

寡占競爭與放寬進口配額的經濟效果： 一般均衡分析法*

梁文榮** 麥朝成***

本文利用Konishi et al.(1990)的寡占競爭市場一般均衡模型，分析當進口財市場為寡占市場，放寬(緊縮)進口配額對社會福利、廠商產量、廠商家數及進口財總需求量與國內進口財總產量的影響效果。我們得到二個主要結果為：放寬進口配額對社會福利可分為總需求效果、個別廠商產量效果及直接效果三種，由於對個別廠商產量效果的影響不確定，因此放寬進口配額對社會福利的淨效果並不確定，當進口財廠商間之競爭行為是策略性互補時，放寬進口配額會提高社會福利水準且會增加個別廠商產量；反之，若為策略性代替且代替程度夠大時，會使個別廠商產量減少，若再加上負向的個別廠商產量效果夠大凌駕總需求及直接效果時，會使社會福利水準下降。至於對國內進口財總產量的影響，當市場需求彈性夠小使廠商間之競爭行為是策略性互補時，若再加上代替彈性夠小，放寬進口配額會使國內進口財總產量提高；反之，當市場需求彈性夠大使為策略性代替且代替程度夠大時，則會使國內進口財總產量減少。

- 一、緒論
- 二、理論模型
- 三、比較靜態分析
- 四、結論

一、緒論

提高實質所得及福利水準，此外，個別廠商產量也會減少。¹有關放寬(緊縮)進口配額效果的相關文獻大多以部分均衡分析法或採用完全競爭市場的

* 作者感激黃鴻、朱美麗、陳芳岳教授及本刊兩位評審教授提供寶貴意見，本文承國科會補助，計劃編號NSC-83-0301-H-032-001，特此一併致謝。

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Large Oligopolistic Competition and the Economic Effects of Relaxing Import Quotas: A General Equilibrium Analysis

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Abstract

The general equilibrium model developed by Konishi et al. (1990) is adopted by this study to explore the economic effects of relaxing import quotas on the social welfare, individual firm's output, number of firms, aggregate demand of importable good, and domestic output of importable good.

Two main results are found in this paper. First of all, the welfare effect induced by relaxing quota can be decomposed into three parts: aggregate demand effect, firm's output effect and direct effect. The impact of relaxing quota on the net social welfare depends on firm's output effect. Relaxing quota will increase both the social welfare and firm's output as the strategic behavior between firms is strategic complementary. In contrast, firm's output will decrease if firms' behavior is significantly strategic substitute. While the level of welfare will be decreased if firm's output effect dominates both the aggregate demand effect and direct effect.

Secondly, the impact of relaxing quota on domestic output of im-

portable good is also examined. Relaxing quota will increase domestic output of importable good if firms' behavior is strategic complementary due to the sufficiently small elasticity of market price demand, and the much smaller elasticity of substitution. While the domestic output of importable good will be decreased if firms' behavior is significantly strategic substitute caused by the sufficiently large elasticity of market price demand.