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纺织品 外贸实务 英语

(第2版)

Practical English for
Textiles Foreign Trade
(Second Edition)

实战商务英语系列

 中国纺织出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书以纺织品对外贸易为对象,以纺织品合同条款为基础,以国际贸易惯例为依据,比较全面地介绍了纺织品对外贸易的基本理论和相关知识、纺织品外贸中常用的英语专业词汇。全书共分10章,包括纺织品外贸基础,纺织品的品质、数量和包装条款,国际贸易术语,进出口商品的价格,国际货物运输,国际货物运输保险,国际结算,纺织品检验与商品检验条款,贸易争端的解决,国际货物买卖合同的商订与履行。相关章节附有配套的合同样本、主要单据样本、重难点解释以及主要词汇,书后附有单证常用(缩)语和词组、中国及世界主要港口、托收统一规则(URC522)及跟单信用证统一惯例(UCP600)等,供学习者参考。

本书可作为本科国际经济与贸易专业、纺织品检验与贸易专业以及与纺织贸易相关专业的专业英语教材,也可作为高职高专纺织品检验与贸易专业学生的专业英语教材,同时,可供从事纺织品外贸业务的从业人员使用。

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FOREWORD

(The Second Edition)

第 2 版 前 言

我国是全球纺织服装生产大国,约占全球产量的 1/3。自 2008 年全球金融危机爆发以来,我国纺织服装出口形势复杂多变,人民币持续升值、发达国家和地区的经济增长乏力、主权债务危机以及劳动力、原材料、燃料等要素成本的上涨,都直接影响着我国纺织服装产品的出口。但在如此复杂的贸易环境下,我国纺织服装对主要市场的出口仍持续增长,2011 年我国纺织服装出口 2478.9 亿美元,比 2010 年增长 20%。为适应世界经济格局的不断变化,近几年来,我国纺织服装行业正逐步优化出口产品结构,积极转变出口增长方式,一般贸易的主力地位日益牢固,进出口比重逐年攀升,纺织企业直接参与进出口贸易的机会越来越多,客观上,企业需要大量既具有纺织专业知识又有一定英语水平的复合型外贸专业技术人才。

本书自第 1 版面世以来,受到了广大读者的好评和喜爱,在此,对读者表示衷心的感谢。但自 2007 年以来,国际贸易规则在一定程度上作了重大修订,如 2007 年《UCP600》的使用、2011 年《通则 2010》的实施等,给从业人员带来了新的挑战。为使本书能与时俱进,跟上国际贸易发展的形势,反映国际贸易的最前沿知识,我们及时修订了第 1 版中的相关内容,并对章节顺序进行了更为合理的调整,使之更符合纺织品对外贸易的业务流程。鉴于此,在编写第 2 版时,紧紧围绕纺织品贸易这一主题,精心设计内容结构、合理编排章节顺序、精心组织素材,将外贸知识和纺织品专业知识有机地结合起来,使之能更好地反映纺织品外贸业务的基本内容,让读者能在较短的时间内掌握纺织品外贸的基本英语知识技能。

本书从外贸理论和实务的角度出发,详细地阐述了纺织品国际贸易业务各环节的基本操作技能,思路清晰、结构完整、案例丰富,适合于纺织外贸及财经类本科、高职高专学生以及从事纺织品外贸业务的人员学习、使用。与其他国际贸易类书籍相比,本书具有两个显著的特点:第一,有专门章节介绍纺织品基础知识和纺织品检验知识,这是一般贸易类英文书籍中所缺少的;第二,从纺织品对外贸易的基本点出发,结合国际贸易实务,通过大量的可操作性强的有关单证说明及相关计算,让读者掌握纺织品外贸的核心内容及其英语表达方式,这也是一般贸易类书籍所不具备的。本书选用了最新的国际贸易惯例与规则,以全新的视觉和内容更贴近目前的外贸业务,有利于提高学习者的业务素质及工作能力,同时,也符合高校应用型、技能

型、复合型人才的培养目标。

本书由武汉职业技术学院的徐华、包振华老师负责编写。在编写过程中,参考了大量的教材和有关论著,在此,对相关作者表示真诚的感谢;同时,还要感谢中国纺织出版社的鼓励和大力支持,否则本书难以在较短时间内顺利完成。

由于时间仓促、作者水平有限,书中错误在所难免,不妥之处,敬请各位专家、学者批评指正,以便修订时使之更臻完善。

编著者

2013年4月

FOREWORD

(The First Edition)

第 1 版 前 言

我国是全球纺织品生产、消费、出口大国,产量占到全球的 1/3。目前,纺织品贸易已进入平稳、快速、健康的发展期,我国纺织品出口增速正常,在国际经贸大背景下,将继续保持每年 20% ~ 30% 的增速。2006 年我国纺织品出口达到 1440 亿美元,增长 25.2%,进口 181 亿美元,增长 5.6%。预计 2007 年中国纺织行业产值和出口将增长两成左右。随着纺织品配额的取消,纺织企业直接参与进出口贸易的机会越来越多,企业客观上需要大量的既具有纺织专业知识又有一定英语水平的复合型外贸专业技术人才。本书通过精心设计、组织,将外贸知识和纺织品专业知识有机地结合起来,从而使读者在较短的时间内掌握纺织品外贸的基本知识和主要操作技能。

本书从理论和实际的角度出发,详细地阐述了纺织品国际贸易业务具体环节的操作,思路清晰、结构完整、案例丰富,适合于纺织外贸类高职高专、本科以及从事纺织品外贸业务的人员使用。与其他国际贸易类书籍相比,本书具有两个显著的特点:第一,有专门的章节介绍纺织品的的基础知识和纺织品检验,这是贸易类英文书籍中所缺少的内容;第二,本书从纺织品对外贸易的特点出发,结合国际贸易实务,具有大量可操作性的相关单证和计算方法,这是其他纺织类书籍所不具备的。

参加本书编写的人员有武汉职业技术学院的老师徐华、包振华,华中师范大学的老师李华田、夏丹。在本书的编写过程中,我们参考了大量的教材和有关论著,在此对上述作品的作者表示真诚的感谢。同时,我们还要感谢中国纺织出版社的鼓励 and 大力支持。

由于时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,不妥之处,敬请各位专家、学者批评指正,以便修订时,使之更臻完善。

编著者
2007 年 5 月

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CHAPTER ONE

BASIS OF TEXTILES FOREIGN TRADE

纺织品外贸基础

The chapter briefly introduces the classification of textile materials—textile fiber, yarn and fabric, the main technical indexes of textiles—yarn and fabric, and the conventional units in international trade. The units used in textile industry are different from those in other industry. Therefore, it is necessary to master these units and conversion in practice.

Section One Classification of Textile Materials

纺织材料的分类

In our country's foreign trade, textiles and clothes take a large proportion of the market share. In particular, after our country's entry into WTO, the export of textiles and clothes increases greatly, which have a great influence on our country's future policy of foreign trade. For our country's textile industry and foreign trade department, it is a primary issue to be commonly discussed later on how to keep pace with global economy as soon as possible by raising the productive level of the textile products and capacity to earn foreign exchange through exports.

This section makes a brief introduction on the basic knowledge of textile industry in foreign trade.

I. Textile Fiber and Its Classification/纺织纤维及其分类

Generally speaking, a substance with its diameter of several microns or dozens of microns, and with its length much larger than its diameter is called fiber, which is the basic material for textiles. There are many kinds of textile fiber which can be classified as

natural fiber and chemical fiber according to its origin. The fiber which grows or is formed in the nature and is applicable to textiles can be called natural fiber, which can be further classified as plant fiber, animal fiber and mineral fiber according to its biological character such as cotton, wool, silk, flax, asbestos, etc. Chemical fiber refers to the textile fiber which is produced through chemical and mechanical methods by using the natural or synthetic high polymer as the raw material. According to the different raw materials, processing methods and formation, chemical fiber can be classified as regenerated fiber and synthetic fiber, such as lyocell, polyester, nylon, acrylic, polypropylene, polyurethane, etc.

II. Classification of Yarn/纱线的分类

Yarn which is made up of textile fiber is a continuous long sliver with mechanics character, fineness and softness. There are two kinds of methods by which yarn can be formed. One is filament yarn—the filament without any processing is directly used as yarn; the other is staple yarn, which can be formed through doubling or doubling and twist or texturing processing. According to its structure and appearance, yarn is classified as filament yarn and staple yarn; according to the categories of fiber which is made up of yarn, it is classified as mono-fiber yarn and blended yarn; according to categories of material, yarn is classified as cotton yarn, wool yarn, ramie spinning yarn and waste silk spinning yarn; according to the manners of spinning, yarn is classified as ring yarn and new type spinning; according to the length of fiber, yarn is classified as cotton-type yarn, wool-type yarn and mid-fiber yarn; according to the functions of yarn, it can be classified as weaving yarn, knitting yarn, fleece yarn and special industry yarn; according to the coarseness of yarn, it can be classified as ultra-fine yarn, fine yarn, medium yarn and coarse yarn.

III. Classification of Fabric/织物的分类

Fabric is a semi-finished goods or finished goods in textile industry, which is one main kind of textiles export. It can be classified into different kinds according to textile materials, production, sale and functions. According to the functions of fabric, it can be classified as textiles for clothes, decoration and industry; according to the different productive manners, it can be classified as thread, ribbon, rope, woven fabric, knitted fabric and non-woven fabric; according to the yarn which composes fabric, it can be classified as mono-fiber fabric, blended fabric and interweave fabric. With the development of science and technology, a lot of new types of fabric have been produced in

textile industry, such as bonded fabric, flocking processing fabric, foam laminated fabric and coated fabric.

Section Two Technical Indexes of Textiles and Conventional Units in Foreign Trade

纺织品的技术指标及外贸常用单位

Textiles have their own characteristics. Consequently, the units used in textile industry are different from those in other industries. In international trade, mastering the differences is a key to conducting business.

I. Main Technical Indexes of Yarn/纱线的主要技术指标

1. Fineness Indexes of Yarn/纱线的细度指标

The coarseness of yarn is an important index. Tex is the conventionally statutory index of linear density of fiber and yarn. Besides, there are some indexes such as metric count, English count, denier, etc. These indexes can be classified as constant-length system and constant-weight system. Constant-length system indicates the weight of fiber or yarn of fixed length. The larger the number of weight is, the more coarse the fiber or yarn is. The frequently used indexes are Tex and Denier. Denier is often used to indicate the fineness of natural fiber silk or man-made filament. Constant-weight system is used to indicate the length of fiber or yarn of fixed weight. The larger the number of length is, the finer the yarn is. The measuring units include N_m and N_e .

2. Twist of Yarn/纱线的捻度

Twist indicates the twist degree of yarn, which is an important index measuring the yarn properties. Twist means the number of turns of unit length of yarn. Its measuring unit can be turn/10cm or turn/m. The direction of turn is called direction of twist, which can be classified as Z twist and S twist.

3. Moisture Indexes of Fiber and Yarn/纤维和纱线的吸湿指标

The property which textile fiber or yarn can absorb or give out moisture in an atmosphere is called absorbability. The moisture indexes of fiber and yarn include moisture content and moisture regain. Moisture content is the percentage through dividing wet content of the fiber or yarn, which is wet weight minus dry weight, by its wet weight as stated conditions. Moisture regain is the percentage through dividing wet content of the fiber or yarn by its dry weight as stated conditions. In order to compare the absorbability