首次对中华人民共和国的国事访问。

在中国的八天中，挪威国王和王后先后访问了北京、上海、云南和香港，了解中国这个世界上人口最多的国家所面临的大量挑战：在建立和完善作为社会基础的法律体系的同时，将市场经济体制引入占世界人口近四分之一的国家。这是一项世界上史无前例的巨大任务。目前亚洲的金融危机又使这项任务变得更加艰巨。面临这种挑战，中国领导人希望能从其他国家的经验中得到教益。

因此，在两国政治领导人、政府官员和学者之间多年密切合作之后，两国政府决定这次国事访问不仅限于两国国家元首之间的会晤。哈拉尔国王率领了一个代表最广泛的正式代表团，其中包括挪威最高法院首席大法官、议会行政监察官、男女平等事务监察官、挪威中央银行行长等重要人物，工商界、工会和新闻界领导人以及研究人员和学者。他们都与他们的中国同行进行了富有成效的会谈，相互交换意见并为将来的合作奠定了共同的基础。

为了开辟一个公开讨论双方感兴趣的问题的论坛，中华人民共和国国务院发展研究中心和挪威王国驻华使馆在北京共同举办了一个研讨会。1997年10月24日，挪威国王哈拉尔五世宣布研讨会开幕，并在讲话中提出了一些重要的政治问题。一些来自挪威社会最有声望的代表发了言，随后中方与会者对这些发言进行了分析和讨论。研讨会取得巨大成功，引起与会政府官员、专家学者以及新闻界的关注。

为了进一步交流思想，特别是使更广泛的公众了解会议讨论的内容，我们共同决定出版本书。

在本书后面的部分，您可以了解现代欧洲民主和福利国家挪威的社会组织情况。其中大部分文章是在研讨会论文基础上经过增补的版本，其它一些文章是后加的。挪威方面提供的文章重点介绍当代挪威各个方面的情况，而中方提供的文章对挪方的论文进行了评论，并探讨了挪威经验在何种程度上相关并适用于当代中国。

在挪威国王和王后陛下访华期间的一系列图片之后，本书收录了挪威哈拉尔国王和中国李贵鲜国务委员的开幕讲话。国王在讲话中强调了现代挪威的两个基本特征：立法、行政和司法三权分立，加上新闻自由，以确保良好的管理；同时实行混合经济，其中强大和高效的公共部门在以市场机制作用为基础的体制中运行，以确保经济的持续发展和增长效益的公平分配。国王指出，现代挪威也是一个处于转变期的社会，人民和决策者必须不断适应变化中的形势。因此，挪威的经验对正处于历史上关键转折时期的中国也许具有某些相关意义。

李贵鲜国务委员强调，对外开放是中国改革不可缺少的组成部分，对中挪政治和经济关系已经产生了积极的影响。李贵鲜指出了挪威具有比较优势的领域，全面阐述了目前中国面临的艰巨任务。从这里我们不仅了解到我们两国具有某些共同的重要特征，而且还看到将来在经济、政治和文化领域中进一步合作的巨大潜力。

在开幕讲话后是以这次研讨会论文为基础的多篇文章。第一篇是挪威最高法院首席大法官卡斯滕·史密斯先生的论文。他阐述了独立司法的重要性，特别是在复议会决策合宪性方面的作用。法院的这种监督职能在应用于涉及政治权利和个人自由方面的案例时特别严格。保护人权已成为挪威法院的一项日常工作，法院的监督不仅依照挪威宪法，而且还依照《欧洲人权公约》和联合国有关公民和政治权利以及经济、社会和文化权利的两个公约。

挪威议会行政监察官阿尔内·弗利弗莱特先生介绍了他的机构在挪威社会中的独特作用。作为“公民捍卫者”，行政监察官负责处理公众对政府机构办事不公、管理不善行为的投诉。他的任务是对这类投诉案件进行调查，并在必要时进行批评和建议采取纠偏措施。

第三篇论文是由挪威性别平等监察官安妮·利塞·莱尔女士撰写的。她阐述了尤其是在过去几十年里挪威社会根深蒂固的平等主义传统对取得公众对男女平等问题的广泛支持是何等重要。涵盖社会生活所有部门的法律将确保给予男子和妇女平等待遇和机会。但是她还认为法律还须由其它政策加以补充，以影响社会对男女平等问题的态度。

挪威被广泛认为是一个福利国家。卑尔根大学比较政治学教授斯泰因·屈恩勒先生对此进行了全面的分析。他阐述了福利国家的概念、起源和历史及其主要特点，还探讨了本世纪末福利国家所面临的各种挑战。挪威以及其他斯堪的纳维亚福利国家有着不同于其他欧洲大陆国家的几个特色。屈恩勒教授解释说，尽管有来自国内外要求限制福利国家的压力，但与其他大多数国家相比，在挪威有较多的国家干预，其综合全面的福利方式在全民中有较高的合法性。

挪威中央银行行长谢尔·斯托维克先生在论文中介绍了挪威经济体制的主要特征。他指出，挪威经济政策压倒一切的目标是争取充分就业、建立完善的福利制度和实现可持续经济发展。为了实现这些目标，一些政治因素成为经济管理制度的基础。在过去几年里更加强调了市场机制的作用。但是政府仍通过监管和所有权控制在经济中发挥着积极的作用。

挪威工商联合会主席莱夫·弗罗德·奥纳海姆先生阐述了挪威劳动关系的主要特点。实践证明，优良的谈判传统、工人的高入会率、劳动纠纷少，以及就地解决问题的高度灵活性成功地为挪威的企业营造了一个有益于合作的环境。总之，挪威的劳动关系模式既保证了公平的收入分配，又为挪威的企业提供了重要的比较优势。

在挪威工会联合会副主席扬·巴尔斯塔先生的论文中对这种建设性伙伴关系的基本前提条件之一进行了阐述。在过去的世纪，集会和结社自由对挪威的权力分配及由此产生的财富分配起到了重要作用。巴尔斯塔先生在论文中介绍了挪威工会的历史、组织及其活动。他还介绍了工会取得的最重要的成就，在许多方面体现了几百年来挪

威在经济和社会方面取得的巨大发展。

挪方的最后一篇文章是新闻学教授和Dagbladet报高级编辑阿尔韦·索斯塔德撰写的。他指出挪威是一个高度传媒化的社会。挪威人不仅象其他西方国家人那样看电视，但他们读报纸比任何一个国家的人都多。索斯塔德先生提请人们注意，挪威的传媒是以社会责任意识为指导的。和挪威的实业界一样，传媒业也是在一种个人自由与积极的政府干预相结合的环境中运作的。

这些论文都指出了市场机制作用和国家的积极作用完美结合的好处，在这方面，政府以民主和法律监督为基础维护公众的利益，从而保护个人自由和人权。

在每一篇挪方论文之后，都有一位我们特邀的中方高级官员或资深专家学者撰写的文章。其中多数人都参加了去年十月的研讨会。罗豪才先生是中国最高人民法院副院长，也是中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会副主席。他在文章中除对史密斯首席大法官的论文进行评论外，还系统和简要地介绍了中国的政治和法律制度。此外，提供评论文章的还有国务院发展研究中心的李泊溪和岳颂东，以及中国企业管理协会的陈重、中国监察部的孔祥仁、中华全国总工会的李建明、中华全国妇女联合会的张建业、《工人日报》的王玉生。在他们的评论文章中，还相应地介绍了中国经济、社会保障体制、监察体制、雇主组织、工会、妇女地位和男女平等以及新闻媒体等方面的情况。他们与挪威同行就两国在经济社会发展中面临的一些重要问题和挑战交换了意见。他们认为，尽管中挪两国在政治、经济和社会制度等方面存在着差异，但挪威在建设福利国家方面的一些相关经验，对处于向社会主义市场经济转型和进行政治体制改革的中国来说具有重要的参考价值。

我们希望本书能够作为一种信息源以及一种启示，以便中挪两国在向民主、繁荣和仁爱社会迈进的努力中取得更大进步。

我们谨向中挪双方参与本项目的所有人表示感谢。没有他们的努力和热情，这次研讨会的成功和本书的出版都是不可能的。

中国国务院发展研究中心副主任
孙晓郁

挪威王国驻中国大使
白山

一九九八年十月于北京

Preface

We are living in times of tremendous change. Technological improvements and commercial exchanges are making the world a smaller place. This process of globalization is leading to interdependence on a scale never before experienced. Developments in one country affect those in another. Domestic challenges are thus becoming matters of international concern. In this situation, cooperation and exchanges across national borders are becoming increasingly important tools for promoting growth and development.

China and Norway are responding to these general trends. Despite the geographical and cultural distance separating our two countries, exchanges and cooperation in the cultural, economic and political sectors have greatly intensified over the past years. Such closer contacts create friendships, and during his State Visit to Norway in 1996, President Jiang Zemin invited King Harald V and Queen Sonja to China. Just a year later, in October 1997, Their Majesties paid the first State Visit ever from Norway to the People's Republic.

For eight days The King and The Queen toured China, from Beijing through Shanghai and the Yunnan Province to Hong Kong, learning about the immense challenges facing the world's most populous nation: establishing and strengthening the legal system as a basis of society while at the same time introducing a market economy to nearly one quarter of the world's population. This enormous task, unprecedented in modern history, is not made any easier by the current financial crisis in Asia. In facing such a challenge, the leaders of China welcome the opportunity to benefit from the experience of others.

Thus, after years of close cooperation between political leaders, officials and scholars from the two countries, our two governments decided to make the State Visit something more than a meeting between Heads of State. His Majesty's delegation was the most comprehensive ever, including such prominent figures as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Parliamentary Ombudsman for Public Administration, the Gender Equality Ombud and the Governor of the Central Bank, in addition to leaders from the business community, employers' organizations, labour unions and the media, as well as researchers and academics. They all had very fruitful meetings with their Chinese counterparts, exchanging views and establishing common ground for future cooperation.

To create a forum for open discussion on issues of mutual interest, the Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) of the People's Republic

of China and the Royal Norwegian Embassy together organized a seminar in Beijing. On 24 October 1997 the seminar was opened by His Majesty King Harald V, who raised a number of important political issues, before prominent representatives of Norwegian society presented papers, which were analyzed and discussed by their Chinese counterparts. The seminar was a great success, attracting the attention of officials and scholars, as well as of the media.

To further develop the exchange of ideas and, not least, make the discussion available to a wider audience, we decided jointly to make this book.

On the following pages you can read about the organisation of society in Norway, a modern European democracy and welfare state. Most of the articles are expanded versions of the papers presented at the seminar, while others have been added. The Norwegian contributors focus on various aspects of modern Norway, while the Chinese contributors make comments and assess the extent to which the Norwegian experience is relevant and applicable in contemporary China.

A series of photographs from Their Majesties' journey through China is followed by the opening statements made at the seminar by the King of Norway and the State Councilor, Mr. Li Guixian. The King highlighted two fundamental features of modern Norway: the separation of powers between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary branches of government, supplemented by a free press, ensures good governance, while a mixed economy, where a strong and effective public sector operates in a system based on market forces, ensures sustained economic development and an equitable distribution of the benefits of growth. His Majesty reminded us that modern Norway is also a society in transition, where people and decision-makers constantly have to adapt to changing circumstances. Thus, the Norwegian experience may have some relevance to China at this crucial junction in its history.

Li Guixian underlined the fact that opening up to the world is an integral part of China's reform efforts. This has also affected Sino-Norwegian relations, both at a political and a commercial level. Li Guixian pointed out where Norway has comparative advantages, and explained the major challenges facing China today. From this we learn not only that our two countries have important features in common, but also that there is great potential for further cooperation in the economic, political and cultural fields.

The opening statements are followed by articles based on the papers given at the seminar. The first is by Carsten Smith, Chief Justice of the Norwegian Supreme Court. He explains the importance of an independent judiciary, not least in reviewing the constitutionality of parliamentary decisions. This watchdog function of the courts is applied with particular stringency in cases regarding political rights and personal freedoms. Securing human rights has become an everyday matter in Norwegian courts, which monitor compliance not only with the Constitution, but also with the European Convention on Human Rights and the two United Nations Covenants of 1966 on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, respectively.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman for Public Administration, Arne Fliflet, gives an introduction to his institution's role in Norwegian society. As a 'citizen's defender', the Ombudsman deals with complaints by the public about injustice and maladministration practiced by government agencies. His task is to investigate such complaints and, if necessary, to criticize and recommend corrective action.

The third contribution is by the Gender Equality Ombud, Anne Lise Ryel. She explains how the strong egalitarian traditions of Norwegian society have been important in gaining widespread public support for gender equality, especially over the past few decades. Legislation covering all sectors of society shall ensure that men and women are given equal treatment and opportunities. But she also holds that legislation must be supplemented by other strategies in order to influence social attitudes towards gender equality.

Norway is widely known as a welfare state. This is thoroughly analyzed in the article by Stein Kuhnle, professor of comparative politics at the University of Bergen. He explains the concept of the welfare state, its origin and history, and its main characteristics, but he also gives an account of the challenges facing the welfare state as the century draws to a close. The welfare state in Norway and the rest of Scandinavia is distinguished from that in its continental counterparts by several features. Mr. Kuhnle explains that in Norway there is more state involvement and a more comprehensive approach which enjoys greater legitimacy among the people than in most other countries, despite pressure from domestic and international forces to limit the welfare state.

The next article is by the Governor of the Central Bank of Norway, Kjell Storvik, who gives an introduction to key features of the Norwegian economic system. The overriding objective of Norwegian economic policy is to achieve full

employment, a sound welfare system and sustainable economic development. To attain these goals, the economic management system is based on a number of political instruments. In the past few years greater emphasis has been placed on market mechanisms. However, the government still plays an active role in the economy, in terms of both regulation and ownership.

In the following article, the President of the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry, Leif Frode Onarheim, explains the central features of labour relations in Norway. The strong traditions of negotiation, a high percentage of unionized workers, a low conflict level and a high degree of local, flexible problem-solving have proven successful in fostering a productive and cooperative environment in Norwegian companies. In short, the Norwegian model of labour relations has provided a fair distribution of income, as well as an important competitive advantage for Norwegian companies.

One of the fundamental prerequisites for this constructive partnership is described in the contribution by Jan Kr. Balstad, Vice President of the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions. During the past century, freedom of assembly and union membership have been important for the distribution of power, and hence the distribution of wealth, in Norway. In his article, Mr. Balstad explains the history, the organization and the activities of the trade unions. He gives an account of their most important accomplishments, in many ways a summary of the tremendous economic and social development in Norway the past hundred years.

The last Norwegian article is by Arve Solstad, professor of media and senior editor of *Dagbladet*. He points out that Norway is a media society to an extreme degree. Norwegians not only watch television like everyone in the Western world, but they also read more newspapers than anyone else. Mr. Solstad calls attention to the fact that the Norwegian media are guided by the ideology of social responsibility. As with the business community in Norway, the media operate in an environment where individual freedom is combined with active government involvement.

As a whole, these articles point to the benefits of a sound interrelationship between market forces and an active state, where the state maintains the public interest, based on a democratic mandate and controlled by the rule of law, thus securing personal freedoms and human rights.

Each of the Norwegian contributions is followed by an article by a senior Chinese official, expert or scholar. Luo Haocai, Senior Vice President of the Supreme People's Court, is also Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference (CPPCC). In addition to his comments on the paper by Chief Justice Smith, Mr. Luo gives a systematic and concise introduction to the political and legal system in China. Other articles are contributed by Li Boxi and Yue Songdong of DRC, Chen Zhong of the China Enterprise Management Association, Zhang Jianmin of the All-China Women's Federation, Kong Xiangren of the Ministry of Supervision, and Wang Yusheng of the *Workers' Daily*. In their articles they give an introduction to the state of the economy, the social security system, employers' organizations, the supervision system, the status of women and gender equality, and the media industry in China. They respond to the views of their Norwegian counterparts on some of the major issues and challenges relevant to the economic and social development of both countries. They believe that some of the Norwegian experience in building a modern welfare state provides valuable points of reference for China in its transition to a socialist market economy and the restructuring of its political system, despite the differences between the two countries' political, economic and social systems.

It is our hope that this book will serve as a source of information and an inspiration to further progress in the Sino-Norwegian endeavours towards a more democratic, prosperous and humane world.

We would like to express our gratitude to everyone, both Chinese and Norwegian, who has been involved in this joint project. Without their efforts and enthusiasm, neither the seminar nor this book would have been possible.

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