

高级实用英语系列教材



英文经济报刊文章选读

主编 傅伟良

 中国人民大学出版社

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前言

在当前全球经济一体化的形势下，学习英文经济报刊十分重要。

学习英文经济报刊主要要解决以下几大问题：第一，研究在经济报刊中英语语言的特点；第二，获得经济领域中各方面的最新信息及相关知识；第三，研究、分析、思考经济原理与当前经济形势的关系及运用；第四，研究经济报刊涉及的经济领域中的翻译技巧。

美国学者罗伯特·J·凯伯说：“我相信，激励学生学习一门课程的最好方式，就是说明这门课程在实践中的应用。”（I believe students are motivated to learn a subject when shown how the subject is used in practice. —— Robert J Carbaugh）经济报刊阅读就是这样一门实用课。许多大专院校深明此意，开设了英文经济报刊阅读课程。这门课程能从根本上帮助学生读懂英文经济报刊，提高阅读水平，掌握阅读技能。学生们不仅可以学习英文新闻体语言的特点，经济领域中各专业英语的表达法，还可以获得最新的经济信息与资料，提高分析问题的能力；研究人员也可以通过学习掌握国际经济理论研究与实践的最新动向，使自己的经济研究与国际接轨。本书定名为《英文经济报刊文章选读》，主要是为了提高学习者的实际阅读能力。为此，每篇文章后除了相关词汇注释外，还增加了重点句子翻译，具体讲解英语的翻译技能，并设置了练习题，以帮助学生在提高阅读水平的同时，在翻译能力方面也有所受益。

本书的文章全部选自2008~2009年期间国外报刊的最新文章，内容包括经济增长、国际收支、国际贸易、就业、消费、经济合作、银行业、全球金融危机等内容，具有知识性、趣味性和时代性。本书可用于高等院校经济、外语及翻译专业的教学，也可用于自学。

本书由傅伟良先生策划编著。参与本书编写的人员有傅伟良、伍桂红、齐莉、那娜、刘果、郑书云、付瑶。全书由伍桂红女士、傅伟良先生审校。

编者

2009年6月

目 录

Unit One International Trade 国际贸易

1

- 3 1.1 Oil Price Decline Shrinks Trade Deficit 石油价格的下降缩小了贸易逆差
- 8 1.2 WTO Won't Seek Doha Breakthrough This Year 世贸组织认为多哈会谈今年不会有突破
- 14 1.3 Dire Forecast for the Global Economy and World Trade 对全球经济和世界贸易的可怕预测
- 20 1.4 Russia and Ukraine Announce Deal on Gas Dispute 俄罗斯与乌克兰就天然气争端达成协议
- 25 1.5 Iraq Signs \$3.5 Billion Deal for China to Develop Oil Field 伊拉克与中国签订一项 35 亿美元的协议开发伊拉克油田
- 28 1.6 Japanese Exports Fell at Record Pace in November 11 月日本外贸破纪录下降

Unit Two Economic Growth 经济增长

33

- 35 2.1 US Economic Growth Expands at Slow Pace 美国经济增长速度放慢
- 39 2.2 Chinese Economy Shows Signs of Fizzling 中国经济显示出降温迹象
- 45 2.3 World Bank Halves Russian Growth Forecast for 2009 世界银行将其对俄罗斯 2009 年经济增长的预测减半
- 50 2.4 Euro-Zone Economic Growth Expected to Stall in 2009 预计 2009 年欧元区的经济增长停滞不前
- 54 2.5 Emerging Nations Seen as Economic Lifesavers 新兴国家成为全球经济的拯救者
- 60 2.6 China's Stimulus Plan Buoy Markets in Asia and Europe 中国刺激经济方案鼓舞了亚洲及欧洲的股市
- 66 2.7 OECD Says Little Chance of Recovery Next Year 经济合作与发展组织说明年经济恢复希望渺茫



Unit Three Employment 就业

75

- 77 3.1 Jobless Claims Hit Level Last Seen After 9/11 美国要求领取失业救济金人数创 9·11 事件以来的新高
- 80 3.2 U.S. Loses 533,000 Jobs; Worst Month Since 1974 1974 年以来最糟糕的月份; 美国失去 53.3 万个工作岗位
- 87 3.3 Jobless Rate Falls in Germany—but Economists Warn the Trend Cannot Be Sustained 德国失业率下跌, 但经济学家说这种趋势不会持久
- 92 3.4 China Vows to Focus on Jobs as Unemployment Rises 中国坚决解决失业率上升时的就业问题
- 96 3.5 American Express Plans to Trim 7,000 Jobs 美国运通计划裁减 7 000 个工作岗位
- 101 3.6 62,000 Jobs Are Cut by U.S. and Foreign Companies 美国公司及外国公司削减 62 000 个工作岗位

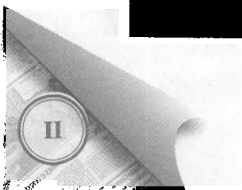
Unit Four International Economic Cooperation 国际经济合作 111

- 112 4.1 China Calls for U.S. Moves to Help Avert a Global Recession 中国呼吁美国采取行动来帮助避免全球经济衰退
- 118 4.2 China, Japan and South Korea Focus on Economy at Summit 中国、日本、韩国举行三国经济峰会
- 123 4.3 Russia and China Blame Capitalists 俄罗斯与中国指责资本主义
- 130 4.4 China's Image Improves as World Economy Slumps 世界经济面临不景气, 中国形象提高
- 137 4.5 Beijing Blocks Coke's Bid for Chinese Company 北京阻止可口可乐公司收购中国公司

Unit Five Consumption 消费

143

- 144 5.1 U.S. Consumer Spending Declines Again 美国消费支出再次下跌
- 150 5.2 U.S. Food Prices Expected to Keep Going Up 美国食品价格有望保持增长
- 155 5.3 U.S. Prices Rose at Slowest Pace in 50 Years Last Year 去年美国消费者物价指数增长是 50 年来最低的一年
- 160 5.4 Sales Drop for Flights by High-end Travelers 高档旅游班机机票销售下跌



- 164 5.5 New Year Shopping Lags in Asian Cities 亚洲各大城市新年购物热情下降
- 169 5.6 As U.S. Slumps, Food Firms Go Global 美国经济衰退, 食品公司走向全球

Unit Six Global Financial Crisis 全球金融危机

177

- 178 6.1 As the Global Crisis Churns, China's Role in Rescue Is Scrutinized 全球金融危机恶化, 中国拯救危机的作用正受到检验
- 183 6.2 U.S. Opposes Global Crisis Regulator 美国抵制对于全球金融危机的监管
- 189 6.3 EU Rejects French Proposal on Financial Changes 欧盟拒绝法国关于金融变革的建议
- 193 6.4 Europe Asks U.S. to Help Bolster IMF on Deadline 欧洲敦促美国在最后期限内帮助改革国际货币基金组织
- 197 6.5 G-20 Leaders Face Threat of Depression 二十国集团领导人面临经济大萧条的威胁
- 202 6.6 G-20 Mostly Avoids the Thornier Questions 二十国集团成员国多数回避更加棘手的问题
- 209 6.7 Europeans Feel the Pain from the Global Economic Storm 欧洲人感到了全球金融风暴所带来的痛苦

Unit Seven Banking 银行业

219

- 220 7.1 Chinese Central Bank Trims Its Interest Rates 中国中央银行降低其主要基准利率
- 224 7.2 China Rejects Currency Manipulation Charge 中国拒不接受操控汇率的指责
- 227 7.3 U.S. Bank Bailout to Rely in Part on Private Money 美国银行的注资部分要靠私人资金
- 233 7.4 Bank of England Governor Says U.K. in "Deep Recession" 英格兰银行行长说英国经济已进入深度衰退
- 236 7.5 Bank Test May Expand U.S. Regulators' Role 美国银行大检查可能扩大对银行的监管力度
- 242 7.6 Japan Sees U.S. Repeating Its Mistakes on Bank Plan 日本发现美国的银行救援计划在重复日本的错误

Unit One

第一单元

International Trade

国际贸易

Key Concepts and Terms 主要概念和术语

1. economic globalization 全球经济一体化
2. export trade 出口贸易
3. import trade 进口贸易
4. trade deficit 贸易逆差
5. trade surplus 贸易顺差
6. tariff 关税
7. protective tariff 保护性关税
8. revenue tariff 财政收入性关税
9. GATT 关贸总协定
10. WTO 世界贸易组织
11. luxury consumer goods 高档消费品
12. capital goods 资本货物
13. Doha round 多哈回合
14. political will 政治意愿
15. key WTO ambassadors 世界贸易组织的主要代表们
16. an uncertain period of trade 不定期贸易
17. trade imbalance 贸易失衡, 贸易差额
18. producer price index 生产者价格指数
19. credit default swaps 信贷违约交换
20. in volume terms 按出口数量计算
21. in value terms 按出口值计算



本单元的经济概念与导读

在全球经济一体化 (Economic Globalization) 的今天, 世界市场经济实现了前所未有的相互融合。各国经济对国际贸易的依赖程度不断提高。统计数据表明, 1948~1999 年 50 年间的国际贸易出口商品实际总额年均增长了 6%, 国际贸易扩大了 17 倍。

国际贸易会产生消费及投资的增长。国际贸易给消费者带来了较低的商品价格和较大的产品选择范围, 从而提高了人们生活水平。

同时国际贸易也带来了各国企业的竞争, 推动了生产率的提高。一个企业在国际贸易中要成为强者, 就必须不断地与强者竞争。如同体育运动, 与比你强的人比赛, 你就会进步。如果只靠政府的贸易保护主义政策, 是不能提高竞争力的。只有与世界强者竞争, 本国企业才能不断提升创新动力, 提高生产率。

可见国际贸易与一国的经济发展有着紧密的联系。国际贸易分出口贸易 (Export Trade) 和进口贸易 (Import Trade)。当进口大于出口时称为贸易逆差 (Trade Deficit), 反之, 则称为贸易顺差 (Trade Surplus)。国际贸易, 尤其是出口贸易是推动一国经济发展的三大要素之一 (推动经济发展三大要素: 出口, 投资, 消费)。世界各国都设法提高本国产品在国际贸易中的竞争力, 推动本国经济的发展。我国的国际贸易, 包括出口贸易及进口贸易在国际竞争中现已双双位居第二。自然我国在国际经济社会中成为举足轻重的国家。

国际贸易受关税的制约。关税 (Tariff) 是对跨国交易的商品课征的一种税收。各国应用最普遍的关税是进口关税, 但也有不太常见的出口关税。出口关税是对出口商品课征的关税, 比如石油输出国组织为了增加收入, 或减少石油供应, 进而提高石油价格, 对石油出口征税。从税收的性质来讲, 关税分成两大类: 保护性关税 (Protective Tariff) 及财政收入性关税 (Revenue Tariff)。保护性关税是为了保护本国企业与进口的外国产品竞争。因此保护性关税比较高。征收财政收入性关税的目的是为了增加本国的财政收入。因此, 可以对进口商品征收, 也可以对出口商品征收。

1995 年 1 月 1 日乌拉圭回合生效的当天关贸总协定 (GATT) 转变为世界贸易组织 (WTO)。WTO 是一个真正意义上的国际组织, 负责管理成员国的贸易关系和行为。作为国际贸易的监督人, WTO 要定期检查各成员国的贸易势态, 协调各成员国之间的贸易关系, 协助解决各成员国在国际贸易中引发的贸易争端。

因此, 我们在学习本单元时, 不仅要学习国际贸易的基本知识, 学习进口贸易及出口贸易对一国经济的重要性, 还要学习 WTO 制定的一系列协议及规则, 以便更好地搞好国际贸易, 推动各国经济发展。



1.1 Oil Price Decline Shrinks Trade Deficit



石油价格的下降缩小了贸易逆差

Two government reports released Thursday showed continuing signs of weakness in the economy.

A decline in crude oil prices helped to narrow the United States trade deficit in September, but both imports and exports fell sharply.

Separately, a report from the Labor Department showed that first-time claims for jobless benefits in the week that ended Nov. 8 increased to 516,000, an increase of 32,000 from the previous week. The Labor Department also reported that the number of Americans collecting jobless benefits jumped to 3.9 million in the week that ended Nov. 1, hitting a 25-year high.

Announcements of job cuts at companies including Citigroup, the Goldman Sachs Group, Ford Motor and Circuit City Stores will probably add to unemployment claims in the weeks ahead.

The Commerce Department reported Thursday that the trade deficit shrank by \$2.6 billion, or 4.4 percent, to \$56.5 billion in September, from \$59.1 billion a month earlier. Much of that resulted from a 15.7 percent decline in petroleum imports as prices for crude oil declined throughout the month. Crude oil is now trading at less than \$60 a barrel.

Excluding oil, the deficit widened to \$35.5 billion in September, from \$33.7 billion in August, as American exports slumped, said James O'Sullivan, United States economist at UBS. American exports fell \$9.9 billion from August to September.

"It's reflecting weakening domestic as well as foreign demand," Mr. O'Sullivan said. "In some sense, they offset each other."

In total, the United States exported \$155.4 billion in goods and services in September, a 6 percent decline from the previous month. Overall imports declined 5.6 percent, to \$211.9 billion.

America's oil imports fell by \$7 billion from August to September. Economists said they expected numbers for crude oil imports to keep sliding as government data catches up with oil's falling prices and consumption.

Demand slackened for a range of foreign goods in September. Imports of raw materials fell as American industrial output slowed, and the American market for foreign-made televisions, computers, clothing, cosmetics, cookware and other goods



also shrank.

The United States' trade gap with China widened in September to a record \$27.8 billion as exports fell while more Chinese goods and services entered American markets.

A 57-day strike by Boeing machinists contributed to slumping export statistics. Exports of civilian aircraft fell by \$3.3 billion from August to September, largely a reflection of stilled aircraft production lines at Boeing, economists said.

Stephen Stanley, chief United States economist at RBS Greenwich, said that the overall trade gap would continue to narrow as American consumers cut back on their purchases, reducing the demand for foreign-made stereos and plasma-screen televisions.

"We're not selling luxury consumer goods to Europe. We're selling capital goods to developing countries," Mr. Stanley said.

From *New York Times*

I. 经济报刊常用词和术语

[Words and Expressions in Newspapers in Economics]



1. trade deficit 贸易逆差, 即贸易差额 (trade balance) 之一。贸易差额包括贸易顺差 (trade surplus) 和贸易逆差 (trade deficit)。

2. decline: *v.* become smaller, weaker, fewer, etc. 减少, 减弱

n. becoming smaller, weaker, fewer 减少, 降低, 变弱

A decline in crude oil prices helped to narrow the United States trade deficit in September.

原油价格下降有助于缩小美国 9 月份的贸易逆差。

3. deficit: *n.* excess of debts over incomes; amount of this excess 亏空额, 赤字 (本文中取此义)

Tax is low and state spending is high, resulting in a budget deficit.

税率低而政府支出大, 结果出现预算赤字。

反义词: surplus: money received is greater than money spent 剩余, 盈余, 顺差

The country has had a surplus of \$100 million every year recently.

该国多年来每年都有 1 亿美元的顺差。

4. The Labor Department 美国劳工部

5. claim for sth.: demand for a sum of money (as insurance, compensation, a wage increase, etc.) 索款 (作为保险金、赔偿、增薪等), 常和动词 put/make 等连用。

6. jobless benefit(s) 失业救济金

benefit [U.C] *n.* allowance money to which sb. is entitled from an insurance policy



or from government, funds 保险金, 救济金, 抚恤金, 补助金等

medical benefits 医疗补助 (金)

unemployment / jobless benefits 失业救济 (金)

sickness benefit (s) 疾病补助金

7. collecting jobless benefits 领 (走) 取失业保险金

8. Citigroup (美国) 花旗银行集团

9. The Goldman Sachs Group (美国) 高盛公司

10. Ford Motor (美国) 福特汽车公司

11. Circuit City Stores 美国电路城 (Circuit City Stores Inc), 美国第二大消费电子产品零售商

12. The Commerce Department 美国商业部

13. slump: *v.* fall suddenly or greatly (of price, trade, business activity) (指价格、贸易、商务活动方面) 突然或大幅度地下跌或减少

What causes share values to slump?

引起股价暴跌的原因是什么?

14. James O'sullivan at UBS 美国经济学家詹姆斯·奥沙利文

15. offset: *v.* compensate for sth., balance sth. 补偿或抵消某事物

They offset each other. 他们相互抵消。

16. trade gap 贸易差额, 指商品进出口之间的差额。

17. a 57-day strike by Boeing machinists 波音员工 57 天的罢工

18. foreign-made stereos 外国生产的立体声音响器材 (如收音机、唱机等)

19. plasma-screen television 液晶电视机

20. luxury consumer goods 高档消费品

21. capital goods 资本货物 (用以生产其他货物的货物)

22. 表示增加, 增多的表达:

1) Claims for jobless benefits *increased to* 516,000, *an increase of* 32,000 from the previous week. 失业保障金增加到 516 000。比上周增加了 32 000。

increase to 动词词组, 表示增加到。

an increase of 名词词组, 表示所增加的数量。

2) The number of American collecting jobless benefits *jumped to* 3.9 million ... *bitting a* 25-year high. 领取失业保障金的美国人骤升 (跳到) 到 390 万……达到 25 年来的新高。

jumped to 与 *increase to* 同义, 更动感些, 有突然升高的意思。

hit 有达到、到达之意, 如 He hit home at nine. 他 9 点到家。



3) The deficit *widened* to \$35.5 billion in September, from \$33.7 billion in August.

赤字 8 月为 337 亿美元, 9 月扩大到 355 亿美元。

Trade gap with China *widened* in September to a record \$27.8 billion. 与中国的贸易差额 9 月份扩大, 创下 278 亿美元的纪录。

23. 表示减少的一些表达:

1) The trade deficit *shrank by* \$2.6 billion, or 4.4 percent, to 56.5 billion in September, from \$59.1 billion a month earlier. 贸易赤字比一个月前的 591 亿美元减少了 26 亿美元, 也就是说减少了 4.4%, 9 月份降到 565 亿美元。

by: to the extent of 到某种程度, 以某种数量或概率

2) Exports *fell* \$9.9 billion. 出口减少了 99 亿美元。

Oil imports *fell by* \$7 billion from August to September. 石油进口从 8 月到 9 月减少了 70 亿美元。

3) 15.7 percent *decline* in sth. 在……减少了 15.7%

decline 是名词, 数字或百分比可直接用在其前, 表示减少的数额。

...exported \$155.4 billion in goods and services in September, a 6 percent *decline* from the previous month. 9 月份货物和服务出口 1554 亿美元, 比上个月减少了 6%。

Overall imports *declined* 5.6 percent, to \$211.9 billion. 总的进口减少了 5.6%, 减少到 2119 亿美元。

decline 在此作动词, 减少的数额在其后作宾语, 与名词的用法不同。

4) *at less than* \$60 a barrel 以不到 60 美元一桶的价格

at... 以……价格

II. 重要句子翻译与翻译技巧

[Translation and Skills]



1. Separately, a report from the Labor Department showed that first-time claims for jobless benefits in the week that ended Nov. 8 increased to 516,000, an increase of 32,000 from the previous week.

Notes

1) 理解 *separately* 的词义, 采用扩句法译出。

separately adv. 分开地, 分别地

此句如果译成“分别地, 劳工部……”就让人费解。*separately* 是个承上启下的词。文中第二段末句 ... but both imports and exports fell sharply 同时提出了 imports 和 exports 两方面的问题。就需要一件一件分别地说清楚, 所以可采用扩句法, 把 *separately* 这个词译成一个小句“分别来谈进出口情况……”。



2) 定语从句译法: 简短的限制性定语从句, 可用前置法译, 即合译法。

句中 **that ended Nov. 8** 是限定 **the week** 的定语从句, 比较短小, 可译为“11月8日为周末的那一周”, 而不要译为“这一周在11月8日结束”或“11月8日结束的那一周”, 另外 **end** 在句中译为“结束”不如译为“周末”更符合习惯。

参 考 译 文

分别来谈进出口情况: 劳工部的一份报告说 11 月 8 号为周末的那一周首批申报失业保障金的人数增加到 51.6 万人, 比前一周增加了 3.2 万人。

2. Much of that resulted from a 15.7 percent decline in petroleum imports as prices for crude oil declined throughout the month. Crude oil is now trading at less than \$60 a barrel.

Notes

1) **sth. results from sth.** 表明主语的原因。

2) 句中 **much** 和 **that** 都是代词, **that** 指上句表述的情况: **the trade deficit shrank by \$2.6 billion, or 4.4 percent, to \$56.5 billion in September, from \$59.1 billion a month earlier.** (贸易赤字比一个月前的 591 亿美元减少了 26 亿, 也就是减少了 4.4%, 9 月份降到了 565 亿美元这个情况。) **much** 指这种情况中的主要部分, 翻译时要把这两个代词的含义译出来, 而不能译为“许多那样……”, 这样译就貌合神离了。英文中为了避免重复, 常使用 **it, that, this, much, one, lots** 等代词, 翻译时可译出代词所替代的名词, 或省略不译。

参 考 译 文

出现上述情况中的主要因素(方面)是由于这个月原油价格一直下跌, 石油进口花费减少了 15.7%。目前原油交易价格不到 60 美元一桶。

3. The United States' trade gap with China widened in September to a record \$27.8 billion as exports fell while more Chinese goods and services entered American markets.

Notes

1) **trade gap** 贸易差额

2) **as exports fell...** 是表示原因的状语从句, 从句中又有 **while** 引导出一个并列句, 与其造成强烈对照, 译时 **as** 从句不宜放在句首, 更不宜把 **as** 从句切割成两部分: 句首句尾各放一部分, 这样完整从句中的反差就会减弱。因此 **as exports fell while more Chinese goods and services entered American markets** 译成“这是由于美国出口减少而有更多的中国产品和服务进入到美国市场”。

参 考 译 文

美国与中国的贸易差额 9 月份扩大, 创下 278 亿美元的纪录, 这是由于美国出口减少而有更多的中国的产品和服务进入到美国市场。

III. 翻译练习

[Exercises of Translation]

1. The trade gap with China would keep narrowing as American consumers cut back on their purchases.
2. America doesn't import luxury consumer goods from Europe, but it sells capital goods to poorer countries.
3. The strike by the railway workers contributed to slumping export statistics.
4. The job cuts announced by some big companies will add to jobless claims in the weeks ahead.
5. The number of Americans collecting unemployed benefits almost jumped to 4 million, hitting a new high.

1.2 WTO Won't Seek Doha Breakthrough This Year 世贸组织认为多哈会谈今年不会有突破

GENEVA: The World Trade Organization dropped plans on Friday to seek a breakthrough for a new trade deal this year, risking an increase in protectionism as the world economy suffers its worst crisis in a generation.

The WTO's director-general, Pascal Lamy, told members that he had decided against calling trade ministers to Geneva this month to push for a deal in the WTO's seven-year-old Doha round, because they were not showing enough political will to narrow differences.

The decision means ministers were unable to meet a call by leaders of the Group of 20 rich and emerging nations last month to reach an outline Doha deal by the end of this year to help counter the financial crisis by warding off protectionism.

It also promises an uncertain period for international trade, the lifeblood of the global economy, as the world navigates the worst economic crisis since the 1930s.

Lamy clearly decided that the prospects of a successful meeting were not high enough to invite ministers now. That formally leaves the Doha round still in progress,



but economists say it will be much harder to reach a deal next year when the world economy will already be in a much worse state than today.

But Lamy left political leaders, like Prime Minister Gordon Brown of Britain, who has pushed hard for a deal, the opportunity to save the talks over the weekend.

"Leaders have expressed a desire but this has not translated into enough will at this stage," Lamy told a meeting of key WTO ambassadors.

"Unless this dramatically changes in the next 48 hours this is the reality from Geneva," he was quoted as saying at the meeting by a participant, who was not authorized to speak publicly.

The next steps for negotiations will be discussed at a meeting of the WTO's general council on Dec. 18 to 19.

The U.S. ambassador to the WTO, Peter Allgeier, said a ministerial meeting was unlikely now to take place while George W. Bush is U.S. president, and the next moves were likely after President-elect Barack Obama takes office on Jan. 20.

"We're very disappointed but we also agree that that is a prudent conclusion to draw given the gaps that still exist in some crucial issues," Allgeier told reporters.

Lamy had previously indicated that a meeting could be held this weekend. But on Monday, after meeting key WTO ambassadors to discuss revised negotiating texts on agriculture and industrial goods issued on Saturday, he decided that further consultations were needed on three sensitive issues.

These were proposals to create duty-free zones in some industrial sectors such as chemicals, a proposal to safeguard farmers in poor countries from surges in imports, and cotton subsidies—all of which touch on key U.S. interests.

Brazil's foreign minister Celso Amorim told reporters that the United States was making excessive demands, when, as the source of the financial crisis that Doha deal would help solve, it should be showing the most flexibility. But Allgeier denied the United States had refused to budge.

Lamy told ambassadors that major trade players were not willing to spend the political capital to narrow differences over the sector deals and farm safeguard issues.

"It has been a tough week, trying and trying again, which is, I believe, my responsibility," Lamy told WTO members. "But at the end of the day the responsibility to compromise lies with you."

Lamy spent the last three days in one-on-one conversations and conference calls with ministers and top officials from the United States, China, India, Brazil and other trade powers to try and narrow the gap on those issues, trade officials said.



Estimates of the value of a Doha agreement vary widely. Some advocacy groups say it would damage the interest of developing countries, although poor nations have been among the loudest calling for a deal.

A study last month by the International Food Policy Research Institute said more than \$1 trillion in world trade could be at risk if Doha was not concluded soon—\$336 billion in increased trade from lower tariffs and subsidies in a deal, and \$728 billion in lost sales as countries hike tariffs to ceilings allowed under previous deals.

From *International Herald Tribune*

I. 经济报刊常用词和术语

[Words and Expressions in Newspapers in Economics]



1. **Doha round** 多哈回合, 多哈会谈。2001 年 11 月, 在卡塔尔首都多哈举行的世界贸易组织第 4 次部长级会议启动了新一轮多边贸易谈判。新启动的多边贸易谈判又称“多哈发展议程”, 或简称“多哈回合”。该轮谈判确定了 8 个谈判领域, 即农业、非农产品市场准入、服务、知识产权、规则、争端解决、贸易与环境以及贸易和发展问题。“多哈回合”按计划将在 2005 年 1 月 1 日前结束。但在 2003 年 9 月在墨西哥坎昆举行的世贸组织部长级会议上, 由于各成员在农业等问题上没有达成一致, 会议无果而终, “多哈回合”谈判陷入僵局。2004 年 3 月, 世贸组织成员的代表在日内瓦就农业问题进行了紧急磋商, 尽管各方一致同意要努力推动谈判、争取在年中达成框架协议, 但谈判并未取得实质性进展。

2. **Doha deal** 多哈协议

3. **breakthrough: important development or discovery** 重大发展, 重复发现

WTO won't seek Doha breakthrough this year.

今年多哈回合未能寻求重大进展。

4. **Pascal Lamy** 帕斯卡尔·拉米——世界贸易组织总干事

5. **drop plans: to give up plans; stop doing or discussing sth.** 放弃计划, 不再讨论或执行某计划

The World Trade Organization dropped plans on Friday to seek a breakthrough for a new trade deal this year.

世贸组织周四放弃了为今年达成贸易协定寻求突破的计划 / 想法。

6. **protectionism: principle of practice of protecting home industries** 贸易保护主义
risking an increase in protectionism 冒保护主义增长的风险