

商务专业英语系列教材 王关富 张海森 总主编

能源电力国际经济合作英语



孟广君 林玉霞 主编



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总 序

经济全球化及加入世界贸易组织给我们带来巨大的挑战，这种挑战不仅表现在我国企业在国际经营活动中必须遵守国际商业规则与惯例，同时还要求我国商界从业人员及在校学生必须提升自己的专业知识，学习国外先进的管理技术、经营理念，熟悉国际商务活动的行为规范，具有娴熟的商务沟通技能，实现与国际市场的真正接轨，而所有这一切的最终实现在很大程度上取决于他们直接用外语获取相关专业知识的能力和水平以及商务英语交际的技能。为帮助在校学生、商界从业人员和有志于从事商务实践的人士实现这一目标，我们推出了《商务专业英语系列教材》。

这套教材的基本指导思想是：以商科各专业的知识框架为素材，用语言学习的方法将它们有机地编撰成有鲜明特色的教材，可适用于各类不同的读者，以达到各自不同的目的。教材包括：《工商管理专业英语》《人力资源管理专业英语（第二版）》《国际商法专业英语》《国际贸易专业英语（第四版）》《证券专业英语》《银行专业英语》《国际经济专业英语》《国际经济合作专业英语》《旅游管理专业英语》《国际投资专业英语》《饭店管理专业英语（第二版）》《国际营销专业英语》《保险专业英语》《公共管理专业英语》《会计专业英语》《海关专业英语》《国际物流专业英语》《国际航运专业英语（第二版）》和《管理类专业英语》《能源电力国际经济合作英语》。

本套教材有别于目前市场上种类繁多的商务英语书籍。在推出这套教材之前，我们对商务英语图书市场进行了深入的调研与分析。这次调研发现市场上现有的商务英语类书籍多以阅读、写作和听说类为主，选材涉及经济、工商、金融、贸易等，其特点之一是涉及的专业内容没有系统性和完整性，其二是编写的出发点主要在语言上。当然，市场上也有一些以专业知识为内容的教科书，但它们往往都是零散的，很难满足不同背景读者的不同需要；偶尔上市的这类系列教材，要么系统性不强，要么只重专业知识或只重语言学习，鲜有两者有机结合的。因此，目前读者特别需要一套系统性强、专业知识与语言技能训练兼容、能满足不同读者需要的教材。

正是基于上述需要，我们精心策划《商务专业英语系列教材》与大家见面。本系列教材具有十分鲜明的特色，（1）目的：为具有专业背景的学生和读者提供学习商务英语和提高实际交流能力的有效学习途径，同时供英语语言类专业背景的学生和读者学习相关专业的基本原理和框架性专业知识；（2）选材：涵盖各相关



专业的基本知识，专业内容具有代表性，语言规范标准；（3）构架：专业知识和语言训练结合，除了专业知识外，还配有阅读理解问题、专业术语、常用短语、要点综述、相关背景知识和注释以及丰富多彩的练习。

参与本套教材编写的作者来自对外经济贸易大学、北京外国语大学、中国人民大学等多所高等院校，他们都兼有商科和语言类的学历与学位，而且都是从事商科或商务英语教学与研究多年的资深学者，具有各自专业扎实的知识基础和丰富的教学经验。能有那么多出类拔萃的优秀学者参与编撰这套教材是我们的极大骄傲和荣幸，同时也是广大读者可以对本套教材寄予期望和信任的有利保证。

在这套教材的编写过程中，对外经济贸易大学校长陈准民教授给予了关注和支持；对外经济贸易大学出版社刘军社长高度重视；出版社宋海玲副总编辑一直以来认认真真、兢兢业业，投入了大量的时间与精力，为教材的推出作出了重要贡献。我们在此对他们一并表示衷心的感谢。

最后希望广大读者在使用本套教材过程中，如发现不足与问题给予指正以便将来改进。

对外经济贸易大学

王关富

2005年1月于惠园

前言

电力行业的产业链可分为发电、输电、配电和用电四个环节。由于发达国家在发电环节的装机容量基本饱和，为了维护本行业的可持续发展，这些发达国家有必要对国际市场输出其过剩的电力产能。此外，中亚等“一带一路”沿线国家的电力行业发展滞后，各种电力基础设施还很不完善，不能满足当地社会经济发展和国民生活的需求。因此，对于发达国家的电力建设产能有巨大的市场需求。这构成了能源电力国际合作的客观必要性。

传统的电力行业主要是依靠火力发电，电力基础设施也都是针对燃煤火力发电而构建的。由于煤炭等传统能源逐步枯竭和人们环境保护意识的增强，以核电、水电、太阳能发电、风力发电为代表的可再生能源发电成为人们减少碳排放、走可持续发展道路的不二选择，已经受到了各国政府和越来越多的投资资金的关注，推动了电力行业的产业发展升级。由此，可再生能源发电量在发电总量的比例不断攀升。同时，分布式发电方兴未艾，形式多样。而且，长期以来，由于电力行业先期投入大，投资周期长，无论是从发电端还是从配电和用电的环节看，形成了国家垄断、行业垄断、地区垄断的局面，不利于形成具有竞争性的电力市场。所以，各国竞相进行以放开管制、加强监督、竞价上网、消除垄断为主要内容的电力市场改革。这种以市场化、法制化为中心的电力市场改革也为能源电力行业的国际合作提供了广阔的空间。由此可见，了解电力行业的发展现状、知晓电力产业链不同环节所面临的问题和发展瓶颈、了解部分电力产业发展和改革比较成熟的国家的有关电力法规和政策，同时掌握使用英语进行跨文化专业交流的基本技能，成为从事电力行业国际经济合作交流的必要条件。为此，我们编写了这本《能源电力国际经济合作英语》，希望对那些将来有可能从事能源电力国际经济合作的学生或其他人员有所裨益。

本书共有 16 单元，每单元含有四个部分，分别是单元内容导读与学习目标、听力和词汇热身、主题阅读及检验性练习和深化练习四个部分。所选择的主题内容涉及中国、美国、德国、澳大利亚、日本、法国、英国、尼日利亚等国家或地区的电力行业发展、电力市场改革以及中国与美国、东盟、德国等在电力领域特别是电力行业市场化改革方面的合作交流，涉及国际原子能机构与多个国家和地区组织在和平利用核能等方面的共同努力和所取得的成就。部分篇章还对中国经济发展和新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情后的世界经济给出了展望。



本书选材具有一定的专业性。主题阅读和听力及填空练习的篇章内容都围绕电力行业特别是可再生能源（新能源）发展、电力市场化改革、电力市场法规与政策监管、电力行业国际合作等方面。这些内容无论对电学专业、国际贸易专业还是英语专业的学生都具有一定的挑战性。对于不同专业的学生而言，这种挑战性体现在不同的方面。

本书的宗旨是培养学生以英语为工具从事能源电力国际经济合作的能力，所以，语言技能培养是本书的一个中心任务。为此，本书围绕主题阅读而设置的听力与词汇热身、判断正误、短句翻译等练习都与主题阅读的篇章紧密关联，它们或能帮助学生更好地理解把握主题阅读的内容，或能检验学生对阅读篇章的理解程度，或能加强学生的专业沟通交流技能。深化练习部分是对学生学完本单元后的综合检验，以进一步拓宽视野，加强从事能源电力国际合作的实际操作能力。

本书单元结构的安排具有较强的可操作性。本书16个单元的设计与大多数学校一个学期的教学周数吻合。教师可根据学生的水平基础和教学时数合理挑选、安排教学内容。比如，如果学生基础薄弱或课时不足，第四部分的段落翻译就可以忽略不用。

由于能源电力国际经济合作涉及电学、经济学、政策法规、跨文化交际等领域，而且“国际”一词有可能使任何让本书内容“全面系统”的努力成为幻想。因此，尽管我们力求取材广泛、形式多样，但难免会落入挂一漏万的窠臼。当然，由于编者自身专业素养的局限，书中一定会有一些这样那样的缺点与错误，欢迎同行和同学们批评指正，我们对给予我们包涵和指正的师生表示感谢。另外，本书得到了上海电力大学高水平地方应用型高校建设项目的资助，在此对相关单位和本项目组表示感谢。

孟广君

2020年6月



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Unit One



Chinese Economy Stable at New Normal Levels

Guidance



I. Preview

中国宏观经济告别快速增长时代进入新常态，即慢速稳定的发展态势。各项经济指标显示，宏观经济形势总体发展趋势尚好，这主要体现在产业结构趋于优化，政府针对经济发展的激励政策正逐步显现效应，中国经济的质量正在稳步提升。

II. Learning tasks

After learning this unit, you are supposed to:

1. know what the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are in terms of the global economy;
2. know some of the roles of the UNDP;
3. know what the New Normal means regarding China's economy;
4. know what those major economic indexes are;
5. know what industrial structural upgrading or optimization means;
6. know some of the measures often taken by the government to better its economic quality;
7. be better able to introduce the general economic situation of China to foreign English speakers.



Warming-up activities



I. Listening

Listen to the passage, fill in each blank with the missing words and answer the questions.

What Are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, (1)_____. The goals are interconnected—often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

The SDGs work (2)_____ to make the right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. The SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet. “Supporting the 2030 Agenda is a top priority for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),” said UNDP Administrator Helen Clark. “The SDGs provide us with a common plan and agenda to tackle some of the pressing challenges facing our world (3)_____. UNDP has the experience and expertise to drive progress and help support countries on the path to sustainable development.”

What is UNDP’s role?

The SDGs came into effect in January 2016, and they will continue to guide UNDP policy and funding for the next 15 years. As the lead UN development agency, UNDP is uniquely placed to help implement the Goals through our work in some 170 countries and territories.

Our strategic plan focuses on key areas including poverty alleviation, democratic governance and peacebuilding, climate change and disaster risk, and economic inequality. UNDP provides support to governments to integrate the SDGs into (4)_____. This work is already underway, as



we support many countries in accelerating progress already achieved under the Millennium Development Goals.

Our track record working across multiple goals provides us with (5) _____ to ensure we all reach the targets set out in the SDGs by 2030. But we cannot do this alone.

Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations.

1. Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

2. Answer the following questions.

- (1) Why did it say that the 17 Goals are interconnected?
- (2) Which areas does the strategic plan focus on?
- (3) What is the purpose of the passage?

II. Word study

With the help of your dictionary, study the words given and try to fill in the blank with a proper word to complete each sentence.

A. pay off	B. momentum	C. index	D. account for	E. disposable	F. witness
G. initiative	H. designate	I. red tape	J. impetus	K. deflation	

- 1. As the comments of this interface indicate, you can access an attribute by either its name or its _____.
- 2. In 1960, when Britain last experienced _____, university students would have been puzzled by the idea of borrowing from the government to pay for their studies.
- 3. In good times, most of the economy's _____ came from within so it was less exposed to trouble from without.
- 4. It has been rather costly to install the machinery, but it should _____ in the long run.



5. Within these countries, the poor will be especially vulnerable as they often spend as much as half their _____ income on food.
6. To make sure your family or other heirs get this money, you should _____ them by name as the beneficiaries.
7. We're more able than ever to _____ the tragedy of millions of our fellow humans on television or online.
8. The World Bank said the money would sustain the _____ of change but only if coupled with real reform.
9. Management allowed engineers to take equipment home whenever they needed to, without having to go through a lot of _____.
10. This _____ was part of an industry-wide effort to introduce a consistent set of standards and guidance for implementing project and process measurement.

Focus reading



Study the following text and do the following exercises.

Chinese Economy Stable at New Normal Levels

Amid the complex international environment and domestic downward pressure in the first half of the year, *China's economy has continued running in a stable way, in keeping with the New Normal*. Efforts such as the supply-side structural reform and mass entrepreneurship and innovation have paid off as the economic structure continues to be optimized.

Major indexes remain stable

Due to proactive financial and monetary policies, major indexes concerning economic growth, employment and prices, income and consumption, and agriculture saw steady development.

In the first half of this year, *China's GDP reached 34.06 trillion yuan (\$5.09 trillion) with a 6.7 percent year-on-year growth*. The service industry witnessed rapid development as its added value increased 7.5 percent year on year. *Industrial production remained stable as added value of industries above the designated scale saw 6 percent year-on-year growth*.

China's 6.7 percent growth is not an easy achievement. But it is indeed a good performance compared with major economies, such as the United States, Eurozone, and Japan whose economic growths in 2016 are estimated by the World Bank to be 1.9 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively.



Driven by the rapid development of the service industry, the job market is better than expected. In the first half of the year, 7.17 million urban jobs were added, accounting for 71.7 percent of this year's target, and the unemployment rate of 31 major cities is stable at 5 percent.

Prices of commodities and people's income are also stable as in the first half year, the consumer price increased 2.1 percent year on year and national residents' per capita disposable income reached 11,886 yuan with 8.7 percent year-on-year growth.

The added value of primary industry witnessed a 3.1 percent year-on-year growth. Yield of summer crops saw harvests. According to preliminary estimation, national yield of summer crops reached 139.3 million tons, the second-highest level on record.

Economic structure continues to be optimized

The service industry has become the largest industry of China, serving as a major driving force for economic development and new jobs.

In the first half year, *the added value of tertiary industry accounted for 54.1 percent of national GDP* and its growth rate is 1.4 percent points higher than secondary industry.

From the perspective of industrial development, growth rates of high-tech industries and equipment manufacturing industries reached 10.2 percent and 8.1 percent, higher than the development of traditional industries.

Facing weak international trade and unstable exports, China has made great progress to expand domestic demand and promote domestic consumption. Economic growth is now mainly driven by domestic demand and consumption.

In the first half year, final consumption contributed 73.4 percent to economic growth, 13.2 percent higher than the same period last year.

Consumption in education and cultural entertainment and health care also improved, and were 0.3 percent higher than the same period last year.

At the same time, the government paid close attention to weak points and major sectors in economic development and investment structures continue to be improved.

In the first half year, investment in high-tech industries and services increased 13.1 percent and 11.7 percent year on year, 4.1 percent and 2.7 percent higher than all kinds of investments respectively.

Regional developments also saw progress under major development strategies such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei province, and ecological protection along the Yangtze River economic belt.

In the first half year, the added value of industries above the designated scale and fixed-asset investment in eastern regions witnessed 6.4 percent and 11.0 percent growth respectively.



The growth rate of value added to industries above the designated scale in central and western regions were 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent higher than in eastern regions respectively, while the fixed-asset investment growth rate in central and western regions were 1.8 percent and 2.5 percent higher than the eastern growth.

Capacity reduction saw developments too as in the first half year, coal production decreased 9.7 percent year on year and raw steel production lowered 1.1 percent.

With regards to inventory reduction, inventory of industries above the designated scale decreased 1.1 percent year on year at the end of this May and commercial residential buildings for sale decreased 7.53 million square meters at the end of this June.

With respect to deleverage, the debt ratio of industrial enterprises above designated scale was 56.8 percent, 0.5 percent lower than the same period last year.

Due to the implementation of a valued-added tax reform, it is estimated that it will help reduce 500 billion yuan for enterprises this year.

Investments in weak sectors witnessed rapid development as investments in water conservation and environment and public facility management, information transmission software and information technology service industry, and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries increased 26.7 percent, 22.5 percent, and 19.5 percent respectively.

New impetus to the economy is growing

During the period of economic transformation, governments have been cutting red tape and enhancing public services, boosting innovation and entrepreneurship. With all these efforts, a new impetus to Chinese economy is growing. Although the “new economy” cannot catch up with traditional economy in scale, it is making a greater contribution to GDP, social employment and industrial upgrading.

With administrative reforms being implemented, more companies have been started. In the first half of this year, 14,000 companies were started in China per day on average, which surpasses last year’s number. Among those companies started, many belong to emerging service industry and small or micro enterprises.

In addition, companies have been paying more attention to research and development. The number of patents licensed in the first half year is 164,000, increasing by 41 percent year on year.

Apart from new companies, new industry is also growing rapidly in China. The emerging industries which enjoy advanced technology are growing faster than traditional industry. In the first half year, the volume of emerging industries increased 11 percent year on year, which is 5 percent higher than that of the entire industries.

Among the emerging industries, e-commerce deserves special attention. Online



shopping, express delivery and mobile payment are changing the way people consume. In the first half year, the online retail sales of commodities grew 26.6 percent, accounting for 11.6 percent of the total amount of social consumption and the volume of express delivered is 13.1 billion, increasing 55.4 percent year on year.

Following the trend of industrial and consumption upgrading, the high-tech products on electronic information, biology, smart manufacturing, clean energy, environmental protection and others also brought a new impetus to the economy. The first half year saw progress of the following industries: 88.7 percent increase in new energy cars output, 28.2 percent increase in industrial robots, 28 percent increase in solar cells, 20.5 percent increase in smart televisions, etc.

New business models based on technologies like big data, cloud computing and the Internet of Things are constantly being created. In the service sector, there is long-distance education, online medical care, digital family, smart community and so on, which broaden consumers' choice to a large extent.

In new industries, the sharing economy is seen as a game changer. Many companies practicing the sharing economy just like Uber and Airbnb are created in China in fields such as transportation, marketing, investment, catering and accommodation.

Quality of the Chinese economy is improving

By implementing supply-side reform and making systematic policies, the governments have been trying to sweep away obstacles to economic development and to improve the quality of the economy.

With the slowing down of the production and investment of industries that have excess capacity, the efficiency of China's energy use is enhanced and the energy consumption structure optimized. In the first half year, coal consumption as a proportion of total energy consumption declined by 2.9 percent year on year; the proportion of clean energies, including hydropower, nuclear power and wind power, increased by 2.0 percent. The energy consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP in H1 declined by 5.2 percent.

The pressure of deflation in the Chinese industry has eased to some extent. In June, the price of some important industrial products, such as coal, cement and glass, rose up compared with May. On June 30, the average price of domestic steel increased 18.7 percent compared with the beginning of this year.

From this year on, the profit of industrial enterprises keeps growing, which is a recovery compared with last year when their profit declined. From January to May, the profit of industrial enterprises above designated scale increased 6.4 percent year on year.