李小平 /著

国际贸易的技术溢出

Technology Spillovers of International Trade

The Academic and Empirical Study on China 理论及其对中国的 实证研究



李小平 著



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一个没有思想活动和缺乏学术氛围的大学校园,哪怕它在物质上再美丽、再现代,在精神上也是荒凉、冷清和贫瘠的。欧洲历史上最早的大学就是源于学术。大学与学术的关联不仅体现在字面上,更重要的是,思想与学术,可谓大学的生命力与活力之源。

我校是一所学术气氛浓郁的财经政法高等学府。范文澜、嵇文甫、潘梓年、马哲民等一代学术宗师播撒的学术火种,五十多年来一代代薪尽火传。因此,在世纪之交,在合并组建新校从而揭开学校发展新的历史篇章的时候,学校确立了"学术兴校,科研强校"的发展战略。这不仅是对学校五十多年学术文化与学术传统的历史性传承,而且是谱写 21 世纪学校发展新篇章的战略性手笔。

"学术兴校,科研强校"的"兴"与"强",是奋斗目标,更是奋斗过程。 我们是目的论与过程论的统一论者。我们将对宏伟目标的追求过程寓于 脚踏实地的奋斗过程之中。由学校资助出版《中南财经政法大学青年学 术文库》,就是我们采取的具体举措之一。

本文库的指导思想或学术旨趣,首先在于推出学术精品。通过资助出版学术精品,形成精品学术成果的园地,培育精品意识和精品氛围,提高学术成果的质量和水平,为繁荣国家财经、政法、管理以及人文科学研究,解决党和国家面临的重大经济、社会问题,作出我校应有的贡献。其次,培养学术队伍,特别是通过对一批处在"成长期"的中青年学术骨干的成果予以资助出版,促进学术梯队的建设,提高学术队伍的实力与水

平。最后,培育学术特色。通过资助在学术思想、学术方法以及学术见解等方面有独到和创新之处的成果,培育科研特色,力争通过努力,形成有我校特色的学术流派与学术思想体系。因此,本文库重点面向中青年,重点面向精品,重点面向原创性学术专著。

春华秋实。让我们共同来精心耕种文库这块学术园地,让学术果实挂满枝头,让思想之花满园飘香。

2007年12月10日

Preface

In absence of intellectual activities and a academic atmosphere, a university campus would be spiritually desolate and barren no matter how physically beautiful or modern it is. In fact, the earliest European universities in the history were originated from academic learning. The relationship between a university and academic learning is not only represented literally. What is more important, however, the ideas and academic learning are real sources of energy and vitality for all universities.

Zhongnan University of Economics and Law is a higher education institution which has a rich academic atmosphere. Having the academic seeds planted by such great masters likes Fan Wenlan, Ji Wenfu, Pan Zinian and Ma Zhemin, for more than fifty years generations of scholars and students in this university have been sharing the fruits and making their own contributions to it. Therefore, in the turning point of this century when a new historic page was turned over with the merging of Zhongnan University of Finance and Economics and Zhongnan University of Politics and Law, the newly established university had set its developing strategy as "Prosper with academic learning, be strong with scientific research", which is not only a historical inheritance of more than fifty years of academic culture and tradition, but also a strategic decision which is to lift our university onto a higher developing stage in the 21st century.

Making the university prosperous and strong is the ultimate goal as well as the struggling process. We believe that the goal and process are integrated.

We tend to combine the pursuing process of our magnificent goal with the practical struggling process. The Youth Academic Library of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, which is published with university funding, is one of our specific measures.

The guideline or academic theme of this Library lies, firstly, in promoting the publishing of selected academic works. By funding the Library, we aim to have our own academic garden with high-quality academic fruits, form the awareness and atmosphere of quintessence and improve the quality and standard of our academic products, so as to make our own contributions in developing such fields likes finance and economics, politics and law, as well as humanity science, and working out solutions for major economic and social problems facing our country and the Communist Party of China. Secondly, our aim is to form a academic team-especially through funding the publishing of works of the middle-aged and young academic elites-to boost the construction of the academic echelon and enhance the strength and level of our academic team. Thirdly, we aim at establishing academic characteristics of our university. By funding those academic contributions which have some original or innovative points in their ideas, methods and views, we expect to foster our own characteristics in scientific research. Our final goal is to form an academic school and establish an academic idea system of our university through our efforts. Therefore, this Library places great emphasis particularly on the middleaged and young fellows, selected works and original academic monographs.

Sowing seeds in the spring will lead to a prospective harvest in the autumn. Let us get together to cultivate this academic garden and make it be opulent with academic fruits and intellectual flowers.

Wu Handong December 10, 2007 促进技术进步的全球 R&D 支出和创新活动主要集中在少数几个发达国家,但是技术进步却远远不仅限于这些发达国家内部。因此,国际技术溢出问题就成为理论界的一个研究热点。本书主要分析了以下几个问题:国际贸易技术溢出的机理如何?中国是否从国际贸易中获得了技术溢出?中国怎样从国际贸易技术溢出中获得更大的收益?

在第一章里,我们首先介绍了本书的研究对象、研究方法、分析框架 及其文献综述。在第二章里,我们构建了一个大国与小国之间国际贸易 技术溢出的形成机制模型,分析了两国分别在技术差距比较大和技术差 距比较小的情况下,国际贸易对两国技术进步的不同影响。在第三章里, 我们运用 VECM 模型检验了中国国际贸易和技术进步的长短期因果关 系。在第四章里,我们运用国际 R&D 溢出模型对国际 R&D 是否通过国 际贸易途径促进了中国工业行业的生产率增长进行了检验,发现通过国 际贸易渠道的国际 R&D 溢出促进了中国工业行业的技术进步、技术效率 及全要素生产率的增长。在第五章里,我们实证检验了进出口对促进中 国工业行业的技术进步的影响,发现高贸易开放度行业并不比低贸易开 放度行业拥有更高的技术效率和规模水平,出口与生产率增长之间的相 关关系并不显著,但进口显著地促进了工业行业的全要素生产率的增长。 在第六章里,我们利用中国各省市的数据对国际贸易技术溢出的门槛效 应进行了实证分析,发现出口的正门槛效应和进口的负门槛效应同时存 在,市场化改革和人力资本是中国技术进步的重要因素,FDI和国际贸易 对技术进步的影响有限。最后,在第七章里,我们分析了关于吸收能力与 技术溢出的关系及其政策建议。

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本书研究的创新点包括:第一,首次运用国际 R&D 溢出回归方法研究中国工业行业的国际贸易技术溢出问题。第二,从吸收能力的角度,分析了国际贸易技术溢出的门槛效应,发现出口的正门槛效应和进口的负门槛效应同时并存。第三,运用 DEA 分析方法,在对工业行业的技术效率、规模效率和拥挤测量及全要素生产率增长、技术进步变化和技术效率变化进行测算的基础上,分析了通过国际贸易的技术溢出对行业的生产率增长的影响。第四,运用 VECM 模型检验了中国国际贸易和技术进步的长短期因果关系。

Abstract

Although global R&D expenditures which promote the technological progress are mainly concentrated in a few advanced countries, the technological progress is far being limited within these countries. Therefore, the problem of international technological spillovers has become a focus in the research field. This book mainly analyzes the following issues. What is the mechanism of international trade technological spillovers? Does China get technological spillovers from international trade? How to get more benefits from technological spillovers?

In chapter 1, we begin with introducing this book's research objects, research methods, analytical structure and literature review. In chapter 2, we set up a model of the forming mechanism of international trade technological spillovers between a small and a large country, analyze the different effects on technological progress of these two countries under two different conditions that the technological gap between them is either big or small. In chapter 3, we use the VECM model to examine the long-run and short-run causal relationship between international trade and technological progress in China. In chapter 4, we use the model of international R&D spillovers to examine whether international R&D will promote the productivity growth in Chinese industrial sectors through international trade, and find that international R&D has improved the technological progress, technological efficiency and TFP growth in Chinese industrial sectors through international trade. In chapter 5, we use practical tests to examine exports' and imports' effects on technological pro-

gress in Chinese industrial sectors, and find that sectors with higher trade openness do not necessarily have higher levels of technological efficiency and scales, the relationship between exportation and productivity growth is not evident, but importation has evidently promoted TFP growth in industrial sectors. In chapter 6, we use data from different provinces in China to analyze the threshold effect of international trade technological spillovers practically, and find that the positive threshold effect of exportation and the negative threshold effect of importation exist at the same time, market reform and human capital are important factors in Chinese technological progresses, and international trade and FDI have limited effects on technological progresses. In the ending chapter, chapter 7, we analyze the relationship between absorptive capacity and technological spillovers and put forward some policy suggestions.

The innovative points of this book are as follows. Firstly, for the first time, we use the method of international R&D spillovers to explore the problem of international trade technological spillovers of Chinese industrial sectors. Secondly, from the angle of absorptive capacity, we analyze the threshold effect of international trade technological spillovers, and find that the positive threshold effect of exportation and the negative threshold effect of importation exist at the same time. Thirdly, we use the analytical method of DEA to analyze the effect of international trade technological spillovers on the productivity growth of industrial sectors. Fourthly, we use the model of VECM to examine the long-run and short-run causal relationship between international trade and technological progress in China.

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