

发展中国家的贸易自由化与环境污染：理论与中国的实证研究

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发展中国家的贸易自由化与环境污染：  
理论与中国的实证研究

Trade Liberalization and Environmental Pollution in  
Developing Country: Theory and China's Empirical Study

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## 摘要

随着全球经济的迅速发展，世界贸易以空前的规模急剧扩大，各国内外环境乃至全球环境正在不断恶化，贸易自由化与环境保护之间的矛盾冲突愈发明显且有激化之势。从中国经济的现实来看，目前中国的进出口贸易总额已经跃居世界第三位，出口贸易额居世界第一位。除了贸易量的高速增长以外，中国的对外贸易还呈现了一个显著的特点，那就是加工贸易进出口在中国对外贸易方式中占据重要的地位。加工贸易的发展体现了中国已融入国际垂直生产链中，不断向“世界工厂”的进程迈进。在经济增长、贸易不断扩大的同时，中国的自然资源和环境也遭到了极大的破坏，中国经济贸易的高速增长依然没有走出资源型增长路线。作为全球最大的发展中国家，本文围绕贸易自由化与环境污染这一核心问题，重点探讨了以下几个重要问题：开放经济条件下，贸易开放、经济增长与环境污染之间的内在联系如何？近年来贸易自由化进程是否是导致中国环境质量持续恶化的原因？以加工贸易进出口方式度量的中国承接发达国家的外包究竟是恶化还是改善了中国的环境质量？中国究竟是应验“污染避难所”假说还是“要素禀赋”假说？本文结合理论和实证分析综合考察了中国对外贸易过程中的环境成本与收益。

博士论文一共分为七章，按照逻辑递进关系，全部内容可分为两大块：理论研究与实证分析。第一章为绪论部分。阐明了整篇论文的选题背景及意义、研究思路、逻辑框架与内容安排、研究方法及可能存在的创新点。

第二章为国内外研究综述。本章着重对贸易自由化的环境效应与环境库兹涅茨曲线假说、南北贸易关系与“污染避难所”假说及“要素禀赋”假说、外包与环境污染、贸易的隐含污染量的国内外研究成果进行了概括性综述与评价，以为本文深入研究提供理论背景和分析基点。

第三章是贸易自由化、经济增长与环境污染的理论模型。本章首先基于 H-O 理论模型引入环境要素，构建一个一般均衡污染供需框架，探讨经济体系中外生、内生因素的改变如何导致均衡污染水平的变化，通过引入贸易自由化因素，考虑两种不同的环境政策体制，即刚性政策和弹性政策条件下贸易自由化对环境质量影响的规模效应、结构效应和技术效应的内在机制；其次考察了经济增长与环境污染水平之间的内在联系，即环境库兹涅茨曲线（EKC）产生的理论背景；最后

考察了贸易与环境领域两个重要的理论假说——“污染避难所”假说和“要素禀赋”假说的内在经济学逻辑，并对后续的实证研究起指导作用。主要关注两个问题：一是，要素丰裕度的差异如何与环境政策上的差异相互作用，从而决定污染性产品的国际贸易模式；二是，在要素禀赋是决定国际贸易模式的重要因素情况下，从“污染避难所”模型所得的结论需要作何种修正。

第四章为异质性企业、外包与环境污染的理论模型。本章基于异质性企业模型，站在外包发包国的角度，考察了微观企业为何以及如何将其污染程度高的生产阶段外包并且探讨了影响国内减排企业和外包企业选择的因素。模型的结论说明一国环境管制水平的严苛程度的确会影响一个企业的外包行为，一国的环境管制水平越严格，企业的减排成本越高，意味着企业更有可能选择外包行为。

第五章基于省际面板数据对贸易自由化与环境污染之间的联系进行了经验研究。首先，基于双边引力模型和传统的经济增长理论构建了两种工具变量：贸易开放度与人均收入工具变量，以解决环境污染、经济增长与国际贸易三者之间相互作用对估计单方程模型造成的内生性问题，运用 1997~2006 年中国 30 个省（自治区、直辖市）的面板数据衡量了国际贸易对中国主要污染物排放的综合影响并检验了“环境库兹涅茨曲线”假说在中国是否成立；其次，基于已有的理论分析框架，考虑到当期经济活动很有可能对下一期的污染排放水平产生动态连续的影响，构建了含有因变量滞后一期动态项的动态面板数据模型，运用 1997~2006 年中国 30 个省（自治区、直辖市）的数据，通过一阶差分 GMM 估计解决变量内生性问题以及模型估计偏误，量化了国际贸易对三种主要污染物的规模效应、技术效应和结构效应的弹性大小，从而全面衡量了贸易自由化的总环境效应，并检验了“污染避难所”假说以及“要素禀赋”假说在中国是否成立。

第六章基于中国 36 个工业行业数据对贸易自由化、外包与环境污染之间的联系进行了经验研究。首先基于投入产出模型探讨了一般贸易方式和加工贸易方式下中国进出口贸易的隐含污染量及污染贸易条件，揭示了以加工贸易进出口度量的中国承接发达国家的外包行为与环境污染之间的内在联系。结果发现中国的加工贸易方式明显比一般贸易方式清洁的多；其次参考了 Cope1and and Taylor (2003) 的模型，并结合 Feenstra and Hanson (1996) 的外包模型，构建外包（以加工贸易进出口度量）和中国主要污染物进出口污染密集度之间联系的理

论模型，实证分析中国承接发达国家的外包对中国环境污染的影响效应。结论显示发达国家的外包行为显著降低了我国的进出口污染密集度。

第七章为结论与政策建议。本章对本文的主要结论进行总结，并在此基础上提出促进我国对外贸易与环境可持续发展的政策建议。

**关键词：**贸易自由化；外包；环境库兹涅茨曲线假说；污染避难所假说；要素禀赋假说

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## Abstract

With rapid development of global economy, world trade expands dramatically, however, environment quality in different countries and global environment deteriorate greatly. Conflict between trade liberalization and environmental protection becomes apparent and intensifies increasingly. From reality of Chinese economy, China's total import and export has ranked third in the world and export ranked first in the world. In addition to the rapid growth of trade volume, China's foreign trade also presents a significant characteristics, that is, processing trade occupies an important position in trade patterns. The development of processing trade reflects China has been integrated into the international vertical production chain and continues forward to the process of "world factory". Meanwhile, China's natural resources and environment have suffered a great deal of damage. The rapid growth of chinese economy and trade is still not out of resource-based growth paths. As the world's largest developing country, this paper focuses on following important issues. Under open economy, what's the intrinsic link among trade liberalization, economic growth and environmental pollution? Does the process of trade liberalizaiton in recent years lead to continued deterioration of China's environmental quality? Does outsourcing activity measured by processing export and import that China undertakes from developed countries actually deteriorate or improve environmental quality? Does China have comparative advantage in producing pollution-intensive goods which leads the way to becoming a polluting haven, or does China, as the Factor Endowment Hypothesis predicts, export labor-intensive goods while import from developed countries capital-intensive goods which are always pollution-intensive? Combined theory with empirical analysis, this paper studies environmental costs and benefits in the process of China's foreign trade.

This paper composes of seven chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which clarifies background and significance of entire paper, research ideas, logical framework and organization of content, research method and possible innovative point. Chapter two is literature review which focuses on environmental effects of trade

liberalization and environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis (EKC), North-South trade relationship with pollution haven hypothesis (PHH) and factor endowment hypothesis (FEH), Outsourcing and environment, emission embodied in trade.

Chapter three is a theoretical model of trade liberalization, economic growth and environmental pollution. Firstly it introduces environmental factor based on H-O theory model, builds a general equilibrium framework of pollution supply and demand and explores how the changes of exogenous and endogenous factors lead to changes of equilibrium pollution levels. Through introduction of trade liberalization factor, it then considers scale effects, composition effects and technique effects of trade liberalization on environmental quality under two different environmental policy regimes (rigid and elastic policy). Secondly, this chapter examines intrinsic link between economic growth and environmental pollution levels, namely theoretical background of EKC. Thirdly, this chapter investigates inherent economic logic of PHH and FEH, which focus on two problems—how does factor abundant differences interact with environmental policy differences determine trade pattern of pollution-intensive products? Under circumstances of factor endowment determining trade patterns, how to amend the conclusions from pollution haven model?

Chapter four is a theoretical model of heterogeneous firm, outsourcing and environmental pollution. It develops a heterogeneous firm model with environmental regulations and the possibility of outsourcing. In equilibrium we have two types of firm. Firstly, firms that produce domestically and pay abatement costs on the level of pollution emitted as part of the production process (abatement firms). Secondly, outsourcing firms that outsource part of their production process thereby reducing the need to pay abatement costs at home (outsourcing firms). Model result shows that more stringent regulations incur higher total and marginal abatement costs meaning that a firm is more likely to outsource.

Chapter five empirically analyses the link between trade liberalization and environmental pollution based on provincial panel data. Firstly, it constructs two instrumental variables, which is trade openness and per capita income, based on bilateral gravity model and traditional theory of economic growth in order to solve endogeneity problem in estimating single-equation model. Then it uses panel data of China's 30 provinces from 1997 to 2006 to measure combined effects of trade liberalization on major pollutants in China and to test whether EKC hypothesis holds

in China. Secondly, based on existing theoretical analysis and considering dynamic effects, it constructs a dynamic panel data model with a lag dependent variable and uses panel data of China's 30 provinces from 1997 to 2006 to quantify scale effects, composition effects, technique effects and their elasticity of trade liberalization on three main pollutants. It also tests whether PHH or FEH holds in China.

Chapter six empirically analyses the link among trade liberalization, outsourcing and environmental pollution based on panel data of China's 36 industrial sectors. Firstly, it explores pollutions embodied in China's foreign trade and pollution terms of trade under different trade regimes (general trade and processing trade) based on input-output model. The result shows China's processing trade is significantly cleaner than general trade. Secondly, it builds a theoretical model which examines the link between outsourcing activity (measured by processing export and import) and trade pollution intensity based on Copeland and Taylor(2003) and Feenstra and Hanson(1996). Then it empirically tests the effects of undertaking outsourcing activity from developed countries by China on domestic environmental pollution. The result shows outsourcing behavior significantly reduce pollution intensity of China's import and export.

Chapter seven is conclusions and policy recommendations. It summarizes main conclusions and put forward policy recommendations to promote sustainable development of China's foreign trade and environment.

**Keywords:** Trade Liberalization; Outsourcing; Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis; Pollution Haven Hypothesis; Factor Endowment Hypothesis

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