

# 國立臺灣大學

## 開放式課程

### 《經濟學原理》

#### 第二十一講

#### 公共財和共有財 (Ch.11)

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授課大綱整理：國立臺灣大學 開放式課程



【本著作除另有註明外，採取創用 CC「姓名標示—非商業性—相同方式分享」臺灣 3.0 版授權釋出】

※本課程指定教材為 N. Gregory Mankiw: Principles of Economics (2012), 6th edition.

## Public Goods (公共財) and Common Resources (共有財)

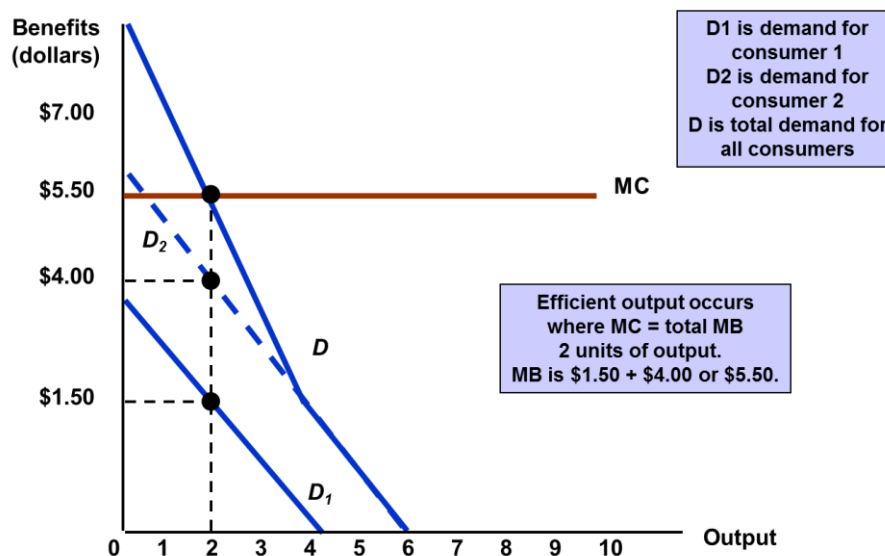
### 不同種類的財物 (The Different Kinds of Goods)

- 分類特性：
  - 排他性 (Excludability)
  - 敵對性 (Rivalry in Consumption)
- 4 種類別：(1) 私有財 (2) 公共財 (3) 共有財 (4) 自然獨佔

		Rival?	
		Yes	No
Excludable?	Yes	Private Goods(敵對、排他) • Ice-cream cones • Clothing • Congested toll roads	Natural Monopolies • Fire protection • Cable TV • Uncongested toll roads
	No	Common Resources 敵對、不可排他 • Fish in the ocean • The environment • Congested nontoll roads	Public Goods 無敵對、不可排他 • Tornado siren • National defense • Uncongested nontoll roads

### 公共財 (Public Goods)

- 有效率的公共財提供 (Efficient Public Good Provision)






- 成本效益分析的困難 (The Difficult Job of Cost-Benefit Analysis)

- 公共財面臨的最大問題：搭便車者 (The Free-Rider Problem)
- 案例分析：燈塔是公共財嗎？

### Common Resources (共有財)



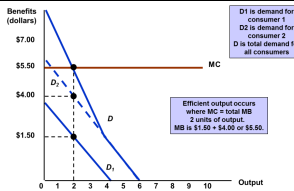



- 共有財的悲劇
- 一些重要的共有財：
  - 乾淨的空氣和水
  - 壅塞的道路
  - 魚、鯨魚及其他的野生動物
- 案例分析：為什麼大象會瀕臨絕種，牛就不會？
- 解決悲劇的方式：Property right or collective action

### Elinor Ostrom：2009 年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主

- Except privatization or regulation, there is another way to deal with common resource....
- Everybody works together.
- The logic of collective action (Macur Olson) vs The reality of collection action (Ostrom)
- “total crop yield in Nepal is frequently higher around small primitive dams built from stone, mud and trees and managed locally, than near large concrete and steel dams where irrigation users have little incentive to concern themselves with necessary dam maintenance” 
- Forest users are more likely to devise their own rules when: 
  - they use a forest that is starting to deteriorate but has not substantially disappeared,
  - when some forest products provide early warning concerning forest conditions,
  - when forest products are predictably available,
  - and when the forest is sufficiently small that users can develop accurate knowledge of conditions.
- Self-organisation is more likely to occur when 
  - forest resources are highly salient to users,
  - when users have a common understanding of the problems they face,

- when users have a low discount rate,
  - when users trust one another,
  - when users have autonomy to make some of their own rules,
  - and when users have prior organisational experience.
- THESE ARE ALL INCENTIVES TO ORGANIZE!

## 版權聲明

頁數	作品	版權標示	作者/來源
2			引用自 N. Gregory Mankiw “Principles of Economics” 6th edition. P.219。依據著作權法第 46、52、65 條合理使用。
2			引用自 R. S. Pindyck & D. L. Rubinfeld “Microeconomics” 8th edition. P.692。依據著作權法第 46、52、65 條合理使用。
3	“total crop yield in Nepal is frequently higher around...”		引用自 David Warsh “The Student of Working Together” <i>Economic Principals</i> , October 18, 2009。 <a href="http://www.economicprincipals.com/issues/2009.10.18/754.html">http://www.economicprincipals.com/issues/2009.10.18/754.html</a> ，瀏覽日期：2014/2/23 依據著作權法第 46、52、65 條合理使用。
3	● Forest users are more likely to devise their own rules when:...		Ostrom E. 1999. Self-governance and forest resources . CIFOR Occasional Paper No.20. Bogor, Indonesia, Bogor, Indonesia, CIFOR. CIFOR. 15p.
3 ~ 4	● Self-organisation is more likely to occur when:...		