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国际贸易理论与政策

陈丽燕 刘永丹 初天天 编著

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国际经济与贸易专业立体化精品教材

国际贸易理论与政策

International Trade Theories and Policies

陈丽燕 刘永丹 初天天 编 著



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内 容 简 介

本书紧扣近几年来国际贸易与经济中的热点问题,系统地从国际贸易理论与国际贸易政策两方面介绍了古典贸易理论、保护贸易理论、当代贸易理论、关税壁垒、非关税壁垒、出口鼓励与管制、世界贸易组织等重要知识。

全书共分十章,具体包括:国际贸易概述、国际分工与世界市场、古典国际贸易理论、新古典国际贸易理论、当代国际贸易理论、国际贸易政策、关税、非关税措施、促进出口与出口管制、世界经济组织。本书体例新颖,以中英双语来编写,使学生在了解国际贸易理论、政策和国际贸易组织的同时,能够加强专业英语的学习,有利于学生更好地从事国际贸易实践。

本书的编写注重理论联系实际,深入浅出地阐述了国际贸易的基本理论与政策,教材内容完整系统、观点准确、注重实际与实用。本书适合高等院校经济类、管理类相关专业的学生学习,也适合作为广大国际贸易从业人员的参考书。

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前 言

在国际贸易不断纵深发展的今天，中国作为参与世界经济活动的一个发展中大国，需要更多的专业人才从事国际商务活动，因此对国际贸易理论与政策知识的学习是高校国际贸易专业人才培养的必需环节。国际贸易专业人才不仅需要具备国际贸易基本原理、基本政策的知识，还要具备较强的跨文化交流能力，因此，本书选用中英双语的体例来编写，使学生在了解国际贸易理论、贸易政策和贸易组织的同时，能够加强专业英语的学习，有利于学生更好地从事国际贸易实践。

本书分为理论和政策两部分。理论部分按照国际贸易理论发展脉络逐一介绍各理论的背景、观点和评价，使学生充分掌握并理解各理论的内涵，并能灵活地运用理论分析问题和解决问题。政策部分首先介绍了不同贸易政策的依据，然后具体介绍了国际贸易政策的工具，最后就国际贸易组织给予了重点介绍，使学生对其从感性认识上升到理性认识。

本书总体框架由黑龙江外国语学院的高级经济师陈丽燕设计。全书共有十章，参与本书编写的成员分工如下：第一至四章的汉语稿由陈丽燕编写，第五章和第六章的汉语稿由刘永丹编写，第七至十章的汉语稿由初天天编写，第一章和第八章的英文稿由赵玥编写，第二章和第三章的英文稿由田琳编写，第四章和第五章的英文稿由祁晓菲编写，第六章和第七章的英文稿由龙凤编写，第九章和第十章的英文稿由李玉国编写。此外，刘永丹和外籍专家 Gail Miles 负责了全书的审校工作。在此特别感谢 Gail Miles，正是她的认真审校，才使英文书稿地道流畅。

这本双语教材是针对国际贸易专业基础课程设计的，是对国际贸易专业双语教学教材建设的一个探索，因此，书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，如广大师生和读者能来信、来电批评指正，使本书日趋完善，编者将不胜感激。

陈丽燕

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第一章 国际贸易概述

Overview of International Trade

本章学习要点:

1. 国际贸易简要发展历史;
2. 国际贸易基本术语和概念;
3. 国际贸易理论发展脉络。

Key points:

1. Brief history of international trade;
2. Basic concepts of international trade;
3. Development threads of international trade theories.

第一节 国际贸易的产生、发展与分类

The Origin, Development and Classification of International Trade

一、国际贸易的产生与发展 The Origin and Development of International Trade

人类社会生产力发展到一定阶段才产生了国际贸易。国际贸易的产生需要两个基本条件:一是有可供交换的剩余产品,二是政治实体的出现。在奴隶社会,由于生产力水平低下,交通不便,商品流通量不大,国际贸易非常有限,交易的商品主要是奴隶和供奴隶主消费的奢侈品。在封建社会,随着社会经济的发展,国际贸易也有所发展。这一时期,中国与欧亚各国通过“丝绸之路”进行国际贸易活动,地中海、波罗的海、北海和黑海沿岸的各国之间也有贸易往来。15世纪末到16世纪初的地理大发现,推动了国际贸易的发展。当时参与贸易的商品主要是一般消费品和供封建主消费的奢侈品。

The origin of international trade came about because of the significant development in human productivity. It is based on two conditions: They had surplus products to exchange and the appearance of the political entity. In enslaved societies, international trade was limited because of low productivity, the difficulty of transporting goods and the limited quantity of commodities. The trading commodities consisted mainly of enslaved human beings (slaves) and the luxury goods that the rich slave owners consumed. In feudal Societies, international trade kept pace with economic developments in society. China carried out international trade with European and Asian countries via the Silk Road. There was also trade contact with the countries bordering the Mediterranean, Baltic, North and Black Sea. From the end of the 15th to the early 16th century, the great geographical discovery further promoted the development of international trade. Most products traded, at this time, were general consumer goods and luxury goods for the consumption of the feudal lords.

资本主义生产方式产生后,特别是产业革命以后,由于生产力迅速提高,商品生产规模不断扩大,国际贸易迅速发展,并开始具有世界规模。从17世纪到19世纪,资本主义国家的对外贸易额不断上升。英国在国际贸易中长期处于垄断地位。当时参与国际贸易的商品主要是一般消费品、工业原料和机器设备。19世纪末进入帝国主义时期后,统一的、无所不包的世界经济体系和世界市场形成了。

Once the capitalist mode of production was developed, especially after the Industrial Revolution, international trade developed rapidly. Rising productivity and the increasing amount of commodities that were being produced led to more world wide trade. From the 17th to the 19th centuries, the foreign trade between capitalist countries continually rose. Great Britain monopolized the international trade for a long time. The goods that were being traded were general consumer goods, industrial raw materials and mechanical equipments (or machinery). Towards the end of the 19th century, during the imperialist era, the world's economic system and world markets became more unified and formed.

此后,第一次世界大战的冲击和1929—1933年的世界经济危机使资本主义世界经济遭到了很大的破坏,世界贸易额锐减并停滞不前。第二次世界大战后,国际贸易得以进一步扩大和发展,美国成为国际贸易中的头号大国。当代国际贸易以发达国家为主,美国仍是世界最大的贸易国,但地位有所下降;德、日等国的对外贸易有了极大的发展;广大发展中国家在国际贸易中所占的份额不大,但与自身相比,对外贸易也有了很大的发展,逐渐成为国际贸易中一支不可轻视的力量。国际贸易在当代国际事务中具有举足轻重的地位,

对各国自身的经济发展也具有重要意义。

After that, the impact of the First World War and the world economic crisis between 1929 and 1933 made the capitalist world economy destroyed. The volume of world trade collapsed and remained stagnant. After the Second World War, the international trade further expanded and developed. The United States of America became the leading power in international trade. International trade mainly happens in developed countries nowadays, and the U.S.A. remains the world's largest trading nation, although its status has declined somewhat. Germany, Japan and other countries have developed significantly. The developed countries dominate contemporary international trade. The developing countries have a very small share in international trade, but compared with themselves, the foreign trade develops greatly. They have become the forces that can't be underestimated. International trade plays a decisive role in the contemporary international affairs, as well as having an important role in individual countries.

20 世纪 50 年代以后,随着生产社会化、国际化程度的不断提高,特别是新科技革命带来的生产力的迅速发展,生产工具和生产手段发生了重大变革,推动了运输、通信的发展,形成了新的生产格局。科技革命的发展,使世界经济发生了巨大变化,使国际贸易的发展进入了一个新阶段。贸易中的制成品已超过初级产品而占据主导地位,新产品不断涌现,出现了电子商务等全新的交易方式。可见,当前无论在规模、增长速度还是在交易方式上,国际贸易都空前活跃并带有许多新的特点。

Since the 1950s, the socialization and internationalization of production has continually improved. The rapid development of productivity has been brought about by the revolution in science and technology. It has dramatically changed the machinery used, production methods and patterns of transportation and communication. The world economy has grown so much as a result of this revolution so international trade has entered a new stage. Nowadays finished products are superior to primary products and occupy a dominant position. New and innovative products emerge continually as well as new ways of doing business such as e-commerce. From this we can see that international trade is unprecedentedly active with many new features in scale, developing speed as well as in transaction ways.

二、国际贸易的分类 Classification of International Trade

1. 按商品移动方向可分为出口贸易、进口贸易和过境贸易 Classified according to the movement of goods: export trade, import trade or transit trade

出口贸易是指一国将本国生产加工的商品输往国外市场进行销售。进口贸易是指一国

将外国商品输入本国市场进行销售。当 A 国经过 C 国国境向 B 国运送商品时,对 C 国来讲就是过境贸易。可见,过境贸易是由于地理位置的原因,必须通过第三国来进行。对第三国来说,虽然没有直接参与此项交易,但商品要进出该国的国境或关境,并要经过海关统计,从而构成了该国进出口贸易的一部分。

Export trade refers to products that are manufactured or processed in the domestic market that are then exported for sale in other foreign countries. Import trade involves the importation of products manufactured or produced in foreign countries for sale in the domestic market. When the products that are manufactured in country A are transported via country C into country B, this trade activity is known as transit trade for country C. Country C is only involved in the deal because of its geographical location. It is not directly involved in the business transaction, however, the goods have to pass through their border controls and customs territory. They therefore form part of their customs statistics and foreign trade.

2. 按有无第三国参与划分: 直接贸易、间接贸易和转口贸易 Classified according to there being participation or non-participation of a third country: Direct trade, indirect trade and entrepot trade

直接贸易指商品生产国与商品消费国直接交易的行为。直接贸易的双方直接洽谈、结算。间接贸易是指商品生产国与商品消费国不直接洽谈和结算,经第三国商人把商品销售到消费国的贸易。间接贸易对生产国来说是间接出口,对消费国来说是间接进口,对第三国来说则属于转口贸易。有些国家(或地区)地理位置优越,适合做转口贸易,如新加坡、香港、伦敦、鹿特丹等。

Direct trade occurs when products are transported directly from the country of manufacture to the country where it will be consumed. The two parties negotiate and balance accounts directly with each other. Indirect trade occurs when the manufacturing country has to send their goods via a country other than the one that the goods are intended for. Indirect trade is referred to as an indirect export for the country exporting the goods. In the country that the goods will be consumed in, it is an indirect import. For the country through which the goods pass, this form of trade is called entrepot trade. Certain countries are very suitable for entrepot trade because of their beneficial geographical location, for instance, Singapore, Hong Kong, London and Rotterdam amongst others.

3. 按清偿工具划分: 现汇贸易和易货贸易 Classified by the settlement instrument involved: free-liquidation trade and barter trade

现汇贸易是指用可以自由兑换的货币结算的国际贸易。易货贸易是指以经过计价的货物作为清偿的国际贸易。易货贸易把出口与进口直接联系起来,有助于节约外汇,减少外贸逆差等。

Free-liquidation trade can be settled by free convertible currency. Barter trade is settled by means of goods with the same value being exchanged instead of a money payment. The benefit of barter trade is that imports and exports are directly connected; this can save foreign exchange and reduce foreign trade deficit.

4. 按交易手段划分: 单证贸易和无纸贸易 Classified by the means of exchange: document trade or paperless trade

单证贸易是指在贸易过程中以纸面单证为基本手段的贸易。目前大部分交易都采用这种传统的交易方式。无纸贸易出现在 20 世纪 90 年代,是以电子数据交换(Electronic Data Interchange, 简称 EDI)为内容的贸易,即贸易伙伴按协定通过网络传递规范化和格式化的商贸数据和信息而进行的贸易。

Document trade, the most popular method used at this point in time, refers to the use of paper documents in transacting the business deal. Paperless trade first appeared in the 1990s. It refers to trade done by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), namely trading partners trade according to agreements and transmit standard business data and information via electronic network.

第二节 国际贸易基本概念 Basic Concepts of International Trade

在研究和学习国际贸易理论和政策的过程中,应该理解和掌握国际贸易中重要的基本概念。下面就基本的重要概念予以介绍。

During the study of international trade theories and policies, we should understand and master some important basic concepts. The introduction to these important concepts is as follows:

一、国际贸易与对外贸易 International Trade and Foreign Trade

国际贸易是指世界各国之间进行的商品和服务的交换活动,也称为世界贸易。对外贸易是从一个国家(或地区)的角度来看待的贸易活动,也常称为进出口贸易。

International trade refers to the exchange of goods or services between nations of the world, which is also called world trade. Foreign trade is trading activities undertaken from the perspective of a country or an area, which is also called export and import trade.

二、对外贸易额、国际贸易额与对外贸易量、国际贸易量 Value of Foreign Trade, Value of International Trade, Quantum of Foreign Trade and Quantum of International Trade

对外贸易额(或对外贸易值)是一国出口贸易额与进口贸易额的总和,是用货币表示的按现行价格计算的一国一定时期的对外贸易总额。

国际贸易额(或国际贸易值)是指用货币表示的世界各国出口或进口总额,通常用美元表示。由于大多数国家用 FOB 价计算本国的出口额,用 CIF 价计算本国的进口额,因此世界进口总额总是大于世界出口总额。

Value of foreign trade is the value in currency reflecting the total value of trade in a given period of a particular country, i.e. the sum of the volume of imports and exports.

Value of international trade refers to the export or import amount of countries in the world expressed in currency, which we usually use US dollar to express. Because most countries use FOB price to calculate their export amount and CIF price to calculate their import amount, so the world import amount is always more than export amount.

对外贸易量是一国在一定时期按不变价格计算的对外贸易额,因为这个指标剔除了价格变动和币值波动等因素,所以能够更确切地反映一国对外贸易的实际规模。一国对外贸易量的计算方法为:

$$\text{进(出)口贸易量} = \text{进(出)口贸易额} \div \text{进(出)口价格指数}$$

国际贸易量则是以一定时期的不变价格计算的国际贸易额,剔除了价格变动和汇率浮动等因素,常用来反映世界贸易规模的变动情况。

Quantum of foreign trade is the value of a country's foreign trade calculated on a constant price in a given period. The index does not fluctuate and is not affected by price or currency

exchange rate fluctuations. It therefore accurately reflects the actual scale of a country's foreign trade.

Quantum of Foreign trade = value of Foreign trade $\div$ Price Index of Import/Export Goods.

Quantum of international trade is the value of international trade calculated on a constant price in a given period, which is not affected by price or exchange rate fluctuations and this is often used to reflect the scale change in international trade.

三、总贸易和专门贸易 General Trade and Special Trade

这是一国统计进出口货物的两种不同的方法。总贸易是以国境为标准来统计进出口的,凡是进入国境的商品一律列入总进口,凡是离开国境的商品一律列入总出口。中国、美国、英国、日本等 90 多个国家采用总贸易的统计方法。专门贸易则是以关境为标准来统计进出口。如果外国商品已进入国境,但还在保税区内,此时不被列入进口。法国、德国等 80 多个国家采用专门贸易的统计方法。

These are two different methods by which a country's imports and exports can be calculated. General trade takes place when goods cross a country's border. The goods that come in are known as a general import and the goods that go out are a general export. China, U.S.A., The U.K., Japan and more than 90 other countries have adopted this method. Special trade uses the customs area as a standard of calculating their imports and exports. If the foreign commodities have crossed their borders but remain in a free trade zone, the goods will not be included in their imports. France, Germany and more than 80 other countries have adopted this method.

四、贸易差额 Balance of Trade

贸易差额是指一个国家或地区在一定时期内(通常为一年)出口贸易总额与进口贸易总额之差。当出口额大于进口额时,称为贸易顺差,也称作贸易盈余或出超。进口额大于出口额时称为贸易逆差,也称作贸易赤字或入超。一国的出口额等于进口额的情况则称为贸易平衡。贸易差额是表示一国经济状况和国际收支状况的重要指标。

Balance of trade is the difference between a country's imports and exports over a certain period of time (Usually 1 year). When a nation exports more than it imports, it is called a trade surplus. A favorable balance of trade has been achieved. On the contrary, if it imports more than it