

<<国际贸易>>

图书基本信息

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作者：托马斯·A·普格尔

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内容概要

《国际贸易（英文版·第15版）》是一本英文影印版教材，原著international economics是国外经典的国际经济学教材，初版于1953年，先后由著名经济学家charles kindleberger, peter lindert和thomas pugel主笔，迄今已有近60年的历史，其间顺应国际经济形势的发展而不断修改、补充和完善，成为当今世界领先的和最受欢迎的国际经济学教材之一。

《国际贸易（英文版·第15版）》根据国内本科“国际贸易”课程双语教学的需要，选取原著第15版国际贸易部分的内容改编而成。第15版为最新版，保持了原著简明易懂，既注重严谨的经济分析，又强调经济政策导向的特点，并紧跟国际贸易理论与实践的发展动态，进行了增补和更新：补充了对近年来一些重要事件的分析(如全球金融与经济危机对国际贸易的影响)；新增了“全球治理”专栏；丰富了“聚焦中国”专栏的内容，更新了案例及部分章节内容。

《国际贸易（英文版·第15版）》篇幅适中，定价合理，非常适合本科双语教学使用，也可作为广大国际经贸工作者的参考书。

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作者简介

托马斯·A·普格尔 (Thomas A. Pugel), 美国纽约大学斯特恩商学院经济学及国际商务学教授, 斯特恩商学院优秀教学奖项目成员。拥有密歇根州立大学经济学学士学位和哈佛大学经济学博士学位。其主要研究及著作领域为国际产业竞争及政府的国际贸易政策和产业政策。普格尔教授曾任日本青山大学客座教授, 并在中国工业科技管理大连培训中心任教。他于1991年荣获纽约大学杰出教学奖, 并两次被斯特恩商学院评选为“年度教授”。

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章节摘录

Has China gained what it hoped from its membership in the WTO? Broadly, China has obtained substantial benefits from freer trade. China's trade continues to grow rapidly, as does its economy, China has gained the general benefits of WTO membership. China now has MFN treatment by other members. It has gained a seat at WTO-sponsored multilateral trade negotiations, although its role in the Doha Round negotiations was low-keyed until 2008. China has access to the WTO dispute settlement procedures. As of early 2011, China had been a complainant in eight disputes. In all but one of these eight, China complained that either the United States or the European Union had not followed WTO rules when it imposed antidumping duties, countervailing duties, or safeguard tariffs on Chinese exports (we will examine these three types of policies in Chapter 11). In the other case, China complained that the United States had not followed WTO rules when it banned imports of Chinese poultry. As of early 2011, all but one of these eight had gone to panels to hear the cases. In China's first case as complainant, it joined a number of other countries in 2002 unsuccessfully challenging increased U.S. tariffs on steel imports, China also prevailed in the poultry case filed in 2009, and the United States removed the ban. In the case about U.S. safeguard tariffs on tires (also from 2009, and previously discussed in Chapter 1), the panel ruled against China's complaint. As a WTO member, China qualified for the end of the VERs that limited its exports of clothing and textiles, As discussed in the box earlier in the chapter, when the VERs were removed, China's exports continued to be limited by safeguards imposed by the United States and the European Union. Still, its export of these products has grown rapidly in recent years. China's entry into the WTO has continued its integration into the global economy, and it became more attractive as a destination for direct investments by foreign firms (a topic taken up in more depth in Chapter 15). In turn, the operations of foreign firms in China have spurred its trade and economic growth. In addition, the WTO commitments have been useful in domestic politics, by strengthening the positions of reformers within the Chinese government leadership. In pursuit of these economic benefits, what commitments did China make to join the WTO, and how has it been doing in meeting these commitments? Here are some major areas covered by the accession agreement.

Tariff reductions: China had been reducing its tariff rates prior to joining the WTO, and it continued to do so. For industrial products, the average tariff rate has declined to 9 per-cent from 14 percent in 2001, Some reductions are dramatic. The tariff on autos declined from 80 percent to 25 percent, and tariffs on computers, telecommunications equipment, and other information technology products were eliminated. For agricultural products, China has dropped its average tariff to 16 per-cent from 23 percent in 2001. All tariff rates are bound (so that China cannot arbitrarily increase them in the future).

Services: China agreed to a range of commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services, to provide better market access for foreign services firms. For instance, China has removed or liberalized limits on the local activities of foreign firms engaged in banking, financial services, and insurance. Still, foreign firms have expressed some concern that other rules and regulations have been used to limit their ability to benefit from the changes. High capital requirements have been imposed on foreign-owned banks, and the process of gaining approvals for new office locations and for additional products has been costly and slow. Another concern is that China has failed to implement a process for approving the entry of foreign firms providing computer travel reservation services.

Intellectual property: China agreed to bring its laws protecting intellectual property rights (patents, brand names and trademarks, and copyright) into conformity with WTO and other international standards and to enforce these laws. China's laws are generally in conformity. However, there remain major concerns that piracy and product counterfeiting are rampant and that the laws are not enforced. Overall, China has made major changes, including amending several thousand laws and regulations. China generally has met the commitments that it made to join the WTO, though in some areas it has been slow or has taken other actions that offset some of its liberalizations. These apparent shortcomings have led to a number of complaints by other countries, using the WTO dispute settlement process. As of early 2011, China has been the respondent in 21 complaints from other countries (covering 12 separate issues), The complaints extend over much of the range of the WTO's domain, including tariffs

, nontariff barriers , intellectual property , and trade in services.

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· PPT讲义（含图表）；
· 教师指南（含各章概要、教学提示、教材中偶数题解答）；
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