### PS 0500: International Trade

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#### Outline

- Absolute Advantage
- Comparative Advantage
- Winners and Losers
- Trade Rivalry
- GATT and WTO
- Resolving Trade Disputes
- Absolute vs. Relative Gains

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#### International Trade

- International trade is very popular.
  - World exports (2014): \$17,979,000,000,000
  - U.S. exports (2016): \$1,471,000,000,000



# **Autarkic States**

- North Korea (Juche)
- Taliban Afghanistan
- 1980s Romania

### Autarkic States

- North Korea (Juche)
- Taliban Afghanistan
- 1980s Romania
- Other places no one wants to live
- Other places for very short periods of time before someone realize how bad of an idea this is

# 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

#### 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

Yo, Mexico, I'll trade you three bottles of wine for Make Wine Make Tequila California Mexico

Yo, Mexico, I'll trade you three bottles of wine for Make Wine Make Tequila California ¡Claro que sí! Mexico

# Consumption after Trade

ITAUE	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



### Next Question

- What if one state is better at making everything?
  - Is trade still smart?

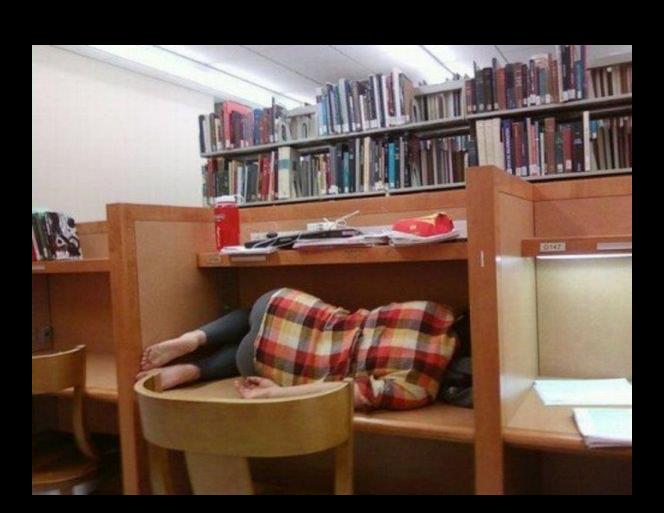
#### Outline

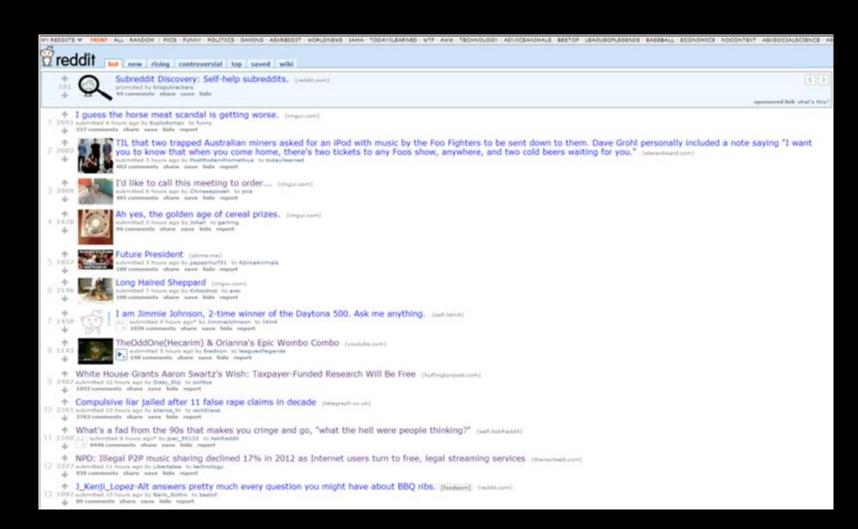
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# Why trade if you are better at making everything?

## Comparative Advantage

- Trade is trivially useful when no state has an absolute advantage in making every good
- But why trade if I'm better than you at everything?
- Trade still works!
  - Focus instead on opportunity cost, what someone has to give up to do something else







# Production Chart

Make Wine

California

10

Mexico

#### Production Chart

California

Mexico

Make Tequila

# Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

HAHAHHA!!! We don't Wine Tequila California Mexico

HAHAHHA!!! We don't Wine Tequila California Jajajaja...OK. Mexico

# Production in a World of Trade

or trade	Make Wine	Make Tequila
California		3
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

Wine Tequila California Mexico

Wine Tequila California 5.5 > 5 **6** ≥ **5** Mexico 1.5 > 1

Wine Capuila

California

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

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### Who Wins?

- Trade is efficient only at the country level
- If California and Mexico trade wine and tequila, who wins?

### Lots of Winners

- Californian wine manufacturers
  - More customers in Mexico
- Mexican tequila manufacturers
  - More customers in California
- Consumers everywhere
  - Cheaper prices and higher quality products

### Some Losers

- Californian tequila manufacturers
  - Can't compete with Mexico's
- Mexican wine manufacturers
  - Can't compete with California's

# **Key Point**

 The sum of economic gains by the winning manufacturers and consumers is greater than the economic loses by the losing manufacturers

#### Barriers to Free Trade

- Gains are highly dispersed
  - Do you have incentive to lobby for cheaper TVs?
- Potential losers have the status quo advantage
  - More likely to be politically connected or have the money to lobby

### **Tariffs**

- A government may then place a tariff on particular imports
  - Others might retaliate
- Tariffs lead to higher prices on foreign products, protecting certain domestic industries
  - Effectively ruins trade
  - Bad for consumers

# **Tariffs**

Creates another winner: government

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# Some states may win more than others.

# Production Chart

Make Wine

California

10

Mexico

#### Production Chart

# California

Mexico

#### Make Tequila

8

### **Desired Consumption**

- California: must consume at least 5 bottles of wine and 2 bottles of tequila
- Mexico: must consume at least 1 bottle of wine and 4 bottles of tequila

Wine Tequila California Mexico

# Production in a World of Trade

Make Wine Make Tequila California Mexico

Consumption Possibilities

2

Wine

Tequila

California

5

Mexico

#### California's Ideal World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

#### Mexico's Ideal World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

#### **Equitable Distribution**

	Wine	Tequila
California		3
Mexico	3	5

**Equitable, But Favorable to California** 

Wine Tequila California Mexico

# Equitable, But Favorable to Mexico

Wine Tequila California Mexico

# The Bargaining Problem

- States want to trade to trade to realize benefits of production specialization
- But the states want to compete over the surplus!
  - California would like to take all of it, but so would Mexico
- If bargaining fails, both states receive none of the surplus

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# Negotiating Trade

- Many incentives to not trade with each other
  - Might stop trade from happening even if both want to do it
    - General concern: I will play nice (grim trigger) while you just defect
- How to coordinate expectations?
  - Develop international institutions to promote trade between member states

# Small Scale Agreements

- Norm for most of world history
- Bilateral negotiations for most favored nation status
  - High import quotas/low tariffs
  - Conceivably, at least as good as any other state's quota and tariff

# Small Scale Agreements

- Group negotiations as well
  - NAFTA
  - European Coal and Steel Community
  - Mercosur
  - Economic Community of West African States

# The Bigger Picture

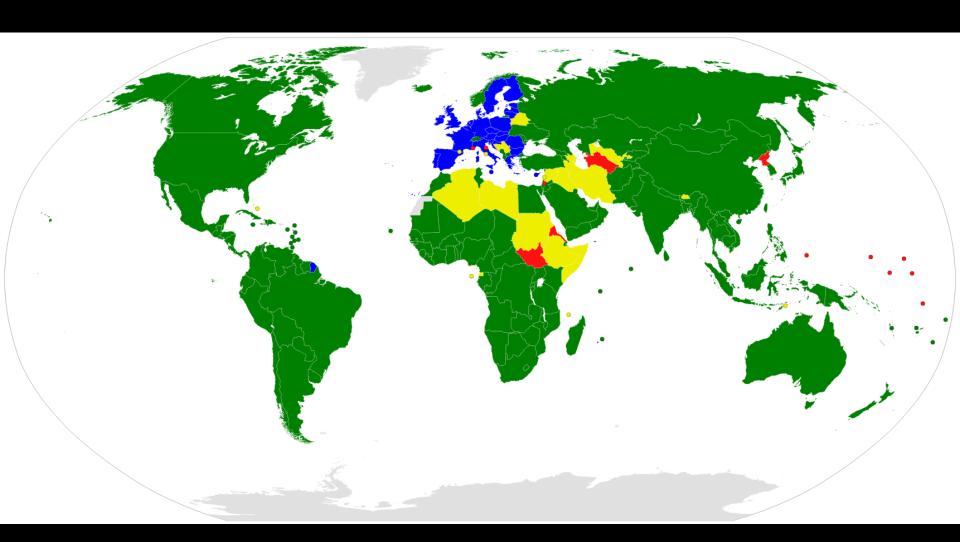
- Many concerns about free trade transcend a single border
  - If Canada is worried about the United States cheating on an agreement, Mexico might be too
- Benefits to negotiating in groups
  - Reduces transaction costs
- But why stop at small agreements?

### **GATT**

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- First negotiated in 1947
- Extensions renegotiated eight times
- Purpose: reduce tariffs and other trade barriers and promote efficient trade between parties

#### WTO

- World Trade Organization
- GATT renegotiations create WTO in 1995
- Much bigger, much more powerful organization than GATT



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### WTO Dispute Resolution

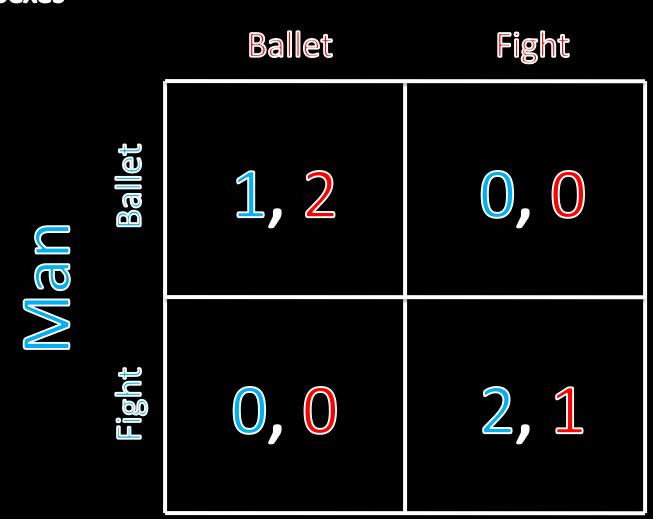
- GATT/WTO negotiate rules of "fair trade"
- But legislation is never "catch all"
  - Farm subsidies
- WTO has a (useful) court system to decide whether states are in compliance
  - Why is this surprising?

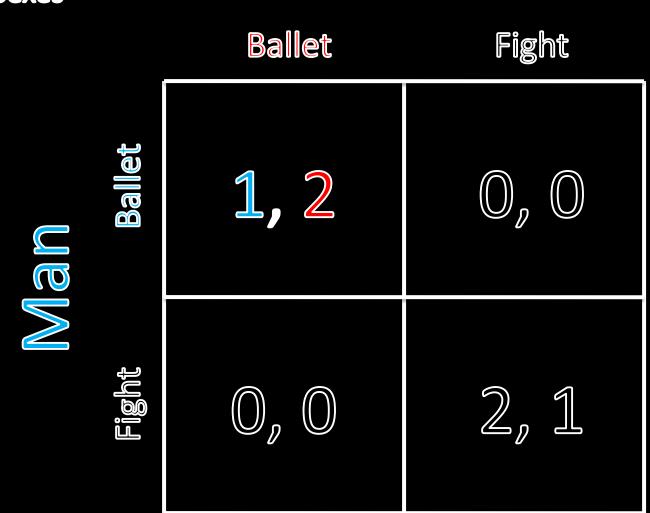
#### Puzzle

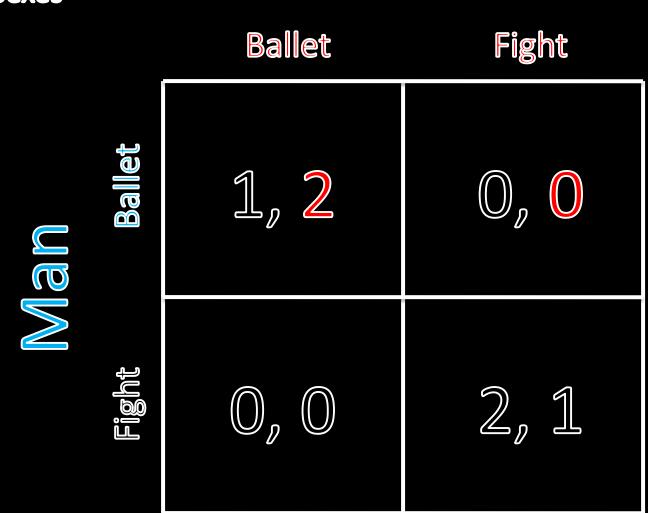
- WTO courts have no true enforcement mechanism
  - Domestic courts have the police to execute their rulings
  - World courts don't
- If states live in anarchy, why not ignore the court?

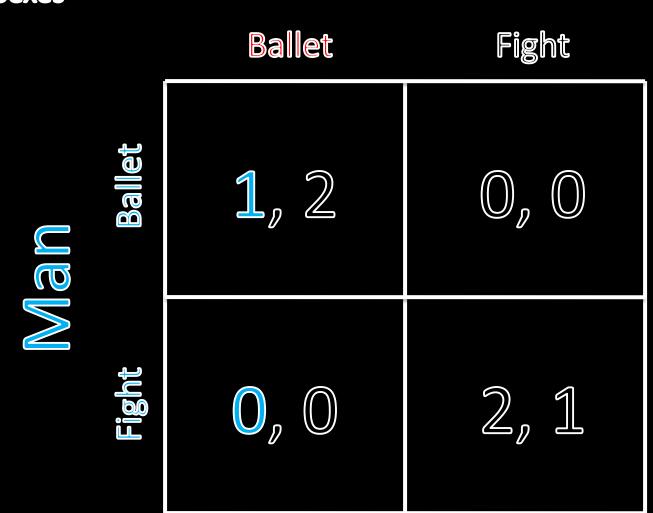
### The Story

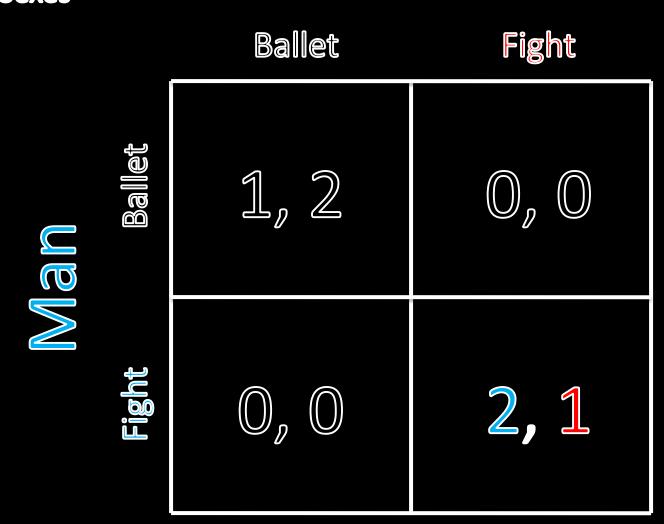
- A man and a woman want to get together for an evening of entertainment, but they have no means of communication
- They can either go to the ballet or the fight
  - The man prefers going to the fight
  - The woman prefers going to the ballet
  - If they don't end up together, they will both have to go home unhappy

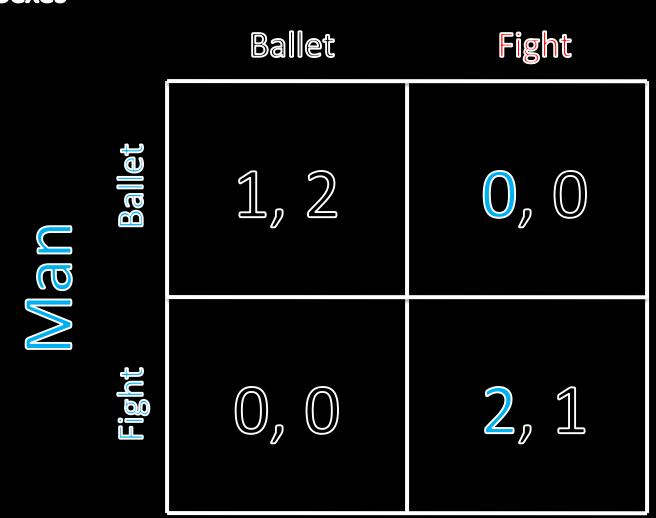


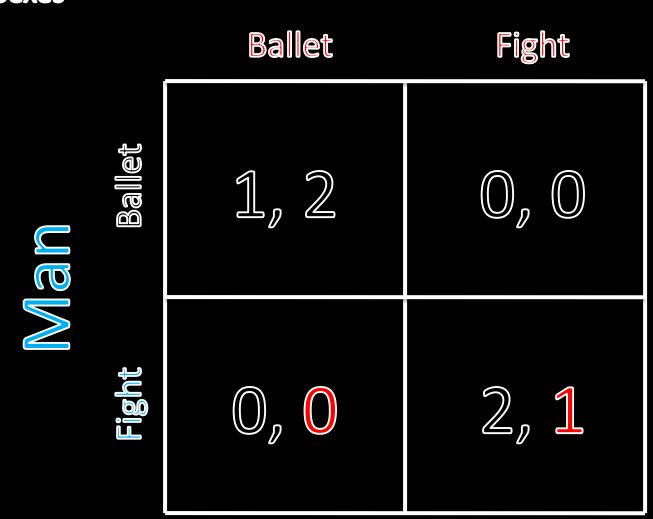


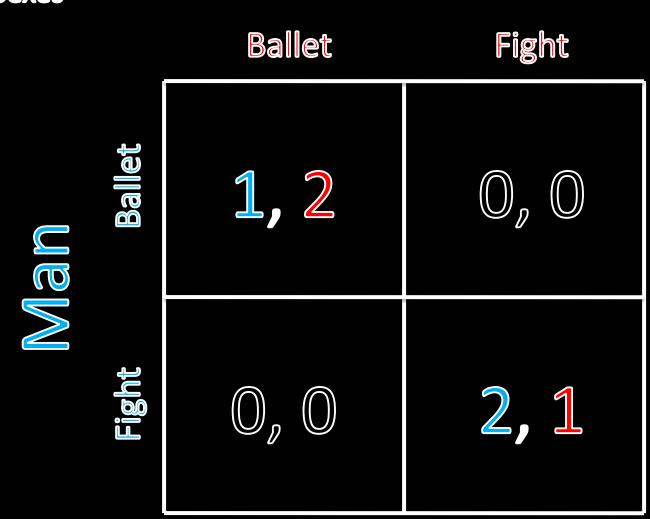












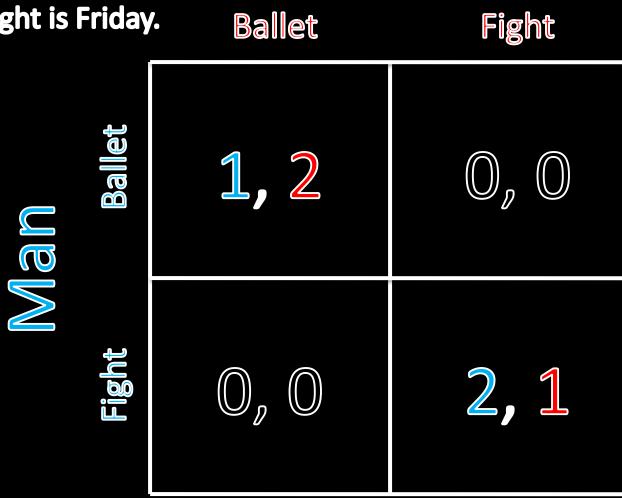
#### **Coordination Problem**

- A game with multiple reasonable outcomes depending on what the players expect the other to do
  - Stag hunt: agreement over best outcome
  - Battle of the sexes: disagreement over the best outcome

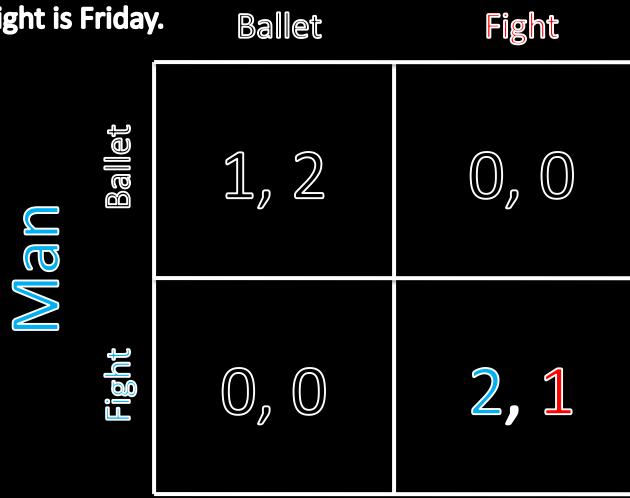
#### Coordination Problem

- The man and woman have incentive to cooperate but have opposing preferences on how to cooperate
  - Mixed motives
- They need some means of resolving the coordination problem

Rule of thumb: Friday nights are fight nights. Sunday nights are ballet nights. Tonight is Friday.



Rule of thumb: Friday nights are fight nights. Sunday nights are ballet nights. Tonight is Friday.



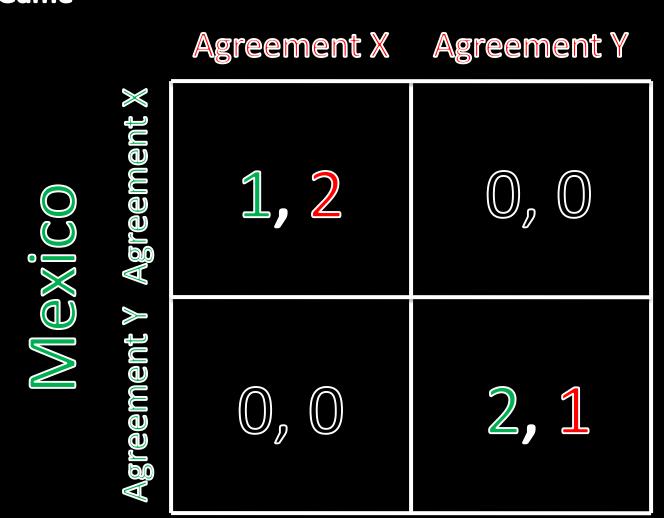
# Trade Coordination Game

### California

Agreement Y Agreement X Agreement X Agreement Y

# Trade Coordination Game

# California



# California

Agreement X Agreement Y Agreement X Agreement Y

### California

Agreement X Agreement Y Agreement X Agreement Y

### California

Agreement X Agreement Y

Agreement X

Agreement Y

### California

Agreement X Agreement Y

Agreement X

Agreement Y

#### **Coordination Problem**

- The man and woman have incentive to cooperate but have opposing preferences on how to cooperate
  - Mixed motives
- They need some means of resolving the coordination problem
  - Courts coordinate expectations

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# How can international trade affect coercive bargaining?

### Balancing Interests

- States like to trade—it creates something from nothing
  - States make absolute gains here because more stuff exists for both parties
  - Consuming eight bottles of wine is more than consuming six bottles of wine
- Consumption is positive sum

### Balancing Interests

- But security relationships are zero-sum
  - You lose whatever territory I gain from war and vice versa
- Thus, in security, relative gains are important
  - Military power is relative
  - Having two tanks is really useful if you are fighting the Roman Empire but not as useful against today's United States

# Consumption in a No Trade World

Wine Tequila California Mexico

# Consumption in a World of Trade

Wine Tequila California Mexico

#### The Problem

- Trade makes California disproportionately rich
- Mexico must be worried that California will take its relative advantage in trade and turn it into a relative advantage in security by investing in weapons

#### The Resolution

- Trade can still occur despite the relative gains one actor might make
  - It just must be that the relative potential security gain is less valuable than the increased production of the rival state
- Both parties gain relative to a third party

### Bonus Slide: Free Trade in the News

#### Jones Act

- Ships transporting goods between U.S. ports must be
  - registered in the U.S.
  - constructed in the U.S.
  - owned by American citizens
  - Operated by American citizens and permanent residents

