

<<国际商法>>

图书基本信息

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1968年获英语语言文学学士学位，1990年获国际经济法硕士学位，2007年获法理学博士学位。

主要研究国际经济法和法律英语。

曾应邀赴二十多个国家的大学做研究工作和讲学，精通英语、意大利语、法语、西班牙语及拉丁语等语言，我国最早使用英语讲授国际经济法的学者之一，现担任教育部、山东省及山东大学双语教学示范课程，被聘为教育部双语示范课程评审专家。

承担国家级及部级研究项目多项，出版专著多部，发表论文六十余篇，被聘为司法部研究项目评审专家。

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## 章节摘录

版权页： Although these measures were largely unsuccessful, the onset of World War II absorbed the world's attention. While World War II was still in progress, several major meetings were held laying the groundwork to prevent future economic and military catastrophes. A multinational conference was convened at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944 to focus on short-term financial problems, ways to promote free trade, and the creation of a bank that would help finance the necessary rebuilding after the war. The conference culminated in the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). In general, the objectives of the IMF are "to promote international monetary cooperation, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to promote stability in foreign exchange." The fund lends money to developing countries to assist them with fundamental problems blocking development, such as high interest rates and inflated oil prices. The fund works closely with commercial banks in this process. The fund has a board of governors, 22 executive directors, and a managing director. Quota subscriptions (dues) constitute the basic resource of the IMF. Each member's quota is related to its national income, monetary reserves, trade balance, and other economic criteria. A country's subscription influences its voting power and allotment of SDRs, although no SDRs have been assigned since 1981. Asian countries have only nine percent of the quotas when by equity they should have double that amount.

2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development The "World Bank" encompasses two institutions, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD does not make high-risk loans, and the loans it makes are generally at market terms. Thus, it cannot achieve its goals as much as it might hope. The IDA was created in 1960 to bridge this gap between IBRD objectives and reality. The IDA makes loans to poor countries with average per capita GNP of less than \$ 410 on more favorable terms than the IBRD. Loans can be made only to government, however, which stifles some private initiatives. The IDA and the IBRD usually share staffs. A separate entity, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), was created in 1956 to address the issue of loans to private enterprises in developing countries. The IFC works jointly with commercial banks and also advises countries on developing.

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### 编辑推荐

《21世纪法学规划教材:国际商法(第3版)(双语版)》连续八次印刷,相关教材中具有很高的认知度,实践价值增强。

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