

Chapter 10 Economic Integration: Customs Unions and Free Trade Areas

(经济一体化：关税同盟与自由贸易区)

Main points of this chapter:

- **the form of economic integration (经济一体化的类型)**
- **trade-creating customs unions (贸易创造关税同盟)**
- **trade-diverting customs unions (贸易转移关税同盟)**
- **static welfare effects of customs unions**
(关税同盟的静态福利效应)
- **dynamic benefits from customs unions**
(关税同盟的动态效益)

10.1 introduction

economic integration : 两个或两个以上的国家或地区，通过协调，缔结条约或协定，实施共同政策或措施、互惠互利，以便在经济上联结成一个单一的经济实体。

EU(European Union) 1993.11.1

NAFTA(North American Free Trade Area)

APEC(Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)

ASEAN(Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

the form of economic integration

Preferential Trade Arrangements (特惠贸易协定)

Free Trade Area (自由贸易区)

Customs Union (关税同盟)

Common Market (共同市场)

Economic Union (经济同盟)

character	Preferential Trade Arrangements	Free Trade Area	Customs Union	Common Market	Economic Union
No barriers on trade among members	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Harmonize trade policies toward nonmember	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Free movement of labor and capital among members	no	no	no	yes	yes
Unify the economic policies of members	no	no	no	no	yes

10. 2 trade-creating customs unions

贸易创造关税同盟

10.2A trade-creation

贸易创造

10.2B Illustration of a trade-creating customs union

贸易创造关税同盟的说明

Figure 10.1: a trade-creating customs union

10.3 trade-diverting customs unions

贸易转移关税同盟

10.3 A trade-diversion

贸易转移

10.3B Illustration of a trade-diverting customs union

贸易转移关税同盟的说明

Figure 10.2: a trade-diverting customs union

10.4 B conditions more likely to lead to increased welfare 更有可能导致福利增加的条件

- 成员国之间以前的贸易壁垒较高。
- 成员国与世界其他国家的贸易壁垒较低。
- 建立关税同盟的国家数量多，规模大。
- 同盟国间经济竞争的程度高于互补的程度。
- 同盟成员国间的地理位置较靠近。
- 潜在同盟成员国间的贸易和经济交往较多。

10.5 dynamic benefits from customs unions

(关税同盟的动态效益)

- **Increased competition**
- **Economies of scale**
- **Stimulus to investment**
- **Better utilization of economic resources**