

论文
环境政策差异与区域产业转移----一个新经济地理学视角的理论分析

金祥荣 谭立力

[全文pdf下载](1227KB)

摘要:

环境政策的地区差异往往导致高污染行业实际生产成本的地区差异,进而对区域产业转移和各地区的产业结构变动产生重要影响。一方面,工业部门整体的地区分布对环境政策差异并不敏感,欠发达地区降低环境政策门槛难以扩大自身的工业生产份额;另一方面,各地区工业产业结构对环境政策差异非常敏感,欠发达地区通过降低环境门槛以吸引工业企业的政策只会强烈地驱逐低污染的“清洁”行业,吸引大量高污染的“肮脏”行业,却无助于扩大当地的工业生产,也使当地承受了大部分由环境污染导致的福利损失。多产业新经济地理学(NEG)模型为当前我国出现的“污染西迁,高技术产业东移,工业产值向东部集聚”现象提供了一种可能的理论解释。

关键词: 环境政策 产业转移 污染西迁 污染避难所 产值东移 新经济地理

Differences in Environmental Policies and Transfer of Regional Industry :A Perspective of New Economic Geography

Jin Xiangrong Tan Lili

Abstract:

The industrial development in western China and the industrial structure adjustment in eastern China are both closely related to inter-regional industry transfer. During the process of regional industrial development and inter-regional industry transfer, environmental problems related to differences in environmental policies have become increasingly prominent. It can be observed that, on the one hand, the issue of environmental pollution in the western region is more severe than that in the eastern region; on the other hand, the ratios of high-tech industry and GDP of the eastern region have been increasing year by year compared with those in the western region. It can be demonstrated to a large extent that the phenomenon and trend of "pollution moving westward, high-tech industry shifting eastward, and the value of industrial output agglomerating in the eastern region" have emerged. In response to this phenomenon and trend, the existing literature has attached more attention to "pollution moving westward" rather than make any integrated analysis of the relevant phenomenon like "high-tech industry shifting eastward." However, this paper, based on the New Economic Geography (NEG) paradigm, offers a unified explanation for this phenomenon by looking at the differences in regional environmental policies and regional industry transfer and taking full account of agglomeration economy and transport cost. For this purpose, this paper constructs a two-region, two-department and two-factor model, and further divides the manufacturing sector into high-pollution and low-pollution industries. This research shows that as long as the differences in environmental policies exist between the less-developed region and developed region, even if the difference is minor, there is only one stable equilibrium form: low-pollution industry agglomerates in the developed region while high-pollution industry is distributed in both regions, but mainly in the less-developed region. In other words, the regional industrial structure is very sensitive to differences in the environmental policy. The reason for this is that low marginal cost drives high-pollution industry to agglomerate in the less-developed region where the environmental policy is loose. The agglomeration of high-pollution industry in turn eventually drives low-pollution industry to agglomerate in the developed region through inter-industry demand substitution effects, even though the low-pollution industry is not in an inferior position in the less-developed region. However, due to the relatively small proportion of environmental costs in the production costs of enterprises, the geographical distribution of the manufacturing sector is not sensitive to the differences in environmental policies. Further welfare analysis indicates that owing to the presence of the agglomeration economy, the developed regions have enjoyed a higher level of welfare while the less-developed region has to accept most of the high-pollution enterprises in the regional industrial transfer caused by the differences in environmental policies and has to suffer the welfare losses related to environment pollution. The policy

扩展功能
本文信息
Supporting info
PDF(1227KB)
[HTML全文]
参考文献
服务与反馈
把本文推荐给朋友
加入我的书架
加入引用管理器
引用本文
Email Alert
文章反馈
浏览反馈信息
本文关键词相关文章
环境政策 产业转移 污染西迁
污染避难所 产值东移 新经济地理
本文作者相关文章

implication of this paper is very clear. On the one hand the low-threshold environmental policies in the less-developed region will dramatically change the industrial structure of the two regions, strongly expel low-pollution "clean" industry, and at the same time attract a large number of high-pollution "contaminative" industries to agglomerate in less-developed regions. On the other hand, the regional policy of lowering the environmental standards in exchange for value of industrial output is actually of no help in increasing the regional share of manufacturing production or promoting local economic development.

Keywords:

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

参考文献:

本刊中的类似文章

Copyright 2008 by 浙江大学学报(人文社会科学版)