

论文

WTO反补贴裁决效率与最优研发补贴

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摘要:

随着全球贸易自由化步伐的加快,国际贸易协议对补贴作出了较为严格的限制,但在现实经济中政府并没有因此而放弃对企业的干预,特别是研发投资补贴的使用。将反补贴协议约束纳入到不完全竞争模型下,均衡结果表明,反补贴协议能够有效降低政府干预市场的动机,但并不一定能完全消除政府的补贴。政府的最优策略取决于WTO反补贴裁决效率,当效率低于临界区间下限时,两国政府将陷入研发投资补贴战;当效率高于临界区间上限时,两国政府均不干预市场;而当裁决效率处于临界区间,本国政府既可以通过研发投资补贴进行水平利润转移,同时还能避免补贴战的发生。在现实经济中充分利用这一区间能够在不违反国际贸易协议的情况下加快本国经济增长。

关键词: WTO 裁决效率 反补贴 研发补贴 非合作博弈

The Efficiency of WTO's Anti-subsidy and Optimal R&D Policy

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Abstract:

With the rapid international trade liberalization,there appear restrictions on various subsidies in international trade agreements . But in the real world,governments have not renounced their intervention in the market,especially in terms of R&D subsidizing .At the same time,strategic trade barriers may easily lead to retaliation from other countries .In order to avoid the trade war,continual adjustments have been made to the subsidy and the countervailing terms of international trade agreements . The current agreement,Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement),divides subsidies into the following three types : prohibited subsidies,actionable subsidies and non-actionable subsidies . If a trade policy in question is found to be a prohibited subsidy,the panel shall rule that the subsidizing Member withdraw the subsidy within90 days;and if a trade policy in question is found to be an actionable subsidy,the Member granting or maintaining such a subsidy may not have to withdraw the subsidy,but shall take appropriate steps to remove the adverse effects . Taking this issue as an object analysis,we discuss the effects of WTO's anti-subsidy measures in an open economy on the optimal R&D policies of a country,the possibility of eliminating the subsidies under the SCM Agreement,and the adjustment of a country's R&D policies under this credible threat . Integrating the anti-subsidy measures into the R&D policies framework,we advance the " R &D Cournot competition model" with anti-subsidy restrictions . Nash's equilibrium shows that the anti-subsidy agreement can effectively reduce the government incentive to intervene in the market without entirely withdrawing its subsidies . The optimal policy of the government is determined by the efficiency of the anti-subsidy measures,i . e . ,when the efficiency is lower than the floor level of the critical interval,the governments in the model will fall into the R&D subsidy dilemma;when the efficiency is higher than the upper limit of the critical interval,the governments will not intervene in the market;and when the efficiency is in the critical interval,the home government can use the subsidies to transfer the profit andincrease the domestic welfare without falling into the R&Ddilemma .Taking full advantage of this interval in the real economic world can help accelerate the domestic economic growth under the restrictions of international trade agreements . The implication of the equilibrium is that in the real economic world,international trade plays an important role in the economy of China,the world's largest developing country . This paper suggests that the government should provide proper subsidies to industrial R&D without violating international trade agreements . On the one hand,the R&D subsidy will enhance the international competitive advantage of the home firms,thus improving the national welfare;on the other hand,the government's effective guidance will accelerate the technological progress,thus fostering and maintaining the growth of the advantage industries owing to the universality of the technological progress effects of scale economy on the real economy . In one word,to consolidate China's position in the world economy,the government should make full use of the above two factors and adopt positive industrial

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