

(英文版)

# INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

## 国际结算

——国际贸易融资支付方法

赵 薇 编著



Payment  
Techniques  
in  
International  
Trade  
Finance



東南大學 出版社

# **国际结算**

---

## **——国际贸易融资支付方法**

---

**International Settlement:**

**Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance**

**赵薇 编著**

**东南大学出版社**

## 内 容 提 要

国际结算是商业银行主要中间业务之一。加入WTO后,中国经济更加国际化,进出口业务更加活跃。作为重要的金融中介,我国商业银行正面临着外资银行的进入对国际结算领域的竞争带来的巨大挑战,从而对商业银行国际结算从业人员提出了更高的要求。

本书共11章,主要对商业银行国际结算业务中涉及的票据、国际贸易融资的支付方法以及单据等三大内容,从理论和实务的角度进行了全面系统的论述。本书最大的特色是用英文撰写,阐释了大量与银行业务相关的专业术语,同时对关键词加了中文注释,因此本书不仅是一本具有较高实用价值的国际结算教材,而且是一本较好的国际银行业务英语阅读教材。

本书可作为高校金融和国际贸易专业学生的教材,也可供从事银行国际结算业务工作的人员阅读。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国际结算:国际贸易融资支付方法 / 赵薇编著. -南京:东南大学出版社,2003.11

ISBN 7-81089-403-X

I. 国... II. 赵... III. 国际结算 IV. F830.73

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第093883号

东南大学出版社出版发行  
(南京四牌楼2号 邮编 210096)

出版人:宋增民

江苏省新华书店经销 溧阳市晨明印刷有限公司印刷

开本:B<sub>5</sub> 印张:19 字数:383千字

2003年11月第1版 2003年11月第1次印刷

定价:25.00元

(凡因印装质量问题,可直接向发行科调换。电话:025-3795801)

# Preface 1

*International Settlement: Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance* written by Zhao Wei, a young teacher in the Department of Finance at Nanjing University, is delivering for publishing. As her colleague, I am sincerely delighted for it.

International settlement is an important component of foreign-related economic activities, possessing the characteristics of being professional and operational. In the economics and business administration specialties of higher learning institutions, especially in finance and trade specialties, international settlement has been one of the important compulsory courses, thus selecting or writing a good textbook is of great importance to the class teaching and even the construction of teaching in finance and trade specialties. Especially after China has entered the World Trade Organization (WTO), China's foreign-related economic activities are increasing and becoming more and more complex, the contents of international settlement are constantly enriched and renewed, and the specific operation procedures and expressions are tending to be internationally standardized. Therefore, with the development of China's foreign-related economic activities, there is a great demand for talents who not only have a good mastery of the international settlement related knowledge but also are proficient in conducting international settlement operations in English. Moreover, the Ministry of Education encourages some relevant specialties in higher learning institutions, such as the finance specialty, to practice bilingual teaching in English and Chinese for specialty courses. The formal publication of this *International Settlement: Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance*, not only brings the bilingual teaching for specialty courses in the Department of Finance at Nanjing University to a new stage, but also helps to the bilingual teaching for the economics and business administration specialties in China, hence contributing to the training of internationalized professional talents.

Some view that we should introduce American or other advanced countries' original English textbooks directly to the teaching of specialty courses. It should not be a bad option, but I don't think that it is a good one. I used to study and

exchange academically in several European and American countries, have engaged in teaching in the finance specialty for 20 years, and have translated some American published specialty textbooks. My feeling is that it is costly to directly introduce original English textbooks from advanced countries, and the most important thing is that the contents of original English textbooks to some extent are not applicable to the practical conditions in China, and some of the contents are actually not international but with "local color" and "local accent". Of course, confining to China's conditions and writing textbooks merely in Chinese does no good to the training of internationalized professional talents. The best alternative is to have Chinese professors who are good at English, mastering relevant theories and knowledge, and possessing an international perspective to write English version specialty textbooks. The reason is simple, for they understand both international customs and practice and domestic conditions, know how and what they should convey to the students, and can express their thoughts correctly in English.

Zhao Wei obtained an M. A. in English Language and Literature, studied economics and business administration under American professors at Nanjing University-Johns Hopkins University Center for Chinese and American Studies, attended studies in the Joint Educational Program in Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at Tilburg University of the Netherlands, and is currently studying as a doctoral student in the Department of Business Administration at Nanjing University. She has taught the courses of Spoken English, Financial English and International Settlement for more than seven years. I know the high level of her teaching the specialty course in English and have received a lot of positive feedbacks from her students. I also heard her interpreting while she, as an interpreter, was accompanying the two Nobel Prize Laureates Lawrence Klein and Micheal Spence who came to visit the School of Business at Nanjing University last year. I have read her academic papers published in core journals such as the World Economy. Her sincerity in work is known in our Department. I should say that she was the very person who should write an English version *International Settlement: Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance*.

This English version textbook is the result of Zhao Wei's years of English study, bilingual teaching of the specialty course, and hard academic work. The characteristics of this textbook can be summarized as follows: (1) The basic

frame of the textbook and the main contents are internationally acceptable, reflecting international settlement theories and practice in China; (2) The textbook lists many domestically and internationally seen documents relating to international settlement, delineating in detail major operation procedures; (3) The important concepts and terms have been explained in Chinese, with the addition of a glossary; (4) The English used in this textbook is not Chinese style English, nor pure American or British English, but a “working language” acceptable to both Chinese and foreigners in conducting international settlement operations, and the language is brief and smooth.

Indeed, for a young teacher with Chinese as her mother tongue, writing such an English version textbook is not an easy thing. I hope that this textbook will be welcomed and hailed and further hope that Zhao Wei could perfect this English version *International Settlement: Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance* in her future teaching and researching.

Pei Ping  
Department of Finance  
Nanjing University  
May 6, 2003

# 序一

南京大学金融学系青年教师赵薇撰写的英文版《国际结算——国际贸易融资支付方法》(International Settlement: Payment Techniques in International Trade Finance)就要交付出版了。作为她的同事,我感到由衷的高兴。

国际结算是涉外经济活动中的重要环节,有很强的专业性和操作性。在高等院校经济管理,特别是金融与贸易专业,国际结算一直是重要的必修课之一,选择或编写一本好的教材对课堂教学,乃至学科建设都具有重要的意义。特别是加入世界贸易组织后,中国的涉外经济活动越来越多、越来越复杂,国际结算的内涵在不断充实与更新,而且具体业务的流程和表达方式也趋于国际规范化。为此,我国涉外经济发展对既懂得国际结算知识,又能熟练用英语办理国际结算业务的人才的需求急剧增加,教育部也要求高等院校一些相关专业,如金融学专业尽可能多地实行专业课的双语教学。这本英文版《国际结算——国际贸易融资支付方法》的正式出版,不仅能使南京大学金融学系专业课的双语教学迈上一个新台阶,而且也有利于推动我国经济管理类专业课的双语教学,进而为培养国际化的专门人才做出贡献。

有人主张在专业课的教学中直接引进美国或其他发达国家的原版教材。这也许是一个不坏的选择,但我认为这不是一个最好的选择。我曾在几个欧美发达国家攻读过学位或进行学术交流,在国内从事金融学专业的教学科研已有二十多年,也翻译过美国的原版专业课教材。我的感受是:直接引进发达国家的原版教材成本高且在其次,最重要的是教材内容在一定程度上并不适用于中国的具体实践,有些内容也是非国际化的,带有它们的“地方色彩”和“地方口音”。当然,局限于基本国情和用汉语来编写专业课教材也不利于培养国际化的专业人才。最好的选择是由英语水平高、理论功底好、专业知识丰富和具有国际视野的国内教师来编写英文版的专业课教材。理由很简单,因为他(她)们了解国际惯例和基本国情,知道应该向学生讲授什么样的理论和知识,而且还能用英语准确地进行表达。

赵薇曾获得南京大学英语语言与文学硕士学位,在南京大学-约翰斯·霍普金斯大学中美文化研究中心师从美国教授进行经济管理专业的学习,到荷兰蒂尔堡大学经济与工商管理学院进修,后又在职攻读企业管理博士学位,同时还为金融学系学生讲授英语口语、金融英语和国际结算(用英语授课)等课程达七年之久。我了解过她用英语讲授专业课的情况和学生们的反映,也听过她为来华访问的经济学诺贝尔奖获得者克莱因和斯潘塞教授所做的专业翻译,还看过她在《世界经济》

等核心期刊上发表的一些学术论文,她一丝不苟的敬业精神在系里也是有目共睹的。应该说,她是编写英文版《国际结算——国际贸易融资支付方法》这部教材的合适人选。

赵薇编写的这部英文版教材是她多年英语学习、专业课双语教学和科研工作的结晶,其特点可简要地归纳为:(1)教材的基本框架和主要内容是国际化的,同时也反映了我国的国际结算理论与实践。(2)教材编列了许多国内外常见的国际结算凭证与单据,对主要的业务流程也做了细致的讲解。(3)教材对重要的概念和术语同时用中文解释,附有中英文词汇对照总表。(4)教材使用的文字既不是中国式的英语,也不是纯正的英美式英语,而是在办理国际结算业务时国内外人士都适用的工作语言(*working language*),而且文字的表达也比较流畅。

当然,作为母语为汉语的年轻教师,编写这样一本厚厚的英文版教材不是一件轻而易举的事。我希望教材出版后能受到广大读者的欢迎和好评,更希望赵薇能在今后的教学科研中不断完善英文版的《国际结算——国际贸易融资支付方法》。

裴平

于南京大学金融学系

2003年5月6日

## Preface 2

This book “International settlement; Payment techniques in international trade Finance” is a very successful attempt to give insight in the complex world of the various payment techniques available at this moment. The fact that this book is written in the English language, the combination of international standards combined with practical conditions in China, make this book a “must have” for all those who work in this field, for both specialists in China as well those who are involved in trade with China. I have great respect for Zhao Wei, who succeeded in explaining this complex subject-matter in a clear and very accessible manner. Highly recommended!

Johan Bergamin  
Consultant in Trade & Commodity Finance  
ING Bank, the Netherlands  
September 25, 2003

## 序二

《国际结算——国际贸易融资支付方法》对目前现有的不同类型的支付方法进行了详尽的论述,是一次成功的尝试。本书用英文撰写,把国际标准与中国实际相结合,使得本书成为该领域工作人士的“案头必备”,不仅对中国的专业人士,而且对所有与中国有贸易往来的人士都非常有用。我非常尊敬赵薇,她用简洁易懂的方法解释了复杂的事物。强烈推荐!

约翰·伯格敏  
荷兰 ING 银行贸易和商品融资顾问  
2003 年 9 月 25 日

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	(1)
1.1	The term “International Settlement”	(1)
1.2	Why should we study this course in English?	(2)
1.3	The meaning of international settlement	(2)
1.4	The evolution of international settlement	(4)
1.4.1	From cash settlement to non-cash settlement	(4)
1.4.2	From direct payment to indirect payment	(5)
1.4.3	From simple price terms to complex price terms	(6)
1.4.4	From paper documents to electronic documents	(8)
1.5	Main methods of international settlement	(13)
1.5.1	The players and their roles	(13)
1.5.2	Factors in the payment decision	(14)
1.5.3	Types of payment techniques	(15)
1.6	Related international customs and practice	(20)
1.7	Correspondent banking relationship	(21)
1.7.1	Banking institutions	(21)
1.7.2	The establishment of a correspondent banking relationship	(24)
<b>2</b>	<b>Negotiable instruments</b>	(27)
2.1	General introduction	(27)
2.1.1	What is a negotiable instrument?	(27)
2.1.2	Characteristics of negotiable instruments	(27)
2.1.3	Functions of negotiable instruments	(29)
2.1.4	Negotiable instrument laws	(30)
2.1.5	Parties to a negotiable instrument	(31)
2.1.6	The relationship of the parties to a negotiable instrument	(35)
2.2	Bills of exchange	(37)
2.2.1	What is a bill of exchange?	(37)
2.2.2	Essential items required in a bill of exchange	(38)
2.2.3	Acts relating to a bill of exchange	(45)
2.2.4	Classification of bills of exchange	(64)

2.3 Promissory notes .....	(66)
2.3.1 What is a promissory note? .....	(66)
2.3.2 Essential items of a promissory note .....	(67)
2.3.3 Joint and several notes .....	(67)
2.3.4 Differences between a bill and a note .....	(70)
2.3.5 Types of notes .....	(71)
2.4 Cheques .....	(72)
2.4.1 What is a check? .....	(72)
2.4.2 Essential items of a check .....	(72)
2.4.3 Types of checks .....	(73)
2.4.4 Differences between a bill and a check .....	(76)
<b>3 Remittance .....</b>	<b>(77)</b>
3.1 What is a remittance? .....	(77)
3.2 Basic parties to a remittance .....	(77)
3.2.1 Remitter .....	(77)
3.2.2 Remitting bank .....	(78)
3.2.3 Paying bank .....	(78)
3.2.4 Payee or beneficiary .....	(79)
3.3 Types of remittance .....	(79)
3.3.1 Mail transfer .....	(79)
3.3.2 Telegraphic transfer .....	(80)
3.3.3 Demand draft .....	(80)
3.4 Reimbursement of remittance cover .....	(81)
3.5 Application of remittance in international trade .....	(83)
3.5.1 Cash in advance .....	(83)
3.5.2 Open account .....	(84)
<b>4 Collection .....</b>	<b>(86)</b>
4.1 What is a collection? .....	(86)
4.2 Basic parties to a collection .....	(87)
4.2.1 Principal/drawer .....	(87)
4.2.2 Remitting bank .....	(89)
4.2.3 Collecting bank .....	(90)
4.2.4 Presenting bank .....	(90)
4.2.5 Drawee .....	(91)
4.2.6 Relationship between the parties .....	(91)

4.3	Types of collection .....	(92)
4.3.1	Clean collection .....	(92)
4.3.2	Documentary collection .....	(93)
4.4	Terms of releasing documents .....	(93)
4.4.1	Documents against payment (D/P) .....	(93)
4.4.2	Documents against acceptance (D/A) .....	(94)
4.5	Direct collection .....	(95)
4.6	Procedures of a documentary collection transaction .....	(96)
4.7	Banks' liabilities and disclaimers under a collection .....	(97)
4.8	Financing provided by banks under a collection .....	(99)
4.8.1	Financing provided by the remitting bank to the exporter .....	(99)
4.8.2	Financing provided by the collecting bank to the importer .....	(100)
4.9	Problems frequently arising from a collection .....	(102)
4.9.1	Problems relating to insurance .....	(102)
4.9.2	Special collection customs or usages .....	(102)
4.9.3	Negative events that may occur to the exporter .....	(103)
<b>5</b>	<b>Letters of credit .....</b>	<b>(105)</b>
5.1	What is a letter of credit? .....	(105)
5.2	Characteristics of a letter of credit .....	(106)
5.2.1	A written undertaking on the part of the issuing bank .....	(106)
5.2.2	Independent of the sales contract .....	(107)
5.2.3	Exclusively dealing with documents .....	(107)
5.3	Parties to a letter of credit .....	(108)
5.3.1	Applicant .....	(108)
5.3.2	Issuing bank .....	(108)
5.3.3	Beneficiary .....	(109)
5.3.4	Advising bank/transmitting bank .....	(110)
5.3.5	Confirming bank .....	(110)
5.3.6	Paying bank/accepting bank .....	(111)
5.3.7	Negotiating bank .....	(112)
5.3.8	Claiming bank .....	(112)
5.3.9	Reimbursing bank .....	(113)
5.4	Procedures of a documentary credit operation .....	(113)
5.5	Contents of a letter of credit .....	(121)
5.6	Examination of a documentary credit .....	(125)
5.7	Types of credit .....	(135)

5.7.1	Revocable credit .....	(135)
5.7.2	Irrevocable credit .....	(136)
5.7.3	Confirmed irrevocable credit .....	(136)
5.7.4	Sight payment credit .....	(138)
5.7.5	Acceptance credit .....	(138)
5.7.6	Deferred payment credit .....	(140)
5.7.7	Negotiation credit .....	(141)
5.7.8	Straight credit .....	(142)
5.7.9	Anticipatory credit .....	(143)
5.7.10	Transferable credit .....	(145)
5.7.11	Back-to-back credit .....	(146)
5.7.12	Revolving credit .....	(147)
5.7.13	Reciprocal credit .....	(148)
5.7.14	Standby credit .....	(150)
5.8	Financing provided by banks under a letter of credit .....	(150)
5.8.1	Financing provided to the exporter .....	(150)
5.8.2	Financing provided to the importer .....	(153)
5.9	Letters of credit and other payment methods .....	(154)
<b>6</b>	<b>Standby letters of credit .....</b>	<b>(157)</b>
6.1	What is a standby letter of credit? .....	(157)
6.2	Differences between a standby L/C and a commercial L/C .....	(158)
6.3	Characteristics of a standby L/C .....	(160)
6.4	Types of standby L/Cs .....	(161)
<b>7</b>	<b>Bank guarantees .....</b>	<b>(164)</b>
7.1	What is a letter of guarantee? .....	(164)
7.2	Basic parties to a bank guarantee .....	(165)
7.3	Direct and indirect guarantees .....	(166)
7.4	Types of guarantees .....	(167)
7.5	Contents of a bank guarantee .....	(170)
7.5.1	Basic contents of a bank guarantee .....	(170)
7.5.2	Basic contents of a counter guarantee .....	(171)
7.5.3	Additional clauses of a bank guarantee .....	(172)
7.6	Procedures of a bank guarantee operation .....	(178)

<b>8 International factoring .....</b>	(184)
8.1 Origin and evolution of factoring .....	(184)
8.2 What is factoring? .....	(186)
8.3 Basic parties and procedures of international factoring .....	(187)
8.4 Types of factoring .....	(190)
8.4.1 Maturity factoring and financed factoring .....	(190)
8.4.2 Disclosed factoring and undisclosed factoring .....	(190)
8.4.3 Single factoring and co-factoring .....	(191)
8.5 Services provided to the exporter by a factor .....	(191)
8.5.1 Credit investigation .....	(191)
8.5.2 Collection of proceeds .....	(193)
8.5.3 Maintenance of the sales ledger .....	(193)
8.5.4 Risk protection .....	(193)
8.5.5 Payment on account .....	(194)
8.6 Legal framework for factoring transactions .....	(195)
8.7 The role of factoring in international trade .....	(195)
8.8 Factoring and its prospects in China .....	(196)
<b>9 International forfaiting .....</b>	(201)
9.1 The evolution of forfaiting .....	(201)
9.2 What is forfaiting? .....	(204)
9.2.1 The meaning of forfaiting .....	(204)
9.2.2 Parties to a forfaiting finance transaction .....	(206)
9.2.3 Characteristics and documentation of forfaiting .....	(207)
9.2.4 Costs of forfaiting finance .....	(209)
9.3 The procedures of a forfaiting transaction .....	(211)
9.4 Primary and secondary forfaiting markets .....	(215)
9.5 Forfaiting vs. other trade financing methods .....	(215)
9.5.1 Forfaiting vs. officially supported export credits .....	(215)
9.5.2 Forfaiting vs. factoring .....	(216)
9.5.3 Forfaiting vs. invoice discounting .....	(216)
9.6 Forfaiting in China .....	(217)
<b>10 Documents .....</b>	(219)
10.1 General introduction .....	(219)
10.1.1 Types of documents .....	(219)

10.1.2 Roles of documents .....	(220)
<b>10.2 Drafts drawn under a letter of credit .....</b>	<b>(220)</b>
10.2.1 Characteristics of drafts drawn under a letter of credit .....	(221)
10.2.2 Examination of drafts drawn under a letter of credit .....	(221)
10.2.3 Frequently found discrepancies with drafts .....	(223)
<b>10.3 Commercial invoices .....</b>	<b>(224)</b>
10.3.1 Contents of commercial invoices .....	(224)
10.3.2 Frequently found discrepancies with invoices .....	(225)
10.3.3 Other invoices .....	(226)
<b>10.4 Bills of lading .....</b>	<b>(227)</b>
10.4.1 Basic parties to a bill of lading .....	(228)
10.4.2 Main contents of a bill of lading .....	(228)
10.4.3 Types of bills of lading .....	(229)
10.4.4 Frequently found discrepancies with a bill of lading .....	(233)
10.4.5 Other transport documents .....	(235)
<b>10.5 Insurance documents .....</b>	<b>(235)</b>
10.5.1 Types of marine cargo transport insurance .....	(235)
10.5.2 Checking of an insurance policy under a letter of credit .....	(237)
<b>10.6 Certificates of origin .....</b>	<b>(242)</b>
<b>10.7 Inspection certificate .....</b>	<b>(244)</b>
<b>10.8 Other documents .....</b>	<b>(244)</b>
<b>11 International customs and practice .....</b>	<b>(246)</b>
<b>11.1 An overview .....</b>	<b>(246)</b>
11.1.1 Definition and characteristics .....	(246)
11.1.2 Creation and development .....	(248)
11.1.3 Comparison of some concepts .....	(250)
<b>11.2 Rules relating to price terms .....</b>	<b>(253)</b>
11.2.1 Warsaw-Oxford Rules 1932 .....	(253)
11.2.2 Revised American Foreign Trade Definition 1941 .....	(253)
11.2.3 Incoterms 2000 .....	(254)
<b>11.3 Rules on ocean bills of lading .....</b>	<b>(255)</b>
11.3.1 The Hague Rules .....	(255)
11.3.2 The Hague-Visby Rules .....	(256)
11.3.3 The Hamburg Rules .....	(256)
<b>11.4 Rules, customs and practice relating to international settlement .....</b>	<b>(257)</b>

11.4.1	URC 522	(257)
11.4.2	UCP 500	(258)
11.4.3	eUCP 1.0	(261)
11.4.4	ISP 98	(262)
11.4.5	URCG 325	(263)
11.4.6	URDG 458	(263)
11.4.7	URR 525	(264)
11.4.8	URCB 524	(265)
11.4.9	GRIF	(265)
11.4.10	ISBP	(265)
11.5	Application of international customs and practice in China	(266)
<b>Glossary</b>		(269)
<b>References</b>		(279)
<b>Postscript</b>		(281)
<b>后记</b>		(284)