

<<国际金融>>

图书基本信息

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前言

国际金融是一门研究国际间货币和资本运动与交换关系的学科。

随着世界经济一体化进程的不断加快，国际金融正日益成为世界经济中最活跃的因素。

进入21世纪以来，国际金融市场发生了巨大变化：金融产品的创新层出不穷，金融体系的结构重新整合，金融组织的功能迅速加强，金融监管的重点不断调整。

所有这一切正在深刻地改变着世界经济发展的进程和国家间的利益格局。

如何培养既精通国际金融专业知识又熟练外语技能的复合型人才，如何使学生既掌握国际金融学科所要求的基础理论和基本技能，又具备紧跟国际金融领域发展前沿的综合素质，已成为当今中国学界相关学科和跨学科建设与教学的一大课题。

“金融+外语”的双语教学方式正是实现上述教学目标的重要手段和途径。

本《国际金融(英文版)》教材的编写，试图帮助读者在英语语境中系统学习、感悟和掌握当今国际金融学科的要义，增强直接使用英语从事国际金融市场实际操作的能力和把握国际金融理论精髓的水平。

在我国学界，不同风格、类型的《国际金融》教材俯拾即是，但它们大都是用中文编写的，既无法充分满足培养专业加外语的复合型人才模式的需要，也无法完全实现该模式的培养目标。

因此，本英文版《国际金融》教材的编写正是这一时代浪潮催生而成的产物，相信广大读者会从中体会其所被赋予的使命。

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内容概要

本书的编写体例含关键词、正文、小结和问答题，最后附有试卷范例。

本书在编写过程中力图脉络清晰、结构完整地勾勒国际金融这一学科的发展轨迹和现状，突出逻辑性、前沿性和国际性并举的特点，既有基础知识的详尽介绍，又有金融理论的重点评述，还有相关法规的必要解读。

思维连贯一致、语言练达通畅、内容详略有致、重点突出鲜明是本教材追求的编写目标。

本书适用于高等院校经贸、金融、财务和商务英语等专业的学生、经贸金融界专业人士及相关从业人员学习使用。

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章节摘录

1.1 International transactions: the balance of payments
The balance of payments is the record of the economic and financial flows that take place over a specified time period between residents and non-residents of a given country. The time period is arbitrary, but it is common practice to supply balance of payments data on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. The residents of a country comprise the central government, individuals, private non-profit bodies serving individuals, and enterprises, all defined in terms of their residential relationship to the territory of that economy. Flows refer to income and expenditure or changes at levels of outstanding assets and liabilities. They are recorded in a double entry system of credits and debits or sources and uses. The best way to understand this definition is via some simple examples, but first we have to have some general idea of what the balance of payments includes. Table 1.1 shows a shorthand presentation of how the International Monetary Fund (IMF) portrays the balance of payments. It is divided into two major accounts, the current account and the capital account. Each general account is then subdivided into categories such as exports, imports, direct investment and portfolio investment. When necessary, more details are available. In order to make comparisons between different economies, a standardized method for compiling the accounts is necessary. The accepted practice is that the debits of both accounts should be recorded at market prices where possible. Market prices mean the amount of money that a willing buyer pays to acquire something from a willing seller, when the buyer and the seller are independent and when such an exchange is motivated only by commercial considerations. In this context, each transaction is priced individually according to the contract terms specific to that transaction. It is therefore conceivable that separate transactions, though identical in every way, could have different market prices. While most transactions lend themselves to this notion of a market price, many do not, such as barter, tax payments, transfers between affiliated enterprises and gifts. In such cases it is necessary to estimate their actual market values respectively.

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