

International Economics

Home assignment 10: Export and Production subsidies

Question 1:

Suppose that Home is a small exporter of wheat. At the world price of \$100 per ton, Home exports 20 tons. Now suppose that the Home government decides to support its domestic producers with an export subsidy of \$40 per ton. You may assume that demand and supply curves are linear.

	With Subsidy	Free Trade
World price	\$100	\$100
Domestic price	\$140	\$100
Domestic consumption	10	20
Domestic production	50	40

Draw a diagram to illustrate the effects of export subsidy.

Calculate the effect of the export subsidy on CS, PS and government revenue.

Calculate the overall net effect of the export subsidy on Home welfare.

Question 2:

Now suppose that Home is a large country. Suppose that the Home government provides the domestic producers with an export subsidy in the amount of \$40 per ton.

	With Subsidy	Free Trade
World price	\$80	\$100
Domestic price	\$120	\$100
Domestic consumption	15	20
Domestic production	45	40

- (a) Relative to the small-country case, why does the new domestic price increase by less than the amount of subsidy?
- (b) Draw a diagram and calculate the effect of the export subsidy on CS, PS and government revenue.
- (c) Calculate the overall net effect of the export subsidy on Home welfare. Is the large country better or worse off as compared to the small country with the export subsidy?

Question 3:

Refer to Question 1.

Rather than an export subsidy, suppose the Home government provides its domestic producers with a production subsidy of \$40 per ton.

	With Subsidy	Free Trade
World price	\$100	\$100
Domestic price	\$140	\$100
Domestic consumption	20	20
Domestic production	50	40

Calculate the effect of the production subsidy on CS, PS and government revenue.

Calculate the overall net effect of the production subsidy on Home welfare. Is the social cost of the production subsidy larger or smaller than the social cost of the export subsidy for the small country?