

## 從新重商主義到自由化—意識型態 在我國貿易政策變遷中之角色

\*周育仁

From Neo-Mercantilism to Liberalization  
--the Role of Ideology in Revising Taiwan's Trade Policy

by

Chou Yujen

### 摘 要

許多經濟學者同意凱因思的看法：長期觀之，真正影響政策制訂的是意識型態。是以，意識型態乃為政策變遷之必要條件。我國經濟官僚自1950年代始即深受新重商主義之影響，本文之主旨係探討官僚之意識型態在影響我國貿易政策變遷(1984)中扮演之角色。如果意識型態在政策制定過程中一直扮演重要角色，吾人預期經濟官僚之意識型態在1984年末左右會有所改變。然而，吾人發現台灣之新重商主義一直到1987年末方產生重大變化。在此種情況下，自由化加速似乎不應該在1984年發生。本文之研究顯示，有關意識型態的看法，並不適合用來解釋台灣貿易自由化加速之原因。意識型態不一定是經濟政策變遷之主要或唯一條件，其他因素也會促成經濟政策之變遷。

**關鍵詞：**新重商主義，保護主義，自由主義，意識型態，貿易政策，經濟官僚。

### ABSTRACT

There are many economists agree with Keynes' view that, in the long run, what really counts in policy formulation is the power of ideas or ideologies. As a result, it seemed that ideology change is a necessary condition for policy change. The neo-mercantilism has prevailed among Taiwan's economic technocrats since the 1950s. The main purpose of this paper is to deal with the role of technocrats' ideology in affecting Taiwan's trade policy change. If ideology did play a critical role in policy formulation, then we expect to find a ideological change in those technocrats by 1984. However, it did happen. Accordingly, the argument tha ideology plays a crucial role in policy formation and policy change seems to be unable to explain Taiwan's accelerating trade liberalization. Consequently, our research manifest that ideology is not a necessary or only condition for economic policy reform, and other alternative explanation for this policy change is needed.

**Key words:** neo-mercantilism, protectionism, liberalization, ideology, trade policy, technocrats.

\*美國俄亥俄州立大學政治學博士，現任國立中興大學公共行政系副教授