

## BOOK2

### 11-1

坚持教育适度超前发展，为国民经济和社会发展服务。

发展教育，要面向现代化，面向世界，面向未来，着力推进素质教育，促进学生德，智，体，美全面发展。我们要巩固基本普及九年义务教育和基本扫除青壮年文盲的成果，加快高中阶段教育和高等教育的发展，重点建设一批高水平大学和学科。我们要大力发展职业教育和职业培训，建立职业教育和普通教育相互沟通的教育体系，发展成人教育和多种形式的继续教育，逐步形成终身教育体系，利用信息发展远程教育。我们要根据经济和社会发展的要求，继续调整教育的布局，优化专业设置，更新教材，改革课程体系，考试评价制度和教学方法，提高教学质量。改进德育教育方法，加强学校思想政治工作。我们还要不断搞好教师队伍建设，全面提高教师素质。

我们要深化办学体制和教育管理体制改革。要依法落实高校办学自主权，继续推进高校后勤服务社会化。鼓励，支持和规范社会力量办学。同时，增加国家和社会对教育的投入，加大中央财政和省级财政对贫困地区教育的转移支付和专项投入，加强县级政府对基础教育经费的统筹，落实教师个工资统一发放的措施。我们还要健全奖学金，助学金和助学贷款等制度，采取有力措施，切实制止学校乱收费。

Persisting in the appropriate development of future-oriented education to serve national economic and social development.

In developing education, we should meet the needs of modernization, the world and the future, and concentrate on improving quality-oriented education to ensure that students improve in terms of their moral qualities, intellectual ability, physical fitness and aesthetic appreciation. We need to consolidate the achievements of making nine-year compulsory education basically universal in the country and eliminating illiteracy among young and middle-aged people, accelerate the expansion of senior secondary school education and higher education and develop high-level programs in selected universities and disciplines. Great efforts have to be made to develop vocational education and training and to establish an educational system featuring the integration of vocational education with general education. We need to develop adult education and various forms of continuing education and gradually establish a system of lifelong education. Information technology needs to be used to develop long-distance education. In light of the needs of economic and social development, we need to continue to revise the educational structure and organization, optimize the division of disciplines, update teaching materials, reform the curriculum, examination and evaluation systems, improve the methods and quality of instruction, strengthen moral education and ideological and political work, recruit a strong corps of capable teachers, and improve the overall quality of teachers.

We need to deepen the reform of the system for operating schools and managing education. We need to allow institutions of higher learning to make operating decisions according to law, and to continue the transformation to a system of independent operation of support services in universities and colleges. We need to encourage and help all sectors of society to run schools, and we need to exercise oversight over their operation. The state and society need to invest more in education. More transfer payments and investment in special projects from the central and provincial financial departments have to be provided for education in poverty-stricken areas. Country governments need to strengthen overall planning of funds for elementary education. Measures must be implemented to guarantee the coordinated payment of teachers' salaries. We need to improve the systems of scholarships, grants and loans to support students, and we need to take effective measures to curb arbitrary charges levied by schools.

11-2. 1978年 12月 26日, 52位中国学者前往美国留学。他们来自全国 22个单位, 从事的是国家经济建设急需专业的研究工作。

Some 52 Chinese scholars set out for the United States on December 26, 1978, they came from 22 units across the country and they were all engaged in the research of disciplines badly needed for national economic construction.

选送留学生的决定标志着中国对外开放, 当时引起全世界的关注。在过去的 20年, 留学渠道多种多样: 国家公派, 单位公派, 交流项目或自费。

The decision to send students abroad symbolized China's opening to the outside world. It aroused worldwide attention at that time. Over the past two decades, channels for studying abroad have been diversified. Instead of the single option of going at the state's expense, many people are sent by their work units, and many study outside China on exchange programs or at their own expense.

1992年, 中央政府提出对出国留学人员采取“支持留学, 鼓励回国, 来去自由”的工作方针。至今有 96000人学成回国, 成为中国改革开放, 经济发展和社会进步的中坚力量。

In 1992, the Central Government put forward a policy concerning the sending of students abroad. According to the policy, the country encourages students to go abroad and return after accomplishing their study. These students can leave and return freely. To date, the 96000 returned students have formed a vital force in the country's reform and opening drive, economic development and social progress.

从 20世纪 80年代初期起, 中国开始与联合国开发计划署, 儿童基金会, 世界银行, 联合国教科文组织在师资培训, 职业教育, 成人教育, 基础教育, 视听教育和出版教材等各领域进行合作与交流。通过引进国际上先进的技术, 教育管理经验和国外资金, 提高了开发国内教育资源的能力。

From the early 1980s onwards, China began its cooperation and exchange with the UNDP, the UN Children's Fund, the World Bank and the UNESCO in various fields such as the training of teaching staff, vocational education, adult, basic and audio-visual education and teaching material publishing. Through the introduction of international high-tech and advanced educational managerial expertise and overseas funds, the country has improved its capability to tap domestic educational resources. Introducing foreign intellects, hiring foreign experts to help economic construction, is an important component of China's reform and opening. Since the reform and opening, especially in the past five years, China has recruited numerous foreign experts to work in China each year. They have played an active role in various fields including economic and educational sectors. According to an official from the State Administration of Foreign Expert Affairs, China will redouble its efforts to bring in more foreign intellectuals, create good working and living conditions for foreign experts and protect their intellectual property rights and other lawful rights and interests.

To introduce foreign intellectuals and recruit foreign experts for China's economic construction is an important component in opening to the outside world. Since the reform and opening, especially over the past five years, China has recruited numerous foreign experts to work in China each year. They have played an active role in various fields including economic and educational sectors. According to an official from the state administration of foreign expert affairs, China will redouble its efforts to bring in more foreign intellectuals, create good working and living conditions for foreign experts and protect their intellectual property rights and other lawful rights and interests.

### 11-3

实施科教兴国战略, 是中国实现经济振兴和国家现代化的根本大计。科教兴国, 基础在教育。要继续把教育放在优先发展的战略地位。

今年, 要使全国 80%以上的人口普及九年义务教育, 扫除青壮年文盲 300万人左右, 积极发展各种形式的职业教育和成人教育。大力推进素质教育, 注重创新精神和实践能力的培养, 使学生在德、智、体、美等方面全面发展。依法增加政府对教育的投入, 充分利用教育资源, 注重提高办学效益。

振兴教育事业，一要加大改革力度。继续积极改革教育思想、体制、内容和方法。按照“共建、调整、合作、合并”的方针，进一步改革政府专业部门办学的体制，加快高等教育向中央和省两级管理，在国家宏观政策指导下以省级政府统筹为主的新体制过渡。深化高校内部管理体制和其他各类学校管理体制的改革。积极探索发展民办教育的机制。

二要更加重视质量。全面提高各类学校的教育质量，特别是中小学阶段的教育质量。严格教师标准，努力提高教师队伍的政治素质和业务水平，继续改善教师的工作和生活条件。

三要更加重视思想政治和品德教育。坚持用马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想，特别是邓小平理论教育学生，使他们树立坚定的社会主义思想和信念，努力提高一代新人的全面素质。

Implementation of the strategy of developing china by relying on science and education is a major measure for ensuring vitality in the economy and for modernizing the country. The strategy is based on education. We should continue to make education a strategic priority.

We will be working to make nine-year compulsory education available in more areas this year so that more than 80% of the total population is covered and we will reduce the number of illiterate young and middle-aged people by about 3 million. We should actively work to develop vocational and adult education in various forms. We will also vigorously push ahead with quality-oriented education, attach importance to developing innovative spirit and practical ability of students and ensure that they can improve in terms of their moral, intellectual and fitness level as well as in their aesthetic appreciation. The government will be increasing investment in education in accordance with the law, making good use of educational resources and working to raise the overall efficiency of schools.

To improve education we need to do a number of things. First, we should intensify reforms. We should continue to modify our concepts of education, reform the management system of education and make changes to course content and teaching methods. Following a scheme involving joint administration, adjustments, cooperation and mergers, we will further modify the system under which schools are run by specialized departments of the government. We will be speeding up the transition to a new system of management of institutions of higher learning under which they are operated at both the central and provincial levels, with most operated by provincial governments under the guidance of the state's macro-control policy. We should deepen the reform of the system of internal management of institutions of higher learning and other kinds of schools and explore ways for non-governmental sectors to run schools.

Second, more attention should be paid to the quality of education. We should work hard to improve the quality of education in all kinds of schools at all levels, especially in primary and secondary education. We should be strict with the standards for teachers, improve their political and professional quality and continue to improve their working and living conditions.

Third, we should highly value ideological, political and moral education. We should educate students in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, and particularly Deng Xiaoping theory to install them in socialist ideals and beliefs to improve the overall quality of the new generation.

11-4

In an age when television is a vital entertainment medium, more and more people are using it as a study aid.

In Britain, the Open University, founded in 1969, encourages home-based students to study for bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees using a combination of television and radio programs and correspondence work, where students send in assignments to their tutors and have them returned after assessment.

The Open University has no formal entrance requirement for its students and is designed particularly

for people who have missed out on a formal tertiary education because of lack of money or opportunity in the past. The system works very well in Britain. Similar programs operate in many other countries.

Educational television programs may include marketing, and business management. Business programs are very popular around the world. An increasing number of people in management and marketing are studying for business diplomas and choose the television open learning system as an alternative form of study. Students also include young mothers, shift workers and secondary school pupils.

In Australia and New Zealand, the tv "open learning" Chinese program is also popular. Lessons involve a half-hour program on television followed up by at least 10 hours of study each week. The course is equivalent to a quarter of a year's full-time study. Students get a huge resource pack which includes text and work books, audio tapes and a wide range of other materials. This method of study is very challenging and to be successful students need to be motivated.

11-5

Despite almost universal acknowledgement of the vital importance of women's literacy, education remains an elusive dream for far too many women in far too many countries of the world. Worldwide, about 950 million adults lack literacy skills-the vast majority, women. In the world's two most populous countries, China and India 50% of adult females are illiterate.

Women's education carries many economic as well as health-related benefits. In fact, a 1994 World Bank report concluded that enrolling girls in school was probably the single most effective anti-poverty policy in the developing world today. To further indicate its support for this idea, the World Bank announced in late 1995 that it was earmarking up to \$900 million each year for loans to promote the education of girls.

While a number of countries have launched education and literacy programs that focus specifically on females, others have general programs that include components that touch the lives of girls and women. A number of countries in Asia and the Pacific have participated in the UNESCO/UNDP project "Education to Empower." Learning materials produced in conjunction with this project provide examples of ways to help change the gender stereotyping that goes on in many developing countries.

As education for girls and women is the "most urgent priority" for the next decade, efforts must continue to be made in the following areas: first, ensuring that the issue of education for girls and women remains high on the agenda of developing countries; second, seeking additional funding for projects aiming at promoting education for girls and women; third, continuing to try to change the attitudes and conditions that lead to gender stereotyping and educational inequities.

11v-1

The New Zealand government announced in October 1998 an increase of 3000 in its annual quota of fee-paying Chinese students, bringing the total quota to 4000. But, in a world where many Western countries compete for the foreign student dollar, this is but a drop in the ocean. By contrast, Australia is emerging as one of the market leaders.

The Sydney campus of the University of New South Wales has the atmosphere of a multi-ethnic neighborhood in New York City. Nearly half of the 31000 students at the university in 1998 were born outside Australia. According to enrolment figures, this Australian tertiary institution has overtaken Boston University to become the largest single provider of higher education for fee-paying foreign students in the English-speaking world.

The University of New South Wales stands as proof that Australia is succeeding in the foreign student

market in a way that few other countries can match. Indeed, while new Zealand was agreeing to a modest increase in its foreign student intake, the Australia government was already going a step further. In a dramatic review of its immigration laws, it decided to give foreign students completing degrees in Australia the automatic right to apply for permanent residency

Australia is now very close to matching the united kingdom's 11.7% foreign enrollment. In all, more than 60000 foreign students—most of them from the asia pacific region— at present bring in around aus \$ 4.5 billion to Australian economy. The tertiary student business is a significant earner of overseas money.

11V-2

### 自费大学

由于中国传统的免学费体制，多数大学深受资金短缺之苦。虽然 1994 年试行交费改革，一定程度上缓解了经费问题，但学生所缴学费并不足以交纳完成大学教育所需的费用。许多大学为获取额外收入，面向社会开办培训班，这在一定程度上影响了教学质量。

当人们讨论如何使大学走出财政困境时，第一个念头便是增加政府的教育投资。但是由于政府有限的教育预算，这一方法显然是不现实的。我认为中国应该把一部分公费高等院校转变为公有私营的自费大学。这样一来，不仅能缓解经费短缺，还能帮助更多的人实现长久以来上大学的梦想。这种转变也有助于引进多种投资渠道以发展中国的教育事业。

有人也许会担心这种做法造成高昂的学费而使一些学生辍学这种担心是多余的，因为国立公费大学仍将是高校主体。为帮助经济困难的学生，多数大学建立了包括奖学金，贷学金，困难补助，勤工助学，减免学费在内的综合体系。在一些重点大学，由企业和社团资助的奖学金福泽半数学生。

然而，这种转变并非易事。一旦公费大学转为自费大学，它不再享有政府的优惠政策，否则转变就达不到应有的目标。私营自费大学也不应一味追求利润，招生时仍应以学生成绩为主，而非其家庭经济状况。

### Private universities

Because of china's traditional tuition-free system, most colleges and universities are afflicted with a capital shortage. Although the trial tuition reform, which started in 1994, has somewhat succeeded in alleviating the funding shortage by charging students for tuition, it is not enough to cover the cost of a student completing a college education. In order to gain additional income, many colleges and universities open up training classes designed for the public, but neglect teaching quality.

Increasing government investment in education seems to be the solution that first flashes across most people's minds when they discuss how to pull colleges and universities out of their financial dilemma. But that approach is apparently unrealistic, given the limited education budget that the government can afford. I think china should transform some of its state-run institutions of higher learning into publicly owned but privately managed. This would ease the funding shortage and help more Chinese realize their long-cherished dreams of going to college. The transformation will also facilitate the introduction of multiple investment channels to develop china's education.

Some people may worry that it would drive some students to drop out of colleges because of the exorbitant tuition. But state-run universities are still the majority of the higher learning institutions. To assist those students with financial difficulties, a comprehensive system, including scholarships, loans, subsidies, work-for-study programs and tuition-reductions or waivers, has been set up in most colleges and universities. In some elite universities, scholarships financed by enterprises and social groups cover 50% of the students.

However, the transformation is clearly not an easy job. Once a state-funded college has been converted

into private one, it should no longer enjoy the preferential policies granted by the government to state-run colleges. Otherwise the transformation will miss its intended target. Privately-operated colleges should not fall prey to profit-seeking and they should still follow the principle of enrolling students based on their academic performances rather than their family financial background.

12-1

女士们，先生们：

我们有机会邀请到詹姆斯·赖特博士出席今天的研讨会，感到十分高兴。赖特博士是澳大利亚生态学家，在研究环境保护方面取得了巨大的成就，久负盛名。首先，让我代表出席会议的全体同行，向赖特博士表示热烈的欢迎和敬意。

赖特博士多年来一直密切注视大气层的“温室效应”问题，对地球气候的变化了如指掌。现在我们特请他讲讲大家十分关心的问题：世界气候的趋势。现在，请赖特讲话，大家欢迎。

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are greatly honored to have this opportunity to have Dr. James Wright with us for today's symposium. Dr. Wright is an Australian ecologist, who is already known to us for his great achievements in environment protection. Allow me, first of all, on behalf of all present here, to extend our warm welcome and cordial greetings to Dr. Wright.

Dr. Wright has closely followed the development of the "greenhouse effect" of the atmosphere for many years. He has a perfect knowledge of the changes in the weather of the world. Today we ask him especially to address us on the trend in the weather on our planet, a topic about which we are all concerned.

Would you please welcome Dr. Wright!

12-2

尊贵的各位代表：

女士们，先生们：

今天，我们在这里欢聚一堂，共叙友情；明天，98' 英国教育展览会就要开幕。首先，谨让我们代表广东省教育厅，为这次展览会如期开幕表示热烈的祝贺。

经过近一年的准备工作，98 英国教育展览会能按期举行，是由于有国家教育部，广东省人民政府和广东省外办的大力支持以及广东教育国际交流中心，英国驻广州总领事馆的工作人员们的辛勤劳动。让我们对给予本次展览会支持的单位和为本次展览会准备工作付出辛勤劳动的人们表示衷心的感谢。

这次展览会将为广州地区高效师生和各界人士了解英国教育制度及英国参展院校的教学，科研，管理等方面的信息，为中英双方教育界人士的直接交流，互相切磋提供了良好的机会，也将对促进中英双方教育交流与合作关系向着高层次方向发展起到积极作用。整个展览对公众开放，有利于广大市民开阔视野，深刻理解“科教兴国”，“科教兴农”的重大意义，同事也有助于促进和扩大中英民间的教育交流。

这次展览是中英双方友好合作的结果。我们衷心希望通过这次活动，能推动中英文化教育交流合作关系的进一步发展。

预祝 98 英国教育展览会圆满成功！现在我提议：为各位嘉宾的身体健康干杯！

Distinguished representatives,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today we enjoy this happy get-together and renew our friendship; tomorrow will see the opening of



98 'british education exhibition. On behalf of guangdong higher education bureau, I wish to extend my congratulations on its opening.

After one-year preparations, 98 british education exhibition will be held as scheduled. It owes a great deal to be state education ministry, guangdong people's government, guangdong foreign affairs office, and the staff members of guangdong education service of international exchanges and british consulate-general in guangzhou. I believe you will join me in expressing our heartfelt thanks to them for their gracious support and hard work.

98 british education exhibition will provide an excellent opportunity for the institutions of higher learning and people from all walks of life in guangzhou to gain information about british educational system, and teaching, research and management in british universities and colleges. People of both chinese and british educational communities thus have good access to direct links and exchanges. The exhibition will also play a positive role in upgrading sino-british educational links to a high level. Open to the public, it will help people broaden their outlook and lead to a deep understanding of the significance of rejuvenating the nation and guangdong province with science and education. Meanwhile, it will be conducive to promoting sino-british non-governmental links in education.

The exhibition is the result of sino-british friendly cooperation. We sincerely hope that this type of activity can promote and strengthen educational exchanges and cooperation between china and the united kingdom.

I wish 98 british education exhibition complete success.

At this point, I propose a toast to the health of all the guests present tonight.

Cheers!

12-3

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm delighted to meet you on this special occasion. The new urban environment exhibition is one of a number of high profile events put on this year to celebrate the Britain in China campaign: the Britain in China campaign is designed to emphasize and strengthen further the extremely close and friendly links which exist between our two countries in many fields of cooperation.

The exhibition and tomorrow's colloquium form part of a well-established program of professional cooperation between the cultural and educational section of the british consulate general and our partner, the guangdong construction commission, looking at various aspects of the planning and development process in the pearl river delta. Through an on-going program of workshops and visits, chinese and british planners, architects and urban designers have been exploring a wide range of relevant issues related to development in the delta.

The exhibition provides a vivid demonstration of how the vitality and energy of contemporary british architecture and urban design are helping to create dynamic cities for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in Britain and elsewhere. The work on display is setting exciting new standards for ways of transforming our urban heritage into vibrant, environmentally-friendly cities. It provides a vivid

reminder of the relevance of the questions and issues which the exhibition addresses: how can architects, designers and urban planners create contemporary public spaces which are pleasing to look at; pleasant to live, work and play in; and in harmony with the natural and manmade environment?

On behalf of the cultural and education section of the british consulate general, I would like to express our sincere thanks to our partners in organizing this exhibition: the guangdong museum of art and royal academy of arts, London. I would also like to express our appreciation for the generous support provided for this event by our sponsor, Royal and Sun Alliance, without whose interest and

valuable sponsorship this event would not have been possible.

At this point, I propose a toast:

To our friendly cooperation!

To the good health of the guests present!

12-4

Ladies and gentlemen ,dear colleagues:

Because I am the vice-chancellor of the oldest of the foreign universities represented here today I have been chosen to speak on their behalf. I am pleased to be their voice in presenting our heartfelt congratulations to the professors, teachers ,researchers and students of Peking University on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its foundation.

Our universities form a great intellectual community round the world. Science has no nationality; knowledge belongs to everyone.

Our universities create new knowledge. They teach this knowledge, together with that of other universities and also the best of the great storehouse of knowledge, which those who came before us have uncovered ,tested and accumulated.

All universities contribute to the prosperity and success of their country. They also conserve the culture and inheritance specific to their country's civilization. But ,they do more. Knowledge is secure only when it is hard won by the independent tests of accuracy, rational explanation and truth. So, when we teach our students skills, we also give them values. On the one side ,there are values for personal and civic conduct. On the other side ,these values underwrite the personal need for independent understanding which is the source of human creativity

These duties give universities a high responsibility. They are rooted in a great and fine tradition of honesty, free fearless enquiry and independence. Each university is a beacon of light in its own society and ,by its association with its sisters, its knowledge and its values are spread wide.

A tradition is not built easily or quickly . During one hundred years, Peking University has been

fashioning its tradition. Present and future members of the university! We hope to see you elaborate and consolidate your tradition. We hope to see you become a keystone of the intellectual community. In your next century, we hope to see you contribute to the international academic movement as a whole, as more and more of your numbers come to participate in the activities of your sister universities.

Congratulations, Peking University on your first century of achievement!

12-5

President Rudenstine, fellow graduates, friends of Harvard,

It is a great honor and pleasure to be invited today to share this happy occasion, not only with the members of the graduation class of 1998, but also with the families and friends who have no doubt supported you along the way with their kind words of advice and encouragement. I do remember sitting for so many of you sat this morning when I was a part of the class of 1968. I still remember how uncertain and insecure I felt but how proud my father was on the day. Your families and your professors are rightfully proud of your achievements and they are delighted to see you graduate with future so bright with promise.

I too am proud. I am proud to see so many capable young men and women about to embark on a future career they can put their years of learning and preparation to good use . Having passed through the rigors of a formal education, you are now ready to assume new responsibilities and tasks, become



answerable only to yourselves with regards to your performance ,your humanity and your soundness of judgement, in a world full of possibilities.

But I would ask you to remember that it is not a world full of possibilities for all .each of you has been the beneficiary of a rare privilege. You have received an exceptional education at an exceptional place when there are many in both your country and mine, and in many many other parts of our world, who are just as innately talented and just as ambitious as you are but will never have such an opportunity. I say this not to make you feel guilty. You should be proud of what you have achieved. But I do ask that you use your education to pursue only the worthiest of goals; goals that contribute to the betterment of the lives of others; and goals that give you personal satisfaction because of their contribution to the society we live in.

You who graduate today and you who are recent and not so recent graduates who return to meet your harvard friends again, can I believe do much to contribute to the betterment of society You

can become interested and involved in the world around you. By virtue of your education, you can offer society the benefit of your focussed knowledge, as well as a wider wisdom and a great sense of purpose. You also have the skills to teach others to be more tolerant, more understanding and more caring, and I am confident that your recognition of this special responsibility will guide your actions. It is only to say that I wish you such happiness and success in the years ahead. May your memories of harvard as mine are and the friends you have made here be with you always. Congratulations to the new graduates and I am very honored to be linked with the honorary graduates of the year 1998, and be rejuvenated by joining the class of 1998. thank you very much!

12v-1

“ 面向 21 世纪的世界人权 ” 国际研讨会， 21/10/1998 ( 摘录 )

女士们，先生们：

国际人权研讨会是中国人民与世界各国人民互相学习与借鉴，增进了解与友谊的一个难得的机会。中国政府完全支持这一十分有意义的活动。我首先代表国务院新闻办公室对这次会议的召开表示祝贺，对远道而来的各国贵宾表示热烈的欢迎。 20 世纪是世界人权取得重大发展的世纪，也是中国人民深刻改变自己命运的世纪。一个世纪以来，中国的人权状况取得了翻天覆地的变化。特别是改革开放以后，中国政府将人权的普通性原则与中国的具体国情相结合，坚持将生存权，发展权置于首位，在改革，发展，稳定的条件下，加强民主与法制建设，全面推进人权，深刻地改变了中国社会的面貌。 在短短 20 年内，不仅使中国的贫困人口减少 2 亿多，全国人民普遍实现了丰衣足食，正在迈向小康生活，而且民主法制建设取得长足发展，极大地提高了人民依法行使和享受公民，政治权利的水平。

许多年来，国外对中国的人权状况了解很少， 误解很多。为了向世界说明中国人权的真实情况，国务院新闻办公室从 1991 年以来，先后发表了 10 个有关人权的白皮书。 但是，由于种种 原因，国外对中国人权很难得到准确无误的信息。相反，一些关于中国人权的不正确信息却被广为传播。

去年 7 月 1 日前，西方媒体铺天盖地地造舆论，预测回归后的香港命运不详，说香港这个民主之岛将被共产主义的专职浪潮所淹没，失去言论，集会和新闻自由，仿佛末日将会来临。但是，一年多的世纪情况说明，中国完全信守了自己的诺言，回归后的香港在一国两制之下一切照常。正如 1998 年 6 月英国《观察家报》，美国《商业时报》，俄国《俄罗斯报》和香港《星岛日报》等报刊中的文章所异口同声地指出的，“ 过去的一年对预言家来说是很糟糕的一年，但对香港来货却是相当不错的一年。

西方有一些人习惯于把一种社会制度看成是人权的化身，而把其他社会制度和发展模式看成是侵犯人权的表现。这种思维方式使他们深深地陷入类似英国哲学家弗朗西斯 . 培根所说的“ 洞

穴假相”之中。由于受固有的“洞穴”所蒙蔽，他们无法正确认识中国人权的真实情况，看不到中国的积极变化和发展，甚至把中国促进人权的努力都误认为是侵犯人权的表现。

中国当前正在致力于建设富强，民主，文明的国家。开放的中国需要吸收人类一切优秀文化成果和有益经验，也需要得到各国的最大理解和支持。我相信这次大会有助于中国学习和借鉴世界各国在促进人权方面的有益经验，也有助于促进国际人权的健康发展。

谢谢大家。

The international symposium on world human rights toward the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Oct 21, 1998,adapted)

The international symposium on human rights is a rare opportunity for the chinese people and the people of other countries to learn from each other, and promote mutual understanding and friendship .the chinese government fully supports the activity which is of great importance. First of all, I wish to extend, on behalf of the information office of the state council, my congratulations and a warm welcome to

the distinguished guests from afar.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century is a period which has witnessed great progress in human rights the world over, as well as a century when the chinese people have profoundly changed their destiny.in the past century china's human rights conditions have undergone world-shaking changes. Especially since the initiation of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. The chinese government has combined the universal principles of human rights with the country's actual conditions, persisted in putting the rights to subsistence and development first, strengthened the building of democracy and the legal system under the conditions of reform ,development and stability, and pushed forward human rights in an all-round way. In these ways it has profoundly changed china's social features. Within a short period of 20 years, the number of china's poverty-stricken population has been reduced by more than 200 million, and people throughout the country now have enough to eat and wear, and are making steady progress toward a well-off life. Remarkable progress has also been made in the building of democracy and the legal system, resulting in a great improvement in the people's awareness of exercising and enjoying civil and political rights.

For many years, other countries have known little about china's human rights situation, and much misunderstanding has existed. To present the true picture of china's human rights to the world, the information office of the state council has published 10 white papers on human rights since 1991. however, for various reasons, other countries can hardly get correct information on china's human rights situation. On the contrary incorrect information on china's human rights has been spread far and wide.

Before July 1, last year ,the mass media of the west agitated public opinion, predicting that the future of HK after its reunion with the motherland was inauspicious, that HK, an island of democracy would be drowned by the autocratic tide of communism, and that HK would lose its freedom of speech ,assembly and the press. They made it seem as if HK were doomed. But the actual experience over the past one year or so proves that china has fully kept its promise. And HK operates as smoothly as before under the policy of "one country ,two systems". In June 1998, some newspapers, such as the observers of britain, the commercial times of the united states, Raskiya of Russia and Star Island Daily News of Hong Kong, were unanimous in saying: " the past year has been a very bad year for some prophets ,but a fairly good year for Hong Kong. '

Some people in the western countries are used to regarding a certain social system at the

embodiment of human rights and considering other social systems and development modes as expressions of infringement upon human rights, such a mode of thinking has made them fall victim to the "idols of the cave," in the imagery of Francis Bacon, the British philosopher, Deluded by the "idols of the cave," they are not able to correctly understand the truth of China's human rights, not see the

vigorous changes and development taking place in China. They even go so far as to take China's efforts to promote human rights as infringement upon human rights.

Now China is sparing no efforts to build itself into a prosperous, democratic and culturally advanced country. China has opened to the outside world, and needs to absorb all the excellent parts of other cultures and beneficial experiences of mankind. It also needs the maximum understanding and support of other countries. I am sure that the conference will help China learn from the beneficial experiences in promoting human rights from other countries, and will help propel the healthy development of international human rights.

Thank you for your attention.

12v-2

Global market with a human face (by Kofi Annan, adapted)

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am delighted to join you again at the World Economic Forum. This is my third visit in just over two years as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

On my previous visits, I told you of my hopes for a creative partnership between the United Nations and the private sector. This year, I want to challenge you to join me in taking our relationship to a still higher level. I propose that you, the business leaders gathered in Davos, and we, the United Nations, initiate a global compact of shared values and principles, which will give a human face to the global market.

I call on you—individually through your firms, and collectively through your business associations—to embrace, support and enact a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labor standards, and environmental practices.

Essentially there are two ways we can do it. One is through the international policy arena. We can encourage states to give us, the multilateral institution of which they are all members, the resources and the authority we need to do our job.

The second way you can promote these values is by taking them directly, by taking action in your own corporate sphere. You can uphold human rights and decent labor and environmental standards directly, by your own conduct of your own business. You can also support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges. You can undertake initiatives to promote greater environmentally friendly technologies.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is what I am asking of you. But what, you may be asking yourselves, am I offering in exchange? Indeed, I believe the United Nations system does have something to offer. The United Nations agencies—the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)—all stand ready to assist you, if you need help, in incorporating these agreed values and principles into your mission statements and corporate practices. And we are ready to facilitate a dialogue between you and other social groups, to help find viable solutions to the genuine concerns that they have raised.

We have to choose between a global market driven only by calculations of short-term profit, and one which has a human face, between a world which condemns a quarter of the human face to starvation and squalor, and one which offers everyone at least a chance of prosperity in a healthy environment. between a selfish free-for-all in which we ignore the fate of the losers, and a future which the strong and successful accept their responsibilities, showing global vision and leadership.

I am sure you will make the right choice.

Thank you.

### 13.1

我国是统一的多民族国家，加强民族团结，维护祖国统一，促进共同发展，是全国各族人民的根本利益所在。

China is a unified multi-nationality country. It is in the fundamental interest of the people of all ethnic groups in China to consolidate unity, safeguard the unification of the motherland and promote common development.

改革开放以来，民族地区经济快速增长，人民生活改善，社会全面进步，为全国的发展作出了贡献。

Since China adopts the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, economic development in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities has been accelerated, people's living standards have improved and social progress has been made on all fronts, contributing to the development of our country as a whole. 我们要坚持和完善民族区域自治制度，保障民族区域的自治权利和民族平等权利，大力培养少数民族干部。

坚持对少数民族和民族地区的优惠政策，增加对民族地区的投资，加强对口支援工作，促进民族地区经济、社会发展。巩固和发展平等、团结、互助的社会主义民族关系，促进各民族共同繁荣与进步。认真贯彻宗教政策，依法管理宗教事务，积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应。进一步做好侨务工作，发挥海外侨胞在促进祖国改革开放与实现和平统一大业中的作用。

We must adhere to and improve the system of regional national autonomy protecting the autonomy of the ethnic minority areas and the equal rights of their inhabitant. We should train more cadres from among ethnic minorities.

We should continue the state's preferential policies toward ethnic minorities and their areas, increase investment in those areas and encourage the economically developed areas to provide coordinated assistance with a view to promoting the economic and social development of ethnic minority areas. We must consolidate and further develop good socialist relations characterized by equality, unity and mutual assistance among our various nationalities, and promote common prosperity and progress for all.

We should conscientiously implement the state policy on religions, administer religious affairs in accordance with the law and help the various religions adapt to socialist society. We should continue to do a good job of handling affairs relating to overseas Chinese and give full play to the role of the compatriots residing abroad in promoting the reform and opening up policy and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

### 13-2

按照<中华人民共和国宪法>、<中华人民共和国民族区域自治法>的规定，在国家统一领导下，自治区有行使自治的权利。人们有权根据自治区实际情况贯彻执行国家的法律和政策；有权依照当地民族的政治、经济、文化特点，制定自治条例和单行条例；对上级机关不适合民族自治地方实际情况的决议、决定、命令和指示，报经上级国家机关批准，可以变通执行或停止执行；在不违背宪

法和法律的原则下 ,可以采取特殊政策和措施 ,加速自治地方经济 ,文化建设事业的发展 .

在不同的历史时期 ,民族区域自治政策也有发展和变化 . 20 实际 50 年代进入社会主义时期后 ,民族工作的根本任务是发展经济 ,以减少各民族间的差别 ; 改革开放以来 ,各民族的团结有了新内容 ,新特点 .社会主义市场经济促进了民族的交流和融合 .大交流 ,大融合反过来有增进了民族团结 .

位于中国北部边陲的内蒙古自治区成立于 1947 年 5 月 1 日,是中国少数民族中第一个实行民族区域自治的地区 .内蒙古资源丰富 ,素有 “ 东林西铁 , 南粮北牧 , 遍地煤炭的称誉。第一个 5 年计划期间 (1953-1957), 国家在内蒙古安排的全国重点项目有 16 个。 “八五 ”期间 (1991-1995) ,上海, 山东 ,江苏等省市在内蒙古兴办的企业达到上万家 ; 1996 年, 自治区引进国内资金达 22 亿多元 , 全区国民生产总值比自治区建立之初增长了 49 倍, 农牧业综合生产能力跨上了一个新台阶 . 民族区域自治使内蒙古走向繁荣 .

According to the constitution and the law on national regional autonomy, a national autonomous region has powers of self-government under the leadership of the central government. Minorities have the power to enforce state laws and policies in light of local conditions, and have the power to enact autonomous regulations with regard to political, economic and cultural contingencies. Those resolutions, decisions ,orders and instructions issued by superior state organs, which are not suitable to an autonomous region, can be modified or ignored altogether pending central government approval. As long as the constitution and state laws are not violated, autonomous regions can adopt special policies and take special measures to accelerate development of the local economy and culture.

Throughout the history of china, national regional autonomy policies have changed. In the 1950s, when china entered the socialist era, the fundamental task was to develop the economy and narrow the gap between various ethnic groups .the policy of reform and opening to the outside world brought new contents and characteristics. The socialist market economy has promoted exchanges and mingling among various ethnic groups ,which in turn has promoted unity

Inner Mongolia autonomous region, located on China's northern frontier, was established on May 1, 1947. it was the first region to institute national regional economy. The region has many natural resources, with forest in the east, iron in the west, grain in the south, livestock in the north, and coal reserves everywhere. During the first five-year plan (1953-1957) the state arranged 16 key projects for inner mongolia. During the eighth five-year plan (1990-1995) shanghai ,shandong and jiangsu invested in 10000 new enterprises in inner Mongolia. In 1996, inner Mongolia absorbed investments of 2.2 billion yuan from other provinces and municipalities. Its GDP had increased 49-fold since 1947, and the output for agriculture and animal husbandry had reached new heights. National regional autonomy allows inner Mongolia to prosper .

13-3

Tibetans are a shutterbug's dream. Their smiles come easily, and they pose good-naturedly. The men swagger in their robes and headpieces, hands on ornate Tibetan daggers. Teeth shining from sun-blackened faces. The women are swathed from head to toe in bright robes and scarves, accented by silver and turquoise jewelry, and perhaps a broad-brimmed cowboy hat and fashionable green cloth army tennis shoes.

The land is as beguiling as the inhabitants. White clouds hang so low that one is tempted to duck, and vast prairies dotted with herds of woolly yak march right up to the foot of eternally snow-shrouded mountains. But above all, Tibet is quiet.

T Tibetans are thankful for the advances in their quality of life. In 1951, Lhasa had no electricity. Today, Tibet boasts hydroelectric power, geothermal stations, scores of wind generators, and solar water heating in hotels, offices and even some homes. Tibetans enjoy radios, televisions, and washing machines.

Famine is no longer a perennial fear, in the Dalai Lama's days, tens of thousands of Tibetans starved or froze to death in blizzards. Today the PLA saves countless lives annually by airlifting food, clothing, fuel, medicine, and cattle feed to be the snowed-in residents of Naqqu and other remote countries.

One of my favorite Chinese pop songs is Take me back to Lhasa. I long to return as well. The mystical but fictional Shangri-la, the land where time stood still, has nothing on Tibet! Tibetans are real people, with no intention of either stopping the clock or turning it back- because today they have a future free from inhumane feudalism, and the interference of powers that for two centuries have sought not independence but control, not human rights or freedom but monopolistic trade.

13-4 The Hui people are one of the ten minorities in China who are followers of Islam. And Ningxia has the largest Hui populations in the country. Islam was introduced into China along the corridor of the Old Silk Road that passed through western and central Asia, present Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Gansu Province and into Ningxia.

It takes about 24 hours by train from Beijing to Yinchuan, Ningxia's capital. I was initially drawn by the region's "poverty" and Muslim population. I did not, however, notice much poverty in Yinchuan, although I did many identifying marks of Islam. Women working the fields with white and green scarves over their heads, minarets towering up alongside mosques and sings in Arabic. Yinchuan buzzed like a busy workshop, with work being done on streets, fountains and green areas in preparation for the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Ningxia Hui autonomous region.

Yinchuan is a display case of the achievements of Ningxia over the past four decades. Prior to 1958, the ancient city was described as "a single street flanked by two buildings guarded by a lone policeman." Today the city has a population of more than 500,000 living in three urban districts and two counties. It has the air of a modern city. Environmental pollution and noise is much less serious than that in Beijing or any of the cities of the more developed areas of the south.

Ningxia is second in per capita electric power in China, following only Shanghai. Every rural village has electricity. Agriculture has long been a mainstay of Ningxia's economy. The per capita grain availability is fifth in country and first in Northwest China.

Better transportation has linked the once isolated autonomous region to the outside world. In 1997 the total industrial output value of the region reached 22 billion yuan. Main industries include energy, metallurgy and pharmaceuticals. Ningxia is now concentrating on developing processing industries for dairy products, meat, fur and hides and vegetables. It is also giving due attention to the coal, petroleum, machinery

and building materials industries and tertiary sectors such as real estate and information services.

13-5

在中华人民共和国成立之前，中国究竟有多少少数民族，并不清楚。中华人民共和国成立后，为了全面贯彻实行民族平等政策，从1953年起，国家组织了大规模的民族识别考察，辨别民族成



分和民族名称。

识别考察从中国的历史和现实情况出发，按照科学认定与本民族意愿相结合的原则，只要具有构成单一民族条件的，不管其社会发展水平如何，不论其居住区域大小和人口多少，都认定为一个民族。

金国认真的调查研究，到 1954 年，中国政府确认了 38 个民族；到 1954 年，中国政府又确认了 15 个民族，加上 1965 年确认的珞巴族，1979 年确认的基诺族，全国 55 个少数民族都被正式确认并公布。

新中国的民族识别工作使许多不被旧中国的统治者承认的少数民族获得了应有的承认，并与中国其他民族一样享有平等权利。

Before the founding of the people's republic of china, it had never been made clear how many ethnic minorities there were in china. After the founding of the people's republic of china, to implement the policy of equality among ethnic groups in an all-round way the state has organized large-scale investigations since 1953 to identify the ethnic groups.

Preceding from conditions both past and present and in accordance with the principle of combination of scientific identification and the wishes of the given ethnic

group, every group which accords with the conditions for an ethnic group is identified as a single ethnic group, regardless of its level of social development and the sizes of its inhabited area and population.

By 1954, the Chinese government had identified 38 ethnic groups in all, after careful investigation and study. By 1964, the Chinese government had identified another 15 ethnic groups. With the addition of the Lhoba group, identified in 1995, and the Jino ethnic group, identified in 1979, there are 55 ethnic minority groups which have been formally recognized and made known to the public.

Now, in new china many ethnic minority groups which had not been recognized by the rulers of old china have been recognized as they should, and they all enjoy equal rights with other ethnic groups in china.

13-6

中国是一个有着多种宗教的国家，主要有佛教，道教，伊斯兰教，天主教，基督教等。

中国少数民族群众大多有宗教信仰，有的民族群众性地信仰某种宗教，如藏族群众信仰藏传佛教。

中国政府根据《中华人民共和国宪法》关于公民有宗教信仰自由的规定，制定了具体政策，尊重和保护少数民族的宗教信仰自由，保障少数民族公民一切正常的宗教活动。

在中国，不论是信仰藏传佛教的藏，蒙古，土，裕固，门巴等民族的群众，还是信仰伊斯兰教的回，维吾尔，哈萨克，东乡，撒拉，保安，柯尔克孜，塔吉克，乌孜别克，塔塔尔等民族的群众，以及部分信仰基督教的苗，瑶等民族的群众，他们正常的宗教活动都受到法律的保护。

目前，中国有清真寺 3 万余座。在新疆有清真寺 2.3 万座。在西藏，藏传佛教等各类宗教活动场所 有 1700 多处。

China is home to many religions, many Buddhism, Taoism, islam and Christianity.

Most people belonging to ethnic minorities in china hold religious beliefs. In the case of certain ethnic

groups religions are followed on a mass scale, for instance the Tibetans have Tibetan Buddhism as their traditional religion.

In accordance with the constitution's provisions on freedom of religious belief of citizens, the Chinese government has formulated specific policies to ensure respect for and safeguard freedom of religious belief for ethnic minorities and guarantee all normal religious activities of ethnic minorities citizens.

In China, all normal religious activities, which as those of Tibetan Buddhism, which is followed by the Tibetan, Mongolian, Tu, Yugur and Moinba ethnic groups, Islam, followed by the Hui, Uyghur, Kazak, Dongxiang, Salar, Bonan, Kirgiz, Tajik, Uzbek and

Tatar ethnic groups, and Christianity, followed by some people of the Miao and Yao ethnic groups, are all protected by law.

To date, there are more than 30,000 mosques in China, of which 23,000 are in the Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. In Tibet there are over 1,700 places for Tibetan-Buddhism activities.

### 13V-1 Maoritanga

Maoritanga is Maori culture: the Maori way of life and view of the world.

Maoritanga is a growing and changing part of life in Aotearoa (New Zealand). Maori have adopted many aspects of western culture as their own, and more and more New Zealanders now share in the riches of Maori heritage.

The marae- the meeting house and land around it -is the focus of Maori community life. The land and buildings are the venue for major social, political and ceremonial occasions. The meeting house synthesizes many aspects of Maori designs and craft. The structure itself has a human form and is named after an ancestor, and it signifies the unity of the tribal group. The open ground in front of the house is symbolic of the tribal land holding from which tribal identity and mana (prestige) are derived. The whole marae operates according to democratic principles which have evolved from the strict codes of behavior that governed every aspect of traditional life.

Today, the majority of Maori people live away from the marae. Many live and work in cities and must make special efforts to maintain social and cultural links with their Maori heritage. It is especially difficult for younger people who are two or three generations removed from tribal lands and lifestyle. Nevertheless, Maori have succeeded in maintaining their distinctive identity, their Maoritanga, and these traditional values and institutions are the springboard for the current resurgence of Maori culture.

Modern New Zealand was founded with the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. The treaty, an agreement between Maori chiefs and the British Crown, was an instrument designed to bring law and order to the anarchic trading settlements and to protect Maori rights in dealings with the settlers. When Maori people began to restrict land sales, however, the government came under pressure from the increasing number of British settlers. Relations deteriorated and war broke out in the early 1860s. In the years that followed, Maori self-determination was replaced by assimilation as the underlying philosophy of race relations.

Around the turn of the century, several Maori leaders used their knowledge of the law and positions in Parliament to satisfy some Maori needs with a Pakeha (European) legal framework. Rural Maori communities were revitalized, but Maori still had little influence on the main-stream of New Zealand life.

The second world war was another turning point. A high proportion of eligible men volunteered for

the Maori battalion and fought with distinction in North Africa and southern Europe. After the war, Maori workers moved to the cities to earn a living using skills they had acquired helping the war effort. The urban migration brought problems, but it greatly increased public awareness of Maori culture.

From the early 1970s there was a marked increase in the number of students, both Maori and non-Maori, studying Maori in schools and universities. The most successful Maori initiative in education has been the establishment of over 500 Maori pre-school groups, called kohanga reo. In these, Maori language, customs and values are acquired naturally by pre-school children from their elders. The 1980s have also

seen the advent of schools operating totally in Maori- Kura Kaupapa Maori. A Maori language commission has been established to foster and preserve the use of Maori and broadcasting in Maori, both on radio and television, has become more significant with government recognition of Maori as an official language. All of these events have given Maori people new hope for the future of their language and culture.

13V-2

### 西南少数民族风情

中国是个多民族的国家，除人口众多的汉族外，还有 55 个少数民族，其中的苗，傣，彝，白，壮，侗，纳西族多居住在中国西南部的云南，贵州，广西和四川等省区。这些少数民族在服饰，饮食，居住，生活方式，风俗习惯上都有其独特之处。

彝族有人口 545 万。他们有自己的语言，还有少量文字。彝族人喜欢喝酒，有酒便是宴，且饮酒不用菜。生人，熟人席地而坐，围成一个圆圈，依次传递酒杯，轮流饮用，叫做“转转酒”。火把节是彝族的传统节日，每年 7 月举行。节日的前一天要杀牛吃肉；晚上有火把巡游。第二天和第三天，男女老少穿着节日的盛装，举行各种活动：斗牛，头羊，跑马，唱歌，跳舞。

白族的人口有 114 万。他们有本民族语言，但通用汉语。白族男子穿白色对襟衣，黑短褂，白，蓝色包头。下穿短裤；女子身者黑红色小褂，红坎肩，腰系绣花短围腰，穿长至膝下一点的宽腿裤，打裹腿。未婚的白族年轻妇女用蓝布包头，已婚妇女则戴红毛线织成的帽子。

彝族有 84 万人口，主要分布在云南西双版纳和德宏傣族苗族自治州。泼水节是彝族重大的传统节日，是彝历新年，差不多在公历的四月中旬。除夕这天，人们身者盛装，到佛寺敬佛，辞旧迎新。此后，开始互相泼水，以示祝福，并进行赛龙舟，斗鸡等活动。

苗族的总人口约 510 万。苗族妇女穿对襟短衣百褶裙。她们的头饰则式样繁多。有的挽簪于顶，配上各色包头；有的把头发绕在支架上高竖于头顶；有的用菜油将头发定型，做成帽檐探出额头。苗族传统工艺蜡染是苗族人的骄傲。

China, a multinational country, is home to 55 ethnic groups in addition to the Han majority. Miao, Dai, Yi, Bai, Zhuang, Dong and Naxi, mainly inhabiting the southwestern provinces and regions of Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi and Sichuan, distinguish themselves by their unique clothing, food, housing, lifestyles, customs and practices.

The Yis, who have created their own language including a few written words, have a population of 5.45 million. For the Yi, it is not a square meal without wine and any wine can make a banquet. Even more amazing is that they pass a goblet and drink by turns (called zhuanzhuanjiu in local dialect) anywhere on the ground in a circle with both friends and strangers, without any dishes to accompany the beverage. Torch festival is a traditional holiday celebrated in July. Cattle are slaughtered one day before the holiday so that people can taste fresh beef. On the eve of the festival a torch parade is held, which is then followed with bull-fighting, sheep-fighting,

horse-racing, and singing and dancing over the next two days when everyone is decked out in holiday best.

The Bai ethnic group has a population of 1.14 million. Mandarin Chinese is generally accepted despite their own native language. A typical Bai man is usually clad in a white banian, a short black coat, a white or blue turban and knee-breeches. Bai women look charming in black-and-red shirts, red waist coats, embroidered aprons and below-the-knee trousers with puttees. A blue turban distinguishes a young girl from a married woman, who usually wears a red knotted hat.

Forehead shaped with vegetable oil. Wax printing, a traditional handicraft, remains the pride of the Miao.

14-1

1997年，我国对对外贸易持续快速发展。全年进出口总额 3251 亿美元，比上年增长 12.1%。其中，出口总额 1827 亿美元，增长 20.9%；进口总额 1424 亿美元，增长 2.55%；进出口相抵，实现贸易顺差 403 亿美元。外商投资企业进出口比上年增长 11.35%。一般贸易出口增势强劲，占出口总额的比重由上年的 41.6% 上升到 42.7%；加工贸易进出口继续快速增长，进出口商品结构进一步优化。机电产品继续保持我国出口第一大类产品的地位，占出口总额的比重由上年的 31.9% 上升到 32.5%；进口商品中技术密集型 and 资源性商品迅速增长。对外贸易进一步朝着多元化方向发展，全年对拉丁美洲和非洲进出口贸易额分别比上年增长 24.5% 和 40.6%，增幅比全部进出口总额高出 12.4 个和 28.5 个百分点。我们进出口贸易在各国（地区）中的排位由第 11 位上升到第 10 位。

“八五”期间，我国的对外开放水平进一步提高，全方位对外开放格局基本形成。对外经贸体制改革稳步推进，外向型经济迅速发展。2000 年我国进出口总额达 4743 亿美元，其中出口 2492 亿美元，分别比 1995 年增长 69% 和 67%。出口商品结构改善，机电产品和高技术产品所占比重提高。对外开放领域逐步扩大，投资环境继续改善。吸收外资规模增大，质量提高。5 年累计实际利用外资 2894 亿美元，比“八五”时期增长 79.6%。国家外汇储备 2000 年底达 1656 亿美元，比 1995 年底增加 920 亿美元。我国进出口贸易在各国（地区）中的排位上升到第 9 位。

Foreign trade continued its rapid development. Total volume of export and import in 1997 reached US \$ 325.1 billion, up by 12.1 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the value of export was US \$ 182.7 billion, up 20.9 percent, and the value of import was US \$ 142.4 billion, up 2.5 percent, resulting in a trade surplus of US \$ 40.3 billion. The import and export by foreign-funded enterprises rose by 11.3 percent; export of general trade showed strong momentum of growth and its share in the total export rose from 41.6 percent in 1996 to 42.7 percent in 1997. the export of processing trade continued to grow fast and the structure of import and export commodities was further improved. The share of mechanical and electronic

Products in the export rose from 31.9 percent to 32.5 percent, continually making up the largest category of export commodities. In terms of import, significant increase was seen in the import of technology-intensive merchandise and resource commodities. Further progress was made in the development of multi-market strategy for foreign trade. The value of trade with Africa and with Latin America rose by 24.5 percent and 40.6 percent respectively, 12.4 percentage points and 28.5 percentage points higher than the average growth of foreign trade. The precedence of China in the world with respect to foreign trade rose from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup>.

During the ‘eighty five-year plan’ period, we opened wider to the outside world, and the pattern of all-round opening took basic shape. Reform of the foreign trade system steadily progressed, and the internationally-oriented economy grew rapidly. The total volume of China’s imports and exports reached US \$474.5 billion in 2000, with exports accounting for US \$249.2 billion, a rise of 69% respectively over the 1995 figures. The mix of exports improved, and the proportion of electromechanical products and high-tech products increased. The spheres of activity open to foreign business were gradually widened, and the investment

environment was improved. Foreign investment was increased and better utilized. More than US \$ 289.4 billion in foreign funds were put to use during the past five years, an increase of 79.6% over the period of the "eighth five-year plan". China's foreign exchange reserves totaled US\$ 165.6 billion at the end of 2000, US \$ 92 billion more than in 1995. The precedence of China in the world with respect to foreign trade rose to the 9<sup>th</sup>

#### 14-2

在对外贸易方面，受亚洲金融危机的冲击，1998年出口增长明显放慢；受国内需求等因素的制约，进口下降。1998年出口总额1838亿美元，增长0.5%；进口总额1402亿美元，下降1.5%。进出口相抵，贸易顺差436亿美元，进出口商品结构进一步优化。

面对出口形势变化，进一步推进市场多元化战略。全年对亚洲出口虽然下降9.9%，但对欧洲及北美出口增长15.7%，对非洲及拉丁美洲出口增长20.1%，对大洋洲出口增长11.0%。

外商直接投资平稳发展，对外借款下降。1998年全年实际利用外资额589亿美元，其中实际外商直接投资额456亿美元，对外借款110亿美元。

对外承包工程，劳务合作和设计咨询业务保持增长势头。1998年全年签约118亿美元，完成营业额突破百亿美元大关，年末在外劳务人数32.5万人，比上年增加1.8万人。

国际旅游也有所发展。1998年全年海外游客入境人数6.348万人次，比上年增长10.2%，其中，港、澳、台胞5625万人次。国际旅游收入达126亿美元，增长4.4%。

In the area of foreign trade, the growth of export slowed down significantly as a result of Asian financial crisis, and the sluggish domestic demand led to a decline of import. In 1998, the value of export was US \$ 183.8 billion, up 0.5% over the previous year, while the value of import was US \$ 140.2 billion, down by 1.5%, resulting in a trade surplus of US\$ 43.6 billion. The structure of exports and imports was further optimized.

Facing the changing export situation, the strategy of multi-market was further promoted. Though the export to Asia declined by 9.9% in 1998, the export to Europe and North America was up 15.7%, that to Africa and Latin America was up 20.1%, and to Oceania was up 11.0%.

Stable development was seen in foreign direct investment and China's borrowing from overseas declined. In 1998, the foreign capitals actually utilized stood at US \$ 58.9 billion. Of this total, the foreign direct investment amounted to US \$ 45.6 billion and the foreign borrowing was US \$ 11.0 billion.

Growing momentum was kept in construction projects, labor projects, design and consultancy services contracted by China with foreign countries. In 1998, contracts were signed with the overseas involving US \$ 11.8 billion. The accomplished business revenue topped US \$ 10 billion. By the end of 1998, 325,000 Chinese workers were working overseas, 18,000 persons more than the figure at the end of 1997.

Progress was scored in international tourism. In 1998, China received 63.48 million tourists from overseas, up by 10.2% over the previous year. Of all tourists visiting China, 56.25 million were Chinese compatriots from HK, Macao and Taiwan; 7.11 million were foreigners, income of foreign exchange from tourism reached US \$ 12.6 billion, up 4.4%.

#### 14-3

今年中国将在推动外贸出口，吸引外资，外贸体制改革方面出台一系列新的政策措施。

今年第一次对某些产品提高出口退税率的措施已经实施，新的较大幅度提高出口退税率的政策正在加紧制定。为加快外贸体制改革的步伐，中国将进一步放开进出口经营全，其中包括：对国家重点联系的千户国有企业进出口登记备案制，从今年1月扩大到全国6800多家大型工业企业；取消24种商品的出口配额许可证管理；把1999年底中美、中欧纺织品被动配额可分量的20%分配给自营出口纺织品工业企业。

来自中国外经贸部的信息称，首批20家私营企业最近获得从事进出口贸易的权利。这是私营企业第一次获得这个权利，使它们同国有企业和集体企业处于同等地位。在过去的20年，企业被禁止从事外贸外贸，1991年以前外贸为国有贸易公司所垄断，私营企业只有通过有进出口权的公司出口他们的产

品。

这 20 家公司包括中国最大的私营企业希望集团有限公司， 10 家来自四川的公司， 5 家上海公司，两家北京公司， 1 家广东公司， 1 家江西公司。其生产涉及饲料，食品，医药，冶金，建材，纺织，计算机和轻工业。这些公司的注册资本和纯资产要求达到 850 万元人民币（约 102 万美元），并且在过去两年内向外贸公司提供了价值 100 万美元的商品。

私营企业从事对外贸易是市场经济的重要组成部分，是促进外贸改革的手段。在抵制亚洲金融危机的情况下，把私营企业引进外经贸领域将给外贸行业注入新的活力。由于亚洲金融危机的负面影响，中国过去 10 年增长超过 10% 的出口，去年头 11 个月年增长率跌至 0.2%。

吸引更多的外商在外经贸领域投资，今年将在上海浦东，深圳两个试点地区的寄出上，把设立外贸合资企业的区域到沿海和中西部的部分中心城市。同时，将为跨国公司来华投资而设研究中心，提供更多的优惠条件，发展跨国公司龙头产品的配套产业。考虑到国际上跨国公司的兼并浪潮，正加紧研究制定跨国公司的兼并浪潮，正加紧研究制定跨国公司收购，兼并中国国内企业的办法扩大其经营范围。

A series of new policies and measures will be introduced this year to promote exports, attract more overseas capital and speed up the reform of foreign trade system.

The policy of raising export tax rebates on some products has been started this year, while formulation of the new policy on rising tax rebate by a big margin is now underway. To step up foreign trade reform, china will further relax the control on import and export power, namely, to increase the number of enterprises which have to report their import and export value to the state for record. That is, from 1000 key state-owned enterprises to over 6800 large industrial enterprises; to cancel export quota license control on 24 commodities to transfer 20% of the 1999 sino-US and sino-Europe textile divisible passive quotas to textile industrial enterprises which are permitted to import and export their own products.

20 private manufactures were granted export and import rights recently, according to a press release by the ministry of foreign trade and economic co-operation (Moftec). This is the first time non-public firms were entitled to conduct foreign trade on their own, setting them on an equal footing with their state-owned and collectively owned counterparts. Over the past two decades, private firms have been denied foreign trade rights, which had been monopolized by state trading houses before 1991. they have had to export their products via firms with foreign trade rights.

The 20 manufacturers include hope group co ltd, china's biggest private company, 10 firms from sichuan, five from shanghai, two from beijing, one from guangdong and one from jiangxi. They are operative in the fodder, food, medicine, metallurgy, building materials, textile, computer and light industries. The firms are required to have registered capital and net assets above 8.5 million yuan (US 1.02 million) and have provided US \$1 million worth of commodities to trading houses for overseas sale over the past two years.

According import and export rights to private firms, a significant component of china's market economy is instrumental in promoting the reforms and development of the country's foreign trade sector. The introduction of the private element into china's foreign commerce will inject new vigor into the sector, especially against the backdrop of the asian financial turmoil. Due to the negative impact of the financial crisis, china's export sector, which has soared with above 10 percent growth rates over the past decade, were dragged down to a 0.2 percent year-on-year growth rate during the first 11 months of last year.

To attract more overseas capital to the country's foreign economic and trade sectors, china will expand the areas for setting up sino-foreign trade joint ventures to coastal areas and some key cities in central and western parts of china this year on the basis of trials made in pudong of shanghai and shenzhen of guangdong. At the same time, more preferential treatment will be granted to the setting up of research centers by multinational in



china, and supplement industries will be established to help the development of brands of multinational corporations. Moreover, in consideration of the great tide of worldwide merger undertaken by multinationals, china is drawing up procedures for buyouts and mergers of chinese enterprises by multinationals as a way to expand the business scope of the latter.

#### 14-4

The world trade organization (WTO) ,established on January 1, 1995 ,is an open ,non-discriminatory trading system. As a successor to the general agreement on Tariffs and Trade(GATT), established in the wake of the second world war, it is to help world trade flow freely, fairly and predictably.

Members of the WTO follow three most important principles:

- the most-favored nation concept, I.E., every contracting party grants all other parties any tariff advantages that it grants to any other country
- Although customs duties are recognized as a legitimate instrument of protection, they should be reduced as far as possible.
- The abolition of quantitative restrictions on imports.
- While the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under GATT is already 50 years old. The past 50 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.
- The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds ,held under GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly with tariff reductions but later negotiations included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The latest round-the 1986-1994 Uruguay Round -led to the WTO's creation.
- China was an original member of GATT but for historical and political reasons it was withdrawn from GATT by the government in Taiwan in 1950. But over the last several years, China has been seeking to resume its contracting party status.

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#### - 14-5

- APEC, as the most important international economic organization in this region, must adapt to the new situation, persist in narrowing the gap and realizing the objective of common prosperity through economic cooperation, and make timely readjustment of the priority areas for cooperation so as to better meet the needs of the developing members, which make up the majority of the membership. At present, it is more important than ever to stick to the APEC approach characterized mainly by respect for diversity, voluntarism and consensus-building. APEC should make its own contribution to increased regional stability and prosperity by adhering to this approach.

- Promoting economic and technical cooperation (Ecotech) among its members is a

Major task of APEC and a primary way to common development. In the world of today, science and technology are progressing with each passing day and the knowledge economy is unfolding. To redouble the efforts to develop high and new technology and speed up economic restructuring are the only way to promote a long-term and steady development of the economies of APEC members.

We are glad to see the inclusion by APEC of the APEC agenda for science and technology industry cooperation into the 21 century and skills development actions plan this year under the chairmanship of Malaysia. They represent a major step by APEC members toward enhanced ecotech. China attaches importance to and supports the implementation of these two important documents. The chinese government has set aside US \$10 million to establish the China APEC science and technology industry .Cooperation Fund for the purpose

of finance cooperation between China and other APEC members in the field of science and technology industry

Promoting trade and investment liberalization is another important task of APEC. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all members, positive progress has been made and will continue to be made in this area. In the current circumstances, it is important to pursue an active and prudent policy. And the members should be allowed to make efforts toward the realization of the goal-trade and investment liberalization-at a pace and in a mode suitable to their own conditions and in accordance with the two timetables on the basis of voluntarism, flexibility and pragmatism.

#### 14V-1 中国对外贸易

1979-2000 年的 21 年间，中国的对外贸易以大大高于 GDP 和世界贸易平均增幅的速度持续增长，年均增速达到 16%。中国外贸的继续快速发展，既是由于中国经济不断健康发展，也是由于中国坚持深化以市场为导向的外贸体制改革，使得国内外企业有扩大国际合作的良好政策环境。

1994 年以来，中国在外贸，外汇体制改革方面取得了突破性进展，其中包括：颁布《外贸法》，并大大增加了外贸政策透明度；实现了双重汇率并轨，并实现了人民币在经常帐户可兑换；改革外贸经营体制，取消财政补贴，使外贸企业成为自负盈亏的市场竞争主体；这一系列改革使中国的外贸体制逐步与世界贸易通行规则相适应。

中国在互利互惠的基础上发展与世界各国双边经贸合作，同时还积极参与各种区域合作和全球多边合作，在亚太经济合作组织和亚欧会议及其推行的各项活动中发挥重要作用。中国正在努力促进加入世界贸易组织的谈判进程，在本国的体制和政策上做出了相应的调整，以期早日加入世界多边贸易体系。

During the past 21 years from 1979 to 2000, china's foreign trade has been growing steadily at an annual rate of 16%, much higher than its GDP growth rate and the average for world trade, the sustainable and rapid development of china's foreign trade is achieved not only due to its constant and healthy economic development, but also to the persistence in deepening the reform of a market-oriented foreign trade system, which enables overseas enterprises to enjoy a more favorable environment.

Since 1994, china has made a breakthrough in reforming its foreign trade and exchange system; it promulgated the foreign trade law and increased the transparency of its foreign trade policies; it adopted a single exchange rate and realized the convertibility of renminbi under current account; it reformed the operational system for foreign trade and removed financial subsidies so that foreign trade enterprises should be responsible for their own profits and losses. This series of reforms is reshaping china's foreign trade system to be in line with the common practice in world trade.

Along with developing bilateral cooperation with other countries on the basis of mutual benefit, china has taken an active part in various regional and global multilateral cooperation, playing an important role in APEC and ASEM. China is making great efforts to promote negotiations for the entry into the WTO, and adjusting its internal systems and policies in order to join the world's multilateral trade system as soon as possible.

#### 14V-2

##### Globalization

For good or ill, globalization has become the economic buzz-word of the 1990s. National economies are undoubtedly becoming steadily more integrated as cross-border flows of trade, investment and financial capital increase. Consumers are buying more foreign goods, a growing number of firms now operate across national borders, and savers are investing more than ever before in far-flung places.

Whether all of this is for good or ill is a topic of heated debate. One positive view is that globalization is an unmixed blessing, with the potential to boost productivity and living standards everywhere. This is because a globally integrated economy can lead to a better division of labor between countries, allowing low-wage

countries to specialize in labor-intensive tasks while high-wage countries use workers in more productive ways. And with globalization, capital can be shifted to whatever country offers the most productive investment opportunities, not trapped at home financing projects with poor returns.

Critics of globalization take a gloomier view. They predict that increased competition from low-wage developing countries will destroy jobs and push down wages in today's rich economies. There will be a "race to the bottom" as countries reduce wages, taxes, welfare benefits and environmental controls to make themselves more "competitive". Pressure to compete will erode this ability of government to set their own economic policies. The critics also worry about the increased power of financial markets to cause economic havoc, as in the European currency crises of 1992 and 1993, Mexico in 1994-1995 and South-East Asia in 1997.

Despite much loose talk about the "new" global economy, today's international economic integration is not unprecedented. The 50 years before the first world war saw large cross-border flows of goods, capital and people. That period of globalization, like the present one, was driven by reduction in trade barriers and by sharp falls in transport costs, thanks to the development of railways and steamships. The present surge of globalization is in a way a resumption of that previous trend.

That earlier attempt at globalization ended abruptly with the first world war, after which the world moved into a period of fierce trade protectionism and tight restrictions on capital movement. Capital controls were maintained after the second world war, as the victors decided to keep their exchange rates fixed—an arrangement known as the Bretton Woods system, after the American town in which it was approved. But the big economic powers also agreed that reducing trade barriers was vital to recovery. They set up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which organized a series of negotiations that gradually reduced import tariffs. In the early of 1970s, the Bretton Woods system collapsed and currencies were allowed to "float" against one another at whatever rates the markets set. This signalled the rebirth of the global capital market.

Could the trend towards globalization be reversed a second time? Doing so might be more difficult than before. New technology and new types of financial instruments make it tricky for governments to impose effective capital controls. Likewise, the growth of multinational firms that can switch production from one country to another would make it harder to erect effective trade barriers. Another reason to suppose that globalization is more durable this time around is that free trade is built upon firmer institutional foundations than earlier in this century. At that time, free trade proceeded largely through bilateral treaties rather than multilateral institutions such as the WTO. Withdrawal from the WTO would not be done lightly.

#### 15-1

冷战结束后,世界走向多极化,国际形势总体趋向缓和。维护和平,谋求稳定,促进发展成为各国人民的共同心愿和呼声。但是,严峻的现实表明,天下仍很不太平。冷战思维依然存在,霸权主义和强权政治有了新的发展。因民族、宗教和领土等问题引发的局部冲突和争端此起彼伏。南北矛盾日益突出,财富差距继续拉大。世界的和平问题远未解决,发展问题更加严重。

Since the end of the cold war, the world has been moving toward multipolarity and the overall international situations toward relaxation. The maintenance of peace, the pursuit for stability and the promotion of development have become the common inspirations and demands of the people of all countries.

Nevertheless, the harsh reality suggests that the world is far from being tranquil.

The cold war mentality still lingers on. Hegemonism and power politics have manifested themselves in new expressions.

Triggered by ethnic, religious and territorial issues, regional conflicts and disputes keep cropping up one after another.

The disparity between the north and the south has become ever more striking. The gap between the

rich and the poor continues to grow. World peace is still elusive and development faces even more serious challenges.

#### 15-2

人类即将进入 21 世纪.世界何去何从 ? 应该建立怎样的国际政治经济新秩序 ?我们认为 ,促进和保护人权与基本自由是各国政府的神圣职责 .任何国家都有有万微 根据 <联合国宪章 >的宗旨和原则 ,遵照国际人权文书 ,并结合本国国情和有关法律 ,促进和保护本国人民的人权与基本自由 .但由于各国政治制度不同 ,发展水平各异 ,历史 ,文化背景和价值观念千差万别 ,国与国之间在人权问题上存在不同认识甚至分歧是正常现象 .各国应在平等和相互尊重的基础上开展对话与交流 ,增进了解 ,扩大共识 ,妥善处理分歧 ,而不应搞对抗或借口人权问题干涉别国内政 .从本质上讲 ,人权问题属于一个国家的内部事务 ,应主要依靠各国政府的自身努力加以解决 .

Mankind is at the threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Where should the world go? What kind of a new international political and economic order should be established?

We believe that it is the sacred duty of all governments to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

All countries are under obligation to promote and protect the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of their own people in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the international human rights instruments and in light of their respective national conditions and relevant laws.

However, as political system, the level of economic development, history, cultural background and values vary from country to country, it is only natural that countries have different interpretation and even diverging views on human rights.

Countries should engage in dialogues and exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual respect so as to better understand each other ,expand common ground and handle their differences properly, rather than resort to confrontation or interference in others internal affairs under the pretext of human rights. The issue of human rights is ,in essence, an internal affair of country, and should be addressed mainly by the government of that country through its own efforts.

#### 15-3

我们认为 ,处理国与国的关系 ,靠 “热战 ” “冷战 ”和 “强权政治 ” “集团政治 ”的思维和方法都是行不通的 .一切国际争端和地区冲突 ,都应该通过和平谈判 ,平等协商求得公正合理的解决 ,而不应凭借军事优势动辄使用武力或以武力相威胁 .只有这样 ,才能从根本上和睦相处 ,共同发展 ;也只有这样 ,才有利于世界的持久和平和稳定 ,反之,世界将永无安宁之日 .

We maintain that to handle state-to-state relations with mentality and modality of “hot war ”, “cold war ”, “power politics ”or “bloc politics ”will get nowhere.

All international disputes and regional conflicts should be resolved justly and fairly through peaceful negotiation and consultation on the basis of equality, rather than by arbitrary use or threat of force on strength of military superiority.

Only in this way can there be a fundamental solution to disputes or conflicts without complicating or aggravating them or leaving a hidden peril behind.

Only in this way can states co-exist in harmony and attain common prosperity

And this is the only way to a lasting peace and stability in the world. Otherwise, the world will never be tranquil.

#### 15-4

要真正实现和平和发展 ,建立公正合理的国际新秩序 ,联合国的作用不可或缺 .加强联合国的作

用,符合历史潮流,符合时代发展的需要,符合世界各国人民的共同愿望。加强联合国的作用,首先应致力于维护<联合国宪章>宗旨和原则的严重

性。加强联合国的作用,必须维护安理会的权威。加强联合国的作用,还必须确保全体会员国平等参与国际事务的权利,使联合国充分反映它们的合理主张,维护他们的正当权益。

The role of the UN is indispensable to the achievement of genuine peace and development and to the establishment of a just and reasonable new international order.

To strengthen the UN's role goes with the historical trend, meets the needs of the times and conforms to the shared aspiration of all people in the world.

In order to strengthen the UN's role, efforts should first be made to uphold the sanctity of the purposes and principles of the UN charter.

If the UN's role is to be strengthened, the authority of the security council must be preserved.

If the UN's role is to be strengthened, it is essential to ensure to all member states the right to equal participation in international affairs, so that their reasonable propositions will be fully reflected and their legitimate rights and interests protected by the UN.

#### 15-5

防范金融风险,确保经济安全已成为许多国家特别是发展中国家面临的紧迫课题。世界经济是一个紧密联系,不可分割的整体,国际社会所有成员应本着负责的态度和风险共担的精神,加强合作,共同促进世界经济的稳定发展。为此,要改革现有的国际经济、金融体制,联合国和国际金融机构应认真构筑防范和克服金融以及其他经济风险的框架。发达国家应相应承担更多的义务,发展中国家有权平等参与世界经济的决策和有关规则的制定。世界贸易组织即将开始的新一轮谈判,应充分体现发展中国家的合理要求,要平等互利,加强合作。

To prevent financial risks and ensure economic security has become an urgent task confronting many countries, especially the developing countries.

The world economy is an inter-related and indivisible whole. All members of the international community should step up cooperation and jointly promote a steady growth of world economy in a responsible and risk-sharing spirit.

Therefore, it is necessary to reform the current international economic and financial systems. The united nations and the international financial institutions should earnestly construct a framework to prevent and overcome financial and other economic risks.

Accordingly, the developed countries should undertake more obligations. The developing countries have the right to equal participation in world economic decision-making and the formulation of relevant rules.

In the new round of negotiations that will soon begin in the world trade organization, the reasonable demands of developed countries should be fully reflected. Cooperation should be strengthened on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

#### 15-6

要面对国际风云变幻,中国政府将坚定不移地坚持以经济建设为中心,坚定不移地推进改革开放,坚定不移地促进社会稳定,坚定不移地奉行独立自主的和平外交政策。我们愿在和平五项原则的基础上,继续发展同世界各国的友好合作关系,为维护世界和平,促进共同发展作出应有的贡献。中国政府 and 人民将一如既往,坚定地维护我国的主权,领土完整,不断推进祖国的统一大业。世界上只有一个中国,台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分,中华人民共和国政府是代表全中国的唯一合法政府,这是国际社会公认的事实。中国的领土和主权绝对不容分割。实现祖国最终统一是包括台湾同胞在内的全体中国人民的共同愿望和坚强决心,是任何力量也无法阻挡的。中国政府将继续坚持解决台湾问题的既定方针。我们坚决反对制造“台湾独立”、“两个中国”、“一中一台”的企

图.

In the face of the international vicissitudes, the Chinese government will steadfastly take economic development as its central task, resolutely press ahead with reform and opening-up, persistently maintain social stability and unswervingly pursue an independent foreign policy of peace.

We are willing to continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence with all other countries in the world and

Make our due contribution to safeguarding world peace and promoting common development.

The Chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely safeguard china's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and continue to advance the great cause of national reunification.

It is a fact universally recognized by the international community that there is only one china in the world, that Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing the whole of china.

China's territory and sovereignty are absolutely indivisible. To realize the ultimate reunification of the motherland represents the common aspiration and firm resolve of all compatriots, and no force can hold them back.

The Chinese government will continue to adhere to the set policy for settlement of the Taiwan questions. We are firmly opposed to any attempt to create "taiwan independence" "two china" or "one china, one Taiwan."

15-7

Excerpts from dialogue between U.S. president bill Clinton and students of Beijing university, June 29, 1998

Student: 总统先生,我作为一名中国人,我很关心祖国的统一问题.在台湾问题上,自 1972 年尼克松总统访华以来,已经取得了很大进展,但是我们仍然看到美国人不断向台湾提供先进的武器.

更令我们气愤的是,美国与日本又签定了新安保条约.据日本高层官员表示,新安保条约的范围包括了我们的台湾.对此我们不禁要问,如果中国也派军舰进入夏威夷,如果中国与其他国家签定了安保条约,夏威夷包括在我们的防御范围内,请问总统先生,您会同意吗? 请问美国 2 亿人民会同意吗?

Student: Mr. president, as a Chinese, I'm very interested in the reunification of my motherland. since 1972, good progress has been made in the Taiwan question, but we have seen that the Americans have been repeatedly selling advanced weapons to Taiwan.

And to our great indignation, we have seen that the united states and Japan have renewed their U.S.-Japan security treaty, and according to the Japanese officials, this treaty even includes Taiwan of china. So I have to ask, if China were to send its fleet to Hawaii, and if china were to sign a security treaty with other countries against the one part of the united states, will the united states agree to such an act? Will the two hundred million American people agree to such an act?

15-8

President Clinton: first of all, the united states' policy is not an obstacle to the peaceful reunifications of china and Taiwan. Our policy is embodied in the three communiques and the Taiwan relations act. Our country recognized china and embraced a one-china almost 20 years ago, and I reaffirmed our one-china policy to president jiang in our meetings.

Now, when the united states and china reached agreement that we would have a one-china policy, we also reached agreement that the reunifications would occur by peaceful means, and we have



encouraged the dialogue to achieve that .

Our policy is that any weapons sales to Taiwan must be for defensive purposes only

Now on Japan, if you read the security agreement we signed with Japan, I think it will be clear from its terms that the agreement is not directed against any country ,but rather in support of stability in Asia.

Our forces in Japan are largely designed to help us to promote stability anywhere in the Asia-Pacific region on a short notice.

But I believe it is not fair to say that either Japan or the United States has a security partnership that is designed to contain China. It is ,indeed, a security partnership with China for the 21st century

15-9

Student: 总统先生 ,你带着友好的微笑 ,踏上了中国的领土 ,来到了北大的校园 ,我们都感到非常激动和荣幸 .中国人民都非常渴望友谊 ,尤其渴望建立在平等基础上的中美友谊 .

据我所知 ,在你来中国之前 ,你在国内曾经表示 ,之所以去中国 , 是因为它太重要了 ,接触是最好的遏止方式 .我想问你 ,你这句话是为了使这次访华成行 ,而向反对派做出的承诺 ,还是此时站在讲台上的你 ,微笑的背后 , 还藏着真正的 ,带有遏止的初衷呢 ?

Student: Mr. president, with a friendly smile, you have set foot on the soil of China for the first time and come to the campus of Peking University. We are excited and honored by your presence. The Chinese people aspire for friendship ,especially friendship between China and United States on an equal footing. As I know that before your departure from the United States for China, you said that the reason for your visit to China was that China is very important and engagement is the best form of containment. I'd like to ask you whether that was a promise you made to your opposition as an explanation of your visit to China. Or do you truly have an intention to contain China hidden behind your smile?

15-10

President Clinton: if I did, I would mask it behind a smile. But I don't ,that is my words mean exactly what they say

We have to make a decision, all of us do ,but especially the people who live in large nations with great influence must decide how to define their greatness.

When the Soviet Union went away , Russia had to decide how to define its greatness. Would they attempt to develop the human capacity of the Russian people and work in partnership with their neighbors for a great future ? or would they remember the bad things that happened to them in the past 200 years and think the only way they could be great would be to dominate their neighbors militarily? They chose a forward course. The world's a better place.

The same thing is true with China. You will have to decide ,both in terms of your policies within your country and beyond, what does it mean that China will be a great power in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

Does it mean that you will have enormous economic success? Does it mean you will have enormous cultural influence? Does it mean that you will be able to play a large role in solving the problems of the world?

Or does it mean you will be able to dominate your neighbors in some form of fashion, whether they like it or not? This is a decision that every great country has to make.

You asked me do I really want to contain China. The answer is no.

Look, the American people have always had very warm feeling toward China that has been interrupted from time to time when we have had problems.

But if you go back through the history of our country, there's always been a feeling on the part of our people that we ought to be close to the Chinese people.

And I believe that it would be far better for the people of the united states to have partnership on equal, respectful terms with china in the 21<sup>st</sup> century than to have to spend enormous amounts of time and money trying to contain china because we disagree with what's going on beyond our borders.

I want a partnership. I'm not hiding another design behind a smile. That's what I really believe. I believe it because I think it's good for the American people. And it's my job to do what's good for them. What's good for them is to have good relationships with you.

#### 16-1

Of course, we face a big challenge ahead. The WTO is too often misunderstood, sometimes genuinely, often wilfully. We need to put our case better.

We need to explain that we are not a world government of any shape or form. People do not want a world government, and we do not aspire to be one, but people do want global rules.

If the WTO did not exist, people would be crying out for a forum where governments could

Negotiate rules, ratified by national parliaments, that promote freer trade and provide a transparent and predictable framework for business. And they would be crying out for a mechanism that helps governments avoid coming to blows over trade dispute.

That is what the WTO is. We do not lay down the law; we uphold the rule of law. We do not tell governments what to do, they tell us, that is how it should be.

Free trade is not an ugly concept. On the contrary, free trade helps pay for the things we value most: jobs, health, education and a cleaner environment. More trade, not less trade, is the surest way to improve people's lives and working conditions. More trade, not less trade, is the surest way to promote freedom, security and peace.

Free trade needs more champions. So does the WTO. I hope you will join us in fighting for a better world by taking the case for free trade to a wider public.

We will do our share. But we need your help so that in these days of great change the voices of reason and progress prevail over those of fear and doom

#### 16-2

“九五”时期是我国外经贸事业发展的重要时期，我国对外经济贸易经受住了亚洲金融危机的严峻考验，保持了不断发展的良好势头。“九五”期间，我国货物贸易进出口额由 1995 年的 2808 亿美元增加到 2000 年的 4743 亿美元，增长了 1.68 倍，年均增长 11%。我国在世界贸易中的排名由 1995 年的第 11 位上升到 2000 年的第 7 位。1996-2000 年，我国累计吸收外商直接投资 2134.8 亿美元，比“八五”期间增长 87%，年均吸收外资规模保持在 400 亿美元以上。自 1993 年以来，我国一直是吸收外商直接投资最多的发展中国家。截至 2001 年 8 月，中国共批准设立外资投资企业 355600 家，实际利用外资共 3306 亿美元。

世界贸易组织的成员和企业界，工商界都欢迎中国加入世界贸易组织，以便从中国的承诺和开放中尽早获得利益。

中国加入世界贸易组织后，将给香港和澳门的经济带来发展机遇。因为：

- 第一，中国对外的承诺和中国加入世界贸易组织所享受的权利，会直接有利于香港和澳门。中国的对外开放会给香港和澳门带来直接的利益。历史已经证明了这一点。
- 第二，祖国内地的开放将使香港以及澳门的航运中心，金融中心，贸易中心和信息中心中的地位得到巩固和加强。中国内地其他城市不可能取代香港和澳门的这样一个地位。
- 第三，中国内地加入世贸组织后，互相有事世贸组织成员的关系，遵守世贸组织规则，这更有利于内地和促进内地和香港，澳门的经贸关系，进而促进香港，澳门经济的发展。当然，中国加入世贸组织也同样会给港澳带来一些挑战，但我相信在“一国两制”的原则下，

我们共同努力完全能够战胜这些挑战，使中国内地，香港，澳门的经济得到共同发展。我对此充满信心。

台湾以“台，澎，金，马”，简称“中国台北”的名义，在中国大陆加入世贸组织以后加入世贸组织，将为两岸的经济发展和合作创造新的机遇。两岸将来同为世贸组织成员后，既是一个中国的两岸关系，又是世贸组织成员间的关系，这将为促进两岸“三通”创造非常有利的条件。两岸实现直接，双向，互利，互惠的“三通”后，将大大增加两岸多领域的经贸合作，这对两岸都是非常有益的。

加入世贸组织会给中国政府和国内企业带来挑战。首先是对政府管理经济方式的挑战。

第一，以规则和法制为基础的世贸组织有几个基本的规则如最惠国待遇原则，国民待遇原则，市场开放原则，公平竞争原则和透明度原则等等。为执行这些原则，首先政府的管理方式要转变，也就是说，要依法行政，依宪行政。

第二，对企业而言也是和大的挑战。企业过去主要面对的是来自国内的竞争，加入世贸组织后，要同时面对来自国内和国外的竞争，而且是平等条件下的竞争。

第三，对人们的思想观念也是一个挑战，要以法律为基础从事各项工作。

China's foreign trade and economic sector withstood the severe test of the asian financial crisis and maintained the momentum of constant growth during the ninth five-year plan (1996-2000) period. During the ninth five-year plan period, the value of import and export increased 1.68 times from US \$ 280.8 billion in 1995 to US \$ 474.3 billion in 2000, averaging an annual growth of 11 percent. China's ranking in world trade was moved from 11<sup>th</sup> in 1995 to 7<sup>th</sup> in 2000. from 1996 to 2000, china used 213.48 billion US dollars of foreign investment, 87 percent more than that during the eighth five-year plan period (1991-1995). Average annual foreign direct investment (FDI) was above US \$ 40 billion and china has been the largest FDI recipient among developing countries since 1993. by august 2001, china has approved the establishment of 355600 enterprises with foreign investment and had used a total of 330.6 billion US dollars of foreign investment.

All the member economies and their business circles are looking forward to china's entry into the WTO in order to enjoy the benefits promised by china.

China's expected accession to the world trade organization (WTO) will bring new opportunities for the economic development of hong kong and macao.

First, china's commitments during negotiations and its right as a member of WTO will produce direct benefits for hong kong and macao. History has proved the benefits of china's opening up to the two special administrative regions.

Second, the opening up of the chinese mainland will help consolidate and strengthen the position of hong kong and macao as shipping, financial, trade and information centers, which will not be replaced by any mainland cities.

Third, after the mainland joins the WTO, its relations with hong kong and macao will be those of WTO members, which means the mainland will have to observe WTO rules in dealing with them, this will help regulate and promote economic and trade relations between the mainland and hong kong and macao, hence promote the development of the hong kong and macao economies.

China's WTO membership will also bring challenges to hong kong and macao, but I have the confidence that the three sides will be able to overcome the challenges through concerted efforts to attain common development of their economies with the guidance of the "one country, two systems" principle.

Following china's mainland, taiwan will join the WTO in the name of "Taiwan, penghu, jinmen and mazu" or "china taipei" for short. Taiwan's WTO membership following that of china's mainland will help create more opportunities for economic development of and cooperation between the two sides of the taiwan straits.

After that, china's mainland and taiwan will be of both the relations between the two sides of the taiwan straits and between two WTO members. That will create very favorable conditions for promoting exchanges in mail service, trade, air and shipping services across the taiwan straits. The direct, two-way and mutually-beneficial exchanges in these areas will greatly enhance multi-area trade and economic cooperation between the two sides of the taiwan straits and that will benefit both sides.

China's forthcoming accession to the world trade organization (WTO) will bring about challenges to both the chinese government and domestic enterprises, especially to the economic administration of the government.

First, the chinese government will have to change its way of administration which should be based on rules and regulations. WTO follows a number of principles, including the most-favored-nation principle, the national treatment principle, the market access principle, the fair competition principle and the transparency principle.

Second, it is a significant challenge to chinese enterprises which used to compete with their domestic counterparts, after china's accession to the WTO, they will face competition from both domestic and foreign enterprises, on an equal footing.

Thirdly, china's entry into the WTO will also bring about ideological challenges to the chinese. People will have to do their work and business and conduct other activities according to rules and laws.

16-3

主席先生，

在经历了长达 15 年的艰苦努力谈判之后，我们终于迎来了这一历史性时刻。在此，我代表中国政府对 WTO 部长级会议作出关于中国加入 WTO 的决定表示感谢。借此机会，请允许我对长期以来支持中国加入 WTO 的所有成员和中国工作组主席吉拉德先生表示感谢。我还要对 15 年来给予我们支持和帮助的历任总干事 - 邓克尔先生，萨瑟兰先生，鲁杰罗先生，穆尔先生表示感谢。

加入 WTO 和全面参与多边贸易体制，是中国领导人在经济全球化进程加快的形势下作出的战略决策。中国为复关和加入 WTO 作出了长期不懈的努力，这充分表明了中国深化改革和扩大开放的决心和信心。加入 WTO 不仅有利于中国，而且有利于所有 WTO 成员，有助于多边贸易体制的发展。它必将对新世纪的中国经济和世界经济产生广泛和深远的影响。加入 WTO 以后，中国将在权利与义务平衡的基础上，在享受权利的同时，

遵守 WTO 规则，履行自己的承诺。中国将一如既往地重视和加强同世界各国，各地区发展平等，互利的经贸关系；在多边贸易体制中发挥积极和建设性的作用，与其他 WTO 成员一道，为世界经济贸易的发展作出积极贡献。

主席先生，

中国自 1986 年 9 月起就参加了乌拉圭回合谈判，参与了多边贸易体制由关贸总协定到世界贸易组织的历史转折。同时，中国加入多边贸易体制谈判的 15 年历史始终伴随着中国实行改革开放的进程。我们从自身的经验中得出了三点基本结论：第一，世界各国只有以积极的姿态参与多边贸易体制，才能更好地分享经济全球化的好处；第二，在经济全球化的进程中，只有建立起与国际通行规则相适应同时又符合本国实际情况的经济贸易管理体制，才能趋利避害，并在对外开放的同时有效地维护本国的经济安全；第三，多边贸易体制只有不断适应世界经济的发展和变化，并充分反映包括广大发展中归国家在内的各方利益和要求，才能保持生机和活力。

主席先生，

从西雅图到多哈的道路并不平坦，给我们的思考和启示是十分深刻的。两年前的西雅图会议没有能够启动新一轮多边贸易谈判。我们认为，在经济全球化迅猛发展的今天，我们应该顺应形势的发展，通过各成员的平等协商，共同制定有关规则，对日益广泛和复杂的国际经济贸易活动进行有效的协调和管理。

因此，我们需要正视现行多边贸易体制中存在的明显缺陷，使多边贸易体制更加充分地反映发展中国家的利益和要求，并让所有成员平等参与，相互协商，制定新世纪的国际贸易规则，让更多的发展中国家分享经济全球化带来的机会和利益，避免贫富差距继续扩大，避免一部分国家被边缘化。

主席先生，

中国支持在充分考虑发展中国家的利益和合理要求的基础上，启动新一轮多边贸易谈判。中国主张：新一轮谈判的目标应当是：第一，有利于建立公平、公正和合理的过渡经济新秩序；第二，有利于世界经济的发展和贸易投资便利化；第三，有利于发达国家和发展中国家利益的平衡。

主席先生，

为实现上述目标，我们认为，在新一轮谈判中：

必须充分考虑发展中国家相关产业的发展水平，在开放的程度和速度上给予特殊处理。

必须采取切实、有效的措施保证乌拉圭回合协议的实施。

必须保证发展中成员的全面和有效参与，议题的确定和谈判必须在平等协商的基础上进行。

必须以平衡和一揽子的方式进行谈判，保障谈判结果体现各方利益的总体平衡。

主席先生，

新的世纪充满机遇和挑战，让我们共同合作，迎接挑战，使多边贸易体制得到巩固加强，为世界贸易的稳定和发展不断作出贡献。

最后，请允许我代表中国政府对卡塔尔政府为筹备 WTO 第四届部长级会议所做的大量工作表示感谢。

谢谢主席先生。

Mr. Chairman,

After 15 years of difficult negotiations, we finally came to this historical moment. Hereby, on behalf of the Chinese government, I would like to appreciate the WTO ministerial conference for its adoption of the decision on China's accession to the WTO. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank all WTO members and Mr. Girard, chairman of the working party on China, for your support for China's accession over the years. My gratitude also goes to Mr. Mike Moore, director-general of the WTO, to the former director-generals of GATT and the WTO, Mr. Dunkel, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Ruggiero who have given their support and assistance in the past 15 years.

The WTO accession and its full participation in the multilateral trading system are strategic decisions made by the Chinese leaders under accelerated economic globalization. China has made longstanding and unremitting efforts for resuming its GATT contracting party status and for acceding to the WTO, which fully demonstrates the resolve and confidence of China to deepen its reform and to open further to the outside world. The WTO accession is not only in the interests of China, but also in the interests of all WTO members and conducive to the development of the multilateral trading system. It will inevitably exert widespread and far-reaching impact on China's economy and on the world economy in the new century. After its accession, China will, on the basis of the balance between rights and obligations, abide by the WTO rules and honor its commitments while enjoying its rights. China will, as always, value and strengthen equal and mutually beneficial economic and trade relations with countries and regions in the world, and play an active and constructive role in the multilateral trading system and make its positive contribution to the progress of world economy and trade together with other WTO members.

Mr. Chairman,

China first participated in the Uruguay Round negotiations in September 1986 and witnessed the historical transformation of the multilateral trading system from GATT to the WTO. Meanwhile, China's negotiations for the accession to the multilateral trading system over the past 15 years have been an integral part of the

process of its reform and opening up from the beginning to the end. We have drawn the following three basic conclusions from our own experiences:

First, only by participating in the multilateral trading system with a positive stance, can various countries in the world better share the benefits of economic globalization;

Second, during the course of economic globalization, only by establishing an economic and trade regime in line with international practices and the specific situation of the country, can they avoid their disadvantages and fully play out advantages, and therefore effectively safeguard their respective economic security while opening to the outside world; and

third, only by constantly adapting itself to the development and changes of world economy and by fully reflecting the interests and requirements of all parties including developing countries, can the multilateral trading system maintain its vigor and vitality.

Mr. Chairman,

The road from Seattle to Doha is by no means an easy path, which has generated profound thoughts and enlightenment. The Seattle conference two years ago failed to launch the new round of multilateral trade negotiation. We believe that in face of the rapid development of economic globalization of today we should follow the development of the situation and jointly formulate relevant rules through consultations on an equal footing among members and to carry out effective coordination and management over the ever widened and complicated international economic and trade activities.

Therefore, we need to face up to the obvious defects of the existing multilateral trading system so as to reflect the interests and demands of developing countries in a more adequate fashion. We need to invite all members to formulate the international trade rules of the new century through equal participation and consultation, so as to enable more developing countries to share the opportunities and interests brought about by the economic globalization and to avoid the further widening of the gap between rich and poor and protect some countries against being marginalized.

Mr. Chairman,

China supports the launch of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of full consideration of the interests and reasonable requirements of developing countries. China believes that a new round should be conducive, first, to the establishment of a fair,

just and reasonable international economic new order; second, to the development of world economy as well as trade and investment facilitation; and third, to the achievement of a balance of interests between developed countries and developing countries.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that to achieve the above goals, we need to ensure that in the new round,

Full consideration be given to the development level of relevant industries of developing countries and special treatment be rendered to the extent and speed of their opening;

Pragmatic and effective measures be adopted to guarantee the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements.

All-round and effective participation of developing members be guaranteed and both the identification of topics and the negotiations be based on consultation on an equal footing, and

A balanced and package approach be taken to ensure that the results of the negotiations reflect an overall balance of the interests of various parties.



Mr.Chairman,

The new century is full of opportunities and challenges. Let us work together to meet these challenges, and to consolidate and strengthen the multilateral trading system and to make continued contributions to the stability and development of world economy and trade.

In conclusion, please allow me ,on behalf of the chinese government, to express our appreciation to the Qatari government for its hard work on behalf of the fourth ministerial conference of the WTO.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

16-4

Few topics are as controversial as globalization. That is hardly suprising. It is the defining feature of our time. Bringing distant markets and people across the world closer together is a huge change that affects everyone, whether they are peasants in india. Sutdents in london, or bankers in new york.

Some people say that the problem with globalization is that "it lacks a 'human face'". Perhaps they are trying to say that the benefits of globalization mean little to ordinary people. After all, no one has ever manned a barricade demanding that efficiency be maximized. But although the terminology may not have a human face, the reality does.

Inefficiency is never a good thing: it means people are wasting their taletns and countries are squandering their scarce resources.

Maximizing efficiency means getting the most out of what you've got. It mean enabling people to fulfil their potential and helping countries to make the most of their resources and conservetheir environment .those are truly noble aims.

The evidence of people doing better for themselves is captured in economic statistics. There is overwhelming evidence that trade boosts economicgrowth. Just comparethe protectionist nightmare of the 1930s with the long boom in america and europe as trade barriers fell in the 1950s and 1960s.

Or read the famous study by Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Warener of Harvard university which finds that developing countries with open economies grew by 4.5% a year in the 1970s and 1980s ,while those with closed economics grew by 0.7% a year.

At that rate, open economics double in size every 16 years, while closed ones must wait a hundred.

When people say globalization lacks a human face, they may also mean that it doesn't benefit ordinary people, but that is simply not true.

It is not just wall street traders, managementgurus and international civil servants like myself who gain from globalization. It is also everyone with a pension who enjoys a more comfortable retirement because their savings are more fruitfully invested abroad, as well as everyone abroad who benefits from that foreign investment.

It is people in britain who can talk on finnish mobile phones, use japanese cameras, drive american cars ,drink colombian coffe and wear clothes made in asia. It is poor people everywhere who can buy cheaper food and clothes produced abroad. It is indian computer programmers who can sell their services to american companies, and earn enough to give their children a good education and decent healthcare.

It is ture that in general living standards in poor countries are not catching up with rich ones. It is a tragedy that 1.2 billion people, a quarter of the world's population survice on less than a dollar a day and that a further 1.6 billion, another third of the world's population make do with between one and two dollars a day Reducing such extreme poverty must be a priority. Of course, it is easier said than done. But we can learn from the example of those developing countries that are catching up with rich ones.

Take south korea, thirty years ago, it was as poor as Ghana; now ,it is as rich as portugal. Or consider china, where 100 million people have escaped from extreme poverty over the past decade.

The bottom line is this :the developing countries that are catching up with rich ones are those that are open to trade 'and the more open they are ,the faster they are converging. That is particularly good news for china. The liberalization that joining the WTO requires will give another big boost to chinese living standards. Trade alone is not enough to eradicate poverty .for instance, abolishing trade barriers will not help much if countries are at war and farmers cannot get their crops to market. But freer trade is essential if poor people are to have any hope of a brighter future.

The surest way to do more to help the poor is to continue to open markets. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations would bring huge benefits.

As kofi annan, the secretary general of the united nations, has said whatever cause you champion, the cure does not lie in protesting against globalization itself. I believe the poor are poor not because of too much globalization, but because of too little . "he is right, the poor as well as the rich need globalization.

16-5

Reporter: since 1995. people in china have held different views on china's entry into WTO. How do you see this ? and what is the essential meaning to china?

龙永图：这个问题可以从两个方面看：一方面，世贸组织本身就是一个非常重要的国际性多边贸易机构，也可以说是“经济联合国”。

加入这样一个组织本来就是中国的权利，而且在多边体制中解决各类贸易纠纷，远比双边体制更公平，也更具灵活性，对中国比较有利，使中国更主动。

另一方面，就是对国内的意义。毋庸讳言，中国在现在这种局势下加入 WTO,最大的好处，最直接的意义，就是要大幅度地推动改革开放。无论如何，只有改革开放才是现实中国的出路所在。

有许多不同意见，主要是由于对 WTO 不了解引起的，是对经济全球化这个大趋势认识不清引起的。

Reporter: could you elaborate a bit on the direct influence over china's further reform and opening up when china becomes a WTO member?

龙永图：“入世”就是深层次的改革开放。中国的经济能否和世界通行的市场机制接轨，是关系到改革命运的大事。

现在我们的市场法制很不健全，各层“土政策”很多。如果老这样下去，公平竞争的机制很难建起来，到处可见“灰色经济”，“灰色收入”，“灰色人物”，什么时候才能建成比较完善，比较正规的市场经济呢？

有些外国人说，中国有句老话，“水至清则无鱼”，说在中国必须浑水才能摸鱼。这是对中国经济现状的莫大讽刺。“入世”有利于从根本上解决建立法制经济的问题。

Reporter: what are the aspects in china's current system that run counter to the market mechanism and rules universally recognized?

龙永图：其实冲突主要在一些基本观念上的问题。如“国民待遇”，这是世界贸易组织的主要规则。中国过去一直搞外商投资的优惠政策。其实这种做法即不利于国内企业的竞争，又对外辅之以歧视性做法，是不合适的。

各国的具体国情不同，但市场经济的发展又要求建立一个共同的规则。中国承诺要给外国投资者以国民待遇，就是与国际接轨的重大步骤。

又比如“政企分开”。按世贸组织有关条款规定，外资企业在进行技术转让时，应由企业间的谈判来决定，不再由政府硬性规定。

其实，当外资企业自己不再转让技术就无钱可赚时，自然会转让技术。反之也一样。这些都应当是企业行为，过去由政府包办，好像政府在挺身而出捍卫企业，这个关系没有摆对。

Reporter: what's your comments on china's opening up widens?

龙永图：最近几年，国内对吸引外资出现很大争议，甚至认为，外资走进一个行业，就会打倒一批“民

族工业”。这种看法是非常偏狭的。

在全球经济一体化的今天，只要是在中国土地上的企业，给中国政府交税，给中国人创造就业机会，不管是什么性质的企业，就是中国国内企业的一部分。观念一定要变，特别是中国经济保持较高增长，就需要大量吸引外资。

16V-A

现在，我们正在满怀信心地全面推进改革。在经济上，要加快建立社会主义市场经济体制，实现工业化和经济的社会化，市场化，现代化；在政治上，要努力发展社会主义民主政治，依法治国，建设社会主义法治国家，保证人民充分行使管理国家和社会事务的权利；在文化上，要积极建设面向现代化，面向世界，面向未来的，民族的科学的大众的社会主义文化，实行科教兴国战略，不断提高全民族的思想道德素质和科学文化素质。总起来说，就是要把中国建成富强，民主，文明的现代化国家。

B. 但是，不管前面是地雷阵还是万丈深渊，我将勇往直前，义无反顾，鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。

We are conducting a comprehensive reform with full confidence. Economically, we will speed up the establishment of a socialist market economy and realize industrialization, as well as socialization, market-orientation and modernization of the economy. Politically, we will endeavor to develop socialist democracy; govern the country according to law; build a socialist country under the rule of law; and ensure the full exercise of people's rights to govern the country and manage social affairs. Culturally, we will work hard to develop a socialist culture that is national, scientific and popular, a culture that is oriented to modernization, to the world and to the future, adopt a strategy of rejuvenation China through science and education; and strive to raise the political and moral standards as well as scientific and culture level of the entire nation. In short, it is to build China into a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced modern country.

B. But no matter what lies ahead, be it landmines or an abyss, I will press forward bravely; I will not turn back, and I will be loyal and devoted to the last day of my life.

17-1 principles for successful bank restructuring

Severe banking crises are not unusual situations. In the last two decades at least two out of three IMF member countries have experienced significant banking sector problems, usually requiring government assistance for their solution.

Insolvent banks are typically kept alive. A survey of 120 banks in 24 developed countries in the 1980s and 1990s finds that two-thirds of failed banks were bailed out, directly or indirectly, by the government.

The use of public money, however, is not enough to guarantee a successful restructuring. From the studies of a broad group of countries reflecting different regions of the world and levels of development, one can detect some common patterns in the policies

which turned out to be successful in addressing systemic banking problems:

1. a clear diagnosis: try to identify the underlying causes of the banking problem and design a strategy aimed at addressing each of them, and not just their symptoms in the bank's balance sheet.

Because bank losses are often rooted in the real economy-loss-making enterprises and fiscal deficits-failure to address these issues typically prevents a long-run solution to the banking problem.

2. prompt action: success is more likely when action is taken within a year of the problem emerging. prompt action requires transparent accounting, as insolvent banks tend to hide bad loans with bad accounting.

3. a comprehensive approach: address not only the immediate stock and flow problems, but also the shortcomings of the bank's accounting practices and in the legal and regulatory environment in which

they operate.

4. addressing banks' operations, not just their balance sheets: inadequate management is a typical cause of banking problems. Success in bank restructuring is highly correlated with whether or not the management problem is addressed early on.
5. limiting the involvement of the central bank: the countries that achieved the best results understood at an early stage that the problem was bank insolvency, not a lack of liquidity. A finding is that progress is slower when the central bank is the sole agency responsible for bank restructuring, because it is then drawn into financial commitments that exceed its resources.
6. addressing openly the problem of who will pay for the programme: failure to do so can result in the politically easiest allocation of the cost: inflation.
7. removing bad loans from the bank's balance sheets: to carve out bad loans helps banks concentrate on their business and resume financing worthy projects: progress in management practices can only come after the balance sheet has been cleaned. Otherwise bank managers will always have good excuses to justify poor results.
8. Privatisation, although privatisation is crucial for the long-run ability of the banking systems, rapid and ill-designed privatisation programmes can lead to future banking problems.

This happens, as the early experiences in Chile and Mexico have shown, when banks are overpriced, supervision is weak and legislation allows a few industrial conglomerates to buy a large portion of the banking system.

#### 17-2 金融业发展需要有良好的宏观经济环境

经济决定金融，金融又促进经济发展。

中央银行可以通过货币政策工具调节货币供应量，但货币流通归根到底是居民，工商企业，商业银行，政府的资金收支的综合反映。

因此，为了使金融业稳定发展，必须要有良好的宏观经济环境，要依法确定城乡居民，工商企业，商业银行和政府的行为。

在建立良好的宏观经济环境方面，最重要的是国民经济的发展速度和结构要相对合理；对内对外债务总量和结构需比较合理。

本币的兑换机制实行循序渐进的原则。

1993-1995年，中国采取控制货币供应，增加有效供给的政策，克服了严重的通货膨胀。

从1996年5月1日起到1999年初，中国人民银行6次降低利率。

1998年又适当增加货币供应，并采取积极的财政政策，从而避免了出现较大的通货紧缩，促进了国民经济的平稳发展。

中国鼓励外商对华直接投资，控制外债总量和结构，努力提高外汇储备。

中国于1996年宣布人民币在进口项目下可兑换，对资本项目实行循序渐进原则。

这些措施对我国金融业稳定发展，避免亚洲金融危机对我国的直接冲击，发挥了重要作用。

相反，1992年和1993年的房地产过热，近一两年出售中小企业的逃废债务增加，国有企业资本过少，负债过多，已成为形成和扩大金融业风险的重要原因。

The financial industry can only develop in a healthy macroeconomic environment

Economy sets the tune, whereas financial development interacts with economy.

Although the central bank may adjust the money supply through monetary policy instruments, monetary aggregates eventually reflect the composite fund flows of the households, enterprises, commercial banks and the government agencies.

Therefore, sound financial development calls for a healthy macroeconomic environment, in which the

behaviour of the households, enterprises, commercial banks and the government are legally defined. In creating such an environment, it is most important to maintain a reasonable relationship between the growth and structure of the economy and a sustainable level and structure of the external debt.

The principle of gradualism should be applied to local currency convertibility.

During 1993-1995, China managed to bring the serious inflation under control by tightening monetary policy and increasing effective supply.

Since 1 May 1996, the People's Bank of China has cut interest rates on six occasions.

In 1998, the money supply was increased when more proactive fiscal policies were adopted. Both helped in fending off severe deflation and maintaining steady growth of the national economy.

China encourages foreign direct investment, while striving to control the size and structure of its external debt and to increase its foreign exchange reserves.

In 1996, China declared the current account convertibility of the renminbi and adopted the principle of gradualism with regard to capital account convertibility.

These measures played an important role in promoting the steady development of the financial sector in China and staving off the direct blast of the Asian financial crisis.

On the other hand, the legacy of the overheated real estate markets in 1992 and 1993, the abusive asset stripping and repayment evasion the recent couple of years, citing enterprise restructuring as an excuse, and the high leverage ratio for state-owned enterprises are major sources of financial risk.

### 17-3 中国金融也在改革中稳步发展

分析金融形势要看整体，看发展。总的看，中国金融也在改革中发展。

一是初步建立与社会主义市场经济相适应的金融体系。

二是金融业在控制通货膨胀和防止通货紧缩中发挥了作用。

三是外汇储备相对充裕，超过一年进口付汇总量。

四是居民预期平稳。

但是，也要看到中国金融业还存在许多问题和金融风险。最主要的是货币供应总量中，储蓄比列过高，10.5万亿中，储蓄为5.4万亿；国有资产负债率过高；国有独资商业银行不良资产比列过高；少数中小存款金融机构不能支付到期债务等等。

针对上述风险，根据国务院有关决定，我国将采取一系列措施防范和化解金融风险。

一是发展资本市场，逐步增加国有企业资本金，提高国有企业借贷和行使民事责任的能力。

二是加快国有独资商业银行改革。成立监事会，加强对国有商业银行的外部监督。

逐步实行谨慎会计制度，按五级分类法划分贷款质量。

在试点的基础上，探索运用金融资产管理公司方式，分离和收回一部分不良资产，使其不良贷款比例大幅度下降。

三是办好城乡信用社，使其成为社区居民入股，由入股居民管理，主要为股民服务的社区性合作金融组织。

既更好地支持私营和个体经济发展，也化解金融风险。

四是按“信托为本，分业管理，规模经营，分类处理”原则，整顿信托投资公司。

五是规范金融机构市场退出制度。

对支付出现困难的金融机构，要立足于整顿求助。实行多整顿，少关闭；多重组，少破产的原则。

广东省国际信托投资公司已从关闭清算过渡到破产清算，对其债务清偿一定会依法公正，公开进行。

China's financial industry has developed steadily with commensurate reforms.

A comprehensive and forward-looking perspective is necessary in analysing the status of the financial industry. It is generally acknowledged that China's financial industry is developing with commensurate

reforms.

First, the financial system consistent with the socialist market economy has begun to take shape.

Second, the financial industry has played an active role in controlling inflation and avoiding deflation.

Third, the foreign exchange reserves are sufficient to cover more than one year's foreign import payments.

Fourth, public expectations are stable.

However, it should be noted that the financial industry is not at all free of problems and

risks. The major ones are the excessively large proportion of savings in the money supply, RMB 5.4 trillion out of 10.5 trillion, the high leverage ratio of the state-owned enterprises, the high ratio of non-performing loans of the state commercial banks, and the insolvency of a handful of small-and medium-sized financial institutions.

The resolutions of the state council lay down that china will adopt a number of measures to address these financial risks.

First, the capital market will be developed to increase the capital of the SOEs, and improve their creditworthiness and ability to fulfil their civil liabilities.

Second, china will forge ahead with the reform of state commercial banks, supervisory committees will be established to strengthen the external oversight of the state commercial banks.

Prudential accounting standards and the five-category asset classification approach will be adopted.

A pilot project will be carried out in an effort to recover non-performing assets through financial asset management companies, thus reducing the ratio of non-performing assets by a large margin.

Third, the urban and rural credit cooperatives will be properly managed and serve as cooperative financial institutions with the major equity holders. Management team and clients come from the local community.

They will therefore be better placed to support the private sector and to resolve the financial risks.

Forth, the trust and investment companies will be rehabilitated under the principle of "trust as the core competence, business segregation, economy of scale and restructuring on a case-by-case basis.

Fifth, the market exit mechanism for financial institutions will be improved.

For financial institutions with payment difficulties, rehabilitation and rescue should take priority over closure and restructuring over bankruptcy. the closure and liquidation of guangdong international trust and investment company (GITIC) have evolved into a bankruptcy procedure. at any event, liquidation and repayment will be fair and transparent in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

#### 18-1 The role of foreign insurers in local economic development

An open and competitive insurance sector, with greater participation in the economy, by foreign insurers, will bring many advantages to the local insurance market and economy.

This will attract new foreign investment, increase investor confidence and encourage the flow of capital.

First, capital formation, insurance companies have proven to be the most effective intermediaries for mobilizing domestic capital.

A competitive and well-managed industry can concentrate diverse sources of domestic capital into pools of long-term financial resources available for investment in programs this region deems appropriate to achieve its economic priorities.

This capital can also accelerate the growth and development of financial markets

Funds can be invested in projects and financial instruments, for example, mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt, or equity, thus accelerating the growth and sophistication of the market.



Second, increased capacity. Additional capital and market expertise provided by foreign insurers will increase the diversity and size of the insurance market.

This will strengthen the ability of the insurance sector to service the economy while also improving the competitiveness of the domestic insurance industry.

Third, introduction of new products and services. Foreign insurers will increase competition and stimulate innovation in product development, which are necessary to meet changing insurance needs. New products can provide security, preserve capital and improved financial management.

Fourth, transfer of management expertise. One of the major strengths of foreign insurers is management expertise and the ability to train and develop a skilled local labor force.

The diverse skills associated with the insurance industry are transferable within both the insurance industry and other sectors of the economy.

Therefore, to take full advantage of what the insurance industry can offer to the local economic development, we recommend that this region lift restrictions on investment of insurance reserves.

Currently, investments in reserves are limited to bank deposit and government bonds. Your region could generate more growth and employment if reserves were invested in more productive instruments such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt, real estate and equity.

#### 18-2 中国保险业要研究防范和转移风险问题

保险业是承担他人所转移风险的部门，但对它自身来说，也有一个风险防范的问题。

实际上，我认为保险业的风险是最大的风险，因为作为经营风险的专业部门，保险企业若不能有效地防范和转移风险，整个社会的风险防范是无从谈起的。

从发达国家目前的情况来看，直接保险公司通常采取 3 种方式转移风险。

一是可以通过传统的再保险方式来转移风险。

二是通过保险风险证券化的方式，设计出包括保险衍生品，保险债券的选择性风险转移产品。

三是通过创新的再保险方式，如财务再保险等来达到转移风险的目的。这些方式无疑可以大大降低保险公司自身的风险。

然而，选择性风险转移产品的产生和发展，需要有成熟的资本市场，需要有很高的监管水平。

而中国目前并不完全具备这些条件。

怎样既能吸收国外保险理论之精髓，又不脱离中国之国情，设计出为我所用的，新型的风险防范和风险转移模式，是我们中国保险业需要认真研究的问题。

chinese insurance sector should give a careful look into such issues as risk prevention and transfer

The insurance sector undertake a transferred risk from others and the sector per has to deal with risk prevention.

I believe that in fact the insurance sector faces the greatest potential risk because risk prevention of the entire society would be out of the question should insurance companies, as professional institutions that manage operation risk, fail to take effective prevention measures and transfer the risk appropriately.

Currently direct insurers in developed countries generally take three approaches to risk transfer. First, they transfer the risk through the conventional reinsurance.

Second, they use securities as forms of insurance risk sharing scheme and thus generate alternative risk transfer (ART) products, including, among others, insurance derivatives and insurance bonds.

Third, they resort to innovative reinsurance, for example, financial reinsurance. There is no doubt that all those approaches may significantly lower the risk for insurers themselves.

However, the inception and growth of ART products warrant a matured capital market with high regulatory and supervisory standards. Presently, China is not fully equipped with these conditions.

It is imperative for china's insurance sector to give a careful look into such issues as how to assimilate the top of cream of insurance theories abroad against the background of realities in china, and accordingly ,to design new and applicable models of risk prevention and transfer.

### 18-3 中国人民保险公司

中国人民保险公司（中保公司）是国内唯一的国有独资财产保险企业。

建国以来，中保公司经历了 3 个发展阶段： 1949 年，经政务院批准中国人民保险公司成立，开办寿险，非寿险业务。

1996 年，根据国务院决定，原中国人民保险公司改组为中国人民保险（集团）公司（简称中保集团），下辖 3 个子公司，实行分业经营。

其中，中保财产保险有限公司专门经营财产险业务。

1999 年初，由国务院批准，中保集团公司撤销，中保财产保险有限公司继承中国人民保险公司品牌，更名为中国人民保险公司，继续专营财产险业务。

中国人民保险公司总部设在北京，注册资本金 77 亿元人民币，在全国设有分支机构 4500 个，员工 8.6 万多人。

中保公司承保的主要险种有：企事业单位财产保险，家庭财产保险，机动车辆保险及第三者责任险，还有船舶险，货物运输 保险，航空航天保险，建筑安装工程保险，出口信用保险，石油天然气保险，核电保险，农业保险和各种责任保险。

中保公司还积极协助国内工商企业开展境外追偿业务。

截至 1998 年底，公司共实现保费收入 401.6 亿元人民币，占据了全国财产保险 8.1% 的市场份额。

中国人民保险公司于 1998 年 10 月成为国际信贷和投资保险人协会（“国际伯尔尼协会”）正式会员。

The people's insurance company of China (PICC) is a unique state-owned insurance company specializing in property insurance.

Since the founding of the people's republic of china. PICC went through three stages: in 1949, with the approval of the state council, the people's insurance company of china (PICC) was founded to underwrite life and non-life insurance business.

In 1996, in accordance with the guidelines approved by the state council, the former PICC was restructured into the people's insurance company of china (Group) (PICC group), which was divided into three subsidiaries underwriting business separately

And people's insurance (Property) company of china, Ltd. (PICC property) under the group was specialized in property insurance business.

In early 1999, with the approval of the state council, the PICC group was revoked

And PICC property carried on the brand of PICC and resumed its name as the people's insurance company of China which has continuously specialized in property insurance business.

With its head office in Beijing, the company has registered capital of RMB 7.7 billion and maintains more than 4500 branch and sub-branch offices with the staff of more than 86000 throughout china.

The company underwrites all non-life business, including enterprise property insurance and family property insurance. Motor and third party liability insurance.

There also are hull insurance, cargo transportation insurance, aviation and space insurance, construction and/or erection all risks insurance. Export credit insurance, oil & gas insurance, nuclear power station insurance, agricultural insurance and various kinds of liability insurance.

We also help domestic business with their debt recovery from abroad.

By the end of 1998, the company collected a total premium of RMB 40.16 billion, accounting for 8.1%

percent of the national premium income on property insurance.

In October 1998, the company became a regular member of the international union of credit and investment insurer (the berne union).

19-1 silicon valley in the united states

Question: what is the secret to this amazing achievement? How has this silicon valley grown from a small apricot farming community to the powerhouse of the world's

Computing industry?

Answer 1: stock options play a huge part in this success. Most companies here allocate shares to their employees so that they become part-owners.

As the value of the company increases, the value of these shares can go through roof. Make people owners and they behave differently they have a vested interest in success.

And when success strikes, stock options can play off spectacularly. It is not uncommon here to meet engineers, accountants and even secretaries with stock options worth millions.

Answer 2: these people and the skills they possess are important part of the equation. And Stanford university is often described as the academic powerhouse that supplies silicon valley with talent that makes it successful. but the truth is far more complex.

A set of conditions is necessary for a startup (a new company) to be successful. These conditions include a product or an idea that has a large marketplace, a high-quality team of people committed to making the company work and a source of money. And the right infrastructure has to be in place, this is where silicon valley is hard to replicate.

There's an astonishing variety of high-tech companies, from chip designers and makers to specialist software firms, that can provide anything that a startup might need. This allows you to get your product to market very quickly. You don't find that in many other places and speed is very important. Educational infrastructure is crucial indeed. But Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley are by no means the only players.

Xerox PARC is just as an effective source of technology as Stanford. Foothill college down the road from here has the best course in the world for semiconductor technicians. There is the University of California, Santa Cruz and Jose State University

Answer 3: and then there is geography Silicon valley is a tightly packed place, hemmed in by hill on one side and water on the other, everyone is constantly tripping over each other, gossiping and swapping information and intrigue. This is an important factor in the networking culture that drives information around the valley

Answer 4: this social architecture is critical to the valley's success. In the old economy you would meet around the water cooler. But in silicon valley meeting places and networking haunts are ubiquitous.

Answer 5: I believe the structure of silicon valley is the secret to its success. It is made up of lots of interacting specialist companies that may come and go, while route 128, a high-tech industrial area near Boston, is made up of large, independent and monolithic companies.

Because of this structure, silicon valley survived the recessions of the early 1980s

And 1990's, while route 128 did not. Silicon valley is unique because it has been forced to reinvent itself and has survived, even prospered.

At a lecture I gave recently in Japan, one of the audience asked but who directs silicon valley? "that's the whole point: nobody directs it. Silicon valley is a self-organising system. You can think of it as a rich ecology of deeply interdependent systems. What is clear about silicon valley is that it is adaptable, that it

can cope with change.

## 19-2 人类科技成就回顾与展望

20 世纪，人类取得了辉煌的科技成就。

从量子理论，相对论的创立，脱氧核糖核酸双螺旋结构的发现，信息科学的诞生，到人类基因组序列“工作框架图”的绘就，世界科技发生了深刻的革命，社会生产力极大提高。

可以预计，21 世纪科学技术的进一步发展，特别是信息技术和生命科学的不断突破，将对世界政治，经济，文化生活产生更加深刻的影响。

专家们认为，本世纪初叶，数字化将成为信息技术发展的新动力，集成电路将进入继承系统发展的新阶段，密集波分复用通信系统的传输能力将极大提高，个人移动通信，因特网的技术和能力将成倍提高。

我们应深刻认识信息技术的伟大力量，积极推进信息技术的发展。

Review and outlook of the human achievements in science and technology

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the human mankind scored brilliant achievements in science and technology

The formulation of quantum theory and the theory of relativity, the discovery of DNA double helix structure, the birth of science of information, and the spawn of working frame map of the human genome sequence, all have manifested a profound revolution in the global science and technology, boosting the productivity of the human community to a tremendous extent.

It can be foreseen that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century science and technology will thrive. In particular, the ongoing breakthroughs in information technology and life science are bound to exercise profound influence over the political, economic and cultural life throughout the world.

Experts believe that in the early this century, digitalization will soon become the new driving force for information technology. Integrated circuit will be turned into system integration. The dense-wave-division multiplying telecom system will enhance the transmission capability enormously. Technology and capability for personal mobile communications and the internet see no limit of upgrading.

We should be fully aware of the great strength IT is generating and give a greater impetus to its growth.

## 19-3 Decoding the human body

The secrets of life: it is the most expensive, most ambitious biology mission ever.

The human genome project, at 250 million U.S. dollars and counting, is biology's moon shot.

In the eyes of boosters, it promises to provide no less than the operation instructions for a human body and will revolutionize the detection, prevention and treatment of condition from cancer to depression to old age itself.

In the eyes of critics, it threatens to undermine privacy and bring on "genetic discrimination" in insurance and employment.

Near the finish line, one effect is indisputable: the genome has reignited the biotech industry. The project is trying to explain the genome and what it means for you.

## 19-4 中国高新技术产业开发区

过去几年来，中国高新技术产业开发区发展迅速，各区的技术，产业和贸易年收入额增长了 30%。这些开发区在电子信息，新材料，生物工程，光机电一体化，新能源和环境保护方面成绩显著，已经成为中国高新技术开发的重要基地。

全国 53 个高新技术开发区去年的总营业额达到 6560 亿元，比上一年增长了 35.7%。

去年，又有两千多家企业在高新技术开发区开业，区内企业总数增加到 17900 个，其中产值超过 1 亿元的企业有 800 个，比上一年增加了 122 个。

我们科技部在推动企业孵化器发展，建立外向型高技术产品基地以及管理风险资本方面取得了进

展。我们在下面的领域取得了一些成就：

1. 科技部制定了某些推动高新技术开发区发展的条例和开发区评估标准。
2. 妥善管理技术型中小企业的创业资金。从 1999 年 6 月到今年 1 月，我们审核了 1660 个申请评估和投标的项目。
3. 中国目前有 100 多个创业服务中心，也称之为企业孵化器，其数量排世界第三。这些中心对加快高技术产业化进程发挥了重要作用。今后，要优先发展专业孵化器，譬如软件园，大学科技园，归国留学生创业园以及大中型企业科技园。
4. 1999 年中国各地出现了风险资本热。许多高新技术开发区和企业孵化器开始尝试小规模的风险投资，有的归国留学生利用国际风险资金开办企业。

今后，高新技术开发区的发展将紧密联系中国的经济改革，扩大国内需求和中国的西部开发。

#### High-tech industrial zones in china

China's high-tech industry zones have witnessed a rapid growth over the past years, with their annual technological, industrial and trade revenue rising by more than 30 percent.

Those high-tech zones have become important centers for new and high technology development in china, excelling in sectors of electronics and information, new materials, bioengineering, optic-electro-mechanical integration, new energy resources and environmental protection.

Last year the 52 high-tech zones throughout china reaped a total turnover of 656 billion yuan, up 35.7 percent as compared with the previous year.

The high-tech zones saw the opening of additional 2000 enterprises, the total number of the enterprises increasing to 17900 and 800 of them have an annual output value above 100 million yuan each, 122 more than the previous year.

We at the ministry of science and technology (MST) have made headway in promoting business incubators, building bases for export-oriented high-tech products, and managing venture capital. We have made some achievements in the following aspects.

1. MST has formulated some regulations for promoting the development of high-tech zones and criteria for evaluating the zones.
2. the innovation funds for technology-based small and medium-sized firms have been well managed. From June 1999 to January this year, we examined 1660 projects applying for evaluation and bidding.
3. currently, china has more than 100 high-tech innovation service centers, also known as business incubators, ranking the third in the world in terms of number. They played an important role in the process of high-tech industrialization. In future priority will be given to specialized incubators, such as software parks, university technology parks, innovation (pioneering) parks for returned students from abroad and science and technology parks for large and medium-sized businesses.
4. the year 1999 witnessed a venture capital craze nationwide in china. Many high-tech zones and business incubators began trying small-scale risk investments, and some returned students from overseas set up business with international venture capital.

The future growth of high-tech zones will be integrated with china's endeavors of economic restructuring, expansion of domestic demand and development of china's western regions.

#### 19-5 A giant leap into the unknown

As time goes by, the cloning technology that brought Dolly the sheep into the world has shown that it isn't a one-hit wonder. Researchers are producing clones from fetal cells with relative ease. Others have shown they can combine cloning and genetic engineering to produce cows and sheep that produce therapeutic proteins. There seems to be no doubt that our future is a future filled with clones. In fact,

nearly every month, there's news of how cloning technology is poised to change our lives.

Four years ago, Dolly's birth showed that the biological development of cells is not as irreversible as scientists once thought. Dolly might look like other lambs, but she was the most remarkable animal ever born. She was not the result of mating between a ewe and a ram but cloned from a single cell taken from the udder of a six-year-old ewe. She was the first mammal ever created from the non-reproductive tissue of an adult animal.

In 1996 they used the same reproductive technology to create the world's first cloned lambs. They produced identical lambs called Megan and Morag, which originated from different cells of the same embryo. The difference with Dolly was that all her DNA originated in a cell from the udder of an adult sheep.

The process was very hit and miss, however, Dolly was the only lamb born from 277 fusions of oocytes with udder cells. Wilmut said there were so many failures because it was difficult to ensure that the empty oocyte and the donor cell were at the same stage of the cell division cycle.

Biotechnologists for the first time were able to manipulate the genes of cells from some animals directly before growing them into embryos. Researchers could insert new genes into these or knock out existing genes with great precision.

"In many ways cloning could offer enormous benefits," said Simon Fishel, embryologist of the nurture fertility clinic in Nottingham. "You could clone from an adult or a child that is sick to produce embryonic stem cells that could be used to repair that individual's damaged tissues."

But the prospect of "carbon-copy humans" was a prime concern. Some felt a kind of horror about producing clones. "If brain-dead clones were nurtured and used as organ banks," she said, this would radically change the nature of what it is to be human. And if a clone was allowed to develop as a normal child, who would be responsible for her welfare, who would be her parents, how would she cope psychologically and socially?" said Margaret Brazier, professor of law of Manchester University.

## 20-1 the internet economy: the world's next growth engine

We have entered the age of the internet, the dynamics of global growth are changing at least as profoundly as they did with the advent of railroads or electricity.

The evolution of the internet means that the traditional factors of production like capital and skilled labor are no longer the main determinants of the power of an economy. Now, economic potential is increasingly linked to the ability to control and manipulate information.

The initial manifestation of the new era is the stunning performance of the U.S.

economy in the 1990s. The acceleration of U.S. growth is only the opening act of a much larger drama of global economic change and growth.

For starters, the internet should make many more industries open to the globalization.

Historically, international trade flows have consisted mainly of goods. Whether it was spices or airplanes, it was far easier to ship goods overseas than services.

But with the internet, it becomes much easier to provide services of all types, such as banking, education, consulting, retailing, through a website that is globally accessible.

Beyond that, as more and more countries become tied into the global net, there may well be an acceleration of the rate of innovation.

New growth theory predicts that as the size of the global market gets bigger, the rewards for discovering lucrative new ideas get bigger and bigger.



Moreover, as new ideas flow back and forth across national boundaries faster and more easily, everybody will benefit.

There are lots of reasons to think the internet will lead to much more rapid diffusion of knowledge.

#### 20-2 business-to-business boost

Now, the global economy has speeded up to internet times. A computer manufacturer, who is running low on chips can have a new batch delivered from half a world away without lifting a finger because a supplier's computer's detected the shortage automatically.

A new audio software can propagate by the millions in a week. Knowledge of every sort becomes available and useful much faster. By itself, that increases the pace of global growth and boosts efficiency.

A recent study from Giga Information Group argues that the cost savings globally through business use of e-commerce will rise from 17 billion US dollars in 1998 to 1.25 trillion dollars by the year 2002.

The fact that so many companies in the U.S. are scrambling to implement B2B strategies has set off a land rush for the companies that sell the necessary software.

In the United States, altogether, at least 1400 software companies are competing to see B2B systems, according to AMR research (Company).

Oracle has emerged as one of the field's early leaders. It will help GM, Ford, and Daimler Chrysler set up an online "exchange" to buy parts.

Well, where will the B2B revolution lead? One clear implication is that suppliers are going to face a huge price pressure.

The good news is that if you're a manufacturer, you can get suppliers to compete each other. But if you're a supplier and you're not the most efficient one, this is a serious threat to you.

Over the long run, the B2B revolution appears likely to offer more choices, faster delivery, and lower prices for most of the goods and services.

#### 20-3 信息技术和产业正在成为世界经济的主要驱动力

信息经济的崛起，更有效地满足了社会需求，创造出更多的消费市场，反过来又通过对市场快速、有效的反应，促进生产发展。

同时，它也带动了世界信息技术和信息产业本省的快速发展。

信息经济使信息技术和信息网络加速向智能化，个人化，综合化方向发展。

信息产业已成为全球经济中融合度最高，潜力最大，增长最快的领域之一，并深刻地改变着市场竞争的格局。

20世纪90年代后期，世界经济的年均增长率在3%左右，而信息技术及相关产业的增长速度是经济增长速度的2-3倍。

在许多发达国家，信息产业已成为国民经济的第一大产业。

1998年信息技术和信息产业对世界经济增长的贡献率为14.7%，考虑到产品和服务价值下降等因素，实际共享率超过25%。

去年全球信息产业的并购交易总额达到了1万亿美元，年增长率达到200%。作为信息经济的基础-因特网正在快速发展。自1996年以来，其用户每9个月增长1倍，信息流量和宽带翻一番。到1999年底，全球因特网用户已达2.6亿，预计到2005年，其用户总量将超过10亿。

The IT industry: powerhouse of the global economy in the making

With the rise of information economy, people's demand and needs have been better met and an increasing consumer market has been created. The information economy has also stimulated production based on efficient and effective response to the market.

In the meantime, the IT economy has been driving forward the growth of the global IT and the IT

industry.

With information economy, IT and info network tend to be intelligence, personal and integration oriented.

The IT industry has thus become one of the sectors with maximum convergence, and the greatest potential and growth, bringing about a big change in the pattern of market competition.

Since the late 1990s, the annual growth rate of the world economy has been around 3 per cent, while IT and relevant industries see a growth rate that almost triples the economy.

The IT industry has become the first major sector of national economy in many developed countries. In 1998, the output value of IT and the IT industry accounted for 14.7 percent of the world economy, and 25 percent in real terms after allowance is made for the downturn of product and services prices. Last year the global the IT industry acquisition and merging transactions amounted to 1 trillion US dollars, representing an annual growth of 200 percent. The internet, the groundwork for information economy, is growing rapidly. Since 1996, users have been doubling every 9 months, so have been information flow and bandwidth.

At the end of 1999, the number of internet users was 260 million. We anticipate that by the year 2005, that will be well over one billion.

#### 20-4 信息化带动中国工业化

信息资源已经成为与物质资源同等重要的资源，其重要作用正在与日俱增。

信息高速，广泛传送的特点，使世界形成了一个没有边界的信息空间。万水千山，天上人间，信息广泛传送。

远程教育，远程医疗，电子商务，电子邮件，虚拟现实的发展，使人们的生产，学习和生活方式发生着深刻的变化。

随着知识创新和技术创新的不断推进，物质生产与知识生产相结合，硬件制造与软件制造相结合，传统经济与信息技术相结合，将形成推动 21 世纪经济和社会发展的强大动力。

因特网的迅猛发展，对世界经济增长和各国人民加强交往具有重要作用。

但必须看到，因特网上也存在一些令人不安的问题：

反科学，伪科学，不健康的甚至十分有害的信息垃圾泛滥：

有些人有目的地发布不符合事实的信息，误导人们对真实情况的认知；

个人隐私，企业秘密难以保全，黑客攻击甚至造成通信中断，网络瘫痪。

为了促进因特网健康发展，我们主张制定国际因特网公约，共同加强信息安全管理，充分发挥因特网的积极作用。

中国政府高度重视发展信息产业，正在大力推进国民经济和社会信息化。

中国还是一个发展中国家，工业化的任务尚未完成，又面临实现信息化的艰巨任务。

我们的战略是：在完成工业化的过程中注重运用信息技术提高工业化的水准，在推进信息化的过程中注重运用信息技术改造传统产业，以信息化带动工业化，发挥后发优势，努力实现技术的跨越式发展。

Information technology is a powerhouse for industrialization process in china

Information resources are becoming as important as tangible material resources, if not increasingly more important.

The efficient and extensive outreach of information has turned our globe into an info-space, even reaching out far beyond the human community

As distance learning, distance medicine, e-business and e-mail and virtual reality are developing, a profound change is taking place in production processes, ways of learning and lifestyles.

In the wake of new knowledge and technological innovation, we propose that commercial

manufacturing should be integrated with knowledge production, the hardware manufacturing be integrated with the software sector, and traditional industries and the information network be converged. This will become a powerhouse (great driving force) for economic and social development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The internet boom is playing an important role in facilitating the growth of the world economy and interchanges between the peoples of all countries.

But at the same time we are also faced with some worrying problems on the Net:

Some info junk, which is reactionary to sciences, and pseudo-science, which is unhealthy and even harmful to people, among other things.

Some people purposely disseminate misinformation, which is misleading for people who want to know the truth.

Furthermore, privacy and corporate confidentiality may not be fully protected; attacks from hackers interrupt or even paralyze the network.

To ensure the sound growth of the internet, we maintain that the world community should formulate an international convention on the internet in order to tighten up information security management with joint efforts and give full and positive scope to the internet.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to development of the IT industry and we are making great efforts to accelerate the information-based national economic and social development. China is still a developing country. When industrialization is yet accomplished, China is faced with the challenge of bringing about IT applications.

Our strategy is that in the course of industrialization, we will value the IT applications in a bid to upgrade the industrialization standards; we will attach importance to transforming conventional industries with IT in the course of promoting the IT orientation in China. In this way we can give play to China's newcomer advantages and strive for a frog-leap growth.

## 20V -1 The internet age

In October 1969, researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles were ready for a critical experiment. They had set up a computer and communications node while colleagues installed similar equipment in Menlo Park, Calif. Now they would test whether they could link computers over telephone lines to operate as one system. Once the line between the two teams was open, the researchers at UCLA began slowly tapping out a message 'login'; to activate the link. The system crashed.

Such was the genesis of the internet age. By the end of the month, the teams linked the computers in a demonstration that captivated their bankrollers at the Pentagon. The brass hats would eventually create a nationwide ring of computers and telephone lines designed to keep functioning even if a nuclear attack took out part of the network. That idea, jazzed up with software that makes information easy to read and lets us navigate the net with a mouse click, has become the force that is transforming our lives like none before.

Certainly the early impact of the internet is profound, particularly for business. Upstarts with a T1 line and buckets of cash are humbling companies that once seemed impregnable. Financial markets are becoming more efficient for people who want to invest or raise money. In fact, efficiency may be the watchword of the Net. It provides the means to break down bureaucracies; challenge corporate, governmental, and intellectual orthodoxies; and foster a stronger sense of community. Such developments have sparked more than one revolution. There's no reason to expect anything less this time.