

Chapter 9 Nontariff Trade Barriers and the New Protectionism (非关税壁垒与新保护主义)

Main points of this chapter:

- **import quota (进口配额)**
- **voluntary export restraints (自愿出口限制)**
- **dumping (倾销)**
- **export subsidies (出口补贴)**
- **infant-industry argument (幼稚产业观点)**
- **strategic trade policy (战略贸易政策)**

9.2 import quotas

quota: a direct quantitative restriction on the amount of a commodity allowed to be imported or exported.

(一种对允许进口或出口的商品数量的直接限制。)

Absolute Quotas (绝对配额) : 超过限额不准进口

Tariff Quotas (关税配额) : 配额内征收较低关税, 超过配额仍可进口, 但征收高关税。

Global Quotas (全球配额) : 商品的进口配额适用于所有国家。

Country Quotas (国别配额) : 进口国将进口总配额分配给不同国家。

9.2A effects of an import quota 进口配额的效应

Figure 9.1: partial equilibrium effects (局部均衡效应)

The effect is identical to equivalent import quota.
效应类似于等效关税。

$P \uparrow$, S (供给) \uparrow , D (需求) \downarrow , M (进口) \downarrow

Welfare change	P.S.	+a
	C.S.	-(a+b+c+d)
	Quota rent	+c
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	Net	-(b+d)

Quota 的分配方式：

quota rent 的不同归属：

拍卖 → 政府

赠送 → 企业

申请 → 损失

9.2B comparison of an import quota to an import tariff 进口配额与进口关税的比较

Differences :

1. Changes in domestic supply and demand

Example: domestic demand increase

Quota : domestic P , M no change

Tariff : domestic M , P no change

2. Quota involves the distribution of import licenses.

若政府拍卖配额许可证，则分配效果与关税相同。

9.3 other nontariff barriers and the new protectionism 其他非关税壁垒和新保护主义

9.3A voluntary export restraints, VERs

自愿出口限制

当一国出口威胁到进口国整个国内经济时，进口国以全面贸易限制相威胁，引导另一国“自愿”地减少某种商品的出口。

配额收益外流，最坏的配额。

9.3D dumping (倾销)

倾销是指一种商品以低于成本或至少以低于国内价格出口。

Different types of dumping:

persistent dumping 持续性倾销

predatory dumping 掠夺性倾销：先低后高

sporadic dumping 偶发性倾销：过剩性倾销

Conditions required for dumping:

- 生产具有垄断性，可独立定价
- 需求曲线弹性：国外市场>国内市场
- 产品不能回流：两国市场隔离

9.3E export subsidies (出口补贴)

出口补贴:对本国出口者或潜在出口者进行直接支付或者给予减免税或补贴贷款, 以及(或)对外国购买者提供低息贷款, 从而刺激本国出口。

Direct subsidies 直接补贴: high support prices of EU

Indirect subsidies 间接补贴: tax relief

Countervailing duties (CDVs): 反补贴税

Figure 9.2: partial equilibrium effect of an export subsidy

From free trade to export subsidy,

$P \uparrow$, S (供给) \uparrow , D (需求) \downarrow , X (进口) \uparrow

Welfare change	P.S.	$a' + b' + c'$
	C.S.	$-(a' + b')$
	Government subsidy	$-(b' + c' + d')$
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	Net	$-(b' + d')$

出口补贴与倾销的异同

相同：价格内高外低

不同：出口补贴是政府行为，
倾销是企业行为。

Other nontariff trade barriers

Government Procurement Policies of Discrimination
(buy-national policies), 歧视性政府采购政策

Foreign Trade Under State Monopoly, 进出口国家垄断

Technical Barriers to Trade, 技术性贸易壁垒

Foreign Exchange Control 外汇管制

9.4 the political economy of protectionism (保护主义的政治经济)

9.4B the infant-industry and other qualified argument for protection 幼稚产业及其他有限制条件的保护观点

infant-industry argument:

temporary trade protection during its “infancy” until it can meet foreign competition.

important qualifications:

- it is more justified for developing nations than for industrial nations.
- it is difficult to identify the potential industry.
- an equivalent production subsidy to the infant industry is better than trade protection.

9.4C who gets protected?

谁得到了保护

Producers:

Highly organized industries (pressure-group) .

Geographically decentralized industries that employ a large number of workers.

9.5 strategic trade and industrial policies

(战略贸易与产业政策)

9.5A strategic trade policy

战略性贸易政策：适合于发达国家间的竞争

一国可以通过暂时的贸易保护、补贴、税收优惠、以及政府与工业部门的合作计划，在半导体、计算机、远程通信和其他被认为对该国至关重要的领域内创造出比较优势。

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