

6.2 Protectionism

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 26 marks

KEY WORDS tariff 关税 • protectionism 贸易保护主义 • quota 配额 • embargo 禁运
• subsidy 补贴

Objective

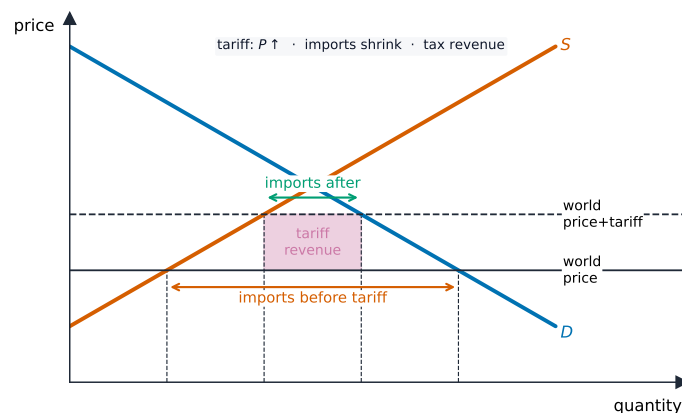
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **protectionism** 贸易保护主义 — the tools (**tariff**, **quota**, **subsidy**, **embargo** 关税、配额、补贴、禁运), the arguments **for and against**, and the effects on **stakeholders** 利益相关者.

You must be able to:

- define the main protectionist tools and draw a tariff diagram
- explain the arguments for and against protection
- analyse the effect of a tariff on different stakeholders

1 Worked examples

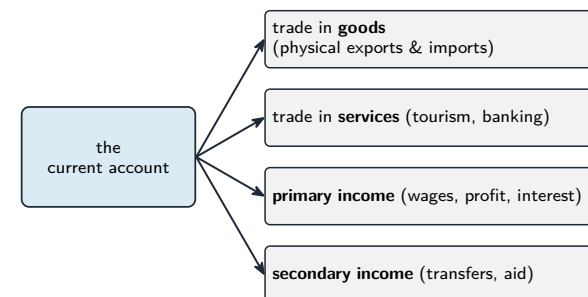
■ A tariff



Domestic supply rises, demand falls, imports shrink; the box is tariff revenue

- Tariff** 关税: a tax on imports (raises their price). **Quota** 配额: a legal limit on import quantity.

- Arguments for:** protect an **infant industry** 幼稚产业, save jobs, stop **dumping** 倾销.
- Arguments against:** higher prices, protects inefficiency, risks **retaliation** 报复.
- Stakeholders of a tariff:** home producers gain, government gains revenue, **consumers lose**, foreign producers lose.



Protection is often aimed at the current account — the balance a tariff tries to improve

Answer shapes: an **Explain** [up to 8] answer may use a tariff diagram (AO3); **Discuss** [12] adds a judgement (AO4).

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *tariff*. [2]

2.2 State the difference between a *tariff* and a *quota*. [2]

2.3 State one argument in favour of protectionism. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A **quota** is best described as: [1]

- A

B

C

D
- A a tax on imports

B a legal limit on the quantity of imports

C a payment to domestic producers

D a complete ban on trade

3.2 Using a tariff diagram, explain how a tariff affects domestic producers and consumers. [8]

3.3 Discuss whether a government should use protectionism to support its domestic industries. [12]