

“十二五” 高等院校商务英语专业精品教材

主 编：时秀梅 孙 宇

副主编：郭清泉 高艳锋 魏立

主 审：张 雪

# 商务英语阅读教程

## Course of Business English

# 国际组织机构

## The International Organizations



经济管理出版社  
ECONOMY & MANAGEMENT PUBLISHING HOUSE

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本教材获大连外

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电话: (010) 68022974 邮编: 100836

## ●●《商务英语教程》

# 丛书总序 ●●

商务英语专业自 2006 年被教育部批准试办以来得到了较快的发展，并于 2012 年被正式列入《普通高等学校本科专业目录》。随着我国经济建设的高速发展和对外开放的日益扩大，截至 2013 年 12 月，国内已先后有 200 多所院校设立商务英语专业，其中，国家教育主管部门批准了 6 批次共 62 所院校设立商务英语本科专业（2006 年 1 所，2007 年 2 所，2008 年 4 所，2009 年 7 所，2010 年 18 所，2011 年 30 所），2012 年批准了 83 所，到 2013 年年底，又有 88 所高校获得了教育部的批准。这种大致一年翻一番的商务英语专业设立规模，既反映了教育主管部门积极审慎的态度，也反映了经济社会对商务英语本科专业复合型人才的需求。关于商务英语课程体系构建这一问题，教育部在“商务英语本科专业培养方案”中明确了基础英语类课程与商务英语类课程比例控制在 6:4~7:3 的原则。在实践中，关于经济学原理、管理学原理、国际贸易、国际金融、国际投资等经贸类专业核心课程的课时远远不及基础英语类课程的课时。正因如此，商务英语专业的学生普遍感觉到专业核心课程知识掌握得不好，不仅内容肤浅、系统性不够，而且很多基础理论和基本方法都因为时间紧迫，教师只能点到为止，学生抱怨只是学到了皮毛。怎样解决这一问题呢？考虑到商务英语专业学生综合性培养目标的要求，既不能够挤占基础英语类课程课堂的教学时间，又要兼顾打好经贸类专业核心课程的基础，最佳的途径就是结合英语专业学生晨读习惯，充分利用学生阅读时间，使学生在阅读的同时，又能学习到专业核心课最基本的知识。这样一来，既能够锻炼商务英语专业学生的口语，又能使学生在有限的时间内最大限度地、系统地学习国际商务等经贸类知识，实现一举两得的目的。

本套丛书作为商务英语专业核心课程教材内容的补充，在选题上以商务活动相关领域知识为基础，侧重和突出国际商务的理论知识与实务现象，旨在加强学生对商务活动背景知识的了解和掌握，使学生在练习英语口语的同时，了解商务活动基础知识。本套丛书共分为 9 个分册，具体如下：

《商务英语教程》之经济学与管理学经典定律；

《商务英语教程》之国际组织机构；



《商务英语教程》之经贸报刊选读；  
《商务英语教程》之国际贸易知识；  
《商务英语教程》之国际金融知识；  
《商务英语教程》之国际投资知识；  
《商务英语教程》之市场营销知识；  
《商务英语教程》之国际商法知识；  
《商务英语教程》之国际会计知识。

每个分册包括“精选阅读材料”、“词汇解释”、“难句分析”、“注释”和“背景知识”等模块。本套丛书遵循“商务知识为主、英语词汇辅助、背景知识拓展、难易程度适中”这一原则进行编写。

本套丛书主要是针对高等院校商务英语专业大学生编写的，亦可供非英语专业的本科学生了解并学习商务知识使用，同时也可作为政府相关管理机构、公司、企业商务英语培训的辅助阅读材料及广大商务英语爱好者学习商务英语的阅读材料。

本套丛书由大连外国语大学应用英语学院时秀梅副教授（博士）主编，大连外国语大学应用英语学院院长张雪教授主审。本套丛书在编写过程中，得到了大连外国语大学应用英语学院领导的大力支持，还得到了经济管理出版社的鼎力支持，尤其是该社的申桂萍主任对书稿的出版做了大量细致的工作。在此一并表示真诚的感谢！同时，本套丛书在编写过程中，大量引用了现有商务英语专业涉及的各学科最新研究成果和经典教材的优秀内容，在此向所列文献作者以及由于编者疏漏未能列示的文献作者致以衷心的感谢，如有问题请与笔者联系，E-mail: shixiumei@dlufl.edu.cn。

由于编写者水平有限，在编写过程中，受到主客观因素的局限，本套丛书中难免会存在疏漏和不足之处，恳请广大专家学者、商务英语学界同仁和读者朋友们谅解并提出宝贵意见和建议，您的关注、意见和建议是我们进一步修改、补充和完善的重要动力。

时秀梅

2014年4月23日于大连

# 前 言00

在世界经济全球化、市场化和信息化的大背景下，国际性和区域性机构与组织发挥的作用越来越大，已经成为维护世界和平、商讨国际经济和金融领域中的重大问题、解决国际商事和法律事务争端、协调各国之间相互关系等不可或缺的机构与组织。

在国际商务及国际金融领域，世界银行集团、国际海事组织、世界贸易组织、亚太经合组织、非洲开发银行等机构已经与我们的政治经济生活紧紧连在一起，扮演着越来越重要的角色。

在经济管理、市场营销，以及商务英语的教学过程中，国际及区域性机构与组织的描述散见在不同的教材及参考资料之中，有的偏重于解决国际贸易争端问题，有的侧重于协调国际金融及资本市场的发展问题，有的着重于磋商国际政治事务及环境保护的优化问题，等等。为了更好、更全面、更系统地介绍国际性和区域性机构组织的宗旨、职能、作用、特点及运作流程，《国际组织机构》从相关文献及大量的参考资料中选取了40个国际及区域性机构与组织，方便商务英语专业本科生的专业知识学习。

本册《国际组织机构》由大连外国语大学应用英语学院副教授、中央财经大学跨国公司管理博士后时秀梅老师和北京交通大学中国产业安全研究中心产业经济学博士后孙宇老师任主编，公安海警学院郭清泉老师、大连外国语大学应用英语学院高艳锋老师以及魏立老师任副主编，青海民族大学工商管理学院李毅教授，大连外国语大学应用英语学院赵颖老师、孙梁老师也参与了编写。全书由时秀梅负责设计总体框架、制定编写大纲、组织作者撰写及承担全书的总纂、修改，并且与魏立老师一起承担了全书的最后校对工作。全书由时秀梅最后统稿，由张雪教授负责主审。

本册《国际组织机构》除了作为商务英语专业本科生的阅读教材，亦可以作为经济管理专业本科生课外学习的教材及参考书，还可以作为外贸、金融、投资、经管等在职人员培训的专门教材及业务参考书。

市场瞬息万变，机构与组织一定也在不断与时俱进；信息时时更新，机构与组织



也一定在不断发展创新。由于编者的水平所限，不当之处一定不少，衷心希望使用本书的教师和同学及时指正。

编 者

2015 年 4 月 23 日于大连外国语大学

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## African Development Bank

非洲开发银行 (African Development Bank, AfDB) 是于 1964 年成立的地区性国际开发银行, 是非洲最大的地区性政府间开发金融机构, 旨在促进非洲的社会及经济发展, 共有 53 个非洲国家及 24 个非非洲国家为其成员。

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) is a multilateral development finance institution established to contribute to the economic development and social progress of African countries. The AfDB was founded in 1964 and comprises three entities: The African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The AfDB's mission is to fight poverty and improve living conditions on the continent through promoting the investment of public and private capital in projects and programs that are likely to contribute to the economic and social development of the region.<sup>1</sup> The AfDB is a financial provider to African governments and private companies investing in the regional member countries (RMC). While it was originally headquartered in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire<sup>①</sup>, the Bank's headquarters moved to Tunis, Tunisia, during the civil war in Côte d'Ivoire.

Following the end of the colonial period in Africa, a growing desire for more unity within the continent led to the establishment of two draft charters, one for the establishment of the **Organisation of African Unity** (established in 1963, later replaced by the African Union), and for a regional development bank.

A draft accord was submitted to top African officials, then to African Ministers, before

being **cosigned**<sup>②</sup> by twenty-three African governments on August 4, 1963, in the form of an agreement establishing the African Development Bank. The agreement came into force on 10 September 1964. Although established officially in **under the auspices of**<sup>③</sup>

① Côte d'Ivoire [ˌkʊt diˈvʊər] n. 科特迪瓦, 旧称 “象牙海岸 (ivory coast)”

② cosign [ˌkəʊˈsaɪn] v. 联合署名; 联署保证; 共同签字

③ under the auspices of [ˈʌndə ðə ˈɔːspɪsiːz ɒv] 在…的帮助或支持下; 有…赞助的



the Economic Commission for Africa, the AfDB began operation in 1966.

Although originally only African countries were able to join the bank, since 1982 it has allowed the entry of non-African countries as well.

During its forty years of operations, AfDB has financed 2885 operations, for a total of \$47.5 billion. In 2003, it received an AAA rating from the major financial rating agencies and had a capital of \$32.043 billion.

The African Development Bank Group has two other entities: the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF).

Established in 1972, the African Development Fund started operations in 1974. It provides development finance on concessional terms to low-income RMCs which are unable to borrow on the non-concessional terms of the AfDB. In harmony with its lending strategy, poverty reduction is the main aim of ADF activities.<sup>2</sup> Twenty-four non-African countries along with the AfDB constitute its current membership. The largest ADF shareholder is the United States with approximately 6.5 percent of the total voting shares, followed by Japan with approximately 5.4 percent. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was **designated**<sup>①</sup> as the depositor bank for the fund according to telegraphs sent from the U.S. Embassy in Abidjan in 1976.

The ADF's general operations are decided by a Board of Directors, six of which are appointed by the non-African member states and six designated by the AfDB from among the bank's regional Executive Directors.

The ADF's sources are mainly contributions and **periodic**<sup>②</sup> replacements by non-African member states. The fund is usually **replenished**<sup>③</sup> every three years, unless member states decide otherwise. The total donations, at the end of 1996, amounted to \$12.58 billion. The ADF lends at no interest rate, with an annual service charge of 0.75%, a commitment fee of 0.5%, and a 50-year repayment period including a 10-year **grace period**<sup>④</sup>. The tenth United Kingdom replenishment of the ADF was in 2006.

The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) was established in 1976 by the Nigerian government with an initial capital of \$80 million. The NTF is aimed at assisting in the development efforts of the poorest AfDB members.

The NTF uses its resources to provide financing for projects of national or regional importance which further the economic and social development of the low-income RMCs whose economic and social conditions require financing on non-conventional terms. In 1996, the NTF had a total resource base of \$432 million. It lends at a 4% interest rate with a 25-year

repayment period, including a five-year grace period.

The AfDB is controlled by a Board of Executive Directors, made up of representatives of its member countries. The voting

① designate ['deziɡneɪt] vt.指明, 指出; 指派

② periodic [ˌpiəri'ɒdɪk] adj.周期的; 定期的

③ replenish [rɪ'plenɪʃ] vt.增资; 补充; 重新装满

④ grace period [ɡreɪs 'piəriəd] (贷款的) 宽限期, 在此期间只付息不还本

power on the Board is split according to the size of each member's share, currently 40%-60% between African (or "regional") countries and "non-regional" member countries ("donors"). The largest African Development Bank shareholder is Nigeria with nearly 9 percent of the vote. All member countries of the AfDB are represented on the AfDB Board of Executive Directors.

Mr. Donald Kaberuka is the 7th elected President of the African Development Bank Group, having **taken the oath of office**<sup>①</sup> on September 1, 2005. He chairs the Boards of both the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund. Mr. Kaberuka is a former finance minister of Rwanda.

Member governments are officially represented at the AfDB by their Minister of Finance, Planning or Cooperation who sits on the AfDB Board of Governors. The AfDB Governors meet once a year (at the Annual Meetings of the AfDB each May) to take major decisions about the institution's leadership, strategic directions and governing bodies. The Governors typically appoint a representative from their country to serve in the offices of the AfDB's Board of Executive Directors.

Day-to-day decisions about which loans and grants should be approved and what policies should guide the AfDB's work are taken by the Board of Executive Directors. Each member country is represented on the Board, but their voting power and influence differs depending on the amount of money they contribute to the AfDB.

The People's Republic of China joined the AfDB and the ADF in 1985. China contributes strongly to Africa's development and poverty reduction efforts. Its assistance to Africa is provided through the People's Bank of China, the **China Development Bank**, the Export-Import Bank of China and **China-Africa Development Fund**. China is keen to further expand investments in African countries in support of their economic growth and development. Trade between China and Africa grew by 20 per cent in 2012 to reach US \$26.4 billion. At the end of 2012, Chinese investments in Africa totalled US \$20 billion.

With an initial contribution of US \$14.59 million to the AfDB, China has taken part in eight replenishments of the ADF and pledged a total contribution of US \$486 million, US \$122 million of which was for the ADF XI (2008-2010). China contributed US \$125815361.67 to ADF-XII, which corresponds to a 5 per cent increase from its ADF-XI contribution. Its burden share represents 2.052 per cent of ADF-XII.

In 1996, the Bank and China entered into a technical cooperation agreement (TCA) of US \$2 million. A series of technical cooperation activities have been implemented in the areas of the environment, agriculture, water and health and other activities are planned. Knowledge-sharing seminars as well as study tours to China have also been undertaken.

---

① take the oath of office 宣誓就职



In 2008, the Bank signed **Memoranda of Understanding**<sup>①</sup> (MOUs) with the Export-Import Bank of China and with the China Development Bank. A MOU was also signed with the Agricultural Bank of China Limited (ABC) in 2011. The MOUs are to promote co-financing, knowledge sharing and joint analytical work in the areas of trade finance, private sector, agribusiness and clean energy as well as to promote knowledge sharing and joint analytical work in priority areas.<sup>3</sup> The Bank has also organized a Business Opportunity Seminar in Beijing in June 2009 for Chinese private sector and financial institutions.

The Bank is currently discussing an innovative co-financing mechanism with China to make optimal use of each other's comparative advantages and financial instruments to foster African development especially in the areas of infrastructure and private sector.<sup>4</sup>

(taken and adapted by the author from www.afdb.org)

### Sentences Analysis

1. 非洲开发银行的使命是消除贫困和改善区域内生活水平，这一使命通过加大对可能有助于该地区的经济和社会发展的工程和项目的公共和私人投资来完成。

2. 由于区域内的低收入成员国没有能力借到非洲开发银行的非优惠项目贷款，非洲开发基金对这些国家提供优惠条件的发展融资。与其贷款策略相一致，非洲开发基金以减少贫困为其相关活动的主要目的。

3. 谅解备忘录旨在联合融资，促进知识共享，促进贸易融资、私营部门、农业和清洁能源等领域的共同探讨和分析，以及促进一些优先领域的知识共享与共同分析的合作。

4. 目前非洲开发银行正与中国讨论一种创新的融资合作机制，希望能够通过各自的比较优势和金融工具的最佳使用来促进非洲地区的发展，尤其是基础建设领域和私营企业领域。

### Notes

1. **The Organization of African Unity** (非洲统一组织, OAU) was established on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa (埃塞俄比亚首都), with 32 signatory governments. It was disbanded on 9 July 2002 by its last chairperson, South African President Thabo Mbeki, and replaced by the African Union (AU).

2. **The China Development Bank** (国家开发银行) is a financial institution in the People's Republic of China (PRC) led by a cabinet minister level Governor, under the direct jurisdiction of the State Council. As one of three policy banks of the PRC, it is primarily responsible for raising funding for large infrastructure projects, including most of the funding for

the Three Gorges Dam and Shanghai Pudong International Airport. Established by the Policy Banks Law of 1994, the bank is described as the engine that powers the na-

① memoranda [ˌmeməˈrændə] n. (备忘的) 记录 (memorandum 的名词复数); memoranda of understanding n. 谅解备忘录, 是国际协议的一种通常叫法

tional government's economic development policies.

3. **China-Africa Development Fund (中非发展基金)** more commonly known as CAD Fund, is a Chinese investment fund focusing on stimulating and facilitating Chinese investments in Africa. It is China's largest private equity fund focusing on African investments. The creation of CAD Fund was announced as one of the "Eight Measures" for Africa-China relations at the Beijing summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) on November 4, 2006. It was established in June 2007 with US\$1 billion of initial funding by the China Development Bank and is envisioned to grow to US\$5 billion in the future. The fund entered into its second round of fund-raising in May 2010 to raise US\$2 billion.

### Background Information

非洲开发银行（简称“非行”）成立于 1964 年，是非洲最大的地区性政府间开发金融机构，其宗旨是促进非洲地区成员的经济发展与社会进步。总部设在科特迪瓦的经济中心阿比让。2002 年，因科特迪瓦政局不稳，临时搬迁至突尼斯至今。现有区内成员 53 个，区外成员 24 个；区外成员包括美国、英国、加拿大、法国、德国、意大利、中国、日本、印度、韩国等国家。

该行与其附属的非洲开发基金（African Development Fund, ADF）、尼日利亚信托基金（Nigeria Trust Fund, NTF）共同组成非洲开发银行集团（African Development Bank Group, ADBG）。非行行长兼非洲开发银行集团董事长。

该行还同非洲及非洲以外的机构开展金融方面的合作，与亚洲开发银行、美洲开发银行业务联系广泛，并与阿拉伯的一些金融机构和基金组织建立融资项目，并在一些地区性金融机构中参股。

中国于 1985 年加入非洲开发银行。中国与加拿大、西班牙、韩国、科威特同属加拿大东区。加入以来，中国共参加了 8 次非洲开发基金增资。此外，中国还参与了非洲开发基金，落实多边减债倡议捐资。

## Asian Development Bank

总部设在菲律宾首都马尼拉的亚洲开发银行 (Asian Development Bank, ADB) 成立于 1966 年, 是亚太区域性金融机构。使命是帮助发展中成员减少贫困, 提高人民生活水平。它主要通过政策对话、贷款、赠款、技术援助等方式支持成员发展。

The Asian Development Bank aims for an Asia and Pacific free from poverty. Approximately 1.7 billion people in the region are poor and unable to access essential goods, services, assets and opportunities to which every human is entitled.

Since its founding in 1966, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people's lives in Asia and the Pacific. By targeting our investments wisely, in partnership with<sup>①</sup> our developing member countries and other stakeholders, we can alleviate poverty and help create a world in which everyone can share in the benefits of sustained and inclusive growth.<sup>1</sup>

Whether it be through investment in infrastructure<sup>②</sup>, health care services, financial and public administration systems, or helping nations prepare for the impact of climate change or better manage their natural resources, ADB is committed to helping developing member countries evolve into<sup>③</sup> thriving, modern economies that are well integrated with each other and the world.<sup>2</sup>

The main devices for assistance are loans, grants, policy dialogue, technical assistance and equity investments.

We are at the **forefront<sup>④</sup>** of development thinking and practice, spreading information through regional forums, a growing online presence and the publication of specialized papers, serials and books.

Economists, sociologists, engineers,

① in partnership with 和...合伙 (或合作)

② infrastructure ['ɪnfəˈstrʌktʃə(r)] n. 基础设施; 基础设施建设

③ evolve into ['iːvɒlv 'ɪntuː] 逐渐发展成

④ forefront ['fɔːfrʌnt] n. 最前部; 活动中心; 前列; 第一线

gender experts and environmental scientists are amongst the hundreds of professions at the bank working together to reduce poverty, and ensure growth across the Asia and Pacific region is sustainable and inclusive.

ADB was conceived amid the postwar **rehabilitation**<sup>①</sup> and reconstruction efforts of the early 1960s. The vision was of a financial institution that would be Asian **in character**<sup>②</sup> and foster economic growth and cooperation in the region-then one of the poorest in the world.

A resolution passed at the first Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation held by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in 1963 set that vision on the way to becoming reality.

The Philippines capital of Manila was chosen to host the new institution-the Asian Development Bank-which opened on 19 December 1966, with 31 members that came together to serve a predominantly agricultural region. **Takeshi Watanabe** was ADB's first President.

Most of ADB's lending comes from its ordinary capital resources, offered at near-market terms to lower to middle-income countries. ADB also provides loans and grants from Special Funds, of which the Asian Development Fund is the largest. The Asian Development Fund offers loans at very low interest rates and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries.

In 2012, ADB's own funding of \$13.30 billion leveraged \$8.27 billion of **co-financing**<sup>③</sup>. Official co-financing comprised 26% of total co-financing.

Official co-financing commitments of \$2.17 billion were received in the form of grants and concessional loans from bilateral, multilateral, and other development agencies to co-finance 49 investment projects and 129 technical assistance projects. ADB also received commitments of \$534.20 million through trust funds and **allocations**<sup>④</sup> from global funding initiatives **in support of**<sup>⑤</sup> the agriculture and natural resources, education, energy, water, and other priority sectors. Presently, ADB is administering 36 trust funds, including resources from 4 global funding initiatives.

After more than 3 decades of rapid economic growth that significantly reduced poverty and lifted living standards, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has transformed into an upper middle-income country. Nevertheless, significant development challenges remain, many of which are associated with **urbanization**<sup>⑥</sup>, regional and rural-urban disparities, and environmental degradation.<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, ADB has shifted its support from infrastructure to increasing emphasis on "softer" sectors, with an enhanced focus on innovation and value addition.<sup>4</sup> This involves knowledge transfers, and the introduction of new technologies that are responsive to the PRC's changing

① rehabilitation [ˌrɪːəˌbɪlɪˈteɪʃn] n.修复; 复兴

② in character [ɪn ˈkærɪktə] adv.适合, 相称

③ co-financing [kəʊfɑɪˈnænsɪŋ] n.联合贷款; 联合融资

④ allocation [ˌæləˈkeɪʃn] n.配给, 分配; 分配额 (或量)

⑤ in support of 支持; 证明...正确

⑥ urbanization [ˌɜːbənəɪˈzeɪʃn] n.都市化





circumstances and development needs.

(taken and adapted by the author from www.adb.org)

## Sentences Analysis

1. 通过合理地确立投资方向，并与发展中成员和其他利益相关方合作，亚行可以缓解贫困，创建一个世界，让人人都能享受到持续性和包容性增长带来的福利。
2. 不论是投资基础设施建设、健康保障服务、金融和公共管理体系，还是帮助成员应对气候变化所带来的影响，或者更好地管理它们的自然资源，亚行都致力于帮助发展中成员走上繁荣发展的现代化之路，帮助它们与其他成员以及全世界融为一体。
3. 然而，诸多发展仍然存在艰巨的挑战，其中主要的挑战与城市化、地区和城乡差距以及环境恶化密切相关。
4. 最近几年，亚行的援助方向已经转变，从支持基础设施转向更加强调“软性”的行业，并且提高了对创新和增值的重视程度。

## Notes

1. **The Asian Development Fund** (亚洲开发基金，ADF) bridges the development gap in Asia and the Pacific, home to both the world's fast-rising and most vulnerable economies. ADF is a major instrument of concessional financing that has supported equitable and sustainable development in the region since 1973. Funded by ADB's member countries, it offers loans at very low interest rates as well as grants to help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest member countries. ADF-eligible countries have made solid progress in reducing poverty and promoting human development. ADF played a vital role in helping ADF countries achieve this progress. ADF operations have provided infrastructure and services to boost economic growth; assist countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations; and expand the access of the poor, women, and children to quality education and health care, reliable supply of electricity and clean water, and economic opportunities. ADF has also helped these countries improve their institutional capacities and implement-needed reforms. Since 1973, ADF has provided more than \$50 billion for projects and programs that helped poor families escape poverty. In 2009-2013 alone, over 250 loan and grant projects totaling \$15.5 billion were made to developing member countries of ADB.

2. **Takeshi Watanabe** (渡边武) was a Japanese bureaucrat and the first President of the Asian Development Bank. He was in office from 24 November 1966 to 24 November 1972. Watanabe was considered to be the "father" of ADB, as it was under his leadership that many of ADB's policies and targets were established, the first bond was issued in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1969, and in September 1972, donors agreed to set up ADB's multilateral source of concessional lending, the Asian Development Fund. He served as President of ADB from its inception in 1966 to 1972.