Siles 21世纪国际经济与贸易专业系列教材

## International Business Negotiation English

# 国际商务谈判英语

第二版

兰天 主审 时敏 编著





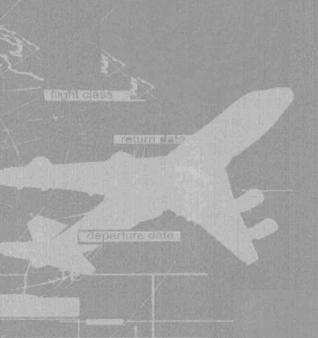


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网 址: http://www.dufep.cn

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### 总 序

国际经贸活动是在原始社会末期和奴隶社会初期随着阶级和国家的出现而产生的,直至资本主义生产方式确立后才获得了广泛的发展,才真正具有了世界性。对国际经贸活动的系统研究始于15世纪的重商主义学派,至今已形成涉及领域广泛、结构完整的学科知识体系。

与一国国内经济不同,国际经贸活动要涉及两个或两个以上国家(或地区)的当事人,而全球范围内又不存在一个超国家的权力机构对这些活动进行规范和管理,因此国际经贸活动的习惯做法及各种规则往往是先发国家国内做法和规则的延伸。由此决定了先发国家和后发国家在国际经贸人才培养方面的差异:先发国家由于国内外经贸活动的做法和规则差异不大,因此很少专门设立国际经贸类专业,而是将其内容分散在相关专业的课程中进行介绍;后发国家由于国内外经贸活动的做法和规则差异很大,因此往往专门设立国际经贸类专业。

新中国成立后,在计划经济体制下,国际经贸本科层次人才的培养主要集中在少数几个财经类院校。改革开放以后,国内各类高校在本科层次纷纷设立了名称各异的外经贸相关专业或方向,包括对外贸易、国际贸易、国际经济、世界经济、国际经济合作、工业外贸等。1993年国家教委印发了《普通高等学校本科专业目录》,将国际经贸本科层次的专业规范为3个,即经济学学科门类下的"国际经济"专业和"国际贸易"专业、工学学科门类下的"工业外贸"专业。2012年《普通高等学校本科专业目录》中,"国际经济与贸易"专业没有调整,是经济学学科门类下的"经济与贸易类"专业之一。

最先在国家(或地区)之间发生的经贸活动是货物贸易,它至今仍是国际经贸领域的重要内容。关于国际货物贸易的教学与研究起步早、成果多、课程体系完整,主要包括理论、实务与惯例、专业外语三类课程。随着国际经贸活动领域的不断拓展,国际经贸类专业的课程体系也随之完善,增加了诸如"国际技术贸易"、"国际经济合作"、"国际投资"、"国际服务贸易"、"国际物流"等课程,国内部分院校还基于这些领域设立了专业方向,细化了课程体系。

21 世纪是一个催人奋进的时代,科技迅猛发展,知识更替日新月异,国际竞争日趋激烈。从国际经济环境看,跨国投资飞速发展,世界各国和地区间的经济依赖程度不断加深,经济全球化和区域经济一体化趋势不断加强,国际经济协调日显重要,经济集团内部以及经济集团之间的合作与竞争日益成为关注的焦点。

从国内经济环境看, 社会主义市场经济体制的建立与不断完善改善了我国企业

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参与国际竞争的条件,加入世界贸易组织承诺的逐步履行、我国产业结构和贸易结构的调整也为我国企业参与国际竞争提供了机遇和挑战。

为了培养熟悉国际经济运行规则、符合社会主义市场经济建设需要的人才,优化人才的知识结构,我们组织国际经济贸易学院的专业骨干教师编写了 21 世纪国际经济与贸易专业系列教材。这套教材在保留原有教材体系优点的同时,结合教师多年教学的经验,尽可能地反映本学科领域最新的研究成果和最新的发展趋势。

我们深知教材从写出的那一天起就已经"过时"了,这就需要教师在讲授过程中不断充实、调整有关授课内容,我们也将根据国内外经济环境的变化适时修订本系列教材。为了便于读者深入理解相关知识和在教材更新期间及时更新信息,我们在部分教材(尤其是理论类教材)中设计了"延伸阅读"栏目,提供相关章节的主要数据来源和建议阅读的书目。

本系列教材是专门为国际经济与贸易专业本科生编写的,同时也适用于其他经济类专业和有兴趣学习、更新国际经济与贸易知识的人士使用。

由于作者学识和资料所限,本系列教材难免有不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

21 世纪国际经济与贸易专业系列教材编委会

### 第二版前言

本书着重介绍了国际商务谈判的相关理论、实践和应注意的重要问题,例如谈 判中的正确行为举止、谈判人员的要求、谈判班子的组成、谈判的准备阶段、谈判 的磋商阶段、谈判的终局阶段、谈判策略和技巧,还阐述了国际商务谈判的具体 内容。

本书由三部分组成,共分 12 章。第一部分(前 5 章)重点介绍了国际商务谈判理论知识和文化背景知识,使读者能充分了解国际商务谈判的基本概念、商务谈判的特点、相关的心理学知识以及在不同的文化背景下谈判应遵循的基本规则和所使用的策略等;第二部分(第 6~12 章)以商务谈判业务流程为基础,通过信函和对话的方式向读者展示了书面语及口语在商务英语谈判中的应用,使读者掌握谈判的技巧及相关英语语言技能;第三部分是谈判中所涉及的信函和对话的译文以及各章练习题答案,既适合于课堂教学,也使自学者感到更加方便。《国际商务谈判英语》取材真实,内容新颖,信息丰富,体系合理,通俗易懂,集科学性、实用性、趣味性和可操作性为一体,将商务谈判学习与英语学习有机结合起来,旨在帮助读者掌握商务谈判知识、谈判基本技巧以及提高商务谈判分析与处理能力。

本书的第一部分在介绍商务英语谈判的概念特点及相关理论时,采用双语,既便于读者理解谈判理论知识,又可以使读者掌握相关的英语语言知识。在介绍国际商务谈判常用的谈判理论知识、心理学知识以及相关的文化背景知识时,没有面面俱到地讲述所有理论,而是更加注重选择适用的相关理论。比如,本部分的第4章是以谈判前的准备工作为基础,着重强调实际操作中谈判前准备工作的实用的理论知识;第5章主要介绍商务谈判实际操作过程中的各个阶段实用的相关理论知识。本部分以开场白、谈判的磋商阶段及策略、打破僵局策略、达成共识为顺序介绍相关的实际操作技巧及注意事项等谈判中常碰到的实际问题,而且每一章的课后练习都补充了相关的案例,使各个章节的知识理论联系实际,为读者日后从事实际工作奠定一定的理论知识基础和英语语言基础。

本书的第二部分是商务谈判的实践环节。本部分每一章的内容首先是相关的背景知识介绍(Introduction),其次是信函往来谈判(Letters on negotiation),再辅之以相关的对话实际练习(Dialogue practice),最后是设定的相关案例(Cases and situational dialogues)。主要是以商务谈判业务流程为基础,将上述谈判的各个环节用书面语-商务信函往来和口语-对话的形式将各个环节联系起来,旨在使读者熟悉商务谈判各个环节的同时,掌握实际谈判过程中的书面语和口语,真正培养读者

谈判的实际能力。

本书的第三部分附有每章课后练习中案例分析的参考答案和相关信函对话的译 文,可供读者参考。

本书以提高学生业务技能为出发点和最终目标,可作为本科院校和职业技术学院商务英语、国际贸易、市场营销、工商文秘、电子商务及相关专业 60 学时左右"商务谈判英语"课程的教材,也可作为有志于从事国际商务活动的英语爱好者的自学用书。

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,书中难免存在错误和不足之处,恳请专家、 学者及广大读者提出宝贵的批评意见。

**编著者** 2015 年 2 月

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# Part One Business Negotiation Theories

商务谈判理论

### Chapter One / Fundaments of International

### Business Negotiation 固际商务谈判概述

### Learning focus

- ◇ Knowing some basic concepts concerning negotiation: stakes and conflict 了解与谈判相关的一些基本概念:利益、冲突
- ◇ Understanding negotiation is a common phenomenon in human society 理解谈判是人类社会的一种普遍现象
- Comprehending and mastering the definition and complexity of negotiation and international business negotiation
  - 深刻理解和掌握谈判、国际商务谈判的概念及其复杂性

### 1.1 Some basic concepts concerning negotiation 与谈判有关的基本概念

Human beings live in a finite world, but their appetites are oriented to the infinite. As a result, man's unlimited demand has constantly given rise to conflicts between such demand and the limited, scarce natural resources. To find a beneficial way out, the science of economics has been developed to study alternative ways to use scarce and limited resources to produce productive goods and services to satisfy man's unlimited demand to balance man's stakes.

#### 1. Stakes

If conflicts give rise to negotiations, then the conflict itself is caused due to clash of stakes or interests held by each party. Naturally the concept of negotiation will not be fully comprehended without explaining definition of stakes in detail in the first place.

Stakes are the value of benefits that may be gained or lost, and costs that may be incurred or avoided. Stakes are compared to the status quo, options and alternatives, and are expressed as interests, which can be long-term or underlying desire and issues articulated for negotiation. The three points it contains need further clarification:

- (1) Negotiating parties will either gain the interests they expect to win from the negotiation or lose what they hope to attain, which indicates that the talks are pertinent to relevant parties' own affairs and interests. Only when a party has stakes connected with the issues to be talked about, can it become actively engaged in the negotiation.
- (2) Free lunch is not provided at the negotiation table. In another word, to get what is desired, both parties have to pay for the gaining at either high cost or low cost depending on how well negotiators manage the situation.
- (3) Negotiators will have to compare and balance the relation between the current interests and long-term interests or underlying desires in order to make decision on satisfying long-term interests at the cost of current interests or the other way round. It is expected that negotiation terminology defined previously would pave a way to better comprehension of concept and practice of negotiations further unfolded and developed in the following chapters.

### 2. Conflict

A conflict is a dispute, disagreement or argument between two or more interdependent parties who have different and common interests. A conflict can block each other's ability to satisfy their interests. The definition of conflicts states three points, which can be specified as:

First, parties in conflicts are interdependent, which means there remains a kind of relationship developed by interrelated interests and concerns.

Second, both different and common interests coexist, which appear to be illogical. However, if there are only contradictions and no sharing common interests, negotiations become groundless and unnecessary. In fact, any conflicts involve common interest, which makes negotiation become a natural procedure to eliminate a conflict.

Third, two parties in a conflict will naturally fight for each other's own interests and make every effort to gain more from the other side, as a result it will reduce gain of interests expected initially.

Generally, conflicts can bring about favorable as well as unfavorable results depending largely on how people manage conflicts so that bad aspects may be diminished to the minimum degree. If the positive aspects of conflicts are amplified to the maximum and negative aspects are brought under effective control, conflicts may end up in advancing human profits as a whole.

How to manage conflicts is a practical skill which requires advices and suggestions for successful handling all types of discord and conquering rough terrain, developing conflict resolution skills and negotiation skills to resolve various types of challenges, and developing personal tools and systems for dealing with tensions and pressures.

人类生活在一个资源有限的世界里,但是人类的欲望是无限的。人类不断增长的无限物质需求与有限的、稀缺的自然资源之间的冲突不断。为了解决这一矛盾,人类发展了经济学,研究如何以稀缺、有限的资源生产更多的产品和服务。

### 1. 利益

如果说谈判是由于冲突而引发的,那么,冲突则是由于存在着利益得失的对抗,一方利益的获得是以对方利益的牺牲为代价得以实现的,由此而产生了各方的矛盾、冲突与对抗。因此,对冲突和谈判的理解应当建立在对利益的理解之上。

利益得失指的是(通过谈判)可以获取的利益或者是失去的利益及可以引发或者是避免的成本。利益的得与失是与谈判者所处的现状、选择方案或与其他选择相比较而确定的。利益得失简单地说就是利益,它既指眼前利益,也指长远利益,或者是谈判者所表达的潜在愿望和具体事件。下面就此定义作三点解释:

- (1) 谈判各方通过谈判或者得到期望得到的利益,或者失去期望得到的利益,因此,谈判是与各方均有利害关系的事件。只有关系到各方切身利益的谈判才会使人们积极地投入其中。
- (2)世上没有免费的午餐,谈判桌上也是如此。谈判各方若想通过谈判获取各自的利益,就必须有所付出。付出成本的大小取决于谈判各方如何应对谈判,如何处理各自的利益得失。
- (3) 谈判者的利益既包括眼前利益也包括长远利益和潜在愿望。谈判者有时必须在眼前利益和长远利益之间做出抉择,以确定是牺牲眼前利益以满足长远利益还是以眼前利益为重而不顾长远利益。对于利益得失的讨论是谈判中的一个关键点,在随后的章节和练习中要反复提到这一概念。

### 2. 冲突

冲突是存在于两个或两个以上相互依存的当事人之间的分歧或争议,当事人之间既有不同的利益又有共同利益。冲突会降低当事人之间的能力,妨碍其互相之间利益的满足。冲突的概念包括三方面的内容:

第一,冲突的当事方是相互依赖的,也就是说,冲突的各方之间由于利益原因 存在着某种关系,这种关系将各方联结成利益相关的整体。

第二,冲突的当事人之间既存在着不同利益,又存在着共同利益,这听起来似乎有些矛盾,然而,如果冲突各方只有不同利益而没有共同利益,则谈判就失去了根基而无法进行。事实上,任何冲突同时也酝酿着共同利益,这才使谈判成为解决冲突的一个自然程序。

第三,冲突的各方自然要为自己的利益而努力,同时阻止对方实现利益,结果

是降低各方的获利能力,减少各方实际获取的利益。

一般来说,冲突既可以带来有利于谈判的正效应,也可以带来不利于谈判的负效应,关键在于各方如何控制矛盾与冲突,使其负效应降到最小。如果正效应得到最大限度的发挥,负效应得到最大限度的抑制,则冲突这件"坏事"便能朝着促进人类和平与进步的方向转化。

如何控制和管理冲突既是一个理论问题也是一个实践问题,通过学习可以掌握 如何成功地处理不同意见,克服各种障碍,利用面对不同类型挑战的谈判策略,获 得应对紧张局面和压力的方法。

### 1.2 Basic concepts of negotiation 谈判概述

### 1. The causes of negotiation

Water conflict in the Middle East is simply one typical issue among countless disputes of similar nature among countries and nations. Territory in Kashmir, oil in the Middle East and diamond in the South Africa have all provoked and stirred up serious and long lasting military and political confrontations and conflicts induced by social, religious, cultural and political events, however the majority of the conflicts have direct and indirect economic background. Human beings are living in a world full of contradictions, disputes and confrontations.

How to resolve and tackle these problems has always been the chief concern of all countries and states. Throughout human history, generally speaking, two approaches have been applied to conflict settlement: military means and peaceful means, which have always backed each other and functioned in an alternative way. However, after the world War II, the devastating consequence of the war has made people all over the world realize a solid fact that coordination through negotiations is no doubt a better option for various conflicts and disputes. With the further development of economic globalization and integrations, negotiations have been widely practiced in social life of all kinds particularly in business activities.

### 2. Where there is life, there is negotiation

It is misleading to conceive that the negotiations are only applied to significant issues. As a matter of fact, negotiations are applied to all situations of conflicts, arguments and bargaining arising in normal course of business, personal relations in such daily activities as shopping, arguing with someone else and dealing with people around.

Like it or not, everyone is a negotiator. Negotiation is a fact of life. You negotiate with