《国际经济学》教学大纲

“International Economics”

Course Outline

课程编号： 151253A

课程类型：学科基础课

总 学 时： 48 讲课学时：48 实验（上机）学时：0

学　　分：3

适用对象：金融学（数据与计量分析）

先修课程：微观经济学、宏观经济学

**Course Code:** 151253A

**Course Type:** Discipline basic course

**Periods:** 48  **Lecture:** 48 **Experiment (Computer):** 0

**Credits:** 3

**Applicable Subjects:**Finance

**Preparatory Courses:** Microeconomics, Macroeconomics

一、课程的教学目标

国际经济学是教育部确定的经济学门类各专业的8门核心课程之一，是经济学本科各专业的学科基础课。该课程以微观和宏观经济学为基础，是微观和宏观经济学基本理论在开放经济条件下的应用和深化。通过该课程的学习，学生能够理解国际经济一体化和全球化的表现和特征，并掌握分析国际经济问题的基本思想和工具。本课程的课程思政教学目标包括以下几个方面。首先，国际经济学这门课程立足于中国，着眼于世界，让学生从世界的视角来审视认识中国经济发展的历程，培养学生爱国的情怀与正确的价值观。其次，随着中国经济越来越强大，在世界经济中也占据了更重要的地位。课程的学习将引导学生去思考如何更好的把握中国发展与世界发展的关系，形成人类命运共同体。第三，结合其他经济学课程的知识，以及思想政治理论课程，形成协同效应，把“立德树人”作为教育的根本任务。第四，从国家意识形态战略高度出发，发挥教师在课堂教学中教书育人的作用，将政治教育与思政内容贯穿于该课程教学的全过程中。

International Economics is one of the eight core courses and a discipline basic course established by Chinese Ministry of Education for undergraduates majoring in Economics. This course is based on Microeconomics and Macroeconomics, and is their extensions and applications in open economy. By studying this course, students will deeply understand the characteristics of economic integration and globalization, and grasp basic ideas and tools to analyze international economics issues.

**二、教学基本要求**

1.内容讲授要求

本课程内容主要包括国际经济学微观部分和国际经济学宏观部分。微观部分包括国际贸易理论与政策、经济一体化理论和国际要素流动。其中，国际贸易理论重点理解贸易基础、贸易模式和贸易利益。国际贸易政策重点在于贸易政策的福利效应分析。经济一体化理论包括了解一体化的基本形式，重点讲解关税同盟的效应。国际要素流动重点分析要素流动的福利效应。宏观部分重点讲授国际收支调节理论、汇率决定理论和不同汇率制度下开放经济的政策调节。

The contents of this course include two parts: Micro part and Macro part. The Micro part consists of theory and policy of international trade, theory of economic integration and international factor movements. The key points of international trade theory are the basis, pattern and gains of international trade. The key points of international trade policy are the welfare analysis of various trade policies. The theory of economic integration mainly introduces the patterns of economic integration, and emphatically explains the effect of custom unions. The theory of international factor movements mainly explores the welfare effects of international factor movements. In the Macro part, the adjustment of BOP, exchange rate determination and Macroeconomic equilibrium of open economy under different exchange rate regimes will be deeply discussed.

2.教学方法与手段

本课程理论性较强，内容难度较大，教学方式以课堂讲授为主，同时要求学生通过多种方式参与，包括课前预习、课堂演讲、课后作业等，并通过随堂测验和期中考试随时了解学生的掌握程度。

This course is a theoretical course and relatively difficult. Thus it will be mainly taught by the instructor. Meanwhile, active participation of students will be required, including previews, in-class presentations and homework etc.. In addition, surprise quizzes and a mid-term exam will be conduct.

3.课程的考核方式

本课程考核包括平时成绩、期中成绩和期末成绩。考试采取闭卷方式。总成绩所含各部分权重如下：出勤5%， 随堂测验或报告10%，作业5%，期中考试40%，期末考试40%。

The methods of evaluation of this course and their weights are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attendance | 5% |
| Quizzes & Presentations | 10% |
| Assignments | 5% |
| Mid-term Exam(closed) | 40% |
| Final Exam (closed) | 40% |
|  |  |

**三、**各教学环节学时分配

**教学课时分配 (Class Schedule)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 章节  Chapter | 内容  Contents | 讲课  Lecture | 实验  Experiment | 其他  Others |
| 1 | 绪论  Introduction | 1 |  |  |
| 2 | 比较优势原理  The Law Of Comparative Advantage | 4 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 3 | 国际贸易的标准理论  The Standard Theory Of International Trade | 3 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 4 | 需求、供给、提供曲线与贸易条件  Demand And Supply, Offer Curves And The Terms Of Trade | 3 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 5 | 要素禀赋与赫克歇尔-俄林理论  Factor Endowments and the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory | 4 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 6 | 规模经济、不完全竞争与国际贸易  Economies Of Scale, Imperfect Competition, and International Trade | 3 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 7 | 经济增长与国际贸易  Economic Growth and International Trade | 1 |  |  |
| 8 | 关税  The Tariff | 2 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 9 | 非关税壁垒与新贸易保护主义  Non-Tariff Barriers And New Trade Protectionism | 2 |  |  |
| 10 | 经济一体化：关税同盟与自由贸易区  Economic Integration: Custom Unions and Free Trade Areas | 3 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 11 | 国际生产要素流动：资本、劳动  International Resource Movements: Capital and Labor | 2 |  |  |
| 12 | 国际收支与国际收支调节理论  Balance Of Payments and The Adjustment Of BOP Disequilibrium | 5 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 13 | 外汇市场、汇率与汇率决定  Foreign Exchange Market And Exchange Rate Determination | 6 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 14 | 固定汇率下宏观经济内外均衡  Macroeconomic Equilibrium Under Fixed Exchange Rate Regime | 5 |  | 习题  Exercise |
| 15 | 浮动汇率下宏观经济内外均衡  Macroeconomic Equilibrium Under Flexible Exchange Rate Regime | 4 |  | 习题  Exercise |

**四、教学内容**

**第一章 绪论**

**重点难点：**

国际经济学的主要内容和分析方法

**学习目的**：

理解全球化的意义和重要性

了解国际经济学的主要研究内容和方法

**Chapter 1 Introduction**

**Key points:** the main contents and methodology of international economics

**Evaluation requirements:** understand the significance of globalization; understand the main contents and methodology of *International Economics*.

**第二章 比较优势原理**

2.1重商主义的贸易观点

2.2亚当斯密的绝对优势理论

2.3李嘉图的比较优势理论

2.4比较优势与机会成本

2.5 固定成本下的贸易基础与贸易所得

**重点难点：**

贸易理论回答的三个基本问题；比较优势理论与绝对优势理论的区别；国际交换价格的确定；贸易利益的分配

**学习目的**：

理解国际贸易理论回答的三个基本问题；熟练掌握比较优势理论并以此分析现实经济问题；掌握国际交换价格如何确定

**Chapter 2 The Law of Comparative Advantage**

2.1 The Mercantilists’ Views on Trade

2.2 Trade Based on Absolute Advantage: Adam Smith

2.3 Trade Based on Comparative Advantage: David Ricardo

2.4 Comparative Advantage and Opportunity Costs

2.5 The Basis for and the Gains from Trade Under Constant Costs

**Key points:** three questions of trade theory; the difference of absolution advantage theory and comparative advantage theory; the determination of international exchange price; the distribution of trade gains

**Evaluation requirements:** understand the three questions of trade theory; grasp comparative advantage theory and its applications; master the determination of international exchange price.

**第三章 国际贸易的标准理论**

3.1机会成本递增条件下的生产可能性曲线

3.2社会无差异曲线

3.3孤立均衡

3.4机会成本递增条件下贸易基础和贸易利益

**重点难点：**

作图分析机会成本递增条件下贸易基础和贸易利益

**学习目的**：

掌握机会成本递增条件下贸易基础和贸易利益分配

**Chapter 3 The Standard Theory of International Trade**

3.1The Production Frontier with Increasing Costs

3.2Community Indifference Curves

3.3 Equilibrium in Isolation

3.4 The Basis for and the Gains from Trade with Increasing Costs

**Key points:** analyze the basis for and the gains from trade with illustrations

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the basis for and the gains from trade with increasing costs

**第四章 需求、供给、提供曲线与贸易条件**

4.1贸易均衡相对价格的局部均衡分析

4.2提供曲线

4.3贸易均衡相对价格的一般均衡分析

4.4局部均衡分析与一般均衡分析的关系

4.5贸易条件

**重点难点：**

提供曲线的推导；贸易均衡相对价格的确定

**学习目的**：

理解相互需求的思想；掌握提供曲线的推导；掌握贸易均衡相对价格的确定

**Chapter 4 Demand and Supply, Offer Curves and the Terms of Trade**

4.1 The Equilibrium Relative Commodity Price with Trade-Partial Equilibrium Analysis

4.2Offer Curves

4.3The Equilibrium-Relative Commodity Price with Trade-General Equilibrium Analysis

4.4 Relationship between General and Partial Equilibrium Analyses

4.5 The Terms of Trade

**Key points:** the derivation of offer curves; the determination of equilibrium relative commodity price

**Evaluation requirements:** understand reciprocal demand; grasp the derivation of offer curves; grasp the determination of equilibrium relative commodity price.

**第五章 要素禀赋与赫克歇尔-俄林理论**

5.1赫克歇尔-俄林理论的假设

5.2要素密集度、要素丰裕度与生产可能性曲线

5.3要素禀赋与赫克歇尔-俄林理论

5.4要素价格均等与收入分配

5.5 对赫克歇尔-俄林理论的经验检验

**重点难点：**

要素密集度、要素丰裕度的概念；赫克歇尔-俄林理论中的三个贸易基本问题；要素价格均等化定理；里昂惕夫之谜

**学习目的**：

理解要素密集度、要素丰裕度的概念；掌握赫克歇尔-俄林理论对三个贸易基本问题的回答；掌握要素价格均等化定理；理解赫克歇尔-俄林理论经验检验的方法和对里昂惕夫之谜的解释

**Chapter 5 Factor Endowments and the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory**

5.1 Assumptions of the Theory

5.2 Factor Intensity, Factor Abundance, and the Production Frontier

5.3 Factor Endowments and the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory

5.4 Factor-Price Equalization and Income Distribution

5.5 Empirical Tests of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model

**Key points:** the definitions of factor intensity and factor abundance; the three trade questions in Heckscher-Ohlin Theory; the theorem of factor price equalization; the Leontief Paradox

**Evaluation requirements:** understandthe definitions of factor intensity and factor abundance; master the three trade questions in Heckscher-Ohlin Theory; grasp the theorem of factor price equalization; understand the empirical test of Heckscher-Ohlin Theory and the explanations on the Leontief Paradox.

**第六章 规模经济、不完全竞争与国际贸易**

6.1赫克歇尔-俄林理论与新贸易理论

6.2规模经济与国际贸易

6.3不完全竞争与国际贸易

6.4基于动态技术差异的贸易

6.5运输成本、环境标准与国际贸易

**重点难点：**

规模经济与国际贸易；不完全竞争与国际贸易；

**学习目的**：

掌握新贸易理论的内容；掌握新贸易理论与之前贸易理论的区别；理解战略性贸易政策的基础

**Chapter 6 Economies of Scale, Imperfect Competition, and International Trade**

6.1 The H-O Model and New Trade Theories

6.2Economies of Scale and International Trade

6.3 Imperfect Competition and International Trade

6.4 Trade Based on Dynamic Technological Differences

6.5 Transportation Costs, Environmental Standards, and International Trade

**Key points:** economies of scale and international trade; imperfection competition and international trade

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the contents of New Trade Theory; grasp the difference of New Trade Theory with previous trade theories; understand the theoretical basis of strategic trade policy.

**第七章 经济增长与国际贸易**

7.1 生产要素的增长与技术进步

7.2 经济增长与国际贸易：小国情况

7.3经济增长与国际贸易：大国情况

**重点难点：**

雷布津斯基定理；不幸的增长

**学习目的**：

掌握雷布津斯基定理的内容；理解“不幸的增长”的原因。

**Chapter 7 Economic Growth and International Trade**

7.1 Growth of Production Factors and Technical Progress

7.2 Growth and Trade: The Small Country Case

7.3 Growth and Trade: The Large Country Case

**Key points:** the Rybczynski Theorem; the Immiserizing Growth

**Evaluation requirements:** graspthe Rybczynski Theorem; understand the reason of the Immiserizing Growth

**第八章 关税**

8.1进口关税的局部均衡分析

8.2关税结构理论

8.3小国进口关税的一般均衡分析

8.4大国进口关税的一般均衡分析

8.5最优关税

**重点难点：**

关税结构的意义和重要性；关税的成本和收益；小国进口关税的局部均衡分析和一般均衡分析；大国进口关税的局部均衡分析和一般均衡分析

**学习目的**：

理解有效保护率；掌握小国进口关税的局部均衡分析和一般均衡分析；了解大国进口关税的局部均衡分析和一般均衡分析。

**Chapter 8 Tariffs**

8.1 Partial Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff

8.2The Theory of Tariff Structure

8.3General Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff in a Small Country

8.4 General Equilibrium Analysis of a Tariff in a Large Country

8.5The Optimum Tariff

**Key points:** the theory of tariff structure; the costs and benefits of a tariff; partial equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis of a tariff in a small country; partial equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis of a tariff in a large country

**Evaluation requirements:** understand the rate of effective protection; grasp the partial equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis of a tariff in a small country; understand the partial equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis of a tariff in a large country.

**第九章 非关税壁垒与新保护主义**

9.1进口配额

9.2其他非关税贸易壁垒与新保护主义

9.3战略性贸易和产业政策

**重点难点：**

比较进口配额、出口补贴与进口关税的效应

**学习目的**：

掌握进口配额、出口补贴的局部均衡效应；掌握进口配额与进口关税的区别；理解倾销的定义和类型；理解战略性贸易和产业政策

**Chapter 9 Nontariff Trade Barriers and the New Protectionism**

9.1 Import Quotas

9.2 Other Nontariff Barriers and the New Protectionism

9.3 Strategic Trade and Industrial Policy

**Key points:** the comparison of the effect of import quota, export subsidy with import tariff

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the partial equilibrium effect of import quota and export subsidy; grasp the comparison of import quota to import tariff; understand the definition and type of dumping; understand strategic trade and industrial policy.

**第十章 经济一体化：关税同盟与自由贸易区**

10.1经济一体化的主要形式

10.2 贸易创造关税同盟

10.3贸易转移关税同盟

**重点难点：**

关税同盟的静态效应

**学习目的**：

掌握关税同盟的静态效应

**Chapter 10 Economic Integration: Customs Unions and Free Trade Area**

10.1 The Types of Economic Integration

10.2 Trade-Creating Customs Unions

10.3 Trade-Diverting Customs Unions

**Key points:** the static effect of customs unions

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the static effect of customs unions

**第十一章 国际生产要素流动：资本、劳动**

11.1国际资本流动的动机和福利效应

11.2国际劳动流动的动机和福利效应

**重点难点：**

国际资本流动和国际劳动流动的福利效应

**学习目的**：

理解国际资本流动和国际劳动流动的动因；掌握国际资本流动和国际劳动流动的福利效应

**Chapter 11 International Resource Movements: Capital, Labor**

11.1 Motives for and Welfare Effects of International Capital Flows

11.2 Motives for and Welfare Effects of International Labor Migration

**Key points:** the welfare effects of international capital flows and international labor migration

**Evaluation requirements:** understand the motives for international capital flows and international labor migration; grasp the welfare effects of international capital flows and international labor migration

**第十二章 国际收支与国际收支调节理论**

12.1国际收支与国际收支平衡表

12.2国际收支的平衡与失衡

12.3国际收支调节的弹性分析法

12.4国际收支调节的吸收分析法

12.5国际收支调节的货币分析法

**重点难点：**

国际收支平衡表会计准则；国际收支调节的弹性分析法；国际收支调节的吸收分析法；国际收支调节的货币分析法

**学习目的**：

掌握复式记账原则；理解国际收支失衡对一国经济的影响；掌握国际收支调节的弹性分析法、吸收分析法；理解国际收支调节的货币分析法

**Chapter 12 Balance Of Payments and The Adjustment Of BOP Disequilibrium**

12.1 Balance of payments and BOP Presentation

12.2 Equilibrium and Disequilibrium of BOP

12.3 Elasticity Approach to BOP Adjustment

12.4Absorption Approach to BOP Adjustment

12.5 Monetary Approach to BOP Adjustment

**Key points:** accounting principles of BOP; Elasticity Approach to BOP Adjustment; Absorption Approach to BOP Adjustment; Monetary Approach to BOP Adjustment

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the double-entry bookkeeping principle; understand the impact of BOP disequilibrium on an economy; grasp the elasticity approach and absorption approach to BOP adjustment; understand the monetary approach to BOP adjustment.

**第十三章 外汇市场、汇率与汇率决定**

13.1外汇市场与汇率

13.2 铸币平价理论

13.3 购买力平价理论

13.4利率平价理论

13.5汇率决定的资产市场模型

**重点难点：**

汇率报价与套汇；购买力平价理论；利率平价理论

**学习目的**：

掌握外汇市场结构；理解套汇的机理；掌握购买力平价理论；掌握利率平价理论

**Chapter 13 Foreign Exchange Market And Exchange Rate Determination**

13.1 Foreign Exchange Market And Exchange Rate

13.2 Mint Parity Theory

13.3 Purchasing-Power Parity Theory

13.4 Interest Rate Parity Theory

13.5 The Capital Market Models of Exchange Rate Determination

**Key points:** foreignexchange rate quotations and arbitrage; purchasing-power parity theory; interest rate parity theory

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the structure of foreign exchange rate market; understand the mechanism of arbitrage; grasp purchasing-power parity theory; grasp interest rate parity theory.

**第十四章 固定汇率下宏观经济内外均衡**

14.1开放经济下的政策搭配

14.2 IS-LM-BP模型

14.3 固定汇率制下的财政与货币政策

**重点难点：**

BP曲线的含义与推导；IS-LM-BP模型；固定汇率制下财政政策与货币政策的有效性

**学习目的**：

理解BP曲线的含义；掌握BP曲线的推导；掌握IS-LM-BP模型；掌握固定汇率制下财政政策与货币政策的有效性

**Chapter 14 Macroeconomic Equilibrium Under Fixed Exchange Rate Regime**

14.1 Policy Coordination In Open Economy

14.2 IS-LM-BP Model

14.3 Fiscal and Monetary Policy Under Fixed Exchange Rate Regime

**Key points:** the definition and derivation of BP curve; IS-LM-BP model; the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy under fixed exchange rate regime

**Evaluation requirements:** understand the definition of BP curve; grasp the derivation of BP curve; grasp IS-LM-BP model; grasp the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy under fixed exchange rate regime

**第十五章 浮动汇率下宏观经济内外均衡**

15.1浮动汇率制下的财政与货币政策

**重点难点：**

浮动汇率制下财政政策与货币政策的有效性

**学习目的**：

掌握浮动汇率制下财政政策与货币政策的有效性

**Chapter 15 Macroeconomic Equilibrium Under Flexible Exchange Rate Regime**

15.1 Fiscal and Monetary Policy under Flexible Exchange Rate Regime

**Key points:** the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy under flexible exchange rate regime

**Evaluation requirements:** grasp the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy under flexible exchange rate regime

课程思政的切入点：

本课程可以从不同章节内容引入课程思政，加深学生们对思政内容的思考。

1. 国际贸易中著名的要素禀赋与赫克歇尔-俄林理论提到，国家的要素资源禀赋与产业的特征共同决定了一个国家在贸易中的比较优势，进而决定了国家之间的贸易模式。我国在加入世界贸易组织的初期，贸易中的比较优势主要体现在劳动密集型的产业。这些产业在出口领域的扩张提升了我国低技能劳动力的就业。而这些产业的附加值低，在和美国贸易中的过程中曾出现了“八亿衬衫换一架波音”的贸易模式。近几十年来，党和政府在积极推动经济高质量、全面、可持续的发展。习近平同志在党的十九大报告中指出：“我国经济已由高速增长阶段转向高质量发展阶段，正处在转变发展方式、优化经济结构、转换增长动力的攻关期”。这是对我国经济发展阶段变化和现在所处关口作出的一个重大判断，为今后我国经济发展指明方向、提出任务，具有重大现实意义和深远历史意义。这对我国贸易模式的转变，以及在全球产业链中所起到的作用的变化也有着重要的影响。在教学过程中，可以引导学生更加深入思考经济高速增长与高质量发展之间的辩证关系，以及相关的政策战略。

2. 另一个解释国际贸易模式的理论是规模经济理论。即经济规模的扩张降低了生产产品的平均成本，从而能够抢占更多的市场规模，进一步降低了平均成本提升了市场规模。这一理论可以为我国“一带一路”政策，以及RCEP的签署提供理论依据。“一带一路”的倡议坚持共商、共建、共享的原则，努力实现沿线区域基础设施建设的完善，加深与周边国家的经济文化交流，为中国企业走出去创造更大的发展空间。在教学过程中引导学生学习我国对外贸易政策近些年来发展变化的历程，激发学生的学习兴趣并引导学生思考国家的相关贸易政策。

3. 关于贸易政策的学习过程中涉及到了针对关税政策。非关税政策，贸易同盟等内容的学习。这些内容可以与近几年来中美贸易战，美国对中国经济的围堵进行结合分析，让学生更好的了解我国在全球化过程中面临的挑战。十九大报告中指出，中国秉持共商共建共享的全球治理观，将继续发挥负责任大国作用，积极参与全球治理体系改革和建设，不断贡献中国智慧和力量。中国也在不断发挥负责任大国的作用，为国际社会的发展提供更多的公共产品和治理经验。与世界各国人民一起推动人类共同命运体的建设，共创人类的美好未来。

4. 在国际金融部分的学习，涉及到了关于汇率变化，金融市场与外汇市场关系等方面的知识内容。近些年来中国在积极推动人民币国际化的进程，开始越来越多的与周边“一带一路”国家用人民币进行贸易结算。在推动人民币国际化过程中，如何保障国内金融的安全，维持经济稳定的发展是非常重要的课题。在课程学习中可以引导学生进行相关方面的思考。

**五、主要参考书**

1. Dominick Salvatore. International Economics （Version 8）. 北京：清华大学出版社 2004.6

2. Krugman,Paul R., Maurice Obstfeld. International Economics：Theory and Policy （Version 8）. 北京：清华大学出版社 2011.11