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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E9_AB_98_E7_BA_A7_E5_8F_A3_E8_c95_645496.htm 第26篇 外贸改革 我国政府强化了对外贸易的控管，强化了商会这类中介机构的服务与协调功能。我们希望继续加强外贸体制的改革，使外贸逐渐走向竞争，并使之受到诸如关税、汇率和利率等法律和经济手段的制约。所有这些都应有助于加速中国外贸国际化进程，为我们宏观经贸局面的出现创造一个较好的环境。通过促进商贸业、制造业、农业、技术产业和银行之间的更为密切的合作，我们能够为国际市场提供更多、更好的出口产品。 Our government has stronger control over foreign trade, and strengthened the service and coordinating functions of such intermediary organizations as chambers of commerce. We hope to continue to strengthen reform in our foreign trade system in order to gradually open foreign trade to competition and to get it under both legal and economic control, such as tariffs, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. All these should help speed up the internationalization of Chinas foreign trade and create a better environment for bringing about our macroeconomics and trade. By promoting a closer cooperation among business and trade communities, manufacturing industries, agriculture, technology industries and banks, we will be able to produce more and better export commodities for the international market. 处在我们这样的情况，我们自然会成为一个大市场。为了发展我们的经济，提高我国人民的生活水平，我们需要进口先进的外国技术和

产品。自从我们对外开放那时起，作为一个市场我们便开始吸引世界的注意。20年前，与中国有贸易关系的国家和地区还不到100个，现在已有250个国家和地区与中国建立了贸易关系，其中还有半数直接投资于中外合资企业。 Given our situation, we cant help but be a large market. To develop our economy and improve the life of our people, we need to import advanced foreign technology and products. We began to attract greater world attention as a market when we opened our door to the outside world. Twenty years ago there were no more than 100 countries and regions that had trade relations with China. Now the number has reached to 250, half of which have direct investment in Sino-foreign joint venture 相关推荐：高级口译资料：汉英口译实践40篇汇总 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com