



高等院校网络教育系列教材

English Readings  
in International Trade, Investment and Policies

# 经贸英语阅读

蔡惠伟◎主编



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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## 经贸英语阅读

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# 序

网络教育是依托现代信息技术进行教育资源传播、组织教学的一种崭新形式,它突破了传统教育传递媒介上的局限性,实现了时空有限分离条件下的教与学,拓展了教育活动发生的时空范围。从1998年9月教育部正式批准清华大学等4所高校为国家现代远程教育第一批试点学校以来,我国网络教育历经了若干年发展期,目前全国已有68所普通高等院校和中央广播电视大学开展现代远程教育。网络教育的实施大大加快了我国高等教育的大众化进程,使之成为高等教育的一个重要组成部分;随着它的不断发展,也必将对我国终身教育体系的形成和学习型社会的构建起到极其重要的作用。

华东理工大学是国家“211工程”重点建设高校,是教育部批准成立的现代远程教育试点院校之一。华东理工大学网络教育学院自创建以来,凭借其优质的教育教学资源、良好的师资条件和社会声望,自创建以来得到了迅速的发展。但网络教育作为一种不同于传统教育的新型教育组织形式,如何有效地实现教育资源的传递,进一步提高教育教学效果,认真探索其内在的规律,是摆在我们面前的一个新的、亟待解决的课题。为此,我们与华东理工大学出版社合作,组织了一批多年来从事网络教育课程教学的教师,结合网络教育学习方式,陆续编撰出版一批包括图书、课程光盘等在内的远程教育系列教材,以期逐步建立以学科为先导的、适合网络教育学生使用的教材结构体系。

掌握学科领域的基本知识和技能,把握学科的基本知识结构,培养学生在实践中独立地发现问题和解决问题的能力是我们组织教材编写的一个主要目的。系列教材包括了计算机应用基础、大学英语等全国统考科目,也涉及了管理、法学、国际贸易、机械、化工等多学科领域。

根据网络教育学习方式的特点编写教材,既是网络教育得以持续健康发展的基础,也是一次全新的尝试。本套教材的编写凝聚了华东理工大学众多在学科研究和网络教育领域中有丰富实践经验的教师、教学策划人员的心血,希望它的出版能对广大网络教育学习者进一步提高学习效率予以帮助和启迪。

涂善东

# 前言

经过 30 多年的改革开放,中国已经成为世界第二大经济体。虽然贸易保护主义时有抬头,但区域经济一体化和全球经济一体化的大趋势势不可挡。中国正以前所未有的姿态拥抱这一大趋势。截至 2015 年 9 月,已签署自贸协定 14 个,涉及 22 个国家和地区,与韩国、澳大利亚的自贸协定即将实施,还有更多的自贸协定正在谈判中。21 世纪丝绸之路经济带和海上丝绸之路战略开始稳步推进;丝路基金成立;亚洲基础设施投资银行创立;金砖国家新开发银行开始运营;上合组织发展基金和开发银行酝酿创立等,都预示着中国“走出去”战略将进一步实施,中国对世界将更加开放。

随着中国的海外利益越来越多,国内人才培养的战略和格局也将发生相应的变化,大学教育必须满足这种需求。涉外经贸人才培养的理念、方法、内容和媒介等也要不断创新。国际经济与贸易专业的学生要通过阅读英文资料开阔视野,吸取有用的专业信息;提高对外沟通技巧与艺术,增强综合应用能力。

本教材选取了最新的有代表性的公开资料作为训练内容,从中我们可以体会到国家的政策意图,中国对外经贸的现状与发展趋势,与重要经贸伙伴合作的现实与未来方向。

本教材在体例安排上有以下特点:学习过程分散化,学习内容块状化,练习小型化,以适应网络学院的同学平时工作忙碌,可用时间呈碎片化的现实情况;也符合成人学习的认知特征,主张以理解为切入口,线上与线下的学习有适当的复现率,以便强化学习效果。

本课程的学习,主要是培养学生对经贸英语原始资料的阅读能力和语言输出能力,积累相应的语言知识和专业知识,培养学生对本专业学习的大局观,为工作提供知识储备与能力建设的外生动力。具体来说,针对该教材的学习有以下建议:

对于每个单元的英文文本,建议各位同学先在线听课程课件中老师的讲解,也可以线下看教材中的英文。每看完一段英文,再对照所在单元末尾的中文文本。每次只看几个段落,不必贪多求快,意思看懂就算有进步了。如果看懂后还能用英文复述原意或表达自己的想法就更好了。本教材除了第二单元因为要用于网上交流平台的师生互动没有给出参考中文之外,都附有参考中文供读者参考。

对于英文文本之后的新词和注释部分,建议各位同学在听课或自学之前先看一遍,这样预先有个铺垫,完成一次即时记忆,借此可以提高学习效率。

对于每个单元的练习一和练习二,建议在看了课程课件或英文文本之后,自己线下做一下,再对照书中的答案。如果有不懂的,可以在交流平台中向助教和主讲教师提问,或与同学交流。

对于每个单元的练习三,竭诚希望各位同学到线上交流平台中与同学交流,其中的问题是开放性的,也都比较重要,思想的碰撞会带来更多的启迪,印象也会更深。

对于每个单元的练习四,主要是强化学习效果,设计初衷是为了帮助同学们复习。

莘莘学子看问题要有大视野,职业发展要有大局观,学习要有大动力,人生才会有大格局。网院学生的在职学习过程必然是艰辛的,因此尤其需要有毅力!网院同学要用“中国强大,有我!”的精神意志来鼓励自己学习新知,培养能力,增长智慧!相信只要每日进步一点点,一个学期下来将很可观,一年下来就能超越不坚持的同龄人!坚持终身学习,人生大不同!

欢迎同学们到网院交流平台互动!

编 者

2015.10 于上海

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# Unit One

## **Action Plan on the China-Proposed Belt and Road Initiative**

### **本单元学习目标**

- ※ 了解“一带一路”的背景、共建原则和框架思路
- ※ 掌握“一带一路”的合作重点和合作机制
- ※ 积累相关术语和国际组织知识

### **英文原文**

## **Action Plan on the China-Proposed Belt and Road Initiative**

The following is the full text of an action plan on the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, with State Council authorization, on Saturday.

Vision and Proposed Actions Outlined on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road

### **Preface**

More than two millennia ago the diligent and courageous people of Eurasia explored and opened up several routes of trade and cultural exchanges that linked the major civilizations of

Asia, Europe and Africa, collectively called the Silk Road by later generations. For thousands of years, the Silk Road Spirit — “peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit” — has been passed from generation to generation, promoted the progress of human civilization, and contributed greatly to the prosperity and development of the countries along the Silk Road. Symbolizing communication and cooperation between the East and the West, the Silk Road Spirit is a historic and cultural heritage shared by all countries around the world.

In the 21st century, a new era marked by the theme of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, it is all the more important for us to carry on the Silk Road Spirit in face of the weak recovery of the global economy, and complex international and regional situations.

When Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Central Asia and Southeast Asia in September and October of 2013, he raised the initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as the Belt and Road), which have attracted close attention from all over the world. At the China-ASEAN Expo in 2013, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang emphasized the need to build the Maritime Silk Road oriented toward ASEAN, and to create strategic propellers for hinterland development. Accelerating the building of the Belt and Road can help promote the economic prosperity of the countries along the Belt and Road and regional economic cooperation, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and promote world peace and development. It is a great undertaking that will benefit people around the world.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a systematic project, which should be jointly built through consultation to meet the interests of all, and efforts should be made to integrate the development strategies of the countries along the Belt and Road. The Chinese government has drafted and published the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road to promote the implementation of the Initiative, instill vigor and vitality into the ancient Silk Road, connect Asian, European and African countries more closely and promote mutually beneficial cooperation to a new high and in new forms.

## **I. Background**

Complex and profound changes are taking place in the world. The underlying impact of the international financial crisis keeps emerging; the world economy is recovering slowly, and global development is uneven; the international trade and investment landscape and rules for multilateral trade and investment are undergoing major adjustments; and countries still face big challenges to their development. The initiative to jointly build the Belt and Road, embracing the trend toward a multipolar world, economic globalization, cultural diversity and

greater IT application, is designed to uphold the global free trade regime and the open world economy in the spirit of open regional cooperation. It is aimed at promoting orderly and free flow of economic factors, highly efficient allocation of resources and deep integration of markets; encouraging the countries along the Belt and Road to achieve economic policy coordination and carry out broader and more in-depth regional cooperation of higher standards; and jointly creating an open, inclusive and balanced regional economic cooperation architecture that benefits all. Jointly building the Belt and Road is in the interests of the world community. Reflecting the common ideals and pursuit of human societies, it is a positive endeavor to seek new models of international cooperation and global governance, and will inject new positive energy into world peace and development.

The Belt and Road Initiative aims to promote the connectivity of Asian, European and African continents and their adjacent seas, establish and strengthen partnerships among the countries along the Belt and Road, set up all-dimensional, multitiered and composite connectivity networks, and realize diversified, independent, balanced and sustainable development in these countries. The connectivity projects of the Initiative will help align and coordinate the development strategies of the countries along the Belt and Road, tap market potential in this region, promote investment and consumption, create demands and job opportunities, enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and mutual learning among the peoples of the relevant countries, and enable them to understand, trust and respect each other and live in harmony, peace and prosperity.

China's economy is closely connected with the world economy. China will stay committed to the basic policy of opening-up, build a new pattern of all-around opening-up, and integrate itself deeper into the world economic system. The Initiative will enable China to further expand and deepen its opening-up, and to strengthen its mutually beneficial cooperation with countries in Asia, Europe and Africa and the rest of the world. China is committed to shouldering more responsibilities and obligations within its capabilities, and making greater contributions to the peace and development of mankind.

## II. Principles

The Belt and Road Initiative is in line with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. It upholds the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

The Initiative is open for cooperation. It covers, but is not limited to, the area of the ancient Silk Road. It is open to all countries, and international and regional organizations for

engagement, so that the results of the concerted efforts will benefit wider areas.

The Initiative is harmonious and inclusive. It advocates tolerance among civilizations, respects the paths and modes of development chosen by different countries, and supports dialogues among different civilizations on the principles of seeking common ground while shelving differences and drawing on each other's strengths, so that all countries can coexist in peace for common prosperity.

The Initiative follows market operation. It will abide by market rules and international norms, give play to the decisive role of the market in resource allocation and the primary role of enterprises, and let the governments perform their due functions.

The Initiative seeks mutual benefit. It accommodates the interests and concerns of all parties involved, and seeks a conjunction of interests and the "biggest common denominator" for cooperation so as to give full play to the wisdom and creativity, strengths and potentials of all parties.

### III. Framework

The Belt and Road Initiative is a way for win-win cooperation that promotes common development and prosperity and a road toward peace and friendship by enhancing mutual understanding and trust, and strengthening all-around exchanges. The Chinese government advocates peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit. It promotes practical cooperation in all fields, and works to build a community of shared interests, destiny and responsibility featuring mutual political trust, economic integration and cultural inclusiveness.

The Belt and Road run through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle at one end and developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development. The Silk Road Economic Belt focuses on bringing together China, Central Asia, Russia and Europe (the Baltic); linking China with the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea through Central Asia and West Asia; and connecting China with Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean. The 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road is designed to go from China's coast to Europe through the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean in one route, and from China's coast through the South China Sea to the South Pacific in the other.

On land, the Initiative will focus on jointly building a new Eurasian Land Bridge and developing China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Central Asia-West Asia and China-Indochina Peninsula economic corridors by taking advantage of international transport routes, relying on core cities along the Belt and Road and using key economic industrial parks as cooperation

platforms. At sea, the Initiative will focus on jointly building smooth, secure and efficient transport routes connecting major sea ports along the Belt and Road. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor are closely related to the Belt and Road Initiative, and therefore require closer cooperation and greater progress.

The Initiative is an ambitious economic vision of the opening-up of and cooperation among the countries along the Belt and Road. Countries should work in concert and move toward the objectives of mutual benefit and common security. To be specific, they need to improve the region's infrastructure, and put in place a secure and efficient network of land, sea and air passages, lifting their connectivity to a higher level; further enhance trade and investment facilitation, establish a network of free trade areas that meet high standards, maintain closer economic ties, and deepen political trust; enhance cultural exchanges; encourage different civilizations to learn from each other and flourish together; and promote mutual understanding, peace and friendship among people of all countries.

#### **IV. Cooperation Priorities**

Countries along the Belt and Road have their own resource advantages and their economies are mutually complementary. Therefore, there is a great potential and space for cooperation. They should promote policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds as their five major goals, and strengthen cooperation in the following key areas:

##### **Policy coordination**

Enhancing policy coordination is an important guarantee for implementing the Initiative. We should promote intergovernmental cooperation, build a multilevel intergovernmental macro policy exchange and communication mechanism, expand shared interests, enhance mutual political trust, and reach new cooperation consensus. Countries along the Belt and Road may fully coordinate their economic development strategies and policies, work out plans and measures for regional cooperation, negotiate to solve cooperation-related issues, and jointly provide policy support for the implementation of practical cooperation and large-scale projects.

##### **Facilities connectivity**

Facilities connectivity is a priority area for implementing the Initiative. On the basis of respecting each other's sovereignty and security concerns, countries along the Belt and Road should improve the connectivity of their infrastructure construction plans and technical standard systems, jointly push forward the construction of international trunk passageways,

and form an infrastructure network connecting all subregions in Asia, and between Asia, Europe and Africa step by step. At the same time, efforts should be made to promote green and low-carbon infrastructure construction and operation management, taking into full account the impact of climate change on the construction.

With regard to transport infrastructure construction, we should focus on the key passageways, junctions and projects, and give priority to linking up unconnected road sections, removing transport bottlenecks, advancing road safety facilities and traffic management facilities and equipment, and improving road network connectivity. We should build a unified coordination mechanism for whole-course transportation, increase connectivity of customs clearance, reloading and multimodal transport between countries, and gradually formulate compatible and standard transport rules, so as to realize international transport facilitation. We should push forward port infrastructure construction, build smooth land-water transportation channels, and advance port cooperation; increase sea routes and the number of voyages, and enhance information technology cooperation in maritime logistics. We should expand and build platforms and mechanisms for comprehensive civil aviation cooperation, and quicken our pace in improving aviation infrastructure.

We should promote cooperation in the connectivity of energy infrastructure, work in concert to ensure the security of oil and gas pipelines and other transport routes, build cross-border power supply networks and power-transmission routes, and cooperate in regional power grid upgrading and transformation.

We should jointly advance the construction of cross-border optical cables and other communications trunk line networks, improve international communications connectivity, and create an Information Silk Road. We should build bilateral cross-border optical cable networks at a quicker pace, plan transcontinental submarine optical cable projects, and improve spatial (satellite) information passageways to expand information exchanges and cooperation.

### **Unimpeded trade**

Investment and trade cooperation is a major task in building the Belt and Road. We should strive to improve investment and trade facilitation, and remove investment and trade barriers for the creation of a sound business environment within the region and in all related countries. We will discuss with countries and regions along the Belt and Road on opening free trade areas so as to unleash the potential for expanded cooperation.

Countries along the Belt and Road should enhance customs cooperation such as information exchange, mutual recognition of regulations, and mutual assistance in law enforcement; improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of inspection and quarantine, certification and accreditation, standard measurement, and statistical information;



and work to ensure that the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement takes effect and is implemented. We should improve the customs clearance facilities of border ports, establish a “single-window” in border ports, reduce customs clearance costs, and improve customs clearance capability. We should increase cooperation in supply chain safety and convenience, improve the coordination of cross-border supervision procedures, promote online checking of inspection and quarantine certificates, and facilitate mutual recognition of Authorized Economic Operators. We should lower non-tariff barriers, jointly improve the transparency of technical trade measures, and enhance trade liberalization and facilitation.

We should expand trading areas, improve trade structure, explore new growth areas of trade, and promote trade balance. We should make innovations in our forms of trade, and develop cross-border e-commerce and other modern business models. A service trade support system should be set up to consolidate and expand conventional trade, and efforts to develop modern service trade should be strengthened. We should integrate investment and trade, and promote trade through investment.

We should speed up investment facilitation, eliminate investment barriers, and push forward negotiations on bilateral investment protection agreements and double taxation avoidance agreements to protect the lawful rights and interests of investors.

We should expand mutual investment areas, deepen cooperation in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, agricultural machinery manufacturing and farm produce processing, and promote cooperation in marine-product farming, deep-sea fishing, aquatic product processing, seawater desalination, marine biopharmacy, ocean engineering technology, environmental protection industries, marine tourism and other fields. We should increase cooperation in the exploration and development of coal, oil, gas, metal minerals and other conventional energy sources; advance cooperation in hydropower, nuclear power, wind power, solar power and other clean, renewable energy sources; and promote cooperation in the processing and conversion of energy and resources at or near places where they are exploited, so as to create an integrated industrial chain of energy and resource cooperation. We should enhance cooperation in deep-processing technology, equipment and engineering services in the fields of energy and resources.

We should push forward cooperation in emerging industries. In accordance with the principles of mutual complementarity and mutual benefit, we should promote in-depth cooperation with other countries along the Belt and Road in new-generation information technology, biotechnology, new energy technology, new materials and other emerging industries, and establish entrepreneurial and investment cooperation mechanisms.

We should improve the division of labor and distribution of industrial chains by