

PENG YANLI President, China Wool Textile Association

“Wool is an extremely important element of trade between China and Australia. In the early 1980s, the Australian and Chinese governments signed the Agreement on a Program of Technological Cooperation for Development, confirming wool as an area of cooperation. At that time, the Sino-Australian Joint Trade Committee established a wool working group. Deputy minister-level officials in the Textile Industry Department all previously served as heads of the group, continually examining the work of the wool trade. In 1986, the Australian government donated AU\$2 million to assist China in constructing a wool warehouse. The chosen location was Nanjing in southern Jiangsu, where the textile industry was most developed. Present day Nanjing's wool market is also an extremely important trade platform.”

“In 1992, China became the world's largest importer of wool. The China Wool Textile Association was founded in 1995, and in 1998 joined the International Wool Textile Organisation (IWTO). This was an event of great importance to China's textile trade. Prior to this, there was no set of operational standards for the industry to follow, which restricted it in international trade and arbitration. After joining the IWTO, there was now a basis for resolving disputes over raw wool procurements. The Chinese government first sent technology officials to work with The Woolmark Company in 1981, which accelerated improvements in production technology, while also speeding up the process of standardisation in China.”

“In 1994, the Australian government provided a further AU\$4 million to help implement its policy to promote Australian wool in China. This sustained assistance was extremely significant and lasted for three years, where the first stage involved inviting the leaders of China's textile companies to Australia to study management, raising sheep breeds, and technology for testing and grading wool. It also involved visits to research institutes including the Commonwealth Science and Industries Research Organisation (CSIRO). The second stage was to train technical staff. The Wool Secretariat assigned someone the task of taking a group of staff to Australia for 20 days' study. Further crucial education and training took place in the third and longest stage. A scholarship was established in China, and laboratories set up at Donghua University and at the Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology. Fabric evaluation systems were brought in to help improve wool technology, which has enabled the training to benefit the entire textile industry ever since.”

“羊毛是中澳贸易中非常重要的一部分，早在80年代初，澳洲和中国政府就签署了中澳技术合作促进发展计划，毛纺被确定为一个合作项目。当时中澳贸易混合委员会下设羊毛工作小组，纺织工业部副部长级的领导都曾担任过羊毛工作小组的组长，一直在探讨羊毛贸易的相关工作。1986年，澳政府赠款200万澳元帮助中国兴建羊毛仓库，地点就选定了毛纺业最发达的苏南地区的南京，如今的南京羊毛市场也是非常重要的贸易平台。”

“1992年中国成为全球最大的羊毛进口国，中国毛纺协会于1995年成立，在1998年加入国际毛纺组织，这对中国毛纺行业而言是非常重大的一个事件。在此之前，中国毛纺行业没有一套可参照的执行标准，在国际贸易和仲裁中受到限制，加入国际毛纺组织后在采购原毛、出现纠纷后如何仲裁就有了依据。中国政府最早派技术干部与The Woolmark Company合作是在1981年，这一方面促进了生产技术的提升，另外也使中国的标准化进程更快。”

“1994年，澳大利亚政府提供400万澳元实施“亚洲地区澳大利亚羊毛推广-中国分项”援助项目，它是一个持续性的援助项目，意义重大。从1995年开始持续了三年的时间，第一阶段是邀请中国毛纺企业的老总到澳洲学习管理经验，羊种的培育，羊毛的分级、检测等技术，包括到联邦科学院等研究机构参观；第二阶段是技术人员的培训，羊毛局有专人带队去澳洲进行20天左右的学习；第三阶段持续时间最长，也是最关键的教育和培训，在中国设立奖学金，在东华和北服都设立了实验室，引进了风格仪用于羊毛技术的改进，对教师的培养使整个毛纺行业在后来的时间里都获益匪浅”。

“From the 20th Century to the present day, The Woolmark Company has always maintained a close working relationship with us. It has helped China's textile industry to improve and develop more rapidly in terms of technical training, conferences and exchanges, and standard certification.”

“从20世纪初一直到现在，The Woolmark Company一直与我们保持着密切的合作，从行业技术培训、会议交流、标准认证这些方面帮助中国毛纺行业更快地进步和发展。”

