

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

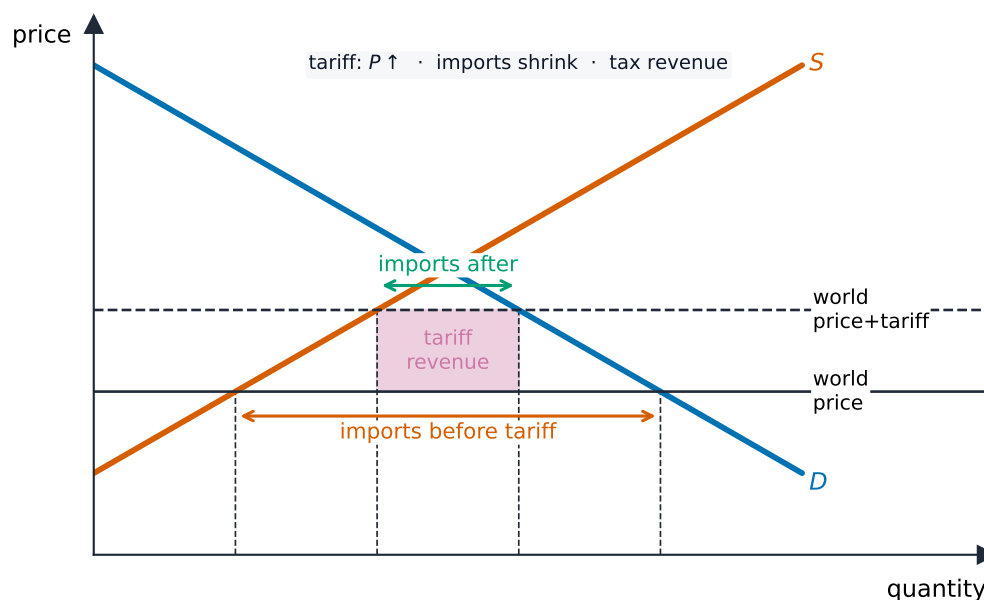
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **protectionism** 贸易保护主义 — the tools (**tariff**, **quota**, **subsidy**, **embargo** 关税、配额、补贴、禁运), the arguments **for and against**, and the effects on **stakeholders** 利益相关者.

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

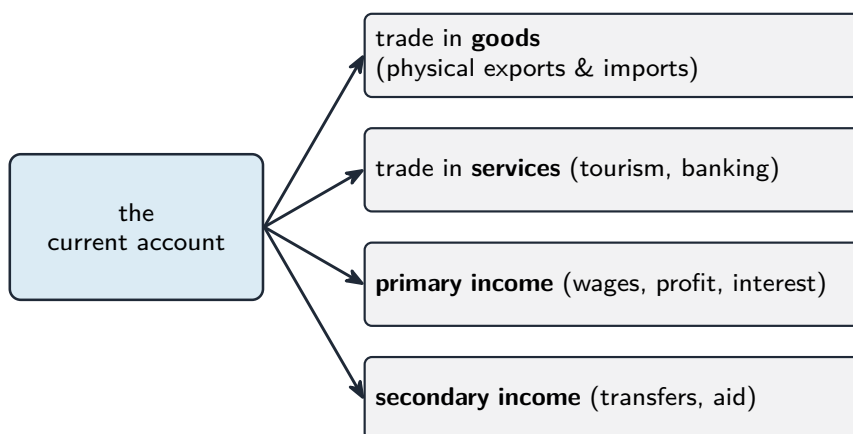
■ A tariff



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** 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
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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]

Solutions

Economics answers are marked by **level of response** against the assessment objectives: award **AO1** knowledge, **AO2** application, **AO3** analysis and **AO4** evaluation.

2.1 a tax on imports, which raises their price (2 for a clear definition; 1 for a partial idea).

2.2 a tariff is a tax that raises the price of imports; a quota is a legal limit on the quantity of imports (2 for a clear difference; 1 for a partial idea).

2.3 any one of: protect an infant industry; save jobs; prevent dumping; raise government revenue (1).

3.1 B. A quota limits the quantity of imports.

3.2 [8] AO1 1 + **AO3 diagram up to 4** (domestic S and D, world price, world price + tariff, imports shrink, revenue box) + AO2/AO3 up to 3 — the tariff raises the price → domestic producers supply more and gain, but consumers pay more and buy less, so consumer surplus falls; the government collects tariff revenue.

3.3 [12] AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 8 + AO4 up to 4. **For:** protects infant industries and jobs, prevents dumping, raises revenue. **Against:** higher prices for consumers, protects inefficient firms, risks retaliation and a trade war that harms exporters. Judgement: limited, temporary protection of a genuine infant industry can be justified, but broad long-term protection usually lowers welfare — it depends on the industry and the risk of retaliation.