

保護 · 支援政策 經濟的 影響 政策方向

The Economic Effect of Shipping Industry Subsidies and Policy Implications

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保護 · 支援 實態
保護 · 支援政策 經濟的 影響
保護 · 基本方向

一般均衡模型

社會厚生

影響

Abstract : Major shipping countries maintain various shipping protection and subsidy programs such as direct grants, financial supports, tax relieves, market barriers(cargo preference) and so on. As a result of such programs, shipping companies in the U.S. enjoy about 13.1% reduction in shipping cost and those in the U.K. about 2.5%.

On the other hand, government subsidies in shipping industry can bring about quite different results in national economic welfare from those in the other ordinary industries where national economic welfare decreases. Because of implicit customs tax relief effect, government subsidies in shipping industry can result in the increase of national economic welfare.

In view of the economic effect of various protection and subsidy programs the proposed policy implications are)direct grants are not recommended, though they can be introduced at the infant stage of shipping development(no direct grants are provided in Korea))as a

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financial support method, loan guarantee is considered to be a good way of enhancing efficiency in shipping finance system)introduction of tonnage tax and reduction of tax rate is to be realised)cargo preference schemes seem to be unnecessary(already abolished in Korea)
)other support programs such as education and training, research and development subsidies are to be reinforced.

가
(WTO : World Trade Organization)
(OECD : Organization of Economic Development and Cooperation) 가 ,
(IMF : International Monetary Fund)

(EU : European Union)

1995 (Maritime Security Act) 自國船 , ()

EU (New Maritime Strategy) 가

經濟的 · 經濟外的
가가

가

가

가

가

保護・支援 實態

1. 補助金支援 實態

가

가 (MSP)

가 (ODS) 1996

가 船隊

210

가 (SIF) 가 4.5

9.0%, (radical alteration) 2.25%

(Tasmania strait) (Bass strait)

가

5 6

(SCGA) 18 (

) 가 7%

가

< - 1 >

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (MSP) - : 47 - : 210 , 1 * 1996 (ODS)
	○
	○ 가 30%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (SIR) - (가 1 Euro) : 가 9.0% - (가 1 Euro) : 가 4.5% - (radical alteration) : 2.25%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -TFES : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 1997/98 4,327 4,180 -BSPVES : 가 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 1997/98 11 1,362 , 1,280 ○ (SCGA) (<ul style="list-style-type: none">) 가 7% - 18
	○ , , .
	-

: , 「 , 2000 . ,」

	○ (JDB) (Maritime Credit Corporation) -3 7 15 - 3% ○ 中小企業金融公庫 國際金融公庫 - 1 - 3%
	○ ○ (SCISI) - - 가 70%
	○ (HSCGS) () 가 . - 가 80%, . 85% - 0.67 1% - : 100GT (365kW), 1 GT
	○ (MMRF) - 25% (MFT) - 6%, 4%, 3% . - 15 4 - 70% . ○ 6% - 가 80% .

: < -1> .

< -3>

	○ (CCF) : , - () , - 25 가 . - 1998 9 14 가 (1971 97 65 가 54 가) ○ (CRF) : , - 3 가 . - 1998 9 15 가 7,090
	○ 7 , 3 ○ (MOT) - 가 25%
	○ 가 ○ , ○ ○ 18% , 19% 가
	○ 5 ○

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ○
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○) 25% 가) ○ 2000 8 (tonnage tax) ()
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1996 - 1997 17 4 2.3%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 가 가 ○ 가 () ○ ○ 20% - 20% 가 가 ○ 150 (GCT)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (가 10%) , ○ 10% ○ 10%

: < -1> .

4. 貨物留保制度 實態

가 .
 留保
 가 貨物留保政策
 ,) ,
 (Israeli Cash Transfer Program) 50%)
 75%) , ,
 100%가 留保 . 貨物留保政策
 3%
 .1)
 40%
 1998 2% (5%)
 2)
 貨物留保政策 가
 , , . ,)
 50% 가)
 ((SCT)) 籍船
) (NST)

1) WTO
 1993 4.2% . 1993 98 15.3% , 2.6%
 19% . 26% 가 ,
 1998 2.3%

2) WTO
 1993 6.5% , 8.3% (8.6%) 2.6% (
 1993 98 2% 가 3.2% (7.4%)
 , 1998 2.2% (5.5%)

印度籍船 留保

< -4>

貨物留保制度

	○ 50% - , 75% ○ ○ ○ 50% ○	○ 1%
	○ 40% ○ 40%	
	○ (, ,) 50% 가	
	○ ○	
	○ (MST) ○	

: < -1>

5. 支援 實態

(Crew Relief Costs Scheme) (가
 150))
 (National Insurance Contribution) 0.5%
)
 (Foreign Earning Deduction)
 (4) .
 가 가
 (1999
 1 9 1,010)
 , (2,800) .

< -5>

*

가	-	(MARAD) 가
.	-	(Loan Guarantee) : , , (CCF) : (CRF) :
	-	(MARAD) 美 (US Merchant Marine Academy) -6
	-	(MOC) 가 , 가 19 -

		-	.
		-	가 (SSEX)
		-	.
		-	3 , ,
		-	, , , (B/L),
		-	(MCC) 가
		-	1 1
		-	1
		-	(SMarT) : 16 17 , 1999/2000 640
		-	(Crew Relief Costs Scheme) 20%
		-	가 (National Insurance Contribution) 0.5%
		-	(Foreign Earning Deduction)
		-	가
		-	2,800 (5.7%)

: < -1>

: *

保護・支援政策 經濟的 影響

1. 影響

1) 價格競爭力 影響

(1)

가) (, ,), (, ,)
가))

가 가
1995 98
가
가 5.1%

< -6> 가 : %

		11.7 51.9 11.6	
		75.2	
		5.1 1.5 3.1 7.6 7.5	
		24.8	
			100.0

: , 「 , 1999 .

10% 가 0.51%가
 3) 가 가
 가 가
 , 가 1,700
 4) (lumpsum) 100
 가 5.9%가 5)
 , ,
 가 貨物留
 保 , 가
 가 가 (가 가 0.1%
)
 (2) 가
 가 가
 가) (MSP)
) (Loan Gua-
 rantee)) (CCF) (CRF)
) 貨物留保制度
 가 가
 13.1% 가 가
 ,
 가 13.1%

3) $5.1\% \times 0.1 = 0.51\%$
 4) 1998 1 231 6 (1,660)
 5) $(100 / 1,700) \times 100 = 5.9\%$

가

< -7>

가

		가 (%)	
(MSP)	210	12.4	$(210 / 1,700) \times 100$
(Loan Guarantee)	1998 9 731 28 5,729	0.2	$(39,000 / 19,000) \times 100$
(CCF)	1 4	0.5	9 8
	-	13.1	-

: < -1>

가 (SIF))
 (HSCGS)) 가)
) (SMarT))
))
 가 가 가
 가 가 -8
 2.5%
 가
 , 가
 . 가
 . 가 가 2%

< -8>

가

		가 (%)	
(SIF)	가 2.25 9%	0.2	- , 가
(HSCGC)	가 80 85%	1.0	- 0.67 1%
	4	0.4	- 6 4
	-	0.9	- 15 5
	-	2.5	-

: < -1> .

, 가
가 가 .
가 가

2) 가

(1)

幼稚産業

가

(2)

(3)

, 第2船籍制度(Second Registry)
, (tonnage tax)

(4) (, 貨物留保)

貨物留保政策

가

가

自國籍船 積取率 . , 1990 98

美國籍 船腹量	1,958 GT	1,016 GT	48.1%
, 226 GT	181 GT	19.9%,	
593 GT	393 GT	33.7%,	101 GT 85 GT
15.8%			
612 GT	641 GT	4.7%	가 , 가

166%

自國籍船 積取率

貨物留保政策

積取率

가

貨物留保

가 貨物留保政策

(5)

, 貨物留保

가

가

2. 巨視經濟的 影響

가

가 物流手段

가

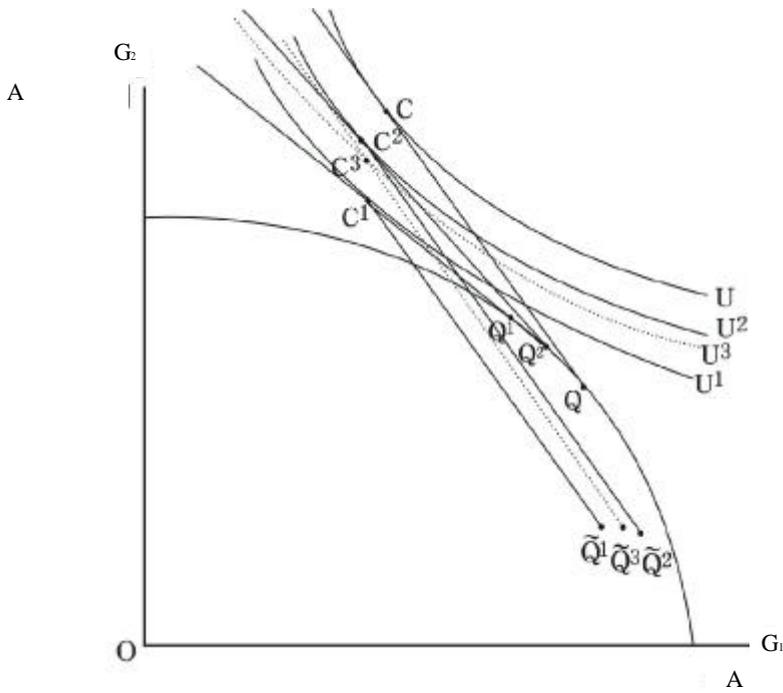
(externality)

, 補助金
 가 補助金
 6)
 (가 가)
 , 補助金 資源配分
 가 가
 , 가
 補助金 社會厚生水準
 交易條件 不變
 , 運送費가 가 交易
 條件 國內 輸入財 가 , QC
 生産點 Q , 消費點 C
 社會厚生水準 U 가 運送費가
 交易條件 輸出財 가
 가 交易條件
 QC 輸出財 가 $Q^1 C^1$
 , $Q^1($ 零(0)
) $\widetilde{Q}^1($)
 C^1 C^1
 (, 補助金 零(0) ,

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가 (補助金 零(0))

< - 1 > 海運産業 補助金 社會厚生



海運産業補助金 輸出財 가 (輸入財 가) $Q^1 C^1$
 $Q^2 C^2$ 가 .
 Q^2 , C^2 가 社會厚生水準 U^1 U^2
 補助金
 資源配分 社會厚生水準 U^2

가

가

價格競爭力 가

免稅措置)

가 7)

가

가

7) 50%

經濟的·經濟外的
가가

가

(貨物留保制度),

(MSP)

210

(SIF)

가 4.5 9.0%,

(radical alteration)

2.25%

strait)

(Bass strait)

(Tasmania

가

5

6

(SCGA)

18

()

가 7%

()

가

가

,) (CCF)
 25 30
 ,)
 가
 , 7 , 3
 가 .)
 가 , , 國際船
 舶 가 ,)
 , (tonnage tax)
 가
 . (, 貨物
 留保), , ,
 가 . 가
 , 13.1% 가 가
 가 13.1% 가 .
 2.5% .
 ,
 가
 (externality)
 , 補助金

가 補助金

.
 (가 補助金 가)
 . , 補助金 資源配分
 가 가
 가

幼稚産業

. ,)
 , , , .
)

가 .)

(tonnage tax)

稅措置

)

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< > 一般均衡模型

社會厚生 影響

가

) A
 B
) (\bar{L}) (\bar{K})
 , 가
) 勞動集約財(G_1) 資本集約財(G_1),
 (G_0)가 , 가
 .8)

)
) 1 強準 (strictly quasi-concave func-
 tion) , j 1 i 量 a_{ij} .
) 量

) 가
 ,
 .9)

) A B
 , 가

8)

9) 가

B
A
B

가 A
A

.10)

가 A

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{L1}W + a_{K1}r &= p_1 \\
 a_{L2}W + a_{K2}r &= p_2 \\
 a_{L0}W + a_{K0}r &= p_0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1 &= p_1^* - \quad_1 p_0 \\
 p_2 &= p_2^* + \quad_2 p_0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{L1}X_1 + a_{L2}X_2 + a_{L0}X_0 &= \bar{L} \\
 a_{K1}X_1 + a_{K2}X_2 + a_{K0}X_0 &= \bar{K}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A.3}$$

$$U = U(C_1, C_2)
 \tag{A.4}$$

$$X_0 = [\quad_1(X_1 - C_1) + \quad_2(C_2 - X_2)]
 \tag{A.5}$$

$$Y = w\bar{L} + r\bar{K} - (s - 1)p_0X_0 = p_1C_1 + p_2C_2
 \tag{A.6}$$

a_{ij} , w, r , \quad_j , \quad_i 가 () 가
 () , p_j , X_j , C_j , \bar{L}, \bar{K}
 . s 가 (p_0)

10) 가 가 .

(ad-valorem subsidy rate) $1 - \frac{p_j}{p_j^*}$.
 (, 國籍船積取率) .

B
 p_j 가 (*) . , p_j^* B
 (A.1)

가 가 (A. 1)
 가 가 (A. 2)

G_1 , G_2 , p_0 p_j 1 가 . (A.3)

(A.4)

. A (A.5)

[]

$((X_1 - C_1) A - G_1$ 가) ,

量 $((C_2 - X_2) A - G_2$ 가

) 가
 量 . ()

(A.6)

()

$Y = w \bar{L} + r \bar{K} - (s - 1) p_0 X_0 (= p_1 X_1 + p_2 X_2 + p_0 X_0)$ 가
 , 가

(, 移轉所得 가가

) $(s - 1) p_0 X_0$

가 가 .

A (A.6) (s

$- 1) p_0 X_0$,

, 가가

轉所得) $w L_0 + r K_0 (= s p_0 X_0)$ (移) 가가
 $(s - 1) p_0 X_0$ $w L_0 + r K_0 - (s - 1) p_0$ 가
 $X_0 (= p_0 X_0)$ 가
 가
 均衡解 $a_{ij}, p_j^*, \bar{L}, \bar{K}$,
 j, s 가 外生的 w, r, p_1 ,
 $p_2, p_0, X_1, X_2, X_0, C_1, C_2$ 10 가 w, r, p_1 ,
 p_2, p_0 5 (A.1) (A.5) 5
 X_1, X_2, X_0, C_1, C_2
 가 ()

(A.1) (A.6) $w \quad r \quad p_1 \quad p_2$

$$w = a_{K2}(a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{L2}a_{K1})p_1 - a_{K1}(a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{L2}a_{K1})p_2$$

$$r = a_{L1}(a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{L2}a_{K1})p_2 - a_{L2}(a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{L2}a_{K1})p_1$$

(A.3) $\bar{L} = a_{L1}X_1 + a_{L2}X_2 + a_{L0}X_0, \bar{K} = a_{K1}X_1 + a_{K2}X_2 + a_{K0}X_0$

$$pC_1 + C_2 = pX_1 + X_2 + [(a_{L1}a_{K0} - a_{K1}a_{L0}) / (a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{K1}a_{L2}) - (a_{L2}a_{K0} - a_{K2}a_{L0}) / (a_{L1}a_{K2} - a_{K1}a_{L2})] p X_0 - (s - 1)(p_0 / p_2) X_0$$

$$p = p_1 / p_2$$

$$du = \{ a_1(t_2 - t_1^*) + p M^* + [(s - 1) |_{02} | p_0 X_0] / (|_{21} | p_2) - a_2 p X_0 \} \hat{p} + [a_1(t_2 - t_1^*) - p_0 X_0 / p_2] \hat{s} + a_1(1 + t_1^* + t_2) \hat{p}$$

$$a_1 = [2(1 - s) |_{21} | p_0 p_1 X_0] / [wr(a_{L1} a_{K2} - a_{K1} a_{L2})]$$

$$0, a_2 = (a_{L2} a_{K0} - a_{K2} a_{L0}) / (a_{L1} a_{K2} - a_{K1} a_{L2}) \quad 0, \quad = 1$$

$$+ 2 = 1 p_0 / p_1^* + 2 p_0 / p_2^*, \quad t_1 = 1(X_1 - C_1) / X_0,$$

$$t_2 = 2(C_2 - X_2) / X_0, \quad = (\partial M / \partial p)(p/M), \quad * = (\partial M^* / \partial p^*)(p^* / M^*),$$

$$s = (\partial M / \partial s)(s/M), \quad = (\partial M / \partial) (/ M), \quad = 1 - 1$$

$$- (|_{02} | / |_{21} |) \quad \cdot \quad |_{ij} = k_i - L_j$$

$$- k_j - L_i = k_i - k_j = L_j - L_i, \quad k_i - k_j \quad |_{ij} |$$

$$0 \quad \cdot \quad L_j = a_{Lj} w / p_j, \quad k_j = a_{Kj} r / p_j \quad j$$

$$\quad \cdot \quad k_j = K_j / L_j ; j = 1, 2, 0$$

$$\quad \cdot \quad \text{가} \quad |_{02} | \quad 0,$$

$$|_{21} | \quad 0, \quad |_{01} | \quad 0 \quad \cdot \quad (\wedge) \quad ,$$

$$\hat{s} = ds / s \text{가}$$

$$\hat{a}_{L1} = \hat{a}_{L2} = \hat{a}_{L0}, \quad \hat{a}_{K1} = \hat{a}_{K2}$$

$$= \hat{a}_{K0} \quad \text{가}$$

$$d(p_0/p_2) = -[(|_{02} | p_0) / (|_{21} | p_1)] dp - [p_0 / (s p_2)] ds, \quad \hat{x}_0 = (t_1^* + t_2 - t_2^*) \hat{s} + (1 + t_1^* + t_2) \hat{p} + (t_2 - t_1^*) \hat{p}$$

A 小規模開放經濟國 (small open economy) $\hat{p}_1 = 0, \hat{p}_2 = 0$

$$\hat{p} = - (|_{21} | / |_{A} |) (1 p_0 / p_1 + 2 p_0 / p_2) \hat{s}$$

$$|_{A} | = |_{21} | [- 1 + (|_{02} | p_0) / (|_{21} | p_1)]$$

$$+ (|_{01} |_{2p_0}) / (|_{21} |_{p_2})] \hat{p} \quad (A.7)$$

A 小規模開放經濟國

$$du = \{ [-pM^* - (s-1) |_{02} |_{p_0X_0} / (|_{21} |_{p_2}) + a_2pX_0 - a_1t_2] |_{21} |_{p_2} / [|_{A} |_{(1-\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)} + a_1t_2 - p_0X_0/p_2] \hat{s} + a_1 (1+t_1^* + t_2) \} \hat{\quad} \quad (A.9)$$

(A.9) \hat{s} 가 正(+)

$$S = 1 + [p_2 |_{21} |_{(a_2pX_0 - a_1t_2)} - |_{A} |_{(1-\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)} (p_1M^* + p_0X_0 - a_1t_2 - p_2)] / (p_0X_0 |_{02} |_{p_2}) \quad (A.9)'$$

$$S = 1 + [p_2 |_{21} |_{(a_2pX_0 - a_1t_2)} - |_{A} |_{(1-\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)} (p_1M^* + p_0X_0 - a_1t_2 - p_2)] / (p_0X_0 |_{02} |_{p_2})$$

(A.9)'

가

社會厚生

社會厚生

가

社會厚生

.11)

= $s = 0$, A 輸入需要가 가

가 , (G₂)

가

(A.9)'

11)

가

A

B

$$(1 + \alpha_2) / (1 - \alpha_1) p_0 X_0 / (p_1 M^*) \quad (A.9)''$$

$$j = j p_0 / p_j^* , p_1 M^* A , p_0 X_0$$

\hat{s} 正(+), 가 (, 100%)

,(A.9) \hat{a} 負(-) A

, 가 A

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