

《洛美协定》下的 欧盟与非加太国家关系

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杨逢珉 著



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内 容 提 要

冷战结束之后,伴随着国际政治格局的变化,整个世界经济的区域化合作发展趋势也在加强。欧洲联盟作为世界上一体化程度最高、机制最完整、发展最为成功的区域一体化组织,在开展同发展中国家的国际经济合作方面的一些做法也反映了顺应国际社会的主题——和平与发展。对此问题展开研究,有着十分重要的理论价值和实际应用价值。

欧盟与发展中国家开展国际经济合作,可以追溯到 20 世纪 50 年代欧洲经济共同体刚刚成立之时。在 1957 年的《罗马条约》中,专门规定了所谓“联系国制度”,目的是将欧共体成员国原来所拥有的主要位于非洲地区的殖民地和海外领地纳入欧洲经济共同体的一体化范围,以继续保持欧洲经济共同体在这些地方的既得利益。

进入 20 世纪 60 年代后,民族解放运动使这些原来的殖民地获得了政治上的独立;面对殖民地的独立,如何维持传统关系并加以发展,是欧洲经济共同体需要解决的问题。1963 年 7 月欧共体同 18 个非洲国家签订的《雅温得协定》和 1968 年 7 月同东部非洲英联邦的肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚和乌干达三国签订的《阿鲁沙协定》,就是试图使欧共体同这些国家的关系能够建立在机制化的基础上。

20 世纪 70 年代,国际社会特别是发展中国家为推动建立

国际经济新秩序进行了卓有成效的工作，促使欧共体在与这些发展中国家原有关系的基础上，开始认真考虑同发展中国家建立一种新的经济贸易关系，由此在 1975 年诞生了欧共体同 46 个非洲、加勒比海和太平洋地区发展中国家之间著名的《洛美协定》。

《洛美协定》的重要性在于标志着欧洲经济共同体同发展中国家的经济贸易关系进入了一个新阶段，也标志着国际经济合作中发达国家同发展中国家之间的关系开始向着趋于平等互利的方向发展。如果将《洛美协定》同当时已经开始的南北对话联系起来，那么，《洛美协定》更重要的是为发达国家与发展中国家建立平等合作关系提供了一个先例。

从 1975 年开始执行第一个《洛美协定》到 2000 年，《洛美协定》已经延续执行了五个，参加的非、加、太地区国家已经由原来的 46 个增加到了 77 个，所涵盖的合作领域从单纯的经济贸易发展到了社会和生态环境保护领域。范围的扩大，参加国数量的增加和合作领域的扩展，这从某种意义上说，是其效果的体现，为两种不同类型的国家实现互补发展探索了一种模式。

欧共体/欧盟通过《洛美协定》给予了非、加、太地区发展中国家以经济发展所必需的援助。这种南北合作与对话的实践，体现了欧盟顺应当代国际社会的发展潮流——和平与发展。

从《洛美协定》的发展历程可以看到南北互利合作关系的生命力。欧共体/欧盟向非、加、太地区国家提供的发展援助，促进和加快了非、加、太地区国家经济、文化和社会发展，缔约双方平等互利。尽管《洛美协定》每次续订协定的谈判都历经艰难，但是最后总能达成对发展中国家更为有利、使南北合作关系有所改善的新协议。每次达成的新协议，从总体上说，都更有利于南北双方在各个领域谋求更全面的合作，建立更稳定、更合理的国

际经济关系。近 30 年间,《洛美协定》历经修订延续,但其“援助—贸易—发展”的基本目标始终未变。这对于世界政治经济秩序,以及国际贸易规则,产生了重大而深远的影响。《洛美协定》为南北经济合作创立了一种新的模式,对南北关系的发展具有重要的积极意义。

综上所述,本书以《洛美协定》为着眼点来研究南北关系,目的是阐明发展中国家和发达国家之间关系的主流应该是合作,通过机制化来实现合作的稳定发展,实现世界经济的可持续发展。

本书拟就欧盟与非洲、加勒比海和太平洋地区发展中国家之间的《洛美协定》为切入点,系统研究《洛美协定》对南北之间开展国际经济合作的示范性影响,并进一步研究随着国际经济环境的变化,欧盟在同发展中国家开展经贸合作可能的走向。

根据研究重点,本书确定以下具体研究目标:

(1) 经济全球化条件下的南北合作应该成为国际经济合作的核心。世界已经进入了国家之间相互依赖程度更高的阶段。发展中国家现实的发展目标,需要获得发达国家的资本和技术的支持。发达国家的经济增长,乃至世界经济的增长,同样需要发展中国家的经济摆脱贫困并获得持续增长的支持。经济全球化的发展使得原来在发达国家和发展中国家之间存在的不对称的相互依赖发生了重大变化,全球性贸易往来、资金流动和科技进步,正在推倒各国形形色色、各种各样的壁垒,在全球范围内形成一个相互依存、共同发展的整体。发展中国家经济作为世界经济不可分割的一部分,与发达国家之间的经济利益错综交织,互相影响日渐增大。随着经济全球化的深入发展,南北合作应该成为国际经济合作的核心。

(2) 以制度经济学基本理论分析国际经济合作应有的基本

规范。从《雅温得协定》、《阿鲁沙协定》到《洛美协定》，再到《科托努协定》，每一次都是一种制度的创新，是一种国际经济合作制度的创新。通过这种制度创新，欧盟与非、加、太地区国家之间的经济合作关系逐步地趋向于更为对称的互利。由《洛美协定》开创的南北合作的方式，对于欧盟发展与世界其他地区发展中国家的经贸合作作了先行的尝试，直接推动了欧盟对外经贸合作政策的发展。

(3)《洛美协定》对南北合作的示范性效应。南北合作不仅是国际经济关系中的重要组成部分，更应当成为其核心。当世界进入 21 世纪时，发达国家事实上已经觉察到仅仅加强发达国家之间的合作是远远不够的，发达国家与发展中国家加强合作是保证世界经济稳定增长所不可缺少的，南北合作的重要性已经到了不可忽视的时期。欧盟与非、加、太地区国家之间的《洛美协定》无疑为南北合作提供了一种示范，是符合当今世界和平与发展主题的。

Abstract

With the change of international political pattern after the end of the Cold War, the regional cooperation of world economy has being strengthened. As a regional organization with the highest integrity, perfect mechanism and the most successful development, European Union's practice of international economic cooperation with developing countries conforms to the themes of international community: Peace and Development. Making a study on it has most important theoretical and practical value.

International economic cooperation of European Union (EU) with developing countries can be traced back to the 1950s when European Economic Community (EEC) was established. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome stipulated so-called *System of Contacting Countries*, which aimed at bringing the colonies and the overseas domains, mostly located in Africa and originally owned by the member states of the Community, to the integrative scopes of the EEC, and hence to keep the EEC's vested interest in these places.

In the 1960s, national liberation movement made it possible for the former colonies to gain political indepen-

dence. In face of the situation, EEC had to solve a problem, that is how to maintain and develop relationship with those nations. European Community (EC) signed the Yaoundé Convention with 18 African countries in July 1963 and the Arusha Agreement with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in July 1968, through which EC attempted to form a development mechanism with these countries.

In the 1970s, in order to promote the establishment of new international economic order, international community, especially the developing countries, carried out fruitful work to impel EC to give serious consideration to establish a new type of economic relationship with these developing countries on the basis of the old one. For this reason, EC signed the famous *the Lomé Convention* with 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) developing countries in 1975.

Undoubtedly the Lomé Convention is very important and it marked the beginning of a new stage of economic relationship with the developing countries, and compared with the simultaneous it also marked the equality and mutual benefit of the relationship between the developed countries and developing countries in international economic cooperation. South-North dialogue, more importantly the Lomé Convention set a precedent for the establishment of equal cooperative relationship between the developed and the developing countries.

The first Lomé Convention came into effect in 1975. By the end of 2000, altogether five conventions had been carried

out. The number of ACP participant countries had increased from 46 to 77, and above all, the cooperative spheres covered in the conventions had extended from pure economic and trade development to social and ecological environmental protection. All of these, in a sense, are the reflection of the effectiveness of the conventions, providing a model for mutual supplementary development among different types of countries.

EC/EU provided necessary economic assistance for ACP developing countries through the Lomé Convention. The South-North cooperation and dialogue reflects the conformity of EU to the development tide of the contemporary international community: Peace and Development.

The liveliness of the mutual-beneficial and cooperative relations between the South and the North can be seen from the developmental course of the Lomé Convention. The developmental assistance provided by EC/EU for ACP countries promotes and quickens the economic, cultural and social development of ACP countries, with both contracting parties cooperating with each other on the basis of equality and mutual-benefit. Although extending the convention every time would go through all kinds of hardships and difficulties, new agreement, which was more preferential for the developing countries and which could push the South-North cooperation forward, could be reached in the end. The new agreements were, by and large, more helpful for more comprehensive cooperation in every field and for the

establishment of more stable and reasonable international economic relations. In the past nearly 30 years, the Lomé Convention have been revised and extended several times, but its fundamental goal, *assistance, trade and development*, does not change, which made a notable impact on world political and economic order and international trade rule. The Lomé Convention provides a new model for the South-North economic cooperation, and is of great significance for the development of the South-North relations.

To sum up, the study of the South-North relations with the Lomé Convention as starting point aims at expounding that cooperation is still the main stream of the developing countries and developed countries, stable cooperation can be accomplished through mechanization and sustainable development of world economy can be achieved.

Keeping the Lomé Convention between the EU and the ACP countries to the point, this thesis makes a systematic study on an exemplary impact of the Lomé Convention on the international economic cooperation between the South and the North, and a further study on the possible trend of the economic and trade cooperation between the EU and developing countries with a change of international economic environment.

World economy has reached higher stage of interdependence between countries. The present development goal of developing countries needs assistances and supports of capital and technologies from developed countries. Economic

growth of developed countries, even of the world, depends on whether economic poverty of developing countries can be eliminated and whether developing countries can obtain supports for their continuous economic growth. The development of economic globalization has greatly changed the asymmetric interdependence between developed countries and developing countries. Global trade exchange, capital flow and technological advance are pushing over all kinds of barriers between countries, thus making the world an interdependent and mutual developmental entirety. As an inseparable part of world economy, the economy of developing countries interweaves with the economy of developed countries and will have increasing influence on each other. With further development of economic globalization, the South-North cooperation would be a core of international economic cooperation.

From the Yaoundé Convention, the Arusha Agreement to the Lomé Convention, and finally to the Cotonou Agreement, are all institutional innovations, a kind of institutional innovations of international economic cooperation, through which economic cooperative relations between the EU and ACP countries come to be more symmetrically mutually beneficial. The mode of the South-North cooperation, initiated by the Lomé Convention, sets a sample for the EU's economic cooperation with other developing countries in the world, directly promoting the development of the EU's foreign economic and trade cooperation policy.

The South-North cooperation is not only an important component, but also a core of international economic relations. When the world enters the twenty-first century, the developed countries have been aware that strengthening cooperation between the developed countries is not enough, and strengthening cooperation between the developing countries and the developed countries is indispensable to the stable growth of world economy. The South-North cooperation has developed to such a phase that its importance can hardly be ignored. The Lomé Convention between the EU and ACP countries undoubtedly provides a model for the South-North cooperation, and conforms to the present-day themes; Peace and Development.

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