

<<国际结算>>

图书基本信息

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前言

在全球经济一体化的背景下，不同国家和地区间的贸易往来和非贸易往来日益频繁，与此同时，伴随着国与国之间的经济往来，以经济往来为目的的资金划拨和资金流动也日益增加。

因此，国际结算在当今全球经济中发挥的作用也日益显著，银行等金融中介机构能否为各类贸易企业提供方便、快捷、安全的跨国资金结算将成为他们在未来竞争中取胜的一个重要因素。

近年来，随着电子信息技术和通信技术的突飞猛进，国际结算业务也随之不断改革和创新，呈现出明显的复杂、多样的特征。

本书正是在这样的背景下，结合新的国际形势和新的国际惯例，紧紧围绕21世纪人才培养的要求，系统地阐述了国际结算的相关理论和实务。

本书主要针对应用型本科院校国际金融和国际贸易专业的学生，分别从金融从业人员和国际贸易行业的不同要求出发，安排了如下四方面内容：Chapter1~3系统阐述国际结算的产生和发展历程，国际结算的相关背景；Chapter4~7分别介绍当前国际经济往来中常用的结算方式和结算工具；Chapter8~9主要围绕国际结算的基本内容进行拓展学习，阐述国际结算中的单据等相关内容；Chapter10结合当前国际结算发展的趋势，系统阐述了国际结算与贸易融资之间的相互关系。

本书的编写主要突出如下几方面的特点：内容新颖全面，强调实践运用，突出融会贯通。

首先，本书内容的编写安排既能兼顾以往传统教材的优点，系统、全面地阐述了国际结算的相关理论，同时又能突破常规，与时俱进，及时补充国际结算发展的前沿动态，引入最新的国际惯例。

其次，本书内容强调了对学生实践能力和操作技能的培训。

在重要的理论内容铺垫基础之上，能够运用诸如知识拓展、案例分析、实战操练等多种方法调动学生学习的积极性和热情，很好地实现了理论联系实际的应用特色。

各章备有的典型案例、实战操练等内容，方便了教与学，既适合金融和贸易专业的学生学习，也可作为从事结算实务工作的人员的参考读物。

通过理论内容的学习和实践操作的训练，读者可以更快更好地理解国际结算含义，掌握其操作的基本流程和要领。

最后，本书作为一本英文教材，学生学习和理解时可能存在一定的困难。

因此，在本书编写过程中，每一章都精心安排了百科小知识、知识拓展、知识迁移等模块，使学生能够结合相关的背景知识介绍，更好地理解国际结算的基本理论。

知识拓展、知识迁移的内容既能帮助学生理解教材前后章节之间的内在联系，系统掌握国际结算原理，同时也能将国际结算和其他相关专业课程相联系，使金融专业的学生学会知识的融会贯通，系统掌握金融专业的基本知识和基本理论，促使学生能够在未来的工作岗位上综合运用所学知识对实际问题进行分析，以适应复合型人才培养的需求。

本书由秦定总体策划，并负责完成英文部分与实战操练和习题的编写；周锦负责统稿和全书的修改；高蓉蓉和吴敏负责完成百科小知识、知识拓展、知识迁移等内容的编写。

我们希望通过本书能够为广大读者提供更多、更有益的帮助，但由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在不足和遗漏，敬请批评和指正。

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内容概要

本书是根据普通高等学校应用型特色规划教材编写计划，按照教育部应用型人才培养的教学要求编写的。

本书分为英文和中文两部分，英文部分作为主体，系统地阐述了国际结算的产生与发展，国际结算方式和结算工具，国际结算中的单据以及贸易融资等方面内容，并尽可能吸收了此领域内最新的研究成果和研究动态。

中文部分作为英文部分有益、必要的补充，将本教材内容前后贯通，并进行综合分析和辅以案例说明，增加了教材的可读性和实用性，满足了读者学习的要求，强化了读者学习的效果。

相对于其他的国际结算教材，本书更加注重对学生的实践操作和综合分析能力的培养。

通过各章节的案例分析、实战操练等内容的训练，加强对学生分析问题和解决问题的能力培养，通过知识拓展、知识迁移等内容的学习，加强学生综合运用知识解决问题的能力，从而突出了培养应用型人才和复合型人才的**双重特色**。

本书具有覆盖面广、适用性强、内容新颖、案例丰富等特点。

本书可作为应用型本科院校的国际贸易、金融专业学生的教材，也可作为国际贸易、国际金融领域内从业人员的参考用书。

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插图：1.1 International Trade and Settlement

Global economic integration is an inevitable trend. The interaction and inter-reliance of the world economy has been greatly strengthened. The founding of the World Trade Organization has speed up economic globalization. Markets in different areas have become linked closely together. They have been gradually integrated into one single market. In addition, the developments of regional economic integration such as the EU and APEC have made great contributions to global economic integration because they have set up models for other countries in the world to follow.

1.1.1 International Trade

A core element of globalization is the expansion of world trade through the elimination or reduction of trade barriers, such as import tariffs. Greater imports offer consumers a wider variety of goods at lower prices, while providing strong incentives for domestic industries to remain competitive. Exports, often a source of economic growth for developing nations, stimulate job creation as industries sell beyond their borders. More generally, trade enhances national competitiveness by driving workers to focus on those vocations where they, and their country, have a competitive advantage. Trade promotes economic resilience and flexibility, as higher imports help to offset adverse domestic supply shocks. Greater openness can also stimulate foreign investment, which would be a source of employment for the local workforce and could bring along new technologies-thus promoting higher productivity.

1.1.2 International Settlement

Tracing back the history of international settlement, the medium of exchange originated from coins to notes. Later on, commercial drafts and other credit instruments emerged and became popular to meet the needs of the constantly increasing business activities in both geographical regions and volume of the international trade. Due to globalization, the volume of international trade has boomed. International political, economic and cultural exchange inevitably leads to credits and debts owed by one country to another. Most of the international payments originate from transactions in world trade. With the enormous international trades worldwide, the volume of the international settlement has amounted to trillions of US dollars. Banks, as a result, are focusing more and more on the development of the businesses because it is a major resource of profit. International payments and settlements are financial activities conducted among different countries in which payments are effected or funds are transferred from one country to another in order to settle accounts, debts, claims, etc. The international settlement involves tangible trades, intangible trades, foreign investments, funds borrowed from or lent to other countries and so on. To be more specific, international payments and settlements may arise from commercial payments, payments for the services rendered, payments between governments and transfer of funds among countries. Depending on the creditability of financial institutions, both buyers and sellers are usually willing to complete their settlement through banks respectively, and a financial arrangement could be reached then.

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编辑推荐

《国际结算(英文版)》特色新颖性：打破常规、体例独特，中英文双语编写，侧重点不同，方便读者理解和迅速掌握要点。

实践性：案例讲解、实战操练等内容的安排。

训练了读者运用理论知识分析实际问题的能力，从而提高解决实际问题的能力，增强国际结算的基本技能。

绿合性：百科小知识、知识拓展等专栏融合了我国当前国际结算发展的动态，对前后章节内容、不同学科的知识点进行了综合分析，指出了其联系，旨在培养金融专业读者的融会贯通的能力，增强其跨学科知识的驾驭能力，符合复合型人才发展的需求。

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