

中华笔译大赛总决赛

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一、外译中：请将如下英文译为中文。

Bitcoin And PayPal Have Made Headlines, But What About Other Crypto Trends?

Regulation is catching up. Even with all of the disruption and negative news that has occurred during 2020, the pace of regulatory clarity and updates related to blockchain and cryptoassets continues virtually unabated. Punctuated with the recent clarification from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which basically opened up the commercial banking system to stablecoin issuers, the trend is unmistakable. Not only have regulators across the globe rapidly become educated on blockchain and crypto issues, the approach seems to be shifting to one that is market friendly and pro-growth.

As major organizations, including PayPal, continue to invest significantly into the blockchain and crypto sector, it would be reasonable to conclude that regulatory clarity will continue to improve.

The on-ramps are here. A continuing obstacle and headwind to non-expert users actually using cryptocurrencies as a legitimate fiat alternative has been that, in many cases, buying and utilizing cryptocurrencies is not as intuitive or as easy as current alternatives. With PayPal opening the marketplace to a worldwide audience, complete with mobile applications used by many of those customers, this narrative has been flipped. Now, complete with the familiarity and security of PayPal that consumers are comfortable using, individuals and merchants can transact using crypto.

Alt-coins and CBDCs are coming. One other megatrend that was, temporarily at least, pushed out of the headlines is the continued rise and proliferation of stablecoins and central bank digital currencies. In 2020 alone there have been dozens of hearings, whitepapers, and conversations around the potential of various asset-backed-coins, for several logical reasons. Reduced price volatility, the implicit or explicit backstop of the underlying asset or issuing governmental agency, and potential greater usage as an actual currency have all powered the growth of this space. The fact that PayPal has, in essence, authorized the use of cryptocurrency as a viable online purchasing mechanism, will only accelerate these trends in the medium and longer term.

Accounting can catch up. Accounting regulations and rules might not make headlines, or be the most buzzworthy topic of conversation in the blockchain and cryptoasset space, but it is integral to the successful growth of the sector. With large institutions, including but not limited to the announcements and actions at PayPal, entering the space, accounting and reporting guidelines need to keep pace.

As individuals and institutions adopt cryptocurrencies, no matter what form they take, as an embedded part of business operations, clarity and transparency around accounting, tax, reporting, and disclosure are essential. Recent institutional moves might just be the proverbial nudge that standard setters need to get this ball rolling.

The news around the actions taken by PayPal, expanding the potential market for crypto use by non-experts by hundreds of millions of people overnight, has been substantial.

二、中译外：请将如下中文译为英文。

在金融科技大数据时代，对主权国家来讲，最好的践行货币国家发行权的办法是由政府和中央银行发行管控范围的主权数字货币。我国央行推出数字货币具有重要的突破性意义。

我国央行推出的数字货币，它不是指现有货币体系下的货币数字化，而是基于互联网新技术，特别是区块链技术，推出全新的加密电子货币体系，这无疑是一场货币体系的重大变革。

据报道，我国央行数字货币将采用双层运营体系，即人民银行先把数字货币兑换给银行或者是其他运营机构，再由这些机构兑换给公众。在这个过程中，央行将坚持中心化的管理模式：央行不预设技术路线，不一定依赖区块链，将充分调动市场力量，通过竞争实现系统优化。

事实上，央行数字货币在一些功能实现上与电子支付有很大的区别。以往电子支付工具的资金转移必须通过传统银行账户才能完成，采取的是“账户紧耦合”的方式。而央行数字货币是“账户松耦合”，即可脱离传统银行账户实现价值转移，使交易环节对账户依赖程度大为降低。央行数字货币既可以像现金一样易于流通，有利于人民币的流通和国际化，同时可以实现可控匿名。

可以预见的是，数字人民币时代即将到来，数字人民币是基于国家信用、由央行发行的法定数字货币，将会产生很大的积极影响。