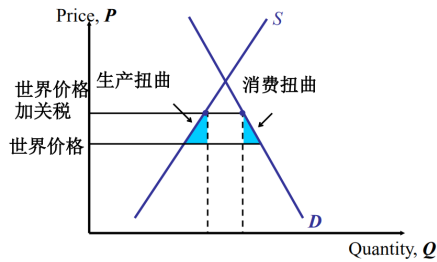


① 支持自由贸易的观点

1) 支持自由贸易效率, 限制自由贸易的代价很大。

图 9-1: 自由贸易的效率分析



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Slide 9-6

2) 自由贸易可以获得额外的收益。

- Yet when quotas are used instead of tariffs, costs can be magnified through **rent seeking**. 虽然配额经常被用于替代关税, 但是由于寻租的存在, 成本也经常会扩大。
 - ◆ To seek quota licenses or the rights to sell a restricted number of imports and the profit that they will earn, individuals or institutions need to spend time and other resources. 为了取得配额许可证或者销售被限制进口数量商品的权力, 以获得利润, 个人或者机构要花费时间和额外的资源。
- Thus, another reason why trade allocates resources efficiently is that it avoids the loss of resources through rent seeking. 因此, 贸易会有效配置资源的另一个原因就是可以避免寻租所导致的资源浪费。

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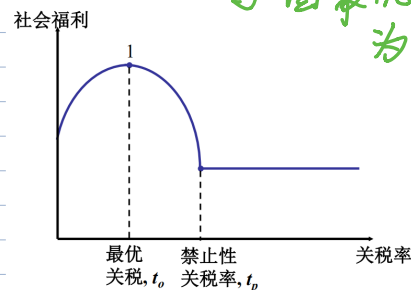
3) 任何实行非自由贸易政策的尝试, 会被政治决策扭曲。

② 反对自由贸易的社会福利依据

1) 赞成关税的贸易条件改善论

In fact, a small tariff will lead to an increase in national welfare for a large country. 实际上, 对于大国而言, 征收小额的关税会使其福利水平提高。

- ◆ But at some tariff rate, the national welfare will begin to decrease as the economic efficiency loss exceeds the terms of trade gain. 但是在一定关税税率下, 由于经济效率损失超过了贸易条件改善所得, 一国福利水平会开始下降。



小国最优关税为0。

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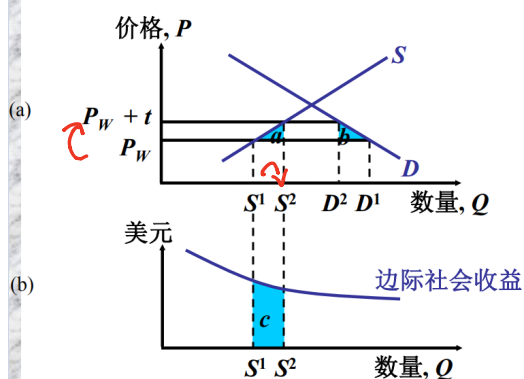
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2) 反对自由贸易的国际市场失灵论

The Cases Against Free Trade (cont.)

- Domestic market failures 国内市场失灵论
- A second argument against free trade is that **domestic market failures** may exist that cause free trade to be a suboptimal policy. 第二个反对自由贸易的观点是认为国内市场存在失灵, 从而使(限制)自由贸易成为次优政策。
 - The economic efficiency loss calculations using consumer and producer surplus assume that markets function well. 当使用消费者和生产者剩余去计算经济效率损失时, 我们假设的是市场能够正常发挥功能。

图 9-3: 支持征收关税的国内市场失灵论



Types of market failures include 市场失灵包括

- Persistently high under-employment of workers 持续的高失业率。
- Persistently high under-utilization of structures, equipment and other forms of capital 资本结构、设备及其他形式的持续利用不足
- Technological benefits for society discovered through private production, but from which private firms can not fully profit 私人生产给社会带来了技术进步的好处, 但是私人厂商却难以从中充分获益。
- Environmental costs for society caused by private production, but for which private firms do not fully pay 私人生产给社会带来了环境成本, 但是私人厂商却未对此进行完全支付。

- The domestic market failure argument against free trade is an example of a more general argument called the **theory of the second best**. 国内市场失灵论是平时所说的次优理论的一种。
- This theory states that government intervention which distorts market incentives in one market may increase national welfare by offsetting the consequences of market failures elsewhere. 这种理论认为政府干预造成的某一市场激励机制的扭曲可能可以通过抵消其他市场失灵的结果而增加社会福利。
 - The best policy would be to fix the market failures themselves, but if this is not feasible, then government intervention in another market may be the "second-best" way of fixing the problem. 最优的政策是修正市场失灵本身, 但是其是不可行的, 因而政府干预另一市场是解决该问题(市场失灵)的次优选择。

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③ 集体行动

- Political activity is often described as a **collective action problem**: 政治行为经常被描述为集体行动问题:
 - While consumers as a group have an incentive to advocate free trade, each individual consumer has no incentive because his benefit is not large compared to the cost and time required to advocate free trade. 虽然消费者作为一个团体有动力去支持自由贸易, 但是由于(从贸易中的)得益小于为了维护自由贸易所花费的成本和时间, 单个消费者并没有动力(去做这件事)。
 - Policies that impose large losses for society as a whole but small losses on each individual may therefore not face strong opposition. 那些虽然在总体上损失巨大, 但是任何个人的损失都很小的政策不会遭到有效的反对。

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④ 保护行业

Which Industries Are Protected? 哪些行业得到了保护

- **Agriculture:** in the U.S., Europe, and Japan farmers make up a small fraction of the electorate but receive generous subsidies and trade protection. 农业: 在美国、欧洲和日本, 农民仅占选民的一小部分, 但是却获得了巨额的补贴和贸易保护。
 - ◆ Examples: European Union's Common Agricultural Policy, Japan's 1000% tariff on imported rice, America's sugar quota. 例子: 欧盟的共同农业政策、日本的对进口大米征收的1000%的关税、美国食糖的进口配额。
 - ◆ 农民通常都是一个组织良好和具有强大政治影响力的群体, 一直能从美国政府得到相当好的有效保护。

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Which Industries Are Protected? (cont.)

- **Clothing:** textiles (fabrication of cloth) and apparel (assembly of cloth into clothing). 服装业: 纺织业和服装业
 - ◆ Until 2005, quotas licenses granted to textile and apparel exporters were specified in the Multi-Fiber Agreement between the U.S. and many other nations. 直到2005年, 美国和许多其他国家间(签订)的《多边纤维协定》将配额许可证授予纺织品和服装的出口国。
 - ◆ 纺织品和服装都受到政府的有力保护. 这个部门需要很少的技术工人, 而且组织性强。
- 将来两个部门的保护程度都将减少(由于国际贸易谈判)

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