

当代经济学系列丛书

Contemporary Economics Series

主编 陈昕



国际贸易与 产业集聚的 互动机制研究

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经济学
文库

钱学锋 著



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国际贸易与产业集聚的互动机制研究/钱学锋著. —
上海:格致出版社:上海人民出版社,2010
(当代经济学系列丛书/陈昕主编.当代经济学文库)
ISBN 978-7-5432-1841-3

I. ①国… II. ①钱… III. ①国际贸易-关系-产业
结构-研究 IV. ①F74②F062.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 197899 号

责任编辑 王韵霏
装帧设计 敬人设计工作室
吕敬人

本书由上海文化发展基金会图书出版项目资助出版

国际贸易与产业集聚的互动机制研究

钱学锋 著

格致出版社·上海三联书店·上海人民出版社
(200001 上海福建中路193号24层 www.ewen.cc)



编辑部热线 021-63914988
市场部热线 021-63914081
www.hibooks.cn

世纪出版集团发行中心发行
上海图宇印刷有限公司印刷

2010年11月第1版
2010年11月第1次印刷
开本:850×1168 1/32
印张:12 插页:6 字数:252,000

ISBN 978-7-5432-1841-3/F·332

定价:27.00元

出版前言

为了全面地、系统地反映当代经济学的全貌及其进程,总结与挖掘当代经济学已有的和潜在的成果,展示当代经济学新的发展方向,我们决定出版“当代经济学系列丛书”。

“当代经济学系列丛书”是大型的、高层次的、综合性的经济学术理论丛书。它包括三个子系列:(1)当代经济学文库;(2)当代经济学译库;(3)当代经济学教学参考书系。该丛书在学科领域方面,不仅着眼于各传统经济学科的新成果,更注重经济前沿学科、边缘学科和综合学科的新成就;在选题的采择上,广泛联系海内外学者,努力开掘学术功力深厚、思想新颖独到、作品水平拔尖的“高、新、尖”著作。“文库”力求达到中国经济学界当前的最高水平;“译库”翻译当代经济学的名人名著;“教学参考书系”则主要出版国外著名高等院校的通用教材。

本丛书致力于推动中国经济学的现代化和国际标准化,力图在一个不太长的时期内,

从研究范围、研究内容、研究方法、分析技术等
方面逐步完成中国经济学从传统向现代的转
轨。我们渴望经济学家们支持我们的追求，向
这套丛书提供高质量的标准经济学著作，进而
为提高中国经济学的水平，使之立足于世界经
济学之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学
的未来。

前 言

经济全球化和产业集聚是当代世界经济呈现出的两大典型特征。典型的经济现象和事实总能及时地引起经济学家们的浓厚兴趣。然而,传统上,经济学家们对经济全球化和产业集聚的研究是分离进行的。国际贸易理论家们只关注了经济全球化下国际贸易和资本流动的发展,却忽略了空间因素;区位理论家们则只着重关注产业在空间上的集聚,而没有将其放在经济全球化的环境中加以考虑。然而,大量的事实表明,二者之间存在着深刻的联系。

试图在一个一致的理论框架下,揭示隐含在国际贸易和产业集聚背后的互动机制及其相关的福利效应,是本书的研究目的。更为直接的是,本书本质上研究的是区位和贸易相互关系的问题,并尝试在这两个传统上被割裂开来的理论之间架起一座桥梁。新近发展起来的、融合了区位与贸易要素的空间经济学为本书的研究提供了一个基本的理论框架。另外,刚刚发展不久的新新贸易理论(new new trade

theory)则进一步为本书的分析提供了更为强大的理论工具。因此,本书的理论来源主要包括空间经济学和新新贸易理论。

具体来说,本书主要尝试解决以下两个方面的问题:(1)国际贸易影响产业集聚的机制是什么?国际贸易将使产业在国际间和一国内部更为集聚还是更为扩散?(2)产业集聚影响国际贸易的机制是什么?产业集聚如何影响和改变一国的贸易模式?当然,研究这两个方面问题的最终目的是考察开放条件下中国的贸易发展与产业集聚的互动机制及其福利效应。

本书认为,国际贸易主要通过三个机制影响产业集聚,即贸易成本、资本流动和垂直关联。而产业集聚对国际贸易的影响则主要是通过本地市场效应和生产率进步这两个渠道来体现的。在第1章导论之后,本书的主要内容安排如下:

第2章首先从理论和经验上总结了贸易成本影响产业集聚的基本机制和一般规律,然后在测度中国与G7各国关税等价的双边

贸易成本的基础上,考察了贸易成本的变化对中国产业集聚的影响。

第3章运用空间经济学的FC模型和FCVL模型刻画了资本流动与产业集聚的互动机制,并结合中国利用FDI的实践,探讨了FDI、产业集聚与东道国利益之间的关系。我们通过对中国八大区域工业面板数据的经验研究证实了理论预期。

第4章采用一个拓展的二元分析框架分析了国际分散化生产与产业集聚的互动机制,并对中国的产业集聚与国际分散化生产之间的相关性进行了经验考察。

第5章考察了贸易成本变化的一种现实形态——特惠贸易安排对产业集聚的影响。应用空间经济学的模型和方法,本章在一个多国FC模型的基础上融入了比较优势因素,着重探讨了PTA形成后,比较优势差异对PTA内外部国家的区位效应、总体福利影响及其具体作用机制。

第6章和第7章开始转入产业集聚对国

际贸易影响的讨论。第6章从本地市场效应的角度考察了产业集聚对国际贸易的影响。在系统地回顾本地市场效应的理论和经验研究的基础上,该章估计了1996—2006年年间中美双边贸易中的本地市场效应。

第7章主要通过生产率进步在产业集聚与国际贸易之间建立了联系。我们详细考察了产业集聚、生产率进步与出口贸易之间的互动机制,并在一个企业异质性贸易模型框架下,实证检验出口固定成本对出口增长的影响,从而间接表明位于集聚区内的较高生产率水平的企业最有可能支付这一成本进入出口市场。

本书的主要研究结论是:(1)改革开放以来,中国贸易成本的迅速下降提高了产业集聚的水平从而加大了内部不平衡。(2)FDI促进了中国的产业集聚,但产业集聚并不能进一步吸引FDI。原因在于FDI并未与本土产业建立有效的前后向关联,而这又约束了FDI对东道国利益的促进作用。(3)国际分散化生产

与产业集聚相伴而生,中国东南沿海的部分产业集聚与国际分散化生产密不可分,但在参与全球分工的过程中需要警惕二元集聚导致的利益分配不平衡问题。(4)在区域经济一体化过程中,比较优势对于区域内、外国家的区位优势效应和福利效应至关重要。中国在实施自由贸易区战略过程中,一定要谨慎评估李嘉图模型比较优势从而选择合适的合作伙伴。(5)本地市场效应是产业集聚影响贸易模式的一个重要渠道。对中美双边本地市场效应的估计表明,本地市场效应已经成为中国比较优势的一个新的重要来源。(6)产业集聚、生产率进步与出口贸易之间存在互动关系。在企业异质性贸易模型框架下,考察出口固定成本对出口贸易的影响,不仅间接证明生产率水平高的企业最有可能出口,更为重要的是,它还表明一国的出口增长是沿着二元贸易边际实现的。

ABSTRACT

Economic globalization and industry agglomeration are two typical characteristics in modern world economy. Economists are always interested in the typical economic phenomenon and facts. However, traditionally, economists research on economic globalization and industry agglomeration separately. On the one hand, international trade theorists only give their attention to the development of international trade and capital flow but ignore the spatial factors. On the other hand, location theorists just emphasize the industry agglomeration and not think it on the background of globalization. In fact, it exists deep linkage between them.

The theme of the book is to discover the potential interactive mechanisms and welfare effects between economic globalization and industry agglomeration on the basis of a uniform theoretic framework. More directly, the book discusses the mutual relations between location and trade

in essential, and tries to build a bridge between the two theories which are separated traditionally. Spatial Economics which is new and incorporates the factors of location and trade supplies a basic theoretic framework for our research. In addition, the rising New New Trade Theory also gives our analysis a strong theoretic instrument.

In the concrete, the book is mainly trying to explain the following two problems: (1) What's the mechanism international trade impacts on industry agglomeration? Does international trade lead the international industry and domestic industry more agglomerate or disperse? (2) What's the mechanism industry agglomeration impacts on international trade? How does industry agglomeration affect and change the trade pattern of a country? Of course, the final object of explaining the two problems is to review the interactive mechanism and welfare effect between Chinese trade development and industry agglomeration in the open economy.

We think that international trade mainly impacts on industry agglomeration through three mechanisms which are trade costs, capital flow and vertical linkage. Industry agglomeration impacts on international trade through the home

market effect and productivity progress. The structure of the book as follows:

Chapter 2 summarizes the basic mechanism and general rules of trade cost impacting on industry agglomeration from the theory and experience firstly, and then reviews the impact of the variable of trade cost on Chinese industry agglomeration on the basis of measuring the bilateral trade cost of tariff equivalence between China and G7.

Using the FC and FCVL model in spatial economics, Chapter 3 describes the interactive mechanism between capital flow and industry agglomeration and discusses the relationship between FDI, agglomeration and the host country welfare according to the practice of China utilizing FDI. The empirical research of panel data on Chinese eight regions confirms the theoretic anticipation.

Chapter 4 analyzes the interactive mechanism between international fragmentation and industry agglomeration using an extended dual analysis framework, and then makes an empirical valuation on the correlations between industry agglomeration in China South-East Sea and international fragmentation.

Chapter 5 investigates the impact of PTA (preferential trade arrangement) on international agglomeration. Using the model and methodology of spatial economics, this chapter incorporates comparative advantage into a multi-country FC model and emphasizes the impact of the difference of comparative advantage on location effect and aggregate welfare of the country inside and outside PTA after the establishment of PTA.

Chapter 6 discusses how industry agglomeration affects international trade. On the basis of reviewing the theoretic and empirical research about the home market effect systematically, this chapter estimates the home market effect on China-US bilateral trade during 1996—2006.

Chapter 7 sets up the linkage between industry agglomeration and international trade through productivity progress. We investigate in detail the interactive mechanism between industry agglomeration, productivity progress and export trade, and then verify the impact of export fixed cost on export growth under a framework of firm heterogeneity trade model, which shows that the high productivity firm located in agglomeration region can pay the fixed cost most possible to enter the export market.

The following are this book's main conclusions: (1) Since reform and opening, the accelerate decrease of Chinese trade cost enhances the extent of industry agglomeration and worsens the domestic disequilibrium; (2) FDI promotes Chinese industry agglomeration, but industry agglomeration can not further attract FDI. The reason is that there is no effective forward and backward linkage between FDI and native industry, which restricts FDI to increase the welfare of host country; (3) International fragmentation and industry agglomeration go in hand. There exists intensive relation between the part of industry agglomeration in China South-East Sea and international fragmentation. But during the process of globalization we should look out that the dual agglomeration leads to disequilibrium of benefit distribution; (4) During the regional economic integration, comparative advantage is important to the location effect and welfare effect of the country inside and outside PTA. China should evaluate prudently the Ricardo Model of comparative advantage to select the appropriate corporation partners during the process of implementing FTA; (5) The home market effect is a very important channel by which industry ag-

glomeration impacts on trade pattern. The book shows that the home market effect is a new important source for Chinese comparative advantage; (6) It exists interactive relationship between industry agglomeration, productivity progress and export trade. The book verifies the impact of export fixed cost on export trade under a framework of firm heterogeneity trade model, which not only indirectly confirms that high productivity firms export most possibly, but also the most importantly, suggests that the export growth achieved through the dual trade margin.

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