

International Trade

- tariff (tax on imports)
- quota (limit on imports)

Underlying Assumption

★ Small Domestic Economy / Country ★

→ whatever it does does not affect the world
i.e. how much it buys or sells does not affect the
world price.

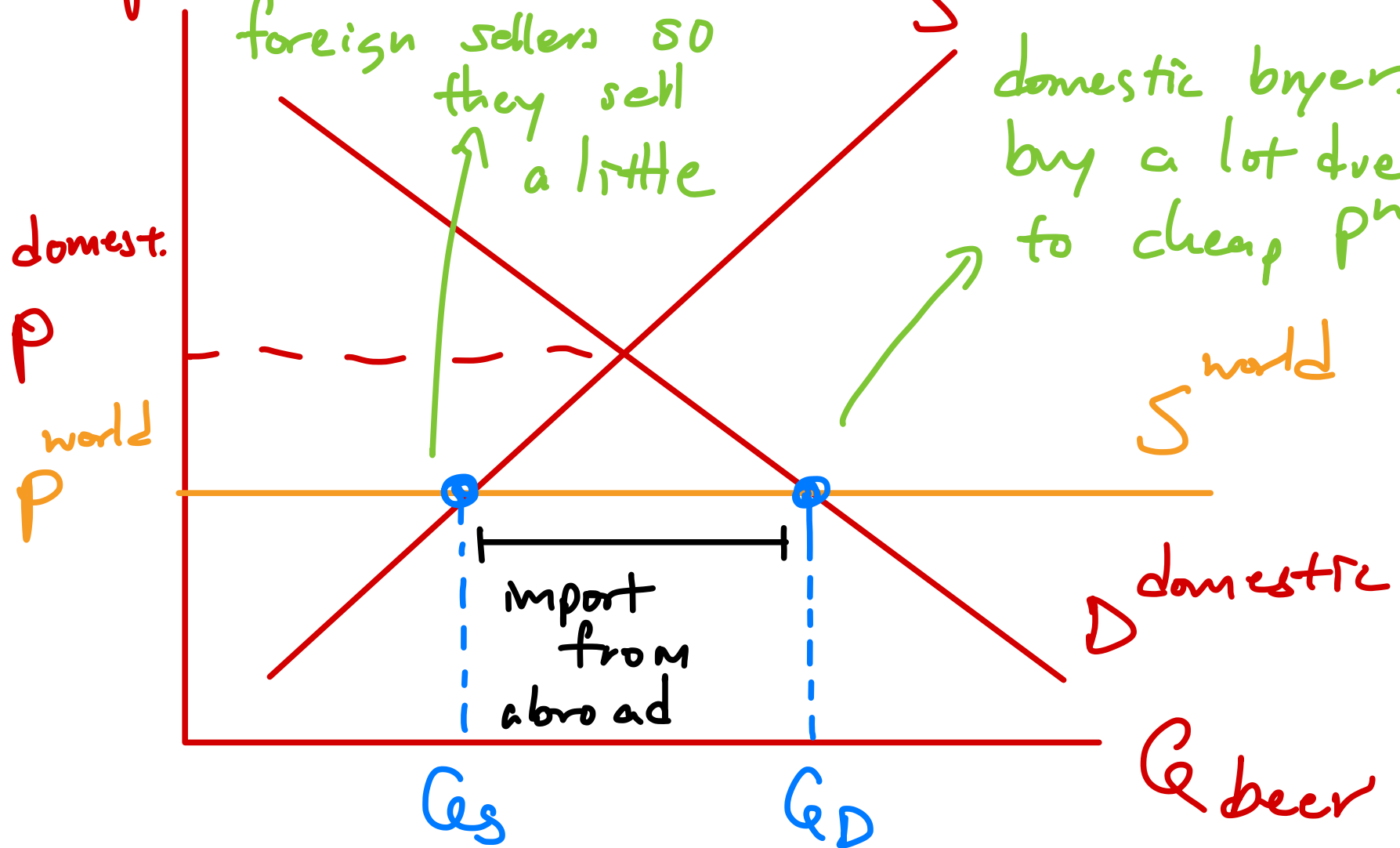
→ world supply curve is horizontal
i.e. the world can supply the good at p_{world}
as much as the small country wants to buy.

International Trade Diagram (importing country)

since $p_{dom} > p_{world}$
the country is not
good at making the
good

domestic sellers
cannot compete against
foreign sellers so
they sell
a little

domestic
buyers
buy a lot due
to cheap p^w .



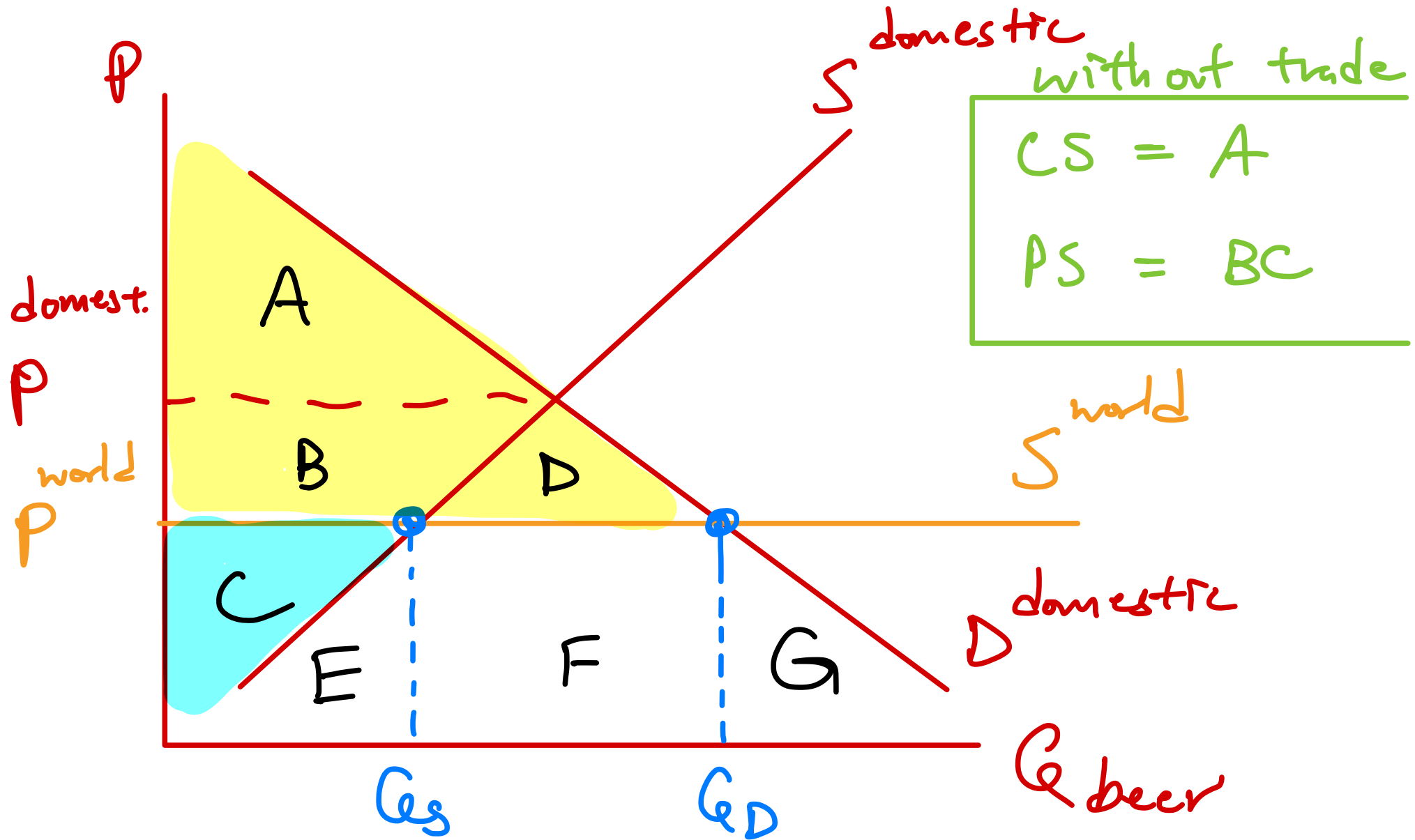
S_{world}

D_{domestic}

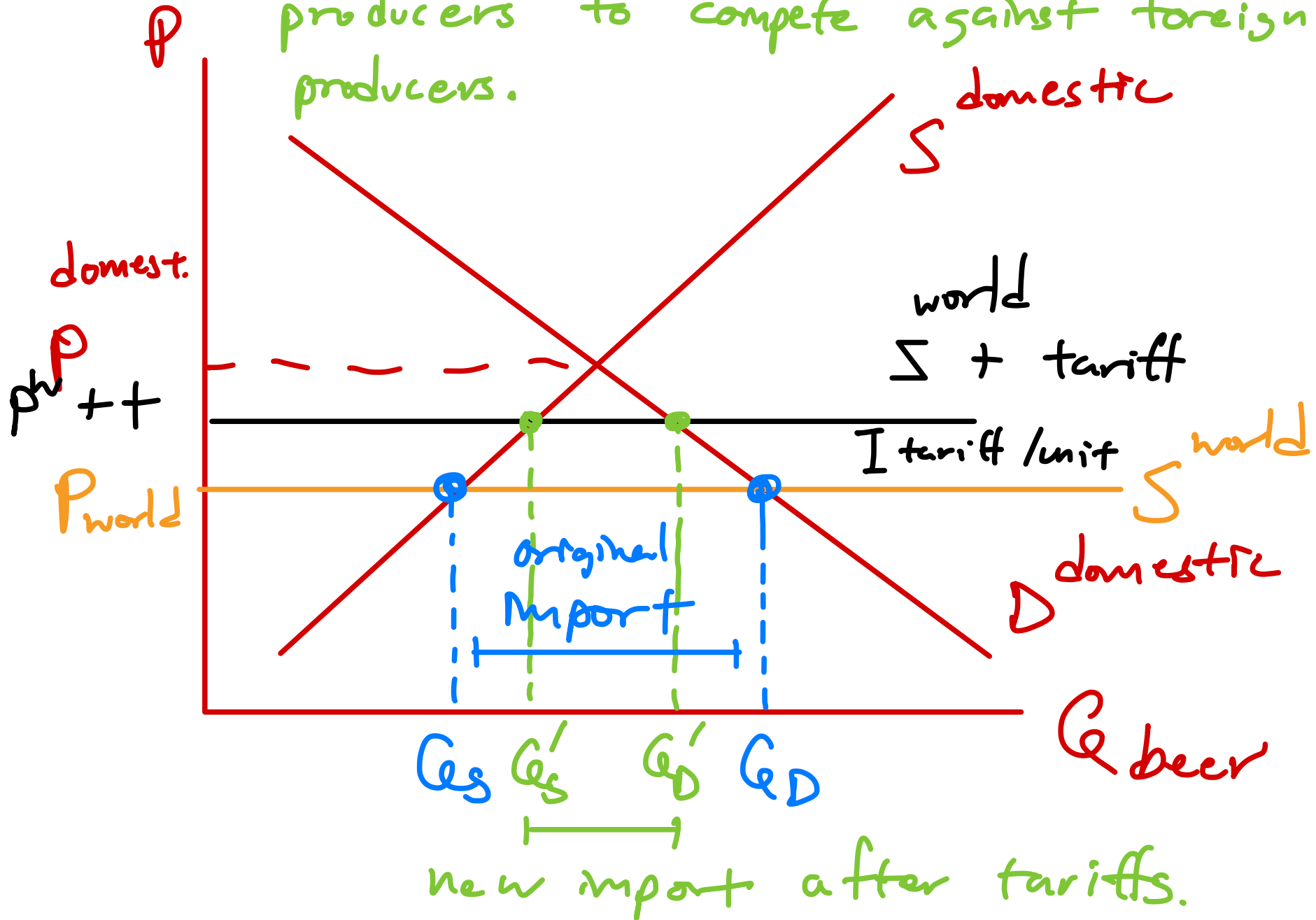
Q_{beer}

ABD = CS under free trade

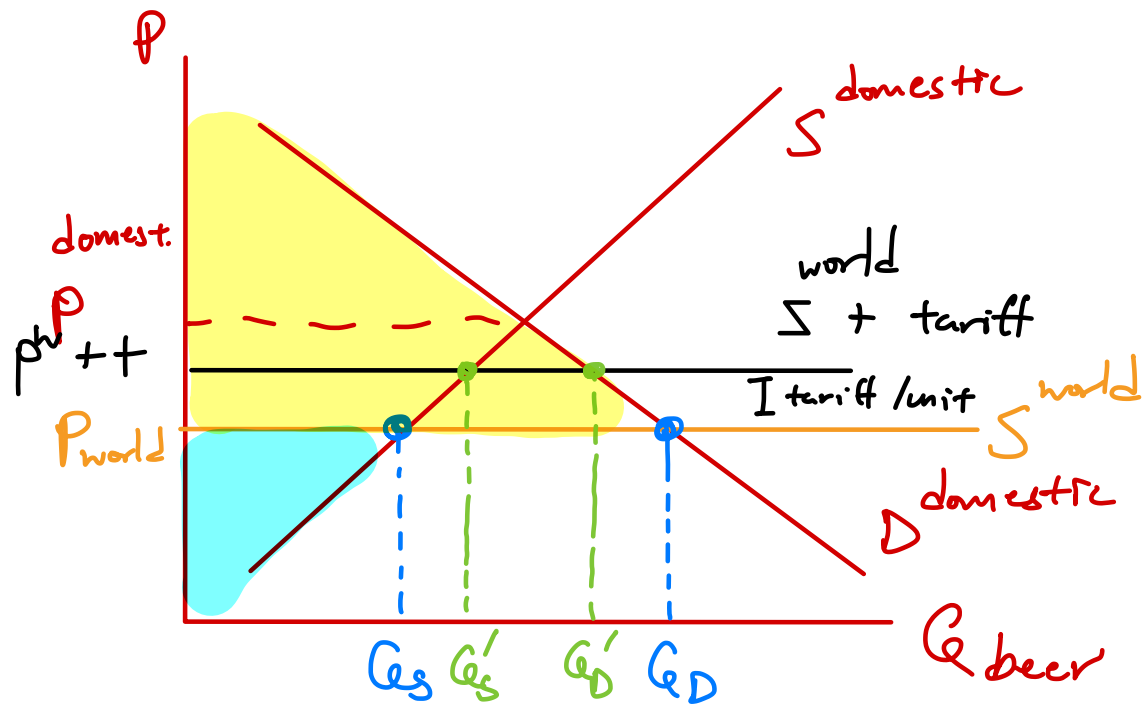
C = PS



Tariffs increase the import price, shifting the S^{world} upwards. This allows more domestic producers to compete against foreign producers.



No Tariffs



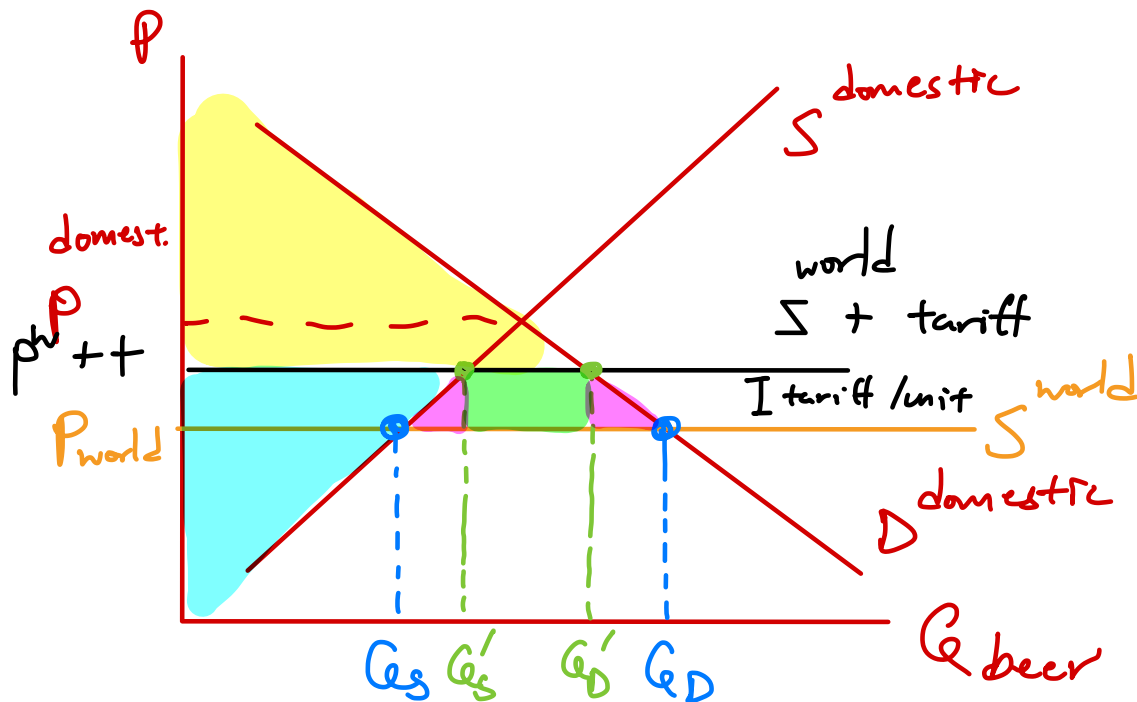
With Tariffs

Consumers pay more so they buy less (CS ↓)

Producers sell at higher price, so they produce more (PS ↑)

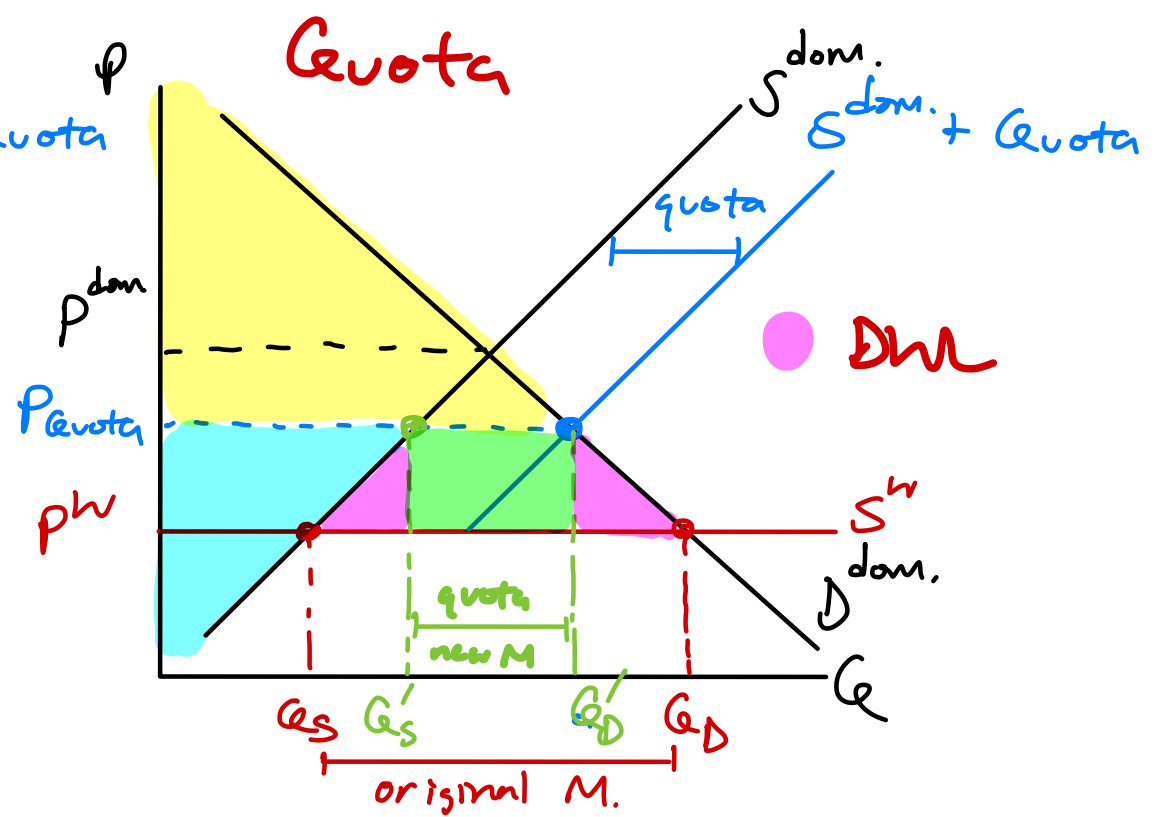
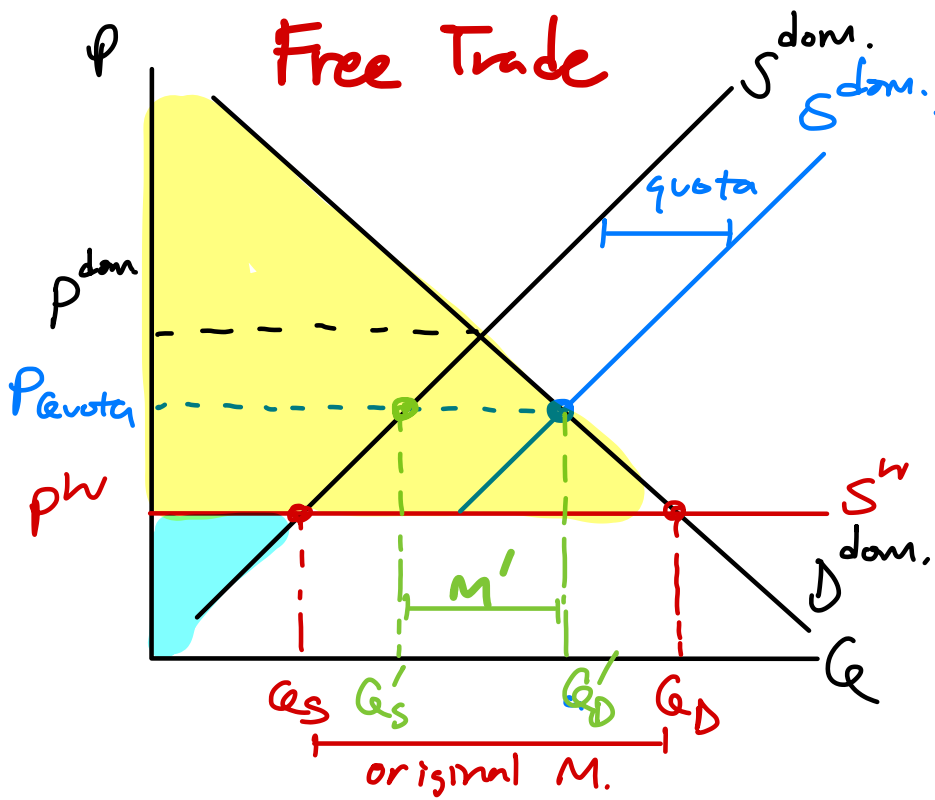
Govt gets tariffs revenue of  (new import × tariff / unit)

  are DWL



Quota : limit on imports

- 1) govt sets a limit of how much can be imported
- 2) govt issues "import licences" to firms, usually foreign firms.
- 3) these licences allows the holders to buy goods abroad at P_{world} & sell them in the domestic mkt at higher price, making money.



● Quota Revenue, earned by licence holders who buy goods at P^w and sell at P^{quota}
 Quota Revenue may become DNL if licence holders are foreign firms.