

Temporary Trade Barriers: When Will They End?

Kristy Buzard
Syracuse University
kbuzard@syr.edu

November 18, 2017

The Questions

1. How long do deviations from trade agreement tariffs last?
2. What are the determinants of renewals?
 - ▶ They don't happen for *no* reason at all

Institutional Detail

- ▶ Temporary trade barriers have potential to be renewed
 - ▶ For Anti-dumping (AD) duties, initial five year term, renewal for five years
 - ▶ For Safeguards, four then four; much rarer than AD
- ▶ Authorized by WTO
- ▶ Very little in the agreements to guide the process
 - ▶ WTO litigation gives gov'ts a LOT of latitude
- ▶ In U.S., for AD:
 - ▶ DOC initiates, determines whether dumping would continue
 - ▶ ITC determines whether injury would recur / continue

Preview of Results

The probability that an AD duty gets renewed

- ▶ Increases in lobbying effort
- ▶ Decreases in the MFN tariff
- ▶ Is invariant to the trading partner's tariff
- ▶ Increases in the profitability of the import-competing sector
- ▶ Increases in the strength of the lobby
- ▶ May be concave in the AD duty

Timeline

Taking trade agreement tariff and anti-dumping duties as given,

1. Import-competing firms lobby DOC/ITC to renew AD duties
2. Uncertainty is resolved
3. DOC/ITC decide whether to renew duties
4. Private actors make production, consumption decisions

Economy

- ▶ Two countries: home and foreign (*)
- ▶ Separable in three goods: X and Y (traded) and numeraire
- ▶ Demand identical for both goods in both countries
- ▶ Supply: $Q_X^*(P_X) > Q_X(P_X) \forall P_X$; symmetric for Y
 - ▶ Home net importer of X, net exporter of Y

Home levies τ on X, Foreign levies τ^* on Y

- ▶ $P_X = P_X^W + \tau$ and $\pi_X(P_X)$ increasing in τ

Non-tradable specific factors motivates political activity

Political Structure

In Home country (foreign is passive):

- ▶ Dept. of Commerce / Int'l Trade Commission
 - ▶ Can renew AD duties
 - ▶ Susceptible to influence of lobbying, perhaps both direct and indirect
 - ▶ Modeled in reduced form
- ▶ A Single Lobby
 - ▶ Represents import-competing sector, X

“Government”

Renewal decision determined by complex process including DOC, ITC, pressure via other political bodies. Reduced form:

$$W_G = CS_X(\tau) + \gamma(e, \theta)\pi_X(\tau) + CS_Y(\tau^*) + \pi_Y(\tau^*) + TR(\tau)$$

- ▶ $CS_i(\cdot)$: consumer surplus
- ▶ $\pi_X(\tau)$: profits of import-competing industry
- ▶ $\pi_Y(\tau^*)$: profits of exporting industry
- ▶ $TR(\tau)$: tariff revenue

“Government”

$$W_G = CS_X(\tau) + \gamma(e, \theta)\pi_X(\tau) + CS_Y(\tau^*) + \pi_Y(\tau^*) + TR(\tau)$$

- ▶ $\gamma(e, \theta)$: weight on import-competing industry profits
 - ▶ e : lobbying effort
 - ▶ θ : uncertain element in G 's preferences

Assumption 1

1. $\gamma(e, \theta)$ is increasing and concave in e for all $\theta \in \Theta$.

Lobby

Lobby chooses effort to maximize:

$$\{1 - \Pr [\text{AD Renewal}]\} \pi(\tau^a) + \Pr [\text{AD Renewal}] \pi(\tau^{ad}) - e$$

- ▶ e : Lobbying effort
- ▶ τ^a : home import tariff under trade agreement
- ▶ τ^{ad} : home import tariff equivalent under anti-dumping duties

Timeline

1. Import-competing firms lobby DOC/ITC to renew AD duties
2. Uncertainty is resolved
3. DOC/ITC decide whether to renew duties
4. Private actors make production, consumption decisions

Why uncertainty?

Government

- ▶ AD duties renewed if G prefers τ^{ad} to τ^a

Lobby

- ▶ Given (τ^a, τ^{*a}) and τ^{ad} , lobby knows what e is required to induce renewal
- ▶ Lobby pays this e if: $\pi(\tau^{ad}) - e > \pi(\tau^a)$

In Equilibrium

- ▶ Firms only put forth effort when they know renewal will be granted

What's this uncertainty about?

Lobby must be able to trigger the original AD duty

- ▶ *Can* think of non-adherence to MFN as eqm path dispute
- ▶ It could be justified, not motivated by politics/rent-seeking
- ▶ But still, firms lobby for duties they don't get

So what's the uncertainty about?

- ▶ Strength of evidence
- ▶ Probability foreign will retaliate or initiate dispute (indirect)
- ▶ G's valuation of harm to industry, e.g. how politically important is industry?

Timeline

1. Import-competing firms lobby DOC/ITC to renew AD duties
2. Uncertainty is resolved
3. DOC/ITC decide whether to renew duties
4. Private actors make production, consumption decisions

Government

G renews AD duties if its utility is higher under AD duties than trade agreement tariff

- ▶ Preferences are ex-ante uncertain through θ
- ▶ When does G renew AD duties?

$b(e, \tau^a, \tau^{ad})$: probability G prefers τ^{ad} to τ^a for a given effort level e

Lemma 1

The probability that G renews AD duties is increasing and concave in lobbying effort e (i.e. $\frac{\partial b}{\partial e} \geq 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 b}{\partial e^2} \leq 0$).

Home's Trade Agreement Tariff

Result 1

The total probability that G renews AD duties is decreasing in the home trade agreement tariff τ^a .

There's both a direct effect and an indirect effect through lobby's incentives, and both are negative:

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial e} \frac{\partial e}{\partial \tau^a} + \frac{\partial b}{\partial \tau^a}$$

Foreign's Trade Agreement Tariff

Assuming trading partner does not retaliate

- ▶ No difference in foreign tariff under AD duty and τ^a . So no effect on G's incentives (either direct or indirect)

Result 2

The total probability that G renews AD duties is unaffected by foreign's trade agreement tariff τ^a .

Profitability of Import-Competing Sector

NOTE: this is not quite right, but some version of it will be
Assume $\pi(\cdot)$ shifts up uniformly for all τ .

- ▶ Convexity of profits \Rightarrow G's marginal benefit of providing protection goes up
- ▶ Convexity of profits \Rightarrow return from lobbying increases

Result 3

The total probability that G renews AD duties is increasing in the profitability of the import-competing sector.

Exogenous Shifts in $\gamma(e, \theta)$

Assume $\gamma(\cdot, \cdot)$ shifts up uniformly for all (e, θ) pairs.

- ▶ G gives more weight to firms' benefit
- ▶ Lobbying incentives are unchanged

Result 3

The total probability that G renews AD duties increases when the weighting function shifts up exogenously and uniformly.

Protection from AD Duties

When τ^{ad} increases, two effects on G's incentives:

- ▶ Social welfare decreases, pushes for decrease in renewal probability
- ▶ (Over-weighted) import-competing profits increase, pushes for increase in renewal probability

Indirect effect is of same sign as direct effect

- ▶ When τ^{ad} (i.e. close to social optimum), second effect dominates \Rightarrow increase in renewal probability
- ▶ Effect may be concave

Future Work

- ▶ Comparative static on uncertainty measure
- ▶ Empirical work
- ▶ Extend model to include initial decision to grant protection.
 - ▶ Explain variation in a lobby's incentives between original application of AD and renewal
 - ▶ Lobby's choice between investing in productive vs. rent-seeking behavior while protected

Feedback, Comments from InsTED presentation

- ▶ Could leverage 5-year renewal cycle vs. 4-year re-election cycle (Sarah Danzman, Indiana U)
- ▶ Look for Kara Reynold's "Political Economy of Antidumping Reviews (Shushanik)
- ▶ Need to have first stage (Jee-Hyeong, Gary Lyn)
 - ▶ Look at Park and Blonigen (Jee-Hyeong)
 - ▶ Cost differential for firms to get initial duty vs. renewal?
 - ▶ Some firms choose not to pursue renewal when DOC contacts them 30-days before (Sasha)
- ▶ Lobbying effort may be endogenous: if prob. of success is lower, maybe it's not worth providing effort (Mostafa)
- ▶ Uncertainty could be, in part, about how mobile labor is (Kishore)