

南開大學中國社會史研究中心資料叢刊

民國國際貿易史料彙編

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南開大學中國社會史研究中心資料叢刊

民國國際貿易史料彙編 6



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第六冊

六十五年來中國國際貿易統計 楊端六等 著 中央研究院社會科學研究所 民國二十年：一

最近三十四年來中國通商口岸對外貿易統計 一九〇〇至一九三三年

實業部國際貿易局 編 民國二十四年 …………… 二四七

六十五年來中國
國際貿易統

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民國二十年

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STATISTICS OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE
DURING THE LAST SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

楊端六侯厚培等

C. YANG, H. B. HAU AND OTHERS

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一、	二、	三、	四、	五、	六、	七、	八、	九、	十、
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.10
4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.10
5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.10
6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.10
7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.10
8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10
9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.10
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序

統計學之成立，爲日至淺，國際貿易統計之應用，晚近始漸普遍，始漸考求。

其在歐洲，近世以前之國際貿易統計，至爲窳陋，亦不爲當時所重視。十六七世紀重商之說興，言國富者，悉以對外貿易差額之是否順調爲斷。於是國際貿易統計，雖覺重要，但國際貿易統計之需要雖漸明，其方法則猶甚簡陋，其數字更不可信恃（註一）。降及十八世紀，世界交通頻繁，商業大興，英、法諸國，對於國際貿易統計事業，力圖興舉。十九世紀，爲數字時代肇始之期。國際貿易統計，一方面由政府之提倡，一方面由經濟學家統計學家之協力探討，而煥然大備。及夫今日，統計事業大興，國際貿易統計，更因生產、物價、消費諸統計之相輔，而效用益著。最近則因各國對外貿易統計編製方法互異，不便於比較，而有籌設國際機關以統一之之運動。

攷近世國際貿易統計之進步，就其犖犖大者而言，可得三端：一曰貨物估價方法之改良；二曰貨物名稱之精確詳備；三曰貨物分類方法之改進。當十九世紀中葉，歐洲各國國際貿易貨物估價之標準及來源，前者則依違於輸入口岸價格及輸出口岸價格間，後者則依違於官定價格及商報價間，猶莫衷一是也。其貨物名稱，亦僅依據征稅科則之所載，至簡略也。其貨物之分類方法，或以形式，或以用途，或以工業，或兼採數種方法，或僅按字母排列，猶至蕪雜而無章也。然試觀今日歐洲各國之國際貿易統計，其貨物估價，已因學理上及經濟觀察上之要求，而有一定之準則，一致之趨勢矣。其貨物名稱，已因商貨種類之日增，從量稅制之盛行，而精確詳備矣。其貨物分類亦已因國家經濟觀察上之便利，而漸採同一之分類方法矣。

歐洲各國國際貿易統計，經近數十年來屢進不息之改良，而其效用乃大著。就國家經濟觀點而言，今日之國際貿易統計，對內可以見歷年國際貿易之發展，對外可以見本國在世界貿易中之地位。就國際商業政策而言，則通商條約之訂立，關稅政策之確定，莫不有恃乎國際貿易統計之參攷。更就工商界而言，則國際貿易統計，可以使其瞭然於世界貨物市場之狀況，而助其營業計劃之確立。

返觀我國：我國之國際貿易統計，其在現行關稅制度以前，尙待查攷。然是時之國際貿易統計，吾人可預知其必甚簡略而不備（註二）。鴉片戰爭後，五口通商，對外貿易統計，猶付缺如。迨咸豐八年（一八五八年），天津條約訂立，稅關引用外人，始有貿易統計之刊行。其貿易統計年冊，始於咸豐九年（一八五九年），貿易報告年冊，始於同治三年（一八六四年）。其內容至爲簡略。至同治六年（一八六七年），而始稍備。自此而後，迄今六十餘年間，統計制度，時有改進，形式亦漸詳備。然今日我國之國際貿易統計，若與歐、美各國較，則猶瞠乎其後。

（註一）蓋當時歐洲各國國際貿易統計之編纂，僅資諸稅關，國家尙未設局專理。而執政當局，爲鞏固自身地位計，輒授意稅關，編製順調的國際貿易差額，以自見其有振興對外貿易之能力。

（註二）一因我國數千年來天下一統之帝王思想，識以爲事土之強，莫非王臣。對外貿易，輒以納貢行之，無所謂國際。二則天子不賞有無，變夷入貢，則天朝賞賜有加。貨物之出入，奚必較及鐫錄。有此二因，我國往昔對於國際貿易統計，似不予重視。因此即有統計，亦必不能詳備，此可斷言也。

今試仍就估價方法，貨物名稱，及貨物分類方法三端觀之：我國對外貿易貨物之估價方法，在光緒三十年（一九〇四年）以前，因估價標準失當，同值之進出口貨，其實際數量，相差甚鉅，故自光緒三十年起，進口貨估價標準，改為洋貨起岸時價格，出口貨估價標準，改為土貨裝船時價格。此項改革，雖為一大進步，然其計算方法內進出口貨雜費對於貨價之百分比，僅係潦草估定，未經詳細調查，得有統計上之根據（註三）。其為可議，自不待言。又估價來源，雖從商報價格，然我國稅關，對於從量稅貨物之價格，以無訛收關係，大多不予注意，結果：華洋貿易全年總冊內所刊各貨總值，與由歷年市價計算而得之總值，常相去甚遠。次言我國國際貿易統計內之貨物名稱，關於此點，吾人僅須一致我國進出口稅則內貨物分目之總數，與歐、美各國稅則內貨物分目之總數相較，則我國對外貿易貨物名稱之簡陋，昭然可見（註四）。至我國國際貿易貨物分類方法之蕪雜無章（註五），則猶是歐洲各國十九世紀之舊狀，其為失當，尤無待煩言。

由此以觀，今日我國國際貿易統計，實至窳陋。欲望其與歐、美各國國際貿易統計，有同等之效用，甯不大難。研究而改良之，實當務之急。

楊端六先生本書之作，實因我國國際貿易統計內貨物分類方法之蕪雜無章，而思有以改良之。其內容，係根據我國六十餘年來稅關所發表之對外貿易統計，編製各種有系統之統計表。於必要時，附以說明，以求易解。又恐閱者迷於數字，更將各種重要統計表，演成圖式，庶幾一目了然。其工作之主要部分，係將我國對外貿易貨物，重編分類方案。然後根據此項貨物分類新方案，將我國稅關歷年所發表之對外貿易統計，編成進出口貨分類統計。計全書凡統計表二十四，圖式十八。並以所編之分類方案，作為附錄。其工作繁重，閱二年始成。余深信此作必能示讀者以我國歷年來對外貿易發展之真相，與夫我國國際貿易在世界商業中之地位。

（註三）光緒十五年（一八八九年）華洋貿易全年總冊，上卷，頁二。

（註四）國際貿易統計內貨物分目，大都根據稅則內所列貨物類目。雖間有增損，然大致不離乎是。據一九二七年國際貿易因海關經濟會議而發行之調查報告，當時歐、美各國對外貿易稅則內所列貨物名稱，其分目最細者為法國，計分目四三七一。次為墨西哥，計三八一一。意、比等四國，在三千以上。德、波、匈、奧等八國，在二千以上。其在一千以上者，有捷、日、美、西等十八國。民國十七年（一九二八年），我國進口稅則內所列貨物名稱分目，計僅七一八，與歐、美之立陶宛（六九二）相伯仲。同年我國對外貿易統計內所列貨物分目總數，計進口貨分目八六八，出口貨分目三九〇。

（註五）晚近歐、美各國對外貿易統計內貨物之分類方法，雖尚有不同，然致其趨勢，可得二端：一、各國分類方法，大多含有國家經濟的意義。其分類之主要部分，概為：（甲）飲食品；（乙）原料與半製品；（丙）製造品三大類。其專列飲食品者，所以見一國糧食之能否自給。其分別原料與成品者，所以見一國工業化之程度。二、進出口貨分類方法，大多趨於劃一，以便比較各類貨物進出口之消長，而予本國實業界以國際商場競爭之觀感。我國國際貿易統計內貨物之分類方法，則既無充分的國家經濟之用意。其進出口貨之分類，又各不相同。據民國十七年（一九二八年）華洋貿易全年總冊，進口貨分類計共三十七，出口貨分類計共十五。多而無當，世罕其匹。

我國稅關，自民國元年（一九一二年）起，曾依據一九一〇年在北京舉行之國際商業統計會議所定之貨物名稱及分類方案，另編進出口貨分類統計（見華洋貿易全年總冊下卷進出口貨物類編卷二出口土貨之附表乙），以便國際間之參攷。此項國際共同分類方案，雖其分目為數僅一百八十有六，決不足以應我國國際貿易統計之需要。然其分類方法，係將國際貿易貨物，分為五大類：一、動物；二、食物及飲料；三、生熟原料；四、製造品；五、生金、生銀及金銀幣幣。與本編及歐、美各國大多數所採用者，大同小異，頗有參攷之價值。且進出口貨，取同一分類，尤足以彌補我國華洋貿易全年總冊上卷所載主要統計內進出口貨分類互異之缺點。所惜我國稅關，對於此項統計之分類總值，付諸缺如，致進出口分類貨物各自及相互之比較，仍不甚便利。此則有其物而不能盡其用者也。本編於我國稅關此項統計之編製，未之提及。余以其尚有可供讀者參攷之處，故附註之。

以往討論我國國際貿易之作，大都安於我國現關刊行之貿易統計而申論之。且其涉論範圍，至爲廣泛，故其所言，難求詳盡。本書獨從改良我國國際貿易統計內之貨物分類方法入手，其題旨確定，故語多精詳。

中國國際貿易問題之研究，爲本所訓政時期重要工作之一。本所經濟學組甫告成立，卽由楊端六先生從事於此，首爲貿易統計之整理。茲者經濟學組全人，於本問題，將廣續研究，以求完成。苟國人之研究本問題者，能互通聲氣，分工合作，則集思廣益，其所得不將益見詳盡而完善耶。余於此有厚望焉。

蔡元培

民國十九年八月，在上海。

PREFACE BY THE DIRECTOR

Statistics as a science dates back not long ago, and so does the application of the statistics of foreign trade, which has come into general use in comparatively recent times. In Europe, before the Modern Age, statistics of foreign trade were of the most primitive nature, and little attention was paid to them. It was not until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when mercantilism dominated the economic thought of the time, and people began to talk of the wealth of a nation in terms of the favourable and unfavourable balances of trade, that such statistics suddenly assumed a new importance. While their importance was realized, however, the methods used still remained very crude, and the figures were far from being reliable.¹ A marked progress in this direction was made in the eighteenth century, as a consequence of the general growth of international commerce, and some important efforts in the organization of foreign trade statistics were started in countries like England and France. It was reserved for the nineteenth century, however, to see the beginning of the statistical science, and, with the active encouragement of the governments and the intensive labours of the economists and statisticians, foreign trade statistics were first established in an adequate manner. To-day, foreign trade statistics are systematically studied in most civilised countries and the utility of such studies is also made wider and more effective with the data provided by statistical studies of production, prices and consumption. In the latest period, owing to differences in method of compilation used by the different nations in their reports of foreign trade, differences which render any comparative study difficult, there has been a movement for standardization through some internationally constituted organ.

The most important gains in the modern statistical studies of international trade are briefly three: first, improvements in the method of valuation, secondly, improvement in the use of nomenclature for goods, and thirdly, improvement in the method of classification. In the middle of the nineteenth century, these matters of valuation, nomenclature, and classification still largely retained an amateurish character. The values stated were sometimes those given at the place of exportation and sometimes those given at the place of importation, and again sometimes fixed officially and sometimes based on merchants' declarations. The nomenclature of goods followed closely that used in the tariff, and was far from being adequate. Again, the classification of goods presented an appearance of great chaos, the basis taken being sometimes the form of the goods, or their utility, or their respective industries concerned, or a combination of all these, and finally, sometimes merely according to the alphabetical order. This condition is no longer true of to-day. With progress in the economical studies, the mode of valuation in the trade statistics of most countries is becoming less haphazard and more unified in practice. Owing to the increase in the kinds of commercial goods and the prevalence of specific duties, the nomenclature of goods is also becoming more detailed, more exact and more complete. There is also a tendency towards a unified classification, between the imports and exports of a nation on the one hand, and, on the other hand between the commodities of one country and those of another, for such unified classification is greatly demanded for the purpose of studies of national or international economics.

Through all these improvements in method in the last few decades, the foreign trade statistics in Europe can now be of great service. From the point of view of national economics, we are enabled through such studies to see the position of a particular nation in international trade and to follow its development in the successive years. From the point of view of the commercial policy of a nation, these statistical data furnish the necessary basis for the determination of customs tariff and the establishment of commercial treaties. And from the point of view of the industries, the information obtained from such studies enables the business men to follow intelligently the trend of development and present conditions of their respective trades in the world market.

Coming back now to China, we see a somewhat different picture. We still do not know what attainments in this line we had made prior to the establishment of the present tariff system, but it is safe to say that such statistics must have been at best rather crude efforts.² After the Opium War, the five treaty ports were opened, but reports of China's foreign trade were still

¹ In those times, the work of compiling such statistics was placed entirely in the hands of the customs officers, there being no national bureau *ad hoc* to take charge of the work. The result was that, as it was in the interests of the officials in power to show favourable balance of trade, they were tempted to induce the customs authorities to give such reports, in order to show the prosperity of foreign trade under their administration.

² The reasons for this are two in number. First, China, as an empire, used to regard the coming in of foreign products as tributes from dependencies, and the idea of "international" trade was un-orthodox. Secondly, when the emperors granted presents to the representatives of foreign tribes, such presents were also regarded merely as imperial gifts. For these two reasons, it could hardly be expected that great value would be attached to the quantity of such goods exchanged, and if figures were given, they could hardly have been complete.

lacking. In 1858, with the conclusion of the Tientsin Treaty and the employment of foreigners in the Maritime Customs Service, reports of foreign trade began to be published. The annual statistical "Returns of Trade" were first published in 1859, and the annual "Reports on Trade" were first published in 1864. The contents of these reports, however, were still far from satisfactory, and it was only from the year 1867 onwards that these reports were presented in a more adequate manner. During the sixty-odd years that have followed, changes have been made in the method of compilation, and improvements have been made in the form of presentation from time to time. But it is only fair to say that, as compared with the present conditions of this branch of study in the West, we are still lagging far behind.

To begin with the matter of valuation, for instance, before 1904, owing to the adoption of a mode of valuation not carefully thought out, there resulted an incomparability between the reported values of goods imported and exported, i.e., if what really takes place in the international transaction is sought, the reported value of the one sort of merchandise can not be set off against the same value of the other. In other words, the imports cannot be set off against the exports. Beginning from this year, a great improvement was made in this respect by giving for imports the net value at the moment of landing, and for exports the net value at the moment of shipment. In spite of this improvement, the method of calculating the percentage of sundry charges in the valuation of imports and exports was still in the nature of a rough estimate, lacking any statistical basis.³ Such estimates are therefore still open to question. Again the source of these figures may not be always reliable, for the customs authorities, seeing that most of the goods are taxed specifically, i.e., according to quantity, and that the values of such goods, though based on merchants' declarations, have no bearing on the customs revenue, would pay little attention to the accuracy of such declared values. In consequence of this fact, we find great discrepancies between the figures in the "Foreign Trade of China" ("Returns of Trade and Trade Reports" before 1920) and those obtained from a study of the market prices for the successive years. Again, with regard to the matter of nomenclature, a look at the number of classified heads given in our tariff and a comparison with those used in the tariff tables of western countries will suffice to show the extreme crudity of our system.⁴ Finally, the method of classification in use still reminds one of the conditions prevalent in Europe in the nineteenth century, and its chaotic confusion in many respects is quite self-evident.⁵

It seems, therefore, that some improvements in all these directions are strictly needed before we can place the statistical study of China's foreign trade on a scientific basis and make it yield the same important usefulness that we are enabled to draw from similar statistical studies of the western countries.

³ See the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports" for 1889, Pt. I, p. 2.

⁴ With minor alterations, the sub-divided heads of imports and exports in foreign trade statistics follow those listed in the customs tariff. According to the report under the title "Customs Nomenclature and Customs Classification" issued by the League of Nations in 1927 as one of the documents for the International Economic Conference held in the same year, the country whose customs tariff gave the greatest number of actual tariff items was France, with 4,371 items. Argentine came second with 3,811; Italy and Belgium came next with over 3,000 heads; eight other countries, including Germany, Poland, Hungary and Austria had also over 2,000; while eighteen other countries, including Czechoslovakia, Japan, the United States and Spain had over 1,000. For China, the items listed in the import tariff of 1928 numbered only 718, a little better than Lithuania, which had 692. In the same year, our export trade, as shown in the "Foreign Trade of China," was divided into 390 items, while the imports were divided under 868 heads.

⁵ Although differences still exist naturally in the method of classification of exports and imports in Western countries, two main trends may be observed here. First, such classification is usually made with reference to the national economic policies and conditions of the country. The chief divisions are usually (A) Food Stuffs, (B) Raw Material and Semi-Manufactured Goods, and (C) Manufactured Goods. The division for food supply would serve to show whether a country can be self-sufficient in the matter of essentials of food and drink, while the divisions on raw material and manufactured goods would serve to indicate the condition of the nation's industries. Secondly, there has been a tendency toward unification of classification for both exports and imports, so as to facilitate a comparative study of the import and export of the same class of goods. This in return will help the different industries in the country to understand their position *vis-à-vis* the foreign industries in the same line. Our present system of classification does not have any specific bearing on the economic conditions and policies of the nation, nor has there been an effort to unify the system of classification for exports and for imports for the purpose of easier comparison. According to the "Foreign Trade of China" for 1928, there are thirty-seven classes for imports and fifteen for exports. That such a method of compilation is highly unsatisfactory goes without saying.

It may be further noted here that the Customs Service publishes since 1912 methodically classified statistics of imports and exports as an appendix to the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports" (now "Foreign Trade of China"). These statistics are compiled in accordance with the plan for a common nomenclature adopted by the International Conference on Commercial Statistics held at Brussels in 1910, and is very convenient for the purpose of international comparison (see the "Foreign Trade of China," Part II, Analysis, Vol. II, Exports, Appendix B). Although this system contains only one hundred and eighty-six heads and is therefore decidedly inadequate for any statistical study of China's foreign trade, it has distinctive features, such as the division of imports and exports into five main groups (A) Living Animals, (B) Food and Beverages, (C) Materials Raw or Prepared, (D) Manufactured Products, and (E) Gold and Silver, unwrought, and Gold and Silver Coins, thus agreeing essentially with the system proposed by the author and those used in Western countries. It also brings the classification for imports and exports into the same line. This plan, therefore, serves to remedy to a certain extent the confusion caused by the chaotic classification used in the different statistical tables in Part I of the "Foreign Trade of China." It is a matter of regret, however, that the statistical office of the Customs Service does not take the trouble to give here the total values of the main groups, thus making the comparative study between the volumes of trade of the different main groups on the one hand, and between those of the corresponding groups of imports and exports on the other, unnecessarily difficult. As this system has not been touched upon in the work itself, I mention it here for the interest of the readers.