International Relations 101: Trade and Other Delightfully Fun Topics

William Spaniel williamspaniel@gmail.com wjspaniel.wordpress.com/pscir106

Review Session

- Dewey 2162
- Tuesday, March 5, 8-9 pm
- I will have (basically) nothing prepared. Come with questions.

Agenda

- 1. Absolute Advantage
- 2. Comparative Advantage
- 3. Domestic Cleavages
- 4. Capitalist Peace Theory

Agenda

- 1. Absolute Advantage
- 2. Comparative Advantage
- 3. Domestic Cleavages
- 4. Capitalist Peace Theory

International Trade

- International trade is very popular.
 - World trade (2010): \$27,500,000,000
 - U.S. trade (2011): \$3,800,000,000

Big question: Why do states engage in trade?

Absolute Advantage

- One reason: some states are better at producing some goods than others.
- States can make what they are good at and trade for what they aren't good at making.

Example

- California produces a lot of wine.
 - Grapes are easy to grow in the Napa Valley region.
- Mexico produces a lot of tequila.
 - Tequila is a
 derivative of
 agave, which
 grows in
 Mexican deserts.





Example

- California produces a lot of wine.
 - Grapes are easy to grow in the Napa Valley region.
- Mexico produces a lot of tequila.
 - Tequila is a derivative of agave, which grows in Mexican deserts.
- California has an absolute advantage making wine, while Mexico has an absolute advantage making tequila.

Production Chart

Make Wine

California

10

Mexico

2

Production Chart

California

Mexico

Make Tequila

Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Production in a World of Trade

Make Wine Make Tequila California Mexico

Make Wine Make Tequila three bottles of tequila. California Mexico

Make Wine Make Tequila three bottles of tequila. California ¡Claro que sí! Mexico

Consumption after Trade

ITauc	Wine	Tequila
California		3
Mexico	3	5

Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Trade vs. No Trade

Wine Tequila California 7 > 5 3 > 2 Mexico 3 > 1

Trade vs. No Trade



Conclusion

- Trade is trivially useful when no state has an absolute advantage in making every good.
- What if one state is better at making everything?
 - Is trade still smart?

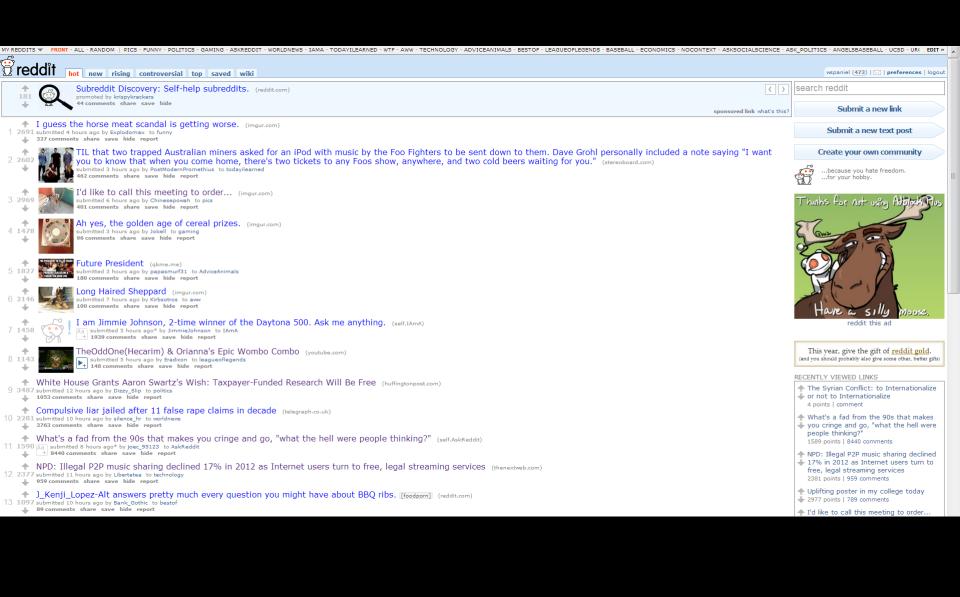
Agenda

- 1. Absolute Advantage
- 2. Comparative Advantage
- 3. Domestic Cleavages
- 4. Capitalist Peace Theory

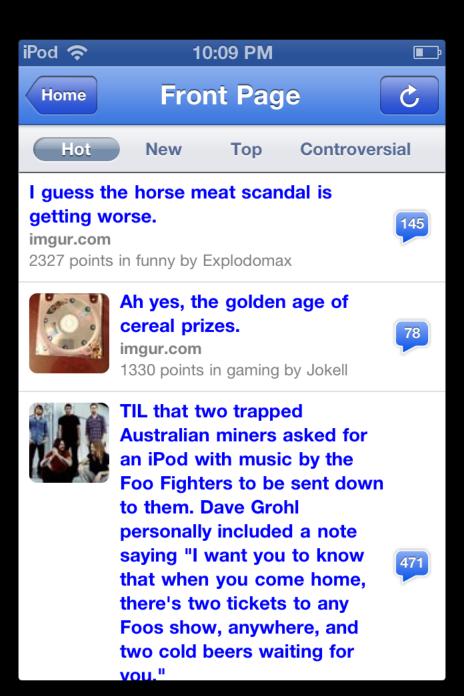
Comparative Advantage

- Rather than focus on absolute advantage, let's switch to comparative advantage.
- Forget about how good I am relative to you.
- Focus instead on opportunity cost, what someone has to give up to do something else.











Production Chart

Make Wine

California

10

Mexico

2

Production Chart

California

Mexico

Make Tequila

10

Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Wine Tequila California Jajajaja...OK. Mexico

Production in a World of Trade

Make Wine Make Tequila California Mexico

California

Trade you three bottles of tequila for a bottle and two glasses of wine.

Mexico

Wine	Tequila	
	3	
	8	

Wine Tequila California Trade you three bottles of tequila for a bottle and two glasses of wine. Mexico

Consumption in a World of Trade

world of Irade	Wine	Tequila
California	5.5	6
Mexico	1.5	5

Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Comparison

	Wine	Tequila
California	5.5 > 5	6 > 5
Mexico	1.5 > 1	5 > 4

Comparison

Californa

Mexico

5.5 >5 > 5

1.5 > 1

 $5 \gg 4$

Comparative Advantage

- Every bottle of wine California makes is one fewer bottle of tequila it makes.
- Every bottle of wine Mexico makes is four(!) fewer bottles of tequila it makes.
 - Mexico pays a higher opportunity cost to make a bottle of wine.
 - Thus, Mexico still specializes in tequila and California still specializes in wine.

Transportation

- Trade was frictionless in the example.
- Reality: You have to pay to get a product from point A to point B.
- Cheap transportation costs → globalization.

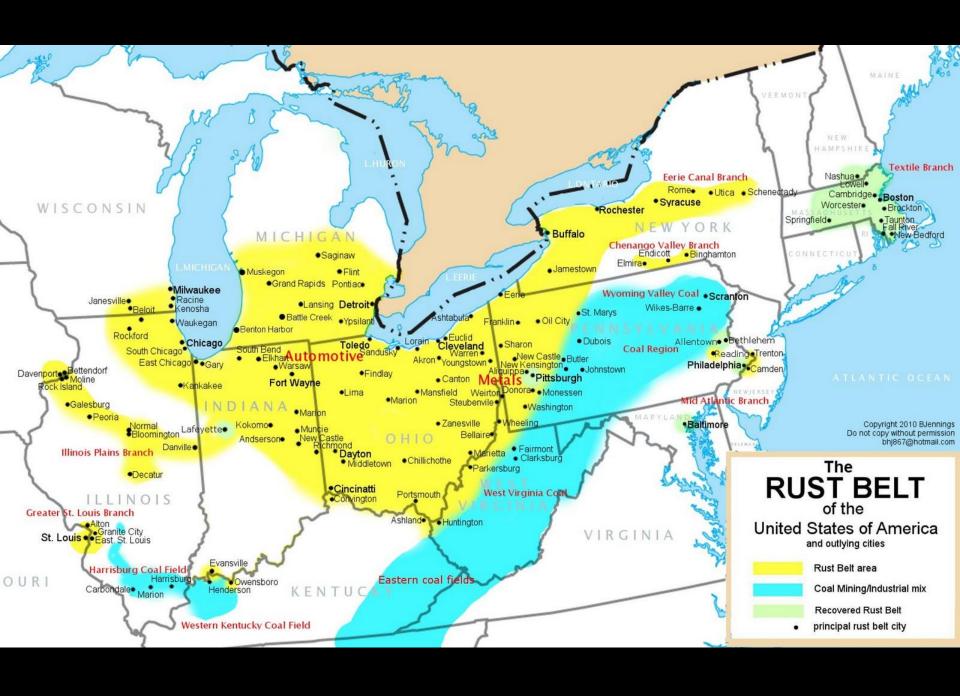
Agenda

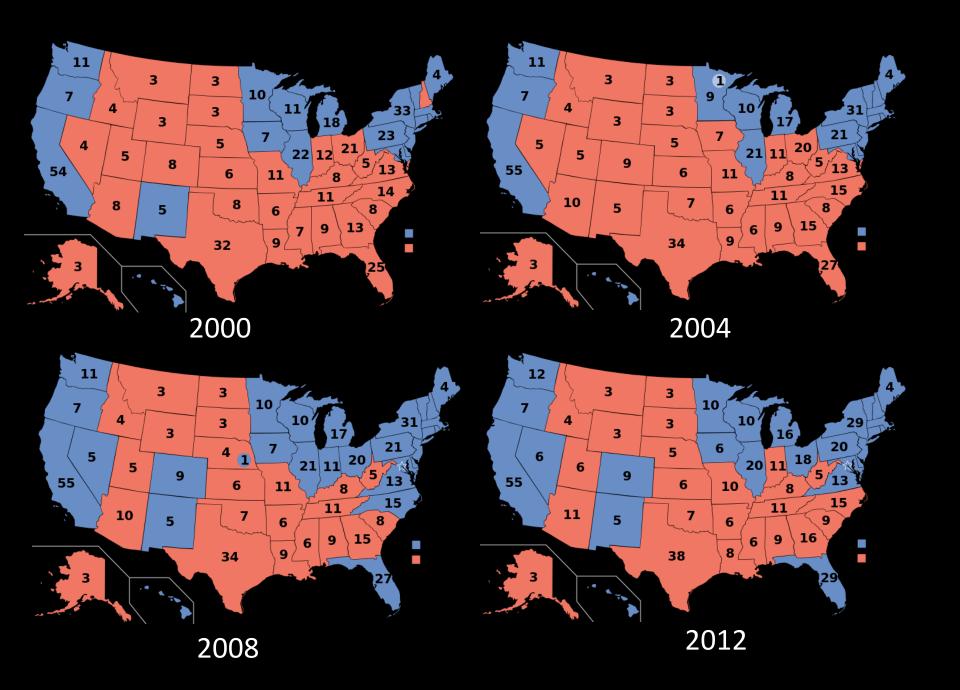
- 1. Absolute Advantage
- 2. Comparative Advantage
- 3. Domestic Cleavages
- 4. Capitalist Peace Theory

Benefits of Trade

- Trading improves overall societal welfare.
 - This says nothing about individual welfare.
 - Trade has winners and losers.







From the Declaration...

"All men are created equal."

From the Declaration...

- "All men are created equal."
- Should say: "All men are created equal. But voters living in Ohio and Florida are more equal than others."

Thinking Strategically

 Voters in California are voting for the Democrat. Voters in Texas are voting for the Republican.

Thinking Strategically

- Voters in Ohio are up in the air.
 - Candidates must therefore be more responsive to Ohio-people desires.

Trade Relations

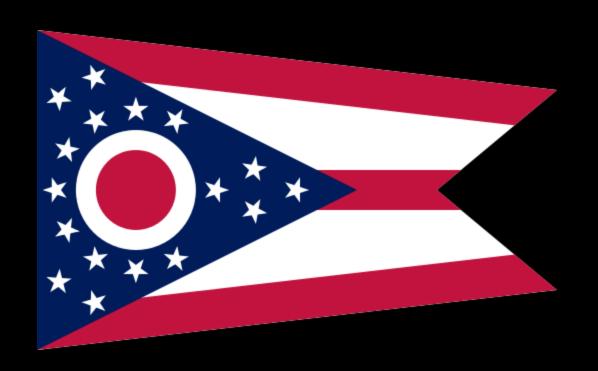
 On the whole, states are better off eliminating tariffs than engaging in trade wars.

Trade Relations

- On the whole, states are better off eliminating tariffs than engaging in trade wars.
- But there are winners and losers.

Trade Relations

- A steel company in the United States wants tariffs on imported steel.
 - Makes steel more expensive for US consumers but increases US steel producers' profits.



Rogowski

- Suppose oil shoots up to \$1000 a barrel tomorrow.
- Who is disproportionately better off in the U.S.? Worse off?

Takeaway: Political pandering distorts free trade.

Agenda

- 1. Absolute Advantage
- 2. Comparative Advantage
- 3. Domestic Cleavages
- 4. Capitalist Peace Theory

Capitalist Peace Theory

 Countries that trade a lot with each other tend not to fight wars against each other.

Capitalist Peace Theory

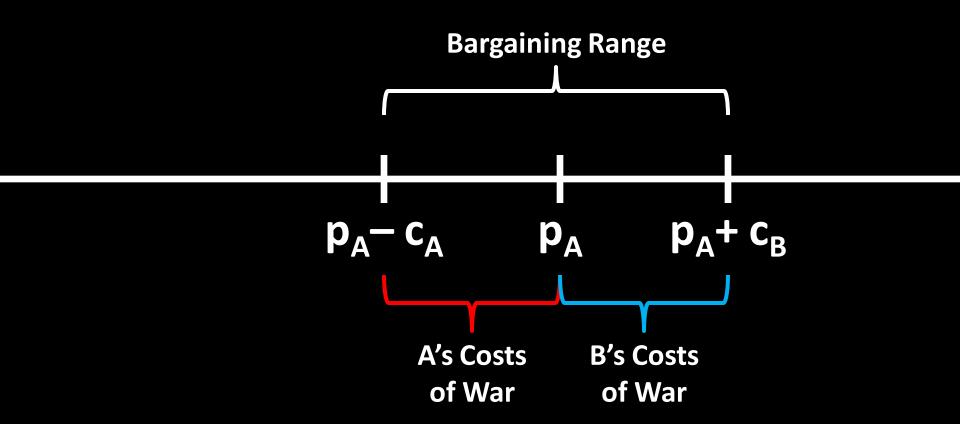
- Countries that trade a lot with each other tend not to fight wars against each other.
- Correlation does not imply causation.
 - Perhaps causation goes the other way.
 - Can we explain why capitalism might cause peace?

- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.

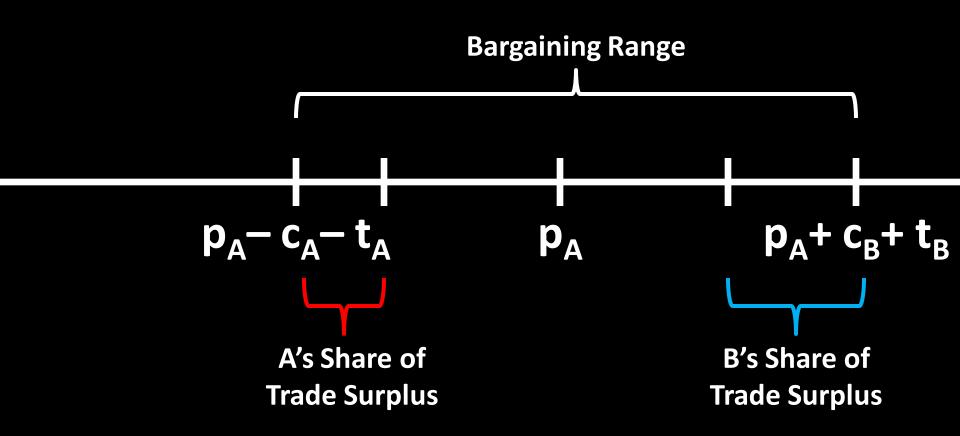
- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.
- Two units ago: peaceful bargains are easier to reach when war is costlier.

- Last unit: trade creates a surplus.
 - Splitting the surplus makes everyone better off.
- Two units ago: peaceful bargains are easier to reach when war is costlier.
 - States cannot trade if they are at war.
 - So the trade surplus makes war costlier!

Bargaining without Trade



Bargaining with Trade



Bargaining Range with Trade

Bargaining Range without Trade

- Trade makes war less appealing.
- The less appealing war is, the less likely information problems or shifting power will lead to fighting.

Capitalist versus Democratic Peace

- The democratic peace might just be an artifact of the capitalist peace.
- Democratic countries are more likely to be capitalist than non-democracies.
 - But the trade causes the peace, not democracy.