



### Learning Outcomes.

Why international trade occurs,

Analyse the impact of an import tariff,

Trade barriers: pro's and cons,

Describe major elements of balance of payments,

Explain how exchange rates are determined in the foreign sector,

Define the terms of trade and explain their significance.



### Introduction.

- 1. Globalisation.
  - Positive trade and
  - Risks
- 2. Openness or degree of integration into international economy.
- 3. ZA open economy.
- 4. International trade grown since WWII.
  - US, AG & Jpn, Tigers (Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia) now China
- 5. Composition of trade also changed.
  - Agricultural, Manufactured now advanced products as well as services.



### 1. Why countries trade.

- 1. Self sufficiency Adam Smith.
- Specialisation factors of production (natural resources, capital, labour and entrepreneurship) not evenly distributed.
- 3. Absolute advantage well suited for specific products.
- **4. Comparative (relative) advantage** opportunity cost.
- 5. Sources of comparative advantage.
  - Technology more output per unit input.
  - Resource endowments Heckscher-Ohlin theory goods that most intensely uses the country's abundant resources.
  - Differences in tastes or demand.



## 2. Trade Policy.

- 1. Import tariffs.
  - Protective tariffs vs Revenue tariffs.
  - Specific vs Ad valorem tariffs.
  - Economic impact of import tariffs p377.
  - Welfare effects of an import tariff p378.



# 2. Trade Policy. 2. Other measures. - Quantitative restrictions (import quotas). - Subsidies. - Other non-tariff barriers. - Exchange controls. - Exchange rate policy. - General comments.



# 2. Trade Barriers. 1. Arguments against: - Retaliation by trade partners. - Welfare cost to society. - Inefficiency



