Handelsfinanzierung

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- **trade finance** – 贸易融资 (màoyì róngzī) – pembiayaan perdagangan: Bankkredite und Instrumente, die Kauf, Verschiffung und Verkauf von Waren finanzieren (Kapitel H.I).
- **letter of credit** – 信用证 (xìnyòngzhèng) – surat kredit: das Versprechen einer Bank, an den Verkäufer gegen Vorlage von Dokumenten zu zahlen, die den Akkreditivbedingungen entsprechen (Kapitel H.I).[1]
- **bill of lading** – 提单 (tídān) – bil muatan: ein vom Beförderer ausgestelltes Dokument, das den Empfang der Waren bestätigt und als Traditionspapier dient (Kapitel H.I).[2]
- **documentary collection** – 跟单托收 (gēndān tuōshōu) – kutipan dokumentari: ein Zahlungsverfahren, bei dem Banken dem Käufer die Versanddokumente gegen Zahlung oder Akzept eines Wechsels aushändigen.
- **warehouse receipt** – 仓单 (cāngdān) – resit gudang: ein vom Lagerhalter ausgestelltes Dokument, das eingelagerte Waren verzeichnet und an einen Kreditgeber verpfändet werden kann.

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- **inventory financing** – 存货融资 (cúnhuò róngzī) – pembiayaan inventori: Kredite, die durch Rohstoffbestände des Kreditnehmers oder eines Dritten besichert sind (Kapitel H.I).
- **receivables financing** – 应收账款融资 (yìngshōu zhàngkuǎn róngzī) – pembiayaan belum terima: Kredite gegen Forderungen des Kreditnehmers gegenüber seinen Kunden.
- **double financing** – 重复融资 (chóngfù róngzī) – pembiayaan berganda: die betrügerische Verwendung derselben Waren oder Dokumente, um Kredite von mehr als einer Bank zu erhalten (Kapitel H.II).[3]
- **trade-based money laundering** – 贸易洗钱 (màoyì xǐqián) – pengubahan wang haram berasaskan perdagangan: die Verschleierung von Erträgen aus Straftaten durch falsche Rechnungen oder vorgetäuschte Warenlieferungen (Kapitel H.I und H.III).

Anmerkungen

1. PRPM, Eintrag “letter of credit”, unter Berufung auf *Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan* (abgerufen im November 2026): “n surat kredit”. ↩
2. PRPM, Eintrag “bill of lading”, unter Berufung auf *Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan* (abgerufen im November 2026): “bil muatan”. ↩
3. Die chinesische und die malaiische Form geben den fachlichen Sprachgebrauch wieder. ↩

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