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# 贸易模式与 贸易政策研究

## ——基于“对称寡头”假定的分析

邢孝兵 / 著

**Research on the Trade Pattern and Trade Policy:**  
Analysis Based on “Symmetric Oligopoly” Assumption



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# 内 容 摘 要

随着世界经济一体化的深入发展，国际贸易在一国的经济发展中起着越来越大的作用。与此同时，由于技术进步导致产品生产集中和积聚趋势的加强，各国的市场结构也在迅速变化，寡头垄断市场结构在各国的经济中占有越来越大的比例，并逐步占据主导地位。建立在完全竞争市场结构假定基础上的传统贸易理论所主张的自由贸易政策被证明越来越不符合当今的国际贸易实践。20 世纪 80 年代产生的内生经济增长理论使人们认识到最大的贸易利益不是静态福利水平的提高，而是技术进步与经济增长。因此，各国政府都期望运用贸易政策来促使国际贸易对本国的经济增长发挥更大的推动作用。而贸易模式反映了一国在国际分工和国际贸易中的地位，决定着一国的对外贸易能在何种程度上推动该国的技术进步与经济增长。鉴于寡头垄断市场结构在经济现实中的重要性，讨论在寡头垄断的市场结构条件下贸易模式和贸易政策如何影响一国的技术进步与经济增长就显得十分必要。但是，寡头垄断市场结构的基本特征是寡头厂商之间行为的相互依存性和竞争结果的不确定性，这使得建立在寡头垄断市场结构假定基础上的经济理论和经济政策研究很难进行一般均衡分析，从而难以得出明确的宏观结论。针对这种情况，本书提出“对称寡头”假定，即在长期均衡中所有寡头厂商具有相等的产出水平，在此基础上分析寡头垄断条件下贸易模式的决定，贸易、技术进步与经济增长的关系以及贸易政策等问题。全书分为 7 章。

第 1 章是导论，介绍研究的理论与现实背景，并对本书的研究范围进行说明，然后给出了本书的研究思路和基本框架。

第2章是文献综述。对相关领域的研究成果进行了介绍,并分析了现有研究的不足。

第3章基于“对称寡头”的假定,建立一个寡头垄断条件下的两个国家、两种要素和两种产品模型,分析寡头垄断市场结构条件下要素禀赋与贸易模式之间的关系。分析表明,由于在寡头垄断的市场结构条件下,产品价格会偏离其边际生产成本,偏离程度的大小取决于厂商的主观需求价格弹性,因此,如果各国寡头垄断厂商的数目不能变化,使得在均衡状态时各国寡头垄断厂商的产出水平不等,从而主观需求价格弹性不等,那么,要素禀赋不能决定国家之间的贸易模式,各国的要素价格也不能均等。但是,如果各国寡头垄断厂商的数目可以进行调整,从而使得均衡状态下各国寡头垄断厂商的产出水平相等,即本书的“对称寡头”假定成立,则要素比例理论和要素价格均等化定理都能成立,从而证明了要素禀赋理论在寡头垄断条件下的有效性。

第4章把第3章的寡头垄断条件下的两个国家、两种要素和两种产品模型扩展到动态情形,分别分析了两国都不进行专业化生产和至少有一国进行专业化生产两种情况下长期贸易模式的决定。对于两种情形的分析,本书得出了一致的结论:即由于各国的要素禀赋是要素积累的结果,而资本要素的积累主要取决于储蓄率的高低,因此,在长期均衡中,储蓄率较高的国家其资本—劳动之比也较高,倾向于专业化生产资本密集型产品,在国际贸易中出口资本密集型产品,进口劳动密集型产品,而储蓄率较低的国家其资本—劳动之比较低,倾向于专业化生产劳动密集型产品,在国际贸易中出口劳动密集型产品,进口资本密集型产品。

第5章在第4章的模型中引入技术进步,假定技术进步是寡头垄断厂商技术创新的结果,而寡头垄断厂商的技术创新投入全部来自于超额利润,在此基础上分析贸易模式和贸易政策如何影响一个贸易小国的技术进步与经济增长。分析表明,在上述有关技术进步的假定前提下,一国技术进步和经济增长的速度取决于寡头垄断产

品的有效人均产出量。如果一国在国际贸易中出口寡头垄断产品,进口完全竞争产品,则国际贸易会增加该国寡头垄断产品的有效人均产出量,从而提高该国的经济增长率;反之,如果该国在国际贸易中进口寡头垄断产品,出口完全竞争产品,则国际贸易会减少该国寡头垄断产品的有效人均产出量,从而降低该国的经济增长率。

储蓄率较高的国家在均衡状态下拥有较高的资本—有效劳动之比,因此,如果寡头垄断产品是资本密集型的,储蓄率的上升导致寡头垄断产品有效人均产出量增加,从而提高该国的经济增长速度。反之,如果寡头垄断产品是劳动密集型的,储蓄率的增加会导致寡头垄断产品有效人均产出量的减少,从而降低该国的经济增长率。

政府对寡头垄断产业实施的战略性贸易政策可以通过改变寡头垄断产品的有效人均产出量来影响一国的经济增长率。政府对寡头垄断产品的进口征收关税或者对其生产提供补贴,在其他条件不变的情况下,会增加寡头垄断产品的有效人均产出量。但是,由于这些政策同时改变了产品的实际相对价格,从而改变了均衡增长路径上的资本—有效劳动之比,进而影响寡头垄断产品的有效人均产出量。所以,战略性贸易政策对经济增长的影响取决于两种产品的要素密集类型和两者的市场结构。如果消费品是寡头垄断产品,并且是资本密集型的,则政府对消费品的进口征收关税会提高该国的经济增长率,对消费品的生产提供补贴可能提高,也可能降低该国的经济增长率。如果寡头垄断产品消费品是劳动密集型产品,则征收关税可能提高,也可能降低该国的经济增长率,而对消费品的生产提供补贴会提高该国的经济增长率。交换两种产品的市场结构假定,把资本品生产部门作为战略性产业,如果资本品是劳动密集型产品,则对资本品的生产提供补贴会提高该国的经济增长率。如果资本品是资本密集型产品,则提供补贴可能提高,也可能降低该国的经济增长率。但是,无论资本品的要素密集类型如何,对资本品的进口征收关税是否可以提高一国的经济增长率都不能确定。因

此,如果把资本品生产部门作为战略性产业,那么政府的战略性贸易政策应当是提供补贴,而不是征收关税。

第6章在第5章理论分析的基础上,从现实经济的角度分析了战略性贸易政策对经济增长的影响机制。首先,分析了市场结构与技术创新之间的关系。在不同的市场结构中,企业的技术创新动力、技术创新能力和技术创新类型是不相同的,从创新能力和创新动力两个方面综合分析,在四种类型的市场结构中寡头垄断市场结构最有利于技术创新。然后,分析了战略性贸易政策对技术进步和经济增长的影响。政府对寡头垄断产业实施的战略性贸易政策由于实际上提高了寡头垄断产品的相对价格,可以实现生产资源从其他行业向寡头垄断行业的转移。由于寡头垄断的市场结构最有利于技术创新,所以,战略性贸易政策可以通过使生产资源向寡头垄断行业的转移来促进技术创新,推动经济增长。这是第二次世界大战之后日本等国通过实施战略性贸易政策,实现经济长期高速增长的原因。

第7章对我国的战略性贸易政策实践进行了分析,并提出了相关的政策建议。首先,对我国的战略性贸易政策实践进行了总结,认为虽然没有明确地提出战略性贸易政策的概念,但是在我国改革开放以来广泛实施的产业政策中包含着战略性贸易政策的内容。接着,分析了我国战略性贸易政策的实施效果及其原因。分析表明,由于被作为支柱产业加以保护和扶持的战略性产业有更高的研发投入强度,我国实施的战略性贸易政策在一定程度上促进了我国的技术进步与经济增长。但是,由于政府行政干预和地方保护主义等因素的影响,我国战略性贸易政策的实施效果和其他国家相比还不尽如人意。最后,从协调产业政策和竞争政策,打破国内地方保护主义,加强知识产权保护,选择政策工具等方面提出了相关的政策建议。

## Abstract

With the development of world-wide economic integration, international trade plays an increasingly important role in a country's economic development. At the same time, due to technology-induced concentration and cluster in production, the market structures are also undergoing rapid changes in many countries, and the oligopolistic market structure is taking up an increasingly large proportion and is gradually becoming the dominant market structure in many national economies. So the free trade policy developed from traditional trade theory based on the assumption of perfect competition has now been proved incompatible with the current international trade practices. Meanwhile, the endogenous growth theory proposed in the 1980s has made people realize that the largest trade benefit does not lie in the increase in static welfare, but in the technological progress and economic growth. Therefore, the governments of most countries all expect to use trade policy as a means to make international trade contribute more to their national economic growth, which is mainly determined by trade pattern. Given the importance of oligopolistic market structure in the world economy, it is, therefore, necessary to discuss the mechanism through which trade pattern and trade policy affect technological progress and economic growth of a country under oligopolistic market structure. But the fundamental characteristics of oligopolistic market structure are the interdependence among oligopoly and the uncertainty in competition equilibrium, so it is very hard for the economic theory



and policy research based on the assumption of oligopolistic competition to conduct a general equilibrium analysis and arrive at definite macro conclusions. To avoid this predicament, this dissertation proposes the assumption of “symmetric oligopoly” which means the symmetry of the oligopolys’ status in long-run equilibrium. Based on this assumption, we then discuss the determination of trade pattern, the relationship among trade and economic growth promoted by technological progress, and the trade policy under oligopolistic market structure. The book consists of the following seven chapters:

Chapter One is the introduction. We first present the background of this topic and clarify the scope of this dissertation and then we introduce the framework of this dissertation.

Chapter Two introduces the relevant research in the field.

Based on the assumption of “symmetric oligopoly”, Chapter Three constructs a two-country, two-factor and two-product model to analyze the relationship between factor endowments and trade pattern under oligopolistic market structure. Through the analysis we can see that because of the deviation of price from the marginal cost of good which is determined by an oligopoly’s perceived demand elasticity under oligopolistic market structure, oligopoly will have different outputs in equilibrium if the number of them in each country does not change. So the trade pattern cannot be solely determined by factor endowments, and the factor prices will not be equal between two countries. But if the number of oligopoly in each country is adjustable so that every oligopoly will have equal output in long-run equilibrium, the factor proportion theory and the factor price equalization theorem will work under oligopolistic market structure. Hence we have proved the validity of factor endowment theory under oligopolistic market structure.

Chapter Four extends the model of Chapter Three to a dynamic ver-

sion, then analyses the determination of trade pattern under different patterns of specialization, and comes to a consistent conclusion that because factor endowments are determined by factor accumulations while capital accumulation is mainly determined by the saving rate, the country with a higher saving rate will have a higher capital-labor ratio and tend to specialize in the production of capital-intensive goods, export capital-intensive goods, and import labor-intensive goods in long-run equilibrium of our model, while the country with a lower saving rate will have a lower capital-labor ratio and tend to specialize in the production of labor-intensive good, import capital-intensive goods, and export labor-intensive goods in long-run equilibrium.

Chapter Five introduces technological progress into the model proposed in Chapter Four. Based on the assumption that technological progress is the result of oligopoly's innovation, and the input of an oligopoly in the technological innovation comes completely from their monopoly profit, this chapter analyses how trade pattern and trade policy influence technological progress and economic growth of a small open economy. It has been found that the rate of technological progress and economic growth is determined by the output per efficient-capita of an oligopolistic good. Thus we come to some important conclusions in this chapter: 1. International trade will make technological progress and economic growth of a small open economy more rapid if it increases the output per efficient-capita of oligopolistic goods by exporting oligopolistic goods and importing perfect competitive goods, or vice versa. 2. Because those countries with a higher saving rate will have a higher capital-labor ratio, if the oligopolistic goods are capital-intensive, the increase of saving rate will make the output per efficient-capita of oligopolistic goods and the rate of technological progress and economic growth higher. But if the oligopolistic goods are labor-intensive, the increase of saving rate will

make the three variables lower. 3. Strategic trade policy has an effect on technological progress and economic growth by changing output per efficient-capita of oligopolistic goods. It is well known that to impose tariff on the imported oligopolistic goods or to offer subsidies for the production of oligopolistic goods will both increase the output of oligopolistic goods if other conditions are given. But since the strategic trade policy will change the real relative price of oligopolistic goods at the same time, the effect of strategic trade policy on technological progress and economic growth is determined by the type of factor-intensity and by the market structure of the two goods. If the consumption goods are oligopolistic competitive and capital-intensive, to impose tariff on the imported oligopolistic good will increase the rate of economic growth, but to offer subsidies for the production of oligopolistic good may either increase or reduce the rate of economic growth. But if the oligopolistic consumption goods are labor-intensive, subsidies for the production of oligopolistic goods will increase the rate of economic growth, and to impose tariff on the imported oligopolistic goods may either increase or reduce the rate of economic growth. If we exchange the market structure of the two types of good and set the capital good sector as the strategic industry, then to offer subsidies for the production of oligopolistic goods will increase the rate of economic growth if capital goods are labor-intensive, and may increase or reduce the rate of economic growth if capital goods are capital-intensive. But we cannot be sure whether to impose tariff on the imported oligopolistic goods will increase the rate of economic growth under either type of factor-intensity assumption. So it is best for the government to select offering subsidies as its policy if the capital good sector is treated as the strategic industry.

Chapter Six describes the mechanism in reality through which strategic trade policy affects economic growth. We first analyses the relation-

ship between market structure and innovation. We hold that an enterprise's ability of and motivation for innovation, and the type of innovation are all different in different market structures, and the oligopolistic market structure is the best one for innovation among the four types of market structure. Then we discuss the effect of strategic trade policy on economic growth. Because strategic trade policy can change the allocation of production resources among industries which fall into different types of market structure, it will promote the economic growth rate by allocating more production resources in oligopolistic industries for the reason that oligopolistic market structure is the best for innovation, which we have discussed before. And this comes true whenever strategic trade policy increases the relative prices of oligopolistic goods. This conclusion underlies the rapid growth of Japanese economy after World War II which was accompanied by the government's strategic trade policy.

Chapter Seven analyses the strategic trade policy practice in our country. Based on the summary of the strategic trade policy practice in our country, we come to realize that though never mentioned in any government document, strategic trade policy has been implemented as a part of the widely implemented industrial policy since China's Reform and Opening-up. Then we analyze what effects our strategic trade policy has had and what causes these effects. It has been found through our analysis that China's implementation of the strategic trade policy has promoted China's technological progress and economic growth to some extent, because the strategic industries protected as supportive industries for the national economy have higher R&D input intensity. But due to administrative intervention and local protectionism, the effects of strategic trade policy in China are not satisfactory compared to those in other countries. So at the end of this chapter, we put forward some suggestions to the government so as to improve the implementation of strategic trade

policy in China, including strengthening the protection of intellectual property, eliminating the local protectionism in the domestic market, coordinating industrial policy and competition policy, and choosing appropriate policy instruments.

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# 第 1 章

## 导 论

随着世界经济一体化的深入发展，国际贸易在一国的经济发展中起着越来越大的作用。与此同时，由于技术进步导致产品生产集中和积聚趋势的加强，各国的市场结构也在迅速变化，建立在完全竞争市场结构假定基础上的传统贸易理论所主张的自由贸易政策被证明越来越不符合当今的国际贸易实践。20 世纪 80 年代产生的内生经济增长理论使人们认识到最大的贸易利益不是静态福利水平的提高，而是技术进步与经济增长。因此，各国政府都期望运用贸易政策来促使国际贸易对本国的经济增长发挥更大的推动作用。而贸易模式反映了一国在国际分工和国际贸易中的地位，决定着一国的国际贸易能在何种程度上推动该国的技术进步与经济增长。鉴于寡头垄断市场结构在各国的经济中占有越来越大的比例，并逐步占据主导地位，讨论寡头垄断市场结构下的贸易模式和贸易政策就显得十分必要。但是，寡头垄断市场结构的基本特征是寡头厂商之间行为的相互依存性和竞争结果的不确定性，这使得建立在寡头垄断市场结构假定基础上的经济理论和经济政策研究难以得出明确宏观结论。针对这种情况，本书提出“对称寡头”假定，