

ENGLISH

葛志荣 主编

# 质检专业英语

Technical English for Quality Supervision  
and Inspection & Quarantine

## 检验检疫部分 上

Inspection & Quarantine section

QSIQ



中国标准出版社

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## 前 言

为贯彻中央关于加强人才培养和干部教育培训工作的有关精神,适应我国加入世贸的新形势,进一步推动质检系统干部教育培训工作的开展,不断提高质检人员工作的有效性,更好地履行质检依法行政职能,国家质量监督检验检疫总局人事司组织编写了《质检专业英语(检验检疫部分)》教材。

本教材以系统高、中级英语水平者为主要培训、学习对象,也可供初级水平者使用,同时也可作为其他行业部门相关人员的学习参考。

本教材分上、下两册。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,课文(精读)和阅读材料(泛读)基本上选自英、美、加、澳等英语国家的学术专著、期刊以及相关国际组织的正式文献、检验检疫法规等,以保持英语的规范性;课后一般附有与课文内容相关的阅读材料3篇,旨在扩大学员的阅读量和知识面,课后配有大量多种不同层次的练习和问答,使学员能举一反三,灵活运用,并配有参考译文和练习答案。

本教材具有以下一些特点:

- 把基础知识和检验检疫专业的相关知识结合起来,构成一个有机的系统,其内容基本包括了检验检疫的各个专业领域。这样,不仅使读者提高了英语的实际应用能力,而且使他们进一步丰富了专业知识。

- 在语体上兼顾了技术、法规、贸易、双边合作等诸方面,使读者在提高英语的应用能力的同时,也扩展了业务知识面。

- 专业水准较高、体例严谨、选材丰富、注释准确、译文流畅,是培养和提高系统公务员和专业技术人员英语水平的好教材。

本教材编写人员如下:第1课 顾纪昌,第2、33课 郑建国,第3课 朱佰兆、杜飞,第4课 吴雄英,第5课 刘扬睿、何解、高鹏,第6课 王利兵,第7课 刘扬睿、李建国、吴介汉,第8、32课 朱佰兆,第9、14、31课 杨国海,第10课 刘中勇、周军,第11课 刘中勇、王彭军,第12、13、15课 乐海洋,第16、19、20课 郑裕强,第17、18课 王丽霞,第21、22课 田明光,第23课 顾鸣,第24课 陆伟,第25、27课 杜春景,第26课 郑建国、朱佰兆,第28课 余青、杨晓,第29课 郭雪艳,第30课 顾纪昌、金震坚,第34、35课 周升和。中山大学外语学院英语系主任高文平教授对本书进行了终审,质检总局副局长葛志荣同志对全书进行了审阅。

本教材的编写过程中,得到了质检总局局领导、机关各有关司(局),认监委、标准委,上海、江苏、浙江、广东、深圳、珠海检验检疫局的大力支持,广东检验检疫局吴春景、陶理清同志完成了许多具体的事务性工作,朱佰兆、郑建国同志对教材的汇总、整理、审查等方面做了大量工作,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促和水平有限,本书难免有不妥和不足之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2004年7月

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## Unit 1

### The Generalized System of Preferences<sup>①</sup>

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of tariff preferences granted by the developed countries to importing industrial manufactured or semi-manufactured products as well as many processed agricultural products originating in the developing countries in the world. Under this system the developed countries give reduction or exemption of customs duty on the basis of MFN<sup>[1]</sup> tariff rate when they import products eligible for the preferential treatment with documentary evidence which comes from the preference-receiving countries. The objectives of GSP in favor of the developing countries are to increase their export earnings, to promote their industrialization and to accelerate their rates of economic growth. China is one of the developing countries and included in the list of GSP beneficiaries of 28 developed countries. The GSP has been proved useful and helpful for expanding our exportation to the markets of the developed countries and for increasing our export earnings since GSP treatment was first given by New Zealand on October 13, 1978.

The origin of the system of generalized preferences goes back to 1963. That year, within the framework of the GATT<sup>[2]</sup>, ministers of the European Economic Community (now named the European Union) governments suggested preferential treatment for the manufactured and semi-manufactured products of the Third World countries. It was until 1968 and the second session of UNCTAD<sup>[3]</sup> in New Delhi that agreement was reached on the creation of a system of generalized preferences<sup>[4]</sup>. It then took another two years to work out the main elements of the system. From 1970 onwards the industrialized countries gradually completed their implementation schemes<sup>[5]</sup>. The European community was the first to implement its scheme on July 1, 1971. Japan followed a month later, then the other western industrialized countries and finally the United States in 1976. In all cases the scheme was for a period of 10 years (the initial duration of exception allowed by the GATT), but this period was extended unconditionally in the international trade negotiations of the Tokyo Round in 1979, by then the generalized preferences system had become a normal part of international trade.

Through hard struggle and successful talks, the developed countries at last offered generalized preferences to all the member countries of the "Group of 77"<sup>[6]</sup>; all those designated as developing countries by the United Nations.

These preferences are non-discriminatory and unilateral. Non-discriminatory because they are granted to all developing countries. Unilateral because they are not the result of negotiation with the beneficiary countries, nor are they reciprocal, since beneficiary countries do not grant tariff reduction or exemptions to the developed countries in return.

#### Purpose of rules of origin:

The purpose of rules of origin is to ensure that the benefits of preferential tariff treatment under the generalized system of preferences are confined to products genuinely taken from, harvested, produced or manufactured in the beneficiary preference-receiving countries of export. Products which originated in third countries, e. g. in preference-giving countries and which were only traded in transit via a preference-receiving country, should be prevented from benefiting under the GSP, even if these products were slightly worked upon during their stay in the transit country but did not undergo there a true process of manufacture. Such products as remain essentially the product of third countries should continue to be excluded from preferential tariff treatment<sup>[7]</sup>.

The main elements of the rules of origin prescribed by the preference-giving countries for their

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① Adapted from some of European File 16/87 of Commission of the EEC published in Oct., 1987.

scheme of tariff preferences under the GSP as follows:

- 1) origin criteria;
- 2) Consignment conditions;
- 3) Documentary evidence.

In addition, various complementary elements will have to be taken into account.

#### Conditions for GSP treatment:

Products will receive preferential tariff treatment if they qualify under the rules of the respective schemes. The main conditions for such qualification under the schemes are that the products covered by any of the schemes must comply with the origin criteria, consignment conditions (if any) and documentary requirements specified by the preference-giving country of destination.

#### Origin criteria:

Export products are either

- a) wholly obtained products grown, extracted from the soil or harvested within the exporting country, or manufactured there exclusively from any of those goods. As a general rule, these goods which are wholly the products of a preference-receiving country with total absence of any import content qualify for GSP treatment; or
- b) products with import content, i. e. manufactured wholly or partly from materials, parts or components imported into the beneficiary exporting country or of unknown origin. Generally speaking, these products qualify for GSP treatment provided that they have undergone sufficient working or processing (the terms "substantial transformation" has been defined by most preference-giving countries in different ways)<sup>[8]</sup>. However, there are two main concepts, namely the "process criterion" and the "percentage criterion". For the latter, transformation is regarded as substantial if the value of the imported materials, parts or components does not exceed a given percentage of the value of the products obtained, or if the value of domestic elements corresponds with a given percentage of the value of the products obtained<sup>[9]</sup>.

Upon these basic criteria, each scheme under the GSP lays down the rules which have to be met if export goods are to qualify for GSP tariff treatment.

#### Direct consignment:

The rule that originating products shall be transported direct from the exporting preference-receiving country to the preference-giving country of destination is an important common feature of almost all schemes under the GSP. This rule is not directly related to the origin of the production processes; it is rather a technical means needed mainly because the customs authority of the preference-giving country requires that the imported products be identical with the products which left the exporting beneficiary country and be not manipulated or further processed in any intervening third country<sup>[10]</sup>.

#### Documentary evidence:

##### A. Evidence of origin

Originating products must be accompanied on importation by the Combined Declaration and Certificate of Origin in Form A filled in and signed by the exporter, and certified by a governmental authority (e. g. CIQ, the only competent authority in China to issue the GSP Certificate of Origin Form A)

##### B. Evidence of direct consignment

In the case of products passing through the territory of a third country exported to Austria, the EU, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, evidence that requirements of direct transportation have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the responsible customs authorities in the importing country by the presentation of: a) a through bill of lading drawn up in the exporting preference-receiving

ing country covering the passage through the countries of transit; b) a certification by the customs authorities of the country of transit; c) if failing to do these, any substantiating documents deemed necessary.

### New Words and Expressions

non-reciprocal	<i>adj.</i>	非相互的
non-discriminatory		非歧视的
tariff preference		关税优惠
grant	<i>vt.</i>	给予;
	<i>n.</i>	许可
semi-manufactured products		半制成品
documentary evidence		书面证明
in favor of ...		以……为受益(款)人
eligible	<i>adj.</i>	(常接 for) 合乎条件的; 有资格的
exemption	<i>n.</i>	免除; 免税
preference-receiving (giving) country		受(给)惠国
go back		追溯到
session	<i>n.</i>	会议
work out		产生; 制定出
implement	<i>vt.</i>	实施; 执行
the Tokyo Round		东京回合
designate	<i>vt.</i>	确定; 指明
unilateral	<i>adj.</i>	单一的
confine	<i>vt.</i>	限制
exclude	<i>vt.</i>	排除
qualify	<i>vi.</i>	取得资格
exclusively	<i>ad.</i>	排他地; 仅仅地
lay down		制定出
manipulate	<i>vt.</i>	处理
intervene	<i>vi.</i>	介入; (此处指) 中转
take ... into account		对……予以考虑
in the case of ...		就……来说; 如果
through bill of lading		联运(直达)提单

### Notes to the Text

1. MFN — Most Favored Nation 最惠国, 订有互惠条约的国家。Most Favored Nation status refers to the right of World Trade Organization (WTO) members to have importing countries levy duties that are no higher than the duties the importing country levies on products it imports from any other country.

对从最惠国输入的货物, 其进口关税率较国定率为低。这也是 WTO 成员国的权利。MFN clause-most-favored-nation clause (treatment) 最惠国条款(待遇)

2. GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade 关税和贸易总协定。从 1995 年 1 月 1 日起, 世界贸易组织(WTO)取代 GATT, 成为全球最大的多边贸易机构。

3. UNCTAD—United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 联合国贸易和发展会议
4. It was until 1968 ... that 该句为以 it 为引导词的强调句型,语法上称之为分裂句。它的结构形式是:It + be 的一定形式 + 被强调成分 + that/who 分句。

It is our party that leads us in building socialism. (强调主语)

It was on July 1, 1921 that our party was founded. (强调状语)

It was July 1, 1921 when our party was founded. (去掉前置词 on, 可用 when 来连接)

注意:分裂句可以强调多种多样的状语成分,但不能强调由 since/as 引导的原因状语从句,也不可强调由 although 和 where as 引导的从属或并列分句。还应区别分裂句中的 that/who 分句和用作定语从句的 that/who 分句的区别。

比较:It is money that is most needed. (分裂句中的 that 分句,表示强调)

This is the money that is most needed. (定语从句,that 是关系代词)

5. scheme——此处作“方案”解,各给惠国共制定出 16 个普惠制给惠方案,欧盟成员国共用同一给惠方案。
6. Group of 77——77 国集团,1962 年根据阿尔及尔宪章成立的,当时有 77 国,现已发展到 100 多个国家,但此名称沿用至今。在 1964 年召开的联合国贸发会第一届会议上,77 国集团要求发达国家给予普惠待遇,但被发达国家以实施普惠制会破坏国际贸易原则中的最惠国原则为借口而予以拒绝。经过四年艰苦谈判,在 1968 年新德里举行的第二届贸发会上,终于通过了《发展中国家制成品及半制成品出口到发达国家予以优惠进口或免税进口的第 21(II)号决议》。
7. Such products as remain ... 在本句中,“as”为关系代词,常与“such,”“the same”等词连用,引出定语从句。

e. g. I have never read such a novel full of tragedy as took place in World War II.

He is using the same computer as I did.

上述例句中,如去掉 such, the same 等词,则可用 which 代替 as。

8. ... provided that ... 表示条件的状语从句,类似的从属连词还有“if, in case, on condition that”等。
- Provided that / Assuming that / On condition that / If air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.
9. regarded ... as substantial 在本句中,as + *adj.* 或 as + *n.* 作主语补语;如果句子动词是主动语态,这类主语补语就成了宾语补语,常用动词 regard, treat, consider 等引出。

e. g. The story was believed as true. (主补)

We shouldn't regard as impossible what is really possible. (宾补)

In present appraisal terms this definition is stated as “the present value of future benefits”. (主补)

10. ... requires that the imported products be identical with ...

在本句 require 引出的 that 从句中,动词用原形,此类句型称为“be 虚拟式”,用于表示“命令、决定、建议”等词语之后的 that-分句中。

e. g. He ordered that the book be sent at once.

The teacher suggested that the students read more original English fictions.

The foreign businessman insisted that this shipment be inspected by CIQ.

## Exercises

### I. Questions on the text:

1. What does the GSP mean and on what is the GSP based?
2. What are the objectives of GSP in favor of the developing countries?



C. virtue

D. balance

### III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 普惠制是所有发达国家给予发展中国家的出口产品非互惠、非歧视的一种关税优惠制度。
2. 普惠制的目标是帮助发展中国家增加出口收益,促进其工业化,加速其国民经济发展。
3. 原产地规则旨在确保普惠制待遇仅限于真正在出口受惠国获取、收获、生产或制造的产品。
4. 77 国集团经过艰苦斗争才获得普惠制待遇。
5. 兹证明我局官员签发的这两份普惠制格式证书均是真实、可信的。
6. 经核查,我们确认所有使用的不明产地的原材料均经在受惠国进行了实质性改变,符合欧盟普惠制方案的原产地规则。
7. 国家质检总局是中国唯一签发普惠制原产地格式 A 证书的主管机构。
8. 含有进口成分的产品要享受普惠制待遇须将“加工标准”和“百分比标准”考虑进去。
9. 只要产品符合有关方案的规则要求,就可以享受关税优惠待遇。
10. 直接运输之目的是为了确保所进口的货物与离开出口受惠国时的货物完全一致,即未在任何中转的第三国内进行过替换、进一步加工或交易。

### IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

#### Principles of Non-Preferential Origin

For the purpose of identifying origin, a product is considered to originate in the country in which;

It has been wholly obtained; or the last substantial processing or operation that is economically justified was performed. The last substantial processing or operation that is economically justified was performed. The last substantial operation must have been carried out in an undertaking equipped enterprise for that purpose and must have resulted in the manufacture of a new product or represent an important stage of manufacture. Any process or work that is undertaken for the sole object of circumventing provisions applicable in either the Community or a member State to goods from specific countries shall not be considered to have the origin of the country of processing, even if it meets origin tests. This condition has primarily been used to prevent fraud and to ensure that EEC safeguards, dumping orders or countervailing duties are not circumvented.

Accessories, spare parts or tools delivered with any piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle which form part of its standard equipment shall be deemed to have the same origin as the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle.

When origin has to be proved on importation by a Certificate of Origin, the certificate must meet the following conditions:

- it must be prepared by a reliable authority or agency duly authorized for that purpose by the country where the certificate is issued (usually a chamber of commerce); and
- it must contain all the particulars necessary for identifying the product to which it refers, including;
- the number of packages, their nature, and the marks and numbers they bear;
- the kind of product;
- the gross and net weight of the product, or the number or volume if the product is subject to appreciable changes in weight during transport; and
- the name of the consignor (seller or exporter); and
- it must also certify unambiguously that the product to which it relates originated in a specific country.

EEC customs authorities may demand further proof of origin if they have serious doubts about the

origin of a product.

### Supplementary Readings

#### Text A

##### Country of Origin Labeling in the USA<sup>①</sup>

Products covered by the Textile and Wool Acts must be labeled to show the country of origin. Imported products must identify the country where they were processed or manufactured. Products made entirely in the U. S. of materials also made in the U. S. must be labeled "Made in U. S. A." or with an equivalent phrase.

Products made in the U. S. of imported materials must be labeled to show the processing or manufacturing that takes place in the United States, as well as the imported component. Products manufactured in part in the U. S. and in part abroad must identify both aspects.

#### Note on FTC Rules and Customs Regulations

The U. S. Customs Service has country of origin labeling requirements separate from those under the Textile and Wool Acts and Rules. For examples, FTC rules do not require labeling until a textile product is in its finished state for sale to the consumer. Textile products imported in an intermediate stage may, in lieu of being labeled, be accompanied by an invoice with the required information. Customs, however, may require that an unfinished product be marked with the country of origin. Manufacturers and importers must comply with both FTC and Customs requirements.

#### Imported products made entirely abroad

A textile product made entirely abroad must be labeled with the name of the country where it was processed or manufactured. Importers and other marketers should check Customs regulations to determine the appropriate country of origin for products made entirely abroad.

#### Unqualified "Made in U. S. A." labels

A label may say "Made in U. S. A." only if the product is made completely in the U. S. of materials that were made in the U. S. If a U. S. manufacturer uses imported greige goods that are dyed, printed, and finished in the U. S., for example, they may not be labeled "Made in U. S. A." without qualification.

#### Products made in the U. S. A. with imported materials

The label must indicate that the product contains imported materials. The label may identify the country of origin of the imported materials, but it doesn't have to. It can say simply, "Made in U. S. A. of imported fabric" or "Knitted in U. S. A. of imported yarn." This disclosure must appear as a single statement, without separating the "Made in U. S. A." and "imported" references.

Manufacturers should be aware that for certain products—including sheets, towels, comforters, handkerchiefs, scarfs, napkins, and other "flat" goods—Customs requires identification of the country where the fabric was made. To comply with Customs and FTC requirements for this group of products, the label must identify both the U. S. and the country of origin of the fabric. For example, "Made in U. S. A. of fabric made in China."

If processing or manufacturing takes place in the U. S. and another country, the label must identify

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① Adapted from the web site [www.ftc.gov](http://www.ftc.gov).



both aspects of production. For example;

- 1) made in Sri Lanka, finished in U. S. A. ;
- 2) comforter filled, sewn and finished in U. S. A. with shell made in Malaysia;
- 3) assembled in U. S. A of imported components.

#### Questions on Text A:

1. What is the purpose of labeling products covered by the Textile and Wool Acts?
2. How to label products manufactured partly in the U. S. and partly abroad?
3. What must a textile product made entirely abroad be labeled with?
4. How to label products processed or manufactured in the U. S. and in the other countries? Please provide some examples.

#### Text B

##### WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin<sup>①</sup>

The WTO agreement aims at long-term harmonization of rules of origin, other than rules of origin relating to the granting of tariff preferences, and to ensure that such rules do not themselves create unnecessary obstacles to trade.

The agreement sets up a harmonization programme, to be initiated as soon as possible after the completion of the Uruguay Round and to be completed within three years of initiation. It would be based upon a set of principles, including making rules of origin objective, understandable and predictable. The work would be conducted by a Committee of Rules of Origin (CRO) in the WTO and a technical committee (TCRO) under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels.

Much work was done in the CRO and the TCRO and substantial progress has been achieved in the three years foreseen in the Agreement for the completion of the work. However, due to the complexity of the issues the HWP could not be finalized within the foreseen deadline. The CRO continued its work in 2000. In December 2000, the General Council Special Session agreed to set, as the new deadline for completion of the remainder of the work, the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Conference, or at the latest the end of 2001. Until the completion of the harmonization programme, contracting parties would be expected to ensure that their rules of origin are transparent; that they do not have restricting, distorting or disruptive effects on international trade; that they are administered in a consistent, uniform, impartial and reasonable manner, and that they are based on a positive standard (in other words, they should state what does confer origin rather than what does not).

For the purpose of the General Agreement, rules of origin shall be defined as those laws, regulations and administrative determinations of general application applied by any contracting party to determine the country of origin of goods provided such rules of origin are not related to contractual or autonomous trade regimes leading to the granting of tariff preferences going beyond the application of Article 1 : 1 of the General Agreement.

Rules of Origin shall include all rules of origin used in non-preferential commercial policy instruments, such as the application of; most-favored-nation treatment under Articles 1,2,3,11 and 13 of the General Agreement; anti-dumping and countervailing duties under Article 6; safeguard measures under Article 19; origin marking requirements under Article 9; and any discriminatory quantitative restrictions or tariff quotas. They shall also include rule of origin used for government procurement and trade statistics.

<sup>①</sup> Adapted from WTO documents related to rules of origin.