

百
国
首
脑
论
可
持
续
发
展

How Far
Can Human Beings

人类向何处去?

中国21世纪议程管理中心
科技部国际科技合作司

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

人类向何处去

Humanity's Future: Sustainable Development

—— 百国首脑论可持续发展

中国 21 世纪议程管理中心
科技部国际科技合作司

编

外 语 教 学

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

人类向何处去——百国首脑论可持续发展/中国 21 世纪议程管理中心, 科技部国际科技合作司编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002
ISBN 7-5600-3109-9

I. 人… II. ①中… ②科… III. 英语—语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 087034 号

人类向何处去——百国首脑论可持续发展

中国 21 世纪议程管理中心
科技部国际科技合作司 编

* * *

责任编辑: 丁 飞

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京外国语大学印刷厂

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 10.25

版 次: 2002 年 12 月第 1 版 2003 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-3109-9/H·1608


定 价: 14.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)68917519



今年9月，联合国在南非约翰内斯堡召开了世界可持续发展首脑会议，包括104个国家元首和政府首脑在内的来自192个国家的代表济济一堂，共商全球未来的可持续发展大计。朱镕基总理率中国政府代表团出席了会议并在大会上讲话。本书收录了百位首脑的演讲，反映了各国首脑对可持续发展问题认识的思想精髓和对可持续发展领域一些重大问题的思考，展现了他们演讲的个人风采。本书可以为从事可持续发展的管理、科研人员以及大专院校的师生等了解国际可持续发展领域的最新动态提供很好的参考。作为精彩的英语演讲集，本书也为其他读者、特别是学习英语以及从事英语研究和教学工作的读者们提供了不可多得的珍贵欣赏资料。

编辑委员会

主 任：王伟中

副主任：金炬、陈传宏、郭日生

编委会成员：孙洪、白永洁、罗德隆、黄晶、段丽平、陈琨

今年9月，联合国在南非约翰内斯堡召开了世界可持续发展首脑会议，包括104位国家元首和政府首脑在内的来自192个国家的代表济济一堂，共商全球未来的可持续发展大计。朱镕基总理率中国政府代表团出席了会议并在大会上讲话。

本次会议是在国际形势发生深刻变化、南北差距扩大和全球环境恶化趋势没有根本扭转的背景下召开的。大会的成功召开对于推动全球范围的可持续发展具有重要的意义。首先，通过这次大会，各国政府、国际组织和民间社会团体代表广泛交流与对话，集思广益，进一步深化了在可持续发展问题上的共识。第二，各国政府再次确认了里约原则，特别是“共同但有区别的责任”等重要原则，重申了实施《21世纪议程》的承诺，通过了旨在进一步推动可持续发展和落实《21世纪议程》的《实施计划》，承诺按照大会确定的目标采取具体行动，这必将为全球可持续发展进程注入新的活力。第三，会议倡导多边主义，呼吁加强多边合作，构筑新型伙伴关系，共同面对挑战，实现可持续发展，对推动国际关系民主化具有重要意义。

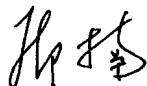
作为世界上最大的发展中国家，中国政府高度重视可持续发展，将可持续发展战略确定为国家的重大发展战略。1992年联合国环境与发展大会之后，中国率先在世界上制定了国家级的21世纪议程——《中国21世纪议程——中国21世纪人口、环境与发展白皮书》及其相应的优先项目计划，并将其纳入了国民经济与社会发展计划。近年来，中国在保持经济较快增长的同时为保护生态环境和促进人口、资源与环境的相互协调做出了巨大的努力。朱镕基总理在首脑大会上发言时指出，可持续发展的实质是改变传统的发展思维和模式，经

济发展绝不能以浪费资源和破坏生态环境为代价，并宣布中国政府已核准《京都议定书》，体现了中国对可持续发展问题的高度负责态度，得到了广泛欢迎和高度评价。

由中国21世纪议程管理中心和科技部国际科技合作司收集整理，外语教学与研究出版社编辑出版的《人类向何处去——百国首脑论可持续发展》收录了百位首脑的演讲，它将向读者反映各国首脑们对可持续发展问题认识的思想精髓和对可持续发展领域一些重大问题的思考，展现各国首脑的精辟论述和个人的演讲风采。同时，也反映了不同国家对可持续发展的共识和不同观点。相信这个演讲文集的出版可以为从事可持续发展的管理、科研人员以及大专院校的师生等了解国际可持续发展领域的最新动态起到一个很好的参考作用。同时也可以为各类读者、特别是为从事英语研究和教学工作的有关人员及师生们提供一份优美、珍贵的英语演讲欣赏资料。

我本人随中国代表团出席了1992年在巴西里约热内卢召开的联合国环境与发展大会和2002年南非约翰内斯堡召开的世界可持续发展首脑大会，深刻体会到世界各国在可持续发展各个领域的问题上达成的共识与合作以及采取的每一项行动是来之不易的，它既反映了世界各国在实现可持续发展问题上的共同愿望，也是发达国家与发展中国家长期斗争和艰难谈判的产物。从里约热内卢到约翰内斯堡，人类在追求可持续发展的道路上艰难地行进了又一个十年，那么，十年来全球的可持续发展进展如何？各国对十年来的进展持什么评价态度？对可持续发展有什么新的认识？对人类未来的可持续发展又提出了什么样的期望呢？我想这本文集中收集的各国首脑在此次可持续发展峰会上的演讲是最具权威性的了。

由于各国的国情差别很大，本书中收录的各位首脑的演讲在观点和内容上不尽相同，有的甚至还相去甚远，这也反映了各国对可持续发展问题的不同理解和认识。希望本书的出版为广大读者提供一份全面、客观了解国际可持续发展形势方面的资料，以便在研究和学习中参考。



2002年11月

In September 2002, the United Nation's World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. Delegates from 192 countries, including 104 heads of state or government, attended the conference to discuss development plans of the world. Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, who led the Chinese delegation, made a speech during the conference.

We are now in a changing world. The gap between the North and South has been widened and the degradation of global environment has not yet been fundamentally reversed. Against this background the World Summit took place. The success of this conference had made great impact on promoting global sustainable development. First of all, delegates from different governments, international organizations and social groups had chances to exchange views, thus achieving better understanding on the issue of sustainable development. Second, governments of different countries around the world reconfirmed the Rio Principles, especially the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", and reiterated their commitment to implement the Agenda 21. The conference approved the Plan of Implementation that aimed at facilitating sustainable development and carrying out the Agenda 21, and pledged to take concrete actions for the set goals of this world summit. All this is bound to breath new life into the process of world sustainable development. Third, the Summit promotes multilateralism and advocates multilateral cooperation and new types of partnerships so as to face common challenges and realize sustainable development. That has important implications for promoting democracy in international relations.

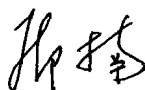
As the world's largest developing country, China attaches great importance to the issue of sustainable development, which has now become the country's major development strategy. After the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, China was the first country to formulate a national agenda 21 – *China's Agenda 21: The White Paper on China's Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century*. The government also formulated corresponding priority programme. China's Agenda 21 and its related priority programme have been incorporated into the national economic and social development plans. While maintaining rapid economic growth, in recent years, China has been making great efforts in protecting ecological environment and enhancing harmony between population, resources and environment. In his speech at the World Summit, Premier Zhu Rongji pointed out that the key to sustainable development lies in the changing of traditional concept and model of development, and that economic development should never be achieved at the expense of resource wastage and ecological environment damage. He announced that the Chinese government has approved the *Kyoto Protocol*. That shows the seriousness of the Chinese government on this issue, thus winning a very wide support and praise from other delegates.

How Far Can Human Beings Go? is now published by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, the materials of which were collected and compiled by the Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 and Department of International Cooperation for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Science and Technology. The collection contains speeches of more than one hundred government leaders, reflecting their understanding and thinking on the issue of sustainable development and concerns under this issue. The book displays excellent expounding skills of those leaders and their personal speech styles. Meanwhile, it reflects both the consensus and different opinions on sustainable development of different countries. I believe the collection will serve as a good reference for college teachers and students as well as researchers and managers in this field to know the latest world trends on sustainable development. The speeches also provide valuable and beautiful English language materials for various readers,

especially for those who are engaged in English language teaching and research.

With the Chinese delegation I attended both the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. I realized that it's not at all an easy job to reach a consensus and enlist cooperation from different countries on various aspects of the issue on sustainable development and every action is hard to come. The consensus, cooperation and actions reflect the common wishes of the countries in the world on sustainable development. They are also the products of long and tough negotiations between the developing countries and the developed countries. From Rio to Johannesburg, ten difficult years has passed in man's pursuit of sustainable development. What have been achieved over the past decade? What are the evaluations and assessments on those developments by different countries of the world? Is there any new thinking on this issue? What are the hopes and expectations raised for future sustainable development? I think this collection of speeches by world leaders at the World Summit is authoritative in answering those questions.

Countries differ from each other, so the opinions of their leaders differ, some even greatly. That shows different countries have different perspectives. I hope this book will provide readers with comprehensive and objective materials of current international trends on the issue of sustainable development for the benefit of their research and study.



November 2002

CONTENTS

HOW FAR CAN HUMAN BEINGS GO?

CHINA	1
UNITED NATIONS	6
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY	9
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	12
CHILDREN'S SPEECH TO WORLD LEADERS	17
ALGERIA	19
ANGOLA	22
AUSTRALIA	24
AUSTRIA	27
BAHAMAS	30
BANGLADESH	33
BARBADOS	36
BELARUS	38
BOLIVIA	41
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	45
BOTSWANA	47
BULGARIA	50
CAMBODIA	52
CANADA	56

CHILE	58
CROATIA	62
CUBA	66
CYPRUS	70
CZECH	73
DENMARK	75
EGYPT	79
ESTONIA	85
ETHIOPIA	87
FIJI	89
FINLAND	93
FRANCE	95
GERMANY	98
GHANA	101
GUYANA	104
HUNGARY	107
ICELAND	109
INDIA	112
INDONESIA	115
IRAN	118
IRAQ	122
IRELAND	125
ISRAEL	129
JAPAN	132
JORDAN	134
KAZAKHSTAN	138
KENYA	142

KOREA	145
KUWAIT	148
LAOS	153
LEBANON	155
LESOTHO	159
LIBYA	162
LIECHTENSTEIN	165
LITHUANIA	167
MACEDONIA	169
MALAYSIA	172
MALDIVES	175
MALTA	178
MARSHALL	180
MEXICO	183
MONACO	186
MONGOLIA	189
MOROCCO	192
MOZAMBIQUE	195
MYANMAR	201
NAMIBIA	204
NEPAL	207
NETHERLANDS	210
NEW ZEALAND	212
NIGERIA	215
NORWAY	218
OMAN	221
PAKISTAN	226
PALESTINE	229
PHILIPPINE	236
POLAND	239

PORTUGAL	243
QATAR	247
ROMANIA	250
RUSSIA	253
RWANDA	256
SAMOA	259
SINGAPORE	262
SOUTH AFRICA	264
SPAIN	268
SRI LANKA	271
SUDAN	273
SWEDEN	275
SYRIA	278
TAJIKISTAN	280
TANZANIA	284
THAILAND	288
TONGA	291
TURKEY	294
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	298
UNITED KINGDOM	301
UNITED STATES	303
VIETNAM	307
YUGOSLAVIA	309
ZIMBABWE	311

CHINA

Statement by H.E. Mr. Zhu Rongji, Premier of the State Council

Mr. President,

It is of great significance for national leaders around the world to come together on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED) to review the past and look into the future in a discussion of important issues of global sustainable development.

On behalf of the Chinese government and people, I wish to express my warm congratulations on the convocation of this summit and my sincere thanks to the Government and people of South Africa for the great efforts they have put into it. What is particularly meaningful is that this summit meets in Africa shortly after the inauguration of the African Union. I am confident that with the establishment of the African Union and the implementation of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), the African continent will take on a new look with historic changes and fresh contributions to world peace and development.

Sustainable development is a crucial and pressing task facing all countries in the world. Ten years ago, national leaders around the world met in Rio de Janeiro of Brazil and laid down the principles, objectives and programs of action on sustainable development. Since then, the international community and national governments have made unremitting efforts in implementing the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. Important steps have been taken in promoting the harmonious development of the economy, population, resources and environment, and various forms of regional and bilateral cooperation on environment and development have been carried out in greater depth. Meanwhile, environmental degradation worldwide has gone on unreversed. While such long-standing problems as poverty, hunger, waste of resources and ecological destruction remain unresolved, abnormal climatic changes, fresh water shortage, spread of HIV/AIDS and other new threats have cropped up. As economic globalization presses on, the gap between the North and South, as well as the digital divide, keeps on widening. What merits our particular attention is that terrorist activities, regional conflicts, trans-border crimes, rampant drug-trafficking and other threats to peace and security remain quite serious. The pressure and challenge facing the

international community are evidently on the increase, rather than decrease. Fulfilling the objectives of sustainable development as set by Agenda 21 is still a long and arduous journey.

Mr. President,

We are already in the 21st century with complex and profound changes taking place every minute around the world. The new technology revolution spearheaded by IT and bioengineering is surging forward with dazzling speed. Working for peace, development and cooperation has become the irresistible trend of history. Regardless where they live, people all desire a good and peaceful life and want to see sustainable development a reality.

We are called upon by the new situation to proceed from the larger interest of harmony between man and nature and complementarity between environment and development and to take the road of sustainable development with stronger determination and more solid steps. Now, I wish to take this opportunity to give my propositions as follows:

1. We should deepen our understanding of sustainable development. Sustainable development is a new outlook on development as defined by the UNCED in Rio, which represents a radical departure from the traditional concept and model of development. Namely, economic development must contribute to the continuous use of resources and the virtuous cycle of the ecosystem, and must not be achieved by abusing the resources and destroying the ecosystem. Owing to differing national conditions and development levels, countries may differ in the way sustainable development is pursued. While taking the diversified development of countries as the basis and promoting global development through individual local development, efforts should be made to combine solutions to country-specific environmental problems with those of global environmental problems, so as to achieve sustainable development throughout the world.

2. Concerted efforts of all countries are needed in achieving sustainable development. We should take common development as our objective and bring about a new partnership featuring mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. The principles laid down by the UNCED in Rio, especially the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", should be adhered to. The United Nations should play an active role in coordinating the overall international strategy of environment and development, as well as in conducting technology transfer, technical consultation, personnel training and aid programs. Relevant international and regional organizations and agencies should strengthen their cooperation with all countries, especially developing countries. Countries

should do still a better job in mobilizing their social groups, enterprises and population to work for sustainable development.

3. We should strengthen scientific and technological cooperation in achieving sustainable development. Rapid development of science and technology in today's world has increasingly become a powerful engine for human progress. It is essential that we extensively apply the research results, especially those in information, biology and other hi-tech fields, in resources exploitation, environment protection and ecological development. Spread of science and technology should recognize no national boundaries. The international community and national governments should adopt new policies and mechanisms to help reduce clashes between protecting intellectual property rights and promoting wider application of technology so as to facilitate transfer of technology among states.

4. We should endeavour to create an international economic environment conducive to sustainable development. Global sustainable development requires a fair and equitable new international economic order and a new regime of world trade. Erecting trade barriers with excessive environmental standards will, instead of getting us any closer to solving the environmental issues, seriously hamper the capabilities of the developing countries for sustainable development. The international community should fully understand the difficulties faced by the developing countries in the areas of fund, trade and debts, and take effective steps to remove protective trade practices of one kind or another. The developed countries, in particular, should make their market more accessible by dismantling trade barriers. The developing countries should take an active part in international cooperation and competition with a view to steadily enhancing their capabilities of sustainable development. To this end, we call for a proper handling of the relationship between trade and environment at the new round of multilateral trade negotiations so as to ensure that the two will promote each other.

5. Sustainable development cannot go forward without world peace and stability. Peace is the most essential prerequisite for mankind's survival and development. Our world, on the whole, is enjoying peace, relaxation and stability. But local wars, tensions and turbulences are still very pronounced. Our planet is no peace haven. All countries should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, comply with the universally recognized norms governing international relations and work together to safeguard peace and stability in regions and globally. All disputes between states and all regional conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means, and the use or threat of force should be rejected.