

<<国际经济学>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《国际经济学(第5版)》由詹姆斯·吉尔伯著，包括国际经济的微观和宏观两部分，需要教师用一个学期的时间来完成授课。

《国际经济学(第5版)》沿用了前四版的方法，提供了核心理论的原则性介绍以及政策分析，同时还分析了日益加剧的国际经济一体化的制度背景和历史背景。

本书旨在让不同专业的学生群体接触国际经济学的经济学推理，不管他们是经济学专业还是非经济学专业。

本书所涉及的许多事件都是具有争议的，特别是2007。

年开始的金融危机。

我的宗旨是呈现经济学观点中的一致性，当然，如果存在争议，我会列举出其不同观点。

有时候，争议存在与否本身就是具有争议性的，但是总的来说，经济学家们对于贸易相关问题比较趋同，对于金融相关问题存在较多争议。

本书就此角度进行论证的。

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版权页：插图： Approximately two-thirds of the trade between the United States and Mexico is intrafirm. Most of this occurs within the context of Mexico's special export processing sector, called the maquiladora industry. Originally limited to its border with the United States but later expanded to the whole country, the maquiladora industry began in 1965. The original purpose of the government was to generate employment along Mexico's northern border. In the long run, the maquiladora industry became a major source of manufacturing activity, a major employer, and one of the country's main sources of exports. The maquiladora industry is an example of an export processing zone (EPZ). In EPZs, both domestic and foreign firms produce goods for export without paying tariffs on the parts and materials they import. This allows domestic and foreign firms such as General Motors and Sony to set up in Mexico and pay no tariffs on the inputs they bring into the country from abroad, as long as they export the output. The number of firms in the export processing industry grew slowly but steadily and by 1980, fifteen years after the initial legislation, there were 620 plants with 120,000 workers. Nevertheless, the export processing industry was an exception to the dominant trend in Mexican manufacturing that remained firmly focused on production for the domestic market. Until the middle of the 1980s, Mexico's development strategy was inward looking and most firms found that it was less profitable to export than to produce for the home market since goods sold domestically were protected from competition and goods sold abroad were not. In 1982, a financial crisis struck Mexico and policymakers began to rethink the country's development model. Up until then, the focus on production for the domestic market caused most firms to locate near Mexico City or one or two other major urban areas such as Monterrey or Guadalajara. The choice of locations reduced their transportation costs by locating production near their final market, and allowed them to take advantage of their internal economies of scale since they operated out of only one or a small number of plants. In an unforeseen way, Mexico's development model during the 1950s, '60s, and '70s caused Mexico City to grow into one of the world's largest cities and resulted in a very high proportion of the population becoming concentrated in the country's largest urban centers.

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