

第十章 Chapter 10

外部性 Externalities

市场效率一市场失灵 Market Efficiency - Market Failures

回顾:亚当·斯密认为,市场的"看不见的手"引导着市场中自利的买者和卖者,使社会获得了最大收益。

Recall that: Adam Smith's "invisible hand" of the marketplace leads self-interested buyers and sellers in a market to maximize the total benefit that society can derive from a market.

但是市场失灵依然会发生。
But market failures can still happen.

市场效率 Market Efficiency

☆ 在完美的市场中,价格既反映了一种物品的<u>社会</u>价值 (同时也是买者得到的价值),也反映了生产该物品 的<u>社会</u>成本(同时也是卖者付出的成本)。

In perfect markets, prices reflect both the value of a good *to society* and the cost *to society* of making the good.

② 但是,当市场结果影响到市场以外的其他人时,价格 所反映的买者价值和卖者成本就不再是整个社会的收 益和成本了。

However, if market outcomes affect other persons outside the markets, buyers' values and sellers' costs reflected in the prices are no longer equal to the social benefits and costs as a whole.

市场失灵:外部性 Market Failures: Externalities

当市场结果影响到了除市场中买者和卖者以外的其他方,产生的副作用就称为外部性。 When a market outcome affects parties other than the buyers and sellers in the market, side-effects created are called externalities.

☆外部性引起了市场的无效率,因此不能使得总剩余最大化。

Externalities cause markets to be inefficient, and thus fail to maximize total surplus.

外部性产生于… An externality arises…

…当某一个人从事的活动影响了 旁观者的福利,而对这种影响既 不支付也没有获得任何赔偿。

when a person engages in an activity that influences the well-being of a bystander and yet neither pays nor receives any compensation for that effect.

市场失灵: 外部性

Market Failures: Externalities

☆当对旁人的影响是不利的,外部性被称作是<u>负外部性</u>。

When the impact on the bystander is adverse, the externality is called a <u>negative</u> externality.

☆当对旁人的影响是有益的,外部性被称作是正外部性。

When the impact on the bystander is beneficial, the externality is called a <u>positive externality</u>.

负外部性的例子Examples of Negative Externalities

汽车尾气 Automobile exhaust

☆抽烟 Cigarette smoking

☆公寓楼里面高音播放的立体声音响 Loud stereos in an apartment building





正外部性的例子 Examples of Positive Externalities

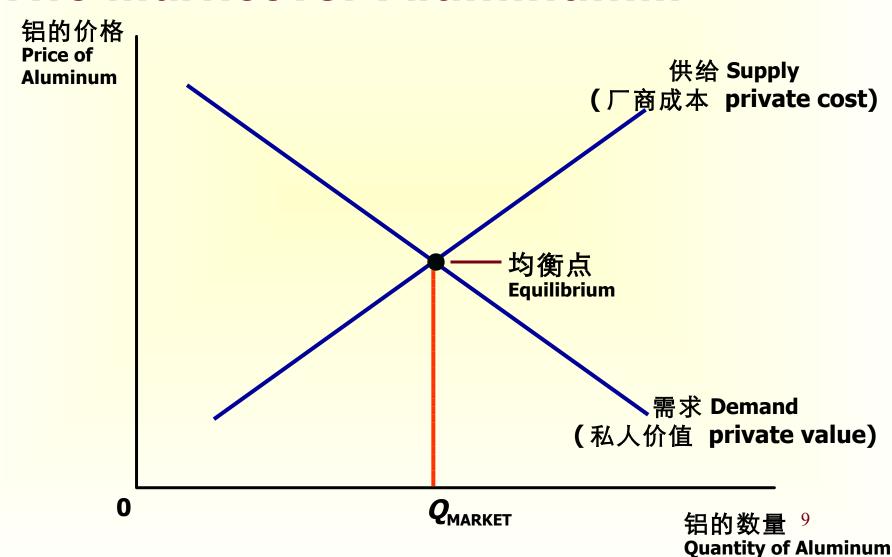
免疫注射 Immunizations

☆修复历史性建筑物 Restored historic buildings

₩ 研究新技术
Research into new technologies



铝市场 The Market for Aluminum...



铝市场与福利经济学 The Market for Aluminum and Welfare Economics

市场均衡时生产和消费的数量,仅从使生产者与消费者剩余之和最大化的意义上来说,是有效率的。

The quantity produced and consumed in the market equilibrium is efficient in the sense that it maximizes the sum of producer and consumer surplus

铝市场与福利经济学 The Market for Aluminum and Welfare Economics

如果铝厂排污(负外部性),那么社会 生产铝的成本就会比铝生产者支付的成 本高。 If the aluminum factories emit pollution (a negative externality), then the cost to society of producing aluminum is larger than the cost to aluminum producers.

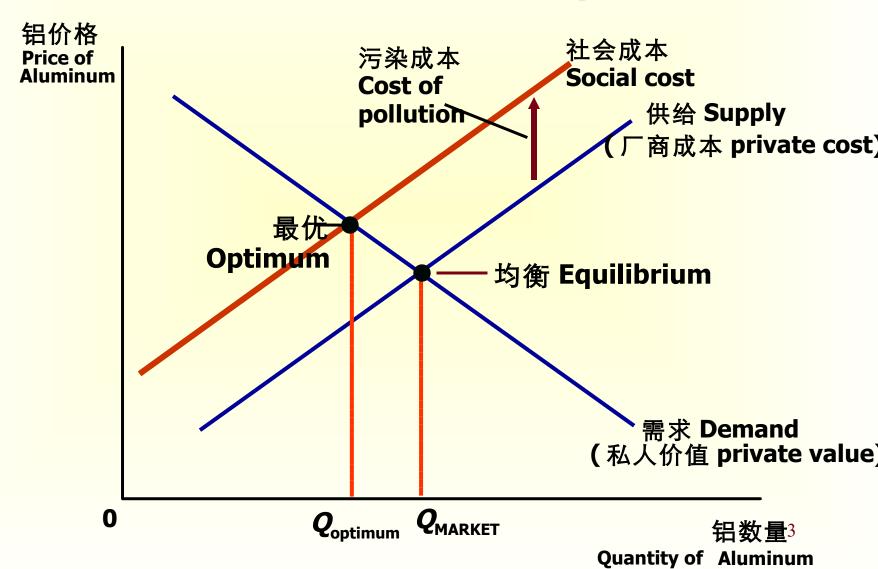
铝市场与福利经济学 The Market for Aluminum and Welfare Economics

对于生产的每一单位的铝而言,社会成本包括生产者的私人成本,加上向受到污染不利影响的旁观者施加的成本。

aluminum produced, the <u>social cost</u> includes the private costs of the producers plus the cost to those bystanders adversely affected by the pollution.

For each unit of

污染与社会最优… Pollution and the Social Optimum...



负外部性Negative Externalities

需求(社会和私人价值)曲线和社会成本曲线的交点决定了社会最优产出水平。

The

intersection of the demand (or the private- and social-value) curve and the social-cost curve determines the socially optimal output level.

☆社会最优产出水平小王市场均衡值。
The socially optimal output level is less than the market equilibrium quantity.

实现社会最优产出 Achieving the Socially Optimal Output

外部性的内在化(内部化)涉及改变激励机制,使得人们在生产时考虑其对外部的影响。

Internalizing an externality involves altering incentives so that people take into account the external effects of their actions.

实现社会最优产出 Achieving the Socially Optimal Output

政府通过对厂商征税,把均衡产量减至社会所期望的水平,实现外部性的内在化。

The government can internalize an externality by imposing a tax on the producer to reduce the equilibrium quantity to the socially desirable quantity.

正外部性 Positive Externalities

当外部性使旁观者受益时,正的外部性便产生了 When an externality benefits the bystanders, a positive externality exists.

物品的社会价值大于生产者和消费者得到 的私人价值。

The social value of the good is greater than the private value to producers and consumers.

正外部性

Positive Externalities

☆ 在相当大程度上,教育的利益是私人的:
To a large extent, the benefit of education is

private:

☆教育的消费者成为高生产率的工人,从而以高工资的形式获得大部分利益。

The consumer of education becomes a more productive worker and thus reaps much of the benefit in the form of higher wages.

☆ 在这些私人利益之外,教育也产生了正外部性:

tooknological advances

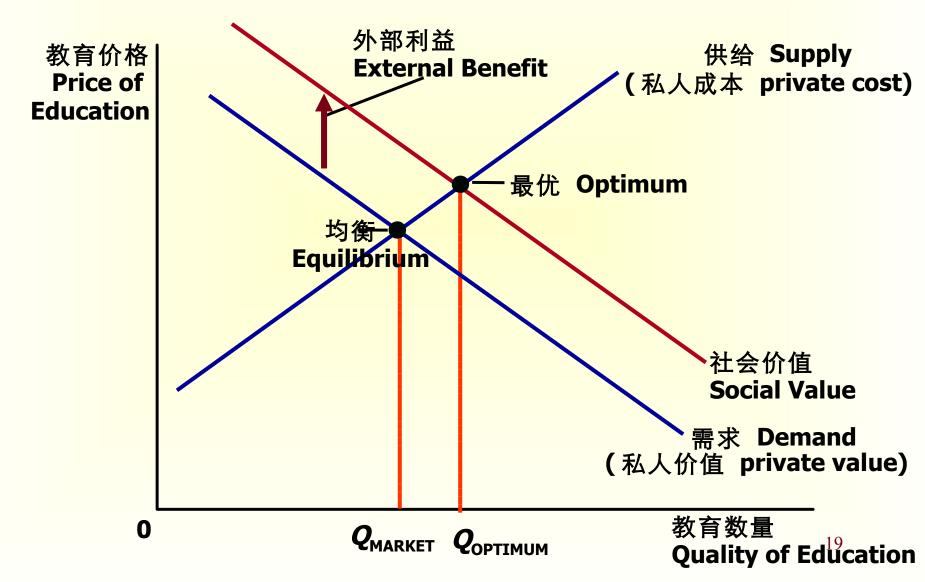
Beyond these private benefits, however, education also yields positive externalities:

受教育更多的人带来更理智的选民,更低的犯罪率并鼓励技术进步的开发与扩散。

A more educated population leads to more informed voters, lower crime rates, and may encourage the development and dissemination of

正外部性…

Positive Externalities.....



正外部性 Positive Externalities

社会价值曲线和供给(私人和社会成本)曲线的交点决定了社会最优产出水平。

The

intersection of the social value curve and the supply (or private- and social-cost) curve determines the socially optimal output level.

☆社会最优产出水平高于均衡数量。
The socially optimal output level is more than the equilibrium quantity.

☆市场产出量低于社会希望的数量。

The market produces a smaller quantity than is socially desirable.

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外部性的内在化:补贴Internalizing Externalities:Subsidies

政府经常使用补贴的方法试图 将正外部性内在化。 Government many times uses subsidies as the primary method for attempting to internalize positive externalities.

技术政策 Technology Policy

政府干预经济以扶持高技术产业的做法,称为技术政策。 Government intervention in the economy that aims to promote technology-enhancing industries is called technology policy.

技术政策 Technology Policy

技术外溢是一种正外部性,出现在当公司的创新或设计不仅使本公司受益,而且进入了社会的技术知识库并使得全社会受益的时候。 A technology spillover is a type of positive externality that exists when a firm's innovation or design not only benefits the firm, but enters society's pool of technological knowledge and benefits society as a whole.

技术政策 Technology Policy

- <u>★利法</u>是技术政策的一种,它对个人或企业创造发明的<u>产权</u>予以专利保护
 - Patent laws are a form of technology policy that give the individual (or firm) with patent protection a property right over its invention.
- 」
 □ 因此,可以说专利使外部性<u>内在</u>
 化。 The patent is then said to internalize the externality.

生产外部性的内在化 Internalizing Production Externalities

☆税收是用来把负外部性内在化的主要工具。

Taxes are the primary tools used to internalize negative externalities.

☆补贴是用来把正外部性内在化的主要工具。

Subsidies are the primary tools used to internalize positive externalities.

外部性与市场无效率 Externalities and Market Inefficiency

☆生产或消费中的负外部性使得市场的产量 比社会希望的要多。

Negative externalities in production or consumption lead markets to produce a larger quantity than is socially desirable.

☆生产或消费中的正外部性使得市场的产量 比社会希望的要少。

Positive externalities in production or consumption lead markets to produce a larger quantity than is socially desirable.

针对外部性的公共政策 Public Policy Toward Externalities

政府可以通过两种方式来解决外部性的问题 Government may attempt to solve the problem of externalities through . . .

- ...政府的直接控制的政策
- ··· command-and-control policies.
- ...基于市场的政策
 - · · · market-based policies.

基于政府行政控制的政策 Command-and-Control Policies

- ☆通常采取管制的形式
 Usually take the form of regulations:
 - 新禁止某些行为 Forbid certain behaviors.
 - 贸要求某些行为 Require certain behaviors.

颁例子 Examples:

- ☆要求所有的学生注射疫苗。
 Requirements that all students be immunized.
- ☆由环保局制定排污标准。
 Stipulations on pollution emission levels set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

基于市场的政策 Market-Based Policies

☆政府以税收和补贴为工具,调整私人激励使之与社会效率一致。 Government uses taxes and subsidies to align private incentives with social efficiency.

新正税(或称庇古税): 为修正负外 部性带来的不良影响而征收的税。

Corrective taxes, or

Pigovian taxes, are taxes enacted to correct the effects of a negative externality.

关于管制与庇古税的例子 Examples of Regulation versus Pigovian tax

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如果环保局想要减少来自某特定工厂的排污量,环保局可以 If the EPA decides it wants to reduce the amount of pollution coming from a specific plant. The EPA could …… 通知该厂把排污量减至某一指定的数量(即管制)… tell the firm to reduce its pollution by a specific amount (i.e. regulation). …… 对每单位的排污量征收给定数量的税赋(即庇古税)
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we levy a tax of a given amount for each unit of pollution the firm emits (i.e. Pigovian tax).

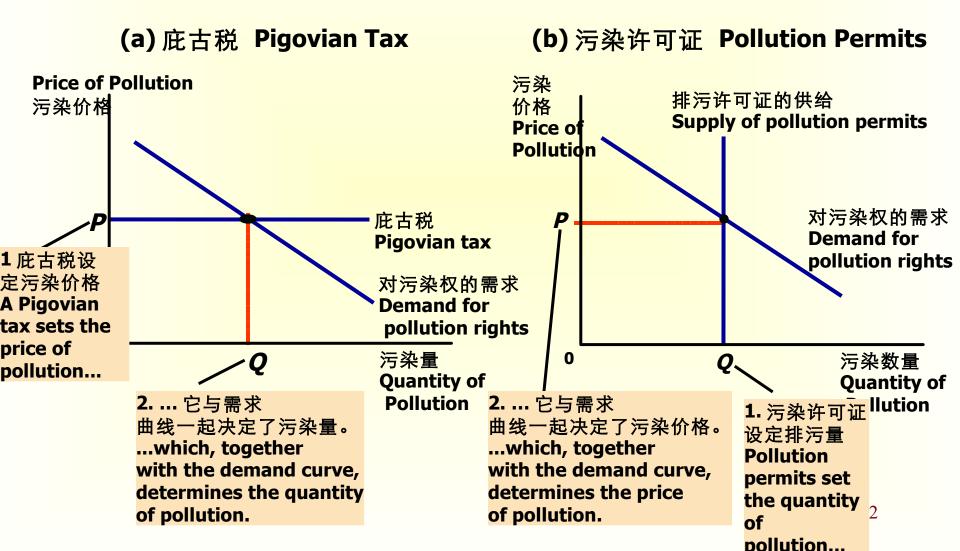
基于市场的政策 Market-Based Policies

☆可交易的排污许可证允许污染权利从一个公司到 另一个公司的自愿转让。

Tradable pollution permits allow the voluntary transfer of the right to pollute from one firm to another.

- ☆ 这样最终会形成一个许可证市场。 A market for these permits will eventually develop.
- 一个能以较小成本降低污染的厂商可能愿意把它的许可证卖给一个只能以较高成本降低污染的厂商。 A firm that can reduce pollution at a low cost may prefer to sell its permit to a firm that can reduce pollution only at a high cost.

底古税和污染许可证的等同性… The Equivalence of Pigovian Taxes and Pollution Permits...



外部性的私人解决方法 Private Solutions to Externalities

并不总是需要政府行为来解决外部性问题。

Government action is not always needed to solve the problem of externalities.

外部性的私人解决方法的类型 Types of Private Solutions to Externalities

道德规范和社会约束 Moral codes and social sanctions 分慈善组织

Charitable organizations

- ☆把不同经营类型的商业组织合并 Integrating different types of businesses
- 利益各方签定合约 Contracting between parties

科斯定理 The Coase Theorem

科斯定理: 如果当事各方能够就资源配置无 成本地进行讨价还价(谈判),那么私人市 场总能自行解决外部性问题,并有效率地配 置资源。 **The Coase Theorem** states that if private parties can bargain without cost over the allocation of resources, then the private market will always solve the problem of externalities on its own and allocate resources efficiently.

科斯定理的例子

The Coase Theorem: An Example

☆张三和李四同居一室。张喜欢在宿舍里大声放音乐,影响了李的学习

0

如何解决张三和李四的纠纷?

☆一般人的想法: 把管理员请来,宣读学校规定,让张三关掉音乐。

介经济学家的想法

☆一定要让张三关掉音乐吗?

介有没有可能在双方自愿的情况下

一解决问题?

- ☆假定学校规定:在未经他人同意下, 不得在宿舍放音乐。
- ☆这样,学校将<u>初始</u>权利交给了安静的 一方李四。
- ☆假定双方对安静的评价均为 0。张三 从音乐得到的收益 50元,高于对李四 引起的成本(或负收益) 40元。

- 则他们总是可以通过讨价还价,使张三最终获得(放音乐的)权利,李四放弃(安静的)权利。这需要张三付给李四40~50元之间的某个金额(例如45元)。
- 20双方都比讨价还价前变好了。

常虑另一种情形。假定学校规定允许 在宿舍放音乐,即初始权利归张三。 分价还价的结果是权利不发生转移 一一张三仍然放音乐。 分此时,社会总剩余等于:

张三(50) + 李四(-40) = 10 仍然是最大(有效率)的!

元论学校将初始的权利赋予张三还是李四,他们(无成本的)讨价还价的结果都是有效率的(社会总剩余都是10)。

20 但是,两人之间利益分配却发生了改变。

初始的	最终的	张三的	李四的	社会
权利分配	权利分配	剩余	剩余	总剩余
李四	张三	5	5	10
张三	张三	50	-40	10

快速问答 Quick Quiz

- □现在假设张三听录音的收益为 40 元; <u>低于</u>李四的成本,为 50 元。
 - 如果学校规定的初始权利分配是张三可以放录音,则双方是否可以通过讨价还价达到社会有效率?
 - 如果初始权利分配给李四(李四有安静的权利)呢?

科斯定理 The Coase Theorem

<u>科斯定理</u>说明,私人经济行为者可以解决他 们之间的外部性问题。*无论权利的初始分配 如何*,有关各方总是能够达成一种协议,使 每个人都可以变好, 而且结果是有效率的。 The Coase Theorem says that private economic actors can solve the problem of externalities among themselves. Whatever the initial distribution of rights, the interested parties can always reach a bargain in which everyone is better off and the outcome is

efficient.

科斯定理为何重要?

- 到科斯定理告诉人们,私人解决外部性问题比想象的更为有效:因为理性的个人总是有谈判的动因。
- 利斯定理指导我们寻找出私人不能解决外部性问题的正确原因 (right reason),即什么原因造成科斯谈判失败

 - 产权转让受到人为限制
 - 介交易成本过高

为什么私人方法并不是总有效 Why Private Solutions Do Not Always Work

有时私人解决方法失灵,是因为交易成本过高以至于不可能达成私人协议

Sometimes the private solution approach fails because transaction costs can be so high that private agreement is not possible.

交易成本 Transactions Costs

交易成本是在交易各方在讨价还价中达成一致并遵守协议的过程中所发生的成本。

Transaction

costs are the costs that parties incur in the process of agreeing to and following through on a

bargain.

交易成本 Transactions Costs

典型的交易成本 淡判成本 **加执行问题(承诺的可信性问题)** 一人数多时的问题 介信息问题 政府对交易的限制

应用举例: 宿舍吸烟问题

少学生宿舍中有两人: 吸烟者和非吸烟者。 允许科斯谈判,考虑两种规定

第一种规定: 吸烟者有吸烟的权利, 即吸烟者无需经过非吸烟者同意而吸烟

第二种规定: 吸烟者需要经过非吸烟者同意后 才能吸烟

答案:不是,可能性一样。

少问题二:哪种规定对非吸烟者更有利?

答案: 第二种规定。

应用举例: 宿舍吸烟问题

- 少学校决定加强管理,作出如下规定 第三种规定:凡在学生宿舍中吸烟者学校罚款 一百元(假定有效执行,并不允许双方做任何 交易)
- 少问题三:与前两种规定相比,罚款增加还是减少了吸烟?

答案:可能增加也可能减少!

• 增加: 科斯谈判消除吸烟, 但罚款不能消除。

• 减少: 科斯谈判导致吸烟, 但罚款却消除了。

少问题四:这一规定与前两种规定比,是增加还是减少效率?

答案: 减少效率。因为有两种可能的扭曲:

• 第一种扭曲: 管不住, 即吸烟不该发生却发生了

• 第二种扭曲:不该管,即吸烟该发生却未发生

应用举例: 宿舍吸烟问题

答案: 罚款的规定不如第二种规定; 罚款的规定与第一种规定相比不确定(分别考虑罚款是否奏效的两种情况)

少思考题

分析第四种规定: 学校决定禁止在学生宿舍中吸烟(假定有效执行)

提示: 可以分别两个角度考虑:

- 禁止就是罚款无穷大。
- 禁止是把初始权利给非吸烟者,且不允许谈判

总结 Summary

☆ 当买卖双方间的交易直接影响到第三方,这种影响被称之为外部性。

When a transaction between a buyer and a seller directly affects a third party, the effect is called an externality.

- ☆ 正外部性导致的社会最优数量高于市场均衡数量。 Positive externalities cause the socially optimal quantity in a market to be greater than the equilibrium quantity.

总结 Summary

☆政府可以进行管制,也可以通过 征收庇古税使外部性内在化。 The government can either regulate behavior or internalize the externality by using Pigovian taxes.

总结 Summary

Those affected by externalities can sometimes solve the problem privately.

☆科斯定理是说如果利益各方能够无成本地协商,那么他们总会达成协议使资源配置有效率。

The Coase theorem states that if people can bargain without a cost, then they can always reach an agreement in which resources are allocated efficiently.