



# 第九章 Chapter 9

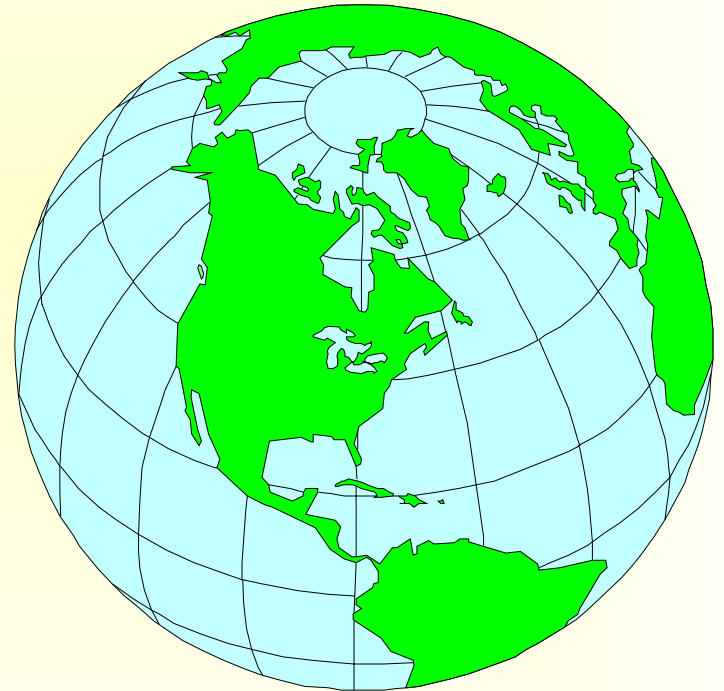
应用： 国际贸易  
Application:  
International Trade

# 国际贸易

## International Trade

什么决定一个国家进口还是出口某一物品？

What  
determines  
whether a country  
imports or exports  
a good?



# 国际贸易

## International Trade

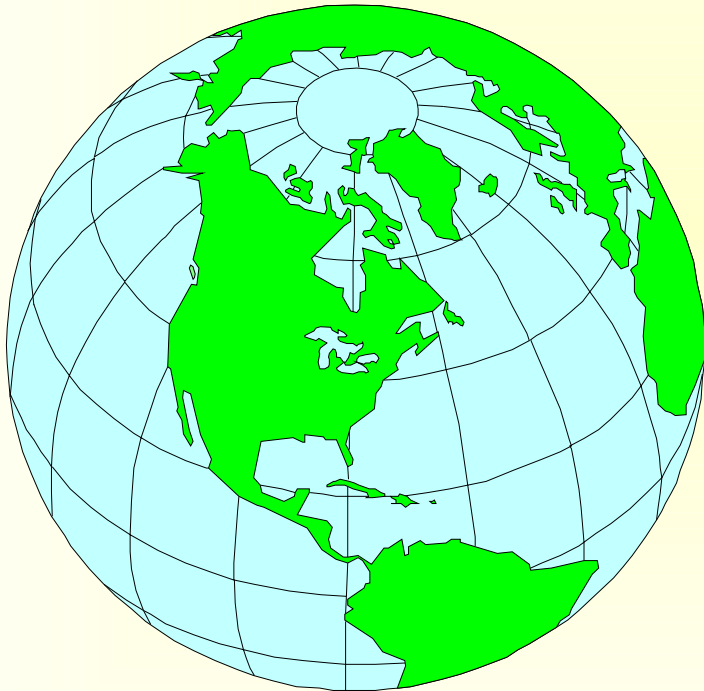


国际贸易如何影响经济福利？

How  
does international  
trade affect  
economic well-  
being?

# 国际贸易

## International Trade



从各国间的自由  
贸易中谁受益谁  
受损？

Who gains  
and who loses  
from free trade  
among countries?

# 没有国际贸易时的均衡

## Equilibrium Without International Trade

假设： Assume:

✎ 一个国家与世界隔绝，生产钢铁。

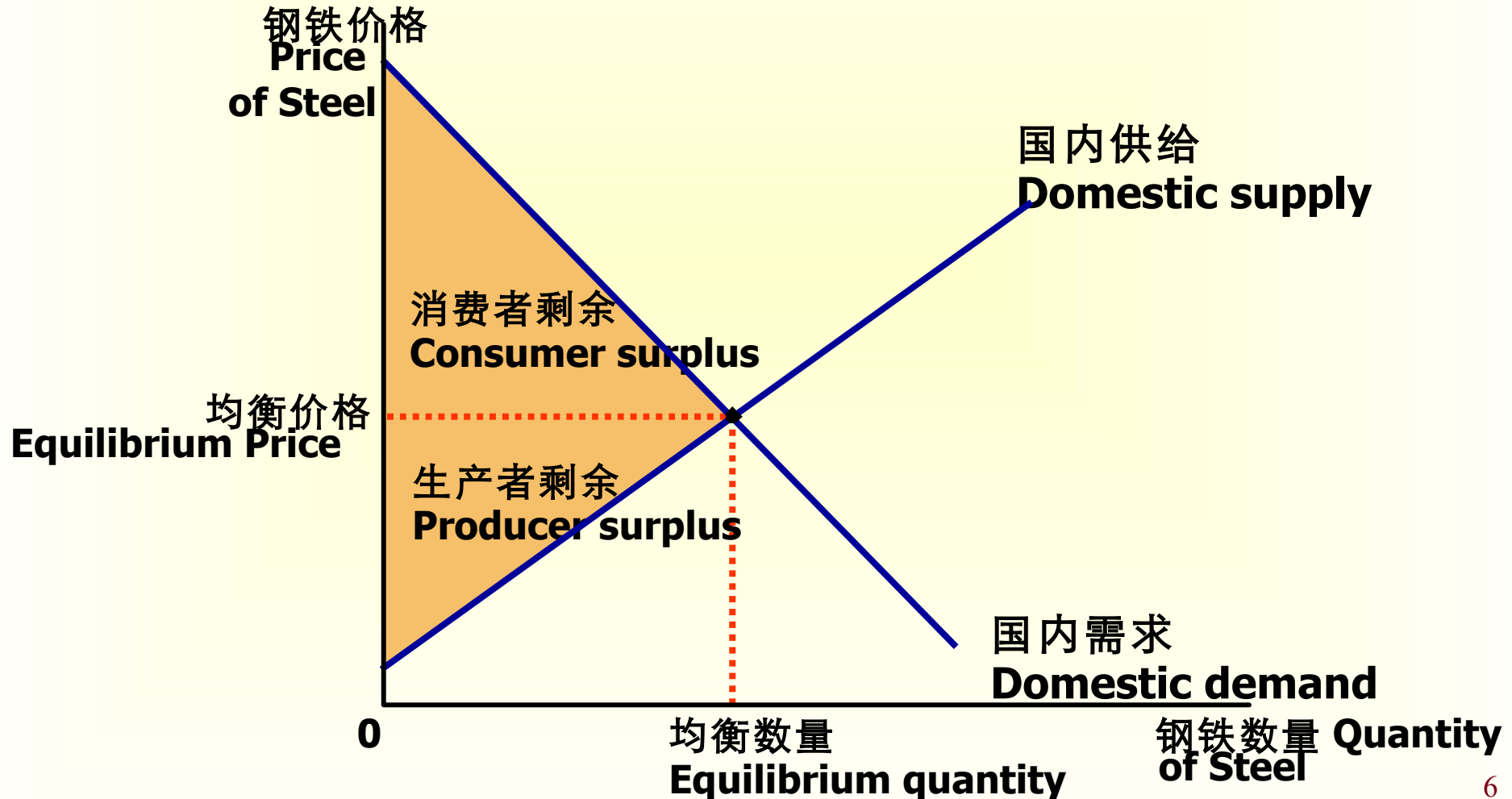
A country is isolated from rest of the world and produces steel.

✎ 钢铁市场由该国的买者和卖者组成。

The market for steel consists of the buyers and sellers in the country.

✎ 该国中没有任何人被允许进口或出口钢铁。  
No one in the country is allowed to import or export steel.

# 没有国际贸易时的均衡 *Equilibrium Without International Trade...*



# 没有贸易时的均衡

## Equilibrium Without Trade

### 结果： Results:

国内价格调整到需求和供给平衡。 Domestic price adjusts to balance demand and supply.

消费者和生产者剩余之和衡量了买者和卖者得到的总利益。

The sum of consumer and producer surplus measures the total benefits that buyers and sellers receive.

# 世界价格和比较优势

## World Price and Comparative Advantage

**世界价格**是指在世界市场上的通行价格。

The **world price** refers to the prevailing price in the world markets.



# 世界价格和比较优势

## World Price and Comparative Advantage

如果该国决定开放国际贸易，它会成为钢铁的进口国还是出口国？

If the country decides to engage in international trade, will it be an importer or exporter of steel?

# 世界价格和比较优势

## World Price and Comparative Advantage

✎ 比较没有贸易时的某物品的国内价格和该物品的世界价格就可看出自由贸易的结果。

The effects of free trade can be shown by comparing the domestic price of a good without trade and the world price of the good.

✎ 一个国家要么是某物品的进口国要么是它的出口国（但不可能同时出口和进口）。

A country will either be an exporter or an

# 世界价格和比较优势

## World Price and Comparative Advantage

比较世界价格与贸易之前的国内价格表明了一国是否具有生产钢铁的比较优势。

Comparing the world price and the domestic price before trade indicates whether a country has a comparative advantage in producing steel.

国内价格反映了钢铁的机会成本。

The domestic price reflect the opportunity cost of steel.

# 世界价格和比较优势

## World Price and Comparative Advantage

如果一个国家在生产某一物品上具有比较优势，那么其国内价格就低于世界价格，该国就会是这一物品的**出口国**。

If a country has a comparative advantage, then the domestic price will be below the world price, and the country will be an **exporter** of the good.

# 世界价格和比较优势

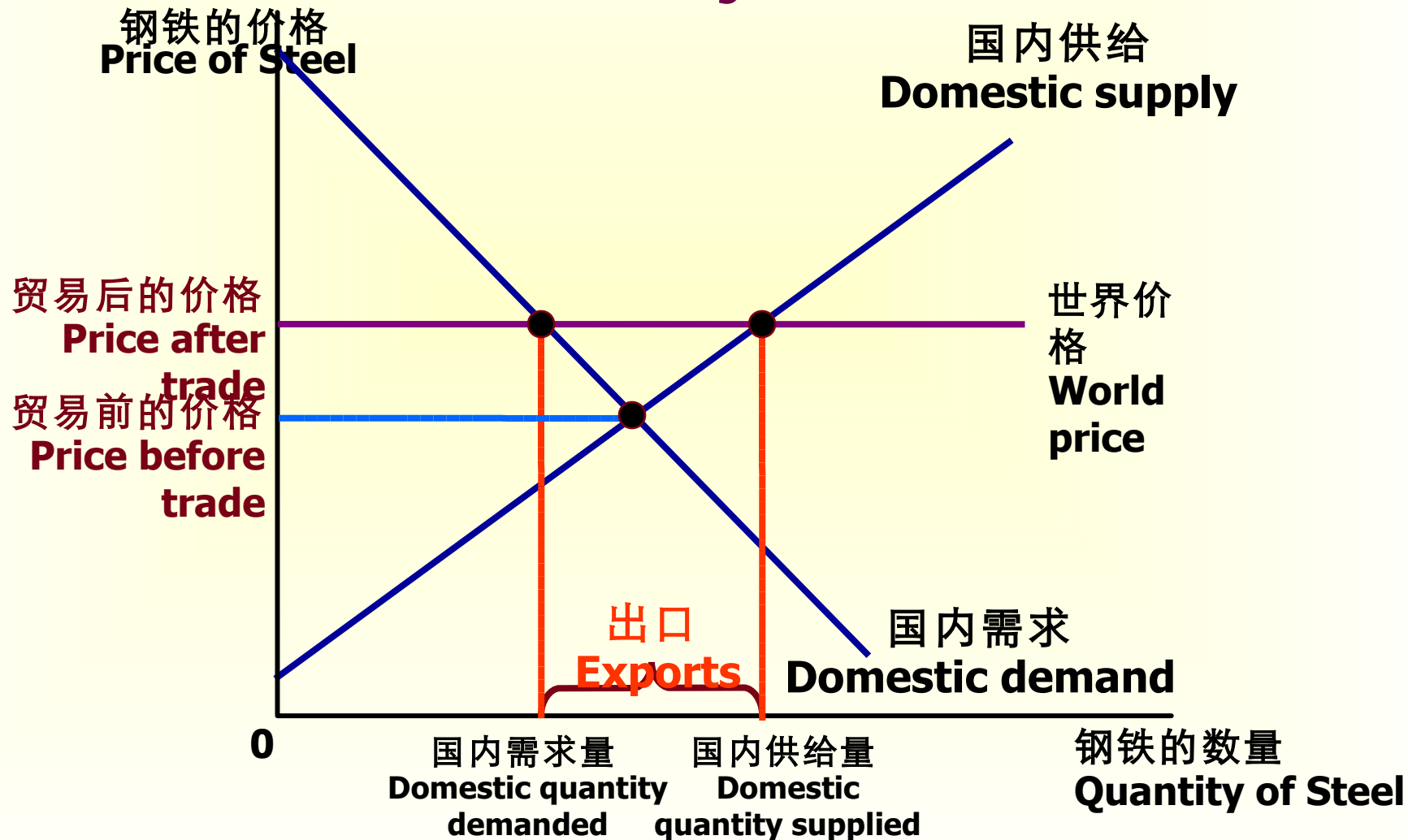
## World Price and Comparative Advantage

如果该国在生产某一物品上不具有比较优势，那么其国内价格就高于世界价格，该国就会是这一物品的**进口国**。

If  
the country does not have a comparative  
advantage, then the domestic price will be  
higher than the world price, and the  
~~country will be an~~ **importer** of the good.

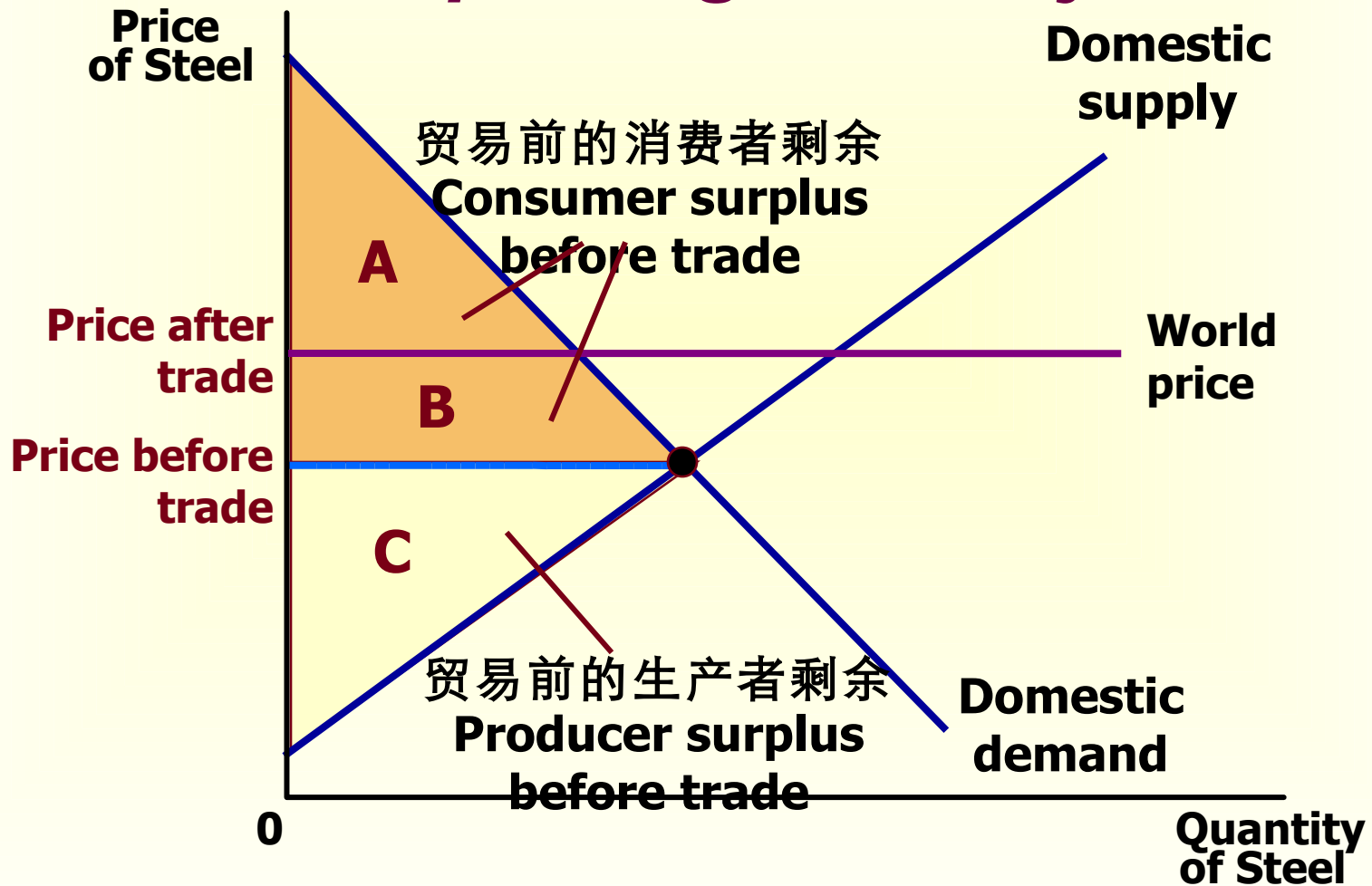
# 出口国的国际贸易

## *International Trade in an Exporting Country...*



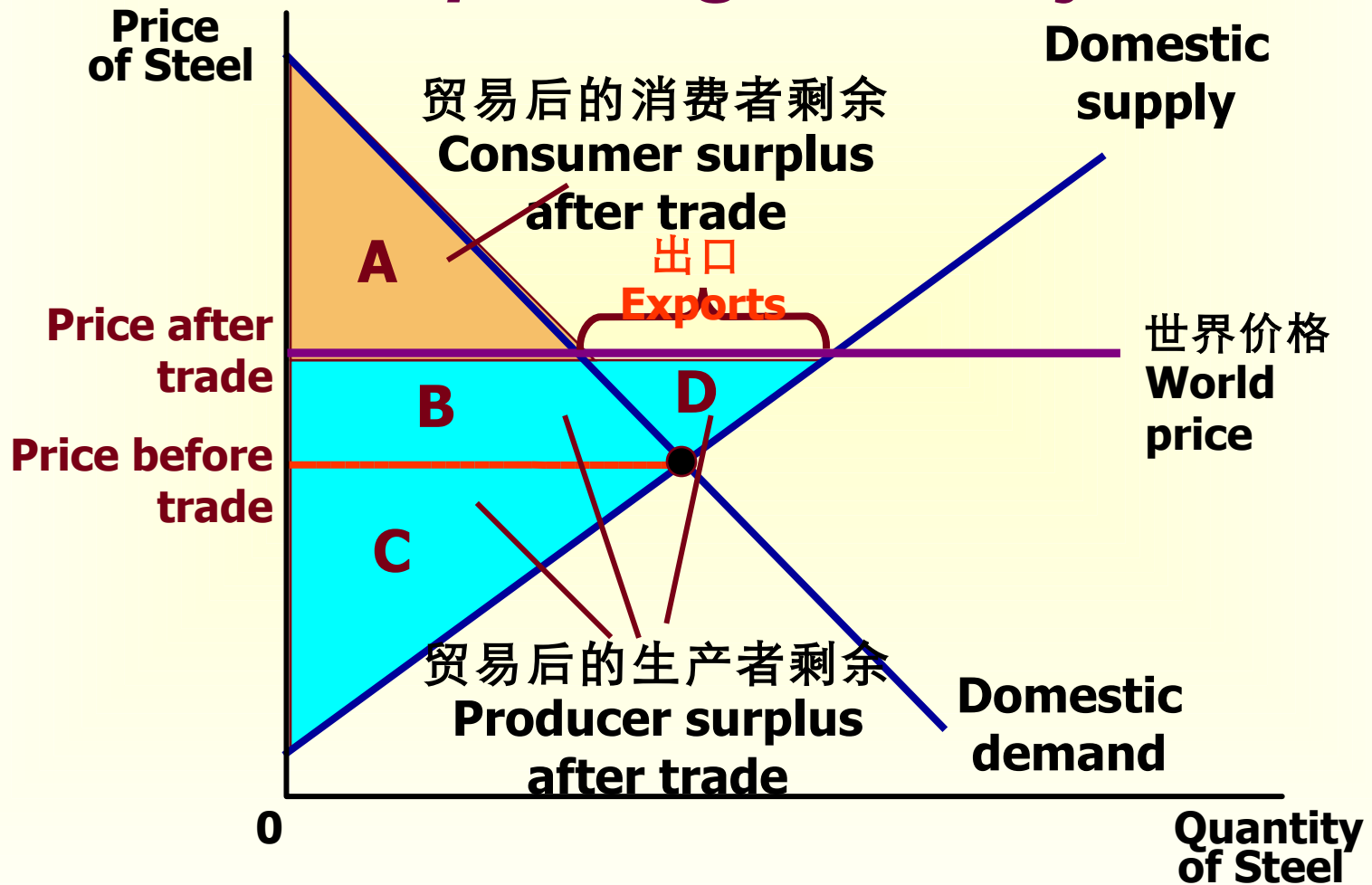
# 自由贸易如何影响出口国的福利

## How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Exporting Country...



# 自由贸易如何影响出口国的福利

## How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Exporting Country...





# 自由贸易的福利变动：出口国的情况

## Changes in Welfare from Free Trade: The Case of an Exporting Country

	贸易前 Before Trade	贸易后 After Trade	变动 Change
消费者剩余 Consumer Surplus	$A + B$	$A$	$- B$
生产者剩余 Producer Surplus	$C$	$B + C + D$	$+ (B + D)$
总剩余 Total Surplus	$A + B + C$	$A + B + C + D$	$+ D$

面积 D 表示总剩余增加，并代表从贸易中受益。  
The area D shows the increase in total surplus and represents the gains from trade.

# 自由贸易如何影响出口国的福利

## How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Exporting Country

对出口国的分析得出两个结论：

The analysis of an exporting country yields two conclusions:

✎ 该物品的国内生产者状况变好，而国内消费者状况变坏。

Domestic producers of the good are better off, and domestic consumers of the good are worse off.

✎ 贸易增加了一国整体的经济福利。

Trade raises the economic well-being of the nation as a whole.

# 国际贸易和进口国

## International Trade and the Importing Country

如果世界价格低于国内价格，当贸易被允许的时候，该国将会成为钢铁的进口国。

If the world price of steel is lower than the domestic price, the country will be an importer of steel when trade is permitted.

# 国际贸易和进口国

## International Trade and the Importing Country

国内消费者想买较低的国际价格的钢铁。

Domestic consumers will want to buy steel at the lower world price.

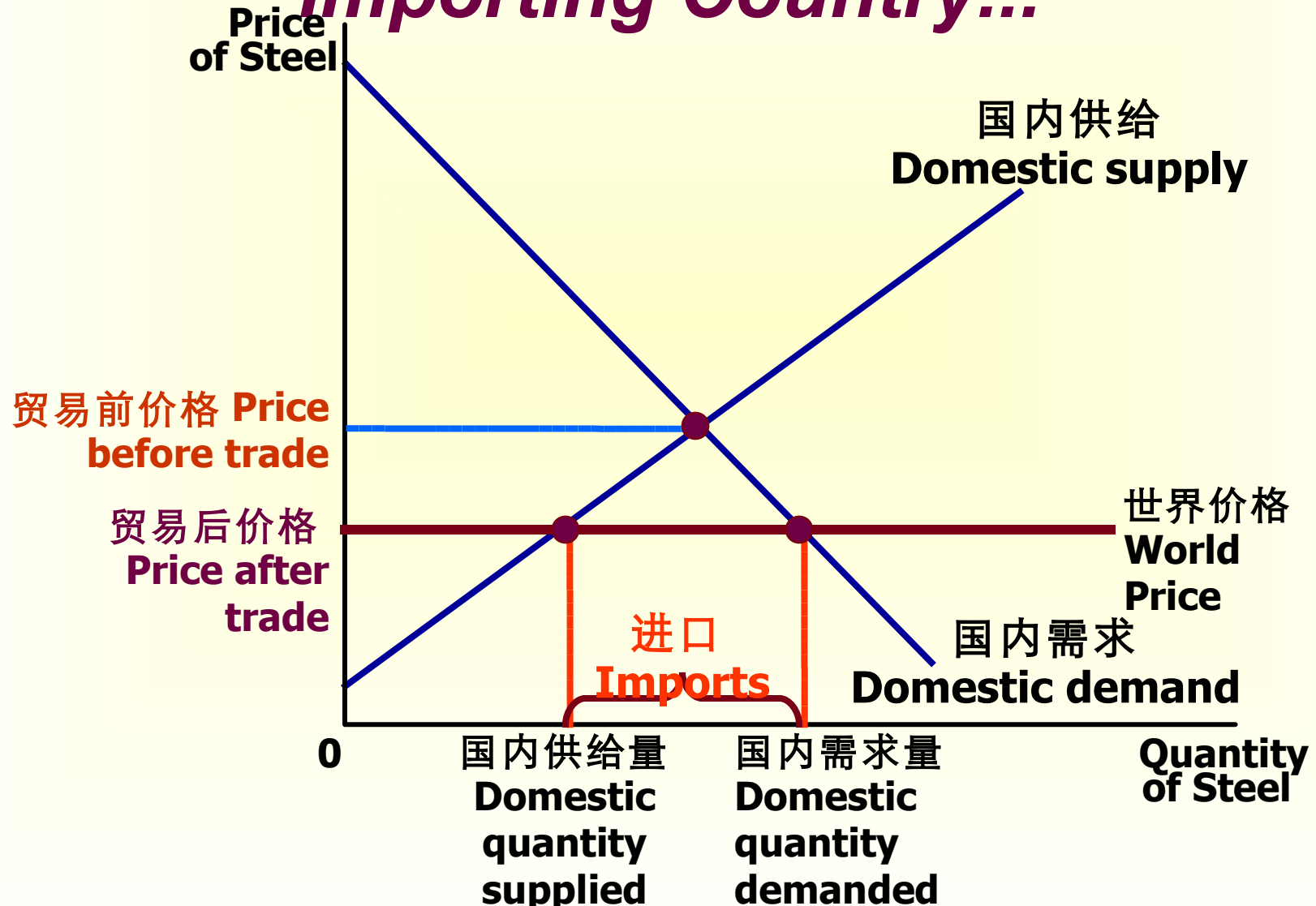
# 国际贸易和进口国

## International Trade and the Importing Country

由于国内价格向国际价格移动，国内生产者将降低它们的产量。  
Domestic producers of steel will have to lower their output because the domestic price moves to the world price.

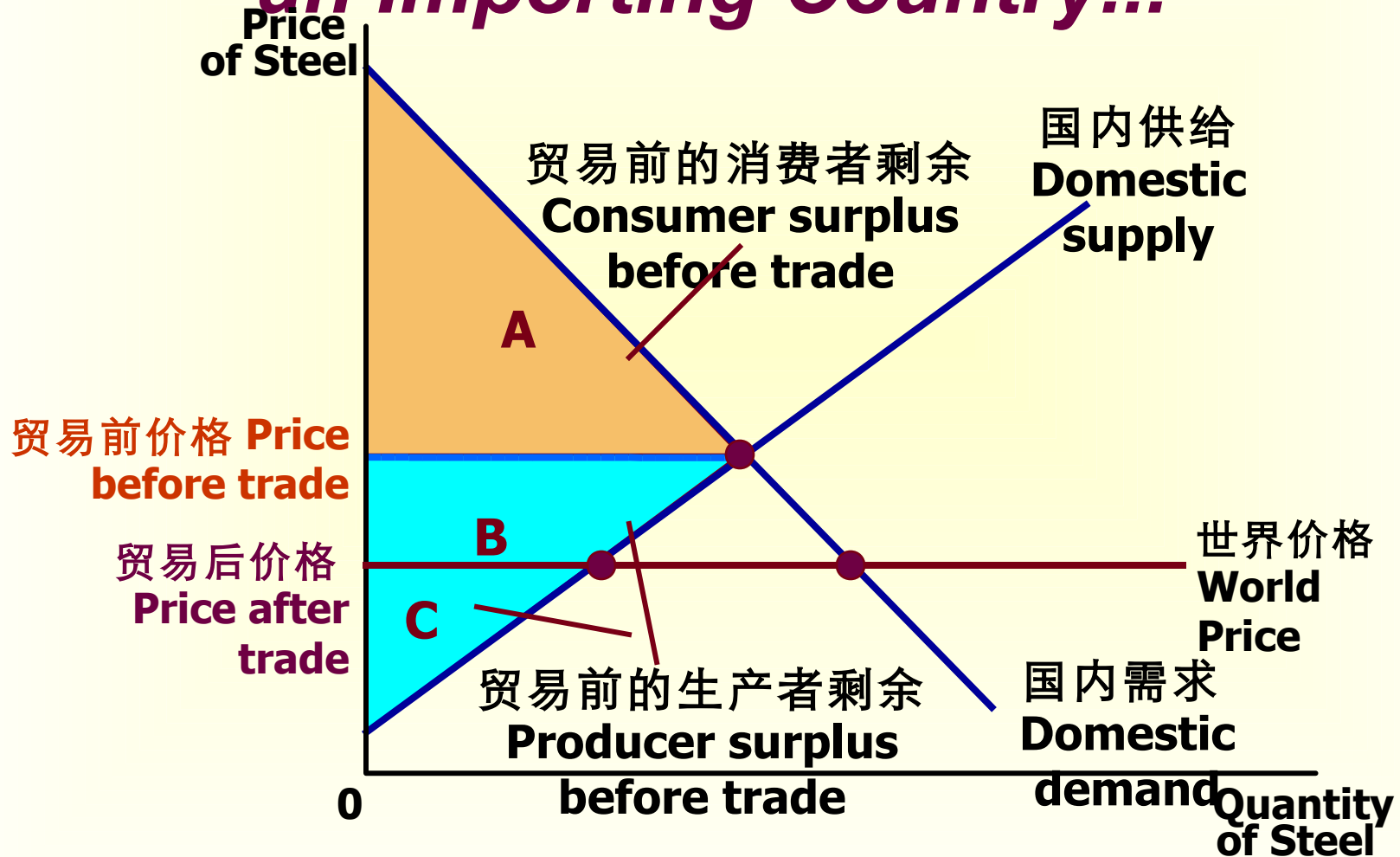
# 国际贸易和进口国

## *International Trade and the Importing Country...*



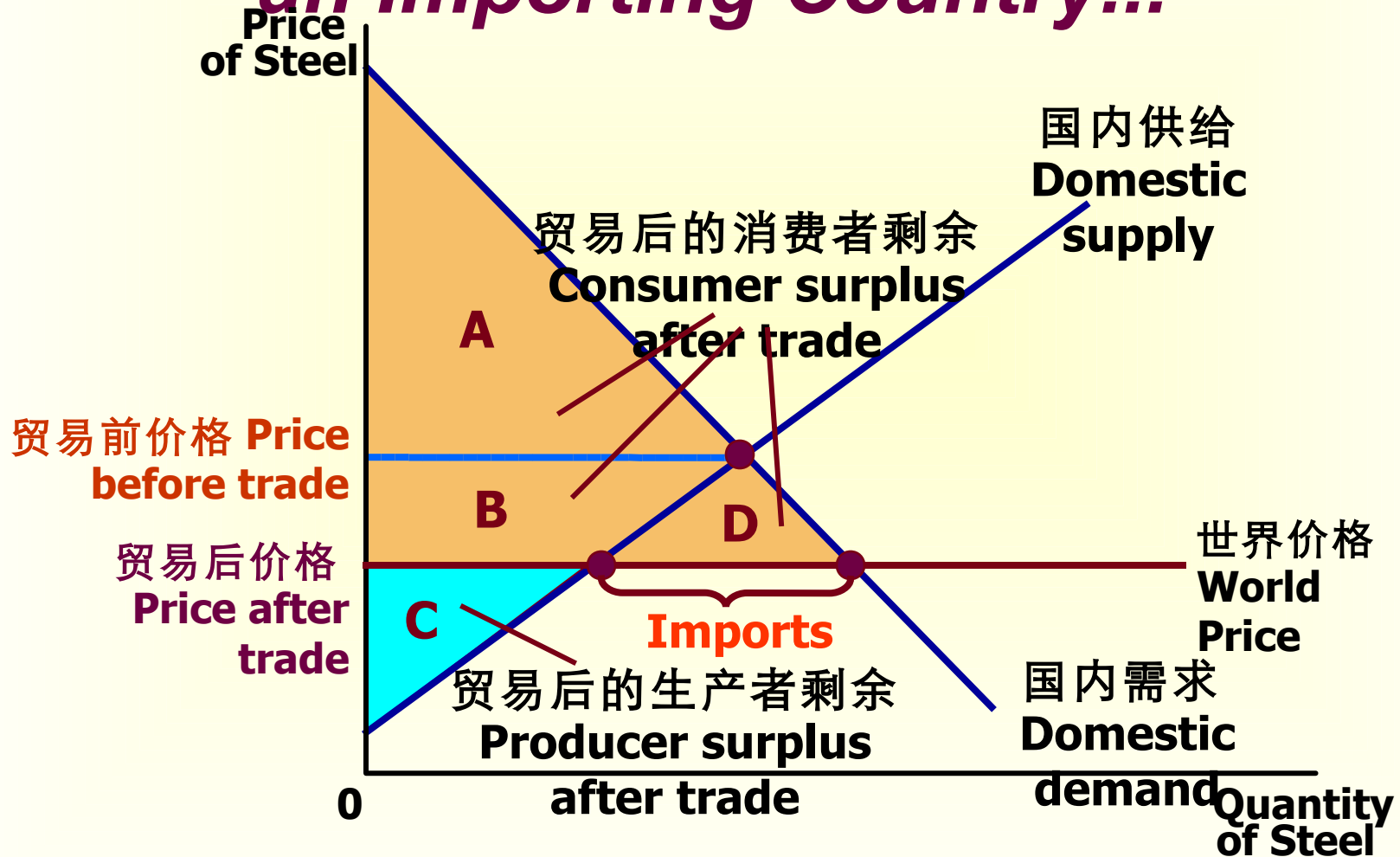
# 自由贸易如何影响进口国的福利

## *How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Importing Country...*



# 自由贸易如何影响进口国的福利

## *How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Importing Country...*





# 自由贸易的福利变动：进口国的情况

## Changes in Welfare from Free Trade: The Case of an Importing Country

	贸易前 Before Trade	贸易后 After Trade	变动 Change
消费者剩余 Consumer Surplus	A	A + B + D	+ (B + D)
生产者剩余 Producer Surplus	B + C	C	- B
总剩余 Total Surplus	A + B + C	A + B + C + D	+ D

面积 D 表示总剩余增加，并代表从贸易中受益。  
 The area D shows the increase in total surplus and represents the gains from trade.

# 自由贸易如何影响进口国的福利

## How Free Trade Affects Welfare in an Importing Country

对进口国的分析得出两个结论：

The analysis of an importing country yields two conclusions:

✎ 该物品的国内生产者状况变坏，而国内消费者状况变好 Domestic producers of the good are worse off, and domestic consumers of the good are better off.

✎ 贸易增加了一国整体的经济福利。

Trade raises the economic well-being of the nation as a whole because the gains of consumers exceed the losses of producers.

# 自由国际贸易中的得失

## The Gains and Losses from Free International Trade

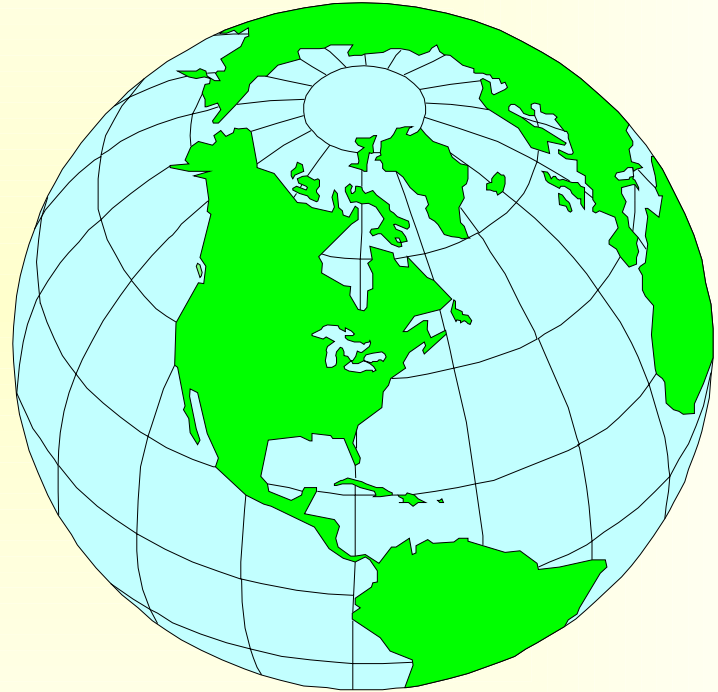
国际贸易产生了赢家和输家。  
International trade creates winners and losers.

赢家的好处大于输家的损失：  
总剩余的净变动是正的。

The gains of the winners exceed the losses of the losers: The net change in total surplus is positive.

赢家将补偿输家吗？

Will the winners compensate the losers?



# 关税 Tariffs

§ 关税是对进口物品征收的税。

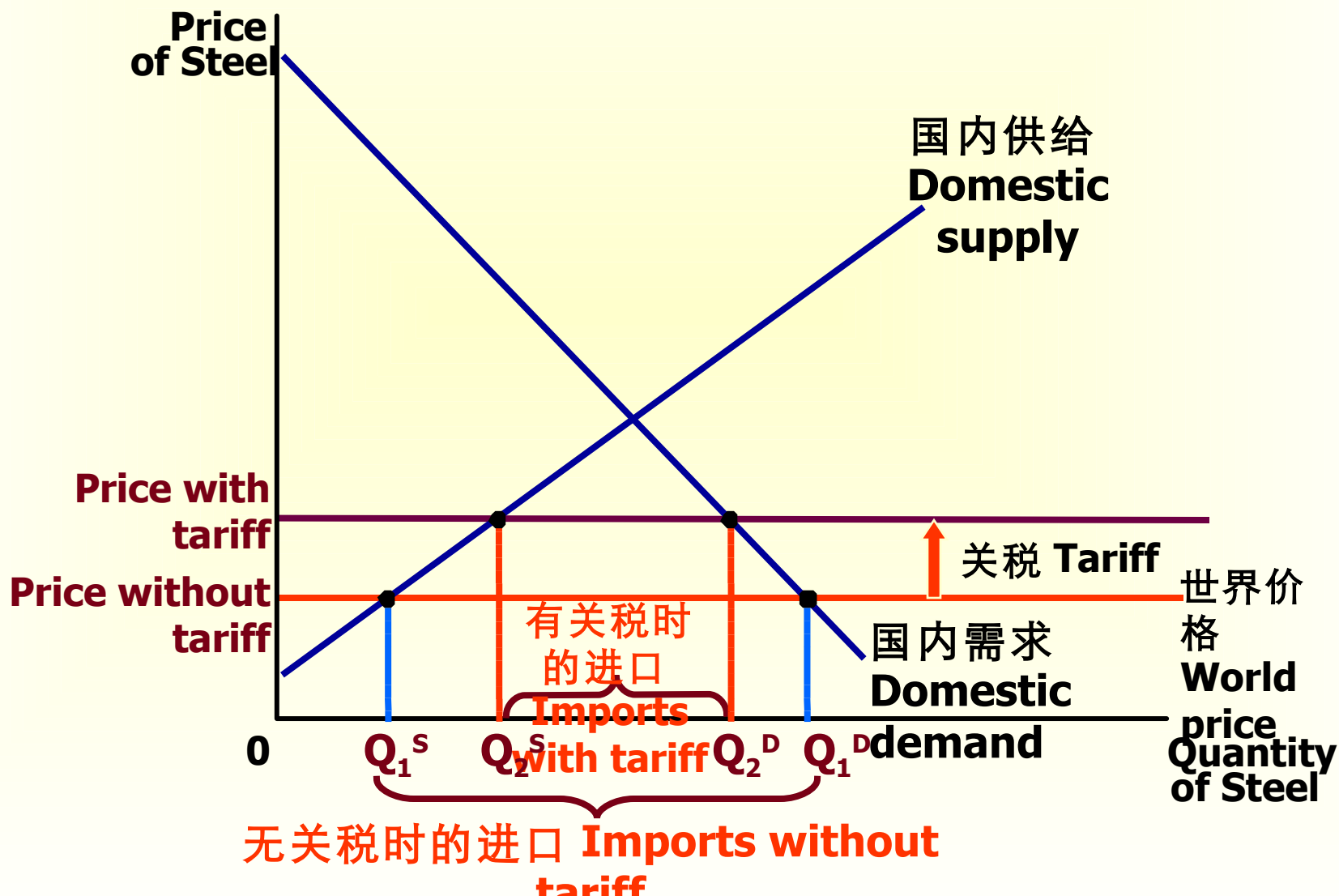
**Tariffs** are taxes on imported goods.

§ 关税使进口物品的价格提高到世界价格之上，其增加量等于关税。

**Tariffs** raise the price of imported goods above the world price by the amount of the tariff.

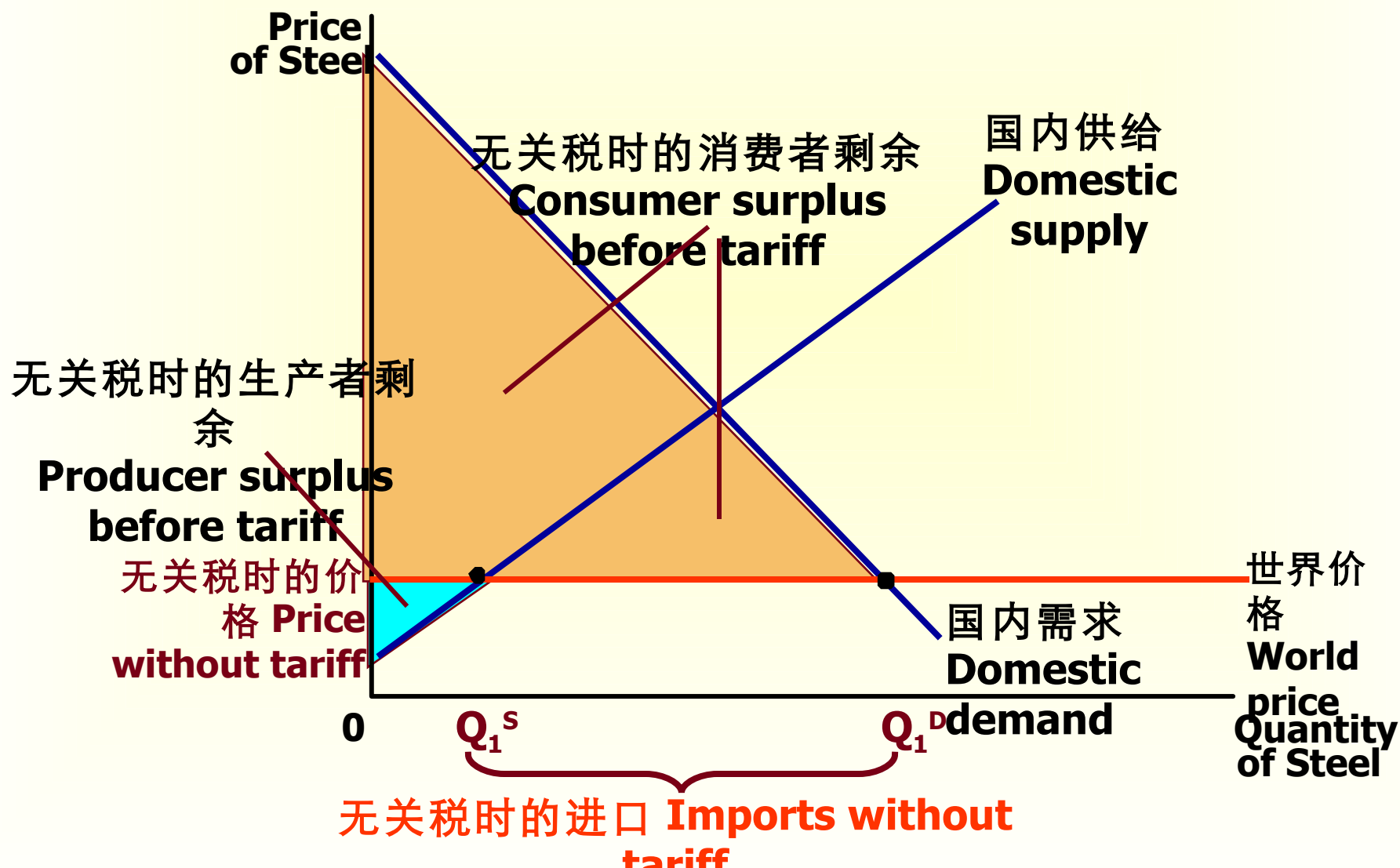
# 关税的影响

## *The Effects of a Tariff...*



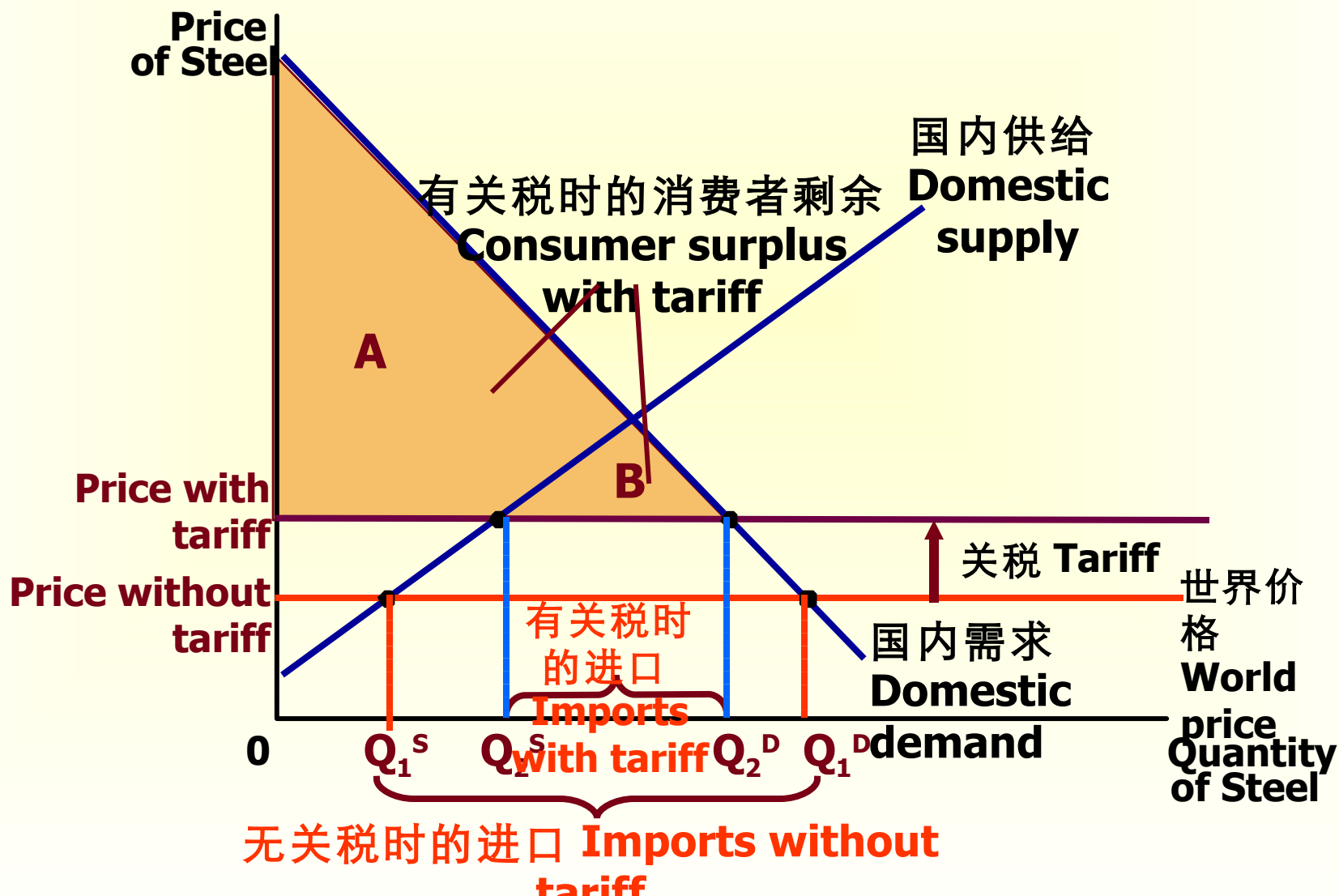
# 关税的影响

## *The Effects of a Tariff...*



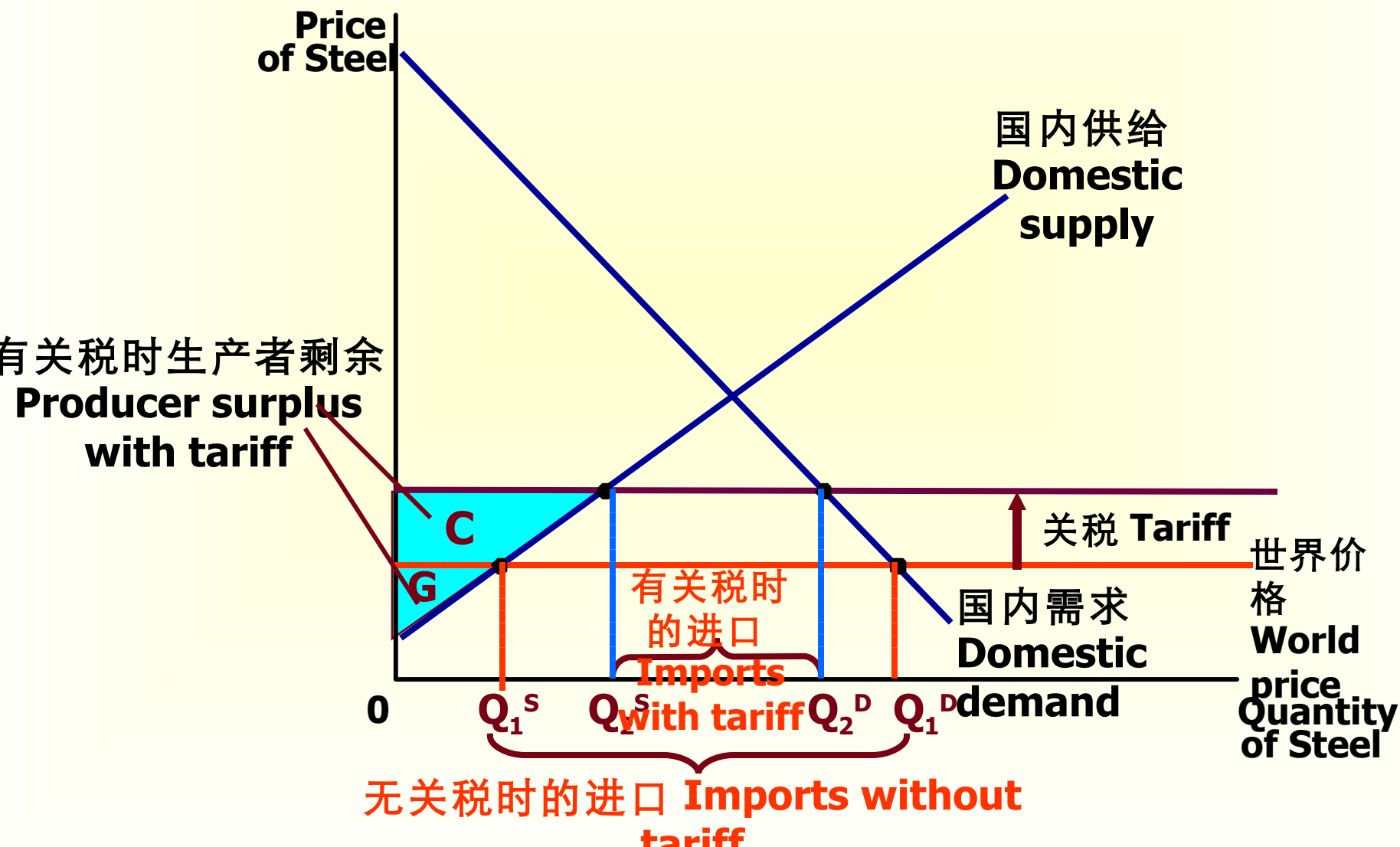
# 关税的影响

## *The Effects of a Tariff...*



# 关税的影响

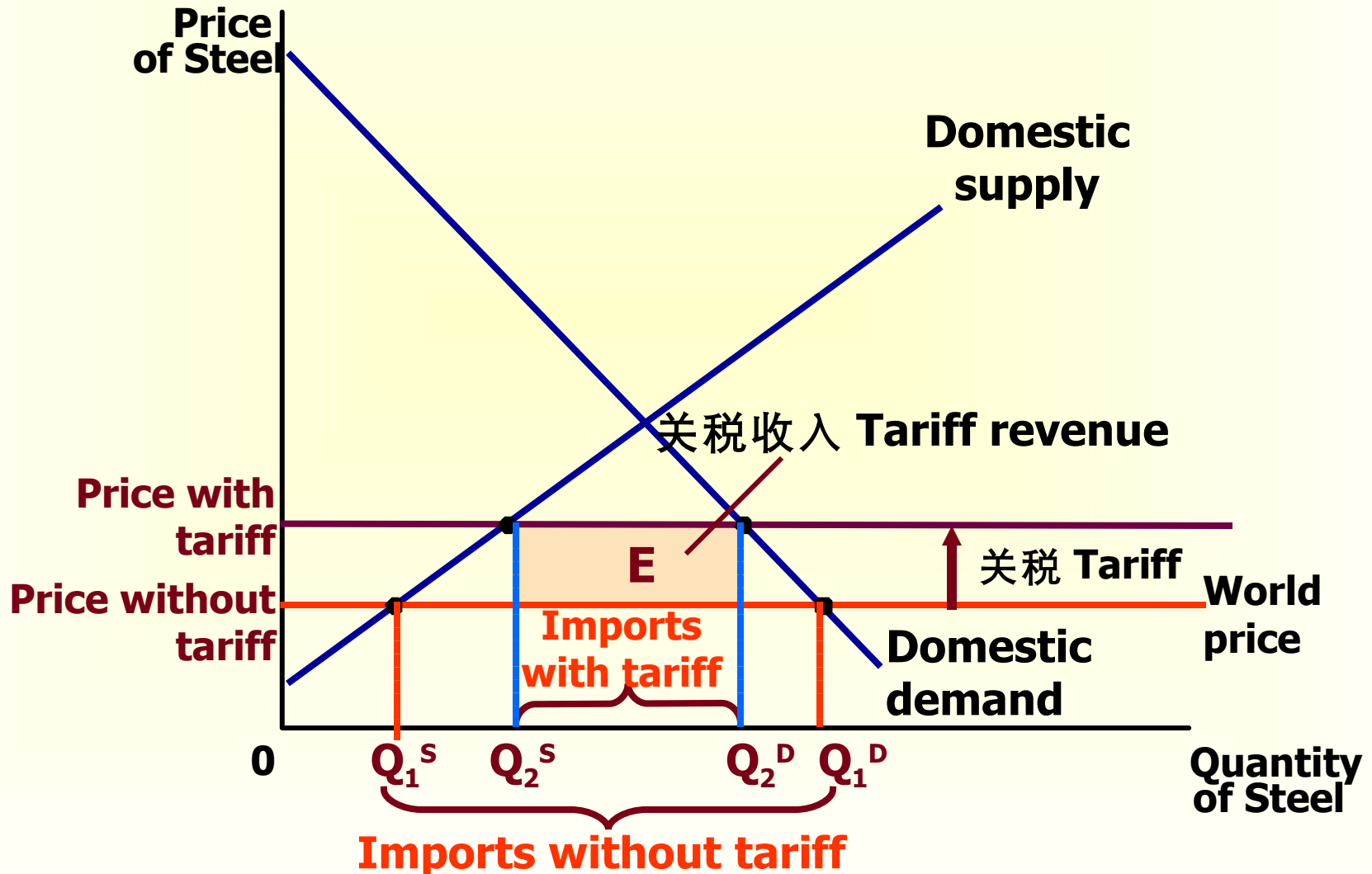
## *The Effects of a Tariff...*





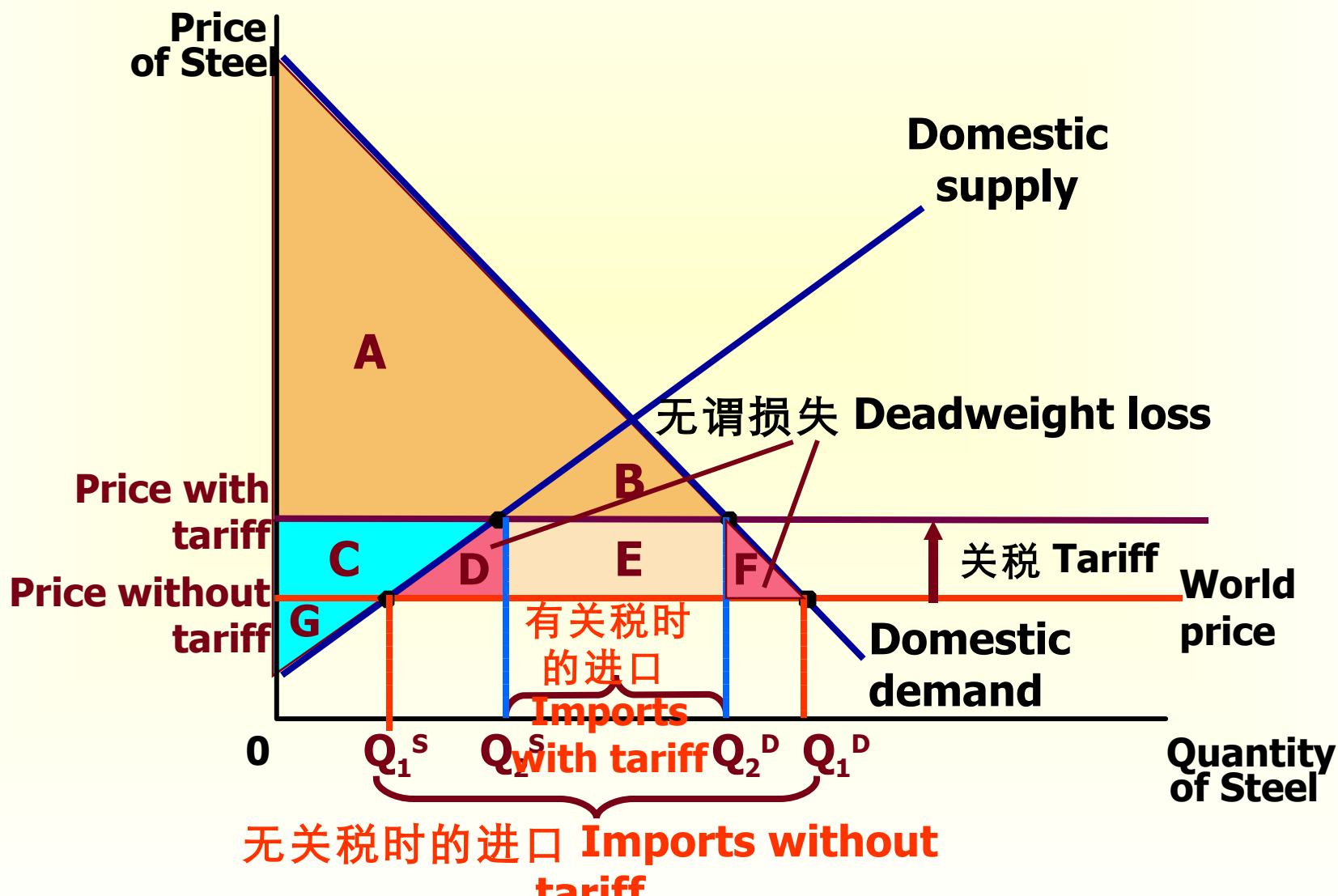
# 关税的影响

## *The Effects of a Tariff...*



# 关税的影响

## *The Effects of a Tariff...*



# 关税引起的福利变动

## Changes in Welfare from a Tariff

	关税前 Before Tariff	关税后 After Tariff	变动 Change
消费者剩余 Consumer Surplus	$A+B+C+D+E+F$	$A + B$	$-(C+D+E+F)$
生产者剩余 Producer Surplus	$G$	$C + G$	$+ C$
政府收入 Government Revenue	None	$E$	$+ E$
总剩余 Total Surplus	$A+B+C+D+E+F+G$	$A+B+ C+ E+ G$	$-(D + F)$

面积  $D + F$  表示总剩余减少，并代表关税的无谓损失。

The area  $D+F$  shows the fall in total surplus and represents the **deadweight loss** of the tariff.

# 关税的影响

## The Effects of a Tariff

关税减少了进口量，并使国内市场向没有贸易时的均衡移动。

A tariff reduces the quantity of imports and moves the domestic market closer to its equilibrium without trade.

由于关税，市场中的总剩余减少的部分就是**无谓损失**。

With a tariff, total surplus in the market decreases by an amount referred to as a **deadweight loss**.

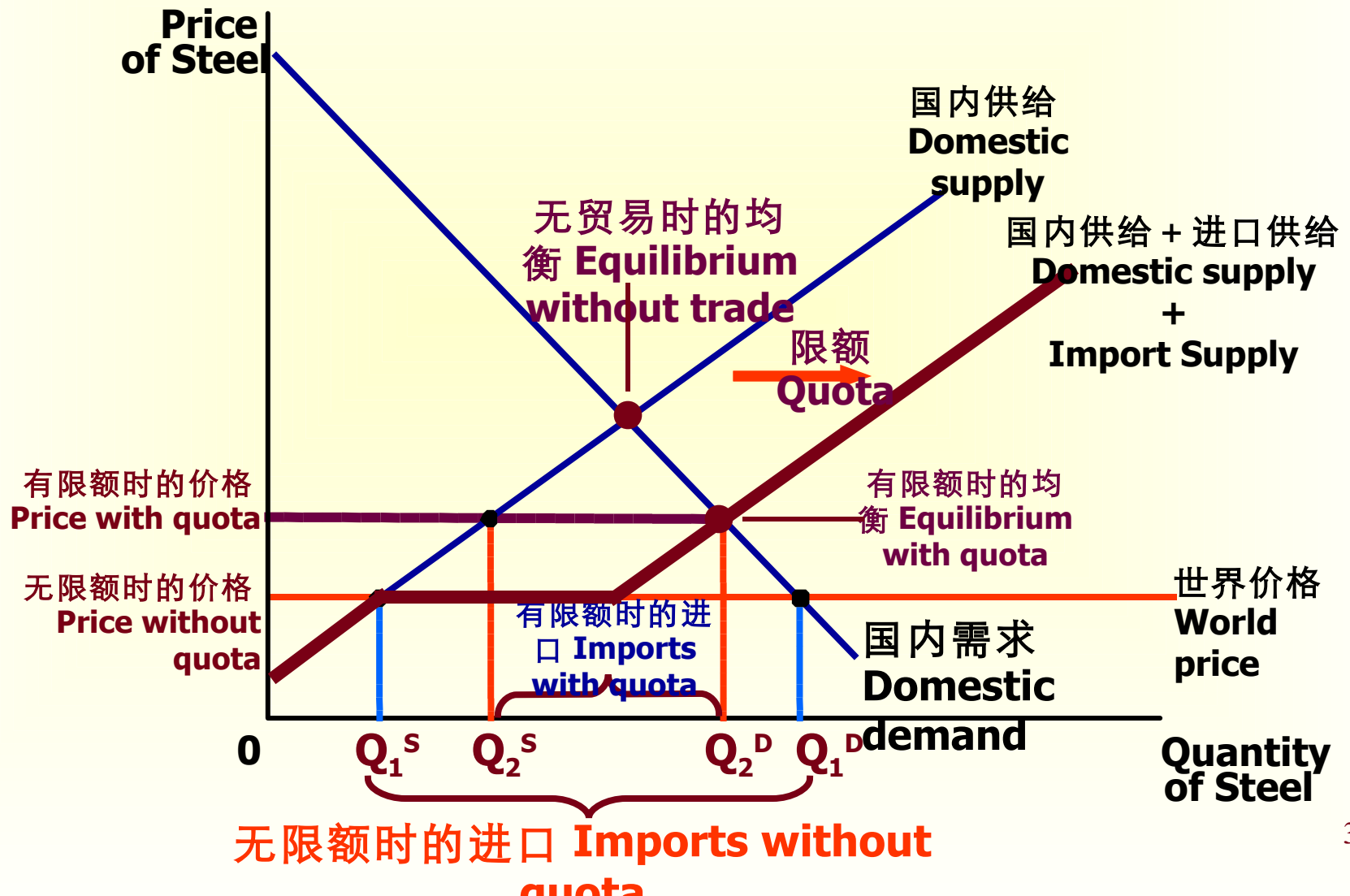
# 进口限额的影响

## The Effects of an Import Quota

**进口限（配）额**是对进口数量的限制 An **import quota** is a limit on the quantity of imports.

# 进口限额的影响

## *The Effects of an Import Quota ...*



# 进口限额的影响

## The Effects of an Import Quota

由于限额使国内价格上升到世界价格之上，国内买者的状况变坏了，国内卖者的状况变好了。

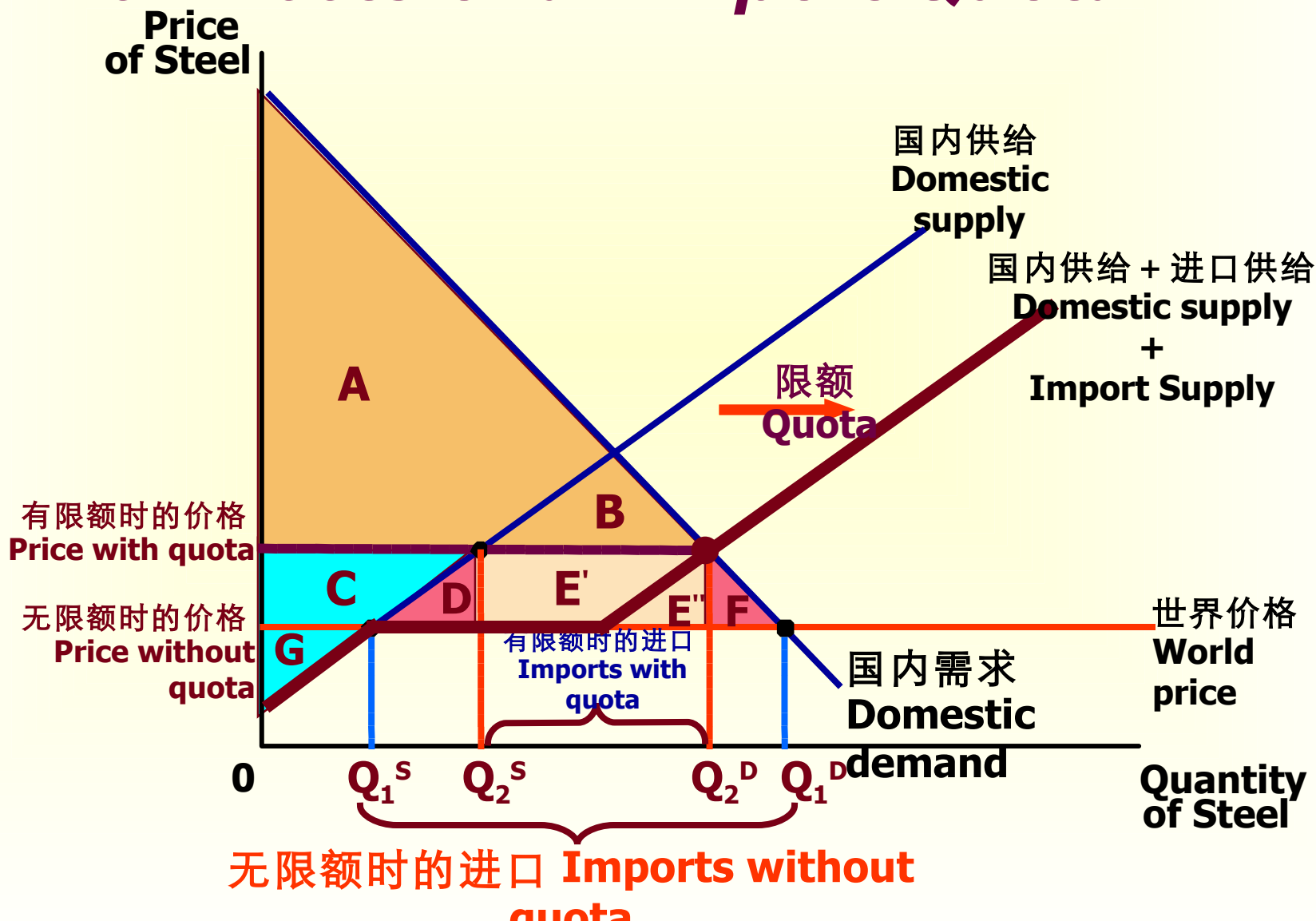
Because the quota raises the domestic price above the world price, domestic buyers of the good are worse off, and domestic sellers of the good are better off.

许可证持有者的状况变好了，因为他们能以世界价格购买并以较高的国内价格出售而获利。

License holders are better off because they make a profit from buying at the world price and selling at the higher domestic price.

# 进口限额的影响

## *The Effects of an Import Quota ...*





# 进口限额引起的福利变动

## Changes in Welfare from an Import Quota

	限额前 Before Quota	限额后 After Tariff	变动 Change
消费者剩余 Consumer Surplus	$A+B+C+D+E'+E''+F$	$A+B$	$-(C+D+E'+E''+F)$
生产者剩余 Producer Surplus	$G$	$C+G$	$+C$
许可证持有者剩余 License holder Surplus	None	$E'+E''$	$+(E'+E'')$
<b>Total Surplus</b>	$A+B+C+D+E'+E''+F+G$	$A+B+C+E'+E''+G$	$-(D+F)$

面积  $D+F$  表示总剩余的减少，代表进口限额的**无谓损失** The area  $D+F$  shows the fall in total surplus and represents the **deadweight loss** of the quota.

# 进口限额的影响

## The Effects of an Import Quota

进口限额使市场中的总剩余减少，减少的这部分被称为**无谓损失**。

With a quota, total surplus in the market decreases by an amount referred to as a **deadweight loss**.

进口限额有可能引起更大的无谓损失，如果分配进口许可证的机制中包含诸如游说这类的活动。 The quota can potentially cause an even larger deadweight loss, if a mechanism such as lobbying is employed to allocate the import licenses.

这是因为游说有成本。

This is because lobbying has a cost.

# 关税和进口限额的影响

## The Effects of Tariffs and Quotas

如果政府以全价出售进口许可证，政府的收入等于等价的关税收入，那么关税和进口限额就完全相同。

If government sells import licenses for full value, revenue equals that of equivalent tariff and the results of tariffs and quotas are identical.

# 关税和进口限额两者都……

## Both tariffs and import quotas……

- …提高国内价格  
raise domestic prices.
- …减少国内消费者的福利  
reduce the welfare of domestic consumers.
- …增加国内生产者的福利  
increase the welfare of domestic producers.
- …导致无谓损失  
cause deadweight losses.

# 国际贸易的其他好处

## Other Benefits of International Trade

增加物品的多样性

Increased variety of goods

通过规模经济降低成本

Lower costs through economies of scale

增加竞争

Increased competition

加强思想交流

Enhanced flow of ideas

# 各种限制贸易的论点

## The Arguments for Restricting Trade

- 工作岗位论 Jobs
- 国家安全论 National Security
- 幼稚产业论 Infant Industry
- 不公平竞争论 Unfair Competition
- 保护作为讨价还价筹码论  
Protection as a Bargaining Chip

# 贸易协定

## Trade Agreements

一国可以用两种方法中的一种来实现自由贸易。

A country can take on of two approaches to achieving free trade.

它可以单方面取消自己的贸易限制。

It can take a *unilateral* approach and remove its trade restrictions on its own.

也可以采取多边的方法，在其他国家减少贸易限制时自己也这样做。

Alternatively, it can take a *multilateral* approach and reduce its trade restrictions while other countries do the same.

多边方法的例子 Examples of the multilateral approach :

世界贸易组织 World Trade Organization (WTO)

北美自由贸易区 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

# 贸易协定

## Trade Agreements

- 📖 多边方法有可能比单边方法引起更自由的贸易，因为它同时减少了国外与国内的贸易限制。

The multilateral approach has the potential to result in freer trade than a unilateral approach because it can reduce trade restrictions abroad as well as at home.

- 📖 多边方法还可以用从自由贸易中受益的生产者来制衡受损的生产者，从而赢得政治上的支持。

The multilateral approach can sometimes win political support when producers who benefit from free trade dominate those who lose from it.

- 📖 不过，有时贸易协定的成员国也会采取边缘政策，导致自由贸易进程延缓甚至中断。

Sometimes, however, members of a trade agreement engage in a game of brinkmanship, which results in a delay or interruption of free trade processes.



# 总结

## Summary

通过比较没有国际贸易时的国内价格和世界价格，  
可以确定自由贸易的影响。

The effects of free trade can be determined  
by comparing the domestic price without trade to the  
world price.

国内价格低表明，该国在生产这种物品上有比较优势，而且该国将成为出口者。

A low domestic price indicates that the  
country has a comparative advantage in producing the  
good and that the country will become an exporter.

国内价格高表明，世界其他国家在生产这种物品上有比较优势，而且，该国将成为出口者。

A high domestic price indicates that the  
rest of the world has a comparative advantage in  
producing the good and that the country will become an  
importer.

# 总结

## Summary

- 📖 当一国允许贸易并成为一种物品的出口者时，该物品的生产者状况变好，而该物品的消费者状况变坏。 When a country allows trade and becomes an exporter of a good, producers of the good are better off, and consumers of the good are worse off.
- 📖 当一国允许贸易并成为一种物品的进口者时，该物品的消费者状况变好，而该物品的生产者状况变坏。 When a country allows trade and becomes an importer of a good, consumers of the good are better off, and producers are worse off.

# 总结

## Summary

关税 – – 对进口征税 – – 使市场向没有贸易时的均衡移动，因此减少了贸易的好处。

A tariff – a tax on imports – moves a market closer to the equilibrium than would exist without trade, and therefore reduces the gains from trade.

进口限额的影响与关税相似。

Import quotas will have effects similar to those of tariffs.

# 总结

## Summary

有各种限制贸易论：保护工作岗位，保卫国家安全，有助于幼稚产业，防止不公平竞争，以及对外国的贸易限制作出反应。

There are various arguments for restricting trade: protecting jobs, defending national security, helping infant industries, preventing unfair competition, and responding to foreign trade restrictions.

但是经济学家相信，自由贸易通常是一种更好的政策。 Economists, however, believe that free trade is usually the better policy.