

国际贸易公证鉴定业务丛书



进出口商品 鉴定专业英语

主编 魏兆群 刘扬睿

Professional English for Survey of I/E Commodities



 中国标准出版社

中国海关报关员资格考试教材



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序

一

进出口商品鉴定业务是我国出入境检验检疫工作的一个重要组成部分,在以技术手段对进出口商品进行有效把关、维护国家安全和经济利益、防止欺诈行为、保障国际贸易的顺利进行、维护社会公共利益和进出口贸易各方的合法权益等方面发挥着重要的作用。鉴定工作既具有很强的专业技术性,又具有很强的涉外性,在日常工作中准确地运用英语是做好鉴定工作的必要条件。无论是以英语进行交流,还是以英语出具检验鉴定证书,都要求鉴定人员具有较高水平的英语写作能力和会话能力。为了适应我国加入世界贸易组织以来进一步改革开放的形势,更好地履行依法行政、依法施检的职能,国家质量监督检验检疫总局检验监管司组织编写了《进出口商品鉴定专业英语》一书。它既兼顾英语基础、写作及会话,又兼顾鉴定专业技术和外贸、运输、保险知识,涉及面广而且具有较高的水准,是鉴定人员学习专业英语的好教材。

展望未来,任重道远。希望鉴定人员能够认真学习,掌握好语言工具,为更好地开展进出口商品鉴定工作、促进出入境检验检疫事业和对外经济贸易的发展作出更大的贡献。

国家质量监督检验检疫总局副局长

葛青

序

二

英国哲学家培根说：“知识像烛光，能照亮一个人，也能照亮无数人。”在科学技术突飞猛进的今天，掌握和运用知识已经成了每个人的光荣任务和迫切要求。对于一个行业来说，职工的知识培训关系到工作质量的高低，也涉及行业的总体水准。

国家质检总局一贯重视本系统干部职工专业知识的培训工作。最近，在该局检验监管司的领导和策划下，由总局科技委包装鉴定专业委组织编写了《丛书》。我应邀担任了这套丛书中《进出口商品鉴定专业英语》的终审工作，感到十分高兴。

记得1988年，我曾应原国家商检局的邀请，在厦门大学教务处的支持下，由厦门赴北京主审《商检专业英语》。国家商检局领导专门请我给机关干部作了一次报告。这本书出版后，被对外经济贸易大学和浙江大学采用，作为商检专业的必修课教材，同时也成了原商检系统高级职称英语考试的参考教材，促进了全国各地商检职工的英语学习，为他们专业知识的提高发挥了较大的作用。随着我国加入世贸组织和对外贸易市场的迅速发展，原商检系统与原动植物检疫局和卫生检疫局合并为国家出入境检验检疫局，继而又升格为国家质量监督检验检疫总局。队伍壮大了，实力增强了，《商检专业英语》引起了更多职工的兴趣，影响也更大了。

《商检专业英语》的执行主编魏兆群同志曾是我的同事。20世纪70年代，我在原南京商检局和江苏省外贸局工作过，也曾去上海商检局学习，与商检工作结下了不解的情缘，跟兆群同志成了亲密的朋友。他英语出众，知识面广，工作能力强，既担任过省局领导职务，又曾奉调长期驻美工作，在商检业界和学界影响甚佳，令人敬佩。后来，我调回南京大学和厦门大学从事英美文学的教学和研究，又曾赴美国哈佛大学进行博士后研究，到杜克大学等校讲学，完

全离开了外贸和商检系统,但与兆群同志的联系从未间断,彼此情谊甚笃。因此,去年12月,他请我参与新教材《进出口商品鉴定专业英语》的编审工作,我欣然答应,暂时放下手中指导博士生的论文,赶赴广州,出席编委会会议。

在编委会上,我见到了老朋友伯诚和达科同志,他们都曾是《商检专业英语》的编委,久别重逢,倍感亲切。我同时有幸认识了商检鉴定业务的专家刘扬睿和国内检验检疫系统的许多青年精英。有趣的是这些年轻有为的编委中,不少同志曾在对外经济贸易大学和浙江大学学过《商检专业英语》。他们既有扎实的专业基础,又有较丰富的实践经验,个个朝气蓬勃,积极上进,虚心好学,令人欣慰。旧友新朋,欢聚一堂,互相切磋,反复推敲,格外愉快。经过会后多次的修改和补充,书稿终于如期完成,如今呈现在读者面前,真是可喜可贺!

进出口商品鉴定业务是一项极其重要的工作,政策性、专业性、综合性和涉外性都很强。它涉及进出口商品的品质、重量、包装、运输和残损等诸多方面。可以说,它是外贸领域中一个综合型的交叉学科或边缘学科。作为官方检验鉴定机构或贸易的第三方,独立公正地实施检验鉴定,其检验结果往往涉及国家利益和收发货方、承运方、保险方以及海关、银行、港务、理货、物流等诸多关系人。出具的证书常常作为通关计税、货款结算、银行支付、货物交接、索赔理赔以及法庭举证的重要依据。因此,对鉴定工作人员的专业素养、政策水准、协调能力和外语水平都有较高的要求。他们的工作主要处于外贸口岸的第一线,需要与外商、外轮、外方检验同行甚至国际法庭进行面对面的交涉,因而对他们的英语包括口语表达能力也提出了较高的要求。以前出版的《商检专业英语》虽对此项业务有所涉及,但毕竟篇幅有限,言未尽意。这次专为商检鉴定专业编写一本英语教材,显然是十分必要的。

纵览这本即将付梓的教材,有如下特色:

- 语言规范:课文与阅读材料基本都是选自以英语为母语的国家的学术专著、相关国际组织的官方文献和我国对外发布的商检法规等,选材得当,体例严谨,从而突出了语言的规范性。
- 内容丰富:本教材选用的内容广泛涉及了相关政策法规、监督管理、品质检验、抽样概论、计重方式、货物包装、远洋运输、船舶结构和保险理赔等方面,许多专业术语鲜见于

常用辞典,从而突出了教材的专业性。

——形式多样:教材具备了体裁的多样性,既有专题论述、法规标准、贸易契约,又有操作规程、鉴定证书和知识小品等。在语体方面,兼顾了科技英语、商贸英语和法律用语等的多样性,使读者在学习专业语言的同时,扩充了专业知识面。教材附录中列入了商检鉴定的情景对话(附录音光碟)和专业术语等,从而突出了教材的多功能性。

这本教材是全体编委集体努力的结晶。它将促进新形势下我国检验检疫事业的新飞跃。我衷心希望全体编委能不断总结经验、与时俱进、开拓创新,使这本教材更加完善,为提高检验检疫系统职工的专业知识发挥更大的作用。

厦门大学外文学院博士生导师
美国哈佛大学博士后
2006 年秋



前言

进出口商品鉴定业务是一项涉外性很强的检验业务。它对鉴定人员在英语听、说、读、写、译方面有较高的要求。为适应我国加入世贸组织、对外经济贸易迅速发展的新形势,进一步提高鉴定人员的外语水平和专业技能,由国家质检总局检验监管司组织、国家质检总局检验检疫科技委包装鉴定专业委具体落实编写了《进出口商品鉴定专业英语》一书。

为保持英语的规范性,本教材的课文和阅读材料基本上选自英语国家的学术专著、期刊以及相关国际组织的正式文献和检验检疫法规。本教材在结构上采用了高等院校统编外语教材的体例,每课的内容包括课文、生词与词组、课文注释、练习、阅读材料,课后附有与课文内容相关的阅读材料,旨在扩大读者的阅读量和知识面,课后配有大量多种不同层次的练习和问答,并配有参考译文和练习答案。

本教材有3个附录,包括鉴定业务情景对话6篇并在书后附有外教人员的配音光盘,专业术语英中、中英对照表和工作中经常碰到的度量衡、主要港口名称、国际货币单位及其缩写,方便读者在学习工作时使用。

本书以具有中级英语基础的鉴定工作人员为主要对象,除作为检验检疫系统鉴定人员的学习培训教材外,还可作为对外经济贸易、货物管理、运输、保险、商检等专业院校、部门及相关人员的学习参考书或外语教材。

本书编写人员如下:罗剑、黄煊辉,第一单元;隆文华,第二单元;尹文忠,第三、五、八单元;陈育人,第四单元;孙浩平,第六单元;林海健、林延浩,第七、十三单元;黄合,第九单元;刘智春、吴介汉,第十单元;刘智春,第十一单元;林延浩,第十二单元、附录Ⅱ、附录

Ⅲ;黄合,第十三单元;尹文忠、林海健,第十五单元;楼柳燕,情景对话第一、六课;周毅、楼柳燕,情景对话第三课;汤宏兵,情景对话第六课;何晓鸣、林海健、高鹏,情景对话第二、四课;刘智春、罗剑,情景对话第五课。国家质检总局科技委包装鉴定专业委主任委员刘扬睿高级工程师对全书进行了中文统稿和初审,魏兆群、吴伯诚、李达科、吕强对全书的英文部分进行了审核(其中:魏兆群,第一、十二、十四单元、附录Ⅱ、附录Ⅲ和全书英文统稿;吴伯诚、吕强,第四、五、六、七、九、十、十五单元;李达科、黄勇,第二、三、八、十一、十三单元),国家质检总局科技委管理科学专业委主任委员魏兆群高级经济师对全书进行了审定,特邀厦门大学外文学院博士生导师杨仁敬教授进行了终审,国家质检总局副局长葛志荣对本书的编写工作进行了指导。

本书在编写过程中,得到了国家质检总局领导的指导。广东、辽宁、江苏、天津、江西、宁波、浙江、深圳、厦门检验检疫局给予了大力支持,郭喜良、谭文明、云国、汪家庆、钟帮奇、吴卫东、连国权、蔡剑莹、王会弟以及南京工业大学外语学院院长李翔鹰教授和江苏海事高等职业学院张俊老师等对本书提出了宝贵的意见和建议,广东检验检疫局的林海健、高鹏两位同志完成了大量的编务工作,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促和水平所限,本书难免存在错漏和不足,敬请广大专家同仁不吝赐教。

国家质量监督检验检疫总局检验监管司

2006年8月

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Unit 1

Import & Export Commodity Inspection & Surveying Services in China

The development of international trade gives an impulse to commodity inspection. In international trade, when a contract is concluded, both the sellers and the buyers must observe the contract terms. The sellers must deliver the goods in compliance with the stipulations of the contract and the buyers must accept the goods, which are in conformity to the terms of the contract. However, the seller and the buyer are usually located far away from each other. So it is necessary to apply to an inspection authority, which is independent of both the sellers and the buyers, for inspections on the quality, quantity and packing, etc. of the goods and for issuance of relative inspection certificates.

Before 1949, China had established Commodity Inspection Bureau¹ to implement the inspection of import and export commodities only in a few ports. After 1949, Import and Export Commodity Inspection Bureau¹ was established by the government, administering import and export commodity inspection of the whole country. The State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China was instituted on April 4 1998, through the decision of the organizational reform of the State Council which had been adopted by the National People's Congress in 1998, with the realigning of the former State Administration for Import & Export Commodity Inspection¹ (CCIB), the former State Administration for Animal and Plant Quarantine¹ (CAPQ) as well as the former State Health Quarantine Administration¹ (CHF). In April 2001, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China¹ (AQSIQ) was established by the State Council, merged by the former State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China¹ (CIQ) and the former State Administration for Technology and Quality.

In order to meet the changing requirements of import and export commodity inspection, relevant laws and regulations were upgraded. The State Council published the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Imports and Exports Commodity Inspection in 1984. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection¹ (hereinafter referred to as the Inspection Law) was adopted by the Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1989, and issued by the president of P. R. China. It was revised in 2002. According to the Inspection Law revised, Regulations for the Implementation of the Inspection Law was published by the State Council in 2005.

According to the Inspection Law, The State Council established the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection, which is in charge of the inspection work of import and export commodities for the whole country. The local import and export commodity inspection authorities set up by the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection are responsible for the inspection work of import and export com-



modities in regions under their jurisdiction.

The inspection of import and export commodities shall be based on protecting the safety and health of human, protecting the lives and health of animal and plant, protecting environment, preventing fraud, and protecting national security. On this basis, the State Administration of Commodity Inspection shall make, adjust and publish Entry-Exit Commodity Catalogue for Inspection and Quarantine Conducted by the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Authorities¹ (hereinafter referred to as the Catalogue). Import and export commodity inspection authorities shall perform statutory inspections on the import and export commodities included in the Catalogue, and those subject to compulsory inspection by inspection and quarantine authorities (CIQ) in accordance with relevant laws, administrative rules and regulations.

The inspection on import and export commodities subject to compulsory inspection by the China Inspection and Quarantine Authorities (hereinafter referred to as CIQ Authorities) shall cover not only the conformity to safety, hygiene, health, environmental protection and fraud prevention, but also quality, quantity, weight, and so on.²

For import and export commodities beyond statutory inspection, which are found not up to the standards in quality, damaged, or short in weight or quantity, if the issuance of inspection certificates by CIQ Authorities for claim is necessary, the receivers shall apply to CIQ Authorities for the issuance of inspection certificates.

For large invoices of import cargoes in bulk, perishable goods, solid wastes used as materials and commodities damaged or short in weight or quantity, inspection should be applied and performed in discharging port.

For vessel holds, containers, airplanes or vehicles used for carrying perishable food or frozen goods to export, the carriers, container stuffing organizations or their agents must, before shipment, apply for suitability inspection on cleanliness, sanitation, refrigeration and leak tightness. Those without undergoing inspection or found not in conformity with the technical conditions for shipping shall not be permitted to carry cargoes.

Enterprises manufacturing packaging for dangerous export goods must apply to commodity inspection authorities for performance testing. Packaging is not permitted on dangerous goods unless it is tested and qualifies for the certificates of performance testing. Enterprises producing dangerous export goods must apply to commodity inspection authorities for inspection on the use of packaging. Dangerous goods with packaging which has not undergone inspection or does not conform to the requirements after inspection are not allowed for export.

Surveying service is an important part of import and export commodity inspection. At present the scope of general surveying services of import and export commodities provided by CIQ Authorities shall cover: survey of quantity and specifications, weight, packing of import and export commodities, survey of damage to cargoes in respect to general/particular average³, inspection of containers, damage survey of import cargoes, survey of technical conditions for shipping exports, measurement of dead tonnage, survey of hatch, supervision of loading or discharging and other surveying services (such as value appraisal of foreign-invested assets, etc.). The details are as follows: