MSc Course, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

by Dieter Kirschke

in cooperation with Franz Heidhues and Jerzy Wilkin

supported by Nana Künkel

Introduction

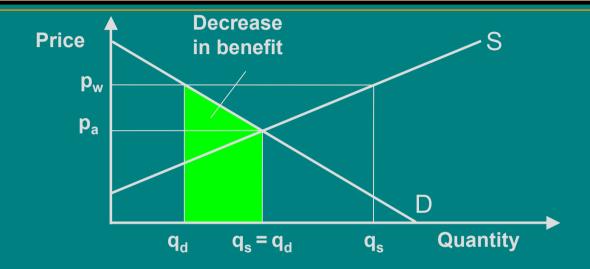
- 1 Principles of applied welfare economics
- 2 Price policy I
- 3 Price policy II
- 4 EU agricultural policy and international framework

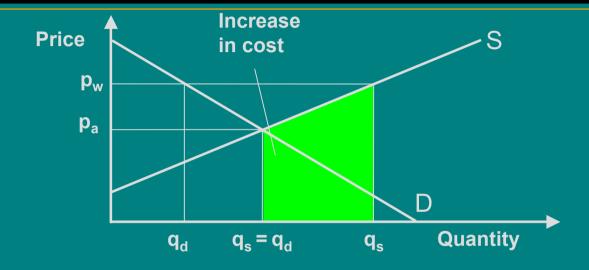
- 5 Agricultural policy in transition countries (Wilkin)
- 6 EU enlargement and accession (Wilkin)
- 7 Rural finance in development (Heidhues)
- 8 Structural adjustment policies (Heidhues)
- 9 Structural policy
- 10 Multiobjective policy analysis

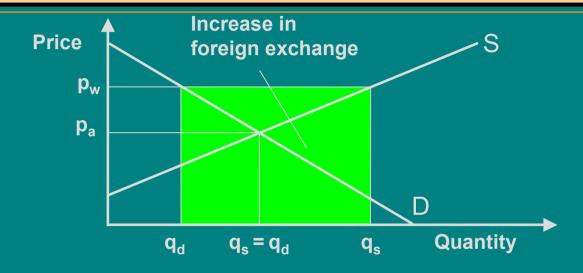
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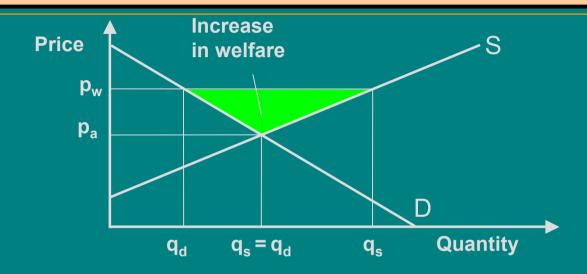
Chapter 2

Price Policy I



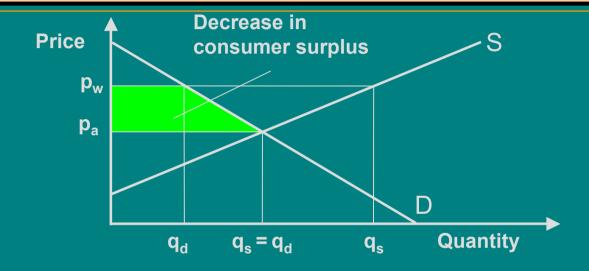


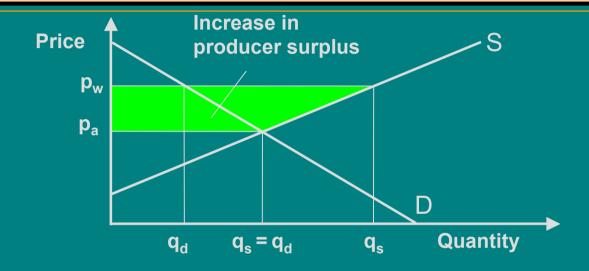


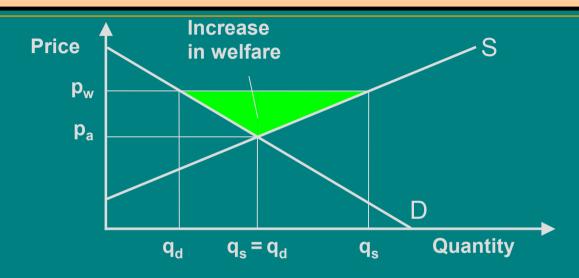


Note:

dWelfare (dW) = dBenefit (dB) - dCost (dC) + dForeign exchange (dFE)



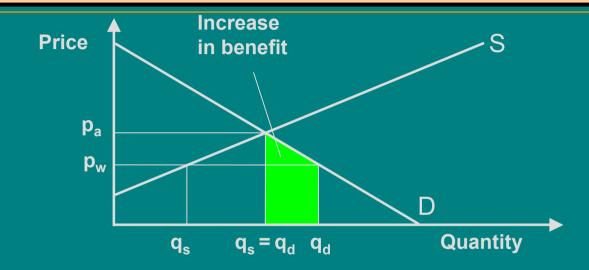


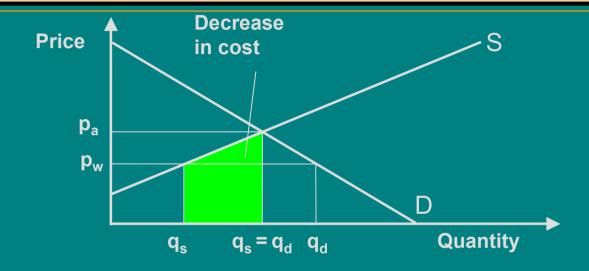


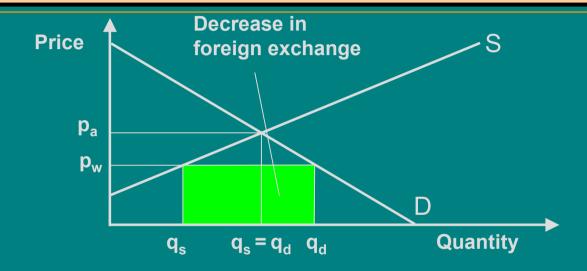
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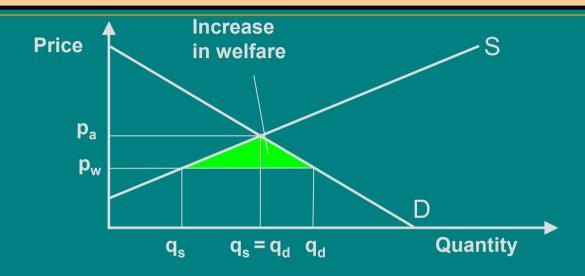
dWelfare (dW) = dBenefit (dB) - dCost (dC) + dForeign exchange (dFE)

dWelfare (dW) = dConsumer surplus (dCS) + dProducer surplus (dPS)



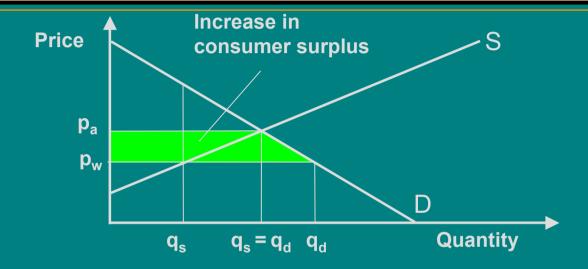


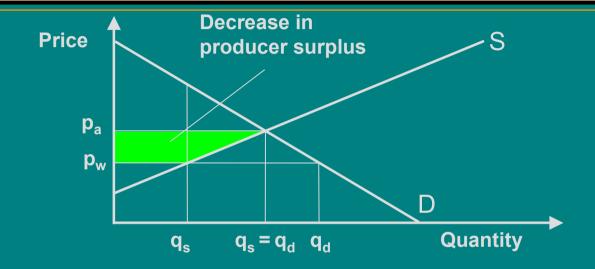


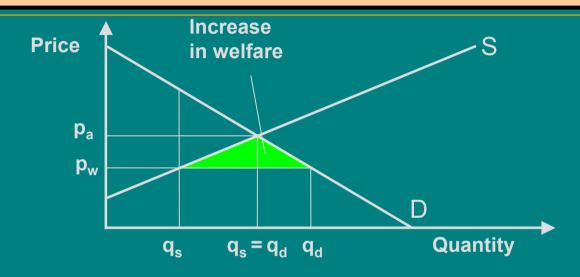


Note:









Note:

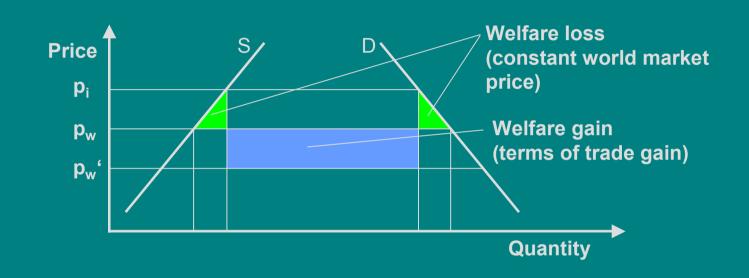
dWelfare (dW) = dConsumer surplus (dCS) + dProducer surplus (dPS)

Theorem of Comparative Advantage

Some questions:

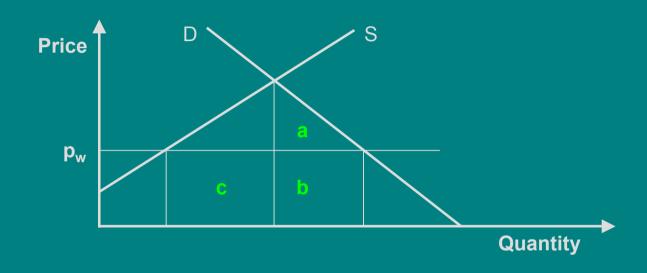
- Do world market prices exist?
- Do world market prices reflect production cost in main production regions?
- Can world market prices be considered as constant?
- How can unemployment due to trade be considered?

Large Country Case Optimal tariff argument



Note:

Unemployment due to Liberalization

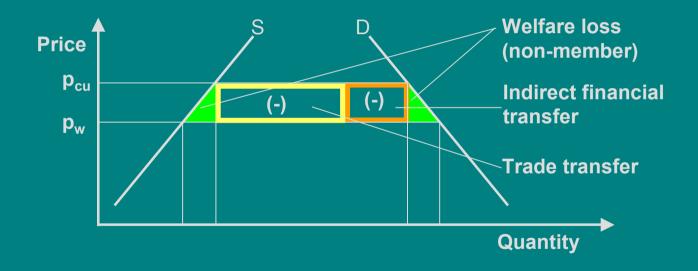


Note:

Some Dynamic Aspects on Trade and Comparative Advantage

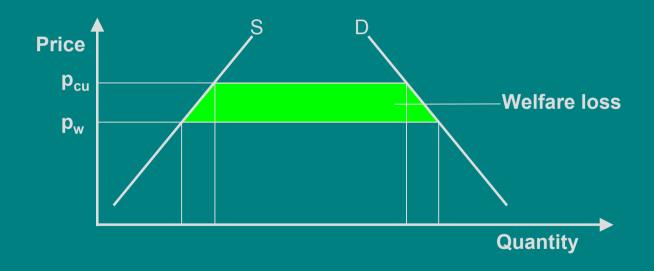
- What if trade changes preferences?
- Can trade hamper domestic development?

Transfer Effects in a Customs Union Importing member country market



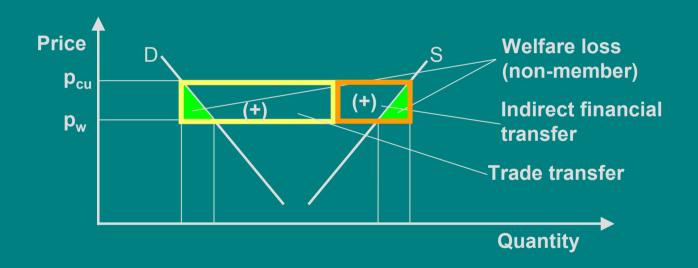
- S Domestic supply curve
- D Domestic demand curve
- **CU Customs union**

Transfer Effects in a Customs Union Importing member country market



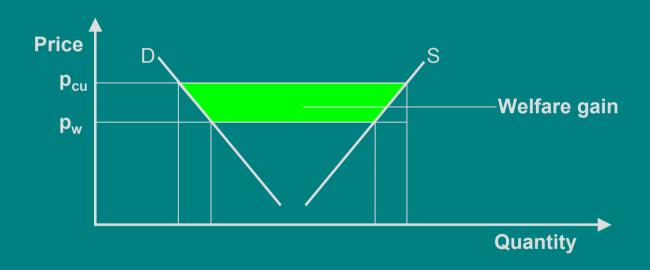
- S Domestic supply curve
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Transfer Effects in a Customs Union Exporting member country market



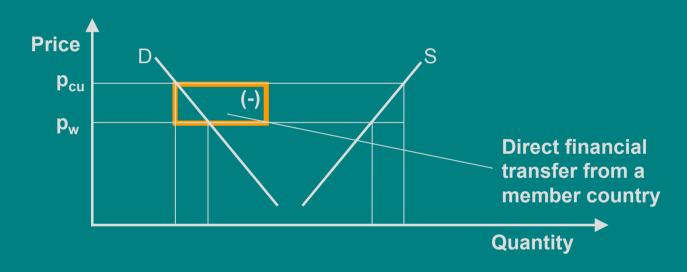
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Transfer Effects in a Customs Union Exporting member country market



- S Domestic supply curve
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Transfer Effects in a Customs Union Customs union market

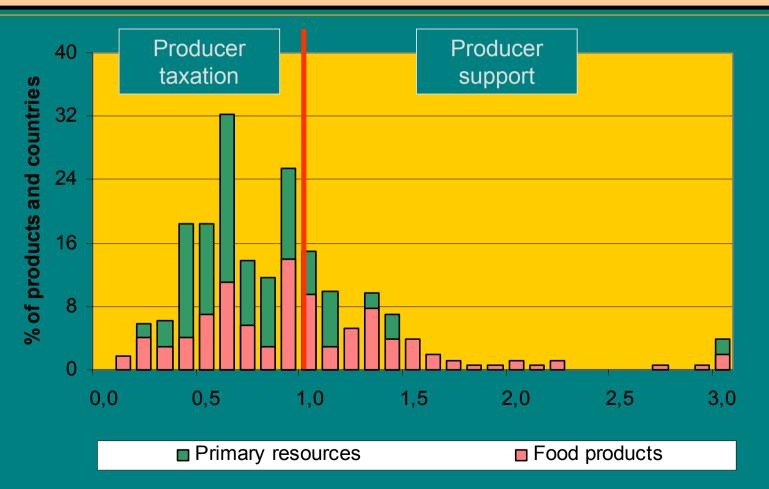


- S Domestic supply curve
- D Domestic demand curve
- **CU Customs union**

Note:

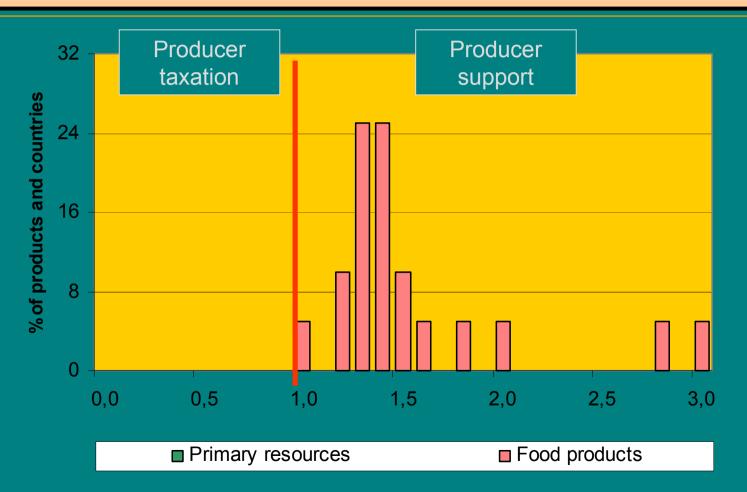
Transfer for a member country = Trade transfer + Indirect financial transfer + Direct financial transfer

Nominal Protection Coefficients Developing countries



Source: World Bank (1986): World Development Report 1986. Washington D.C., p.13 © Dieter Kirschke, HU Berlin

Nominal Protection Coefficients Industrial countries



Source: World Bank (1986): World Development Report 1986. Washington D.C., p.13 © Dieter Kirschke, HU Berlin

Note: Measuring Protection and Taxation in World Agriculture

- Nominal protection / taxation
- Effective protection / taxation
- Producer (consumer) support estimate
- Indirect protection / taxation

Producer Support Estimate

$$PSE_{i} = (P_{i}^{d} - P_{i}^{w}) Q_{i} + PP_{i}$$

or

%
$$PSE_{i} = \frac{PSE_{i}}{P_{i}^{d} * Q_{i} + PP_{i}} * 100$$

PSE_i - Producer support estimate for commodity i

Pi^d - Domestic price for commodity i

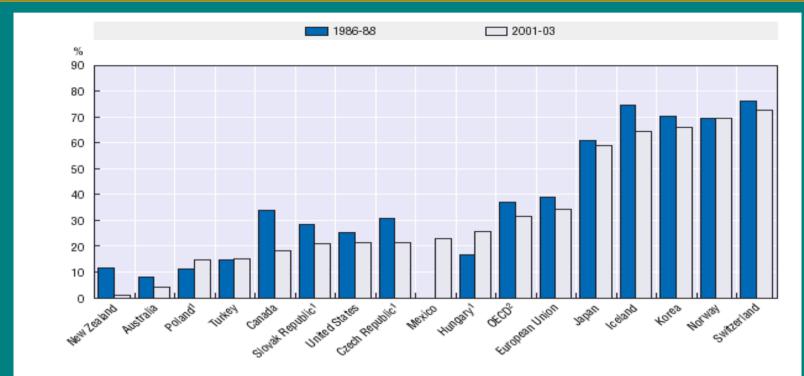
- World market price for commodity i

Q_i - Production quantity of commodity i

PP_i - Payments from the government to producers of commodity i (including tax reductions)

Producer Support Estimate by Country

(% of value of gross farm receipts)

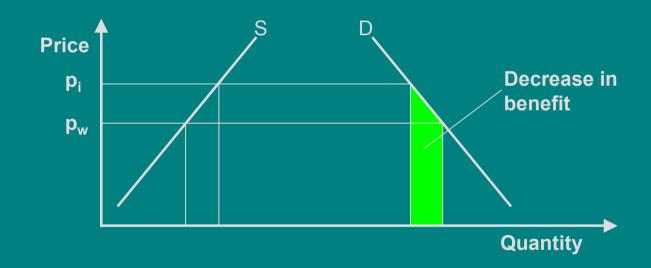


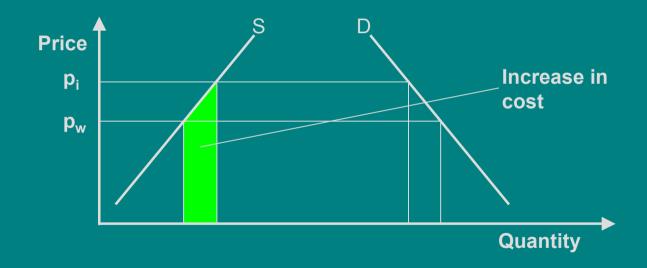
Notes: Countries are ranked according to 2001-2003 levels. For more detail, see Table I.3.

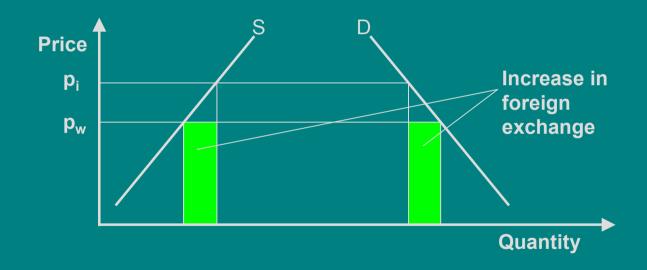
- For the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.
- 2. For 1986-88, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are excluded.

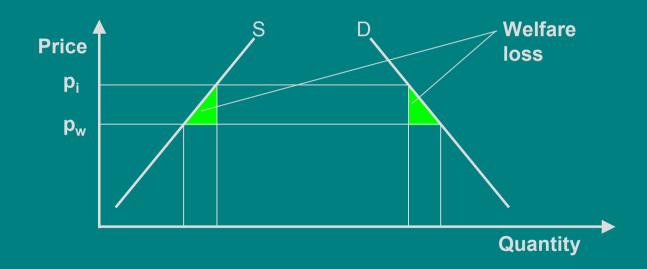
Source: OECD, PSE/CSE database, 2004.

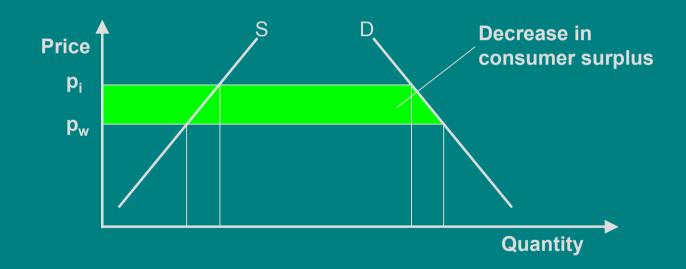
Source: http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/54/32034202.pdf, p. 20

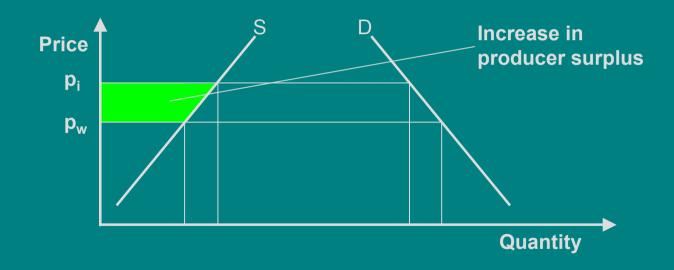


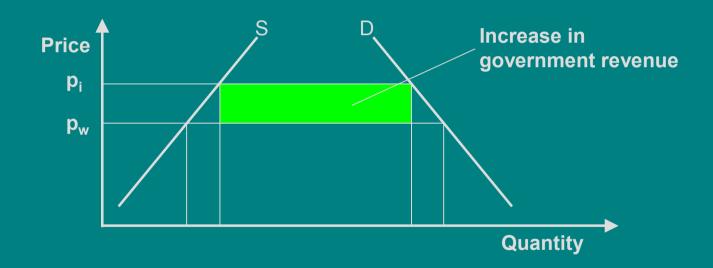


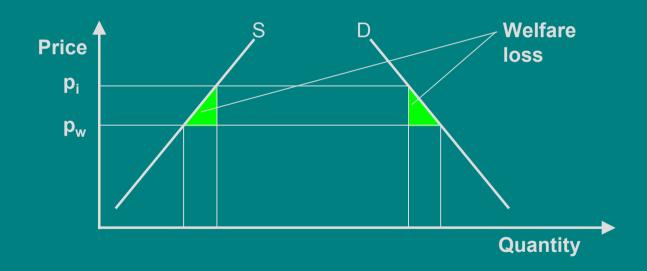






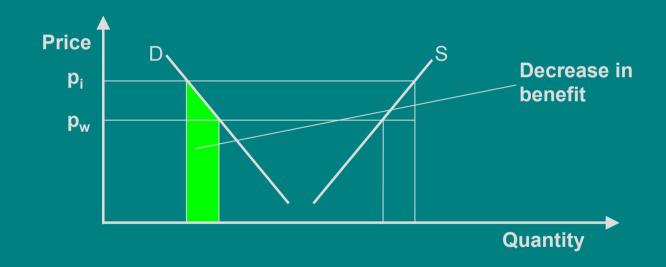


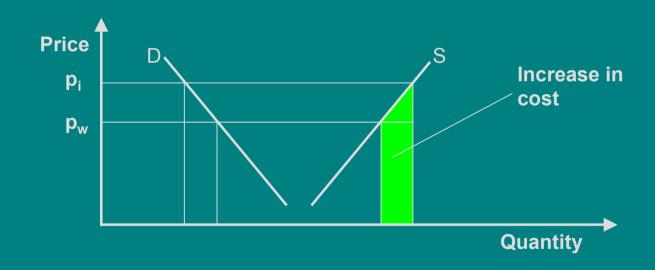


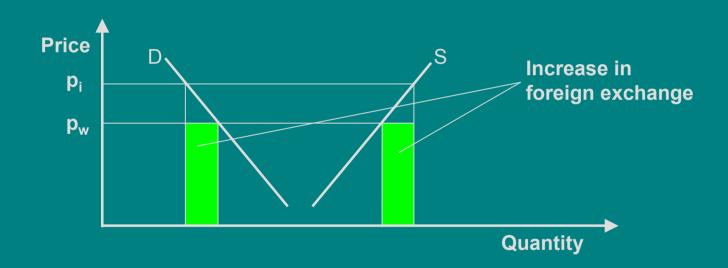


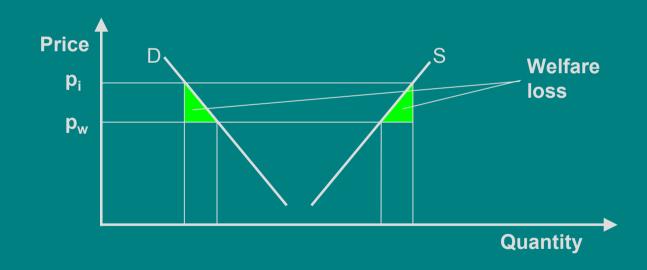
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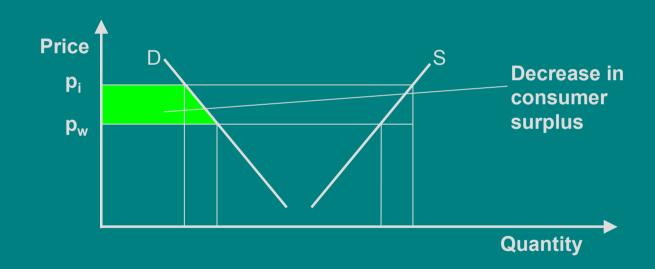
A tariff equals a producer subsidy plus a consumer tax.

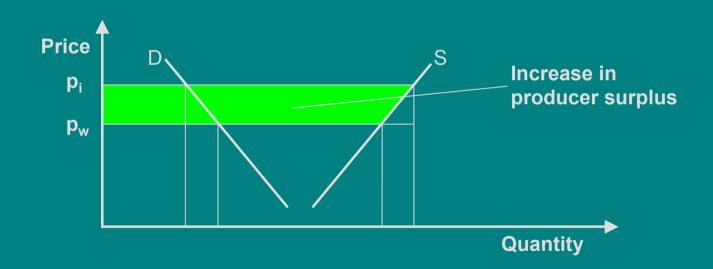


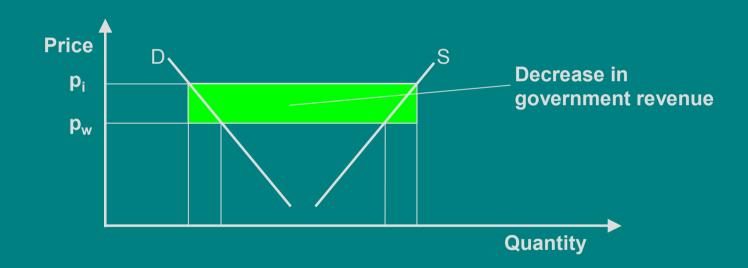


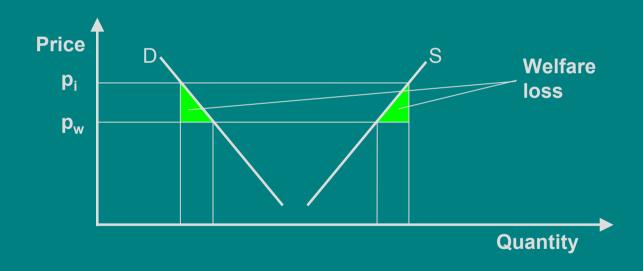






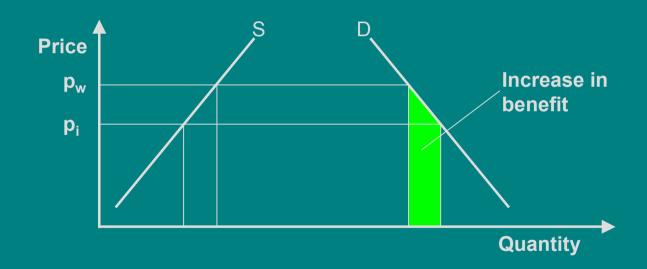


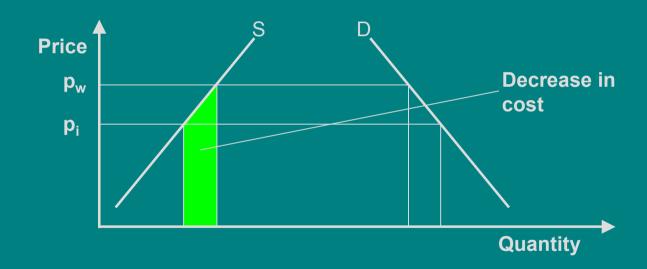


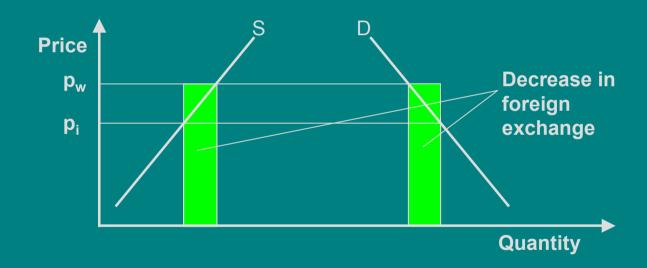


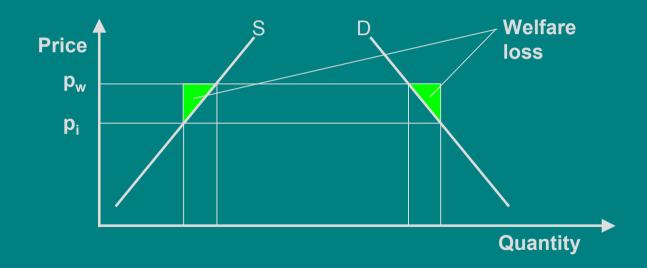
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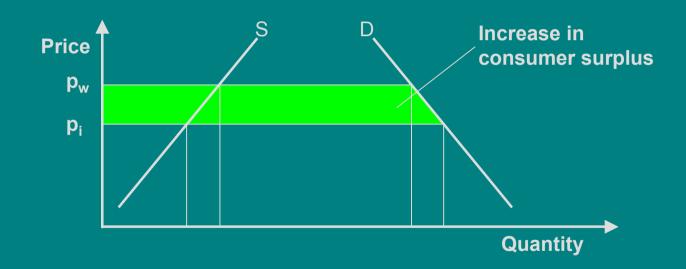
An export subsidy equals a consumer tax plus a producer subsidy.

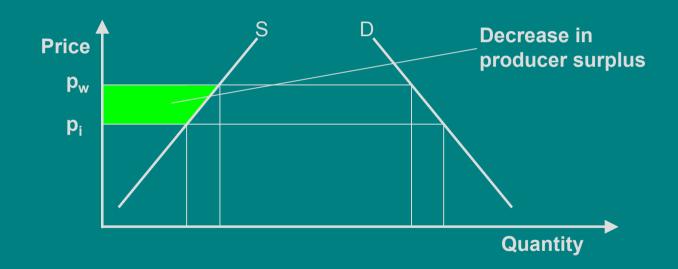


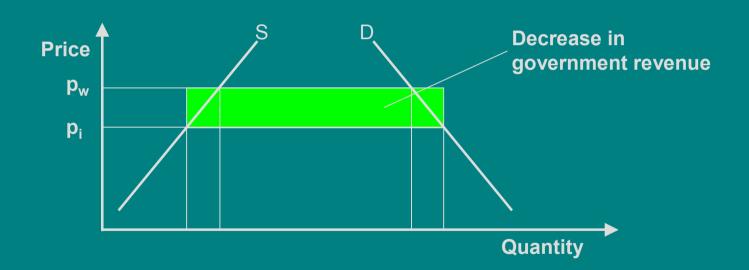


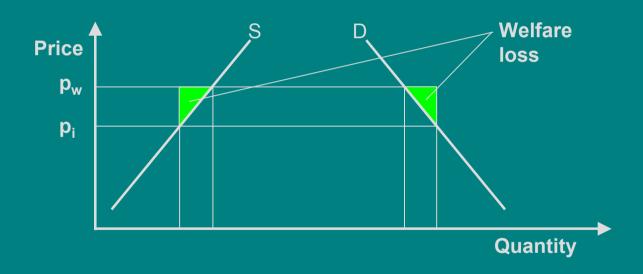






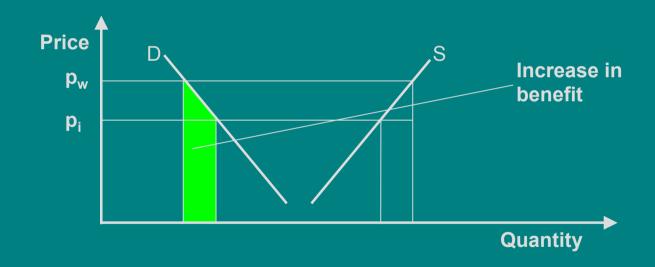


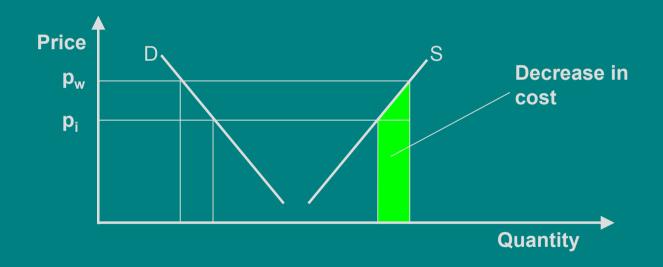


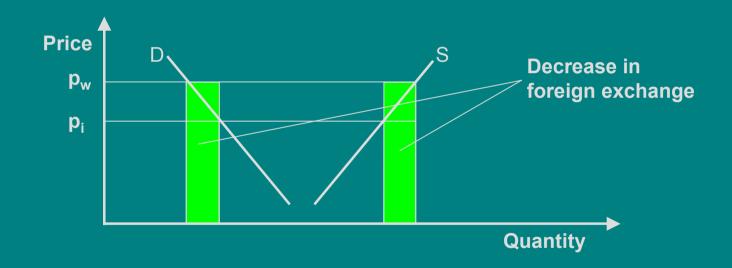


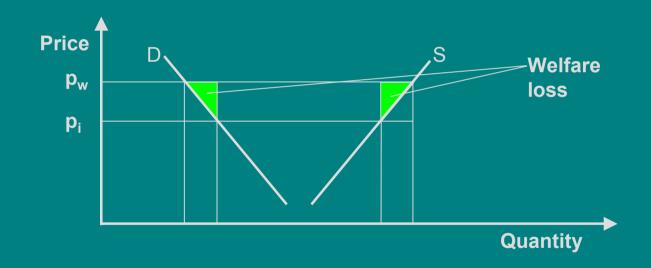
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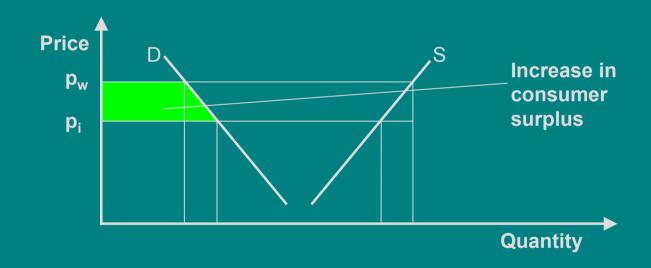
An import subsidy equals a producer tax plus a consumer subsidy.

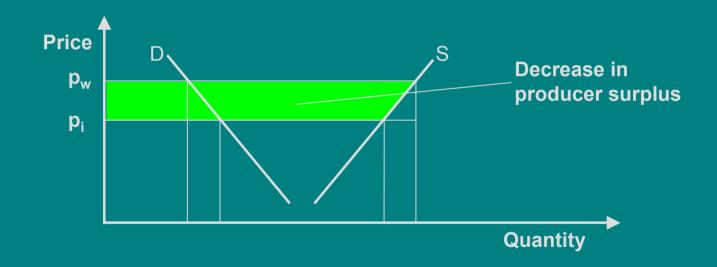


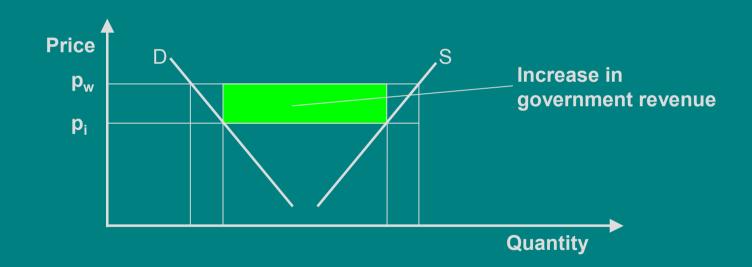


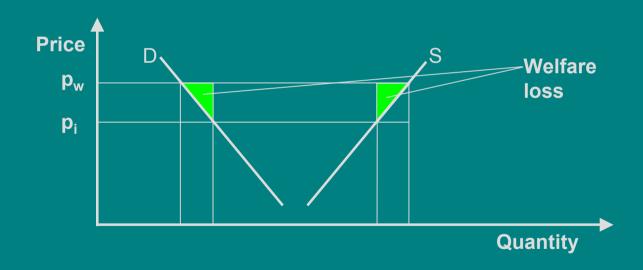












Note:

An export tax equals a consumer subsidy plus a producer tax.

Literature

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- *Krueger, A.O. (1992): *The Political Economy of Agricultural Pricing Policy*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, pp. 34-57
 - Corden, W.M. (1997): *Trade Policy and Economic Welfare*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press
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- OECD (2004): *OECD Agricultural Policies 2004 AT A GLANCE.* (http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/54/32034202.pdf)
- Pindyck, R.S.; Rubinfeld, D.L. (1998): *Microeconomics*. 4th ed. Upper Saddle River: Prentice-Hall, pp. 358-366
- Tsakok, I. (1990): *Agricultural Price Policy*. New York: Cornell University Press. pp. 158-199

Questions

- 1. Explain welfare and distributional effects of free trade as compared to autarky!
- 2. Explain how a protectionist price policy in a customs union leads to transfers!
- 3. Discuss the thesis of a global misallocation of resources in the agricultural sector!
- 4. How can protection be measured? Describe the different concepts!
- 5. How can protection be implemented in an import and an export situation?
- 6. How can taxation be implemented in an import and an export situation?