



外贸运输英语

中国对外贸易运输总公司编

经济日报出版社

Continued on

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中国对外贸易运输总公司 编

经济日报出版社

责任编辑: 王宝菊
封面设计: 周 祁
编 审: 李光治
责任校对: 张 越

外贸运输英语
Wai Mao Yun SHu Ying Yu
中国对外贸易总公司编

新华书店出版

(北京宣武区虎坊桥福州馆前街6号)

新华书店首都发行所发行

水 清 县 第 一 胶 印 厂

开本 787×1092 毫米¹/₃₂ · 印张 12.19 · 字数 266 千字

1989 年 5 月北京第一版 1989 年 5 月第一次印刷

印数: 1-10000 册 定价: 4.15 元

ISBN7-80036-126-8 / G · 6

前 言

《外贸运输英语》经过有关同志努力，现在与读者见面了。

本书介绍了中国的对外贸易运输、对外经济贸易部运输局的职能、中国对外贸易运输总公司和其仓储业务。此书也有关于租船、代理、运费、空运、陆运、多式联运等业务洽谈会话，又有迎来送往的日常会话，还有外贸运输词汇，相信本书对热心经贸储运业务的同志提高英语水平会有所帮助。

在本书编译过程中，曾佛清同志花费了不少心血，我们在此对她及所有为编译本书提供帮助的同志顺致衷心的感谢。

鉴于当前经贸业务的发展和限于编者水平，不当之处在所难免，诚恳希望各位同志帮助指正。

编者

1988年10月

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LESSON ONE

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

China's foreign trade transportation has grown with the development of foreign economic relations and trade. Today various modes and tools of transport are used in the foreign trade transportation sector of China. The task of moving Chinese imports and exports are accomplished by sea, railway, highway, air and multimodal, and all Chinese communication and transportation enterprises play main roles as carriers.

As an organizer, China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (SINOTRANS) is an architect of foreign trade transportation as well. She pursues a policy of equality and mutual benefit to develop trade with foreign countries throughout the world. She actively adopts the use of modern tools of transport, learns advance technology and know-how from foreign friends as well as selects the best tools, ways and methods on behalf of Shippers / Receivers

and Consignors / Consignees. Meanwhile, she has her own vessels, trucks, tugs, barges, trailers and cranes for urgent needs.

BIRTH AND HISTORY OF SINOTRANS

In April 1949, a few months before the founding of the People's Republic of China, a warehousing and transportation department was set up in North China National Foreign Trade Corporation in Tianjin, which dealt with transportation, custom clearance, insurance etc. for the importers and exporters. In 1951, it was merged with part of China People's Shipping Company and re-named China Overseas Transportation Corporation, with her head office located at Tianjin. Meanwhile, branch offices in Manzhouli, Suifenhe, Dandong, Tumen and Ji-an were set up for moving cargo between China and USSR and the Democratic Republic of Korea.

In 1953, China Land Transportation Corporation was set up with branch offices at the main sea ports and border railway stations. The corporation handled warehousing, highway transportation and cargo receiving / delivering / storing in the ports and stations. Later, in 1955, with the relaxation of the international situation and with the development of China's foreign trade, the volume of sea-borne imports and exports increased. To strengthen the administration and the leadership, the Ministry of Foreign Trade set up the Transportation Bureau and merged China Overseas Transporta-

tion Corporation with China Land Transportation Corporation, forming China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, with her head office established in Beijing. In addition, China National Chartering Corporation (SINOCHART) , a sister company of SINOTRANS, was set up.

In February 1958, SINOTRANS, SINOCHART and Transportation Bureau merged into one organization, known internally as China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, but externally retaining their own respective names.

At the end of 1984, China National Storage Corporation, another corporation under the same Ministry, joined the organization (known as SINOTRANS Incorporated Companies or SINOTRANS Group) . The policy of this Group is to co-ordinate transport and warehousing and multi-purpose operations. Hence, apart from the original scope, business has expanded combining transport with warehousing, shipping and ship's agency.

第一课

中国的对外贸易运输

简介

中国的对外贸易运输是随着中国对外经济贸易关系的发展而发展的。今天，各种运输方式和运输工具已应用在中国对外贸易运输业中。中国进出口货物运输任务是通过海运、铁路运输、公路运输、空运和多式联运等形式来完成的，所有中国的交通运输企业做为承运人发挥着主要的作用。

中国对外贸易运输总公司（简称“中外运”），既是对外贸易运输的组织者也是设计者，她本着平等互利的原则与世界各国发展业务关系，她积极采用现代化运输工具，向外国朋友学习先进技术和先进经验，并代表收货人和发货人选择最佳的运输工具，运输路线和运输方式。同时，中外运还拥有自己的船队、车队、拖船、驳船、拖车及吊车等，以应外贸的急需。

历史沿革

一九四九年四月，在中华人民共和国成立前几个月，天津华北贸易公司设立了储运处，为进出口商办理货物运输、报关、保险等业务。一九五一年，该公司与中国人民轮船公司的一部分合并，改名为中国海外运输公司，总部设在天津。同时，公司在满州里、绥芬河、丹东、图们和集安设立分公司，办理中国与苏联，中国与民主朝鲜之间的货运业

务。

一九五三年，中国陆运公司成立，并在主要沿海港口和边境车站设立了分公司，办理仓储、公路运输和港口、车站的货物交接及储存。此后，在一九五五年，随着国际局势的缓和和中国对外贸易的发展，进出口货物的海运量增加了。为了加强领导和管理，外贸部成立了运输局，并合并了中国海外运输公司和中国陆运公司，组成了中国对外贸易运输总公司（简称“中外运”），总部设在北京。此外，中外运的兄弟公司中国租船公司（简称“中租”）也建立起来。

一九五八年二月，中外运、中租和运输局合并为一个机构，对内称为中国对外贸易运输总公司，对外则仍沿用各自的原称。

一九八四年底，同属经贸部领导的另一个公司，中国对外贸易仓储总公司也加入了中外运集团。中外运集团的经营方针是储运组合，多种经营，因此，除原有的经营范围之外，中外运的运输业务已扩大为与仓储、船务及船务代理结合起来。