# 医 体 线 环 基 金 组 织 WTO 国际商务英汉双语丛书

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*贺晓波 编著* International Monetary Fund

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#### WT() 国际商务英汉双语丛书

International Business English-Chinese Series

# 国际货币基金组织

International Monetary Fund

贺晓波 编著

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# 《WTO 国际商务英汉双语丛书》总序\*

## 于光远

中国加入 WTO 不仅是中国的需要,也是世界上其他国家的需要。

"中国在国际贸易中的份额不断增加,地位持续上升,已成为全球举足轻重的贸易大国。世界贸易组织如无中国参加,就失去其普遍性。它接纳中国是全球一体化的必然。"联合国副秘书长金永健先生是这样评价中国参加WTO的重要性和必然性的。

加入 WTO,就要在我国普及 WTO 知识,包括普及 WTO 英语知识,使学习研究世界贸易专业的大学生、研究 生、政府公务员、企业界人士,乃至各行各业人士都能熟悉 WTO。

因此,辽宁教育出版社出版《WTO国际商务英汉双语 丛书》是一项很有意义的事。我国从事商业领域,包括财 贸、金融、商务、法律、海关、银行、会计等部门的专业 人士和从业人员,都能从这套丛书中受益。

所以,我很高兴在这套丛书付梓的时候,为它写这样 一篇总序。

孩

2000年12月25日于北京

<sup>\*</sup> 于光远,中国社会科学院首任副院长,我国著名的经济学家和哲学家

# 前言

经过中国政府十多年的努力,中国加入 WTO 指日可 待,这意味着我国经济即将全方位与国际接轨。在这种形 势下,研究各种国际性机构,了解国际游戏规则,从而更 好地利用这些组织的服务, 成为我们所面临的一个重要课 题。

国际货币基金组织是二战后为了稳定国际金融关系, 重建国际货币体系,与世界银行同时成立的一个全球性金 融机构。随着国际形势日趋复杂,越来越多的国家向 IMF 寻求帮助,以解决更为复杂多样的问题。为了适应形势的 变化,提供更有效的帮助和服务,IMF也不断扩大了政策 范围,并增加了新的资金服务项目。在墨西哥和亚洲金融 危机中, 它实行了庞大的救援计划, 从而成为近年来最活 跃、也是最有争议的国际金融机构。实际上, IMF已日益 发展成为一个多功能的国际金融组织。它不仅是一个贷款 组织和救援机制、更是一个组织多边监督的合作性机构。 总而言之, IMF 对于世界经济的稳定和发展起着重要的作 用。

我国自1980年恢复了在国际货币基金组织的合法席位 以后,与该组织的交往日益增多,合作的领域也不断扩 大。因此, 系统地研究该组织的产生和发展、宗旨和任 务、具体业务、近年来的活动,尤其是上述内容在近些年 来最新的发展变化以及改革动向,对于我国如何充分利用 这一组织的各项功能具有重要意义。希望本书能够在这方 面给读者以帮助。

作者虽殚精竭虑, 力图使读者从本书的阅读中获得更 大的收获,但由于学识水平和精力有限,书中不妥之处在 所难免, 诚望读者不吝指正。

> 贺晓波 2001年1月

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# Chapter One: What Is the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

#### 1.1 What Is the IMF?

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been a mysterious presence on the international scene since it was founded in 1945 If you have difficulty distinguishing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from other global financial institutions, such as World Bank, you are not alone. Most people have only the vaguest idea of what these institutions do, and very few people indeed could, if pressed on the point, say why and how they differ Considerable confusion reigns about why it exists and what it does. Some observers, confusing it with the World Bank or another aid institution, are under the impression that the IMF exists to subsidize economic development in the poorer nations. Others imagine it as an international central bank controlling the creation of money on a world scale. Still others regard the IMF as a powerful and disapproving political institution that somehow compels its members to tread a path of economic austerity. The IMF is in fact none of these. It is neither a development bank, nor a world central bank, nor an agency that can or wishes to coerce its members to do very much of anything. It is rather a cooperative, intergovernmental, monetary and financial institution that sought to promote currency exchange stability, provide balance-of-payments assistance, foster trade, and stimulate economic growth

Its initial membership of 39 member countries has grown to 182 members as of April 30, 1999.

#### 解说

the International Monetary Fund 国际货币基金组织,简称为基金组织,缩写为 IMF。

global financial institutions 全球性金融机构。国际金融机构有三种:区域性的,即只有区域内国家参加,如欧洲投资银行、阿拉伯货币基金组织等;半区域性的,即也可有区域外国家参加,如亚洲开发银行,泛美开发银行等;全球性的,即全世界的国家均可申请参加,如国际货币基金组织和世界银行及其所属的国际开发协会、国际金融公司等,是所有国际金融组织中成员国最多和影响最大的机构。

World Bank 世界银行。它是 1944 年与国际货币基金组织同时成立的一个全球性金融机构,二者被称为姐妹机构。属开发银行性质。

subsidize 资助,提供金融支持

central bank 中央银行,是代表国家进行货币发行、对宏观金融进行管理和调控的特殊全融机构。目前各国都建立了中央银行或类似于中央银行的金融管理机构。有人把国际货币基金组织就当作是世界范围的中央银行,掌管全世界的货币发行。

creation of money 货币创造

development bank 开发银行。主要是通过提供长期贷款和投资以及技术援助,促进会员国的经济增长。王要有世界银行、亚洲开发银行、非洲开发银行等。

balance-of-payments 国际收支平衡

### 1.2 Origins of the IMF

The need for an organization like the IMF became evident during the Great Depression that ravaged the world economy in the 1930s. Most of us are familiar with that era through dramatic photographs of farms eroding away in duststorms and of lines of jobless men waiting to enter soup kitchens. The Depression was devastating to all forms of economic life. Banks failed by the thousands, leaving be-wildered depositors penniless, agricultural prices fell below the cost of production, land values plummeted, abandoned farms reverted to wilderness, factories stood idle, fleets waited in harbors for cargoes that never materialized, and tens of millions of workers walked the streets in search of jobs that did not exist.

#### 解说

Great Depression 大萧条,指 1929~1933 年发生在资本主义世界的大危机。

soup kitchens 指救济贫困者的施粥所,施汤处。

cost of production 生产成本

plummeted 暴跌

The devastation was not confined to the visible economy. It was no less destructive of the unseen world of international finance and monetary exchange. A widespread lack of confidence in paper money led to a demand for gold beyond what national treasuries could supply. A number of nations, led by the United Kingdom, were consequently forced to abandon the gold standard, which, by defining the

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value of each currency in terms of a given amount of gold, had for years given money a known and stable value. Because of uncertainty about the value of money that no longer bore a fixed relation to gold, exchanging money became very difficult between those nations that remained on the gold standard and those that did not. Nations hoarded gold and money that could be converted into gold, further contracting the amount and frequency of monetary transactions between nations, eliminating jobs, and lowering living standards. Moreover, some governments severely restricted the exchange of domestic for foreign money and even searched for barter schemes (for example, a locomotive for 100 tons of coffee) that would eliminate the use of money completely. Other governments, desperate to find foreign buyers for domestic agricultural products, made these products appear cheaper by selling their national money below its real value so as to undercut the trade of other nations selling the same products. This practice, known as competitive devaluation, merely evoked retaliation through similar devaluation by trading rivals. The relation between money and the value of goods became confused, as did the relation between the value of one national currency and another. Under these conditions the world economy languished. Between 1929 and 1932 prices of goods fell by 48 percent worldwide, and the value of international trade fell by 63 percent.

#### 解说

visible economy 实体经济 international finance and monetary exchange 国际金融与货

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