



图书基本信息

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内容概要

《英语金融专业系列教材:国际贸易》的最显著的特点是教材的编写根据双语教学的特点,始终 以精炼、实用、有新意为宗旨,除了遵循编写教材的一般原则外,还注意了以下两点:1)信息可理 解性:学生是通过理解信息来学习专业内容的,因此,学科教材中提供给学生学习的信息必须具有可 理解性,所使用的英语讲解也必须具有可理解性。 2)背景知识可利用性:这一原则与第一条原则是相辅相成的。

要想使所输入的信息具有可理解性,学生大脑中不能缺少相关的背景知识。

因此在编写教材时,不能忽视学生大脑中的背景知识。

总的来说,这套教材体现了编写者的探索和创新精神,可以说是目前国内市场上由我国经济类课程教师用英文撰写的体系设置科学、内容新颖、编写质量高的一套教科书。



书籍目录

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章节摘录

In addition, the WTO helps to resolve the "free rider problem" in the world trading system. The WTO system is available only to countries that arecontracting parties 18 to the GATT, agree to adhere to all of Umguay Roundagreements, and subject schedules of market access commitments for indus-trial goods, agricultural goods and services. This eliminates the shortcomingsof the former system in which, for example, only a handful of countries vol-untarily adhered to disciplines on subsidies under the 1979 Tokyo Round agreement . How to Most WTO members were previously GATT members who signed the Fi-nal Act of the Join.the WTO. Uruguay Round and concluded their market access negotiationson goods and services by the Manakesh meeting 19 in 1994. A few countries wluch joined the GATT later in 1994 signed the Final Act and concluded ne-gotiations on their goods and services schedules, and became WTO mem-bers. Other countries that had participated in the Uruguay Round negotia-tions concluded their domestic ratification procedures only during the course of 1995, and became members thereafter. Aside from these arrangements which relate to "original" WTO mem-bership, any other state or customs territory having full autonomy in the con-duct of its trade policies may accede to the WT020 011 terms agreed withWTO members. In the first stage of the accession procedures the applicant governmentis required to provide the WTO with a memorandum covering all aspects of its trade and economic policies that have a bearing on WTO agreements. This memorandum becomes the basis for a detailed examination of the accession request in a working party. Alongside the working party's effort.s, the applicant engages in bilateral negotiations with interested member governments to establish its concessions and commitments on goods and its comnutments on services. This bilateral process, among other things, determines the speciric benefits for WTO mem- bers in pemutting the applicant to accede. Once both the examination of theapplicant's trade regime and market access negotiations are complete, the working party draws up basic terms of accession. . . .





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