



對外經濟貿易大學  
UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

# Chapter 19

## Bretton Woods and the Gold Exchange Standard





## I. 教学目的

By the end of the chapter, students should be able to know about

- the significance of holding a conference at Bretton Woods
- the functions of the International Monetary Fund
- debits and credits in international transaction



## I. 教学目的

- the role of US dollar at the Bretton Woods the comprising items under BOP accounts
- subaccounts under current / capital / official reserve account
- measures taken to repair a country's BOP deficit



## II. 教学计划

This chapter will cover 3 hours. 2 hours for the introduction of background information and explanations of terms and the texts, and the other 1 hours for discussion and practice.




### III. 教学方法

- Translation: key sentences and terms
- Paraphrasing: major words and sentences
- Summarizing: important paragraphs
- Discussion: key issues
- Questions and answers




## IV. 背景知识

During World War II, the countries of the world were much too involved with the hostilities to consider the gold standard or any other monetary system. However, many officials realized some system must be established to operate when peace returned.




Actually, consideration of it did not await the firing of the last shot. Before that, in 1944, representatives of the major allied powers, with the United States and Britain assuming the dominant roles, met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to plan for the future.



Bretton Woods----- A conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944, which designed the structure of the international monetary system after the second world war and set up the IMF and the world bank. It was agreed that the exchange rates of IMF members would be pegged to the dollar, with a maximum variation of 1% either side of the agreed rate. Rates could be adjusted more sharply only if a country's balance of payments was in fundamental disequilibrium.





In August 1971 economic troubles and the cost of financing the Vietnam war led the American president, Richard Nixon, to devalue the dollar. This shattered confidence in the fixed exchange rate system and by 1973, all of the main currencies were floating freely, at rates set mostly by market forces rather than government fiat.



# V. 重点讲解

## 1. 概念讲解

market measure 市场调节

Non-market measure 非市场调节

double-entry accounting 复式计账法

current account 经常账户

unilateral transfers 单方面转移




portfolio investment 有价证券

short-term capital 短期资本

official reserves account 官方储备


net statistical discrepancy 错误与遗漏账户

swap market 掉期交易市场



Gold Exchange Standard----- A system of fixing exchange rates adopted in the Bretton Woods agreement. It involved the U.S. pegging the dollar to gold and other countries pegging their currencies to the dollar.

金汇兑本位制，是布雷顿森林协议中规定采取的一种固定汇率体系。其中规定，美元与黄金挂钩，其他各国货币与美元挂钩。



Balance of payment-----The total of all the money coming into a country from abroad less all of the money going out of the country during the same period. This is usually broken down into the current account, the capital account, official reserves account and net statistical discrepancy.

国际收支，指国外流入国内的货币总额与同期国内流出货币总额的差值。通常包括，经常账户、资本账户、储备账户和错误与遗漏账项。



## Balance of Payment

Current account

Capital account

Official reserves account

Net statistical account



## Current account 经常帐户

1. Merchandise imports and exports
2. Services  
net goods and services balance
3. Unilateral transfer  
to abroad  
from abroad



## Capital account 资本帐户


1. Direct investment      to abroad  
   from abroad
2. Portfolio investment      to abroad  
   from abroad
3. Short-term capital      to abroad  
   from abroad






## Official reserve account

1. Gold export or import
2. Increase or decrease in liabilities to foreign central banks
3. Net official reserves



Monetary policy----- is the process of managing a nation's money supply to achieve specific goals—such as constraining inflation , achieving full employment or more well-being.

货币政策，是为达到特定目标（如，抑制通货膨胀、充分就业或者经济稳定），而采取的控制国家货币供应量的过程。



Fiscal Policy----- is the economic term which describes the behavior of governments in raising money to fund current spending and investment for collective social purposes and for transfer payments to citizens and residents of the territory for which the government is responsible.


财政政策，描述政府融资，以支付日常开支、投资、政府转移等。



## 2. 句子讲解


The IMF agreement is the basis for the international monetary system from 1945 to 1971. It is doubtful, however, that the future role assumed by, or thrust upon, the US \$ -- which became the major central reserve asset —was fully foreseen.

国际货币基金协议是从1945年到1971年国际货币体系的基础.然而它却是值得怀疑的,人们完全能预见到,作为主要央行储备资产的美元将推断或造就它未来的地位.




One task assumed by the IMF was assistance to member—countries having difficulty keeping their balance of payments out of deficit. A Country's BOP is a very important indicator for business management of what may happen to the country's economy, including what the government may cause to happen.

货币基金组织的一项任务就是协助那些平衡国际收支有困难的成员国摆脱赤字.一国的国际收支状况是一盏商业管理部门参照的指示灯,它反映了一国经济可能发生的情况,甚至可能发生的变化。




Total BOP credits and debits must be equal because of the double-entry accounting system used to report the BOP. Because some BOP figures are inaccurate and incomplete, the statistical discrepancy item is plugged in to bring total credits and debits into accounting balance.

由于复式记帐法的运用,国际收支平衡表的借贷双方总额应相等,因为一些国际收支数据是不准确和不全面的,便在借贷双方记帐上使用了错误与遗漏项目。



In IMF terminology, the deficit years for a country in equilibrium are referred to as temporary if they are corrected by the country's monetary and fiscal policies and perhaps by short-term IMF loans and advice.

在国际货币基金组织的术语里，如果一国通过货币和财政政策或向国际货币基金组织的短期贷款修正了以往年度平衡表中的赤字，则认为其国际收支赤字是暂时性的。



The fundamental BOP deficit is too severe to be repaired by any monetary policies or fiscal policies that the country can apply; there are economic, social, and political limits to how much a country can deflate its economy, which cause unemployment, or devalue its currency, which causes higher prices for imports.

根本性的国际收支赤字则相当严重,以致应用货币政策或财政政策难以修复,一国可以紧缩经济的程度受经济,社会和政治的限制,而这一做法又会导致失业和货币贬值,从而带来更高的进口价格。