

A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING AND WRITING FOR CURRENT AFFAIRS

时事英语

阅读与写作教程

主编◎杨大亮 张发祥



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press



主编
张军

杨大亮

张发祥

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A Course of English Reading and
Writing for Current Affairs

副主编 高东军 杨海燕 陈亮亮 张丹

胡龙春

编者 (按姓氏笔画排列)

李卉 杨大亮 杨海燕 杨晓燕

张丹 张军 张发祥 陈亮亮

胡龙春 姚明广 高东军 袁健兰

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主审 张发祥
主编 杨大亮

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前言

近年来,随着我国对外开放进一步深入,社会主义市场经济的迅速发展,英语写作日益受到全社会的高度重视。在我国各类高校中,无论是英语专业还是非英语专业的研究生或本科生,较准确、流畅地用英语写文章已成为全国外语统考、毕业考试项目之一,英语写作水平的高低已成为检验合格大学生或研究生的标准之一。

用英语写文章可以体现学生的逻辑思维能力和运用语言的能力。通过作文还可以较好地学到联句成篇的能力,有条理地合乎逻辑地表达思想的能力,较准确地推敲用词的能力。更重要的是,掌握了外语写作技能可以直接同国际友人、商人、同行打交道,为我国社会主义经济建设做出较大的贡献。

在英语学习中,写作能力的培养十分重要,而阅读能力的培养则是提高写作能力的有效途径。阅读不一定是为了写作,但要写作就必须阅读。阅读是积累材料的重要途径,作者要获得更多的写作材料就必须通过广泛的阅读来获取。在英语学习中,离开了读,写就成了无源之水,无本之木。在我国,听的机会远远少于读的机会,我们所进行的外语教学,是在离开了所学语言本土环境的条件下学习一门语言,这样读就成了写的语言实践的重要来源。没有通过大量阅读积累的语言材料,就谈不上利用写来表达思想。所以,读和写紧密联系,相辅相成,互为促进。读是写的基础,要在读的基础上开展写的训练。读又是吸收,为写作提供语言、内容和临摹的典范。写又促进学生対词形的辨认,从而有助于提高阅读速度。因此,读和写要一起抓,既要加强读,又不放过写,使之相得益彰。前者是接受,后者是发展。所谓“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”就是这个道理。这个“下笔如有神”的美妙境界正是建筑在“读书破万卷”的坚实基础上的。没有“读书破万卷”的先决条件,就永远也不会有“下笔如有神”的结果。俗谚道:“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也能吟。”这些哲语都强调了阅读文章对促进写作的重要性。鲁迅、郭沫若和茅盾等人之所以能成为有巨大贡献的作家,这是和他们的博学多识分不开的。实践证明,读书少的人,写出的文章往往显得单调乏味;读书多的人,材料积累多了,临文之时,自然会达到心之所思、笔之所至的自如运筹。

本书题材新颖,内容丰富,涉猎广泛。编写人员与时俱进,围绕 12 个热门话题进行编写。全书由 12 个单元组成,每个单元包括 3 篇~4 篇阅读文章、注释、有用词组、精彩句子和写作实践,要求学生根据每个热门话题分别写出 1 篇约 300 字左右的议论文,同时为学生提供了 40 余篇优秀范文。

本书编写人员如下:

主 编	杨大亮	上海电力学院直属外语系	主任 教授
主 编	张发祥	河南科技大学外国语学院	院长 教授
副主编	杨海燕	上海电力学院直属外语系	讲师
副主编	高东军	河南科技大学外国语学院	院长助理 副教授
副主编	陈亮亮	上海电力学院直属外语系	室主任
副主编	张 丹	河南科技大学外国语学院	讲师
副主编	胡龙春	上海海事大学外国语学院	讲师
编 委	姚明广	上海电力学院直属外语系	教师
编 委	杨晓燕	河南科技大学外国语学院	讲师
编 委	李 卉	河南科技大学外国语学院	讲师
编 委	袁健兰	上海电机学院外国语学院	教师
主 审	张 军	上海第二工业大学外国语学院	教授

主编杨大亮和张发祥负责全书的总体策划,构思并负责统纂定稿。高东军、张丹、杨晓燕和李卉负责全书的初稿编写工作;杨海燕、陈亮亮、胡龙春和袁健兰负责全书的二审、修改与部分编写工作。主审张军负责该书的终审工作。

参加本书编写的人员还有上海电力学院2007级研究生段开元、戴咏夏、程超峰、程晓勇、方宁、郭瑞奇、花蓉、贾腾飞、刘蕊、钮晓博、戚滢滢、沈敏强、田振宁、严振杰、严振生、叶张波、王少锋、许飞和周小金。

本书的阅读对象为我国各类高校中英语专业研究生、本专科生,非英语专业的研究生、本专科生,以及广大英语自学者和爱好者。

在本书编写过程中,我们参阅了学界诸多同仁的科研、学术成果,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,书中难免存在不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2008年10月于上海

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Unit 1

China's Access to WTO: Challenges and Opportunities

中国入世: 机遇与挑战

1.1 Selected Reading

Passage A

China Ushers in Its WTO Membership

After 15 years of arduous negotiations, we finally ushered in this historical moment. Here, on behalf of the Chinese Government, I'd like to extend our gratitude to the WTO ministerial meeting for the decision it has made to accept China as a member of the WTO. Please allow me to take this opportunity to convey our thanks to all those who have persistently supported and helped China in its effort to join the WTO.

The full participation in the multilateral trading system of the WTO is a strategic decision made by Chinese leaders under the accelerated process of economic globalization. China has made long-term unremitting efforts to resume its GATT membership and join the WTO. This fully indicates China's determination and confidence in deepening reform and opening its doors wider to the outside world. The WTO accession is not only in the interest of China, but is also beneficial to all WTO members and is conducive to the development of the multilateral trading system. It will inevitably exert widespread and far-reaching impact on Chinese and global economies in the new century. After joining the WTO, on the basis of the balance of rights and interests and obligations, China will abide by WTO rules and honor its commitments while enjoying its rights and interests. China will, as always, attach importance to and strengthen the development of economic and trade relations with other countries and regions worldwide on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, play a positive and constructive role in the multilateral trading system, and join other WTO members to make positive contributions to the development of world economy and trade.

Since September 1986, China has participated in the Uruguay Round and the histor-

ical transformation of the multilateral trading system from the GATT to the WTO. The 15 years of negotiations on China's WTO accession have been accompanied by the process of China's reform and opening-up drive. We have made three basic conclusions from our own experience. First, only by actively participating in the multilateral trading system, can various countries throughout the world better share the benefits of economic globalization. Second, during the process of economic globalization, countries can develop advantages, avoid disadvantages and effectively safeguard their economic security after opening their doors to the outside world, as long as an economic and trade management system is established, which is commensurate with common international rules and simultaneously conforms to their own national conditions. Third, only by constantly adapting to the development and changes of the global economy and fully embodying the interests and demands of all parties, including the masses of developing countries, can the multilateral trading system maintain its vitality.

There is no smooth sailing from Seattle to Doha, which calls for deep thought. The Seattle conference held two years ago failed to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. We hold that along with today's swift development of economic globalization, we should meet the trend of the times, jointly formulate relevant rules through the consultation of all WTO members on an equal footing, and exercise effective coordination and management over the increasingly widespread and complicated international economic and trade activities.

For this, we should face up to the defects in the existing multilateral trading system, let the multilateral trading system fully reflect the interests and demand of developing countries, allow all members to participate in the formulation of international trade rules for the new century through consultation on an equal footing, and let more developing countries share the opportunities and benefits brought about by economic globalization. This will avoid the continuous expansion of the wealth gap and prevent some countries from being marginalized.

China supports for the launch of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of taking into full account the interests and rational demand of developing countries. China proposes the objectives for the new round of negotiations as follows: First, to be conducive to the establishment of a fair, impartial and rational new international economic order; second, to be conducive to global economic development and trade and investment facilitation; and third, to be conducive to balancing the interests of developed and developing nations.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, in the new round of negotiations we should:

— Take into full account the development level of relevant industries in developing countries, and give them special treatment in terms of the extent and speed of opening-up.

— Adopt pragmatic and effective measures to ensure the implementation of the

agreement of the Uruguay Round.

— Ensure the full and efficient participation of members of developing countries. The topics for discussion must be decided and negotiations proceed on the basis of consultations on an equal footing.

— Conduct negotiations in the form of balanced and package settlement to ensure the negotiation results represent the balanced interests of all parties.

The new century abounds in opportunities and challenges. Let us work in cooperation to meet challenges, to consolidate and strengthen the multilateral trading system, and to continuously make contributions to the stability and development of world economy and trade.

In conclusion, please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government, to extend our gratitude to the Qatar Government for the great deal of work it has done for preparing the WTO Fourth Ministerial Meeting.

Notes

- 1) ministerial meeting: 部长级会议
- 2) on the basis of consensus: 以全体协商一致的方式
- 3) Doha, capital of Qatar: 多哈(卡塔尔首都)
- 4) multilateral trading system: 多边贸易体制
- 5) under the accelerated process of economic globalization: 在经济全球化进程加快的形势下
- 6) deepening reform and opening its doors wider to the outside world: 深化改革和扩大开放
- 7) honor its commitments: 履行自己的承诺
- 8) effectively safeguard their economic security: 有效地维护本国的经济安全
- 9) Seattle: 西雅图
- 10) the Uruguay Round: 乌拉圭回合谈判
- 11) GATT: 关贸总协定
- 12) China's reform and opening-up drive: 中国实行改革开放的进程
- 13) prevent some countries from being marginalized: 避免一部分国家被边缘化。
- 14) to be conducive to global economic development and trade and investment facilitation: 有利于世界经济的发展和贸易投资便利化

Key Sentences

- 1) The WTO Fourth Ministerial Meeting deliberated and adopted, on the basis of consensus, the decision on China's WTO accession on the afternoon of November 10 in Doha, capital of Qatar. 世界贸易组织第四届部长级会议 11 月 10 日下午在卡塔尔首都多哈以全体协商一致的方式, 审议并通过了中国加入世贸组织的决定。
- 2) China will, as always, attach importance to and strengthen the development of eco-

economic and trade relations with other countries and regions worldwide on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, play a positive and constructive role in the multilateral trading system, and join other WTO members to make positive contributions to the development of world economy and trade. 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做出积极贡献。

- 3) The 15 years of negotiations on China's WTO accession have been accompanied by the process of China's reform and opening-up drive. 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。
- 4) Second, during the process of economic globalization, countries can develop advantages, avoid disadvantages and effectively safeguard their economic security after opening their doors to the outside world, as long as an economic and trade management system is established, which is commensurate with common international rules and simultaneously conforms to their own national conditions. 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。
- 5) Third, only by constantly adapting to the development and changes of the global economy and fully embodying the interests and demands of all parties, including the masses of developing countries, can the multilateral trading system maintains its vitality. 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国家在内的各方利益和要求,才能保持生机和活力。
- 6) China supports for the launch of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of taking into full account the interests and rational demand of developing countries. 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。
- 7) Take into full account the development level of relevant industries in developing countries, and give them special treatment in terms of the extent and speed of opening-up. 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。
- 8) Adopt pragmatic and effective measures to ensure the implementation of the agreement of the Uruguay Round. 必须采取切实、有效的措施保证乌拉圭回合协议的实施。
- 9) The topics for discussion must be decided and negotiations proceed on the basis of consultations on an equal footing. 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。
- 10) Conduct negotiations in the form of balanced and package settlement to ensure the negotiation results represent the balanced interests of all parties. 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。

Passage B

Speech Made by Vice-Premier Li Lanqing at the 2002

Tianjin-Business Week Forum

Vice-Premier Li Lanqing delivered a speech entitled “China to Become More Prosperous and Open Wider in the New Century” at the 2002 Tianjin-Business Week Forum held in May in Tianjin.

Li noted that it is of great significance that Chinese and overseas participants discussed in depth around the forum’s theme of “New Century, New Vision; Business Opportunities After China’s WTO Entry”. This indicates that the world has become increasingly concerned of China. It also shows the common desire of enterprises of all countries to strengthen cooperation and seek joint development.

Foreign guests attending the forum jointly sponsored by the Tianjin municipal government and Business Week of the United States included former US president George Herbert Walker Bush, former Australian prime minister Edward Hawke and WTO officials.

After introducing to the participants the achievements made by China over the past 20-odd years since reform and opening-up, Li said although there are many uncertain factors in the world economy and China also faces some difficulties and problems on the path of its advance, we have confidence and ability to maintain sustained and rapid growth of the national economy. China’s economic development enjoys a brilliant future.

On the prospects for China’s WTO entry, Li said to join WTO is a selection made by China on its own to conform to the development trend of economic globalization. It marks that China’s reform and opening-up has entered a new stage. China will participate in international cooperation and competition on a larger scope and to a greater extent with a more enthusiastic posture, and open wider to countries and investors throughout the world. China is a trustworthy and responsible country. The work in various fields related to China’s WTO accession is proceeding smoothly in an orderly way.

Li pointed out that in the new century, which features the growing trend of economic globalization and swift development of science and technology, to maintain the steady development of world economy, it is necessary to jointly create a peaceful and steady international environment. Political multi-polarity, cultural diversity and balanced economic development provide pillars for such an environment. The differences between countries in their economic development offer space for mutual complement, which allows coexistence of international competition and cooperation. We should strive to seek a situation of win-win. China cannot prosper without the world, nor can the world develop without China. The new situation of China’s opening wider to the outside

world and economic development by leaps and bounds will not only benefit the Chinese people, but will also create tremendous business opportunities for investors worldwide and new space for international economic cooperation and development. We warmly welcome overseas businesses to enter into cooperation with their Chinese partners, and encourage them to invest in modern agriculture, new and high-tech industries and the development of the western region, and participate in the transformation and reorganization of State-owned enterprises to help enhance the management level of Chinese enterprises.

In conclusion, the vice-premier stressed that the Chinese people love peace, and China's development requires a permanent peaceful international environment. China is bound to become more prosperous and to open wider to the outside world in the new century. With its eyes on the future and a broader vision, an open China is willing to join hands with other countries to seize opportunities and jointly create a brilliant future for mankind.

Notes

- 1) Vice-Premier: 副总理
- 2) the 2002 Tianjin-Business Forum: 2002 天津《商业周刊》论坛
- 3) It is of great significance that... :……有重大意义
- 4) New Century, New Vision: 新世纪,新视野
- 5) This indicates that the world has become increasingly concerned of China. 这表明世界越来越关注中国。
- 6) former Australian prime minister Hawke: 澳大利亚前总理霍克
- 7) It marks that China's reform and opening-up has entered a new stage. 它标志着中国的改革开放进入了新的阶段。
- 8) political multi-polarity: 政治多极化
- 9) cultural diversity: 文化多元化
- 10) balanced economic development: 经济发展的平衡
- 11) the development of the western region: 西部大开发
- 12) transformation and reorganization of State-owned enterprises: 国有企业改造、重组
- 13) to help enhance the management level of Chinese enterprises: 促进中国企业提高管理水平
- 14) to maintain sustained and rapid growth of the national economy: 保持国民经济的持续快速发展
- 15) jointly create a brilliant future for mankind: 共创人类更加灿烂辉煌的明天

Key Sentences

- 1) Vice-Premier Li Lanqing delivered a speech entitled "China to Become More Prosperous and Open Wider in the New Century" at the 2002 Tianjin-Business Week Forum

held in May in Tianjin. 2002 天津《商业周刊》论坛五月在天津举行。国务院副总理李岚清出席并发表了题为《新世纪的中国将更加繁荣与开放》的演讲。

- 2) Li noted that it is of great significance that Chinese and overseas participants discussed in depth around the forum's theme of "New Century, New Vision: Business Opportunities After China's WTO Entry". 李岚清说,本次论坛的主题是“新世纪,新视野:中国加入世界贸易组织后的商机”。
- 3) On the prospects for China's WTO entry, Li said to join WTO is a selection made by China on its own to conform to the development trend of economic globalization. 关于中国加入世贸组织后的前景,李岚清指出,加入世贸组织,是中国顺应经济全球化发展趋势作出的主动选择。
- 4) China will participate in international cooperation and competition on a larger scope and to a greater extent with a more enthusiastic posture, and open wider to countries and investors throughout the world. 我们将以更加积极的姿态,在更大范围和更深程度上参与国际合作与竞争,向世界各国和投资者进一步开放。
- 5) The work in various fields related to China's WTO accession is proceeding smoothly in an orderly way. 与加入世贸组织有关的各项工作都在有条不紊地顺利进行。
- 6) Li pointed out that in the new century, which features the growing trend of economic globalization and swift development of science and technology, to maintain the steady development of world economy, it is necessary to jointly create a peaceful and steady international environment. 李岚清指出,在经济全球化趋势日益发展和科学技术突飞猛进的新世纪,要保持世界经济的稳定发展,必须共同营造和平稳定的国际环境。
- 7) Political multi-polarity, cultural diversity and balanced economic development provide pillars for such an environment. 这个环境的支柱是政治多极化、文化多元化和经济发展的平衡。
- 8) The differences between countries in their economic development offer space for mutual complement, which allows coexistence of international competition and cooperation. 国与国之间经济发展的差异存在着互补空间,使国际竞争与合作能够共融。
- 9) The new situation of China's opening wider to the outside world and economic development by leaps and bounds will not only benefit the Chinese people, but will also create tremendous business opportunities for investors worldwide and new space for international economic cooperation and development. 中国更加开放的新格局和经济发展的新跨越,不仅给中国人民带来福祉,也将给世界各国的投资者创造巨大的商机,为国际经济合作与发展开拓新的空间。
- 10) With its eyes on the future and a broader vision, an open China is willing to join hands with other countries to seize opportunities and jointly create a brilliant future for mankind. 开放的中国愿与各国一道,着眼未来,开拓视野,抓住机遇,共创人类更加灿烂辉煌的明天。

Passage C

China's Economy Following Its WTO Entry

(A speech delivered by Zhao Qizheng, Minister of the State Council Information Office, at the Eighth International Exchange Conference on the "Future of Asia," sponsored by Japan Economic Journal held in Tokyo on May 21, 2002.)

Respected director Tsuruda Takuhiko, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I'd like to express my thanks to the Japan Economic Journal who invited me to participate in this forum which has long enjoyed a great reputation, to discuss the future of Asia. This year, the subject of the symposium is "Changing China and Changing Asia." I think the greatest change in the past year is China's WTO accession last December, which has brought about new opportunities for China's reform and opening-up, along with further interaction among Asian countries. In the future, how to continue China's economic reform will be the new starting point in exchanges between China and other Asian countries. The development of economic ties between China and other Asian countries is of great concern to all.

China has realized its desire to join the WTO after 15 years of arduous negotiations. It fulfills a need in China's economic development, and also a need in the WTO's development. Just as Chinese President Jiang Zemin pointed out, entering the WTO is a strategic decision made by the Chinese Government faced with the situation of economic globalization. It is consistent with China's reform and opening-up goals and the establishment of a socialist market economic system.

China's WTO accession demonstrates that its opening to the outside world has entered a new period. For a long time, China implemented a planned economy, but now has accomplished the transition to socialist market economy after more than 20 years of efforts. Its entry into the WTO will stimulate China to continue improving its socialist market economic system, and will bring great changes and far-reaching significance to China's international cooperation and enterprise reform.

China's legislative body and the government have started to revise related laws and regulations to establish a transparent and stable legal environment, in accordance with the WTO rules. The Chinese Government has continued to change its functions and reduce government approval procedures, at the same time as streamlining government institutions and reducing the number of civil servants, eliminating bureaucracy.

China will engage in foreign trade activities in accordance with international practice. China has already honored its commitments and reduced tariffs beginning July 2000, from 15.3 percent to 12 percent. Moreover, it cancelled quota permit management for the import of many products.

The perfection of China's market and legal systems, as well as its entry into the international economic environment obtained from its WTO entry, will enable China to further expand its foreign economic cooperation and enable such cooperation to proceed smoothly and successfully. It is China's long-term principle to enhance economic cooperation with all countries in Asia. The level of mutual economic dependence is growing year by year between China and the rest of Asia. In 2001, China's total foreign trade volume reached US\$ 510 billion, US\$ 288 billion of which involves trade with Asia, accounting for 56 percent of the total. Exports to Asia reached US\$ 141 billion, and imports US\$ 147 billion, generally maintaining a balance. Of course, trade to Japan is relatively larger, reaching US\$ 87.7 billion; China's export volume to Japan being US\$ 45 billion with imports valued at US\$ 42.7 billion. These data demonstrate that China has paid due attention to its economic cooperation with Asia.

Media from around the world has reported China's WTO accession, with many of being quite positive. There are also many pessimistic views, though. Some are due to a lack of understanding of China and Asia, and even go so far to say, "China will be an engine of economic growth and will be a huge competitor, which could overshadow the progress made by other countries." Such views, I think, are little bit biased. International trade is both competitive and complementary. I hold that the trade between China and other countries in Asia is mainly based on mutual complementary. Economic friction or competition between any two countries cannot be rashly summarized as threatening, which is contrary to the facts and to the spirit of friendly cooperation between all countries. Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said at the Boao Forum for Asia that China is an opportunity to Japan, not a threat. He advocates strengthening economic relations and free trade cooperation between Asian regions. He is no doubt correct.

China's GDP accounts for only 3.5 percent of the world total, and the per-capita GDP is less than US\$ 1,000, lagging behind not only European and American, but also many Asian countries. There are many aspects in China's economy that remained to be developed. Such opportunities belong not only to China, but also to other countries that have established economic exchanges with China. China's WTO accession will bring immediate and visible benefits to these Asian countries closest to China. Japan, for example, is China's largest import country. Obviously, it will receive direct benefits from China's tariff reduction.

China will energetically develop IT industry. Although its output of household appliances and subsequent export volume is great, it lacks advanced production of electronic parts and components, which to the advantage of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. Japan and the Republic of Korea can forcefully involve themselves in China's development of IT technology.

Following China's WTO entry, it is imperative that China accelerates efforts to reform its own industrial structure, which includes agriculture and backward industrial

enterprises, in addition to upgrading the categories and quality of its service sector. Other Asian countries have their own specialties and very talented people, which provide new opportunities and resources in their cooperation with China. Therefore, I believe that China's WTO accession not only provides an opportunity for China's economic development, but also for other Asian countries through their cooperation with China.

Japan and many Southeast Asian countries have rich experiences in the areas of services, banking, securities, insurance, and retail sales and wholesale. China's WTO accession has provided these countries with a new area for their development in China.

It goes without saying that China's WTO entry will at the same time bring both opportunities and challenges. The Chinese Government and people are confident of overcoming these new difficulties in post-WTO era, and maintain healthy national economic development. China's confidence comes from its achievements made in its sound economic growth over the past 20 years, which has formed the primary economic basis and experience of the market economy. It also comes from the trust and understanding of all countries, including our neighbors in Asia. In addition, we have an optimistic estimation of the great potential of China's domestic market. When there is turmoil in the international market and China's exports come across difficulties, our huge domestic market and governmental macro-economic control could play an effective adjustment role, so as to alleviate the danger. Since the Asian financial crisis of 1997, China's currency has maintained its stability, providing evidence of such role. In future, the Chinese Government will continue to keep the Renminbi exchange rate stable, which will contribute to keeping the regional monetary exchange rate stable.

China's economic development cannot occur without Asia, and in turn, Asia's prosperity depends on China. Especially in the rapid development of today's information technology, expanding regional cooperation will benefit all Asian countries. We should join hands to seize the opportunity presented by economic globalization, and make the best use of Asia's rich natural and human resources to jointly promote Asia's economic competitiveness and enable Asia's economic development to become a bright spot in the 21st century. We sincerely hope to enhance cooperation with all Asian countries to create a new situation of economic and trade cooperation, so as to realize our common prosperity and create a beautiful tomorrow for Asia.

Thank you!

Notes

- 1) State Council Information Office: 国务院新闻办公室
- 2) director Tsuruda Takuhiko: 鹤田卓彦社长
- 3) Japan Economic Journal : 日本经济新闻社
- 4) enterprise reform: 企业改革
- 5) streamlining government institutions: 改革政府机构

- 6) the perfection of China's market and legal systems: 中国市场的自身完善和中国法制的进步
- 7) total foreign trade volume: 对外贸易总额
- 8) Boao Forum for Asia: 博鳌亚洲论坛
- 9) the per-capita GDP: 人均国内生产总值
- 10) industrial structure: 产业结构
- 11) services, banking, securities, insurance, and retail sales and wholesale: 服务业、金融、证券、保险和零售批发业
- 12) domestic market: 国内市场
- 13) keep the Renminbi exchange rate stable: 保持人民币的汇率稳定
- 14) keep the regional monetary exchange rate stable: 稳定区域的货币汇率
- 15) expand regional cooperation: 发展区域合作

Key Sentences

- 1) The Chinese Government has continued to change its functions and reduce government approval procedures, at the same time as streamlining government institutions and reducing the number of civil servants, eliminating bureaucracy. 中国政府继续转变自己的职能,减少政府审批的项目,同时也改革政府机构,减少公务员数量,进一步克服官僚主义作风。
- 2) China will engage in foreign trade activities in accordance with international practice. 中国将更严格地按照国际通行的贸易规则从事对外贸易活动。
- 3) Moreover, it cancelled quota permit management for the import of many products. 而且取消很多产品的进口配额许可证管理。
- 4) The perfection of China's market and legal systems, as well as its entry into the international economic environment obtained from its WTO entry, will enable China to further expand its foreign economic cooperation and enable such cooperation to proceed smoothly and successfully. 中国市场的自身完善和中国法制的进步,以及中国由于参加世贸组织而得到的国际经济环境,将使中国能够进一步扩大对外经济合作的广度和深度,使得这种合作进行得更加顺利和成功。
- 5) China will be an engine of economic growth and will be a huge competitor, which could overshadow the progress made by other countries. 中国将是经济增长的引擎和一个巨大的竞争者,会吃掉其他国家“脚下的草”。
- 6) Although its output of household appliances and subsequent export volume is great, it lacks advanced production of electronic parts and components, which to the advantage of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. 虽然说中国家电的产量和出口量较大,但中国缺少电子元器件,而这正是新加坡、马来西亚、泰国和菲律宾的优势。
- 7) Following China's WTO entry, it is imperative that China accelerates efforts to reform its own industrial structure, which includes agriculture and backward industrial