

Lecture 8b:

# Tariffs in a large economy

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C181 – International Trade

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## 2- Tariffs in a small economy

### Effect of tariffs?

#### Conclusion for a small open economy:

- Tariffs → net welfare loss

#### Next lectures:

- Tariffs in a large economy
- Why small economies would still have tariffs?
- How to constraint large economies to reduce tariffs?

## 2- Tariffs in a small economy

### Effect of tariffs?

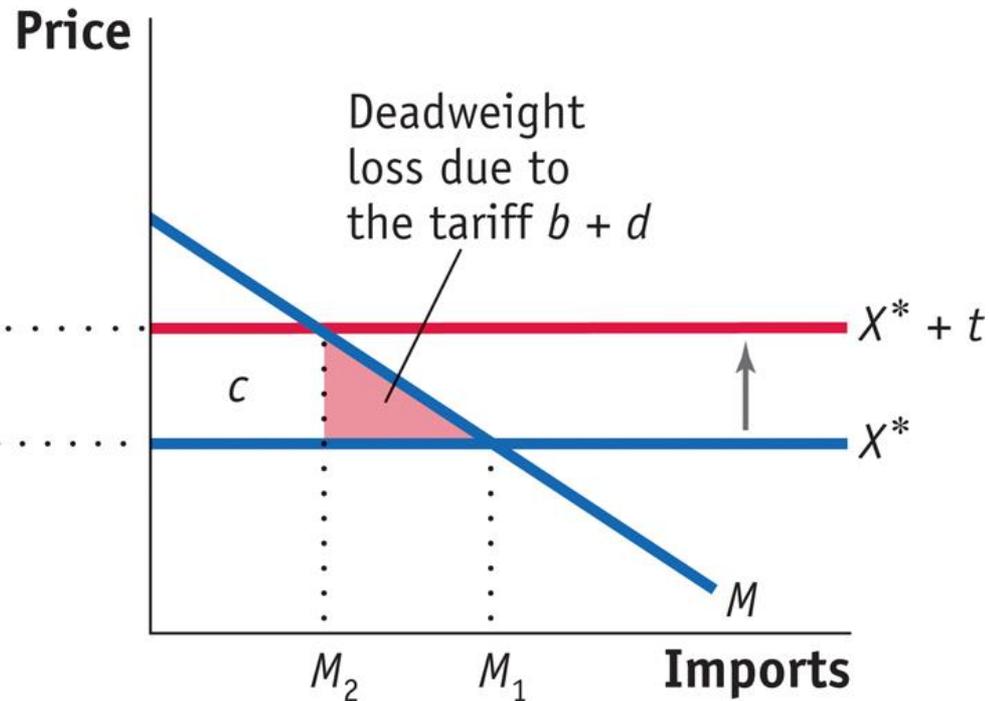
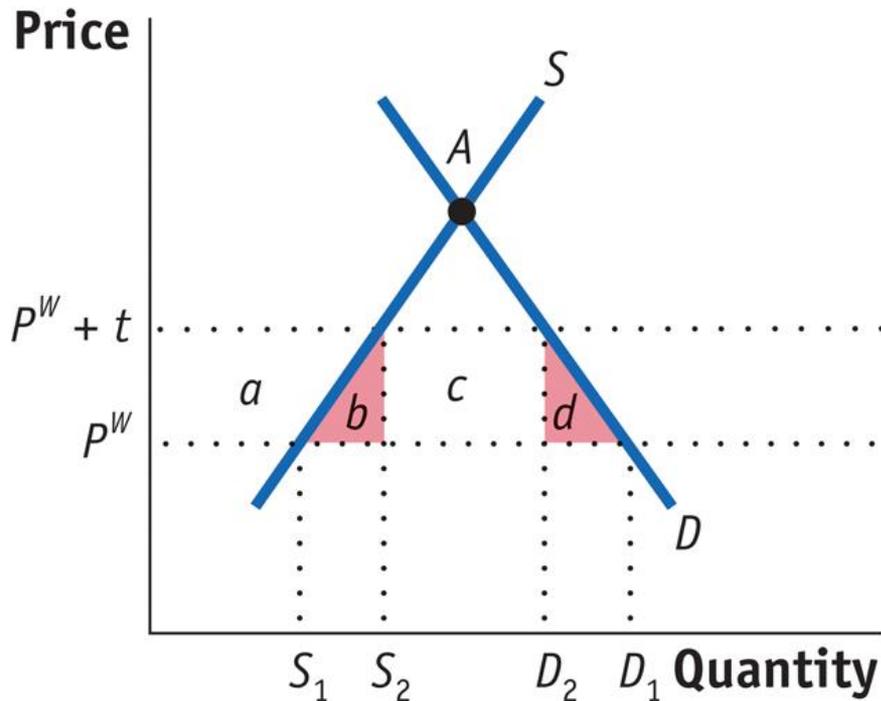
NET effect = - (b+d)

$$= - \frac{1}{2} [(S_2 - S_1) + (D_1 - D_2)] \cdot t$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} (M_1 - M_2) \cdot t$$

(a) Home Market

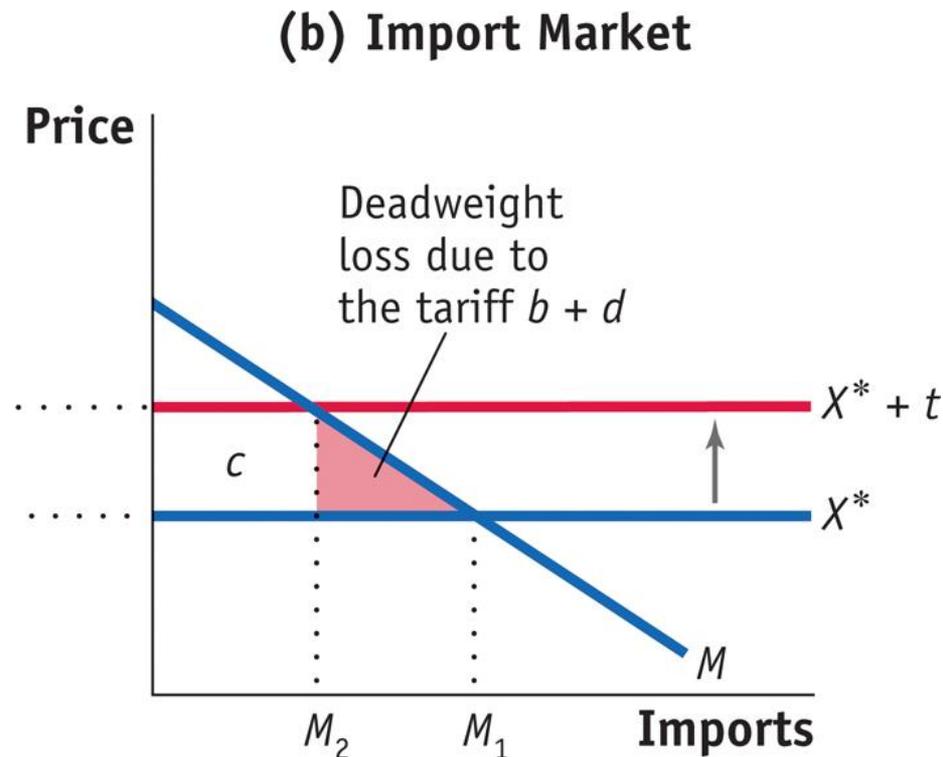
(b) Import Market



## 2- Tariffs in a small economy

### NOTES: Prices in a small economy:

- World price  $P^W$  taken as given
- Imports depend on price  
(“M” curve = import demand)
- but export curve is flat:  
The price stays at  $P^W$   
(+ added tax)



# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Definition:

- A large economy has an effect on world price:
  - Lower imports lead to lower prices
  - Larger imports lead to higher prices

→ Upward-sloping export curve

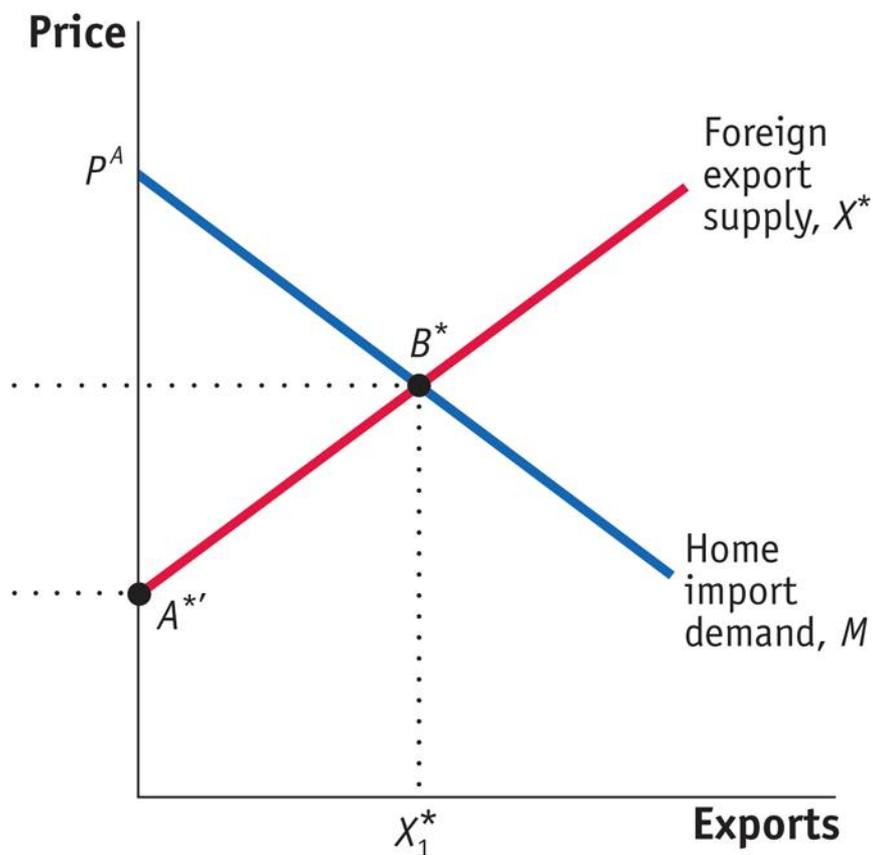
→ **Tariffs** lead to a decrease imports and **lower  $P^W$**

## “Large” economy

Foreign supply is no longer “infinitely elastic”

(i.e. foreign supply curve no longer flat, world price no longer constant)

(b) World Market



## 3- Tariffs in a large economy

### clicker question:

In a large economy, an increase in tariffs leads to:

- a) A **smaller** loss in consumer surplus but a **smaller** gain in producer surplus (compared to a small economy)
- b) A **smaller** loss in consumer surplus and a **larger** gain in producer surplus
- c) A **larger** loss in consumer surplus but a **larger** gain in producer surplus
- d) A **larger** loss in consumer surplus and a **smaller** gain in producer surplus

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

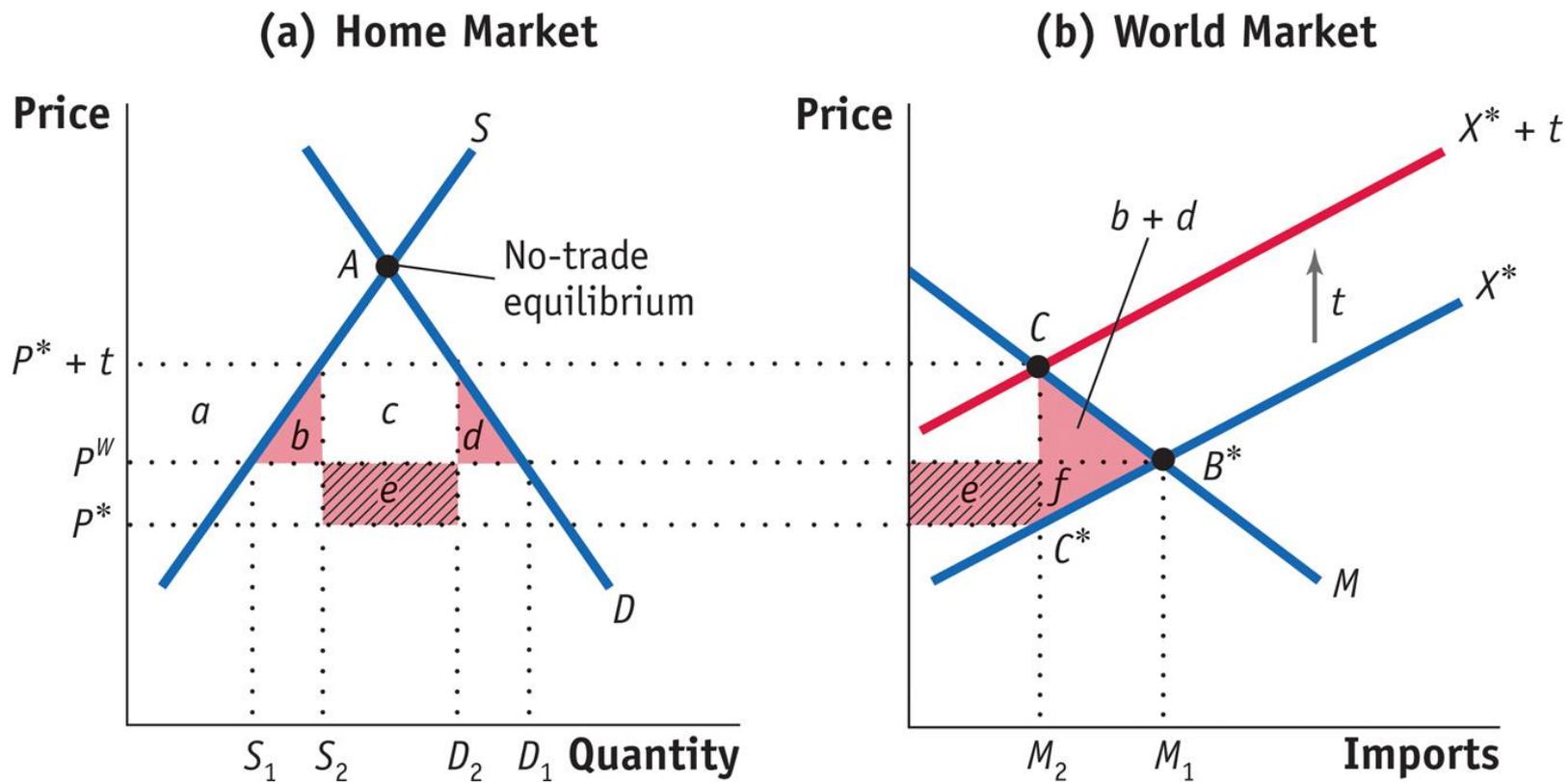
## “Large” economy

### Effect of a tariffs on prices:

- **Tariffs** lead to a decrease imports and **lower  $P^W$**
- Hence the price for consumers does not increase as much as for a small economy  
→ Smaller loss in consumer surplus
- Hence the price for consumers does not increase as much as for a small economy  
→ Smaller gain in producer surplus
- Q: Can it be beneficial to have a tariff after all?

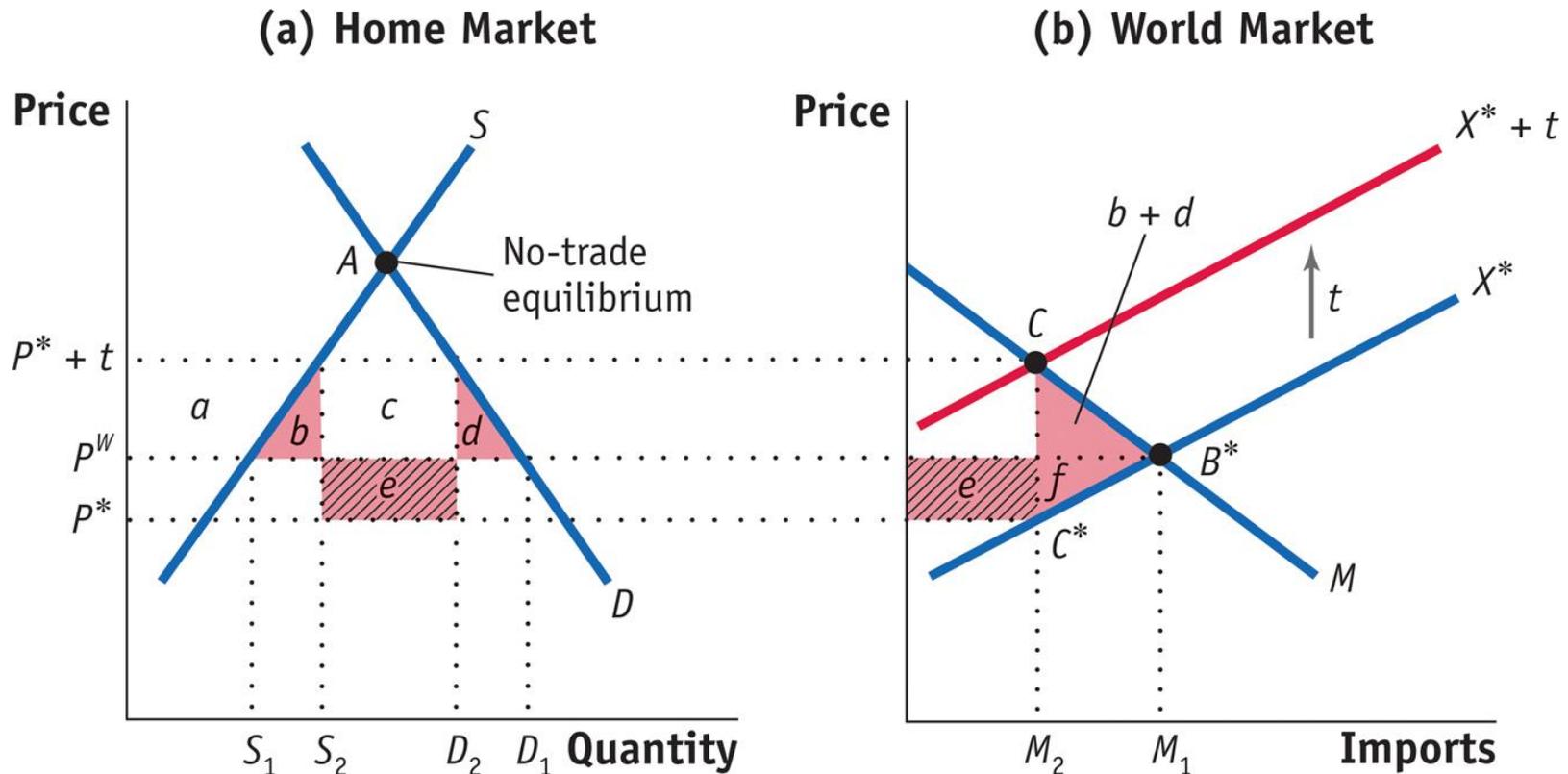
# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

It's all in this graph:



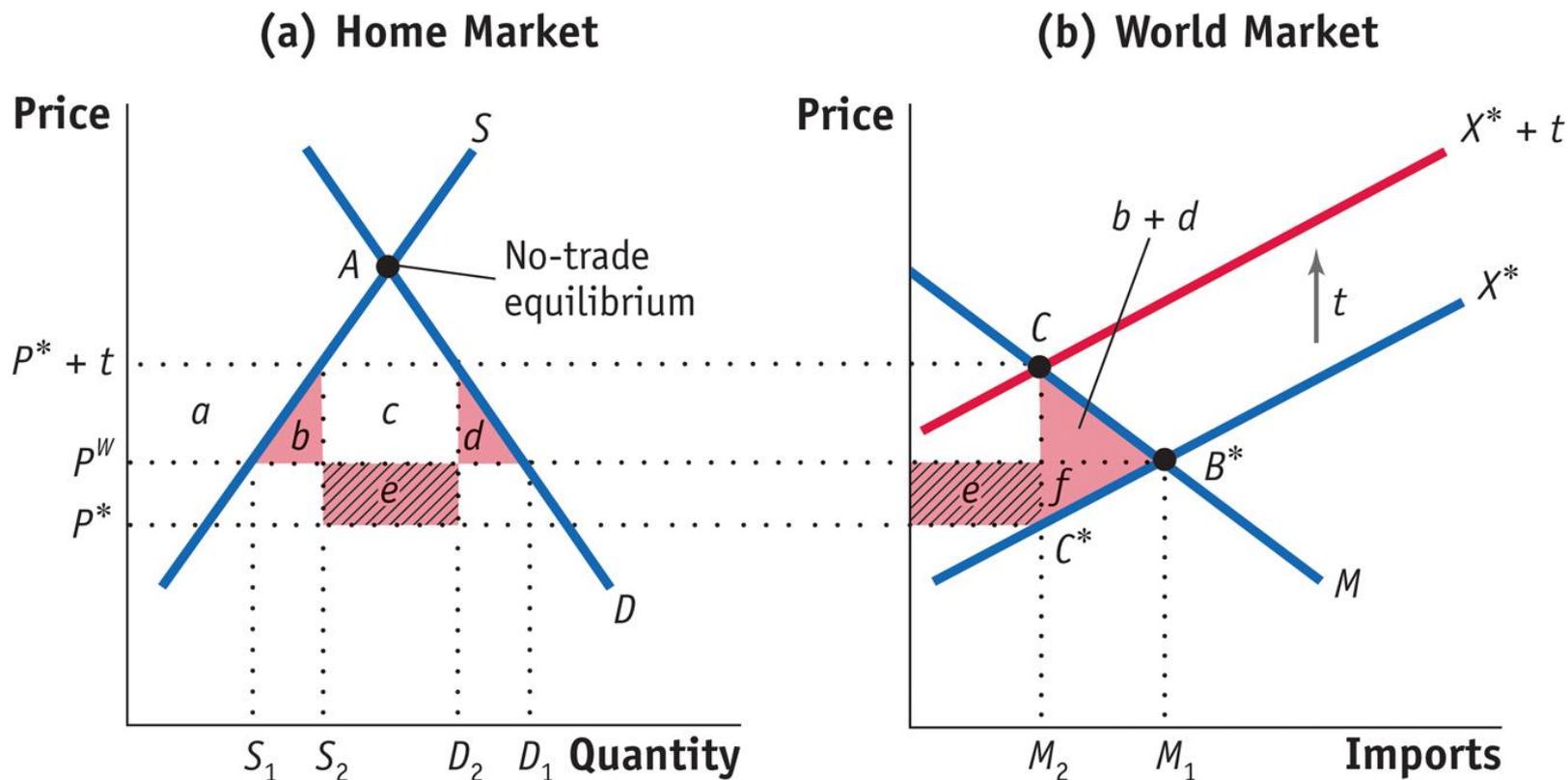
# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- For **consumers**:  
→ price goes from  $P^W$  to  $P^* + t$



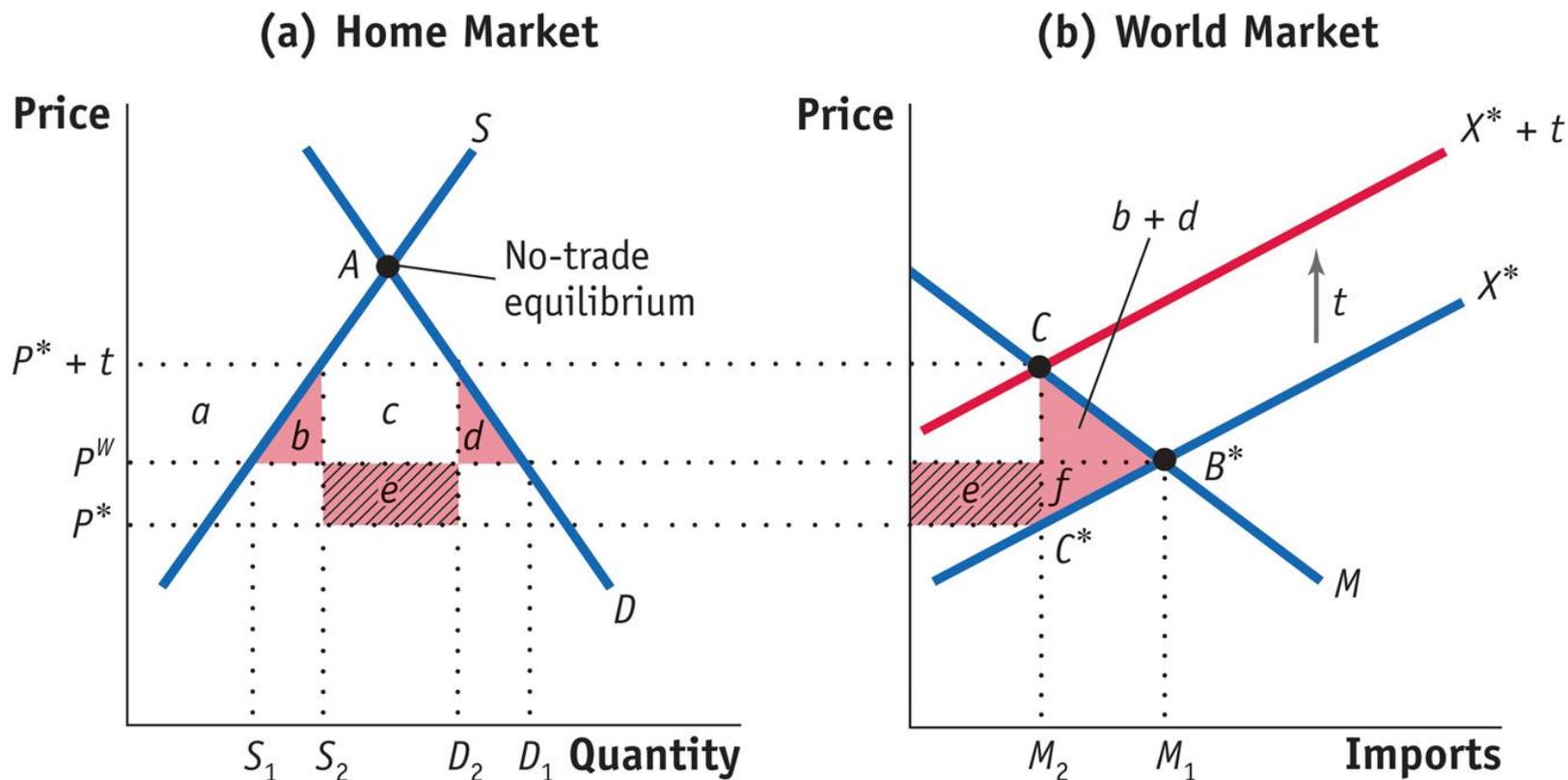
# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- For **consumers**:
  - price goes from  $P^W$  to  $P^*+t$
  - Consumer surplus decreases by **(a+b+c+d)**



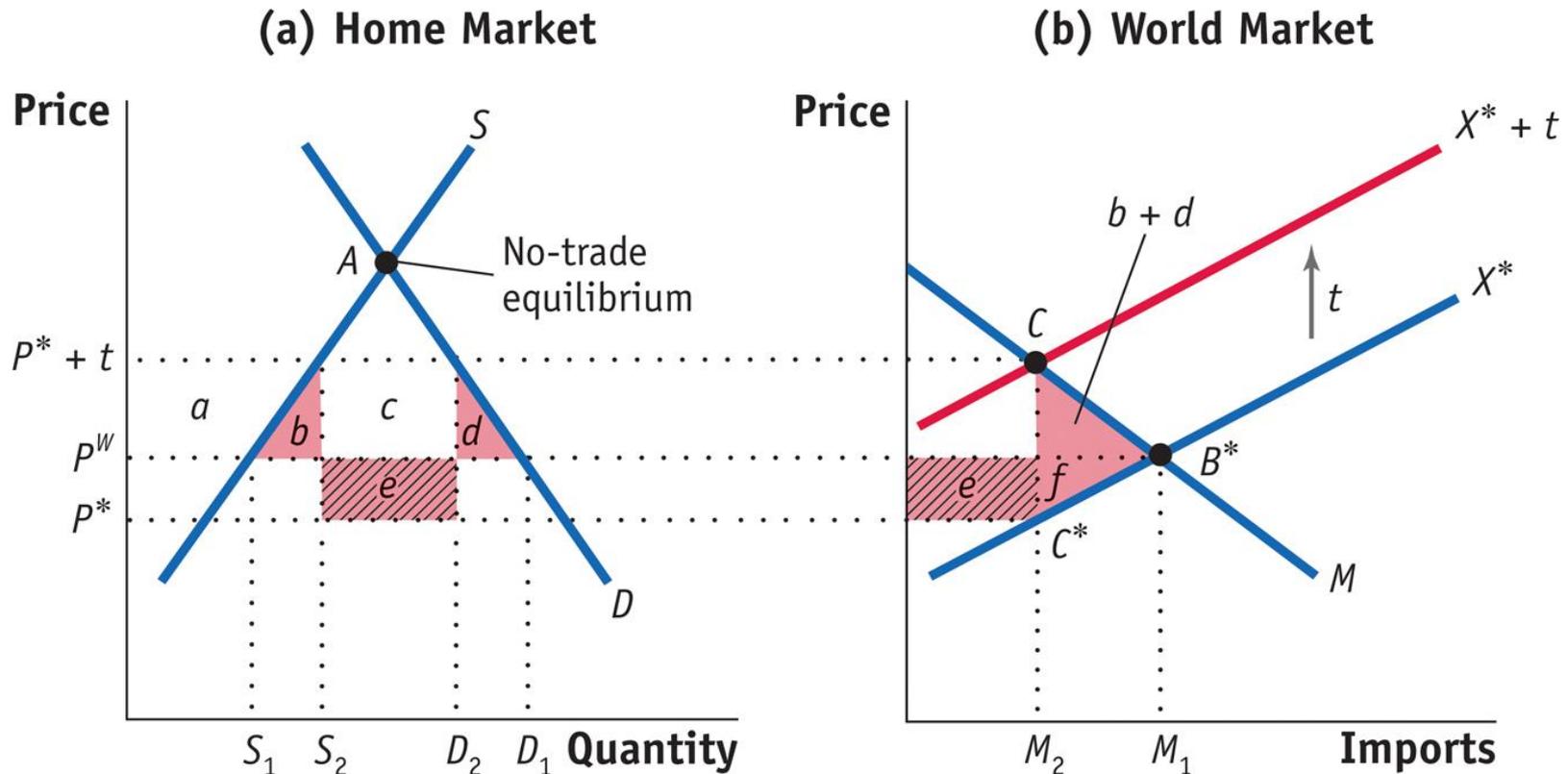
# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- For local **producers**:
  - price goes from  $P^W$  to  $P^* + t$
  - Producer surplus increases by: **a**



# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- Tariff revenues?

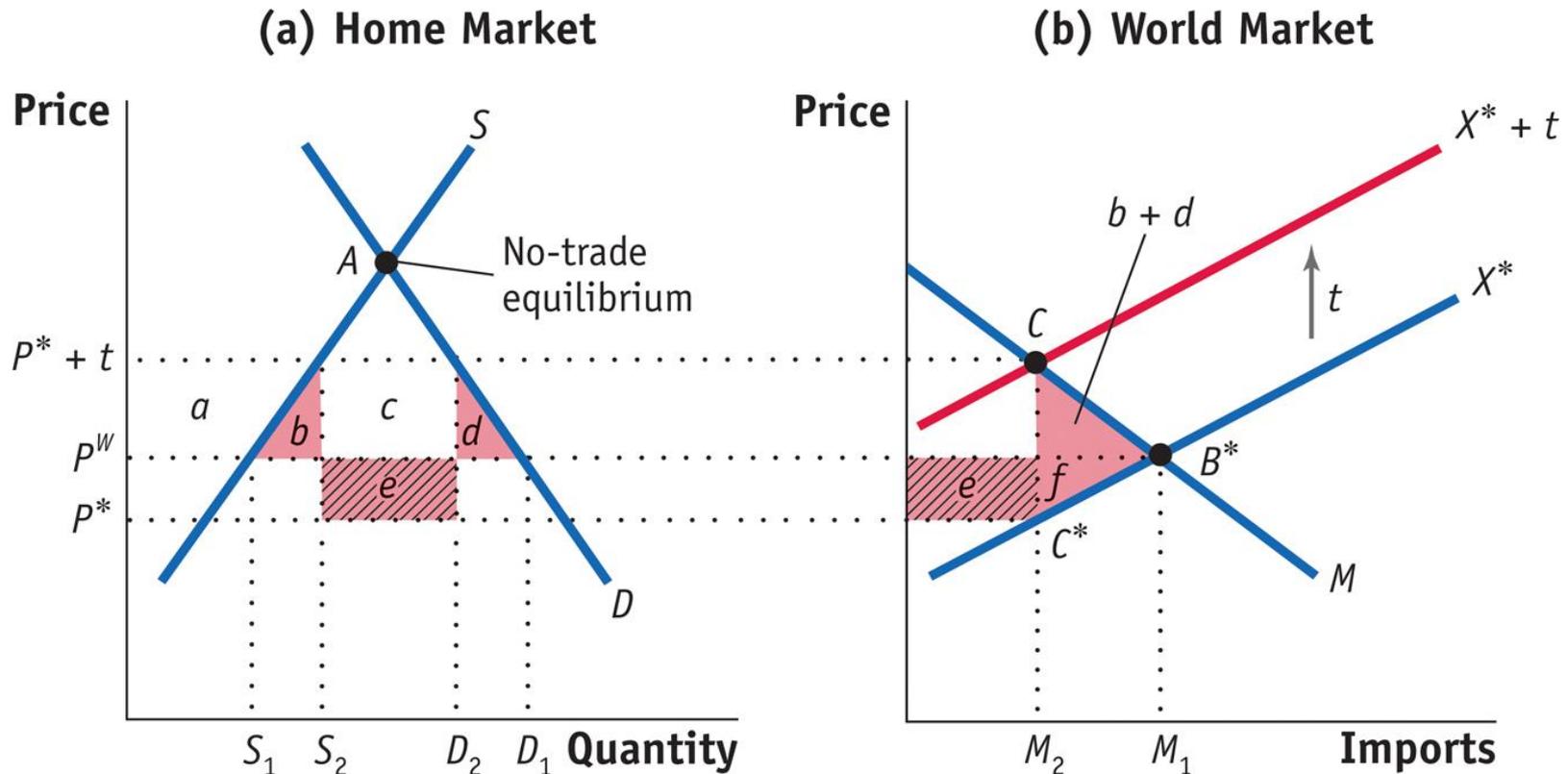


# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- Tariff revenues?

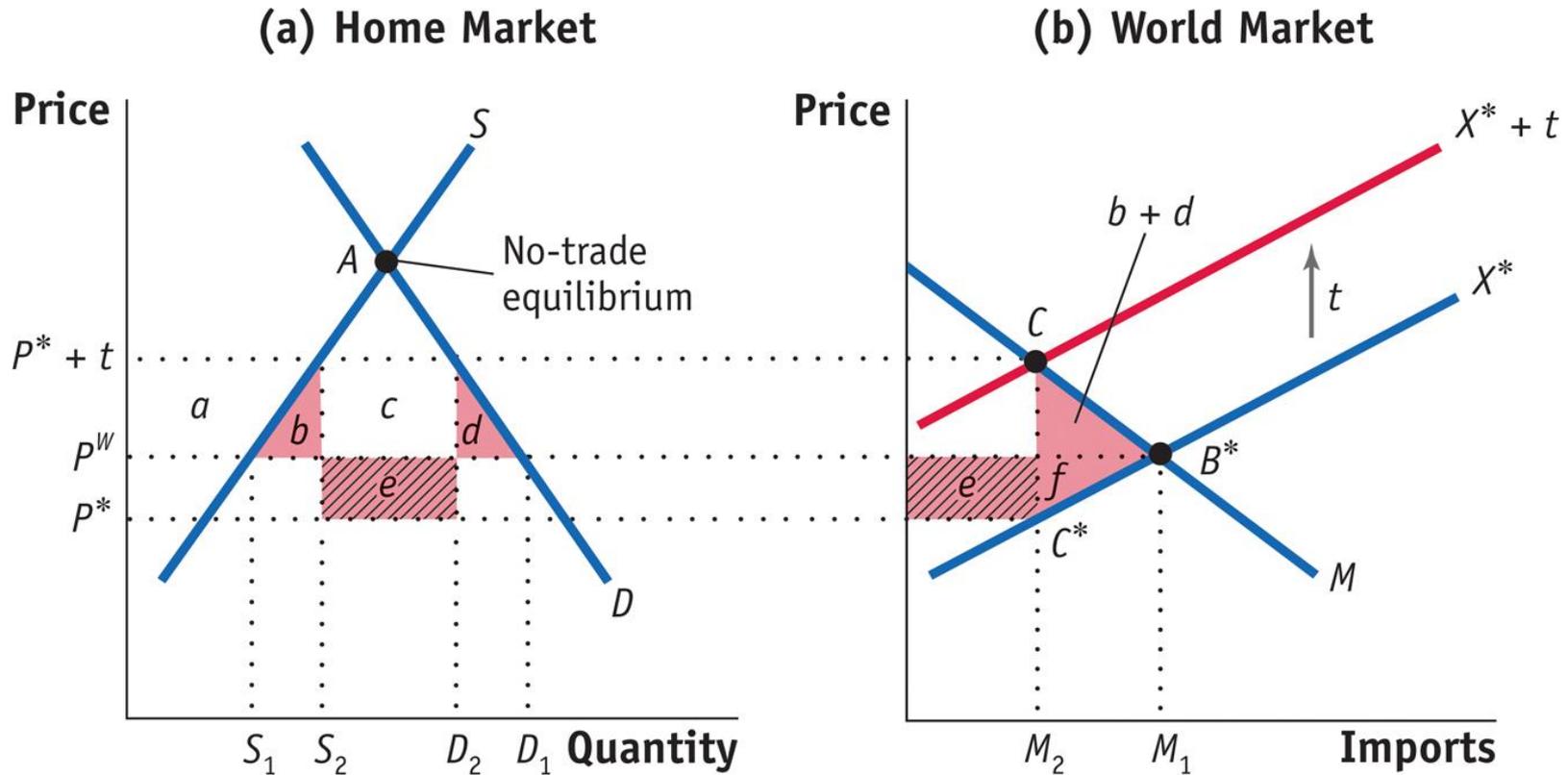
→ Revenues =  $t \times (D_2 - S_2) = t \times M_2$

→ area: **(c + e)**



# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

- Net effect on Home?



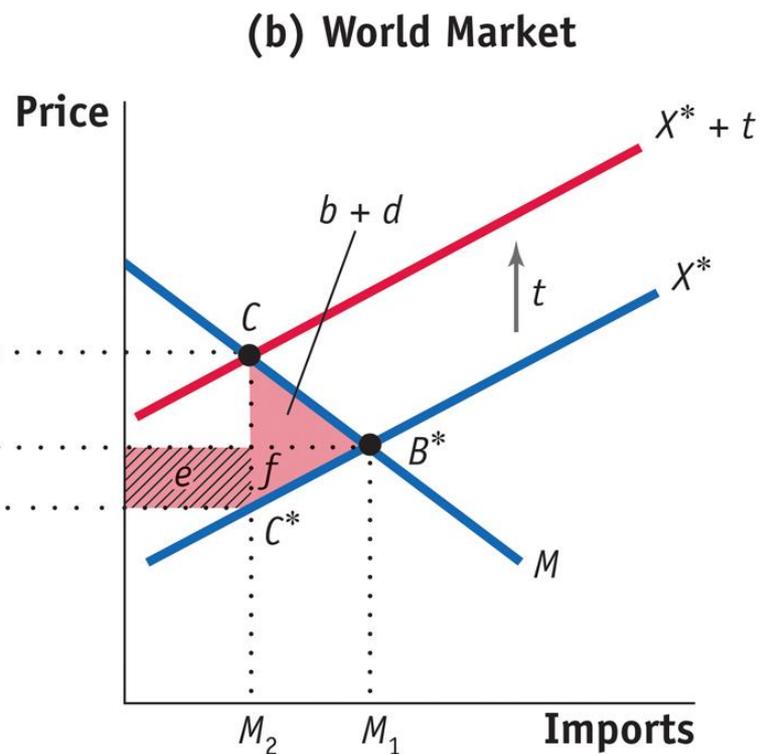
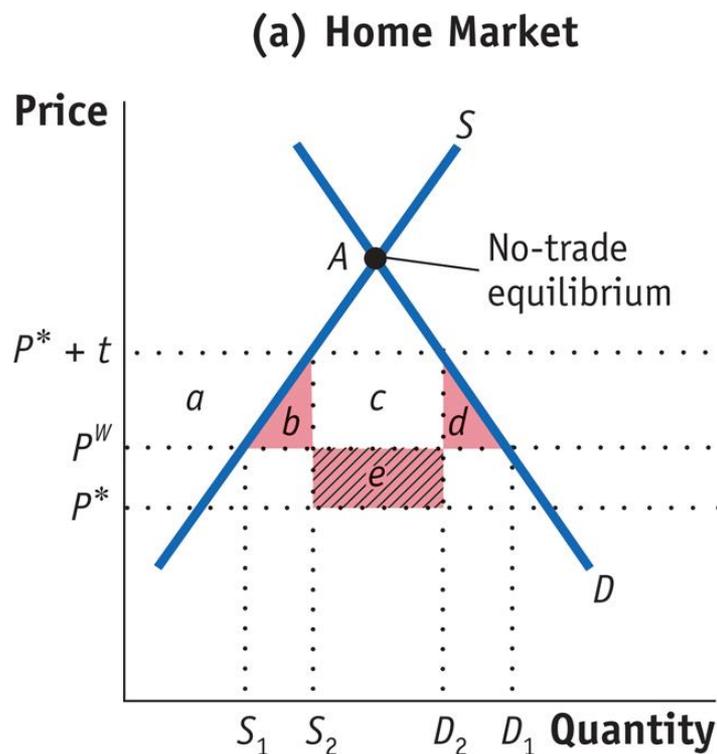
# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

Consumer loss:  $-(a+b+c+d)$

Producer gain:  $+ a$

Tariff revenues:  $+ (c + e)$

→ Net effect on Home =  $e - (b+d)$



# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Effect of a tariffs on prices:

- Deadweight loss “b+d” as in a small economy
- But terms of trade gain “e” dues to change in world price
- Which one wins?

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Effect of a tariffs on prices:

When “t” is small:

- Terms of trade gain are proportional to “t”  
(product of “t” and current imports)
- Deadweight loss proportional to “t<sup>2</sup>”  
(product of “t” and the *change* in imports)

→ Terms of trade wins when t is small

→ Gains from having a small tariff

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Effect of a tariffs on prices:

When “t” is large:

- If price is now back to autarky:
    - Terms of trade gains are zero!  
(No imports! No tariff revenues)
  - Large deadweight loss
- Negative net effect

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Optimal tariff:

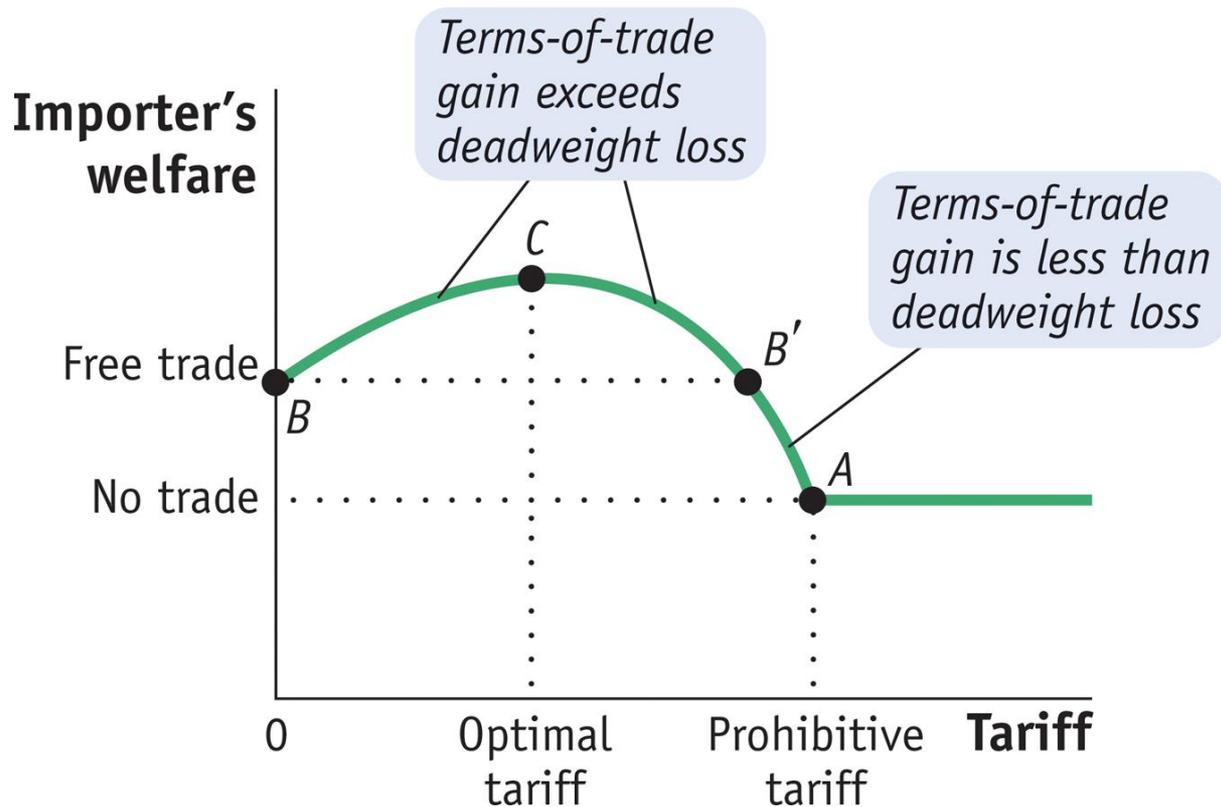
- Not zero, not too large either
- High elasticity of export supply → lower optimal tariff
- **Formula:** Optimal tariff =  $\frac{1}{E_X^*}$

*depends on the inverse of the export supply elasticity*

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

$$\text{Optimal tariff} = \frac{1}{E_X^*}$$



# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

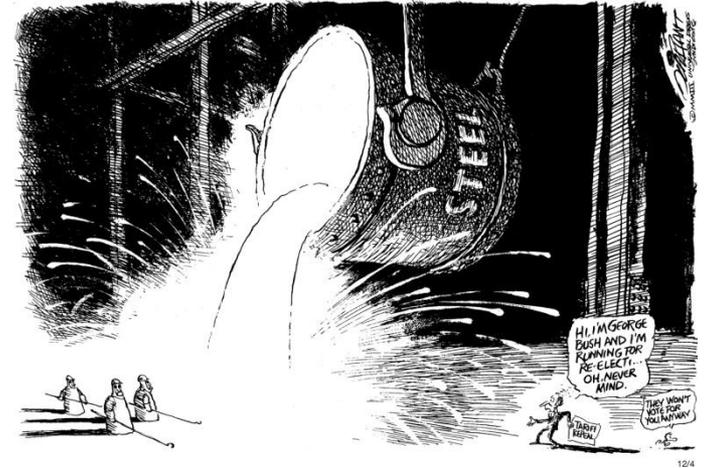
## “Large” economy

### Link to monopsony pricing:

- a “small” buyer has no incentives to deviate from market price: it is “price taker” (=small country)
- A large buyer wants to limit its demand in order to lower the price = large economy which can affect  $P^W$
- The smaller the price elasticity, the larger the distortions

### 3- Tariffs in a large economy

Application to the steel industry in the US:  
*Tariffs imposed in 2002-03*



Product Category	Elasticity of Export Supply	Optimal Tariff (%)	Actual Tariff (%)
Alloy steel flat-rolled products	0.27	370	30
Iron and steel rails and railway track	0.80	125	0
Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes	0.80	125	15-30
Ferrous waste and scrap	17	6	0
Iron and steel tubes, pipes, and fittings	90	1	13-15
Iron and nonalloy steel flat-rolled products	750	0	0

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

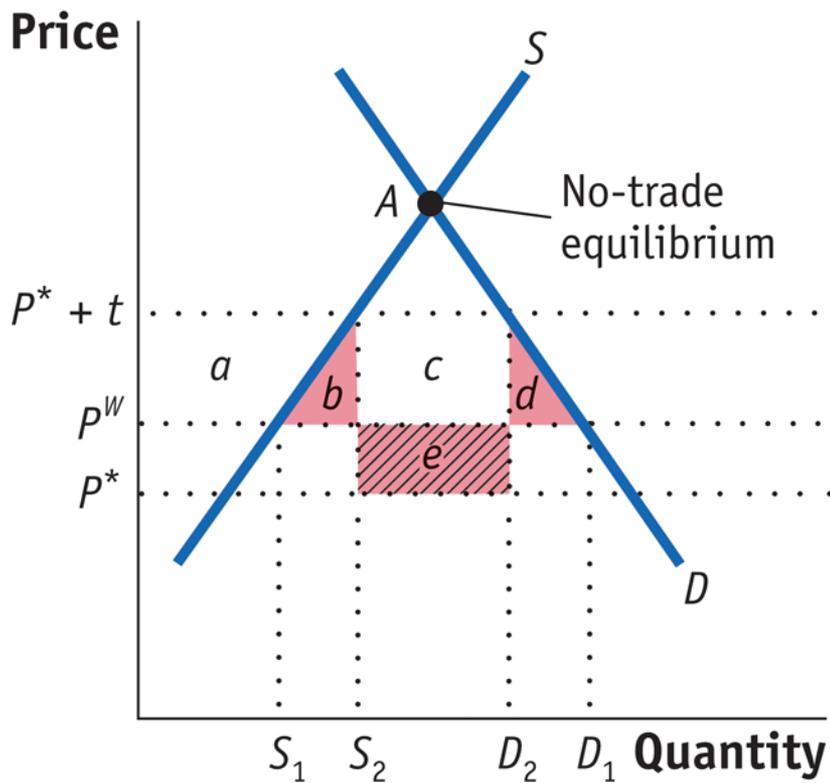
## “Large” economy

### Effect on Foreign:

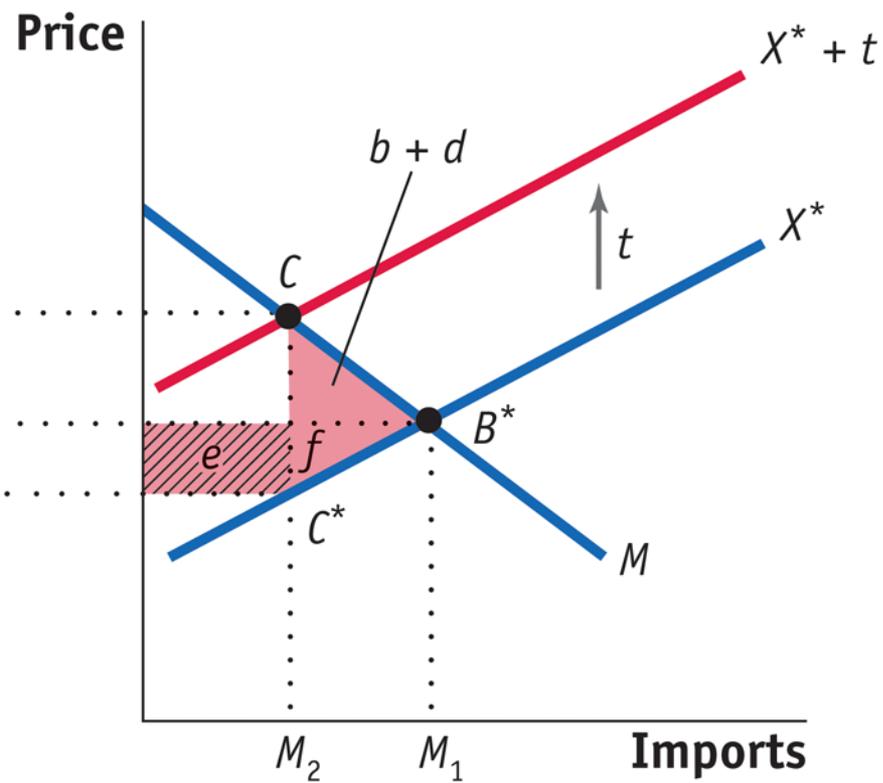
How do tariffs at home affect foreign economies?

- a) Gains for Foreign
- b) Loss for Foreign, smaller than gains at Home
- c) Loss for Foreign exceeds gains at Home

(a) Home Market

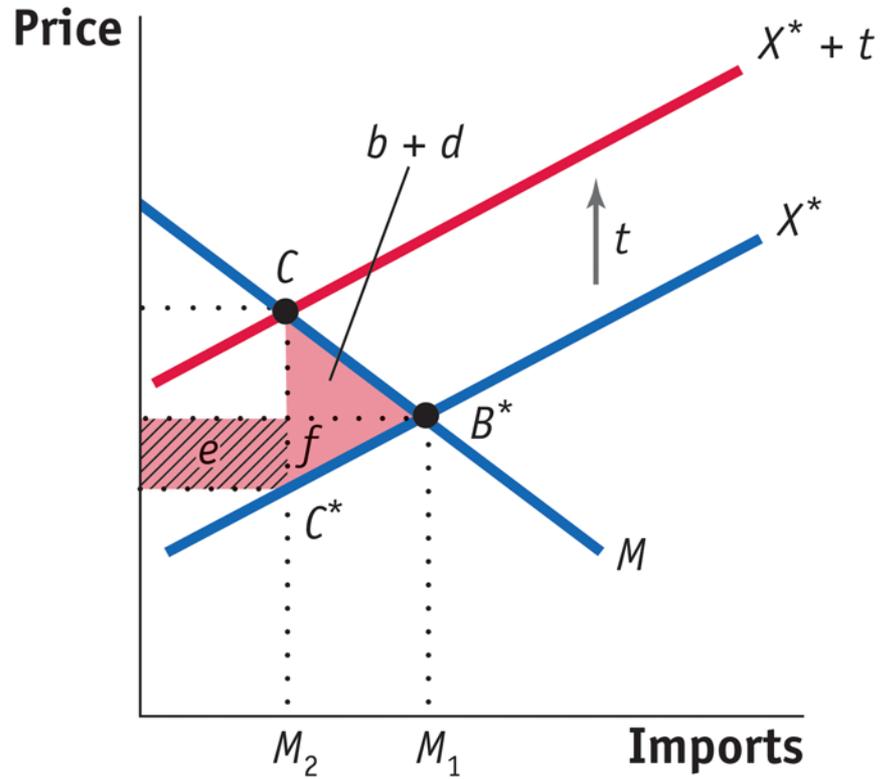


(b) World Market



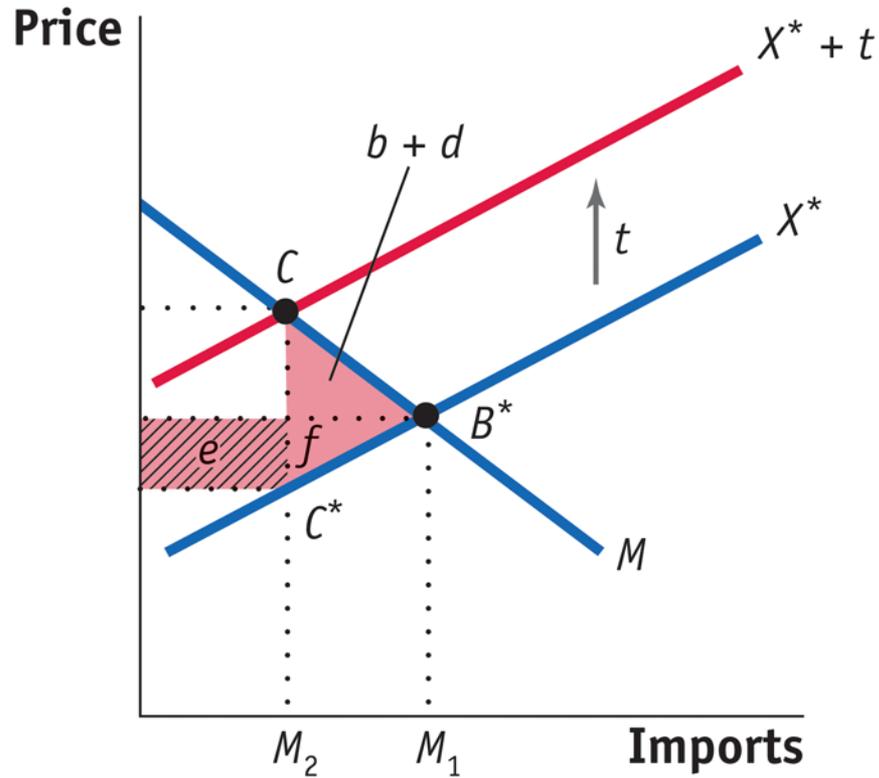
**Home** gains =  $e - (b + d)$

### (b) World Market



Foreign gains?

### (b) World Market



**Foreign** gains =  $-(e + f) < 0$

(i.e. loss: decrease in exporter surplus!)

## 3- Tariffs in a large economy

Effect of tariff:

- Home gains:  
=  $e - (b + d)$
- Foreign loss:  
=  $-(e + f)$
- Net GLOBAL gains if both apply tariffs on imports:  
=  $-(f + b + d) < 0$

# 3- Tariffs in a large economy

## “Large” economy

### Effect on Foreign:

How do tariffs at home affect foreign economies?

Large losses: the loss for foreign economies exceed the gains for the home country

→ Overall gains from reducing tariffs on a bilateral or multilateral basis

# “Tariffied” – Planet Money

Link: (or google search “planet money tariffied”):

<https://www.npr.org/sections/money/2018/04/13/602300490/episode-835-tariffied>



# Lollipop War – Planet Money

Link: (or google search “planet money lollipop”):

<http://www.npr.org/sections/money/2013/04/26/179295426/episode-454-the-lollipop-war>

