



金融英语证书综合考试教材  
Financial English Certificate Test

# 现代金融业务

MODERN FINANCIAL PRACTICES

金融英语证书考试委员会 编

第二版



经济科学出版社  
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*Financial English Certificate Test*

**MODERN FINANCIAL PRACTICES**  
**现代金融业务（第二版）**

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## 出版说明

金融专业英语证书考试制度（Financial English Certificate Test，简称 FECT）是 1994 年经中国人民银行和原国家教委联合发文（银发〔1994〕107 号）批准建立的我国第一个国家级行业性外语证书考试制度，实施该考试制度的目标是为国家培养既精通现代国际金融业务、又能应用英语进行金融业务操作和管理的中高级复合型人才。为顺利实施此制度，在中国人民银行的领导下，专门设立了金融专业英语证书考试委员会及其办公室。考试委员会由中国人民银行主管副行长任主任，各主要金融机构人事教育部门负责同志参加，考试委员会办公室设在中国人民银行北京培训学院。

金融专业英语证书考试制度 1995 年试点推广，1996 年正式实施，截至 2009 年年底，全国超过 26 万人参加了金融专业英语证书各级考试，近 6 万人获得了单科或全科证书，为提高中国金融业从业人员素质起到了积极作用。

金融专业英语证书考试制度原由初级、中级、高级三个层次组成，高级考试因故一直未曾推出。为适应经济全球化和金融一体化的深入发展，2007 年 12 月举行的 FECT 考试委员会第九次工作会议提出了金融专业英语证书考试制度调整意见，并于 2008 年开始实施。调整后的金融专业英语证书制度更名为金融英语证书考试制度，由综合考试和高级考试两个层次组成，取消原中级考试。FECT 综合考试科目为《现代金融业务》；FECT 高级考试包括笔试和专业口语考试两部分，笔试科目两门（必考一门、专业选考一门）。必考科目为《现代金融理论与实务》；专业选考科目为《银行业务与管理》、《保险与证券业务》，两科任选一科。

《现代金融业务》是金融英语证书综合考试的学习用书。该教材最初由金融英语证书考试委员会 2002 年组织编写。为适应国际和国内金融业务日新月异的变化，金融英语证书考试委员会组织专家于 2006 年对教材进行了重编，参与 2006 年教材编写和审定工作的专家分工如下：“中国的金融业”（第一部分）由何建雄编写，冯长甫审定；“金融机构监管”



## 出版说明

(第二部分)由张立星编写,李树杰审定;“中国的外汇管理”(第三部分)由林宏编写,陈建辉和张铁军共同审定;“会计”(第四部分)由林宏编写,邹勇审定;“中间业务”(第五部分)由侯贵峰编写,赵惠娟和李海燕共同审定;“信贷”(第六部分)由谢均乐和容洁共同编写,陈文君审定;“国际结算”(第七部分)由邱智坤编写,陈海燕和李昭蓉审定;“证券和期货市场”(第八部分)由戴建国编写,陈庆柏审定;“保险基础”(第九部分)由沈素萍编写,陆祖汶审定;“金融函电”(第十部分)由陈进编写,李桂荣审定。

2010年,金融英语证书考试委员会组织专家对2006版教材中的错误和疏漏进行了修正,并根据国际业务的发展,对国际结算章节进行了部分改写,加入了UCP600的相关内容。在此,我们对参与此次教材修订的对外经济贸易大学英语学院陈庆柏教授和中国农业银行国际业务部侯贵峰副总经理表示衷心的感谢。

本教材主要内容涵盖了目前金融业务的基础知识,注重理论联系实际,具有新颖、务实、全面、准确、科学的特点,也可供金融业从业人员、大专院校财经专业学生以及其他有志于投身中国金融业的人员参考使用。

许多同志为本教材的编写和修订付出了努力。金融英语证书考试委员会常务副主任、中国人民银行沈阳分行王顺行长(原人民银行北京培训学院院长)多次参加专家组工作会,对教材编写和修订提出具体要求,人民银行北京培训学院马玉兰副院长具体组织了此次教材修订工作。考试委员会办公室全体同志在组织编写和修订、校对方面做了大量工作。王杰华教授为教材的出版付出了辛勤努力。在此,我们对为这本教材的出版做出贡献的同志一并表示衷心的感谢。

最后,我们真诚地希望本教材的读者提出宝贵意见,使这本教材越修改越好,更好地服务于读者。由于时间有限,本书的疏漏和错误之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者斧正。

金融专业英语证书考试委员会

2010年11月



MODERN FINANCIAL PRACTICES

# 中国人民银行 关于实施《金融专业英语证书考试制度》的通知

(银发〔1996〕229号)

中国人民银行各省、自治区、直辖市分行，政策性银行，国有独资商业银行，其他商业银行，全国性金融机构：

为适应金融业改革发展和扩大对外开放的需要，加快我国金融业与国际接轨的步伐，同时面向未来，为国家和各金融机构培养既精通现代金融知识，又能运用英语从事金融业务及管理工作的跨世纪的中、高层复合型人才，促进金融职工队伍素质的全面提高，中国人民银行与国家教委1994年4月联合发出《关于建立〈金融专业英语证书考试制度〉的通知》(银发〔1994〕107号)，在全国试行金融专业英语证书考试制度。根据金融专业英语证书考试委员会第一次全体会议决定，1995年11月19日在北京、天津、上海、广州、佛山、深圳、呼和浩特、包头、青岛九个城市进行了初级证书考试的试点，取得了成功，受到金融系统干部职工的广泛欢迎和肯定。这项工作对全面提高金融队伍的素质具有促进作用。现决定将修订后的《金融专业英语证书考试制度》颁布施行。

该制度是国家级的行业证书制度，在中国人民银行领导管理下，由各总行、总公司组成的“金融专业英语证书考试委员会”(以下简称考试委员会)负责组织实施。考试委员会办公室设在中国金融职工教育协会秘书处。

根据考试委员会第二次全体会议决定，1996年5月19日在全国金融系统进行金融专业英语证书(银行类初级)考试。同时，考试委员会正在抓紧(银行类)中级证书考试大纲的设计、教材选定等准备工作，计划于1996年11月在初级证书试考的城市进行中级证书的试考。从1997年开始，全国初、中级证书考试每年进行一次。银行类高级证书考试及保险类、投资类考试也在筹划之中。有关各级各类证书考试的实施细则，考试委员会将具体部署。



中国人民银行关于实施《金融专业英语证书考试制度》的通知

在全国建立和实施金融专业英语证书考试制度，是一项十分重要的工作，请各行（公司）按中国人民银行办公厅 1995 年 9 月下发的《关于印发〈金融专业英语证书考试委员会第一次全体会议纪要〉的通知》（银办发〔1995〕36 号）的要求和考试委员会的有关部署，认真做好考前的各项组织工作。

附件：金融专业英语证书考试制度

一九九六年五月三十一日

附件

## 金融专业英语证书考试制度

**第一条** 为适应金融业改革发展和扩大对外开放的需要，加快我国金融业与国际接轨的步伐，为国家和各金融机构培养大批既精通现代金融知识，又能运用英语从事金融业务及管理工作的中、高层复合型人才，促进金融职工队伍素质的全面提高，并使金融系统职工培训工作逐步与国际接轨，特制定金融专业英语证书考试制度（Financial English Certificate Test, FECT）。

**第二条** 本考试制度是对金融系统专业人员的英语专业知识，尤其是国际金融方面的知识和能力进行综合性的全面测试，为扩大从事国际金融的人力资源和建立金融人才库提供依据。

**第三条** 金融专业英语证书考试主要面向全国金融系统（包括合资、外资银行和非银行金融机构）。凡具备一定金融专业知识和英语水平的金融从业人员以及一切有志于在金融业发展的人员都可以参加考试。

**第四条** 金融专业英语证书考试包括银行类、保险类、证券投资类。

**第五条** 金融专业英语证书分为初级、中级、高级三种程度。

初级证书考试：要求掌握一定的金融专业英语词汇量，能阅读一般金融函、电，能运用英语标准、规范地操作银行、保险等柜台业务。

中级证书考试：要求能阅读英文金融专业报刊、书籍，能运用英语处理业务函、电，进行业务操作和管理工作。

高级证书考试：要求有深厚的金融、国际金融专业知识和较高的英语阅读、书写、听说水平，能熟练地运用英语从事金融业务综合管理工作和金融理论研究工作。

**第六条** 上述三级证书考试每年定期举行一次，考试合格者发给相应的证书。

**第七条** 本考试制度是国家级的行业证书制度。证书可以作为在金融涉外业务部门从事业务或管理工作的外语水平证明。

**第八条** 本考试制度由金融专业英语证书考试委员会负责组织实施、确定考试科目、考试大纲、组织统一命题、实施考试、评卷、报告成绩、颁发证书等。

**中国人民银行关于实施《金融专业英语证书考试制度》的通知**

**第九条** 上述三级证书均由金融专业英语证书考试委员会统一制定颁发。

**第十条** 本考试制度由金融专业英语证书考试委员会负责解释、修订。



# 金融专业英语证书（综合考试）大纲

## 一、考试目的

本考试为金融英语水平综合考试，旨在测试并认定应试人员的金融英语语言水平与实际运用英语处理业务的能力。本考试的证书可作为在金融部门从事相应的涉外业务工作、参加涉外培训、职称评定和各类毕业学生进入金融部门就业等方面的参考依据。

## 二、考试对象

本考试的对象为金融系统（包括外资、合资银行及非银行金融机构）的从业人员及一切有志于金融事业发展的人士。

## 三、考试要求及范围

本考试要求应试人员具备在金融业务中较熟练地运用英语的能力。参加本考试的应试人员应掌握 7000 个基础英语及金融专业英语词汇，熟悉基本的业务概念和术语及一般的业务程序和原理，能听懂日常会话和一般的业务交谈，具有在篇章水平上运用英语基本语法知识的能力，能看懂与金融业务有关的一般文字材料，拟写一般的业务文件。

本考试涉及的业务范围主要包括：经济及金融基础知识、贸易和非贸易结算、信贷、会计、资金交易、外汇管理、保险、证券、金融监管等。

## 四、考试构成

本考试包括听力和笔试两部分，主要从以下方面测试应试人员运用英语处理日常金融业务的能力。

听力部分（占 30%）：包括简短会话、报告、陈述、访谈、讨论、电话通信对话、接待客户、介绍业务、提供服务等。

笔试部分（占 70%）：各种图表、备忘录、财务报表、留言、行情表、业务函电、简历、广告、业务简介等。

## 五、试题类型

1. 听力：分为三个部分：第一部分为针对单句的单项选择；第二部分为针对对话的单项选择；第三部分为针对短文的单项选择。

2. 笔试：分为单项选择、完形填空、判断正误、短文阅读理解（共 50%）和写作（20%）。其中写作又分为三部分：第一部分为填写表格、



## 金融专业英语证书（综合考试）大纲

单证等；第二部分为翻译（汉译英或英译汉）；第三部分为按要求拟写短文（如函电、通知、留言、备忘录等）。

### 六、考试时间

本考试每年举行一次，时间在每年五月的第四个星期六。每次考试时间为 150 分钟，其中听力 30 分钟。

### 七、说明

本考试即原 FECT 初级证书考试，从 2000 年起将根据分数由高至低共划分为三个级别：A 级证书、B 级证书、C 级证书。总体难度不增加。

根据 FECT 与 BFT 合作备忘录，BFT 认可 FECT 的成绩，考生可在通过本考试取得级别证书后，自愿参加国家外国专家局组织的全国出国培训备选人员外语考试，取得相应的成绩后，可获相应级别的 BFT 证书。

## Preface

This book was initiated by the Commission of Financial English Certificate Test. Although originally designed as reading materials for those preparing for “the Financial English Certificate” test, it is also intended for to benefit both practitioners and supervisors.

Textbooks on financial practices abound. However, many were written for financial environments significantly different from that in China or became outdated not long after publication. This book incorporates the current international practices with application in the Chinese background as well as its anticipated dramatic evolution in the context of China’s entry into the World Trade Organization and the rapidly changing global environment.

Much of the book is devoted to the introduction of the institutional setup of the financial industry, the regulatory and supervisory standards and the foreign exchange system as the knowledge of the environment is critical to the success of financial institutions. The brief overview presented in the first part encompasses the evolution of the financial industry over the past five decades, the recent reform progress, the presence of foreign banks, the existing constraints and prospects of the sector. The part on financial supervision captures not only prudential standards and practices currently prevailing in the international financial community, but also potential changes that may significantly affect the behavior of financial institutions worldwide.

The introduction of traditional business such as commercial lending and international settlement as well as basic communication and accounting skills is complemented with an overview of intermediary business, which is becoming an increasingly important source of revenue in the industry.



*Preface*

This book is the result of concerted efforts of a diverse group of authors and experts, including practitioners, supervisors and the academia. These efforts would not have succeeded without the organizational and administrative support from the training center of the People's Bank of China.

While the challenges brought about to the financial sector by China's WTO membership are real, the potential opportunities cannot be taken for granted unless those working in the sector are well prepared, especially in terms of skills required to compete and succeed in the increasingly globalized and competitive environment. Indeed, this book attempts to contribute to the difficult, but determined, process of such a preparation.

**He Jianxiong**



**Oct. 12, 2006**

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# **Part One**

## **Overview of the Financial Industry in China**

### **I. Banking Sector**

#### **1. The Evolution and Role of the Banking Sector in China**

Although banks share many common features with other profit-seeking businesses, they play a unique role in the economy through mobilizing savings, allocating capital funds to finance productive investment, transmitting monetary policy, providing a payment system and transforming risks.

First, banks serve as a principal depository of liquid funds for the public. The safety and availability of such funds for transactions and other purposes are essential to the stability and efficiency of the financial system.

Second, by channeling savings to productive investments, banks play a key role in facilitating efficient allocation of scarce financial resources.

Third, banks serve to transmit the impulses of monetary policy to the whole financial system and ultimately to the real economy.

Fourth, the banking sector provides the indispensable national payment mechanism for the development of modern financial and business systems.

Fifth, the banking system as a whole reduces risks through aggregation and enables them to be carried by those more willing to bear them.

Through nearly six decades of evolution, particularly more than two decades of reform and opening up to the outside world, China's banking sector has entered a stage of vigorous development. The past few years have seen a marked acceleration of China's banking reform, particularly significant strengthening of the central bank's capacity for maintaining financial stability and macroeconomic management, substantial improvement in the management of the commercial banks, and greater openness of the banking industry.

The evolution of the Chinese banking system can be broadly divided into four phases. The establishment of the People's Bank of China (PBC) in December 1948 marked the

## *Part One Overview of the Financial Industry in China*

beginning of the first phase, which was characterized by the mono-bank engaged in both policy and commercial banking operations. It was dictated by a highly centralized planned economic system.

The second phase began in 1984 when the State Council decided to make the PBC a central bank. The decision, which was made in response to the increased role of market forces in the economy, promoted diversification of financial institutions with the establishment of the four specialized banks—the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), the Agricultural Bank of China (ABC), the Bank of China (BOC), and the China Construction Bank (CCB), later known as the big four wholly state-owned commercial banks when distinction in their line of business became vague and the joint-equity commercial banks emerged.

The third phase began in 1993 when the State Council issued *the Decision on Financial Reform*, recognizing the urgent need for developing new financial markets, institutions and instruments. The government introduced a comprehensive package of measures aimed at restoring financial order as well as addressing the inflationary pressure and signs of overheating, particularly in the real estate sector and the stock markets.

During this period, a number of important structural measures were taken with particular significance for the banking sector. The first was the unification of the Renminbi (RMB) exchange rates and foreign exchange markets in January 1994. Second, the passage of central bank and commercial bank laws in 1995 provided a legal basis for the banking system in China. Third, the acceptance of the obligations of Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund in December 1996, namely commitment to RMB current account convertibility, officially removed the remaining restrictions on international payments for trade and service transactions. Fourth, the establishment of a unified inter-bank money market in 1996 facilitated better liquidity adjustment for financial institutions. Fifth, the gradual shift from direct to indirect monetary policy instruments greatly improved transmission of monetary policy and effectiveness of macroeconomic management. Finally, the segregation of banking business from securities and insurance business contributed to the stability of the financial system in a transition period characterized by massive institutional changes, inadequate regulatory resources and insufficient self-discipline.

In addition, three policy banks (the State Development Bank, the Agricultural Development Bank of China and the Export and Import Bank of China) were established in 1994 to facilitate the separation of policy banking from commercial banking operations. These policy banking institutions are playing a special role in financing major infrastructural projects and promoting agricultural development and international trade and investment.