

INTERNATIONAL (Sixth Edition) ECONOMIC RELATIONS

国际经济关系

(第六版)

琼·E·斯佩罗 (Joan E. Spero) 著
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高等院校双语教材 · 国际贸易系列

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出 版 说 明

中国的入世,使其真正的融入到了经济全球化的浪潮中。中国政府“引进来,走出去”战略,使得中国经济的发展需要大量的“国际化”人才的储备。这就对我国一般本科院校多年来所采取的单一语言(母语)教学提出严峻挑战,财经院校涉外经济类专业实行双语教学改革迫在眉睫。国家教育部2001年第4号文件明确规定:“本科教育要创造条件使用英语等外语进行公共课和专业课的教学,力争三年内,外语教学课程达到所开课程的5%~10%”。国际经济与贸易专业的主要培养目标是能够从事国际商务实践操作以及从事关于国际商事研究的涉外实务人才和国际经济高级学者,涉外性强,创新度高,客观上要求本专业的本科学生要有扎实、娴熟的外文功底,在此基础上透彻的,最好是原汁原味的吸取关于国际经济与贸易专业的前沿理论与实务知识,因此,本专业实行双语教学无论从理论上还是从实践上而言都具有重大的现实意义。为此,在国际经济与贸易学科建设和教学改革时必须考虑在理论和方法上与国际接轨,只有这样,才能培养出标准统一的国际经济与贸易人才。这就有必要借鉴市场经济发达国家大学的国际经济与贸易学专业的课程体系和教学内容。在引进出版过程中,要把好质量关,要经学科领域的专家认真审核选题和内容,要把国外真正高水平的适合国内实际的优秀教材引进来。

适应这一需要,中国人民大学出版社携手国际著名的出版公司,推出适合国际经贸专业的双语系列教材。本系列教材具有以下特点:

第一,体系完整。本套教材精选了一批国外著名出版公司的优秀教材,涉及国际贸易、国际经济学、世界经济、国际商务、国际营销、国际商务谈判等课程,涵盖了国际贸易专业的核心课程。

第二,保持原貌。本套教材在广泛听取一线任课教师的意见基础上,删减了一些相互重复及不适合我国国情的内容,在体系和内容上保持了原教材的特色。

第三,紧扣前沿。本套教材在原著选择上紧扣国外教学前沿,基本上都选择国外最流行教材的最新版本,有利于老师和学生掌握国外教学研究的最新发展趋势。

第四,中文注解。我们邀请了国际经贸专业的一线优秀教师、学者对教材的重点内容、重要概念、主要原理添加了中文注解,并在每章前添加了中文导读,便于双语教学的开展。

本套教材适用于高等财经院校国际经贸专业的本科教学,同时也适用于国际经贸从业人员及对国际经贸感兴趣的人士。

本套教材在遴选、删减、审校、译注等方面得到中央财经大学国际经济与贸易系刘春生老师的大力协助,在此一并表示感谢。

本套教材是对国际经贸专业双语教学的积极探索,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者指正。

中国人民大学出版社

审 译 者 前 言

本书是根据普通高等院校应用型特色规划教材编写计划,按照教育部应用型人才培养的教学要求编写的。全书分为中文部分与英文部分,系统地介绍了当今国际经济关系的发展历程、西方经济体制、南北关系中的政治经济问题及冷战后的全球化与国际协调管理等,涵盖了国际间的贸易及资本流动、国际货币体系和跨国公司的发展等多个经济领域的内容,最大程度地反映了本学科发展的前沿动态,吸收了国际政治学与经济学领域的最新研究成果。

本书来源于美国英文原版教材,经编审后增加忠于原文的中文注解部分。相对于其他的国际经济关系教材,该书更具有前沿性和实用性。各章节中的案例和图表部分都具有权威性和新颖性,能够加深学生对本章节内容的理解,同时也能够扩展学生的知识面,激发学习兴趣。

本书适合作为应用型本科或大专院校的经济或国际管理类国际经济与贸易、国际关系等专业的教材,也可作为国际贸易、国际经济关系等相关领域从业人员的参考用书。



Preface

The first edition, published in 1977, was written to fill a void in the study of international relations—the gap between international politics and international economics. Since 1977, that gap has narrowed significantly. International political economy has emerged as a new and increasingly prominent field in political science. Theoretical and empirical analyses of the international economic relations appear regularly in professional books and journals. Although the most important bridge building has come from political scientists, now economists are also including political variables in their analyses and applying economic theory to the study of political behavior. A new and diverse generation of students is being made aware of the interrelationship between economics and politics and is learning to use and integrate the tools of these disciplines.

Much has happened since 1977 to reinforce this academic evolution. Above all, turbulence in the world economy has heightened the political aspect of international economic relations. The persistent problems of the dollar and other international currencies, the many trade disputes between the United States and its major trading partners, crises in world oil markets, and the continuing debt crisis in the Third World have obliged scholars to reexamine the assumptions that separated the disciplines of economics and political science for over a century.

The focus and organization in this book has not changed much since the first edition was published. This edition continues the previously established tradition of separating the discussion into problems faced by

developing countries and former communist countries and problems that primarily affect industrialized capitalist countries. In the fifth edition, we added new material that reflected major changes in the international system since the end of the Cold War. Also in the fifth edition, we discussed and tried to explain the increasing pragmatism of domestic and foreign economic policies in many parts of the Third World, but especially in the faster-growing developing countries. Last, the fifth edition added material on the growing gap between the poorest regions of the world and the richest ones.

This sixth edition provides new information about the various monetary crises of the late 1990s, the early years of the World Trade Organization, the continuing rapid growth in foreign direct investment, the integration of the formerly communist countries into the capitalist world economy, and a rethinking of theories of economic development that followed the Asia Crisis of 1997–98. Finally, the sixth edition explores the relationship between globalization and governance in greater depth than in previous editions.

We owe a debt of gratitude to a number of colleagues for reading and providing comments on the sixth edition: Mark Amen, University of South Florida; Mark Boyer, University of Connecticut; Steve Chan, University of Colorado; John Conybeare, University of Iowa; David D'Lugo, University of Southern California; Giulio Gallarotti, Wesleyan University; Michael Hiscox, University of California, San Diego; Layna Mosley, University of Notre Dame; Edward Morse, Hess Energy Trading; Aseem Prakash, University of Washington – Seattle; and Steve Roper, Eastern Illinois University. We would also like to thank the following individuals for their research assistance in preparing this sixth edition: Craig Ortsey, Sangbae Kim, Sangbum Shin, and Derekh Cornwell. Stacey Sims of Wadsworth was developmental editor for the sixth edition.



About the Authors

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Joan E. Spero is President of the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation. Since 1997, she has been responsible for directing the activities of the \$1.4 billion foundation, which supports a variety of charitable causes, including the performing arts, environmental preservation, medical research, and prevention of child abuse. From 1993 to 1997, Ms. Spero served as Undersecretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs in the Clinton Administration. She played a central role in the Clinton administration's foreign economic policy and has participated directly in many of the events discussed in this book: the reshaping of the Bretton Woods institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; the completion of the Uruguay Round and the creation of the World Trade Organization; the launching of new regional economic initiatives through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Summit of the Americas, and the New Transatlantic Agenda; and the transition of former communist countries into participants in the institutions and economic system of the West. As the senior economic official in the Department of State, she advised Secretary of State Warren Christopher on international economic policy and led the work of the State Department on issues ranging from investment and aviation negotiations to bilateral relations with key partners such as Japan and the European Union.

Ms. Spero received her doctorate in political science from Columbia University and taught international politics and economics there from 1973 to 1979. In 1980 she was named U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and

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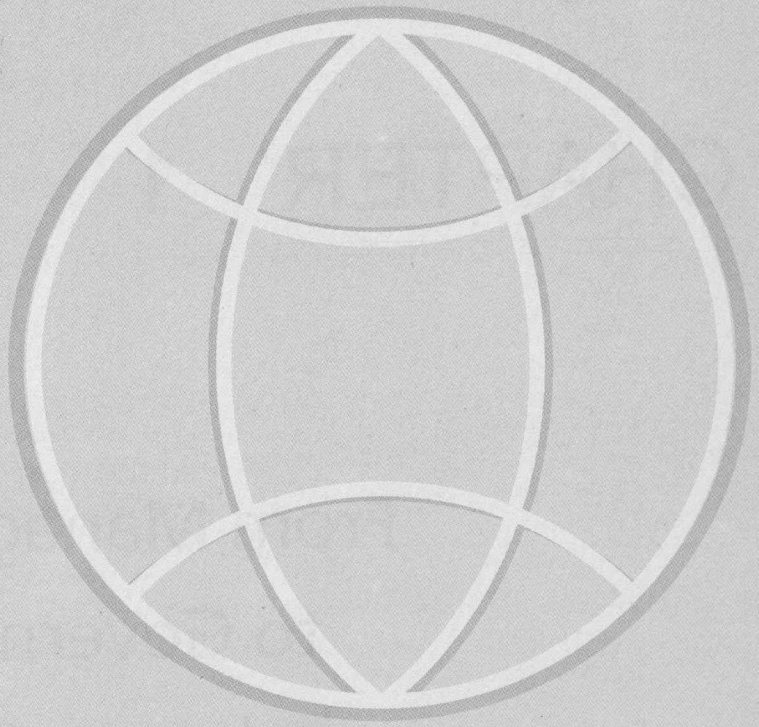
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CHAPTER 1

From Management to Governance in International Economic Relations

本章导读

第二次世界大战后，世界经济的管理体系经历了三个阶段。在布雷顿森林体系时期，稳定的世界经济体系的建立被看做是最大的经济体——美国的管理问题。在相互依存的时代，管理的责任已经扩展到西欧和日本。在全球化时代，主要的问题集中在新形式的管理将会如何发展以及这种新形式是否能够应对三个方面的挑战：（1）面对世界经济的日益全球化，这种全球化的管理是否有助于增加国内财富；（2）以前的社会主义国家向民主化过渡以及它们完全作为资本主义市场经济参与到世界经济体系中；（3）国家内部和国家之间信息不对称的减少。



►政府已经创立了一套国际经济关系体系来管理国际经济关系的各个方面。这套体系包含了各种规则、相应的机构以及各种程序，其目的是协调经济冲突和实现共同的经济目标。

►在第二次世界大战之后的半个世纪中，出现了三个国际经济关系体系：从第二次世界大战至1971年一直盛行布雷顿森林体系，1971—1989年的相互依存以及1989年至今的经济全球化时代。

Throughout history, governments have created international economic systems to regulate various aspects of their international economic interaction. These systems consist of rules, institutions, and procedures that are intended to control economic conflict and achieve common economic goals. The systems range from simple trade or financial agreements to complex arrangements such as colonial empires or international institutions. International economic systems are shaped by the nature and degree of international interaction among participants, that is, by their trade, investment, and financial flows. In addition, the systems are shaped by political factors such as the distribution of power among the players, the degree of shared goals and interests, and the nature of leadership within the system. In the half-century since the end of World War II, there have been three international economic systems: the **Bretton Woods system**, which prevailed from World War II until 1971; the period of **interdependence** from 1971 to 1989; and, from 1989 to the present, the contemporary era of **globalization**.

BRETTON WOODS

For nearly two decades, the Bretton Woods system was effective in controlling conflict and achieving the common goals of its members. The rules, institutions, and procedures of the system were embodied in three organizations created

during and immediately after World War II. Named for the New Hampshire town in which two of the organizations—the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank—were negotiated, the Bretton Woods system consisted of those two organizations plus the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These three institutions have evolved significantly over time but remain cornerstones of international economic governance to the current day.

During the Bretton Woods era, international economic interaction was limited but growing. During the early years of Bretton Woods, many countries were recovering from the devastation of the war and were in no position to compete internationally. Tariffs, quotas, and exchange controls protected national markets and hampered the international flow of goods and money. International investment was limited and concentrated heavily in raw materials and retailing, not in manufacturing.

The Bretton Woods system rested on three political foundations: the concentration of power in a small number of states, the existence of a cluster of important interests shared by those states, and the presence of a dominant power willing and able to assume a leadership role.¹ The concentration of both political and economic power in the developed countries of North America and Western Europe enabled these countries to dominate the Bretton Woods system. They faced no challenge from the communist states of Eastern Europe and Asia (including the Soviet Union), which were isolated from the rest of the international economy in a separate international economic system. Although the less-developed countries (LDCs) were integrated into the world economy, they had no voice in management because of their political and economic weakness. For much of this period, many developing countries in Africa and Asia were still subordinated within colonial empires. Finally, Japan, weakened by the war and lacking the level of development and the political power of North America and Western Europe, remained outside the management group for much of the Bretton Woods era. As a defeated power, Japan was not initially a member of the Bretton Woods institutions. It joined the IMF and World Bank in 1952 but did not become a member of the GATT until 1954. The concentration of power facilitated the economic system's management by confining the number of actors whose agreement was necessary to establish rules, institutions, and procedures and to carry out management within the agreed-upon system.

Management also was made easier by a high level of agreement among the system's powerful members on the goals and means of the international economic system. The developed countries shared a belief in capitalism and liberalism and relied primarily on market mechanisms and private ownership. These countries also agreed that the liberal economic system required governmental intervention. In the era after World War II, national governments assumed responsibility for the economic well-being of their citizens, and employment, stability, and growth became important subjects of public policy. The welfare state grew out of the Great Depression, which created a popular demand for governmental intervention in the economy, and out of the theoretical contributions of the Keynesian school of economics, which prescribed governmental intervention to maintain adequate levels of employment.

► 布雷顿森林体系建立在三个政治基础上：权力集中在少数几个国家手中，大部分利益被这几个国家共享，有统治权的意愿存在并且能够发挥领导的角色。

► 虽然欠发达国家也被集中到世界经济体系中，但是由于它们在政治和经济上的薄弱致使发展中国家在管理上并没有发言权。

► 这些发达国家都认为资本主义和自由主义可以促进经济发展，并且主要依赖市场机制和财产私有制。它们认为自由经济体系也需要政府的干预。