

亚洲可持续发展问题中日研讨会论文集

可持续发展:理论与实践

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE THEORY AND PRACTICE

北京大学中国持续发展研究中心

东京大学生产技术研究所



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序 一

人类即将告别这发展和变化规模远超过以前历史总和的 20 世纪。在跨入新世纪的时候,人们充满希望:下世纪将更加繁荣、发达;但也不无忧虑:人口急增、资源耗损、环境恶化,小小的地球还能否容得下这不断扩大消费的人类?两种情绪都是理性反映。忧虑提出了问题,希望体现了对人类科学能力的信心。正是两者的结合,人类美好的前景才得以实现。学者、科学家就是这种结合的代表。

所以,中日两国学者联合发起举办了“亚洲可持续发展问题中日研讨会”。他们提出了亚洲环境和发展的问題,探讨了解决的思路和办法,展望了持续发展共同繁荣的前景。学者的好理论、好谋略、好办法要靠政府和企业界等社会力量来实施。这次会议得到中国科协和日本经济同友会的支持,体现两国科技界、企业界等社会力量与学者的联盟,是实现美好前景的保证。日本是世界经济大国,中国是迅速发展中的大国,两国又是近邻,环境互连,两国学者、科学家联手来探讨解决亚洲环境和发展问题,不仅对亚洲地区,就是对整个世界,都会有举足轻重的影响。

这样一件重要的事要办成,首先要仰仗热心的倡议者。这就是东京大学生产技术研究所的山本良一教授。为了开成这个会,他多次跨海跋涉,精心策划,劳苦功高。北京大学中国持续发展研究中心的叶文虎教授和他配合默契,组织操办,尽心尽责。他们和与会学者、企业家共同努力,不仅开好了一个会,对政府和社会公众发出了一个很好的《北京建议书》,还编成了一本凝结着两国学者的心血,闪耀着他们思想火花,充满着对未来殷切期望的文集。这些正是铺垫通向持续发展的光辉道路上的砖石。

我本是要参加这次会议,聆听两国学者们的高见的。欧洲的一个活动使我错过机会。但从这本集子我得以领略会议盛况,感受学者的智慧。我相信我们的工作将是一种推动,使更多的学者和社会公众参与到亚洲和世界的可持续发展的洪流中来。这样,世界的可持续发展指日可待,人类将生活在繁荣幸福、和谐协调、永葆常青的地球上!

北京大学常务副校长
北京大学中国持续发展研究中心
学术委员会主任

王义道

1997 年 6 月

PREFACE I

Mankind is about to bid farewell to the 20th century, during which developments and changes have been taking place on an unprecedented scale. At the point of striding into the new century, we are in the great hope that the coming century will be more thriving and prosperous, while not be without anxiety whether, with the rapid growing of population, the consuming of resources and the deteriorating of environment, the small earth can hold the human beings who are continuously increasing their consumption. Both feelings are reflections of reason—the anxiety puts forward questions while the hope expresses the belief in mankind's scientific abilities—and only through their combination, of which scholars and scientists are the representatives, the magnificent prospects of human beings can be realized.

Thus, chinese and Japanese scholars have jointly organized 'Sino-Japan Symposium on Asian Sustainable Development Issues'. In this symposium, they presented the subject of Asian environment and development, and approached it from different angles while looking forward to the prospect of sustainable development and common prosperity. The nice theories, strategies and ways that the scholars have proposed will be put into effect by governments, industrial communities and other forms of social powers. What is more, the glorious prospect will be made possible only by a united effort of scholars and varieties of social powers in China and Japan. That has been preliminarily demonstrated in this symposium which was supported by China Association of Science and Technology and Japan Association of Corporate Executives. Japan is a powerful developed country and China is a developing country with a rapid growth of economy, and both of them are near neighbours with environments joining up with each other. The joint approaching to the subject of Asian environment and development by scholars from the two countries will, therefore, have a decisive impact not only on Asia but on the whole world.

The accomplishment of such a significant affair should be owed first and foremost to Professor Ryoichi Yamamoto of Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, the ardent proposer who had travelled to and fro between Beijing and Tokyo time and again for the sake of arranging it. And Professor Ye Wenhui of Research Center for Chinese Sustainable Development, Peking University, as an active cooperator, has also done a lot with all his heart and all his might in organizing it. It is with the common effort made by them and all other participants that the symposium became a great success, a 'Beijing Proposal' has been put forth to the governments and the public, and a book that collects the

speeches of the participants from both China and Japan has been edited, which is thought-sparkling and full of the authors' eager expectations of our future. All of these endeavours are stones of the shining road leading to sustainable development.

I had intended to take part in the symposium for the purpose of listening to the scholars' wise opinions, but missed this opportunity for a meeting in Europe. I could, however, get some idea of how grand was the symposium and appreciate the scholars' wisdom through this book. I believe that our work is a promotion that will urge more scholars and public to put themselves into the powerful current of Asian and global sustainable development. Thus, global sustainable development can be expected soon and mankind is to live on the earth with prosperity, happiness, harmony and ever-youth.

Wang Yiqiu

Vice President

Peking University

June, 1997.

序 二

回顾年前 10 月份,在中国首都北京由北京大学和东京大学共同主持,我们经济同友会赞助举办了“亚洲可持续发展问题中日研讨会”。

在会上,包括环境保护专家在内的中日两国与会人员就中国的环境以及日本的环保经验和研究成果等问题发表意见,进行讨论,同时提供了可供今后应付有关问题的宝贵建议,此事仍浮现在我面前。

欣悉,有关方面已将其研讨会的成果编成一份报告,我认为这是一件具有深远意义的事情。

日本和中国在地理上和经济上都有着密切关系,我相信日中两国在环境保护方面开展合作不仅有利于两国,更可以为亚洲地区以至整个地球的环境做出巨大贡献。

与此同时,我深信中国只要既保持经济发展,亦及时致力于环境保护,则可成为亚洲发展中国家环境保护问题的先导人。

在这意义上,我衷心盼望中国将在 2002 年,即在里约热内卢召开的联合国环境与发展首脑会议十周年的时期,主持 21 世纪第一届环境与发展会议。

最后我对全国人民代表大会常务委员、原北京大学校长吴树青,北京大学中国持续发展研究中心主任叶文虎,以及为了实现这次研讨会和编辑研讨会文集而付出辛勤劳动的各位表示谢意。

社团法人 经济同友会环境委员会委员长
三菱商事株式会社取缔役副社长

冈野满武

1997 年 5 月 15 日

PREFACE Ⅲ

Rapid growth of Asian economy in 1990s has been welcomed by most of the world, while the increase of population and the intensification of anthropogenic activities in this area brought about the degradation of natural environment. The large amount of varieties of wastes emitted from anthropogenic spheres has exceeded local environmental capacities and thus human lives are anticipated to suffer more and more the effects of deteriorated natural environment in the future.

This is the time to find ways to achieve a harmony between economic development and environmental preservation. Conceptual understanding of what is happening now and on the basis of 'sustainability', development of new technologies and methodologies to direct human activities are indispensable.

'Sino-Japan Symposium on Asian Sustainable Development Issues' was arranged by Professor Ye Wenhui of Research Center for Chinese Sustainable Development, Peking University and Professor Ryoichi Yamamoto of Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo. This timely held symposium succeeded to attract many participants from Japan and China and to provide an excellent opportunity for all the participants to exchange and to discuss their ideas.

Self-devoting efforts of the two professors were especially valuable in realizing this occasion and also supports provided by Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives), Seisangijutu Shourekai (Foundation of Promotion of Industrial Science) and the well organized contribution of the local operation committee members from China are sincerely acknowledged.

Motoyuki Suzuki

Director General

Institute of Industrial Science

University of Tokyo

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北京建议书

环境与发展是人类当前面临的重大问题。全球性的环境危机必须通过国际间的合作来解决。

亚洲国家与世界上其他国家一样,正在制定出各自的 21 世纪议程及环境政策,并且通过多种认真严肃的途径进行实施。但亚洲地区的环境与发展问题极为特殊。亚洲地区拥有世界 60% 的人口,承受着极大的环境资源压力;经济发展势头迅猛,虽极不平衡,但具有优势互补的潜力;发达国家和发展中国家由于特殊的地理分布,环境状况互相影响;由于历史地理的原因,文化传统有较强的内在关联性。

有鉴于此,北京大学中国持续发展研究中心与东京大学生产技术研究所发起,在日本国经济同友会和中华人民共和国科学技术协会大力支持下,于 1996 年 10 月 20 日至 23 日在北京大学召开了“亚洲可持续发展问题中日研讨会”。中日两国来自大学、研究机构、公司企业和政府部门的专家、学者代表就亚洲可持续发展问题进行了广泛深入的研讨和交流,对《里约宣言》、《21 世纪议程》给予了充分的理解和肯定,并充分注意到 IPCC 的报告和现在正在审理的 ISO14000 标准的重要性。为对 21 世纪议程的实施作出进一步的努力,“研讨会”参与者一致同意向两国政府和社会各界公众提出以下建议:

建议 1: 鉴于实施可持续发展的艰巨性和紧迫性,中日两国政府应采取进一步行动,加大实施 21 世纪议程的力度,为推进亚洲和全球的可持续发展做出重大贡献。

建议 2: 为了积极推动亚洲地区的可持续发展,中日两国应共同努力推动亚洲地区国家在可持续发展方面进行多层次、全方位的交流与合作,共同制定亚洲可持续发展战略或亚洲 21 世纪议程,包括定期举行“亚洲可持续发展论坛”。论坛的内容不仅包括地球环境问题,如大气、水质和土壤等地域污染问题,还应该包括工农业经济发展问题、国际合作与伙伴关系问题、人口问题、贫困问题、城市化问题、妇女问题以及环境文化教育等更为广泛的内容。

建议 3: 中国和日本作为亚洲发展中国家和发达国家的典型,应努力合作推动亚洲与全球的可持续发展,促成 2002 年在北京召开第二次联合国环境与发展大会。作为大会的准备之一,在 1998 年和 2000 年召开两次“亚洲地区环境与发展”大会。

“亚洲可持续发展问题中日研讨会”

全体与会者

1996 年 10 月 23 日于北京大学