国际贸易英汉汉

# Dictionary of International Trade

## 全球贸易手册

Handbook of the Global Trade Community **第四版** 4th Edition



爱德华·G·辛克尔曼/著 Edward G. Hinkelman

李 健/译



# 国际贸易英双解词典

(第四版)

——全球贸易手册

爱徳华・G・辛克尔曼 著 李健 译

经济科学出版社

责任编辑:张建光 党立军

责任校对:徐领弟 董蔚挺

版式设计:代小卫 技术编辑:王世伟

### 国际贸易英英双解词典

(第四版)

——全球贸易手册

爱德华·G·辛克尔曼 著

李健 译

经济科学出版社出版、发行 新华书店经销 社址:北京海淀区阜成路甲28号 邮编:100036 总编室电话:88191217 发行部电话:88191540

网址: www.esp.com.cn

电子邮件: esp@esp.com.cn

北京华联印刷有限公司印刷

北京华联印刷有限公司装订

787×1092 16 开 50 印张 1400000 字

2002年12月第一版 2002年12月第一次印刷

印数: 00001-10000 册

ISBN 7-5058-3165-8/F·2528 定价: 86.00元

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

(版权所有 翻印必究)

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

国际贸易英英 英汉双解词典:全球贸易手册/ (美)爱德华·G·辛克尔曼著;李健译.-4版.-北京. 经济科学出版社,2002.12 ISBN 7-5058-3165-8

I.国··· Ⅱ.①辛···②李··· Ⅲ.国际贸易 - 双解词典 - 英、汉 Ⅳ.F74 - 61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 066818 号

## **Table of Contents**

# 目 录

Dictionary of International Trade
国际贸易词典(1
Appendices
附录(445
Acronyms and Abbreviations
缩略语(447
International Dialing Guide
国际电话拨号指南(476
Currencies of the World
世界各国(地区)货币(500
Business Entities Worldwide
世界各地的企业
Weights and Measures
度量衡
Guide to Incoterms 2000
《国际贸易术语解释通则 2000》指南
Guide to Letters of Credit
信用证指南(600
Guide to Ocean Freight Containers
海运集装箱指南(623
Guide to Air Freight Containers
空运集装箱指南 ······(669
Resources for International Trade
国际贸易资料来源 ······(693
Web Resources
因特网资源
Guide to Trade Documents
贸易单证指南(751

# Dictionary of International Trade 国际贸易词典



#### A

#### abandonment

(shipping/insurance) (a) The act of refusing delivery of a shipment so badly damaged in transit that it is worthless. (b) Damage to a vessel that is so severe that it is considered a constructive total loss. See constructive total loss.

放弃,委付 (航运/保险) (a) 拒绝接受在运输途中遭受严重损坏而变得没有价值的货物之行为。(b) 船舶遭受的损坏是如此严重以至于可以认定为推定全损。见 constructive total loss (推定全损)。

#### abbrochment

(law) The purchase at wholesale of all merchandise that is intended to be sold in a particular retail market for the purpose of controlling that market. **垄断性购买** (法律)为了控制某市场而批量购买所有商品以便在特定零售市场出售的行为。

#### about

(banking) In connection with letters of credit, "about" means a tolerance of plus/minus 10% regarding the letter of credit value, unit price or the quantity of the goods, depending on the context in which the tolerance is mentioned.

大约,大概 (银行)与信用证有关, "about"指信用证金额、货物的单价或数量上下10%的公差,具体公差幅度取决于涉及公差的背景情况。

#### absolute advantage

(economics) An advantage of one nation or area over another in the costs of manufacturing an item in terms of used resources.

**绝对优势、绝对利益** (经济学)—国或地区相对于另一国或地区在制造某一产品的成本方

面,以资源损耗衡量的优势。

#### absorption

(economics) Investment and consumption purchases by households, businesses and governments, both domestic and imported. When absorption exceeds production, the excess is the country's current deficit. See current account.

吸收,总支出 (经济学)指家庭、厂商和政府的投资和消费采购,包括国内和进口两方面。当吸收超过生产时,超额部分即为一国的经常项目逆差。见 current account。

(shipping) The assumption by one carrier of the special charges of another carrier generally without increasing charges to the shipper.

承运人自负,承运人自担 (航运)一个承运 人承担另一承运人收取的特殊费用,而一般不 增加向托运人收取的费用。

#### accelerated tariff elimination

(customs) The gradual reduction of import duties over time. Accelerated tariff elimination is often a feature of free trade agreements. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an example of a trade agreement with accelerated tariff elimination.

加速消除关税 (海关)在一定时期内,进口关税的逐步下降。加速消除关税通常是自由贸易协定的特征。北美自由贸易协定就是一个带有加速消除关税目的的贸易协定范例。

#### acceptance

(law) (a) An unconditional assent to an offer. (b) An assent to an offer conditioned on only minor changes that do not affect any material terms of the offer. See counteroffer: offer.

接受 (法律)(a)无条件同意某项发盘。(b) 有条件同意某项发盘,条件是对发盘仅做不影 响该发盘实质条款的细微变动。见 counteroffer; offer。

(shipping) Receipt by the consignee of a shipment thus terminating the common carrier liability.

接受 (航运)收货人收到一批货物从而终止 公共承运人的责任。

(banking) A time draft (bill of exchange) on the face of which the drawee has written "accepted" over his signature. The date and place payable are also indicated. The person accepting the draft is known as the acceptor. Note: The drawee's signature alone is a valid acceptance and is usually made across the left margin of the bill of exchange. See bill of exchange; bank acceptance.

承兑 (银行业务) 远期汇票的受票人(付款人)在汇票票面签字并写上"承兑"字样。同时,标明付款日期和地点。承兑汇票的人称为承兑人。注意:付款人签字即构成有效承兑,签字通常横穿汇票的左边缘。见 bill of exchange; bank acceptance.

#### acceptance letter of credit

(banking) A letter of credit which, in addition to other required documents, requires presentation of a term draft drawn on the bank nominated as the accepting bank under the letter of credit. See acceptance; bank acceptance; letter of credit.

承兑信用证 (银行业务)一种除了提示其他必要的票据外,还需要提示(以指定承兑行为付款人)远期汇票的信用证。见 acceptance; bank acceptance; letter of credit。

#### accepted draft

(banking) A bill of exchange accepted by the drawee (acceptor) by putting his signature (acceptance) on its face. In doing so, he commits himself to pay the bill upon presentation at maturity. See acceptance; bank acceptance; bill of exchange.

已承兑汇票 (银行业务)由付款人(承兑人)票面上签字(承兑)表示接收的汇票。这样做他就承诺票据到期提示时付款。见 acceptance; bank acceptance; bill of exchange。

#### accepting bank

(banking) A bank who by signing a time draft accepts responsibility to pay when the draft becomes due. In this case the bank is the drawee (party asked to pay the draft), but only becomes the acceptor (party accepting responsibility to pay) upon acceptance (signing the draft). See acceptance; bill of exchange.

承兑银行 (银行业务)在远期汇票上签字承担汇票到期时付款责任的银行。在此情况下,银行即是付款人(被要求支付汇票的当事人),但是只在承兑(签署汇票)后方成为承兑人(接受付款责任的当事人)。见 acceptance; bill of exchange。

#### acceptor

(banking) The party that signs a draft or obligation, thereby agreeing to pay the stated sum at maturity. See acceptance; bill of exchange.

承兑人,接受者 (银行业务)签署汇票或者债券,进而同意在到期时支付一定金额的当事人。见 acceptance; bill of exchange。

#### accession

The process by which a country becomes a member of an international agreement, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the GATT or the European Community (EC). Accession to the WTO involves negotiations to determine the specific obligations a nonmember country must undertake before it will be entitled to membership benefits. See also accessions.

加入 一国成为诸如世界贸易组织、关贸总协定或欧共体等国际协定成员国的过程。在有权享受成员国的优惠之前,加入世界贸易组织的过程包括一系列谈判,以确定非成员国家必须承担的具体义务。见 accessions。

#### accessions

(law) (a) Goods that are affixed to and become part of other goods. Examples include semiconductors that are inserted into computers, parts that are added onto vehicles, and dials that are used in watches. (b) A nation's acceptance of a treaty already made between other countries. See also accession.

附件,组件,加入 (法律)(a)被附加到其他货物上并成为其他货物一部分的货物。例如被插入计算机的半导体、被添加到车辆上的零部件以及用于手表的面板。(b) 一国接受其他国家之间已经签署的条约。见 accession。

#### accessorial charges

(shipping) Charges made for additional, special, or supplemental services, normally over and above the line haul services.

**附加费用** (航运)对额外的、特殊的或追加的服务收取的费用,通常附加在长途运输服务费上且高于长途运输服务费。

#### accessorial services

(shipping) Services performed by a shipping line or airline in addition to the normal transportation service. Common accessorial services include advancement of charges, pickup, delivery, C.O.D. service, signature service and storage.

附加服务 (航运)由航运公司或航空公司提供的正常运输服务以外的服务。附加服务通常包含费用垫付、接运货物、送货、货到付款服务、签字服务和仓储服务。

#### accommodation

(law) An action by one individual or legal entity (the accommodation party) that is taken as a favor, without any consideration, for another individual or legal entity (the accommodated party). An accommodation note or paper is a commercial instrument of debt that is issued by or for an accommodated party (who is expected to pay the debt) and that contains the name of the accommodation party. A person may make an accommodation, for example, to help another party raise money or obtain credit. An accommodation party is usually treated like a surety, who is responsible for the performance of the accommodat-

ed party. The distinction between an accommodation and a surety is that an accommodation is made without consideration, that is, it is freely given. See surety.

通融, <美>贷款, 融通汇票, 融通票据的签 发 (法律) 个人或法人实体 (票据融通者) 向其他个人或法人实体 (票据受融通者) 在没 有任何对价的情况下提供优惠支持的行为。融 通票据是由 (或为) 受融通者 (预期偿还债务 者) 签发的商业债务凭据, 该凭据上包含票据 融通者的姓名。例如, 一个人可以通过融通行 为帮助另一个人筹集资金或取得贷款。融通者 通常被当作担保人并对受融通者的行为负责。 融通与担保的区别在于融通是无对价的,即无 偿给予。见 surety。

#### accord and satisfaction

(law) A means of discharging a contract or cause of action by which the parties agree (the accord) to alter their obligations and then perform (the satisfaction) the new obligations. A seller who cannot, for example, obtain red fabric dye according to contract specifications and threatens to breach the contract may enter into an accord and satisfaction with the buyer to provide blue-dyed fabrics for a slightly lower price.

和解和清偿协议,抵偿,一致同意 (法律)通过各方当事人同意 (和解)改变其义务,随后履行 (清偿)新的义务来解除合同或案由的一种手段。例如,一个不能根据合同规定提供红色织物并威胁要毁约的卖方可以与买方达成和解和清偿协议,以略低价格提供蓝色织物。

#### account number

(shipping) An identifying number issued by a carrier's accounting office to identify a shipper and/or consignee. The number helps ensure accurate invoicing procedures and customer traffic activity. 账户号码,账号 (航运)由承运人会计部门编制的用于确认发货人和(或)收货人的识别号码。该号码有助于确保发货程序和客户交易活动的准确性。

#### account party

(banking) The party that instructs a bank (issuing bank) to open a letter of credit. The account party is usually the buyer or importer. See letter of credit.

开证申请人 (银行)指示银行(开证行)开立信用证的当事人。开证申请人通常为买方或进口商。见 letter of credit。

#### accounts payable

(accounting) A current liability representing the amount owed by an individual or a business to a creditor (s) for merchandise or services purchased on an open account or short-term credit. See also accounts receivable.

应付款项,应付账款 (会计)个人或企业因 采用赊账或短期信贷购买商品或服务所欠债权 人的流动负债。又见 accounts receivable。

#### accounts receivable

(accounting) Money owed a business enterprise for merchandise or services bought on open account. See also accounts payable.

**应收(账)款** (会计)商业企业采用赊销方式提供商品或服务而应向购买方收取的款项。 又见 accounts payable。

#### accrual of obligation

(law) The time at which an obligation matures or vests, requiring the obligor to perform. In a contract between a buyer and seller, for example, the seller's obligation to deliver goods may accrue when the buyer tenders payment in full. Alternatively, if the contract specifies a date for delivery of the goods, the seller's obligation accrues at that date, even if the buyer tenders payment before or after that date.

**义务的形成,债务的产生,履约期** (法律)债务期满或归属已确定,要求债务人履行义务的期限。例如,在买卖合同中,当买方全额付款后,卖方即产生交货的义务。或者,若合同明确了交货日期,即使买方在规定日期之前或

之后付款,卖方的交货义务也会在该日期产生。

#### acquisition

The purchase of complete or majority ownership in a business enterprise, usually by another business enterprise.

**收购,兼并** 通常由另一家企业对一家企业的 全部或大多数所有权进行收购的行为。

#### Act of God

An act of nature beyond man's control such as lightning, flood, earthquake or hurricane. Many shipping and other performance contracts include a "force majeure" clause which excuses a party who breaches the contract due to acts of God. See force majeure.

不可抗力,天灾 人类无法控制的自然灾害,如雷电、水灾、地震或飓风等。许多运输合同和其他经营合同均包含"不可抗力"条款,以便解脱因不可抗力而违约的当事人的责任。见force majeure。

#### action ex contractu

(law) A legal action for breach of a promise stated in an express or implied contract.

**依据合同的诉讼** (法律)对违背明示或默示 合同中的诺言所采取的法律诉讼。

#### action ex delicto

(law) (a) A legal action for a breach of a duty that is not stated in a contract but arises from the contract. A seller of goods, for example, who represents that the goods can be used for a certain purpose has a duty to furnish goods that can be so used, even if that duty is not stated in the contract. If the seller fails to provide such goods, the seller breaches that duty and the buyer has an action ex delicto based on the seller's fraudulent representation. (b) A legal action that arises from a wrongful act, such as fraud.

根据损害赔偿提起的诉讼,根据侵权行为提起

的诉讼 (法律) (1) 对违背合同中未作规定、但由合同自然派生的义务所采取的法律诉讼。例如:一个声称某货物可以用于具某特定用途的卖方有义务提供具有该特定用途的货物,即使合同并未对该义务作出规定。如果卖方未能提供该种货物,则卖方违背了该义务,买方即可依据卖方的欺骗性陈述提起诉讼。(2) 由诸如欺诈等不法行为所引起的法律诉讼。

#### added-value tax

See value-added tax.

增值税 见 value-added tax。

#### address of record

(law) The official or primary location for an individual, company, or other organization.

**正式地址** (法律)个人、公司或其他组织的 正式或主要场所。

#### adhesion contract

(law) Contract with standard, often printed, terms for sale of goods and services offered to consumers who usually cannot negotiate any of the terms and cannot acquire the product unless they agree to the terms.

**服从契约** (法律)提供给消费者的、通常附有铅印标准货物和服务买卖条件的合同,消费者一般不能就这些条件进行讨价还价。消费者不同意这些条件就无法取得该产品。

#### adjustment

(general) The refund or replacement of lost or damaged goods by either the seller or by an insurance carrier.

理算 (综合) 卖主或保险人对丢失或损坏商 品的退款或更换。

(insurance) The settlement of an insurance claim. **理算** (保险)对保险索赔的清算。

(U.S. government) The negative impact of increased import competition to U.S. businesses. See adjustment assistance.

**调整,校正** (美国政府)出口竞争加剧对美国企业的消极影响。见 adjustment assistance。

#### adjustment assistance

(U.S.) Financial, training and reemployment technical assistance to workers, and technical assistance to firms and industries, to help them cope with adjustment difficulties arising from increased import competition. The objective of the assistance is usually to help an industry to become more competitive in the same line of production, or to move into other economic activities. The aid to workers can take the form of training (to qualify the affected individuals for employment in new or expanding industries), relocation allowances (to help them move from areas characterized by high unemployment to areas where employment may be available) or unemployment compensation (to tide them over while they are searching for new jobs) . The aid to firms can take the form of technical assistance through Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers located throughout the United States. Industry-wide technical assistance also is available through the Trade Adjustment Assistance program. The benefits of increased trade to an importing country generally exceed the costs of adjustment, but the benefits are widely shared and the adjustment costs are sometimes narrowlyand some would say unfairly- concentrated on a few domestic producers and communities. Adjustment assistance can also be designed to facilitate structural shifts of resources from less productive to more productive industries, contributing further to greater economic efficiency and improved standards of living. See Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers.

调整性援助 (美国)对工人、企业和产业部门在资金、培训和再就业方面提供的技术性援助,以帮助他们应付因进口竞争加剧导致的调整困难。援助的目的通常是为了帮助产业部门提高在同行业中的竞争能力,或帮助其转向其他经济领域。对工人的援助可采取培训(使受影响的个人取得在新的或正在增长的产业部门

中就业的资格)、发放重新安置津贴(帮助他们从高失业地区转向可就业地区)或失业补偿费(帮助他们在寻找新工作时度过难关)等方式。对企业的援助可通过遍布全美的贸易调节性援助中心采取技术援助的形式进行。行业性技术援助也可通过贸易调节性援助项目取得。扩大贸易带给进口国家的收益一般会超过调节成本。但是,扩大贸易的收益被广泛共享,而调节成本有时却仅仅——甚至有人会说——不公平地集中在少部分国内生产者和团体身上。调节性援助还可用于促进资源的结构性转变,促使资源从生产效率低的产业转向效率高的产业,进而提高经济效益,改善生活水平。见Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers。

#### Administrative Exception Notes (AEN)

A listing of strategic commodities that member nations of the Coordinating Committee on Multi-lateral Export Controls (CoCom) may approve for export on their own, but must notify CoCom after the fact. CoCom is an informal organization of 17 nations that cooperatively restrict strategic exports to controlled countries. CoCom controls exports at three levels, depending on the item and the proposed destination. At the lowest level, "national discretion" (also called "administrative exception"), a member nation may approve the export on its own, but CoCom must be notified after the fact. Administrative exception notes are appended to list categories describing commodities that can be approved solely at national discretion.

See Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls.

管制例外注释 多边出口管制统筹委员会(简称"巴统")成员国自行批准出口但须事后通知巴统(CoCom)的战略性商品的清单。巴统(CoCom)是一个由17个成员国组成的共同限制向受控国家出口战略性商品的非正式组织。根据商品和拟订出口的目的国,巴统在三个层次上控制出口。最低层次,即:"国家自行决上控制出口,但事后必须通知巴统。管制例外注释附在国家可自行批准出口的产品清单上。

见 Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls。

#### administrative notes

See Administrative Exception Notes.

管制注释 见 Administrative Exception Notes。

#### Administrative Protective Order (APO)

(U.S. law) An Administrative Protective Order, APO, is used to protect proprietary data that is obtained during an administrative proceeding. Within the U.S. Department of Commerce, APO is most frequently used in connection with antidumping and countervailing duty investigations to prohibit opposing counsel from releasing data. The term is also applied in connection with civil enforcement of export control laws to protect against the disclosure of information provided by companies being investigated for violations. See dumping; countervailing duties.

行政性保护规则 (美国法律)行政性保护规则用于保护在某项行政性诉讼程序中获得的专用资料。美国商务部在反倾销和反补贴税调查中,经常引用行政性保护规则禁止对立方律师泄露资料。该术语还应用于出口管制法的法定实施,避免因违法而被审查的公司所提供的资料被披露。见 dumping; countervailing duties。

#### admiralty

(law/shipping) Any civil or criminal issue having to do with maritime law.

海事法例,海事法 (法律/航运)任何与海事法相关的民事或刑事案件。

#### admiralty court

(law/shipping) A court of law that has jurisdiction over maritime legal issues. These generally include ocean shipping, collisions of vessels, charters, contracts and damage to cargo.

海事法庭 (法律/航运) 对海事法律案件拥有司法权的法庭。这些案件一般包括远洋运输、船舶碰撞、租船契约、合同和货物损坏。

#### admission temporaire

(customs) The free entry of goods normally dutiable. See ATA Carnet.

暂时进口许可,临时许可进口,免税进口 (海关) 一般应税货物的免税进口报关。见 ATA Carnet。

# Admission Temporaire / Temporary Admission Carnet

See ATA Carnet.

暂时进口许可,临时许可进口,免税进口 见 ATA Carnet

#### ad valorem

Literally: according to value.

字面含义:按价,根据价值。

(general) Any charge, tax, or duty that is applied as a percentage of value.

**从价税** (综合)任何按价值百分比征收的费用、税收或关税。

(taxation) A tax calculated on the value of the property subject to the tax.

**从价税** (税收)按应纳税财产价值计算的税额。

(shipping) A freight rate set at a certain percentage of the declared value of an article.

**从价,按价** (航运)按货物申报价值一定百分比确定的运费率。

(U.S. Customs) Ad valorem duty. A duty assessed as a percentage rate or value of the imported merchandise. For example 5% ad valorem.

**从价关税** (美国海关)按百分比或进口商品价值计算的关税。如:5%从价税。

See specific rate of duty; compound rate of duty; tariff.

见 specific rate of duty; compound rate of duty; tariff。

#### advance against collection

(banking) A short term loan or credit extended to the seller (usually the exporter) by the seller's bank once a draft has been accepted by the buyer (generally the importer) of the seller's goods. Once the buyer pays, the loan is paid off. If the buyer does not pay the draft, the seller must still make good on the loan. See bill of exchange.

托收保品贷款,托收贷款 (银行)商品的买方(通常为进口商)一旦承兑汇票之后,卖方开户银行向卖方(通常为出口商)发放的短期贷款或信贷。一旦买方付款,贷款即予以清偿。如果买方不支付汇票,卖方仍须偿还贷款。见 bill of exchange。

#### advance arrangements

(shipping) The shipment of certain classes of commodities-examples; gold, precious gems, furs, live animals, human remains and oversized shipments-require arrangements in advance with carriers.

**提前安排,预先安排** (航运)需要与承运人 预先安排运输的某些类型货物,如黄金、贵重 珠宝、毛皮、活体动物、人类遗体和特大型货 物等。

#### Advanced Technology Products (ATP)

(U.S.) About 500 of some 22, 000 commodity classification codes used in reporting U.S. merchandise trade are identified as "advanced technology" codes and they meet the following criteria: (1) The code contains products whose technology is from a recognized high technology field (e.g., biotechnology); (2) These products represent leading edge technology in that field; and (3) Such products constitute a significant part of all items covered in the selected classification code.

先进技术产品,高技术产品 (美国)美国商品贸易报告使用的约 22000 种商品分类编码中有大约 500 种被确定为 "先进技术产品"编码。它们满足以下标准:(1)该代码包括采用公认的高技术领域(如生物技术)的技术生产的产品;(2)这些产品体现了该领域的前沿技术;(3)这些产品是选定的分类编码所包含的所有商品中一个重要的组成部分。

#### advancement of charges

(shipping) A service under which a shipping line or airline, in some instances, pays incidental charges arising before or after a shipment or airhaul. Examples include cartage and warehousing costs. These charges can be in advance for the convenience of either the shipper or the receiver.

**费用的垫付** (航运)在某些情况下,海运公司或航空公司支付产生于海运、空运之前或之后的杂费(例如搬运费和仓储费等)的服务。这些费用的垫付可以方便托运人或收货人。

#### advice

(banking) The term "advice" connotes several types of forms used on the banking field. Generally speaking, an advice is a form of letter that relates or acknowledges a certain activity or result with regard to a customer's relations with a bank. Examples include credit advice, debit advice, advice of payment and advice of execution. In commercial transactions, information on a business transaction such as shipment of goods.

通知 (银行)金融领域中,"通知"一词体现为多种形式。一般而言,在顾客和银行的业务关系方面,通知是一种信函,用于联系或告知某项活动或结果。例如贷记通知、借记通知、付款通知和履行通知。在商业交易中通知业务交易的信息,如货物发运等。

(banking/letters of credit) The forwarding of a letter of credit, or an amendment to a letter of credit to the seller, or beneficiary of the credit, by the advising bank (seller's bank). See issuance; letter of credit; amendment.

通知,通知书 (银行/信用证)由通知行 (卖方银行) 向卖方或信用证的受益人传递信用证、信用证的修改通知。见 issuance; letter of credit; amendment。

#### advice of fate

(banking) A bank's notification of the status of a collection which is still outstanding.

**支票能否兑现通知书** (银行)银行关于一笔 未清偿托收款项状况的通知。

#### advised credit

(banking) A letter of credit whose terms and conditions have been confirmed by a bank. See letter of credit; confirmed letter of credit.

保兑信用证 (银行)各项条件得到一家银行确认的信用证。见 letter of credit; confirmed letter of credit。

#### advising bank

(banking) The bank (also referred to as the seller's or exporter's bank) which receives a letter of credit or amendment to a letter of credit from the issuing bank (the buyer's bank) and forwards it to the beneficiary (seller/exporter) of the credit. See letter of credit; confirming bank; issuing bank.

通知银行 (银行)接受开证行(买方银行) 开出的信用证或信用证修改书并且转交信用证 受益人(卖方/出口商)的银行(亦称卖方银 行或出口商银行)。见 letter of credit; confirming bank; issuing bank。

#### Advisory Committee on Export Policy

(U.S. government) The ACEP is an interagency dispute resolution body that operates at the Assistant Secretary level. ACEP is chaired by the U.S. Department of Commerce; membership includes the Departments of Defense, Energy and State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the intelligence community. Disputes not resolved by ACEP must be addressed by the cabinet-level Export Administration Review Board within specific time frames set forth under national Security Directive #53. See National Security Directive #53; Export Administration Review Board.

出口政策顾问委员会 (美国政府)出口政策顾问委员会(ACEP)是一个副部长级的部门间争端解决机构。出口政策顾问委员会由美国商务部主持,成员包括国防部、能源部、国务院、军备控制和裁军局以及情报部门等。ACEP不能解决的争端必须在由国家安全指令第53号规定的特定时限内提交内阁级的出口

管理审查委员会提出处理意见。见 National Security Directive # 53; Export Administration Review Board。

#### Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations

(U.S. government) The ACTPN is a group (membership of 45; two-year terms) appointed by the President to provide advice on matters of trade policy and related issues, including trade agreements. The 1974 Trade Act requires the ACTPN's establishment and broad representation of key economic sectors affected by trade. Below the ACPTN are seven policy committees: SPAC (Service Policy Advisory Committee), INPAC (Investment Policy Advisory Committee), IG-PAC (Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee), IPAC (Industry Policy Advisory Committee), APAC (Agriculture Policy Advisory Committee), LPAC (Labor Policy Advisory Committee) and DPAC (Defense Policy Advisory Committee) . Below the policy committees are sectoral, technical and functional advisory committees.

See Industry Consultations Program.

贸易政策与谈判顾问委员会 (美国政府) 贸 易政策和谈判顾问委员会(ACTPN)是一个 由总统任命的(45 名成员,任期两年)团体。 该委员会就贸易政策和相关事宜,包括贸易协 定等问题提供建议。《1974年贸易法案》要求 设立该委员会并要求它在受贸易影响的关键经 济部门中具有广泛的代表性。ACTPN 下设七 个政策委员会:SPAC(服务政策顾问委员 会)、INPAC (投资政策顾问委员会)、IGPAC (政府间政策顾问委员会)、IPAC (工业政策 顾问委员会)、APAC(农业政策顾问委员会)、 LPAC(劳工政策顾问委员会)和 DPAC(国 防政策顾问委员会)。政策委员会下设部门性、 技术性和职能性顾问委员会。见 Industry Consultations Programo

#### advisory notes

See Administrative Exception Notes.

咨询注释 见 Administrative Exception Notes。

#### affiliate

A business enterprise located in one country which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a person of another country.

**附属公司,联营公司,附属企业,联号** 位于某一国家、直接或间接被另一国人拥有或控制的企业。

(U.S.) A business enterprise located in one country which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a person of another country to the extent of 10 percent or more of its voting securities for an incorporated business enterprise, or an equivalent interest for an unincorporated business enterprise, including a branch. For outward investment, the affiliate is referred to as a "foreign affiliate"; for inward investment, it is referred to as "U.S. affiliate." See direct (foreign) investment; foreign direct investment in the United States; affiliated foreign group.

附属公司,联营公司,附属企业,联号 (美国)位于一国、被另一国人直接或间接拥有或控制其 10%或以上的有表决权的有价证券(对于法人企业),或相同百分比产权(对于非法人企业)的企业,包括其分支机构。对海外投资而言,附属企业称为"国外附属企业";对引进投资而言,附属企业称为"美国附属企业"。见 direct (foreign) investment; foreign direct investment in the United States; affiliated foreign group。

#### affiliated foreign group

(U.S.) An affiliated foreign group means (a) the foreign parent, (b) any foreign person, proceeding up the foreign parent's ownership chain, which owns more than 50 percent of the person below it up to and including that person which is not owned more than 50 percent by another foreign person and (c) any foreign person, proceeding down the ownership chain (s) of each of these members, which is owned more than 50 percent by the person above it. See direct (for-

eign) investment; foreign direct investment in the United States; affiliate; foreign-owned affiliate in the U.S.

#### 外国联营集团,外国附属组织,外国分支机构

(美国) 外国联营集团是指(a) 外国母公司;(b) 沿着外国母公司所有权链条上溯的拥有其下属公司 50%以上股份的任何外国自然人和法人,直至并包括那些拥有其下属公司股份不超过 50%的其他外国自然人和法人;(c) 沿着这些成员各自的所有权链条下游的其上属自然人和法人拥有其 50%以上股份的任何外国自然人和法人。见 direct (foreign) investment; foreign direct investment in the United States; affiliate; foreign-owned affiliate in the U.S.。

#### affreightment

(shipping) The hiring or chartering of all or part of a vessel for the transport of goods.

**租船运货,租佣货船,租船运输** (航运)雇 用或包租整船或部分舱位用于货物运输。

#### affreightment contract

(shipping/law) A contract with a shipowner to hire all or part of a ship for transporting goods. **租船运货合同** (航运/法律)与船东签订的租用整船或部分舱位用于货物运输的合同。

#### afghani

The currency of Afghanistan. 1 Af = 100 puls. **阿富汗尼** 阿富汗货币。1 阿富汗尼 (Af) = 100 普尔 (puls)。

#### afloat

(shipping) Refers to a shipment of cargo which is currently onboard a vessel between ports (as opposed to on land).

已装船,在运输途中,在途中 (航运)指载 货船只在港口之间的海上航行中的货物运输 (相对于陆地而言)。

# African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP)

Developing countries which are designated beneficiaries under the Lome Convention. See Lome Convention.

非洲、加勒比及太平洋国家 被确定为洛美协 定受惠国的发展中国家。见 Lome Convention。

#### African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB, established in 1963, provides financing through direct loans to African member states to cover the foreign exchange costs incurred in Bank-approved development projects in those countries. Fifty-one African countries are members and ordinarily receive loans. The Republic of South Africa is currently the only African country not a member. Address: African Development Bank, Rue Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Cote d' Ivoire; Tel: [225] 20-44-44; Telex: 23717; Fax: [225] 20-40-06; http://www.afdb.org.

非洲开发银行 非洲开发银行创建于 1963 年。该银行通过向非洲成员国提供直接贷款的方式向成员国注资以弥补这些国家在实施该银行批准的开发项目中产生的外汇成本。51 个非洲国家是该银行的成员并通常接受贷款。目前南非共和国是该银行惟一的非会员非洲国家。地址: African Development Bank, Rue Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire;电话:[225]20-44-44;电传:23717;传真:[225]20-40-06;网址:http://www.afdb.org。

#### African Development Foundation

An independent, nonprofit U.S. government corporation established to provide financial assistance to grass-roots organizations in Africa. ADF became operational in 1984. Address: African Development Foundation, 1400 Eye Street NW, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20005 USA; Tel: [1] (202) 673-3916; http://www.adf.gov. 非洲发展基金会 美国政府的一个独立的、非赢利组织,成立的宗旨是向非洲的基层组织提供财政援助。非洲发展基金于 1984 年开始营