



# Chapter 15

## FREE TRADE



# Objectives

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- A.** To review different types of international trade among countries in the world
- B.** To understand better the definition and the importance of free trade
- C.** To learn relevant expressions and language structure



# Introduction

# Introduction

**It is said that the benefits of free trade can be obtained only if states are willing to give up independence and autonomy to a certain degree, which has caused increased economic integration around the world with various trade agreements among countries. We will learn some forms of free trade in this lesson.**





# 参考译文

据认为，只有当一些国家自愿牺牲某种程度的独立自主，它们才能获得自由贸易的好处。这种通过国家之间不同形式的贸易协定而对本国自主权益一定程度的放弃已经在世界上形成了与日俱增的经济融合。本课将向我们讲述自由贸易的一些形式。





# Main points of the text

# Main points of the text

**A**

The definition of a free trade





# Main points of the text

**B**

- 1.** The definition of a customs union
- 2.** The immediate and gradual elimination of tariff barriers

# Main points of the text

- C**
- 1.** The difference between free trade zone and customs union
  - 2.** The treaty of Montevideo

# Main points of the text

## **D** Bonded warehouses





# Background & terminology

# Background and terminology

## Customs Union 关税同盟



**An international association organized to eliminate customs restrictions on goods exchanged between member nations and to establish a uniform tariff policy toward nonmember nations**



# Background and terminology

## Customs Union 关税同盟



两国或多国缔结协定，彼此取消原有  
关境，联合成为一个统一的关境，为  
相互间实行关税减免，对其他国家采  
取统一关税率而结成的同盟。结成同  
盟的目的是为参加国产品提供共同的、  
更广泛的市场，抵制其他国家商品进  
口。



# Background and terminology


## Treaty of Rome



Two international agreements signed in Rome in 1957 by Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. One established the European Economic Community; the other created the European Atomic Energy Community.

# Background and terminology

## Gibraltar 直布罗陀



**Gibraltar**直布罗陀。直布罗陀岩西北端的英国殖民地，位于直布罗陀海峡西班牙中南部海岸的半岛，在西班牙和北部非洲之间连接地中海和大西洋。直布罗陀在711年被阿拉伯人占领，并于**1462**年转给西班牙。在西班牙王位继承战争中英国于**1704**年控制了直布罗陀，虽然西班牙一直重申要求重获这个地区。该殖民地的人口**29,648**。

# Background and terminology

## The European Union 欧洲联盟



Organization of European countries dedicated to increasing economic integration and strengthening cooperation among its members. The European Union headquarters is in Brussels, Belgium.

# Background and terminology

The European Union was formally established on November 1, 1993. It is the most recent in a series of European cooperative organizations that originated with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of 1951, which became the European Community (EC) in 1967.





# Background and terminology

The members of the EC were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Spain. In 1991 the governments of the 12 member states signed the Treaty on European Union (commonly called the Maastricht Treaty), which was then ratified by the national legislatures of all the member countries.

# Background and terminology

欧盟是当今世界一体化程度最高的区域政治、经济集团组织，其总部设在比利时首都布鲁塞尔。欧盟现有**25**个成员国，分别为法国、德国、意大利、荷兰、比利时、卢森堡，丹麦、爱尔兰、英国、希腊、西班牙、葡萄牙、奥地利、芬兰、瑞典。**2004年5月1日**后，欧盟新增**10**个成员国——波兰、匈牙利、捷克、斯洛伐克、爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、斯洛文尼亚、马耳他和塞浦路斯。扩大后的欧盟面积达到**400**万平方公里，人口增至**4.5**亿，国内生产总值将超过**10**万亿美元。





# Language points

# Language points

to isolate (isolated)



To keep apart; separate from others; separated from others; solitary or singular

使孤立，使隔离，使脱离，孤立的；  
分离的，隔离的

# Language points

1. Several villages have been **isolated** by the floods.

洪水使得好几个村庄与外界隔离了。

2. Apart from a few **isolated** cases, we have managed to avoid delay in delivery.

除了一些个别情况，我们都设法避免了交货的延误。

# Language points

adjacent



close to; lying near; very close;  
touching or almost touching

邻近的，毗连...的

# Language points

1. adjacent cities 相邻的城市

2. The council offices are adjacent to the library.

市政会各办公室就在图书馆的旁边。





# Language points

to assemble



to fit together the parts or pieces of; to gather or collect together into a group or into one place; to put together

装配，组合，组装，集合，聚集，收集



# Language points

1 . This bookcase is very easy to **assemble**.

这个书架很容易组装起来。

2 . At the beginning of the day, we all **assemble** in the main hall to be addressed by the president of the university. 清晨，我们集合在大礼堂听校长讲话。

# Language points

to locate



**to place at a certain location;  
station or situate; to find the  
position of;**

(常用于被动设置，使...坐落于，找到.....的位置)

# Language points

1. The offices are conveniently **located** in the centre of the city.

办事处设在市中心很方便。

2. We have **located** the source of the signals.

我们已找到发出信号的地方了。

# Language points

barrier



something that obstructs or impedes

妨碍或阻碍物， 壁垒

# Language points

1. Intolerance is a **barrier** to understanding.

偏狹是理解的一大障礙。

2. The Yangtze River is a natural **barrier** to the north-east.

長江是東北面的一道天然屏障。



# Language points

to be subject (to)



being in a position that places one under the power or authority of another or others; likely to be affected by something, especially something bad; depending on something in order to be completed or agreed; under the authority of

服从的，支配的，易遭受..... 的，取决于，视而定

# Language points

1. All citizens in this nation **are subject to** the law.

这个国家的全体公民都必须服从法律。

2. Smokers **are** more **subject to** heart attacks than non-smokers

吸烟的人比不吸烟的人更容易犯心脏病。

# Language points

3 . The article **is** ready to publish,  
**subject to** your approval.

那篇文章准备好了，可以发表，就等你的批准。

4 . All nuclear installations **are subject to** international safeguards.

一切核设施均须执行国际防护措施。

# Language points

to ease



to give respite from; to become or to make less unpleasant, painful, severe etc; to move or to move slowly and carefully; to make less tight and more relaxed

延缓，从...获得缓解，减轻，小心移动，放松，

# Language points

1. The company **eased** the burden on their staff by hiring temporary help.

公司雇佣临时职员以减轻他们手下人员的负担。

2. She **eased** herself into the chair

她轻手轻脚地坐到椅子上。



# Language points

3. **Ease** your grip on the wheel a little.  
把握方向盘的手放松一点。



# Language points

instead of



in the place of  
代替, 而不是...

# Language points

1. If you cannot go, he'll go **instead of** you. 如果你不能去, 他愿替你去。

2. In this case you should claim compensation from the shipping company **instead of** the sellers.

在此情况下, 你方应向船公司而不是向卖方索赔。

# Language points

To refer to



to mention or speak about; to describe or be connected to;

谈到, 涉及, 指 (的是)

# Language points

1. Keats **is referring to** epic poetry when he mentions Homer's 'proud demesne'.  
当济慈提到荷马的'骄傲的领域'时,他指的是史诗。

2. This **refers to** our various orders for window glass.  
本函要谈到我方各项窗用玻璃的订货。



# Language points

To refer to



to look at something or to ask a person for information

参考, 查阅

# Language points

1. We should form the habit of **referring to** a dictionary when meeting new words.

我们遇到生词应养成查字典的习惯。

2. For details please **refer to** the attachment to the contract.

详细情况，请参阅合同附件。



# Language points

To refer to



to regard ...as; to contribute something to

认为与...有关, 把...归因于

# Language points

1. He referred his success to the good teaching he had had.

他把他的成功归于他以前所受的良好教育。



# Language points

to provide for



to make preparation to deal with something bad or unpleasant that might happen in the future

做准备，预防



# Language points

1. People tend to save **to provide for** old age.

人们往往储蓄以防老。

2. The improvements in packing and presentation will add further value to the products which can **provide for** a wide range of tastes and requirements.

包装装潢的改进，会使产品的价值增加，并能适应广泛的爱好和要求。

# Language points

to provide for



to give things that they need to live,  
such as food, money or clothing

提供生活费，提供生活所需，养活

# Language points

1. Traditionally, husband was supposed to provide for his family.

传统的观点认为，丈夫应养活其家人。

# Language points

to provide for



(of a law, rule etc) to make it possible for something to be done

规定

# Language points

1. It **is provided for** in the contract.

这是合同中所规定的。

2. The contract may **provide for** the exclusive use of the patent.

合同可规定专利权的独家使用。



# Language points

to come/go/ be brought  
be put into effect



to cause something to come  
into use; to begin to apply

开始生效，使生效，实施

# Language points

1. A new regulation comes **into effect** tomorrow.

新法规明日生效。

2. The Agency Agreement will come **into effect** from December 1.

代理协议自12月1日起开始生效。

# Language points

to be similar to



like something but not exactly  
the same

相像的，相似的

# Language points

1. My new dress **is similar to** the one you have.

我的新衣服和你的那件相似。

2. Art. No. 4803 **is very similar to** Art. No. 4802 and is selling extremely well on European market. 4803号货与4802号货很相似，在欧洲市场非常畅销。

# Language points

in that



because

因为



# Language points

1. John didn't attend the meeting in that he was ill.

约翰没有出席会议, 因为他病了。



# Language points

to consist of



组成，构成，包括，由...组成

# Language points

1. The United Kingdom **consists of** Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

联合王国包括大不列颠与北爱尔兰。

2. The components of the said device shall **consist of** the items listed.

上述装置应包括所列的部件。

# Language points

However, they do offer an exporter the opportunity to defer payment of import duty and so ease its cash flow requirements.



然而，他们的确提供给出口商一个机会，推迟他们缴纳进口税，以便缓解其现金流的需求。

# Language points


“do offer...”结构中do 作为助动词表示强调，例如： He did come after all! 他毕竟还是来了！

so ease...中的so 的含义为“为了；以便”，又如： I stayed so I could see you. 我留下来以便能见到你。



# Language points

A free trade zone is an isolated, enclosed area, many acres in size, usually adjacent to a sea port, into which a company can bring imported materials, parts and finished goods without payment of import duty.




保税区是个孤立封闭的地区，面积达数千英亩，通常邻近海港，公司可以不需缴纳进口税而把进口的材料、零件及成品带到此区域。

# Language points

into which a company can bring imported materials, parts and finished goods without payment of import duty 是非限制性定语从句，同名词短语 many acres in size 及 usually adjacent to a sea port 共同修饰先行词 area。

# Language points

A customs union is an agreement between two or more countries that provides for the immediate or gradual elimination of tariff barriers between them and for the establishment of a common tariff on goods from outside countries.



关税联盟是两个或多个国家之间达成的协议，规定在这些国家之间立即或逐步取消关税壁垒，建立对从国外进口的商品征收统一的关税。

# Language points


从句...that provides for the immediate or gradual elimination of tariff barriers...是agreement的同位语。





# Language points

One important, modern example of a customs union is now the European Union, the former European Economic Community, which came into effect on January 1, 1958, as a result of the Treaty of Rome.



一个重要的现代关税联盟例子是现在的欧洲联盟，以前的欧洲经济共同体，根据罗马条约，该组织于**1958年1月1日**成立。




# Language points

**the former European Economic Community** 是前面**the Europe Union**的同位语，同时，该词组还被其后**which**引导的非限制性定语从句所修饰。

# Language points

An example of a free trade area is the Latin American Free Trade Association established in June 1961 by the treaty of Montevideo and now consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.



自由贸易区的一个例子是1961年6月《蒙得维的亚条约》中建立的拉美自由贸易协会，现在成员有阿根廷、巴西、智利、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、墨西哥、巴拉圭、秘鲁和乌拉圭。

# Language points

过去分词短语 **established...** 和现在分词短语 **consisting...** 做 **Association** 定语，修饰 **Latin American Free Trade Association**。



# Summary

# Summary

**We can find out what is exactly meant by free trade, a free trade zone, a customs union and bonded warehouses. At the same time, we may have a better idea about different free trade zones in the world.**







# Comprehension questions

# Comprehension questions

1. What is a free trade zone?
2. What is a customs union?
3. What are the similarities and differences between a free trade zone and a customs union?
4. What is the function of bonded warehouses?
5. How do you understand the meaning of “free trade”?



對外經濟貿易大學

University of International Business and Economics