

英汉对照贸易术语释译

THE LANGUAGE OF TRADE

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著

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Acknowledgement

The Language of Trade is a glossary of terms commonly used in international trade and trade negotiations. This edition of The Language of Trade was prepared for the U.S. Information Agency by Ambassador Michael B. Smith, President, SJS Advanced Strategies, Washington, D.C., and Merritt R. Blakeslee, of Steptoe & Johnson, Washington, D.C., With assistance from the U.S. Departments of Commerce, State and Treasury, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. (This edition is a completely revised and expanded version of an earlier glossary called The Language of Trade published by USIA.)



Ambassador Michael B. Smith entered the U.S. Foreign Service in December 1958. He served in various foreign posts until 1970 when he was assigned to the White House as chief of presidential correspondence. From 1975 to 1979, he was the chief textile negotiator of the United States. He was then named deputy U.S. trade representative (USTR) and first U.S. representative to GATT with the rank of ambassador, resident in Geneva. In 1983, he was recalled to

鸣谢

《贸易词汇》为一本常用的国际贸易和贸易谈判术语辞典。它由华盛顿特区 SJS 高级战略研究所总裁、迈克尔·B·史密斯大使和华盛顿特区的斯特普托-约翰逊公司的梅里特·R·布莱克斯利编纂,在美国商务部、国务院、财政部,以及美国贸易代表办公室资助下,由美国新闻署出版。(本版在原《贸易词汇》的基础上作了进一步修改和增补。)



迈克尔·B·史密斯大使于 1958 年 12 月进入美国外务署,先后供职于各种外交职位。1970 年就任白宫总统联络处主任。1975 至 1979 年,任美国首席纺织品谈判代表。尔后,他被任命为大使衔的常驻日内瓦《关贸总协定》美国贸易副代表和首任代表。1983 年,奉召回华盛顿,担任美国高级贸易副代表,仍为大使级。1988 年 10 月,他结束在外务署的公使生涯,进入私营部门并组建了 SJS 高级战略研究所。

Washington to become senior deputy USTR, again with the rank of ambassador. In October 1988, he retired as a career minister in the Foreign Service, entered the private sector and established SJS Advanced Strategies.

SJS Advanced Strategies is an international trade and investment consulting firm that assists domestic and foreign companies, governments and trade associations in monitoring and analyzing trade policy developments in the United States and other countries. The primary focus of SJS is helping companies gain access to international markets.



Merritt R. Blakeslee practices international law, including international trade law, with the law firm of Steptoe & Johnson in Washington, D.C. Mr. Blakeslee's practice has focused on trade sanctions, international claims for damages, trade litigation, law of the sea, and national treaty practice.

Steptoe & Johnson is one of the nation's leading trade law firms, representing both domestic and foreign clients in commercial and investment matters. A major part of Steptoe's international practice concerns advice and representation regarding trade policy issues and legislation before the executive branch and the Congress.

SJS 高级战略研究所系国际贸易与投资咨询公司,帮助国内外的公司、政府以及贸易团体跟踪并分析美国和其他国家的贸易政策动态,其工作重点在于帮助公司进入国际市场。



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CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. TRADE POLICY

1916

U.S. Tariff Commission is established.

1923

The United States formally adopts the unconditional most-favored-nation principle as a cornerstone of its trade policy, after having applied conditional most-favored-nation treatment in its trade relations since 1789.

1934

First Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which was later extended by further acts of the U.S. Congress until they were all superseded by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. (These acts provided authority for the U.S. president to reduce tariffs through bilateral negotiations and the first few Rounds of GATT multilateral trade negotiations.)

1944

Bretton Woods Conference.

影响美国贸易政策的大事记

1916 年

组建美国关税委员会。

1923 年

自 1789 年至 1923 年,美国在对外贸易关系中一直采用有附加条件的最惠国待遇政策;1923 年后,美国正式将无条件最惠国原则作为其贸易政策之基础。

1934 年

第一部《互惠贸易协定法》问世;随后此法案为国会一系列新的法案所拓展。并最终为《1962 年贸易扩展法》所取代。(这些法案授权美国总统通过双边谈判和《关贸总协定》最初几个回合的多边贸易谈判削减关税。)

1944 年

布雷顿森林会议。

1946

First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment meets to consider a draft charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) submitted by the United States.

1947

First draft of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is concluded and signed.

1947-48

First GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Geneva.

1949

Second GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Annecy, France.

1950-51

Third GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Torquay, England.

1951

Schuman Plan establishes a common market in Europe for coal and steel.

1956

Fourth GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Geneva.

1957

Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community.

1946 年

举行联合国贸易与就业会议筹备委员会第一次会议,讨论由美国提交的国际贸易组织宪章草案。

1947 年

完成并签署《关税与贸易协定(关贸总协定)》草案第一稿。

1947—1948 年

《关贸总协定》第一回合贸易谈判在日内瓦进行。

1949 年

《关贸总协定》第二回合谈判在法国安纳西进行。

1950—1951 年

《关贸总协定》第三回合谈判在英格兰托基进行。

1951 年

根据《舒曼计划》建立欧洲煤钢共同市场。

1956 年

《关贸总协定》第四回合谈判在日内瓦进行。

1957 年

签署《罗马条约》,建立欧洲经济共同体。

1960

Stockholm Convention establishes the European Free Trade Association.

1960-62

Fifth (Dillon) GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Geneva.

1962

U.S. Trade Expansion Act provides authority for U.S. participation in the Kennedy Round.

1963-67

Sixth (Kennedy) GATT Round of Trade Negotiations, Geneva.

1964

First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD I), Geneva.

1968

Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II), New Delhi, approves, in principle, a Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for exports from developing countries.

1971

The Williams Commission Report to the U.S. president recommends a U.S. initiative for a major Round of trade negotiations.