

区域

经贸翻译

QUYU JINGMAO FANYI



主编 李晓滢



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区域 经贸翻译

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前 言

随着中国与世界各国在政治、经济和文化等领域交流日趋频繁,一个巨大的国内翻译市场已经产生。随着国内外翻译市场的壮大,翻译人才的需求急剧增长。2010年新年伊始,中国—东盟自由贸易区正式建成。这是中国参与的第一个自由贸易区,居住着19亿人口,是一个GDP总值达6万亿美元的巨大经济体。中国与东盟国家间的贸易额,占世界贸易总额的13%,是发展中国家之间的唯一自由贸易区。中国—东盟自由贸易区绝不仅仅限于贸易,而是一个集政治、经济和文化交流于一体的重要国际平台。与此同时,这一平台的建立,无疑对翻译人才的培养模式的升级和改革提出了更高的要求。区域高校课程改革、师资培养和教材建设都应提上日程,以符合市场需求。

本书结合翻译教学的特点,聚焦服务地方经济社会发展需要与外语教育教学改革。本书立足于区域经贸活动且融商贸实务与英语语言技能为一体,在内容上结合当今国际商务和经济活动中常见的语言现象和社会热点,实现区域国际化翻译人才培养的目标。全书共10个单元,每个单元分为5个板块:原文,译前分析,译中分析,参考译文和词汇扩展。全书所有译例皆为真实案例,具有实战性。结合当前社会需求以及地方性人才培养的需要,选材突出体现了本地化、区域化和国际化特点,教材具有现实应用价值和实践意义。学习者通过实例分析能迅速掌握经贸文本的特点和培养经贸翻译能力。

教材编写者均来自翻译教学第一线,常年从事中国—东盟博览会、中国—东盟投资峰会、政务网外文版等翻译工作,具有丰富的翻译教学经验和翻译实践经验。

本书可供英语专业和翻译专业学生使用,学习完成后能够在一般性的商务活动中担任笔译工作,也可供从事国际商务及外贸工作者使用。

在撰写过程中,参阅了大量有关商务经贸类翻译的相关文献与资料,在

此表示衷心的感谢,并将参考文献于书后一一列出,如有遗漏,敬请谅解。作者才疏学浅,时间仓促,书中难免存在遗漏之处,恳请广大读者不吝批评指正。

李晓滢
2016年10月

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Unit 1

I. Source Text 原文

广西投资概况

一、整体情况

广西壮族自治区简称桂,位于中国南部,总面积为 23.6 万平方公里,人口 4 892 万;世居着壮、汉、瑶、苗、侗、仫佬、毛南、回、彝、京、水、仡佬 12 个民族,是中国少数民族人口最多的省区,壮族人口占 1/3,是一个多民族的地方,也是全国重要侨乡。现设南宁市、柳州市、桂林市、百色市、河池市、贵港市、梧州市、防城港市、钦州市、北海市、玉林市、贺州市、崇左市、来宾市等 14 个市,108 个县(市、区),首府为南宁市。

二、产业特点

经过新中国成立后 50 多年尤其是改革开放 20 多年来的发展,广西培育初步形成以制糖、有色、冶金、电力、汽车、机械、建材、食品、医药等为主的一批优势产业,具备与国内外企业开展产业合作的良好基础。

三、区位优势

广西具有沿海、沿边、沿江的区位优势,同时处在我国大陆东、中、西三个地带的交汇点,是我国唯一与东盟既有陆地接壤又有海上通道的省区,是华南经济圈、西南经济圈与东盟经济圈的结合部,是中国通往东盟最便捷的国际大通道,是西南地区最便捷的出海口,也是连接粤港澳与西部地区的重要通道。特别是随着中国—东盟自由贸易区的建立,广西作为连接中国西

南、华南、中南以及东盟大市场的枢纽,在拥有 5.3 亿人口的东盟和 5.4 亿人口的泛珠三角经济圈两个大市场中,将发挥结合部的重要战略作用。

1. 沿海优势

广西海岸线曲折,直线距离仅 185 公里,仅为海岸线总长的 11.6%。从东到西分布有铁山港、廉州港、三娘港、钦州港、防城港、珍珠港等港湾,形成“天然港群海岸”。拥有大小港口 21 个,其中适合建设泊靠能力万吨以上的有防城、钦州、北海、珍珠、铁山 5 个港口,最终开发潜力达年吞吐能力 2 亿吨以上。广西沿海港口同时具有水深、避风、浪小等自然特点,距港澳地区和东南亚的港口都较近,北海港距香港港 425 海里,钦州港距新加坡港 1 338 海里,防城港距越南海防港 151 海里,距泰国曼谷港 1 439 海里。

2. 沿边优势

广西有 8 个县(市)与越南接壤,现有边境口岸 12 个,其中东兴、凭祥、友谊关、水口、龙邦 5 个口岸为国家一类口岸,另外还有 25 个边民互市贸易点,各边境口岸和边贸点都有公路相通。从凭祥市友谊关至越南谅山市仅 18 公里,到越南首都河内市 180 公里。湘桂铁路与越南铁路连接,火车可直达河内市。广西沿边的开放,为中国与越南及东南亚国家的直接贸易,双边、多边或转口贸易,发展出口加工,提供了一块理想的黄金宝地。

3. 沿江优势

珠江水系的西江,纵横广西境内梧州、贵港等城市,西通云南、贵州,东经广州出海,西江的年径流量是黄河的 5 倍,德国莱茵河的 4.5 倍。西江在广西境内有年吞吐能力万吨以上的内河港口 77 个,经过国家重点投资整治的西江河道,其运输能力仅次于中国第一大河长江。西江下游的梧州市,是广西内陆口岸一个历史悠久的商埠,梧州下航至香港、澳门为 400 公里左右,梧州港为中国第六大内河港口。西江水道是连接云南、贵州内河通向广东及港澳地区的一条“黄金水道”。

4. 北部湾经济区

2008 年 1 月,国家批准实施《广西北部湾经济区发展规划》,设立广西北部湾经济区(以下简称“北部湾经济区”)。北部湾经济区由南宁、北海、钦州、防城港四市所辖行政区域组成,陆地国土面积 4.25 万平方公里,占广西土地面积的 17.9%,2009 年末常住人口 1 271.73 万人,占广西年末常住人口的 26.2%。北部湾经济区岸线、土地、淡水、海洋、农林、旅游等资源丰

富,环境容量较大,生态系统优良,人口承载力较高,开发密度较低,发展潜力较大,是我国沿海地区规划布局新的现代化港口群、产业群和建设高质量宜居城市的重要区域。

四、资源优势

1. 水能资源

广西雨量充沛,河流众多,水能资源十分丰富。全区地表河流总长 3.4 万公里,水域面积约 4 700 平方公里,集雨面积超过 50 平方公里的河流 937 条。全区拥有单河理论蕴藏量 1 万千瓦以上的河流 246 条,技术可开发量 1 897 万千瓦,年发电量 811 亿千瓦时,居全国第 8 位,是全国优先开发的三大水电建设基地之一。广西水能资源主要集中分布在红水河、郁江、柳江(均属于西江水系),其中红水河占广西水能资源总量的 68%。红水河开发规划自其上游南盘江天生桥至其下游黔江大藤峡,河流总长 1 050 公里,总落差 760 米,具有修建高库大坝的有利地形,可开发建设 10 座梯级电站,总装机容量 1 291 万千瓦。正在建设的龙滩水电站总装机 540 万千瓦,是目前国内在建的仅次于长江三峡水电工程的特大型水电工程,建成后除本身发电、防洪外,还能起到平衡下游梯级水电站出力的作用。

2. 矿产资源

广西是全国 10 个重点有色金属产区之一。已发现矿种 145 种(含亚矿种),占全国探明资源储量矿种的 45.7%。探明储量的矿藏有 97 种,其中储量居全国前 10 位的 64 种;居全国第一的 12 种;居全国第 2~6 位的 25 种。广西铝土矿探明储量 6.8 亿吨,远景储量超 10 亿吨,且矿藏分布集中、矿石质量佳、易开采,是我国唯一可直接采用纯拜耳法生产优质砂状氧化铝的基地;锰矿保有储量 2.28 亿吨,占全国保有储量的 39%;锡、锑、铟保有储量分别占全国的 28%、33%和 32%;铟产量占全世界产量的 1/3。广西非金属矿产也十分丰富。石灰岩分布广泛,储量大、质地好,高岭土、滑石、膨润土等非金属矿储量均居全国前列,可建成中国南方最大的水泥基地。

3. 农业资源

广西是国内水、土、热资源配合较好的地区之一,物产丰富多样,主要盛产亚热带水果、蔬菜、甘蔗、麻类作物、桑蚕、药用作物、香料作物、松脂、桐油、三黄鸡、奶水牛、水产品等农产品。目前,全区水果栽培面积 1 700 多万

亩,名列全国前茅,主产柑、橙、柚、香蕉、荔枝、龙眼、芒果等;蔬菜种植以秋冬蔬菜为主,面积达1500多万亩。广西是世界10大产糖区之一,甘蔗种植面积900万亩左右,单产和糖分均达到巴西等著名产糖国先进水平。全区共有草山草坡9700万亩,可利用面积70%以上,年产鲜草1.6亿吨以上。广西水牛奶别具特色,现有水牛400多万头,占全国水牛总数的1/5。适宜水产养殖的水域面积1300多万亩,对虾、罗非鱼、珍珠、牡蛎等优势 and 特色产品在海内外占有较大份额。广西是全国最大的松香、松节油产区,松香产量约占全国一半,栲胶、八角、茴油、肉桂等均排全国第一,产量占全国的50%~90%。此外,广西有中草药4623种,在全国排第2位,其中少数民族用药1021种,主要有田七、玉桂、罗汉果、砂仁、绞股蓝等。

4. 海洋资源

广西沿海滩涂面积1005平方公里;20米水深以内的浅海面积6488平方公里。北部湾的浮游生物十分丰富,浮游植物2000个/立方米,浮游动物150毫克/立方米,底栖生物143克/立方米,是高生物量的海区,也是中国著名热带渔场。鱼类资源有500多种,虾蟹类220多种。浅海有主要经济鱼类50多种、经济虾类10多种。盛产驰名中外的合浦珍珠。沿海一带拥有10.8万亩的红树林,居全国第2位。海洋矿产资源丰富,海岸带拥有大量的钛、石英砂、磷钇矿等矿产。北海市西南附近的浅海海域有一定的石油、天然气等储量。沿海地区具有较大开发价值的海洋能,主要是潮汐能和波浪能,其中潮汐能开发条件良好,年发电量可达10.8亿千瓦时。

5. 旅游资源

广西旅游资源非常丰富,已开发的景区、景点有400多处。其中列为国家级的风景名胜区3个、旅游度假区1个、历史文物保护单位7处、森林公园11个;省级风景名胜区31处、旅游度假区9个、历史文物保护单位220处。最著名的是桂林到阳朔的百里漓江风景区,集岩溶风景之大成,素有山水甲天下之美称,为全国四大旅游胜地之一。

II. Analysis Before Translation 译前分析

这篇文章属于外宣文章,关于外宣文体的翻译:

1. 在时态上,外宣文章普遍使用一般现在时、一般将来时、一般过去时、现在完成时等时态。由于本篇文章大部分描述的是广西投资的概况以及客观事实,因此标题和正文都应使用一般现在时。而一般将来时常被用于预计以及对未来的展望中,过去时用于对过去发展状态的描述,而现在完成时

则常用于已经获得的成就等介绍的翻译。

2. 对外宣文章来说,翻译跨越两种文化语境,语篇意义的生成不应该用复制和替换来描述,即不应该逐字逐句、按照中文的语言用法来翻译,这样很容易造成语言的不地道,产生翻译腔。在翻译的过程中应该在保持原文意思的基础上对文章语言结构适当进行重组。对于复杂的长句,可以适当拆分,翻译主要内容。同时,由于外宣文体属于跨文化传播,在翻译时应该考虑受众,即这篇译文的读者是谁。当代社会,英语已经吸收了大量带有中国文化特色的词汇,因此对于这类词汇可以使用一些固定用法处理,或是音译的处理方法,实现两种语言的融通。

3. 对一些数字翻译的处理,一定要保证数字翻译的准确性,尤其注意多位数和百分比的翻译。

III. Analysis in Translation 译中分析

1. “概况”表示整体情况:overview。

2. “简称桂”:for short,(referred to as Gui) hereinafter, with its abbreviation of Gui。

3. “设 14 个市,108 个县(市、区)”,此处要根据具体情况来翻译,不能只看原文。广西共有 14 个城市,这 14 个城市下面共设有 108 个县,因此翻译的时候不能用 and 连接,而应该用 or,译为 divided into 14 prefecture-level cities,or 108 counties(county-level cities and districts)。

4. “世居”表示一直生活在某地,可以用 native 表示。

5. 文中的“等”表示“结束”的意思。广西境内总共只有 12 个少数民族,因此翻译的时候不需要将“等”翻译出来,译为 and other minority ethnicities。原文是中文的表达习惯,翻译时不能受原文字句表面意思的影响,而要根据实际来翻译。

6. “少数民族人口最多的省区,壮族人口占 1/3,是一个多民族的地方”,前两句分句指少数民族人口数量,最后一句分句指民族数量,译为 Guangxi has the largest population of minority ethnicities in China, with Zhuang accounting for one third of the total, and is a multi-ethnic region。

7. “建国”表示 1949 年新中国的成立,译为 The founding of PRC。

8. “优势”可用以下表达方式:superiority; preponderance; dominant position; goodness; advantage; strength。

9. “沿海、沿边、沿江”:access to sea, border and river。

10. 中国“中”部可译为 central part of China 不能用 middle of China。

11. “交汇点”可译为 intersection,表示交通上的十字路口、交叉。

12. “结合部”可译为 junction, 表示两者交叉的关系。

13. “港湾”的表达方式有 port 指广泛意义上的港口, harbor 指具体水域, 专指海港, berth 指泊位。

14. 边民互市贸易点, 边民: border inhabitants; 互市: frontier trade, mutual trade。

15. “下航”的表达方式: by ship; by the river; along the river。

16. 年末: in the end of / at the end of。

17. 人口承载力: carrying capacity, high population-bearing capacity。

IV. Reference 参考译文

Guangxi Investment Overview

I. Overview

Located in the southern part of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, with its abbreviation of Gui, covers a total area of 236,000 km², with a population of 48.92 million, and comprises 12 native minority ethnicities of Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Yi, Jing, Shui, and Gelao. Guangxi has the largest population of minority ethnicities in China, with Zhuang accounting for one third of the total, and is a multi-ethnic region and a major hometown of overseas Chinese. It is divided into 14 prefecture-level cities, namely Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, Baise, Hechi, Guigang, Wuzhou, Fangchenggang, Qinzhou, Beihai, Yulin, Hezhou, Chongzuo and Laibin, or 108 counties (county-level cities and districts). Nanning is the capital of the region.

II. Industry

Since the founding of new China of over 50 years, especially 20-year-old development of reform and opening up, Guangxi nurtures and initially forms a number of competitive industries—sugar, non-ferrous, metallurgy, electric power, automobile, machinery, building materials, food, pharmaceutical, etc., and lays a good foundation for industrial cooperation with domestic and foreign enterprises.

III. Geographical Strengths

Guangxi enjoys favorable geographical strengths with direct accesses to sea, river and border. Standing at the convergence point of the east, central and west parts of Chinese mainland and the conjunction part of South China Economic Ring, Southwest China Economic Ring and

ASEAN Economic Ring, Guangxi is the only province in China sharing land border and sea passage with ASEAN countries and serves as the most convenient international transport route to ASEAN, the most convenient gateway to the sea in the southwest part of China and an important passage linking Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao with the west part of China. With the advance of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, Guangxi will play a more important strategic role as a communicating hub connecting the southwest, south and central parts of China and ASEAN markets, with a population of 530 million in ASEAN and a population of 540 million in Pan-Pearl River Delta economic circle.

1. Coastal Strengths

Guangxi has winding coastline, with a straight-line distance of only 185 km, accounting for only 11.6% of the total. From east to west, Tieshan Port, Lianzhou Port, Sanniang Port, Qinzhou Port, Fangchenggang Port, Zhenzhu Port, etc., form a "natural ports group". Among 21 harbours or ports of different sizes, Fangcheng, Qinzhou, Beihai, Zhenzhu and Tieshan are well suited to be constructed into harbours of a designed berth handling capacity of over 10,000 tons, with potential annual throughput of 200 million tons. Ports in Guangxi also have strengths in the aspects of depth, shelter, waves, etc. and are close to Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asia ports, with a distance of 425 sea miles from Beihai Harbour to Port of Hong Kong, 1,338 sea miles from Qinzhou Port to Port of Singapore, 151 sea miles from Port of Fangchenggang to Haiphong Port in Vietnam and 1,439 sea miles from Port of Fangchenggang to Port of Bangkok in Thailand.

2. Border Strengths

Guangxi has 8 counties (county-level cities) bordered with Vietnam, 12 border ports, among which Dongxing, Pingxiang, Youyiguan Gate, Shuikou and Longbang are the national first-class ports, and 25 border trade points, all interlinked by highways. The distance from Youyiguang Pass in Pingxiang to Lang Son in Vietnam is only 18 km and to Hanoi 180 km. Xianggui (Hunan—Guangxi) railway links with Vietnamese railway and trains can go through to Hanoi from China. Guangxi border opens up and provides a perfect treasure land for direct, bilateral, multilateral or re-export trade and export processing between China and Vietnam and

Southeast Asian countries as well.

3. River Strengths

Xijiang River, the tributary of the Pearl River, runs across Wuzhou, Guigang, etc., in Guangxi, links Yunnan and Guizhou to the west and flows east through Guangzhou, entering the sea. The annual runoff of Xijiang River is 5 times that of the Yellow River or 4.5 times that of the Rhine in Germany. In Guangxi, there are 77 river ports, each with an annual throughput of 10,000 tons or above, along Xijiang River. With China's key investment, its volume of flow is second in China only to that of Yangtze River. Wuzhou, on the downstream of Xijiang River, is a commercial port in Guangxi with a long history and China's 6th-largest inland port, 400 kilometers down to Hong Kong and Macao by Xijiang River. Xijiang River is a "golden waterway" linking Yunnan and Guizhou with Guangdong as well as Hong Kong and Macao.

4. Beibu Gulf Economic Zone

In January 2008, Chinese central government approved the implementation of the "Guangxi Beibu Gulf Economic Zone Development Plan" to establish Guangxi Beibu Gulf Economic Zone (hereinafter referred to as the "Beibu Gulf Economic Zone"). Beibu Gulf Economic Zone is mainly composed of 4 cities, namely Nanning, Beihai, Qinzhou and Fangchenggang, covering a land area of 42,500 km², or 17.9% of the land area of Guangxi. At the end of 2009, its permanent resident population was 12,717,300, accounting for 26.2% of the total year-end permanent resident in Guangxi. Rich natural resources, such as coastline, land, freshwater, marine, agriculture, forestry, tourist, etc., multiplied by large environmental capacity, sound ecological environment, high population supporting capacity and low development intensity grant this area great potential for further development. Beibu Gulf Economic Zone is an important area for coastal planning layout of the new modern ports group, industrial clusters and for construction of high-quality livable city.

IV. Resources

1. Water Resources

Guangxi enjoys rich water resources with plenty of rainfall and many rivers. The total length of surface rivers is 34,000 km with a water area of about 4,700 km². Each of the 937 rivers has accumulative rain area of over

50 km². 246 rivers have a theoretical deposit of above 10,000 kW each, with the developable capacity of 18.97 million kW and the annual power generation capacity of 81.1 billion kW · h, ranking the 8th in China. Guangxi is one of the 3 major bases with priority to develop water resources. Its water resources are mainly concentrated in Hongshui River, accounting for 68% of the total in Guangxi, Yujiang River and Liujiang River (all in the Xijiang River system). The development plan of Hongshui River covers areas from Tiansheng Bridge of Nanpan River in its upstream to Datengxia Gorge of Qianjiang River in its downstream, with a total river length of 1,050 km and a total drop of 760 m. Its vantage ground is well suited to construct 10 cascade power stations with a total installed capacity of 12.91 million kW. The total installed capacity of Longtan Hydropower Station, a special large hydropower project now under construction, will have a total installed capacity of 5.4 million kW, only second to the Three Gorges Project. Upon its completion, it will share some pressure with downstream cascade hydropower stations, besides power generation and flood prevention.

2. Mineral Resources

Guangxi is one of the 10 key nonferrous metals production areas in China. 145 minerals have been discovered (including subminerals), accounting for 45.7% of the total proven mineral reserves in China, among which, the reserves of 97 minerals have been proven and those of 64 minerals rank Top 10 in China. And among the top 64 minerals, 12 rank the national first and 25 the 2nd to the 6th of the national total. The proven reserves of bauxite amount to 680 million tons and the prospective reserves over 1 billion tons, featured by centralized deposits, high quality and easy exploitation. Guangxi aluminum base is the only one to directly adopt pure Bayer for production of high-quality sand alumina. The reserves of manganese amount to 228 million tons, accounting for 39% of the total in China. The reserves of tin, antimony, and indium account for 28%, 33% and 32% of the national total, respectively. The production of indium accounts for one third of the world. Guangxi is also very rich in nonmetallic minerals. Limestone is of wide distribution, large reserves and good quality. The reserves of other non-metallic mineral, such as kaolin, talc, bentonite, etc., rank the forefront of China and Guangxi is to

be built the largest cement base in the south part of China.

3. Agricultural Resources

Thanks to good water, soil and geothermal resources, Guangxi is a rich productive province with abundant south subtropical fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, hemp crops, silkworm, medicinal crops, spice crops, turpentine, tung oil, Sanhuang chicken, buffalo, aquatic products and other agricultural products. Currently, the region's fruit cultivation areas amount to over 11,000 km², high among all in China; and the main fruits are citruses, oranges, grapefruit, banana, litchi, longan, mango, etc. The autumn and winter vegetable planting is predominant, with an area of over 10,000 km². Guangxi is one of the world's 10 largest sugar-producing regions, with an area of about 6,000 km², and the yield per unit and sugar have reached the advanced level of famous sugar-producing countries such as Brazil, etc. The total grass hills and slopes areas amount to about 65,000 km², of which over 70% is usable, with an annual fresh grass output of above 160 million tons. Guangxi has unique buffalo milk and over 4 million heads of buffalo, accounting for one fifth of the total in China. The water areas suitable for aquaculture amount to about 8,700 km². The vantage and featured products of shrimp, tilapia, pearl, oyster, etc. account for a large share in the markets at home and abroad. Guangxi is the largest rosin and turpentine region, with rosin production accounting for about half of the total in China. Tannin, star anise, fennel oil, cinnamon, etc. rank the first in China and their production accounts for 50%~90% of the total in China. In addition, there are 4,623 kinds of Chinese herbal medicine in Guangxi, ranking the second in China, of which 1,021 kinds are of ethnic minority application, mainly tianqi, cinnamon, momordica grosvenori, fructus amomi, gynostemma pentaphylla; etc.

4. Marine Resources

The beach area along the coast of Guangxi is 1,005 km² and 6,488 km² are shallow waters within the depth of 20 meters. Beibu Gulf has abundant planktonic organism, with 2,000 phytoplankton/cbm, animal plankton of 150 mg/cbm and bottom fauna of 143 g/cbm. As a high biomass sea and a famous tropical fishery ground, Beibu Gulf has 500-odd fish species and over 220 shrimp or crab species. In the shallow sea area, there are over 50 economic fish species and 10-odd commercial shrimp spe-

cies. Renowned Hepu Pearls are abundant here. Mangrove forests along coastal areas occupy an area of 72 km², ranking the second in China. With rich marine mineral resources, the coastal areas enjoy large deposits of titanium, quartz sands and xenotime. There are also certain reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the shallow sea area in southwest Beihai. Ocean energy, mainly tidal and wave energy, in coastal areas has the great value of development and the annual generating capacity of tidal energy may reach 1.08 billion kW. h with the good developmental conditions.

5. Tourist Resources

Guangxi boasts of its rich tourist resources and has over 400 developed scenic spots—3 scenic attractions, 1 tourist resorts, 7 historic cultural relics protection units and 11 forest parks at national level, as well as 31 scenic attractions, 9 tourist resorts and 220 historical cultural relics protection units at provincial level. The most famous is the spectacular karst setting of Lijiang River scenic area from Guilin to Yangshuo, known as the best landscape under heaven and one of top 4 tourist destinations of China.

V. Vocabulary Development 词汇扩展

区位优势	geographical strengths
海上通道	sea passage
华南经济圈	South China Economic Ring
西南经济圈	Southwest China Economic Ring
东盟经济圈	ASEAN Economic Ring
结合部	conjunction part
出海口	gateway to the sea
泛珠三角经济圈	Pan-Pearl River Delta Economic Circle
边民互市贸易点	border trade points
转口贸易	re-export trade
黄金水道	golden waterway
北部湾经济区	Beibu Gulf Economic Zone
《广西北部湾经济区发展规划》	<i>Guangxi Beibu Gulf Economic Zone Development Plan</i>