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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/579/2021_2022__E5_8F_A3_E8_AF_91_E7_A7_AF_E7_c95_579530.htm In an interview with the Financial Times yesterday, Mr Harper expressed the hope that if participants at the G20 summit in London discuss these imbalances, “ it isn ’ t just about the desire or the ‘ right ’ of emerging economies to play a bigger role according to their growing power, but also [about] their responsibilities ” . 哈珀在昨天接受英国《金融时报》采访时表示，希望20国集团(G20)成员在伦敦峰会上对这种失衡进行讨论。“ 这不仅涉及新兴经济体根据其日益增长的实力发挥更大作用的愿望或‘权利’，还事关他们的责任。” 我要收藏 The role of emerging economies in the global financial system has been highlighted by such issues as the argument over China ’ s manipulation of its currency, the US ’ s yawning current account deficit and moves by developing countries, led by Beijing, to gain a bigger say in the International Monetary Fund. 有关中国操纵人民币汇率的争论，美国日益扩大的经常账户赤字，以及以北京为首的发展中国家在国际货币基金组织(IMF)获取更多决定权的努力，都凸显出新兴经济体在全球金融体系中发挥的作用。 Mr Harper said that while he had been in a minority at previous summits on the subject of global imbalances, he intended to continue to speak out that “ it is an underlying cause of this problem when there are policies that are dependent on some countries accumulating significant imbalances in one direction balanced off by countries being heavy borrowers and spenders ” . 哈

珀表示，虽然在以往有关全球失衡的峰会上，他的意见都属于少数派，但他打算继续大胆陈述：“有些政策依赖于某些国家在一个方向日益积累重大失衡，而另一些国家成为巨额借贷国和消费国，这是造成问题的根本原因之一。” “The lesson from this crisis is underlying systems of global imbalances cannot be perpetuated”，he added. 他补充道：“这场危机的教训是，全球失衡的基础体系无法维持下去。” Mr Harper said the current crisis, much of it centred on US financial markets, has weakened Washington’s “bully pulpit” to impose its views on the rest of the world. “There is no doubt that American economic and financial prestige has been damaged,” he said. 哈珀表示，当前这场危机主要以美国金融市场为中心，削弱了华盛顿这个“天字第一号讲坛”(bully pulpit)将其观点强加于世界其它国家的能力。“美国经济和金融声誉无疑受到了损害。” While he favours strengthened national regulation rather than an international regulatory system, Mr Harper said the crisis would be solved only if countries were willing “to put their own national interests a little to the side”. 虽然哈珀更偏向于加强国内监管，而非建立国际监管体系，但他表示，只有世界各国愿意“暂时将本国利益放到一边”，危机才能得到解决。“We are in a global crisis and the best way to solve the problem is through global co-operation,” he said. Responding to recent moves to relegate Canada to a second-tier member of the G20, Mr Harper said that “we’re big enough to matter but not big enough to be a threat to everybody”. “我们身陷一场全球危机，因此解决问题的最佳方式是通过全球协作。” 针对最近将加拿大列为G20第二梯

队成员的举动，哈珀表示，“加拿大大到足以举足轻重，但又没有大到足以对每个人造成威胁”。Indeed, he said that other countries have much to learn from Canada's management of its economy and financial system. Canada's debt-to-GDP ratio of 25 per cent is less than half that of the seven biggest industrial countries combined. 事实上，他认为其它国家可以从加拿大管理本国经济与金融体系的做法中学到很多东西。加拿大的债务仅相当于GDP的25%，还不到七大工业国总体水平的一半。Two Canadian banks Royal Bank of Canada and Toronto-Dominion are among only seven institutions worldwide that still retain a Moody's triple-A credit rating. “Canada is proof that a system of strong national regulation can work”，Mr Harper said. 全球仅有7家机构仍然保有穆迪(Moody's) AAA信用等级，其中就有两家加拿大银行加拿大皇家银行(Royal Bank of Canada)和多伦多道明银行(Toronto-Dominion)。“加拿大证明，强有力的国家监管体系能够奏效，”哈珀表示。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com