

# 1. Introdução

# Objetivos

- Apresentar os objetivos da disciplina de Economia Internacional
- Discutir a relação comércio internacional – crescimento económico
- Apresentar as tendências recentes dos fluxos de comércio internacional

# Bibliografía

**World Trade Organization (2014); *World Trade Report 2014 - Trade and development: recent trends and the role of the WTO*, The world economy and trade in 2013 and early 2014, páginas 16 a 37 e página 61**

# Conteúdo

1.1. Objetivos da "Economia Internacional"

1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional

## 1.1. Objetivos da "Economia Internacional"

**(Ver programa da disciplina)**

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional

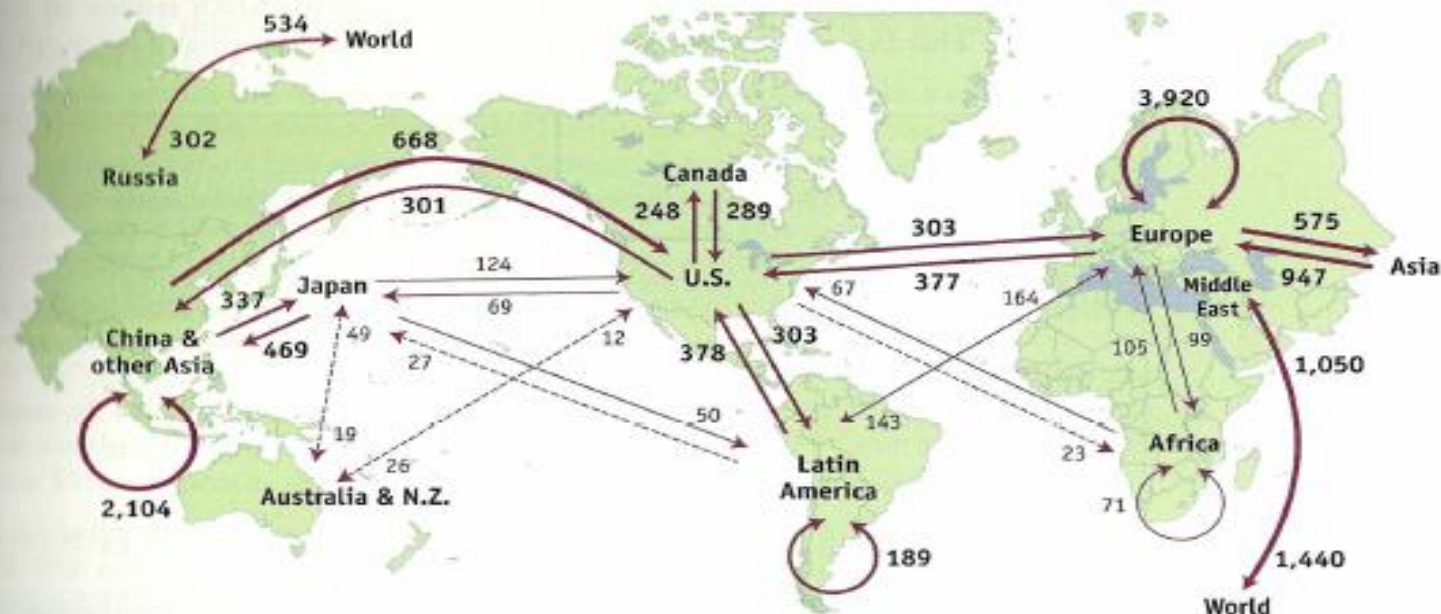
→ O comércio internacional permite manter elevados níveis de acumulação de capital reforçando a tendência para a igualização da remuneração do investimento (teorema da igualização do preço dos fatores)

→ O comércio internacional incentiva a inovação (*learning-by-doing*; alargamento do mercado; *spillovers*; economias de escala)

→ O comércio internacional estimula a adoção de enquadramentos institucionais competitivos (transparência, regras técnicas, subsídios, direitos de propriedade)

# 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

FIGURE 1-2



Total world trade flows in 2010: \$16,800 billion

**World Trade in Goods**

- < \$50 billion
- \$50–150 billion
- \$150–500 billion
- > \$500 billion

**World Trade in Goods, 2010 (\$ billions)** This figure shows the trade in merchandise goods between selected countries and regions of the world for 2010 in billions of dollars. The amount of trade in goods is illustrated by the width of the lines, with

the largest trade flows having the heaviest lines and the smallest having dashed lines.

Source: United Nations trade data.

# 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

**TABLE 1-2**

**Trade/GDP Ratio in 2010** This table shows the ratio of total trade to GDP for each country, where trade is calculated as (Imports + Exports)/2, including both merchandise goods and services. Countries with the highest ratios of trade to GDP tend to be small in economic size and are often important centers for shipping goods, like Hong Kong (China) and Singapore. Countries with the lowest ratios of trade to GDP tend to be very large in economic size, like Japan and the United States, or are not very open to trade because of trade barriers or their distance from other countries.

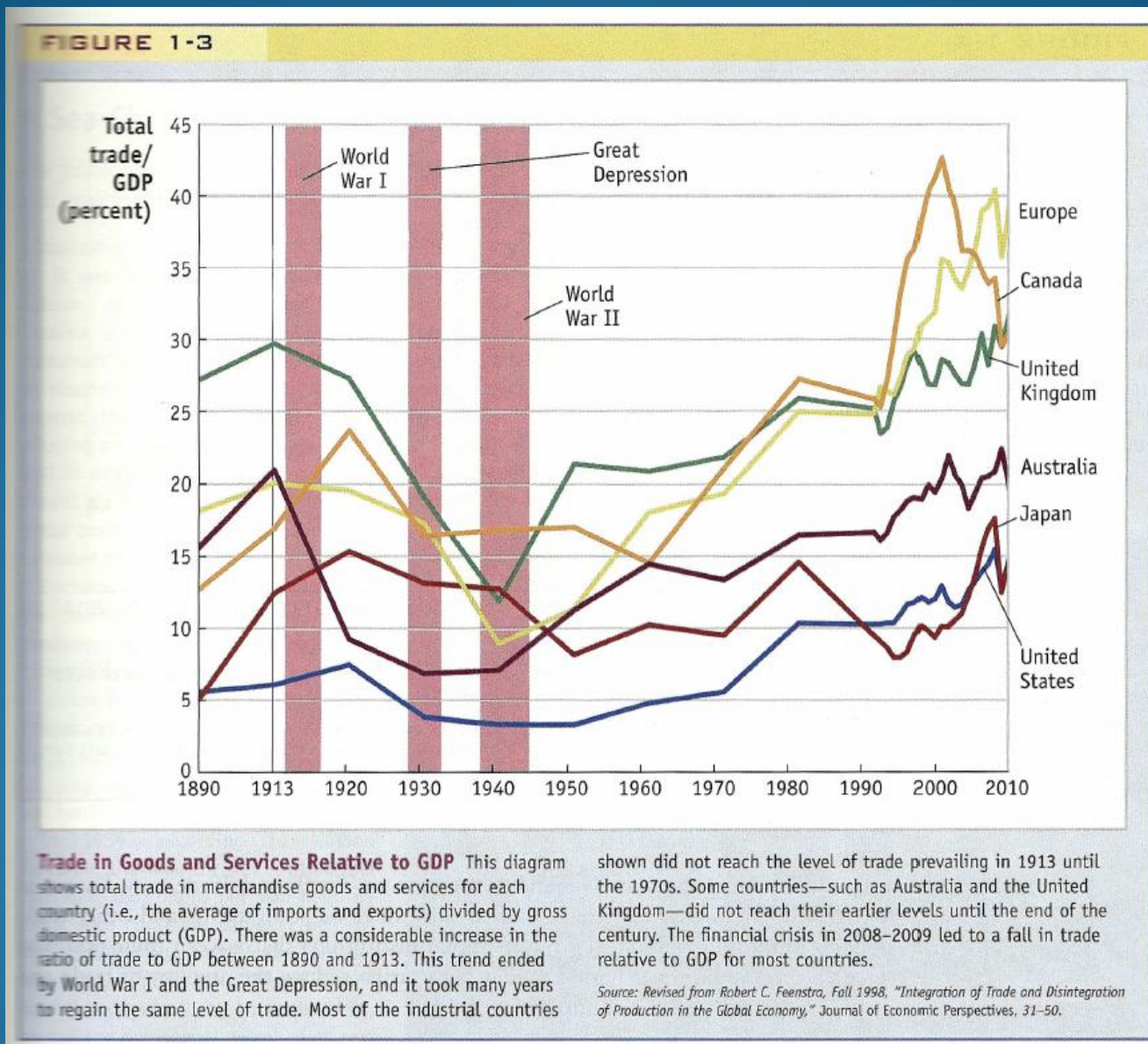
Country	Trade/GDP (%)	GDP (\$ billion)
Hong Kong (China)	216	229
Singapore	193	213
Malaysia	85	247
Hungary	83	129
Thailand	68	319
Austria	52	377
Denmark	48	313
Sweden	46	463
Switzerland	46	552
Germany	44	3,284
Norway	35	418
United Kingdom	32	2,256
Mexico	31	1,035

Canada	30	1,577
China	29	5,931
Spain	28	1,380
Italy	28	2,044
South Africa	27	364
Greece	27	292
France	27	2,549
Russian Federation	26	1,488
India	25	1,684
Turkey	24	731
Indonesia	24	708
Venezuela	23	394
Argentina	20	369
Pakistan	17	176
Japan	15	5,488
United States	15	14,419
Brazil	11	2,143

Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank.



# 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)



## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

FIGURE 1-4

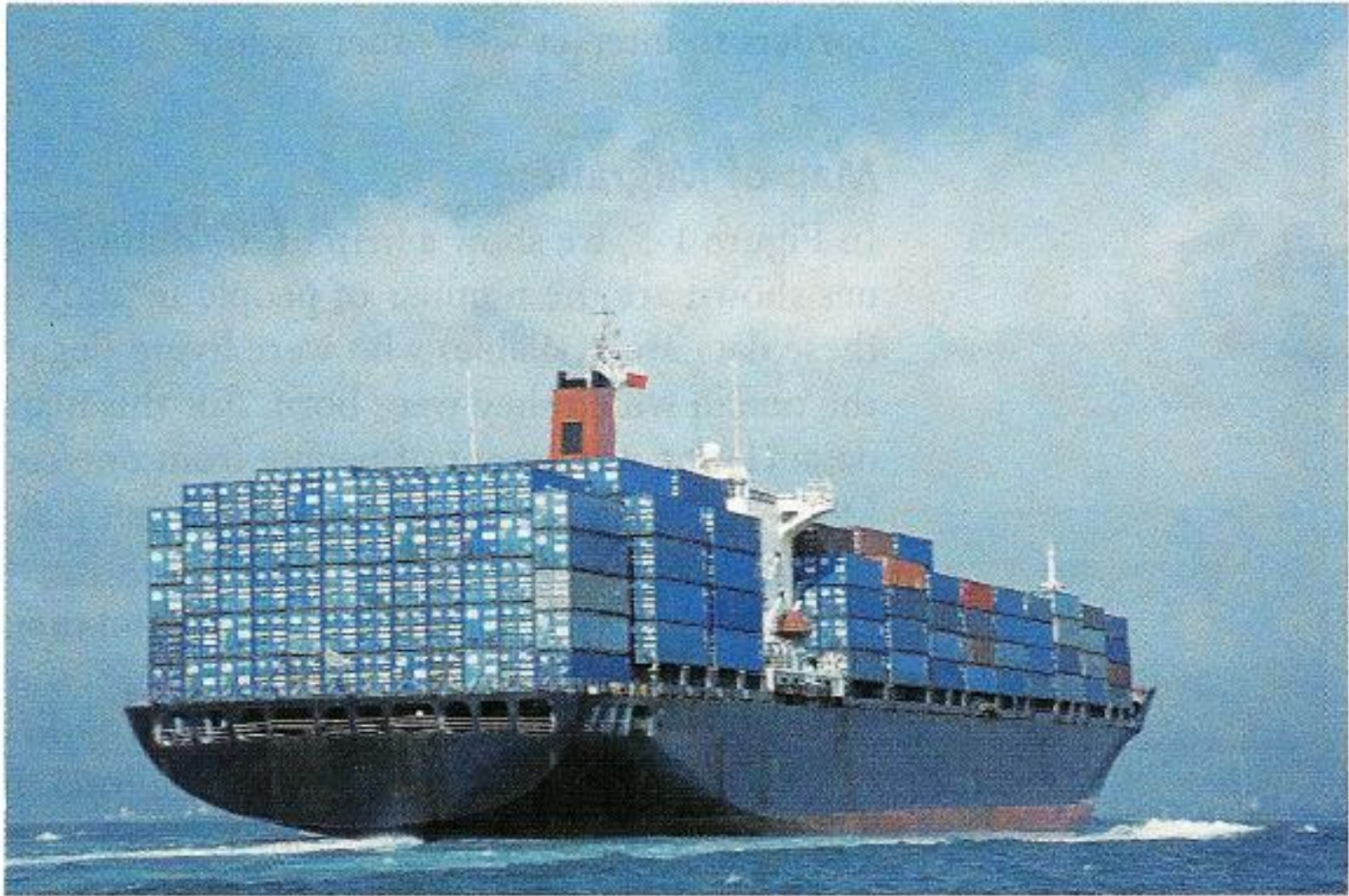


**Average Worldwide Tariffs, 1860–2010** This diagram shows the world average tariff for 35 countries from 1860 to 2010. The average tariff fluctuated around 15% from 1860 to 1913. After World War I, however, the average tariff rose sharply because of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in the United States and the reaction by

other countries, reaching 25% by 1933. Since the end of World War II, tariffs have fallen.

Source: Updated from Michael A. Clemens and Jeffrey G. Williamson, 2004, "Why Did the Tariff-Growth Correlation Change after 1950?" *Journal of Economic Growth*, 9(1), 5–46.

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

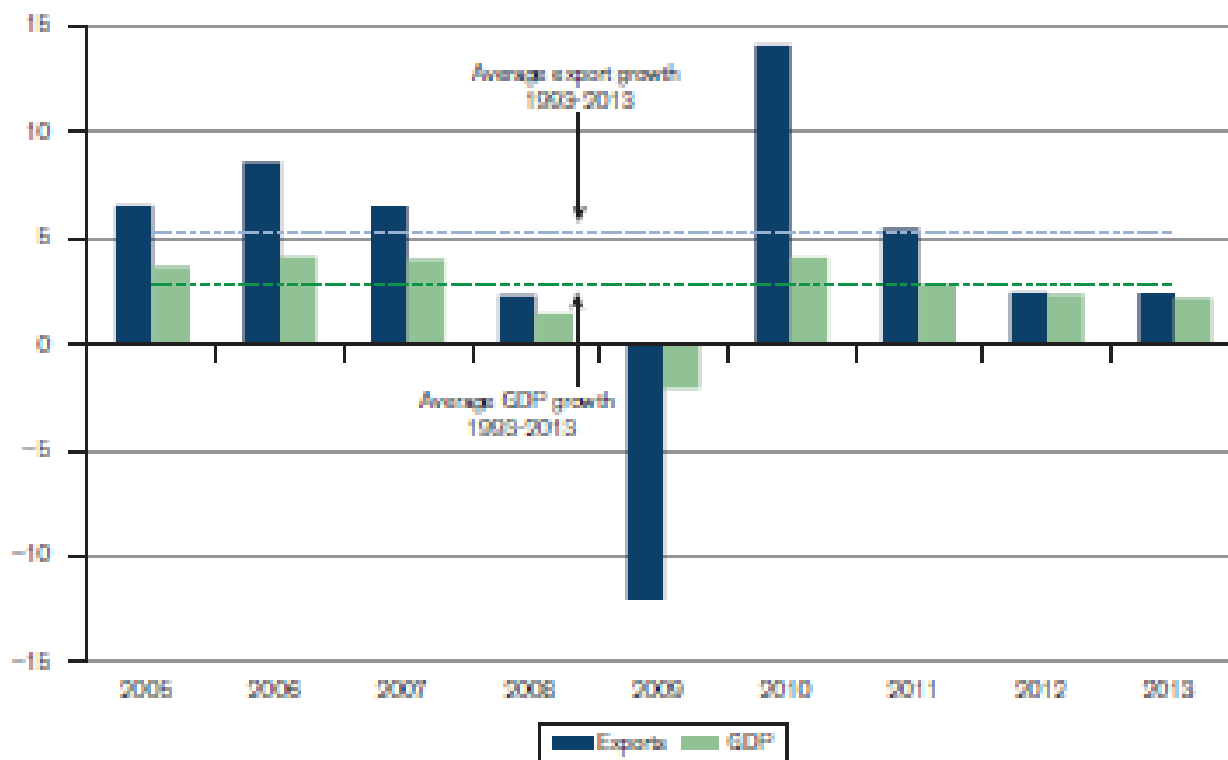


Banana Stock/Jupiter Images

A fully loaded container ship can carry thousands of containers.

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

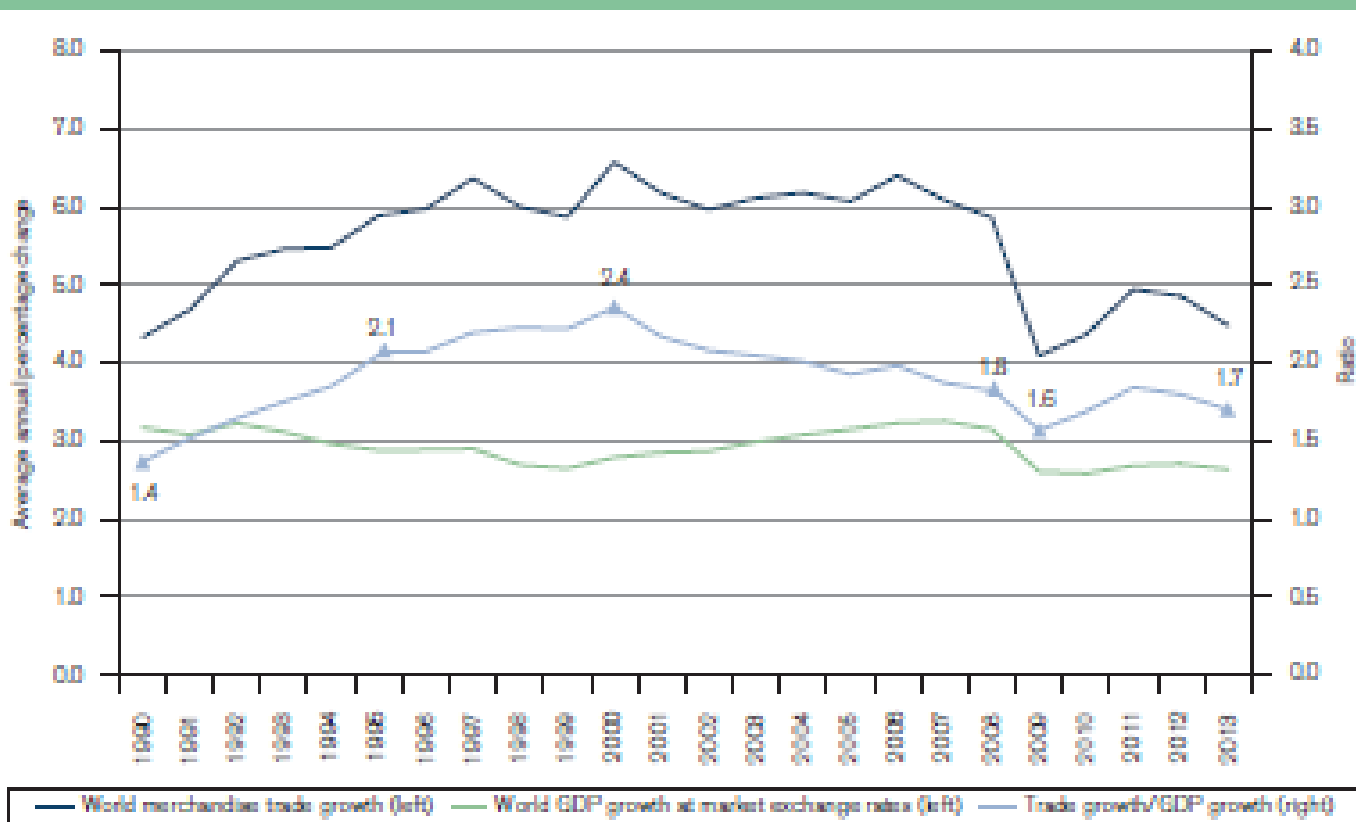
Figure 1: Growth in volume of world merchandise exports and GDP, 2005-13  
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

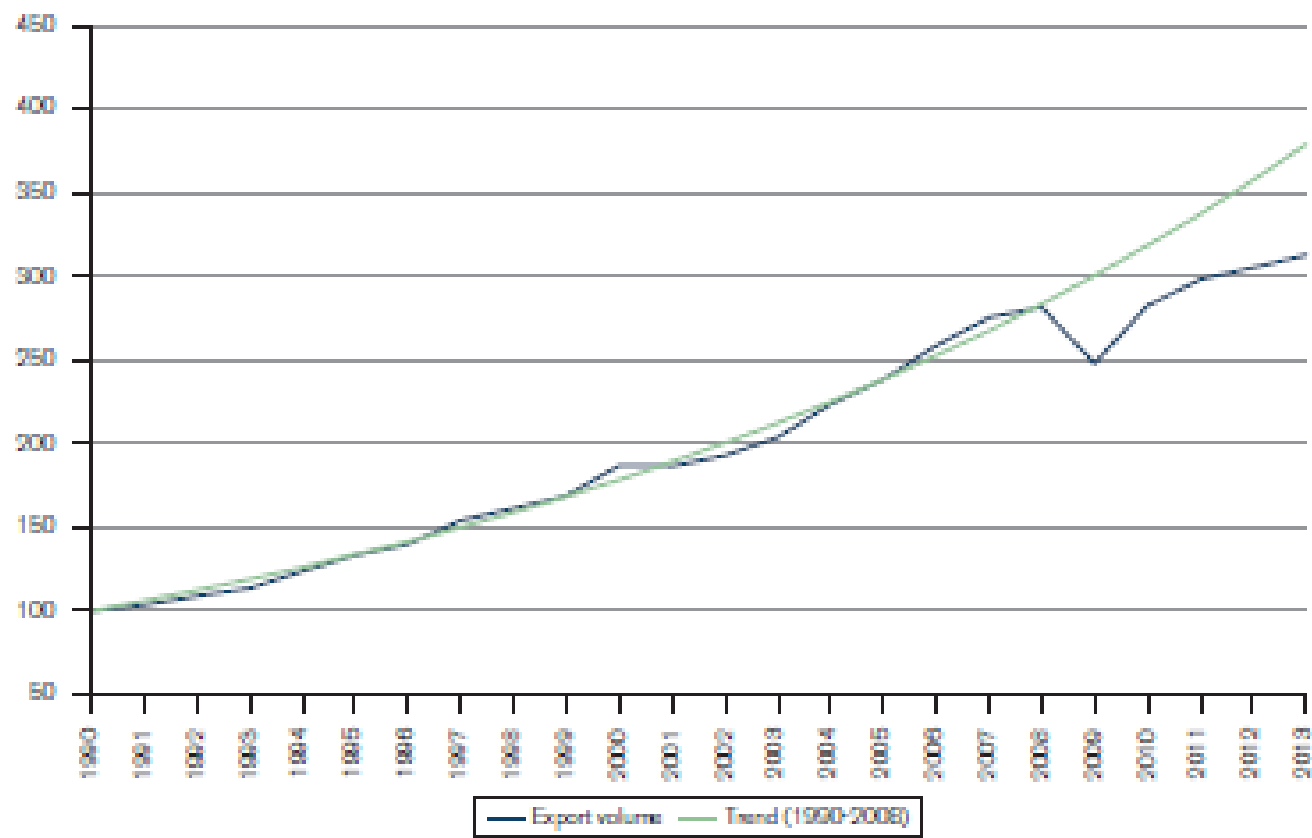
Figure 3: Ten-year moving average of world trade, GDP and trade/GDP, 1990–2013



Source: WTO Secretariat.

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

Figure 4: Volume of world merchandise exports, 1990–2013  
(indices, 1990=100)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

# 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

Table 1: GDP and merchandise trade by region, 2011–13  
(annual percentage change)

	GDP			Exports			Imports		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
<b>World</b>	2.8	2.3	2.2	5.5	2.4	2.5	5.3	2.1	1.9
<b>North America</b>	2.0	2.8	1.8	6.6	4.4	2.8	4.4	3.1	1.2
United States	1.8	2.8	1.9	7.3	3.8	2.6	3.8	2.8	0.8
<b>South and Central America<sup>a</sup></b>	4.5	2.7	3.0	6.8	0.7	1.4	13.0	2.3	3.1
<b>Europe</b>	1.9	-0.1	0.3	5.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	-1.8	-0.5
European Union (28)	1.7	-0.3	0.1	5.8	0.4	1.7	2.8	-1.9	-0.9
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</b>	4.9	3.5	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	17.3	6.8	-1.3
<b>Africa</b>	1.1	5.7	3.8	-8.2	6.5	-2.4	5.1	12.9	4.1
<b>Middle East</b>	5.7	3.4	3.0	7.8	5.2	1.9	4.5	10.5	6.2
<b>Asia</b>	4.1	4.0	4.2	6.4	2.8	4.7	6.6	3.7	4.5
China	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.8	6.2	7.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
Japan	1.4	1.6	1.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.9	4.3	3.8	0.5
India	3.0	4.4	5.4	15.0	0.2	7.4	9.7	6.8	-3.0
Newly industrialized economies (4) <sup>b</sup>	4.1	1.8	2.7	7.7	1.4	3.5	2.7	1.4	3.4
<b>Memo: Developed economies</b>	1.5	1.3	1.1	5.2	1.1	1.5	3.4	0.0	-0.3
<b>Memo: Developing and CIS</b>	5.7	4.5	4.4	5.8	3.8	3.6	8.0	5.1	4.7

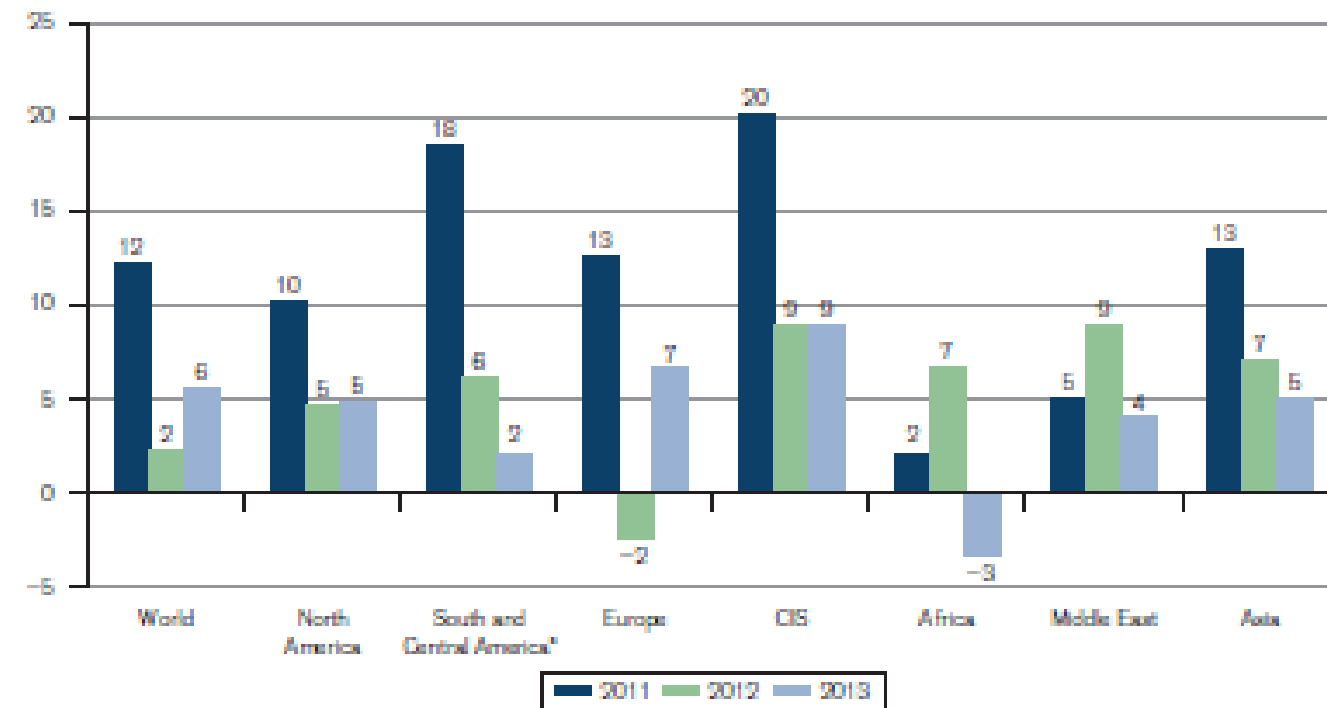
Source: WTO Secretariat.

<sup>a</sup>Includes the Caribbean.

<sup>b</sup>Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei.

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

Figure 8: Growth in the value of commercial services exports by region, 2011–13  
(annual percentage change)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

\*Includes the Caribbean.



# 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

Appendix Table 3: Merchandise trade: leading exporters and Importers, 2013  
(US\$ billion and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual % change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual % change
1	China	2,209	11.7	8	1	United States	2,329	12.3	0
2	United States	1,580	8.4	2	2	China	1,950	10.3	7
3	Germany	1,453	7.7	3	3	Germany	1,189	6.3	2
4	Japan	715	3.8	-10	4	Japan	833	4.4	-6
5	Netherlands	672	3.6	3	5	France	681	3.6	1
6	France	580	3.1	2	6	United Kingdom	655	3.5	-5
7	Korea, Republic of	560	3.0	2	7	Hong Kong, China	622	3.3	12
8	United Kingdom	542	2.9	15		– retained imports	141	0.7	4
9	Hong Kong, China	535	2.8	9	8	Netherlands	590	3.1	0
	– domestic exports	20	0.1	-11	9	Korea, Republic of	516	2.7	-1
	– re-exports	516	2.7	10	10	Italy	477	2.5	-2
10	Russian Federation	503	2.8	-1	11	Canada <sup>a</sup>	474	2.5	0
11	Italy	518	2.8	3	12	India	466	2.5	-5
12	Belgium	469	2.5	5	13	Belgium	451	2.4	3
13	Canada	458	2.4	1	14	Mexico	391	2.1	3
14	Singapore	410	2.2	0	15	Singapore	373	2.0	-2
	– domestic exports	219	1.2	-4		– retained imports <sup>b</sup>	182	1.0	-9
	– re-exports	191	1.0	6	16	Russian Federation <sup>a</sup>	343	1.8	2
15	Mexico	380	2.0	3	17	Spain	339	1.8	0
16	United Arab Emirates <sup>F</sup>	379	2.0	9	18	Chinese Taipei	270	1.4	0
17	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of <sup>F</sup>	375	2.0	-3	19	Turkey	252	1.3	6
18	Spain	317	1.7	7	20	United Arab Emirates <sup>F</sup>	251	1.3	11
19	India	313	1.7	6	21	Thailand	251	1.3	0
20	Chinese Taipei	305	1.6	1	22	Brazil	250	1.3	7
21	Australia	253	1.3	-1	23	Australia	242	1.3	-7
22	Brazil	242	1.3	0	24	Malaysia	206	1.1	5
23	Switzerland	229	1.2	1	25	Poland	205	1.1	3

## 1.2. Fluxos e tendências do comércio internacional (cont.)

Appendix Table 5: Commercial services trade: leading exporters and importers, 2013  
(US\$ billion and percentage)

Rank	Exporter	Value	Share	Annual % change	Rank	Importer	Value	Share	Annual % change
1	United States	662	14.3	5	1	United States	432	9.8	4
2	United Kingdom	293	6.3	2	2	China	329	7.5	18
3	Germany	286	6.2	8	3	Germany	317	7.2	8
4	France	236	5.1	10	4	France	189	4.3	8
5	China	205	4.4	7	5	United Kingdom	174	4.0	-1
6	India	151	3.2	4	6	Japan	162	3.7	-7
7	Netherlands	147	3.2	12	7	Singapore	138	3.0	4
8	Japan	145	3.1	2	8	Netherlands	127	2.9	7
9	Spain	145	3.1	6	9	India	125	2.8	-3
10	Hong Kong, China	133	2.9	6	10	Russian Federation	123	2.8	18
11	Ireland	125	2.7	8	11	Ireland	118	2.7	5
12	Singapore	122	2.6	4	12	Italy	107	2.4	3
13	Korea, Republic of	112	2.4	1	13	Korea, Republic of	106	2.4	1
14	Italy	110	2.4	6	14	Canada	105	2.4	-1
15	Belgium	106	2.3	7	15	Belgium	98	2.2	7
16	Switzerland	93	2.0	5	16	Spain	92	2.1	3
17	Canada	78	1.7	0	17	Brazil	83	1.9	7
18	Luxembourg	77	1.7	8	18	United Arab Emirates	70	1.6	12
19	Sweden	75	1.6	6	19	Australia	62	1.4	-2
20	Denmark	70	1.5	6	20	Denmark	60	1.4	3
21	Russian Federation	65	1.4	11	21	Hong Kong, China	60	1.4	3
22	Austria	65	1.4	8	22	Sweden	57	1.3	5