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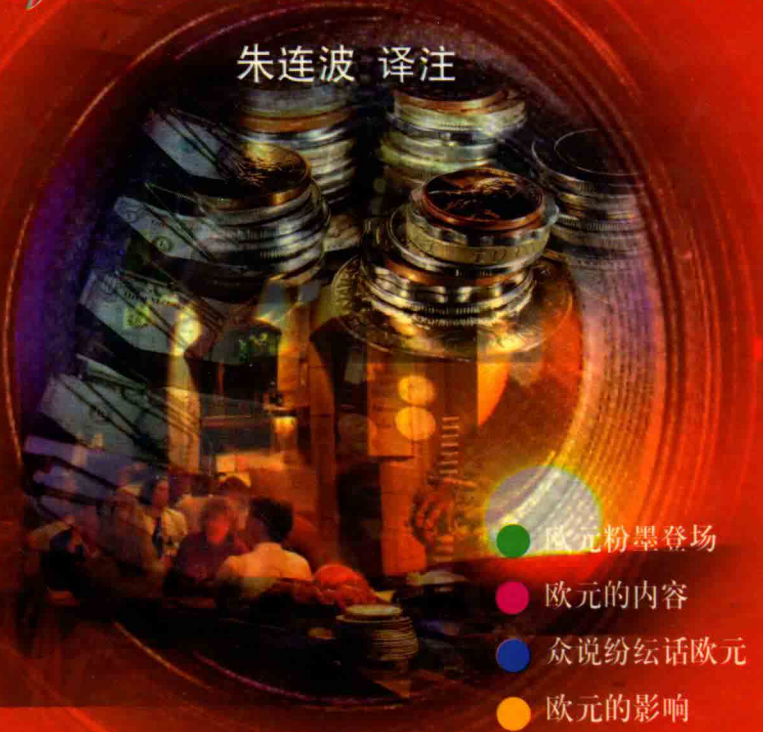
英语时文传真

世界统一货币的曙光

——欧元寻梦

*ream of Euro—the Preface
of International United Currency*

朱连波 译注



- 欧元粉墨登场
- 欧元的内容
- 众说纷纭话欧元
- 欧元的影响

北京大学出版社

《世界统一货币的曙光》

CHINA UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY PRESS

世界经济出版社 中国财经出版社

世界统一货币的曙光

——欧元研究

WORLD UNIFIED CURRENCY: THE DAWN
OF EURO CURRENCY

陈国良 译注



世界统一货币

英语活页文选·国际经济专辑(3)

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北京大学出版社

北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语活页文选·国际经济专辑/《英语活页文选》编辑组编. 策划:叶乡宗和

北京:北京大学出版社,2001.1.

责任编辑:沈浦娜

ISBN 7-301-04838-6

钱王骊(特邀)

I.英… II.英… III.英语-语言读物
IV.H319.4

李顶(特邀)

封面设计:张虹

电话:

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第79200号 (010)62752028(编辑)

(010)62752019(邮购)

(010)62754140(发行)

e-mail:

gl@pup.pku.edu.cn

书名:《英语活页文选》·国际经济专辑(3)

世界统一货币的曙光——欧元寻梦

著作责任者:《英语活页文选》编辑组

标准书号:ISBN 7-301-04838-6/H·0594

出版者:北京大学出版社

地址:北京大学校内 100871

排版者:北京东辰通业教育网络技术有限公司

印刷者:北京牛山富各庄福利印刷厂

发行者:北京大学出版社

经销者:新华书店

850×1168 32开本 4.5印张 117千字

2001年1月第一版 2001年1月第一次印刷

全套5册定价32.50元,每册定价6.50元

前 言

当今的世界,尤其是商业世界变换万千。经济形势与每个人的生活息息相关。因此作为现代人,非常有必要了解当今世界经济的发展形势。与此同时,在我们的工作和学习中,英语变得越来越重要。许多人都想提高自己的英语水平。阅读是学习英语的最好方法,尤其是阅读原汁原味的英文。

为了使广大读者在学习英语的同时能够了解当今世界的经济热点,我们特意编写了这套丛书。它们是:《机遇还是挑战——小议 WTO》、《国际金融卫士——IMF》、《世界统一货币的曙光——欧元寻梦》、《世纪阴影——经济危机》、《从微软案看反垄断法》。《机遇还是挑战——小议 WTO》:随着中国入世的临近,越来越多的人关注世界贸易组织。本书介绍了有关世界贸易组织的背景知识以及最新的发展动态。《国际金融卫士——IMF》:随着经济全球化的到来,国际货币基金组织在国际金融领域里扮演着越来越重要的角色。通过这本书的介绍,我们会对这个组织有一个更深的了解。《世界统一货币的曙光——欧元寻梦》:无论欧元是否会取得成功,欧元都是人类历史上一次伟大的尝试,将会影响整个世界的经济格局。《世纪阴影——经济危机》:我们不仅了解了亚洲经济危机的整个过程,还会认识到它是历史上最严重的一次经济危机——大萧条。《从微软案看反垄断法》:主要从历史的角度介绍了美国反垄断法的困境,通过这本书,会使我们对该案件有一个更全面的了解。

我们衷心希望广大读者能够喜欢这套丛书并从中受益。

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内容简介

欧元——一个在十几个欧洲国家使用的货币，意味着这些国家将放弃自己的一部分经济主权，共同谋求更大的发展。欧元重新点燃了人们心中对大同世界的希望之火……

Chapter 1 The Road to Euro

1.1 A Realized Dream

On 1 January 1999, the Euro became a reality. By creating the single currency, Europe will be offering its citizens, its children and its partners in the wider world a more concrete symbol of the common destiny it has freely chosen: that of building a community based on peace and prosperity.

On 1 January 1999, 11 Member States for the first time embraced a single currency, at the end of a long process involving sovereign^① political decisions on the part of the Heads of State or Government and culminating^② in fulfillment of the economic conditions necessary for its success.

The introduction of the Euro confirms the advent of a genuine culture of stability in Europe that is essential to the establishment of a stable, sound and efficiently managed economic framework. It is also a response to globalization and current developments in the world economy. While the Euro will not, on its own, enable the scourge of unemployment to be swept away, without the Euro the priority^③ assigned to the jobs struggle would be deprived of a key instrument. Economic and monetary union (EMU) will revitalize^④ the European economy and the single market, foster investment, boost business competitiveness, benefit consumers and savers, and make life easier for citizens where both work and travel are concerned.

The birth of the Euro—the single European currency, has been an historical event which has changed our daily lives. When the Eu-

第一章 欧元之路

1.1 一个已经实现了的梦想

1999年1月1日,欧元终于诞生了。创造了单一货币,欧洲将为它的人民、孩子和①sovereign
朋友提供一片更广阔的天地。在那里,他们['sovrɪn] *adj.* highest,
将实现一个共同的理想:在和平与繁荣的基without limit 有主权的
础上,建立一个新世界。的,至高无上的

1999年1月1日,在经历了政府首脑之②culminate
间有关主权的漫长谈判,在经历了各成员国['kʌlmineɪt] *v.* reach
为了欧元的到来而达到经济趋同条件之后,达到the highest point 极点
11个成员国终于首次迎来了单一货币的到
来。

欧元的到来预示着欧洲一种完全稳定的文化的到来,这种文化对于建立一个稳定、③priority [praɪ'ɔrəti]
坚实、管理有效的经济结构是至关重要的。*n.* right to have or do
欧元也是经济全球化和世界经济发展的产sth. before others 优
物。虽然单靠欧元本身不能清除失业的根先权
源,但如果没有欧元,对于工作的争夺就会④revitalize
失去一个关键的武器。欧洲经济货币联盟将[ri:'vaɪtəlaɪz] *v.* put
会重振欧洲的经济和单一大市场,鼓励投资,new life into, restore
促进竞争使消费者和储蓄的人得到实惠, vitality 使...新生
对于普通百姓来说,无论是工作还是旅行生活
都会更加多姿多彩。

欧元——欧洲单一货币的诞生是一件具有历史意义的大事,他将改变我们的日常生

ro is physically introduced, all the countries which are members of the European Union, that is, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden and Finland, will cease to^① use their national currencies and begin to use the same currency^②.

The Euro was given its name at the meeting of the European Council held in Madrid in December 1995. It came into existence on 1 January 1999. Until 1 March 2002 we can use bank-notes and coins in Euro as well as bank-notes and coins in national currencies. Beginning on 1 March 2002, Italian lira, German marks, Spanish pesetas and all the other currencies of the individual countries will be completely replaced by the Euro.

[from www.eurolandia.tin.it]

1.2 Who Created Euro?

1.2.1 Nobel Economics Prize Winner

The winner of this year's Nobel Prize for economics—Robert Mundell—is credited with paving the way for what has been called both Europe's greatest achievement and its worst mistake to date^③: the establishment of a single European currency.

The Canadian-born economist, a professor at Columbia University in New York, was named the winner of this year's prize in

活。当欧元确确实实走进我们的生活，所有
 欧盟成员国——法国、意大利、比利时、德国、
 荷兰、卢森堡、英国、爱尔兰、丹麦、希腊、西班牙、葡萄牙、奥地利、瑞典、芬兰，都将停止使
 用本国货币，而使用共同货币。

①cease to: stop doing

停止做某事

②currency

['kʌrənsi] n. money

that is actually in use

欧元的名字来源于在 1995 年 11 月马德里举行的欧洲议会。他从 1999 年 1 月 1 日开始流通。2002 年 3 月 1 日之前的这段期间，欧元的钞票和硬币将与各个国家的钞票和硬币共同流通使用。从 2002 年 3 月 1 日起，意大利里拉、德国马克、西班牙比塞塔以及其他所有成员国的货币都将完全被欧元所代替。

in a country 货币

1.2 是谁创造了欧元

1.2.1 诺贝尔经济学奖得主

罗伯特·蒙代尔——1999 年诺贝尔经济学奖的得主，被人誉为欧洲单一货币——被称为是欧洲取得的最大的功绩又是所犯的最严重的错误——铺平了道路。

③to date; until now

直到今天，现在

这位生于加拿大的经济学家，是纽约哥伦比亚大学的一位教授。瑞典皇家科学院在斯德哥尔摩宣布授予他诺贝尔经济学奖以肯

recognition of his work on monetary dynamics^① and optimum currency areas, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in Stockholm.

The author of numerous works on economic theory, Mundell has written extensively on exchange rates^② and monetary policy. But his most influential body of work was published in the early 60s, when he argued that a single currency would be viable in an economic region where there is a free movement of labor and trade between nations.

In such an economic climate, unemployment rates in participating countries would eventually equalize as people move from areas of high unemployment to those where work is plentiful. And as a result, there would be no need for a local monetary policy: the perfect situation for implementing a common currency area with a unified monetary policy.

1.2.2 From Dream to Reality

Mundell has not published a theory quite so momentous^③ in recent years, but his seminal^④ work is still very relevant to policymakers in modern Europe busy implementing Economic and Monetary Union, or EMU.

Speaking to The Associated Press in London, Mundell, 67, stressed the importance of success for the European common currency.

‘Early on I came to have the opinion that Europe was going to move toward closer integration, and monetary union would be a good

定他在最优货币区理论方面做出的突出贡^{①dynamic}

献。

[dai'næmik] n.

branch of physics dealing with matter in motion 动力学

作为无数经济理论专著的作者，蒙代尔在汇率和货币政策方面写了很多专著。但是^{②exchange rate: relation in value between}

他最有影响力的著作发表于60年代初期，那时他主张：对于一个劳动力和贸易可以在不同国家之间自由流动的经济区域来说，是可^{②exchange rate: relation in value between kinds of money used in different countries 汇率}

以实行单一货币的。

在这样一个经济环境下，不同国家之间的失业率会最终趋同，因为劳动力会从高失业率的地方流向工作机会较多的地方。因此，地方性的货币政策就变得没什么必要了：这也就为单一货币区实行统一的货币政策创造了极好的条件。

1.2.2 从梦想到现实

蒙代尔近年来没有发表惊人的理论，但^{③momentous}
是他的那些富有创意的著作对于在欧洲正致力^{[mə'mentəs] adj. important, serious 重要的，严重的}于建立欧洲经济货币联盟的决策者们来^{④ seminal ['seminl]}
说，却很有借鉴意义。^{adj. providing a basis for development 启发性的}

在对伦敦联合社的讲话中，67岁的蒙代尔特别强调了欧洲共同货币成功的重要性。他说：“很早以前，我就认为欧洲会渐渐融合。”

thing for Europe.’ he said.

Europe has been slowly building up to monetary union, starting first with the removal of barriers to trade between member nations, and following up with the free movement of labor between countries.

Monetary union is next. Eleven of the 15 countries in the European Union have signed up for it. And most banks, stock markets and companies in these countries are now doing transactions in euros. Notes and coins will not be issued before January 2002.

The sequence^① of liberalization is reflected in what Mundell thought years before, said Martin, a professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania. The best example of this sort of area is Europe that was Mundell’s insight.

1.2.3 Prolific in Other Areas

Man and Economics, Mundell’s first book, was published in 1968. Since then he has written and edited many books, articles and papers. A paper he delivered in 1997 correctly forecasted the recent rebound^② in the value of gold.

Mundell worked in the research department of the International Monetary Fund from 1961 to 1963. Today, in addition to teaching at Columbia University, he has been an adviser to the United Nations, the IMF, the World Bank, and governments in Latin America, Europe, the United States and Canada.

[from Roland Jones, ABCNEWS]

货币联盟对于欧洲来说，是件好事情。”

欧洲一直都在朝着货币联盟的方向前进，最开始他们拆除了成员国之间的贸易壁垒，随后，就允许劳动力的自由流动。

货币联盟是第二步，欧盟 15 个成员国中，有 11 个国家参加了货币联盟。现在，这些国家的绝大多数银行、股票市场和公司都已用欧元进行交易。欧元钞票和硬币将会在 2002 年 1 月投入使用。

宾夕法尼亚大学经济学教授马丁说：蒙代尔在多年以前就想到了自由化将会带来什
① sequence ['si:kwəns] n. succession 连续
 么。这种区域的最好例子就是欧洲——这就是蒙代尔的远见卓识之所在。

1.2.3 在其他领域也颇有建树

蒙代尔的第一本书《人与经济学》于 1968 年出版。从那时开始，他就编著了很多书籍、专著和论文。他在 1997 年发表的一篇论文就非常正确地预见到了当前黄金价格的反弹状
② rebound [ri'baund] v. spring back 反弹
 况。

从 1961 年到 1963 年，蒙代尔在国际货币基金组织的研究部工作。现在，除了在哥伦比亚大学任教之外，他还是联合国、国际货币基金组织、世界银行、拉丁美洲、欧洲、美国和加拿大等国家政府的经济顾问。

1.3 History of the European Union

If we want to know Euro, we should first know the European Union. Today the European Union is one of the most important supranational^① organizations. It was created on the basis of economic contracts^② via complex transitions and has started to become a political reality.

1.3.1 The OEEC and the Council of Europe

1948 was the year when Europe started on its way to a Union with the first cooperation contracts and alliances. On 16 April 1948 the OEEC was created, the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), the first entity uniting all west European nations (Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey).

The main objectives of the OEEC were to organize and manage the economic aid coming from the USA under the Marshall Plan.

The OEEC also helped to:

1. liberalize trade between its member states
2. introduce the first ideas on monetary agreements
3. develop a more concrete^③ economic cooperation in general

The Council of Europe was created in the following year in