

● 对外经济贸易英语丛书

# International Economics

● 主编 孙维炎 ● 编著 诸葛霖 贺向民 吴采建



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# 国际经济学

诸葛霖

贺向民 编 著

吴采建

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## 序 言

我国实行改革开放政策已有十四个年头了。十四年来,我国的经济发展取得了举世瞩目的成就,对外经济贸易事业也有了长足的进步。近一年来,外贸形势又有了可喜的进展,新的外贸体制调动了各方面的积极性,使进出口贸易额都有了较大的增长,吸收外资和对外投资也都呈现出新的好势头。

对外经贸事业能不能持续发展,除了其他种种因素之外,一个重要的条件是有没有足够的称职的人才。这些年来,通过多种渠道,多种形式,培养了大批从事外经贸的各类专业人才,但无论从数量还是质量上看,都还远远不能满足需要,都难以适应客观实际的要求,主要的困难似乎在于这些人才发展不够平衡,不够全面,多数人总是缺胳膊少腿的。如有的人懂得外贸业务,但不熟悉专门知识,外语也显不足;有的人精通有关的专门知识,也已了解一些外贸业务知识,但外语能力很弱,对外经外贸外语更是生疏;有的人外语不错,但缺乏有关的专门知识,对外贸业务和外经外贸外语一窍不通。总之,各个方面都精通的“全才”真是太少了。这势必严重地影响我

国对外经贸业务的发展。面对这样的现实,我们对外经济贸易大学的一些同志看到了自己的责任,一致认为需要做一些工作,来改变这种状况。经过商议,我们决定用比较浅近通俗的英文编写一套外经贸方面的专业丛书,供有一定英语基础的外经外贸工作者和在校的大学生阅读,以扩大他们的外经贸专业知识,提高英语水平。我们希望这套丛书能为促进我国的对外经济贸易事业的发展起到一定的作用。

**孙维炎**

**一九九二年十二月五日**

**于北京**

## 前 言

半个世纪以来,世界经济发生的变化,巨大而又复杂。要钻研发生这些变化的原因,以及西方国家制定的对外贸易政策和金融政策,不是学习普通经济学所能解决的,必须学习国际经济学,藉以了解和分析世界经济的新情况,这已经为当代学者们所共识。

中国是发展中的社会主义国家,自从实行改革开放政策以来,取得了举世瞩目的成就,今后将继续开展更为广泛的国际经济合作;这是实现四个现代化所必需的,是为在九十年代对外贸易再翻一番,建设强盛的社会主义国家所必需的。

在错综复杂的世界经济环境里,尤其在最近一次世界性的产业结构大调整中,必须抓紧时机,掌握主动,有计划地积极参加国际经济合作活动。我们需要研究这些情况,做到知己知彼。为此我们编写了浅易的国际经济学,以供从事外经贸工作的同志和在校学习的青年们学习参考之用。

本书由诸葛霖,贺向民,吴采建分别撰写第一、二、三篇,即国际经济篇,国际贸易关系篇和国际金融关系篇。它们既相互联系,又相互独立;在学习时,先后次序可以随具体情况而变换。本书采用简明易懂的英语,可使读者既学外语,又学业务知识,能收到事半功倍之效。

在写作过程中我们得到经贸大学孙维炎校长,对外贸易英语系黄震华主任的热情支持和指导,我们表示衷心感谢。但

是由于编者的水平有限,错误缺点,在所难免。衷心希望海内外专家和广大读者批评指正。

编者 1993 年



# CONTENTS

## **PART ONE      International Economy      ..... (1)**

- Chapter 1    Growing Economic Cooperation  
                 Among Nations      ..... (4)
- Chapter 2    Trade Liberalization      ..... (18)
- Chapter 3    New Protectionism      ..... (31)
- Chapter 4    Economic Integration and  
                 Regionalization      ..... (44)
- Chapter 5    The Current Situation  
                 of World Economy      ..... (55)

## **PART TWO      International Trade Relations      ..... (65)**

- Chapter 6    The Development  
                 of Modern Trade Theory      ..... (67)
- Chapter 7    Demand and Terms of Trade      ..... (92)
- Chapter 8    Supply and Demand Factors      ..... (105)
- Chapter 9    International Trade Restrictions;  
                 Tariffs and Non—tariff Barriers      ... (121)

## **PART THREE      International Monetary Relations**

- ..... (139)
- Chapter 10    The Balance of Payments      ..... (141)

Chapter 11	Foreign Exchange Markets .....	(154)
Chapter 12	The Balance of International Payments Adjustment Under Fixed Exchange Rates .....	(180)
Chapter 13	The Adjustment of Exchange Rates and the Balance of Payments .....	(210)
Chapter 14	The Flexible Exchange Rate System .....	(233)

# PART ONE

## The International Economy

The unprecedented<sup>①</sup> rapid advance of science and technology after World War II has enormously enhanced<sup>②</sup> labour productivity<sup>③</sup> world-wide, and economic cooperation among nations has become much closer and broader in scope. The economies of different countries in the world are becoming interdependent<sup>④</sup> and meanwhile competing vigorously.<sup>⑤</sup> A new era<sup>⑥</sup> of globalization<sup>⑦</sup> of production and finance<sup>⑧</sup> has set in.<sup>⑨</sup>

In view of the intense trade war during the thirties after the Great Depression,<sup>⑩</sup> which was believed to be one of the causes of the disastrous<sup>⑪</sup> armed conflict<sup>⑫</sup> of World War II, the governments of a number of capitalist countries made a joint proposition<sup>⑬</sup> to dissolve<sup>⑭</sup> the antagonistic<sup>⑮</sup> commercial contention<sup>⑯</sup> so as to create a new situation in which tariff barriers would be gradually reduced and international economic cooperation strengthened.<sup>⑰</sup> Accordingly, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was proposed and signed in

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① 史无前例的 ② 提高 ③ 劳动生产率 ④ 互相依存 ⑤ 奋力 ⑥ 新时期 ⑦ 全球化 ⑧ 金融 ⑨ 到来 ⑩ 大萧条 ⑪ 灾难性的 ⑫ 军事冲突 ⑬ 联合建议 ⑭ 消除 ⑮ 敌对性的 ⑯ 争斗 ⑰ 关税壁垒

1947. Since then eight rounds of trade negotiations ensued and the volume of<sup>①</sup> international trade increased considerably.

However the uneven economic development of nations which was acutely manifested<sup>②</sup> by the decline of the hegemonic<sup>③</sup> position of the U. S. A. and the tremendous growth of Japan's and the EEC<sup>④</sup>'s economy has made protectionism<sup>⑤</sup> reappear in various forms in the world arena.<sup>⑥</sup> It overshadows the futureprospects of world trade, as non-tariff barriers become widespread, hampering<sup>⑦</sup> the economic growth of developing countries in particular.

In the recent few years, economic regionalization<sup>⑧</sup> like the Consolidated Western European Market<sup>⑨</sup> and the Consolidated North American Market<sup>⑩</sup> has developed to promote<sup>⑪</sup> free trade and capital interflow among nations in the region. This new development will surely influence the pattern<sup>⑫</sup> of world trade.

The rapid growth of GNP and trade of the contemporary<sup>⑬</sup> world does not benefit the developing countries as much as the developed countries. The gap in terms of per capita<sup>⑭</sup> income between the developing and the developed countries is getting wider. Quite a few developing countries

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① 加强 ②深刻地表演出来 ③占统治的 ④欧洲共同体 ⑤贸易保护主义 ⑥舞台 ⑦阻碍 ⑧区域化 ⑨西欧统一大市场 ⑩北美统一大市场 ⑪促进 ⑫格局 ⑬当代的 ⑭人均

are plagued<sup>①</sup> with high inflation,<sup>②</sup> heavy external debt<sup>③</sup> burden and worsening terms of trade, which have already caused serious concern in the developing countries at large<sup>④</sup> and the far-sighted people of the capitalist countries. Creation of a new world economic order<sup>⑤</sup> is generally considered a matter of great urgency.<sup>⑥</sup>

The above five topics are dealt with one by one in five chapters (from chapter 1 to 5) in Part I.

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① 困扰着 ② 高度通货膨胀 ③ 外债 ④ 一般地 ⑤ 世界经济新秩序  
⑥ 迫切

# CHAPTER 1

## GROWING ECONOMIC COOPERATION<sup>①</sup> AMONG NATIONS

### THE OBJECTIVE<sup>②</sup> OF OUR STUDY

The main task of the study of international economics is to examine<sup>③</sup> the international economic relations of the contemporary world and probe<sup>④</sup> the current situation<sup>⑤</sup> of the international economy and to study their reciprocal dependence,<sup>⑥</sup> so as to understand the foreign economic policies of different countries and the characteristics<sup>⑦</sup> of the changes in international economy. With a view to realizing<sup>⑧</sup> its ambitious<sup>⑨</sup> plan of modernization,<sup>⑩</sup> China must develop her economic and cultural exchange with various countries, and establish and develop her foreign economic relations on the basis of self-reliance<sup>⑪</sup> and independence.<sup>⑫</sup> Irrespective of<sup>⑬</sup> political and economic system, every country can develop its foreign trade and promote its international economic cooperation on the strength<sup>⑭</sup> of its own superior endowments.<sup>⑮</sup>

Along with the rapid development of science and technology and hence productive forces, social division of labour

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① 日益扩大的经济合作 ②目的 ③研究 ④探索 ⑤现状 ⑥互相依存关系 ⑦特点 ⑧完成 ⑨宏伟的 ⑩现代化 ⑪自力更生 ⑫独立自主 ⑬不管...是什么 ⑭根据 ⑮天赋优势

has been incessantly<sup>①</sup> expanding in width and depth, which in turn has promoted the advance of social productive force, and socialization<sup>②</sup> and specialization<sup>③</sup> of production. The colossal<sup>④</sup> productive force generated<sup>⑤</sup> by mass-production by machinery has resulted in the extension of social division of labour across national boundaries<sup>⑥</sup> and hence international division of labour. As to the decisive role of mass-production by machinery in the accomplishment<sup>⑦</sup> of international division of labour and world market, Karl Marx once pointed out, "after the invention of machinery division of labour has made great headway<sup>⑧</sup>..... The weaving and spinning workers who were previously assembled in a single family are separated by the machines. By using the machines, now the spinning workers can live in England, while the weaving workers live in East India. Before the invention of machinery, the industries of a country used to process<sup>⑨</sup> the raw materials produced locally<sup>⑩</sup>..... As a result of the application of steam engine<sup>⑪</sup> and machinery, the scale<sup>⑫</sup> of division of labour has made it possible for the large industries to leave their base<sup>⑬</sup> in the home country, <sup>⑭</sup>relying entirely upon the world market, international exchange, <sup>⑮</sup>and international division of labour. "

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① 不断地 ② 社会化 ③ 专业化 ④ 巨大的 ⑤ 创造出来 ⑥ 国界 ⑦ 完成 ⑧ 进展 ⑨ 加工 ⑩ 本地 ⑪ 蒸汽机 ⑫ 规模 ⑬ 基地 ⑭ 本国 ⑮ 国际交换

In the contemporary world, no country can exist in isolation<sup>①</sup> and be separated from the rest of the world. All aspects<sup>②</sup> of a national economy—industry, agriculture, service sector,<sup>③</sup> national income,<sup>④</sup> employment, standard of living etc. are linked by economic ties with the economy of its trading partners. Today, the production process and economic activities of a country depend, to a certain extent,<sup>⑤</sup> on the production process and economic activities of other countries and regions. As a rule, the formulation of economic policy of a country will have some impact upon the economy of other countries.

To study the elements of international economics may be conducive<sup>⑥</sup> to our understanding of the main features<sup>⑦</sup> of the international economic relations at the present time and the underlying laws<sup>⑧</sup> of development, and enable us to apply them in developing economic cooperation between China and foreign countries, in order to promote China's socialist modernization.

International economy refers to<sup>⑨</sup> the aggregate<sup>⑩</sup> of international economic relations among various countries, which are interdependent and tied to one another. There are various economic relations transcending<sup>⑪</sup> national boundaries, including the relationship of commodity exchange,

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① 孤立 ② 方面 ③ 服务行业 ④ 国民收入 ⑤ 在一定程度上 ⑥ 有助于  
⑦ 主要特点 ⑧ 基本规律 ⑨ 指的是 ⑩ 总和 ⑪ 超越



monetary finance,<sup>①</sup> capital and technology interflow<sup>②</sup> etc. These international relations constitute the international economy.

It may be helpful to give two illustrations<sup>③</sup> which explain at some length<sup>④</sup> the difference between world economy and international economy of the contemporary world, which encompasses<sup>⑤</sup> more than 160 countries. We may look at the world as an economic entity and study the rapid development of international trade in 1988, the total amount being US \$ 2,400 bn. and its growth rate the highest in the last few years. We may desire to know how that happened by analyzing the relative increase in trade volume of different categories<sup>⑥</sup> of commodities and different groups of countries. The statistics compiled by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) revealed<sup>⑦</sup> that manufactured products<sup>⑧</sup> contributed<sup>⑨</sup> a great deal to the increase, the business volume of excavating<sup>⑩</sup> industries remained stagnant<sup>⑪</sup> and that of the agricultural products improved to a certain extent, but not as much as the manufactured products. The electronic<sup>⑫</sup> products accounted for<sup>⑬</sup> 12% of the total of manufactured products, and the developing Asian countries were the major suppliers. Chemicals accounted for 13% and the products of the automotive<sup>⑭</sup> industries also 13%, of which the industri-

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① 货币金融 ② 技术交流 ③ 举例 ④ 稍为详细地 ⑤ 包括 ⑥ 类别  
⑦ 透露 ⑧ 工业制成品 ⑨ 提供 ⑩ 挖掘 ⑪ 停滞 ⑫ 电子 ⑬ 占 ⑭ 汽车