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21世纪高等院校专业课系列教材 · 【经济学类】



经贸英语阅读教程

Selected English Readings on Economics & Trade

潘忠 朱振荣 编著



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

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作者经过认真筛选, 提供了原汁原味的英语经贸文章, 题材兼顾中外经济, 涵盖诸多行业领域。本教材具有实用性、知识性和时效性的特点, 尤为重要的是对课文中出现的各种专业组织和专业词汇进行了更加深入广泛的补充性解释。本书能纵深发展学生的英语运用能力, 提高学生阅读理解经贸英语文章的水平, 为其日后工作打下必要的语言基础。同时, 本书也可作为涉外活动人士用于提高商务英语水平的阅读材料。

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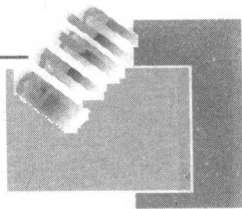
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前 言



随着我国对外开放和市场经济建设的逐步深入，人们越来越注重对外交流能力的培养。本教材就是为了满足这一现实需求而编写的。

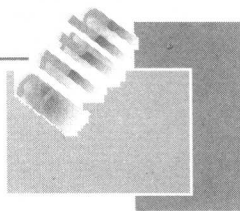
本教材主要针对的教学对象是高等院校的经济贸易类专业学生，尤其是国际经济与贸易专业的学生，可用作其《专业英语》课程的教学。通过阅读一定篇幅原汁原味的英语文章，学生能够熟悉经贸领域惯用的专业词汇和典型语句，并了解国内外经贸领域曾经发生的重大事项。本教材能纵深发展学生的英语实际运用能力，提高学生阅读理解经贸英语文章的水平，为其今后踏上工作岗位获悉即时经贸信息和发展动态打下必要的语言基础，提高对外交流水平。同时，本教材也可作为社会上从事对外经济贸易工作或从事其他涉外活动的专业人士用于提高商务英语（Business English）水平的阅读材料。

本教材共收录16篇课文，每篇课文都经过编著者的认真筛选。题材兼顾中国经济和世界经济，涵盖了包括国际贸易、国际投资、国际金融、国际经济组织等诸多领域，涉及贸易政策、市场行情、商品消费、跨国公司经营、金融组织改革等内容。每篇课文除了课文正文（Text）以外，还包括词汇解释（Words & Expressions）、专有名词（Proper Names）、课文注释（Notes）、理解问答（Tasks for Discussion after Reading）和补充阅读材料（Supplimentary Reading）。本教材除了针对课文进行重要语法和语言现象的解释之外，最大的特点是对课文中出现的各种专业组织和专业词汇进行了更加深入广泛的补充性解释，可以起到扩大学生知识面的作用。

本书编者现供职于北京工商大学经济学院，长期从事经贸英语教学工作。在编写过程中注重取材，主要希望突出其实用性、知识性和时效性的特点。由于本教材选用了最新的资讯短文，所以读者可以通过对短文的阅读了解时事；而且，读者通过对教材的阅读，既能学习相关的英文知识，还可以通过附加注释了解一些专业背景知识。编者衷心希望本教材能对读者有所裨益。

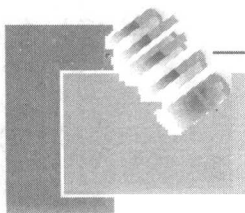
本教材的编写中，朱振荣负责编写第1~10课的内容，潘忠负责编写第11~16课。由于编者水平有限，疏漏差错在所难免，敬请专家和读者不吝指正。

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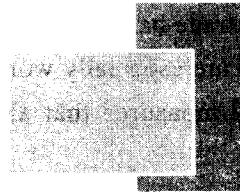
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TEXT 1



Officials Alarm on Dumping Abuse

Chinese trade officials remain alarmed at the extent of the abuse of trade compensatory measures against China, although the number of anti-dumping investigations involving China has actually dropped.

China remains the world's largest victim of the abuse of anti-dumping measures with 27 investigations having been started into its exports in the latter half of last year, according to the latest data from the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The large number was partly because China's exports grew extraordinarily quickly last year against the backdrop of gloomy world economic outlook, said Chinese trade officials.

The abuse of anti-dumping measures against China has started to fall as the number was down from 29 investigations into Chinese exports in the latter of 2001, indicated WTO data.

Chinese trade officials said China's WTO membership helped deter foreign countries from discriminatory actions against China.

The decrease was also a result of the hard work of the Fair Trade Bureau for Import and Export under the Ministry of Commerce, they said.

The bureau, set up immediately after China's WTO entry in late 2001, has done a lot in helping domestic companies respond to foreign anti-dumping charges and refraining from vicious price competitions in international market.

Officials with the bureau had expected the number of anti-dumping cases involving China would rapidly increase this year, with regard to big growth in Chinese

exports last year and reviving international trade protectionism.

They said foreign countries, especially the European Union member states and the United States, have turned to more covered trade compensatory measures such as technical trade barriers and safeguard measures.

They are especially worried that foreign countries would take advantage of special safeguard measures that allow them to target China only in a 15-year transitional period.

China promised on WTO accession that 15 years after its entry WTO members could take special safeguard measures against China's skyrocketing exports without proof of dumping or government subsidies.

Such safeguard measures have the potential to become a new trigger of trade disputes between China and other WTO members, cautioned China WTO Report 2003, an annual publication compiled by Beijing-based China WTO Studies Society.

Up until now, South Korea, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India have revised their laws and rules on trade compensatory measures in accordance. These new laws lower requirements to adopt trade compensatory measures and enable the countries to target China only and avoid such measures' pressure on the global economy.

Officials with the Ministry of Commerce said the commitment puts China at great disadvantage and that they are ready to retaliate if such safeguard measures are abused to harm China's exports.

The report pointed out that because the majority of Chinese commodities are labour-intensive and liable to influences of environmental protection, technical trade barriers have done substantial damage to China's exports, especially agricultural products, food, textiles and construction materials.

Official statistics show technical trade barriers caused losses of US\$1.76 billion to China's exports in 2000, 50 per cent of Chinese companies to raise costs and 25 per cent of them to face higher risks.

It has estimated over US\$10 billion of China's exports were blocked due to international environmental protection requirements in 2001.

The number of trade disputes and their impacts on global economy has rapidly grown in the past few years, according to the report.

The fields and scopes of trade disputes have also expanded by a large degree. A total of 18 countries and regions started 39 anti-dumping cases and 18 safeguard

measures against China last year involving exports of US\$800 billion. The United States and India led the number of trade compensatory measure cases against China.

“Non-market economy” positions, which require a substitute country in computing Chinese companies’ production costs and proper prices, have led to Chinese companies’ failure or higher dumping margins and tariffs than they deserve in many anti-dumping cases.

Although China joined the WTO, China is seen as transforming itself from a planned economy to market economy and all Chinese companies and industries don’t enjoy “market economy” positions in trade compensatory measures. Sporadically, some Chinese companies gain recognition after taking great efforts to prove they are market-oriented.

The Chinese Government is stepping up pressure on foreign governments through bilateral and multilateral negotiations to grant Chinese companies “market economy” positions in trade compensatory measures.

(*Business Weekly*, China Daily, May 20, 2003)

Words & Expressions

abuse <i>n.</i>	滥用, 不适当的运用
anti-dumping <i>n.</i>	反倾销
victim <i>n.</i>	受害者, 受害国
partly <i>adv.</i>	部分地
backdrop <i>n.</i>	(事件的) 背景
gloomy <i>adj.</i>	黯淡的, 不景气的
outlook <i>n.</i>	前景, 展望
deter <i>vt.</i>	威吓, 通过恐吓或怀疑的手段阻止或使不敢
refrain (from) <i>v.</i>	节制, 避免, 制止
vicious <i>adj.</i>	残酷的, 激烈的
skyrocket <i>v.</i>	暴涨, 猛涨
trigger <i>v.</i>	启动, 触发
caution <i>n.</i>	警告
retaliate <i>v.</i>	报复, 征收报复性关税
sporadically <i>adv.</i>	偶尔地
trade compensatory measures	贸易补偿措施

anti-dumping investigations	反倾销调查
partly because	部分原因是, 部分是因为
world economic outlook	世界经济前景, 世界经济展望
WTO membership	世界贸易组织成员国地位
discriminatory actions	歧视性措施
anti-dumping charges	反倾销指控
vicious price competitions	恶意竞价, 低价竞销
with regard to	关于, 鉴于
reviving international trade protectionism	国际贸易保护主义抬头 (兴起)
European Union member states	欧盟成员国
more covered trade compensatory measures	更加隐蔽的贸易补偿措施
technical trade barriers	技术性贸易壁垒
safeguard measures	保障措施
transitional period	过渡期
government subsidies	政府补贴
trade disputes	贸易争端
in accordance	依照, 据此
put ... at great disadvantage	致……于极其不利地位
labour-intensive	劳动密集型
do substantial damage to	对……造成实质性损害
"Non-market economy" positions	非市场经济地位
substitute country	替代国
global economy	全球经济
gain recognition	获得承认, 取得认可

Proper Names

World Trade Organization (WTO)	世界贸易组织
Fair Trade Bureau for Import and Export	进出口公平贸易局
the Ministry of Commerce	商务部

Notes

1. compensatory measures	补偿性措施
--------------------------	-------

compensatory allowance	补偿津贴
compensatory approach	补偿办法
compensatory adjustment	补偿性调整 (办法)
compensatory mechanism	补偿办法
compensatory payment	补偿金, 赔偿金
compensatory trade	补偿贸易

2. **anti-dumping** (反倾销): As a reference to the system of laws to remedy dumping, it is defined as the converse of dumping. Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) permits imposition of antidumping duties equal to the difference between the price sought in the importing country and the normal value of the product in the exporting country. 消除倾销的相关法律制度 (对倾销的法律救济制度)。关贸总协定第6条允许征收反倾销关税, 反倾销关税相当于在进口国获得的价格与在出口国产品正常价值之间的差价。

dumping (倾销): the sale of a commodity in a foreign market at less than fair value, usually considered to be a price lower than that at which it is sold within the exporting country or to third countries. Dumping is generally recognized as an unfair trade practice because it can disrupt markets and injure producers of competitive products in an importing country.

dumping margin (倾销幅度, 倾销差额, 倾销边际): the amount by which imported merchandise is sold in a country below the home market or third country price or the constructed value (that is, at less than its "fair value"). For example, if the U.S. "purchase price" of an imported article is \$200 and the fair value is \$220, the dumping margin is \$20. This margin is expressed as a percentage of the import country price. In this example, the margin is 10 percent.

WTO: an acronym (只取首字母的缩写词, 首字母缩拼词, 缩略词) for **World Trade Organization** (世界贸易组织, <http://www.wto.org>), which was created by 8-year crisis-riddled global talks known as Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-1994) and established in January 1, 1995 to supersede (取代, 接替) the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as the supreme rule-setting body (规则制定机构) for world trade. WTO is a rules-based, member-driven organization—all decisions are made by the member governments, and the rules are the outcome of negotiations among members. Its functions are: administering WTO trade agreements; forum for trade negotiations; handling trade disputes; monitoring national trade policies; technical assistance and training for developing countries; cooperation with other international organizations.

More information about WTO:

Location: Geneva, Switzerland;

Membership: 149 countries (on 11 December 2005);

Head: Pascal Lamy (Director-General)

The Directors-General of WTO (WTO DG, WTO 历任总干事)

彼得·萨瑟兰 (Peter Sutherland, 爱尔兰), 1993~1994 (GATT), 1995 (WTO)

雷纳托·鲁杰罗 (Renato Ruggiero, 意大利), 1995~1999

迈克·穆尔 (Mike Moore, 新西兰), 1999~2001

素帕猜·巴尼巴滴 (Supachai Panitchpakdi, 泰国), 2002~2005

帕斯卡尔·拉米 (Pascal Lamy, 法国), 2005~

Director General in office (现任总干事)

Pascal Lamy, who becomes the fifth Director-General of the WTO on 1 September 2005, on the expiration of the term of Dr Supachai Panitchpakdi.

WTO is the only global international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. WTO has three main purposes: 1) To help trade flow as freely as possible; 2) To serve as a forum for trade negotiations; 3) To settle disputes. WTO follows five principles: 1) without discrimination; 2) freer; 3) predictable; 4) more competitive; 5) more beneficial for less developed countries.

中国与世贸组织

中国自1986年开始要求恢复“关税与贸易总协定”缔约国资格的谈判(最初曾经有过由“入关”到“复关”的说法的转变),从1995年1月1日后改为加入世界贸易组织的谈判(“入世”)。由于谈判被“政治化”和各种复杂的国际因素,我国入世谈判的过程异常艰辛,经历了不少起伏波折,其间,“黑发人成白发人”。时任对外贸易经济合作部首席谈判代表的龙永图曾说:“中国复关和入世谈判,历尽艰辛,一波三折。我们过去没有,现在不会,将来也不可能为了一个国际组织的成员资格,而牺牲我们的重大利益。”经过长达15年的艰苦努力,2001年12月,我国正式加入世界贸易组织。但WTO是双刃剑(double-edge sword),利用得好则得利,利用得不好则失利。

3. **deter**: to prevent or discourage the occurrence of an action, as by means of fear or doubt 威吓, 通过恐吓或怀疑的手段阻止或使不敢
4. **the Ministry of Commerce**: formerly known as MOFERT (Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade) and later MOFTEC (1993~2003, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation). It changes into the present name in March, 2003.
5. **European Union** (欧盟): formerly named as EC (European Community, 欧洲共同体, 欧共体) which was created at the Treaty of Rome (《罗马条约》) from the ruins of World War II, it started with the liberalization of trade (贸易自由化) between Member States and of related

economic policies. The Treaty of Rome provided for the gradual elimination of intra-regional customs duties and other internal trade barriers (逐渐消除跨地区的关税和其他内部贸易壁垒), the establishment of a common external tariff against other countries (建立对付其他国家的共同外部关税), the gradual adoption of other integrating measures (逐渐采取联合措施), including a Common Agricultural Policy (共同农业政策) and guarantees of free movement of labor and capital (保障劳动力与资本的自由流动). Then came the construction of a single frontier-free market in which people, goods, services and capital can move as freely as within one country. The Maastricht Treaty (《马斯特里赫特条约》, 简称《马约》) has provided for political union among the members on one hand, and the creation of an economic and monetary union with a single market (统一大市场) in 1999 at the latest on the other hand. By 1999, the ECU (European Currency Unit, 欧洲货币单位, “埃居”) has become Euro (欧元). The founding or original 6 members of the EC that signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957, are Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined and became members in 1973. Greece acceded in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986 and Austria, Sweden and Finland a few years later. Thus it developed into a 15-nation regional organization. So far it has enlarged to as many as 25 nations.

小资料: 欧盟的发展历史

欧洲联盟, 简称欧盟 (European Union, EU), 是由欧洲共同体 (European Communities) 发展而来的, 是一个集政治实体和经济实体于一身、在世界上具有重要影响的区域一体化组织。欧盟现有25个成员国, 总部设在比利时首都布鲁塞尔。欧盟的宗旨是“通过建立无内部边界的空间, 加强经济、社会的协调发展和建立最终实行统一货币的经济货币联盟, 促进成员国经济和社会的均衡发展”, “通过实行共同外交和安全政策, 在国际舞台上弘扬联盟的个性”。

1946年9月, 英国首相丘吉尔曾提议建立“欧洲合众国”。1950年5月9日, 法国外长罗伯特·舒曼代表法国政府提出建立欧洲煤钢联营。这个倡议得到了法、德、意、荷、比、卢6国的响应。1951年4月18日, 法国、联邦德国、意大利、荷兰、比利时和卢森堡在巴黎签订了建立《欧洲煤钢共同体条约》(又称《巴黎条约》)。1952年7月25日, 欧洲煤钢共同体正式成立。1957年3月25日, 这6个国家在罗马签订了建立欧洲经济共同体条约和欧洲原子能共同体条约, 统称《罗马条约》。1958年1月1日, 欧洲经济共同体和欧洲原子能共同体正式组建。1965年4月8日, 6国签订的《布鲁塞尔条约》决定将3个共同体的机构合并, 统称欧洲共同体。但3个组织仍各自存在, 具有独立的法人资格。《布鲁塞尔条约》于1967年7月1日生效, 欧洲共同体正式成立。1973年后, 英国、丹麦、爱尔兰、希腊、西班牙和葡萄牙先后加入欧共体, 成员国扩大到12个。欧共体12国间建立起了关税同盟, 统一了外贸政策和农业政策, 创立了欧洲货币体系, 并建立了统一预算和政治合作制度, 逐步发展成为欧洲国家经济、政治利益

的代言人。1991年12月11日，欧洲共同体马斯特里赫特首脑会议通过了以建立欧洲经济货币联盟和欧洲政治联盟为目标的《欧洲联盟条约》，亦称《马斯特里赫特条约》(简称《马约》)。1993年11月1日《马约》正式生效，欧共体更名为欧盟。这标志着欧共体从经济实体向经济政治实体过渡。1995年，奥地利、瑞典和芬兰加入，使欧盟成员国扩大到15个。欧盟成立后，经济快速发展。2002年11月18日，欧盟15国外长会议决定邀请塞浦路斯、匈牙利、捷克、爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、马耳他、波兰、斯洛伐克和斯洛文尼亚10个中东欧国家入盟。2003年4月16日，在希腊首都雅典举行的欧盟首脑会议上，上述10国正式签署入盟协议。2004年5月1日，这10个国家正式成为欧盟的成员国。这是欧盟历史上的第五次扩大，也是规模最大的一次扩大。此次扩大后的欧盟成员国从15个增加到25个，总体面积扩大近74万平方公里，人口从约3.8亿增至约4.5亿，整体国内生产总值增加约5%，从9万多亿美元增加到10万多亿美元，经济总量与美国不相上下，欧盟的整体实力有所增强。

6. **skyrocket**: to rise or cause to rise rapidly and suddenly 暴涨，猛涨，迅速和突然地升高或使升高

Wheat prices skyrocketed. 小麦价格猛涨。

Discovery of oil here has skyrocketed land values. 在这里发现了石油使土地价值大幅度上升。

7. **“Non-market economy” positions**: it requires a substitute country in computing companies' production costs and proper prices. (See Note 15: non-market economy) “非市场经济”地位

根据欧盟的法律，只有一个国家被视为是市场经济国家，该国产品的国内价格才能作为其“正常价值”的标准。根据GATT/WTO反倾销协议，全部价格或几乎全部价格由国家制定时，该国就被视为非市场经济。在确定其出口产品的正常价值时，一般适用“替代国”制度，即采用替代国类似产品价格确定其出口产品的正常价值。

改革开放以来，我国不断进行经济改革，并将实行社会主义市场经济载入宪法，已经初步建立起社会主义市场经济体制。企业作为市场主体，按照价值规律进行竞争，绝大部分商品由市场定价。但是国外很多国家却还是将中国排除在市场经济国家之外。在其反倾销法律条款中，依然规定我国的经济性质为非市场经济或国家控制经济。具体有3种情形：

(1) 以美国为代表的大多数国家继续视我国为“非市场经济国家”，原则上适用“替代国”制度。

(2) 欧盟1998年7月对其反倾销法作了修改，将我国从“非市场经济国家”名单中删除，但以我国还处于经济转型期为由，把中国视为“有条件的市场经济国家”称为“转型期市场经济国家”。在反倾销调查中，采取个案审查方式，来确定具体哪家中国企业可以获得市场经济待遇。中国企业需要向欧盟证明自己是一家按市场经济规律运行的企业，否则欧盟会指定第三国作为参照方决定中国企业的生产成本。

(3) 澳大利亚从1996年起不再视我国为“非市场经济国家”，但仍视中国为“转型市场

经济国家”，有条件地将“市场经济国家”待遇适用于我国，但仅适用于来自中国的成品产品，不适用于半成品。

由于替代国价格的使用和选择具有较大随意性，我国的出口产品在国外的反倾销调查中，很多都以被征高税或价格承诺的结果告终，产品出口受到阻碍。“非市场经济国家”的歧视性条款使中国处于不利地位。例如，1990年欧共体对我国猪鬃刷反倾销案中，猪鬃刷的主要原材料是猪毛，在中国非常便宜，而在被欧共体选为替代国的信奉伊斯兰教的巴基斯坦，猪毛是稀有之物，依此确定所谓的正常价格很高，从而确立我国出口产品反倾销案成立并征收69%的反倾销税。后经我国多方努力，提供大量证据，改换替代国，终使欧洲法院接受中方应诉企业的意见，改判原案不成立，取得反败为胜的结果。可见，替代国的选择在反倾销调查中具有极为关键的地位。它的选择直接涉及到是否存在倾销和倾销幅度的高低。因此，应选择对中方有利的替代国。应考虑国内市场销售价格或生产要素成本与我国近似的、经济发展程度与我国相当的市场经济国家作为具体替代国，同时主动收集有关国家的相关资料，尽早明确地向当局提出。

由于市场经济抗辩是我国企业遭受反倾销调查应注意的重点，出口企业应积极抗辩证明我国的市场经济状况。应诉企业要说明自己在市场经济体制下运作的情况，以敦促有关调查当局改变对我国经济体制的不合理看法和对企业的不公平待遇。在市场经济问题不能完全解决之前，应尽量根据替代国选择的方法，提供给调查机关合适的“替代国”选择意向，并对不合适的替代国选择做出及时抗辩。

根据中国人世承诺，对中国不利的事情是，在特定时期内世贸组织其他成员有权不承认中国的“市场经济”地位。为根本解决这一问题，应由政府出面，通过双边谈判使更多的国家将我国从非市场经济国家名单中排除，而从长远来看，则应积极参与世贸组织新一轮谈判，充分发挥话语权，与有关国家合作，争取修改反倾销协议中的不合理条款，为我国企业创造一个公平竞争的国际法律环境。

8. **retaliate** *v.* to return like for like, especially evil for evil; (trade) to take actions by a country to restrain its imports from a country that has increased a tariff or imposed other measures that adversely affect its exports 报复，回报，以牙还牙，尤指以恶报恶；（贸易）报复，指当甲国增加关税或采取其他措施使乙国的出口受到损害时，乙国采取的旨在限制甲国进口的行动。

n. **retaliation**

trade retaliation

贸易报复，征收报复性关税

adj. **retaliative = retaliatory**

retaliatory duties

报复性关税

retaliatory measures

报复性措施

retaliatory tariffs

报复性关税率

9. **-oriented**: placing sth. in a specific direction, often used in an extended sense in some combination adjectives. 以……为导向的, 以……为目的的, 面向的, 侧重……的

market-oriented	市场导向的
export-oriented	出口导向的, 出口创汇型的
result-oriented	注重结果的
exam-oriented education	应试教育
test-oriented training program	侧重考试的培训项目
growth-oriented	增长导向的
finance-oriented	侧重金融的, 面向金融(专业/领域)的
outward-oriented	外向的, 外向型的
control-oriented	侧重于管理的, 侧重于控制的
stability-oriented	以稳定为导向的
rule-oriented	规则导向的, 制度导向的
power-oriented	权力导向的, 强权导向的

The WTO aims to create a rule-oriented organization instead of power-oriented one in dealing with world trade.

10. **market economy (市场经济)**: an economic system which depends heavily upon market forces to allocate productive resources; an economic system where resources are allocated and production of products determined by market forces rather than by government decree; an economic system in which the market process (demand, supply and prices) plays an important role in influencing the production and distribution choices.

non-market economy (非市场经济): a national economy or a country in which the government seeks to determine economic activity largely through a mechanism of central planning, in contrast to market economy. In a non-market economy, production targets, prices, costs, investment allocations, raw materials, labor, international trade, and most other economic aggregates are manipulated within a national economic plan drawn up by a central planning authority, and hence the public sector makes the major decisions affecting demand and supply within the national economy.

“非市场经济”又称“国家控制经济”或“中央计划经济”，它通常是指那些实行公有制和计划经济，企业的生产、销售活动和产品价格由政府决定，货币不能自由兑换的国家。

欧盟提出的市场经济标准：不存在政府干预企业经营以及非市场交易行为；政府对市场资源分配和企业决议的影响程度小；具备完备透明的公司法，法人具备适当权益；具备完备透明的保障私人财产的有关法律以及可操作的破产条例；拥有独立运作的财政部门，同时具备对其完善的监管措施。

美国提出的市场经济标准：货币可自由兑换；劳资双方可进行工资谈判；自由设立合资企业或外资企业；政府减少对生产的控制程度；政府减少对资源配置、企业生产和商品价格的干预；商业部认为合适的其他判断因素。

Tasks for Discussion after Reading

1. China remains the world's largest victim of the abuse of anti-dumping measures. What are the possible reasons? Can you put forward some countermeasures to handle the problem?
2. What role can China's WTO membership play in the matter of dumping and antidumping dispute? How about the function of the Fair Trade Bureau for Import and Export under the Ministry of Commerce?
3. What's your suggestion to fight against the adverse influence of more covered trade compensatory measures such as technical trade barriers and safeguard measures on China's foreign trade?
4. China promised on WTO accession that 15 years after its entry WTO members could take special safeguard measures against China's skyrocketing exports without proof of dumping or government subsidies. Think about the disadvantage of the commitment and propose solutions.
5. What are the reasons for Chinese companies' failure and higher dumping margins and tariffs than they deserve in many anti-dumping cases?

Supplementary Reading

How to Beat the Export Slump

In recent years, Chinese exporters have seen their efforts increasingly undercut by the impact of the spreading financial crisis in Asia. The lifeless economies of many countries in the region have caused their consumer markets to shrink. Their teetering currency rates have caused their purchasing power to be weakened. In some cases political instability, changing economic circumstances, mounting protectionist barriers or diplomatic rows have made it difficult for us to export to those countries. We must find ways to beat the export slump.

We must press forward with the reform in the management system of foreign trade. Conglomeration-forming allies with manufacturing, farming, or scientific research with foreign trade as the locomotive-points the way ahead to strengthened competitiveness. Outmoded state enterprises, large and medium-sized, should be revamped to become more viable. Those enterprises better positioned should be granted the license to move into exporting field. The orientation of industry