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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/466/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E7\\_BB\\_8F\\_E8\\_B4\\_B8\\_E5\\_8D\\_9A\\_E8\\_c67\\_466129.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/466/2021_2022__E7_BB_8F_E8_B4_B8_E5_8D_9A_E8_c67_466129.htm) 亚太经济合作组织 (APEC) APEC应该成为具有鲜明亚太地区特色的经济合作组织，即要推动贸易投资自由化，又要开展经济技术合作；即以自主自愿行动为基础，又有经过适当协调的集体行动；既努力寻求共同利益，又尊重不同成员的各自利益；既对区域内开放，又对区域外开放。江泽民 编者按-此栏目以中英文对照的形式，向大家介绍国际经贸中出现的一些热点的背景知识。本期介绍一下亚太经济合作组织。一、亚太经济合作组织ABC 1. 什么是APEC？根据英文直译，APEC意为Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation（亚太经济合作）。可要是我们这样称呼她，总觉得有些别扭。那么该怎样称呼她呢？是叫亚太经合组织、亚太经合会、还是叫论坛？国内最开始时，对APEC的称呼是有些混乱的。但到了92年，考虑到APEC设立了秘书处，开始了某种机制化的进程，我国外交部经商国内主要协作部门后，将APEC定名为“亚太经济合作组织”。但APEC秘书处出版的“APEC Brochure 2001”，首段就将APEC定位为区域论坛。另外，中国前任APEC高官王隅生（音同）在其所著《一个中国高官的体察》一书中称，“严格说来，根据APEC成立时的宗旨和性质，它只是一个具有实质内容的官方论坛，而不是具有约束性的组?quot。 2. APEC的目标 Blake Island, 1993 APEC Economic Leaders met for the first time in November, 1993, when they held informal discussions at Blake Island near Seattle. They envisioned a community of

Asia-Pacific economies, based on the spirit of openness and partnership. which would make cooperative efforts to address the challenges of: change. promote the free exchange of goods, services and investment. and work towards broadly-based economic growth, higher living and educational standards and sustainable growth that respects the natural environment. 1993年西雅图布莱克岛 1993年APEC经济领导人在布莱克岛首次聚会，设想建立一个基于开放态度和伙伴精神的、由亚太各经济体共同组成的大家庭；大家共同努力，解决变革中遇到的挑战；促进货物、服务和投资的自由流动；努力实现更大范围的经济增长、提高生活和教育水平，并在保护自然环境的同时实现可持续增长。

In subsequent annual meetings, APEC Ministers and Leaders further refined this vision and launched mechanisms to translate it into action. In 1994 in Bogor, the vision of an open trading system became the very ambitious goal of "free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for developed member economies and 2020 for developing ones". 1994年茂物经济领导人建立了雄心勃勃的茂物计划，即：在亚太范围内，发达成员在2010年前实现贸易投资自由化，发展中成员在2020年前实现贸易投资自由化。

Osaka, 1995 In Osaka, APEC Leaders adopted the Osaka Action Agenda (OAA), which firmly established the three pillars of APEC activities: trade and investment liberalization, business facilitation, and economic and technical cooperation. 1995年日本大阪 APEC领导人接受大阪行动纲领，建立起APEC的三大支柱：贸易投资自由化、商业便利化以及经济技术合作。

Manila, 1996 The Manila Action Plan for

APEC ( MAPA ) , adopted by the APEC Leaders in November 1996, compiled members initial individual action plans to achieve the objectives outlined in Bogor. APEC Leaders also instructed that high priority be given to the following six areas of economic and technical cooperation: developing human capital. fostering safe and efficient capital markets. strengthening economic infrastructure. harnessing technologies of the future. promoting environmentally sustainable growth. and encouraging the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises. 1996年马尼拉 将各国的单边行动计划汇总，形成并通过马尼拉行动计划，来落实茂物目标。此外，各经济体领导人还确认了六大优先发展的领域：发展人力资本、培育安全有效的资本市场、加强经济基础设施建设、利用未来技术、促进保护环境的可持续发展、鼓励中小企业成长。 Vancouver, 1997 In Vancouver APEC Leaders recognized members efforts to improve the commitments in their Individual Action Plans ( IAPs ) and reaffirmed their intention to update these annually. APEC Leaders endorsed their Ministers agreement that action should be taken with respect to early voluntary sectoral liberalization ( EVSL ) in 15 sectors, with nine to be advanced throughout 1998 and implementation to begin in 1999. 1997年温哥华 在温哥华，APEC领导人认识到各成员为促进各自单边行动计划中所作的承诺，做出了努力；并重申他们每年都会做出新的努力。此外，APEC领导人同意部长会议上所达成的协议，即：各成员应采取行动实现部门自愿提前自由化，其中9个部门的提前自由化于1998年推动，1999年开始实施。 1997年下半年开始爆发亚洲金融危机 Kuala Lumpur, 1998 In Kuala

Lumpur APEC Leaders reaffirmed their confidence in the strong economic fundamentals and prospects for recovery of the economies of the Asia-Pacific. They agreed to pursue a cooperative growth strategy to end the financial crisis. They pledged efforts to strengthen: social safety nets. financial systems. trade and investment flows. the scientific and technological base. human resources development. economic infrastructure. and business and commercial links, so as to provide the base and set the pace for sustained growth into the 21st century. APEC Leaders also welcomed the Ministers decision to seek an EVSL agreement with non-APEC members at the World Trade Organisation.

1998年吉隆坡 在吉隆坡，APEC领导人重申他们对于亚太地区雄厚的经济基础及经济复苏前景的信心。他们同意采取一项通过合作促进增长的战略，来结束亚洲金融危机。他们承诺做出努力来加强以下方面：社会保障网络、金融体系、贸易投资流动、科技基础、人力资源发展、经济基础设施、商业联系，以此来打下基础，迈出步伐，实现21世纪的可持续发展。APEC领导人也欢迎部长们做出的决定，即：在世界贸易组织那里与非APEC成员一起寻求部门自愿提前自由化。

Auckland, 1999 At their meeting in September 1999 in Auckland, APEC Leaders agreed that the performance and prospects of the APEC economies had improved, but they were not complacent about the risks to recovery. Accordingly they pledged to strengthen markets and improve the international framework governing trade and investment flows. APEC Leaders also put people and their prosperity at the forefront of their discussions, welcoming the more active participation of women and the business sector in

APECs work. 1999年奥克兰 在1999年9月奥克兰首脑会议上，APEC领导人一致认为，APEC各经济体的表现和前景都有所改善，但任重而道远。因此，他们承诺加强市场，改善贸易投资流动的国际框架。此外，领导人还讨论了以人为本的问题，欢迎妇女更多的参与APEC的商业活动。 Bandar Seri Begawan , 2000 With the emerging signs of economic recovery in the region, APEC Economic Leaders, in their meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan in November 2000, mapped out ways of preserving, strengthening and further opening markets as well as sustaining economic recovery in APEC. Aiming to deliver on the various agreements, to the people and the diverse communities that APEC serves, they decided to address the challenges of the New Economy in the following areas: Managing Globalization. The Action Agenda for the New Economy. Creating New Opportunities. Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System. Making APEC Matter More. 2000年斯里巴加湾 随着本地区出现了经济复苏的迹象，APEC经济领导人在2000年11月斯里巴加湾会议上制订了办法，来维护、加强、促进市场的开放，实现亚太经济的复苏。他们还决定通过以下方法来应对新经济的挑战：管理全球化 制定新经济行动计划 创造新机遇 加强多边贸易体系 让APEC更有份量

## 二、 中国与APEC

I. Background of APEC this year In terms of the global economic and trade climate, two major scenarios distinguish the APEC meetings of this year. One is that some of the major members have suffered economic slowdown such as the United States and Japan. and the other is whether to launch a new round of WTO talks this year, remains uncertain. Given that, this

years APEC meetings are focused on the following two issues: 1. Strengthening the cooperation between and among the APEC members in the face of potential economic slowdown for confidence rebuilding. 2. Furthering the liberalization and facilitation process of trade and investment and supporting the development of the multilateral trading system by pushing forward a new round of WTO

talks at an earlier date. I.背景 今年举办APEC会议，就全球经济贸易环境来说，主要面临两个大背景，一个是一些主要成员经济增长速度减缓，如：美国、日本等成员均出现了经济减速的问题；另一个是WTO能否在今年启动新一轮谈判问题。因此，今年的APEC会议将主要侧重于以下两个方面：1. 加强APEC之间的合作，共同应对可能出现的经济衰退，重树信心；2. 继续推进APEC贸易投资自由化和便利化进程，支持多边贸易体制发展，推动WTO尽早启动新一轮谈判。 II.

Themes and Agenda of APEC meetings By analyzing the objective environment and practical needs that APEC is facing, and condensing the ideas from various parties, we have agreed upon the theme of APEC 2001 as "Meeting New Challenges in the New Century: Achieving Common Prosperity through Participation and Cooperation". This theme was mainly aimed at guiding the APEC members towards the 21st century and against the back0drop of the economic globalization and New Economy, seeking favorable positions, exploring new opportunities and enhancing cooperation for the common prosperity. Following this way of thinking and considering the present APEC cooperative framework, we worked out three sub-themes, which are: 1. Making all APEC members

benefit from the globalization and New Economy by promoting capacity building and exploring future opportunities. 2. Advancing Trade and Investment for the establishment of a more reasonable multilateral trading system. 3. Creating a favorable macro-environment for the sustainable economic development in Asia and Pacific. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)