

Trade and Location:
A Moving Example
Motivated by Japan's Location

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Motivation

- Trade costs matter
- Distance matters
- Japan's unusual location.
 - Far from other developed countries
 - Close to many developing countries
- Does this matter for its trade?

Plan

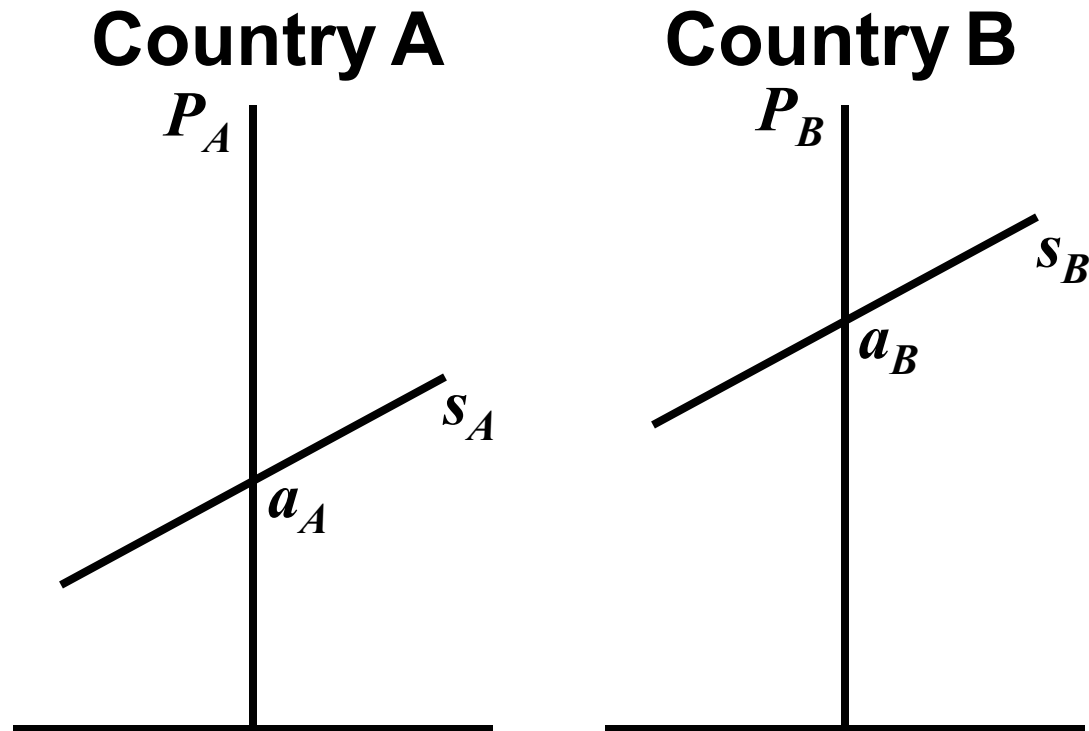
- Work through a partial equilibrium model of three countries, varying the location of one to see how its location matters for its trade.

Outline

- 2-country preview
- 3-country Model
- Analytical solution
- Graphical representation
- Implications

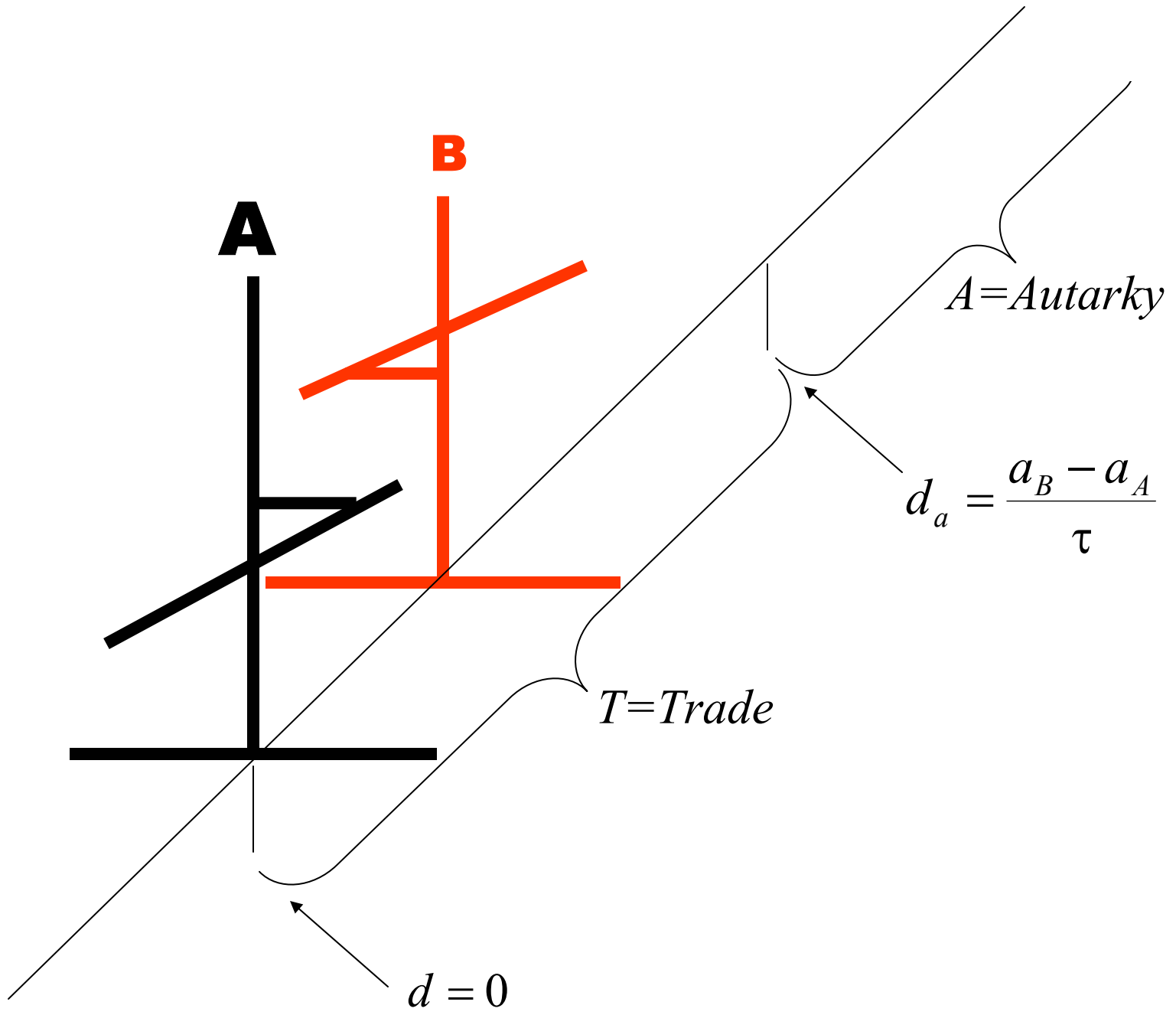
Preview

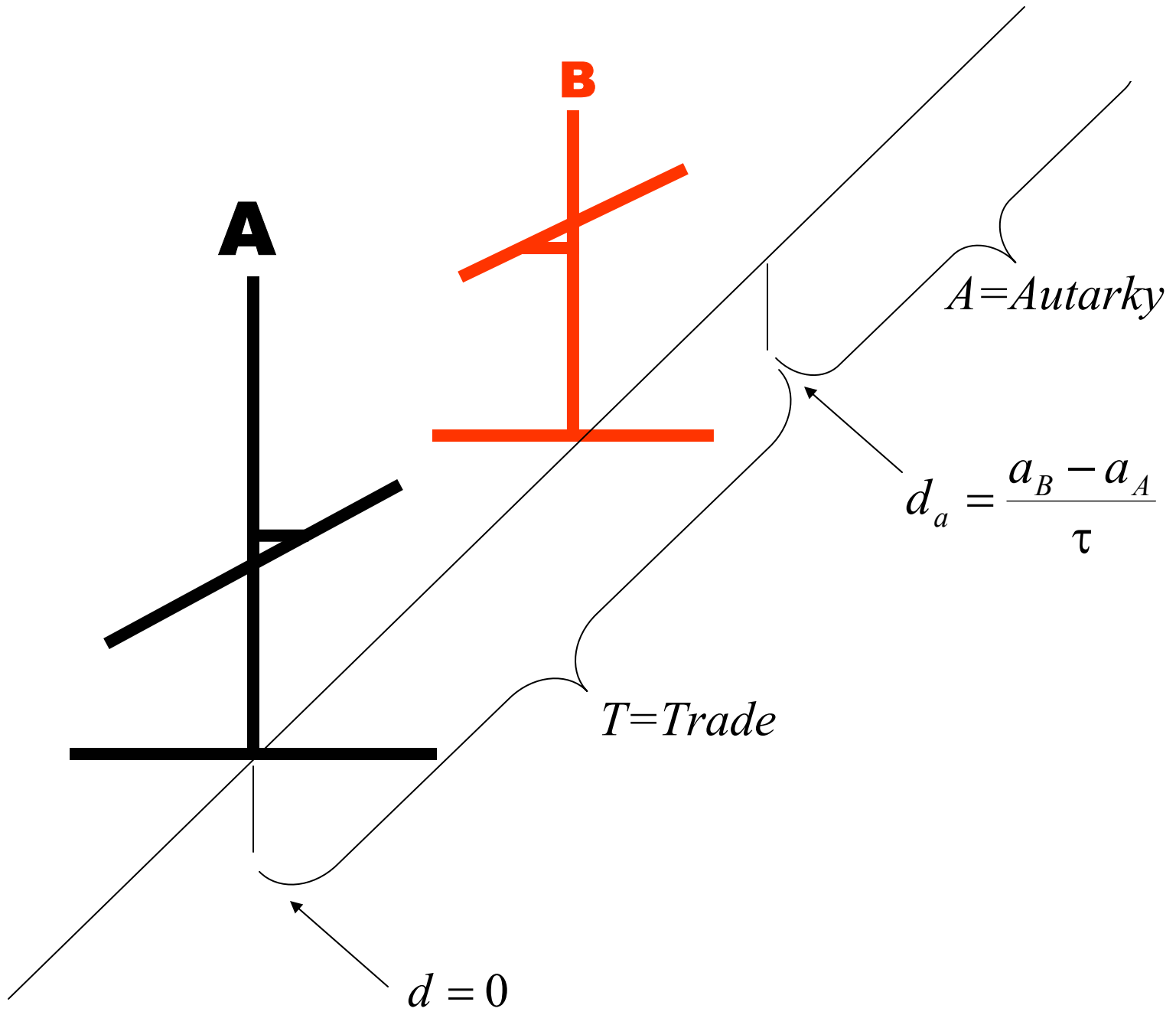
- Consider 2-country partial equilibrium



Preview

- Assume trade cost, t , is proportional to distance, τd .
- Type of equilibrium depends on the distance between the countries.
 - ***A***: Autarky if $\tau d > a_B - a_A$
 - ***T***: Trade otherwise
- Imagine the two countries arranged along a line...





A

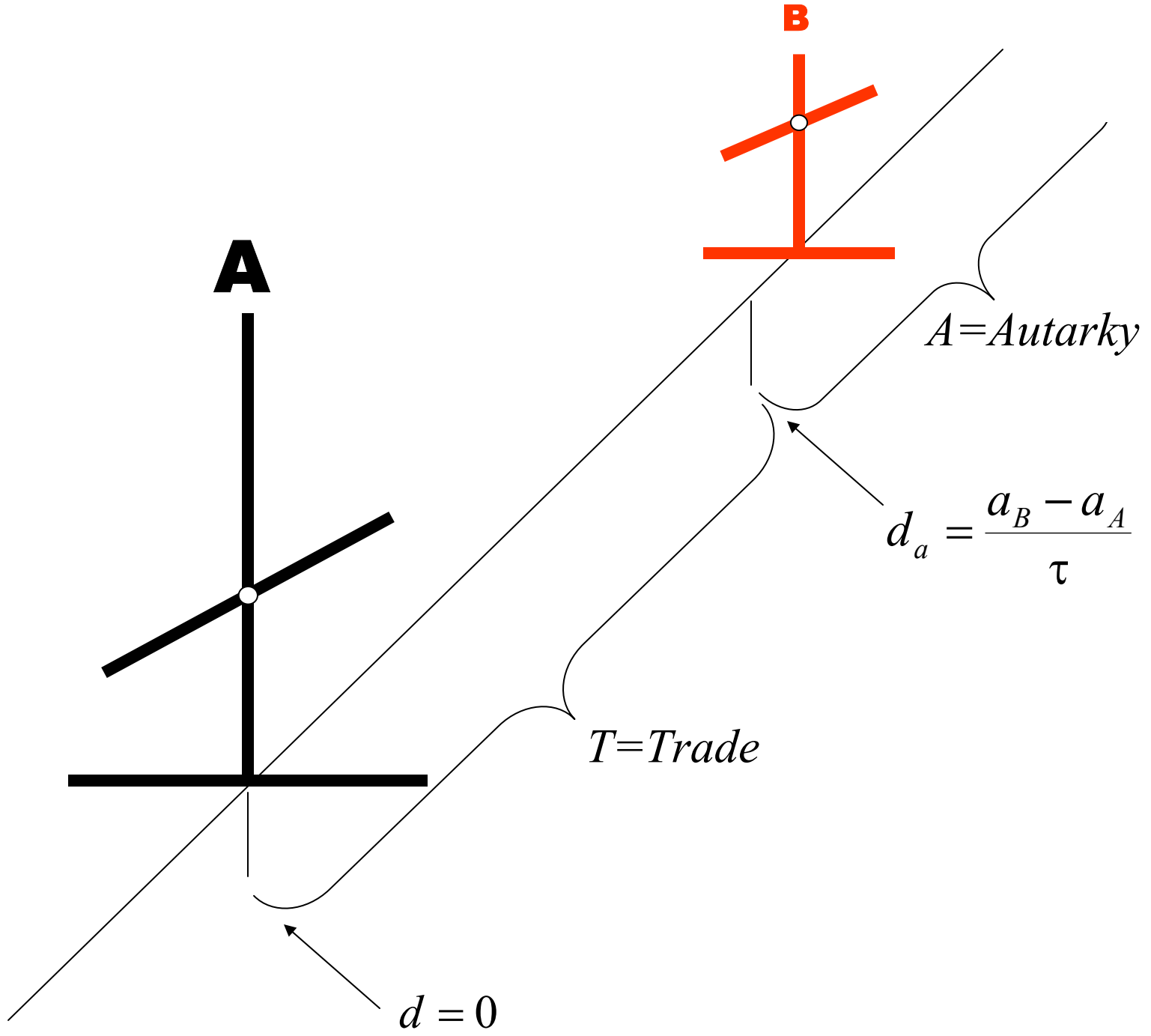
B

A=Autarky

$$d_a = \frac{a_B - a_A}{\tau}$$

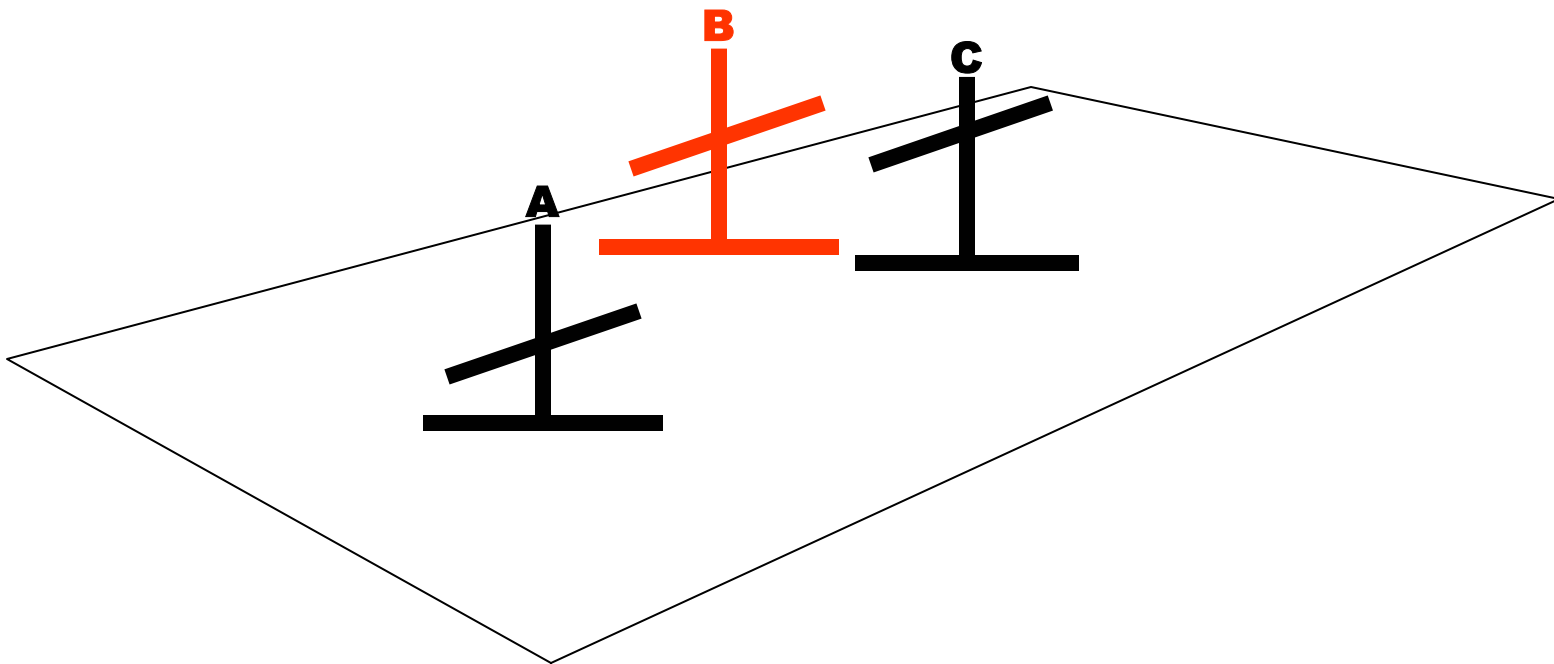
T=Trade

d = 0



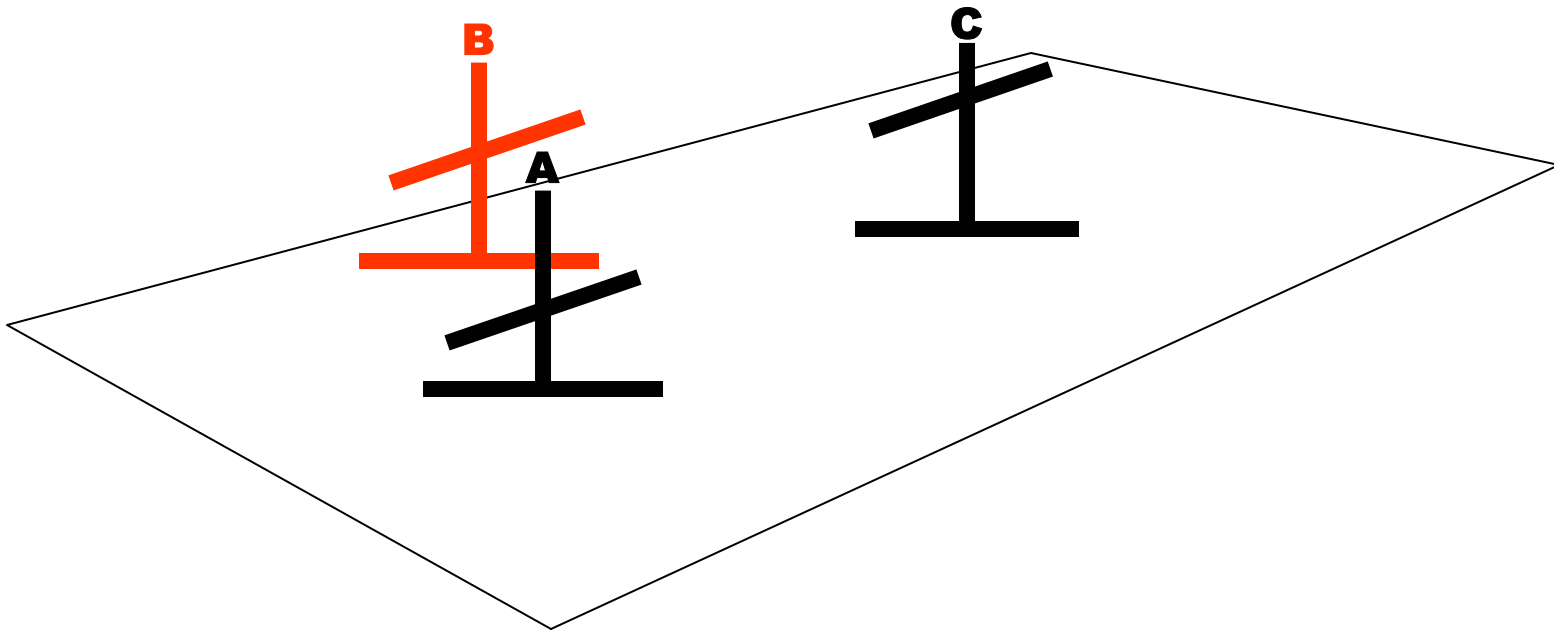
Preview

- The object here: To do the same with 3 countries.
- Location now must be in two dimensions:



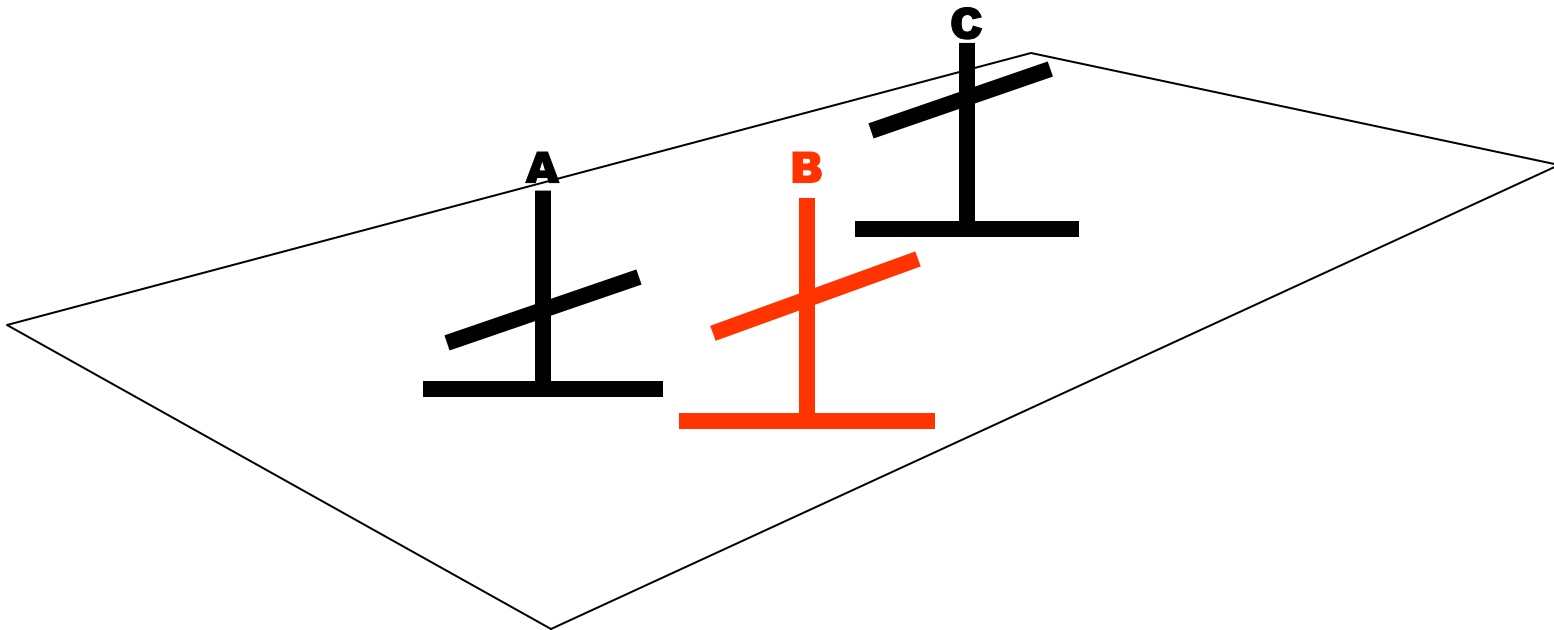
Preview

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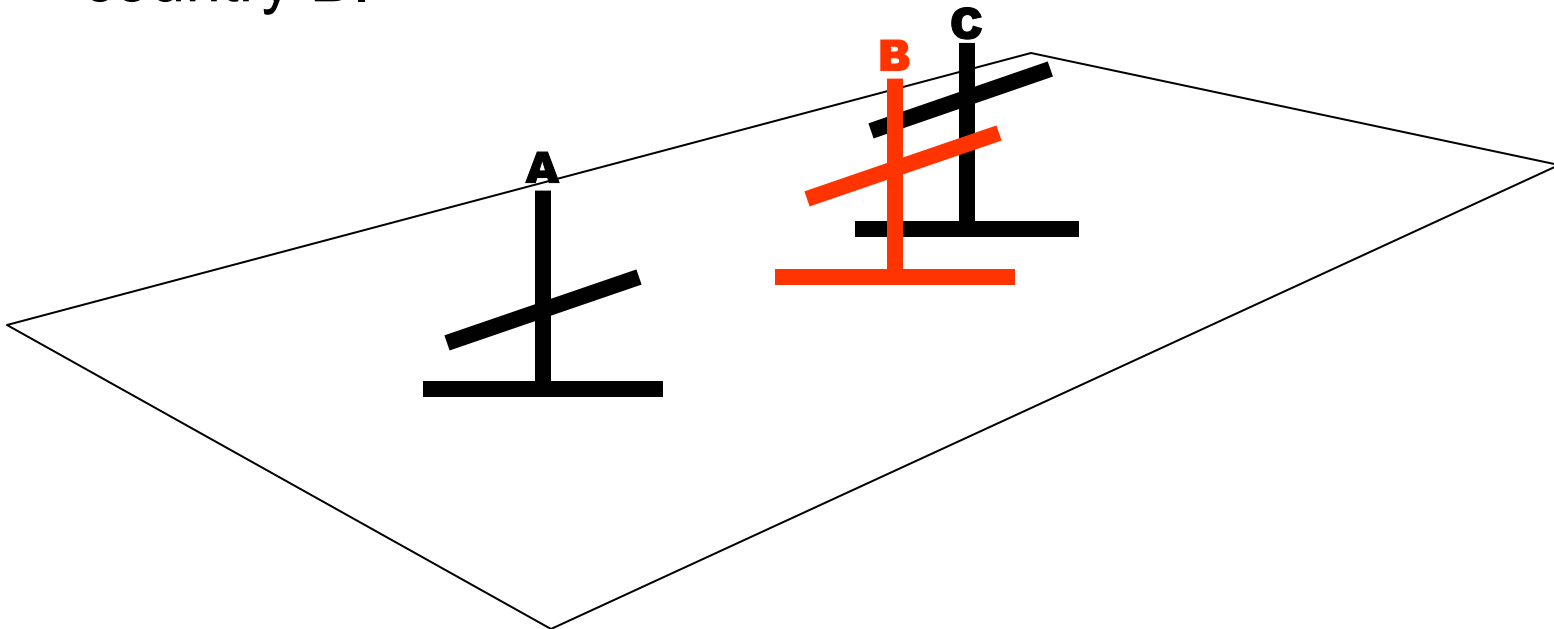
Preview

- The object here: To do the same with 3 countries
- Location now must be in two dimensions:



Preview

- The object here: To do the same with 3 countries
- Location now must be in two dimensions:
 - Find the trade pattern for each possible location of country B.



The Model

- 3 Countries of equal size: $c = A, B, C$
- Excess supplies: $s_c = p_c - a_c \quad \forall c$
- Thus autarky prices: $a_c \quad \forall c$
- Trade, distance, trade costs: $x_{cc'}, d_{cc'}, t_{cc'} = \tau d_{cc'} \quad \forall c \neq c'$
- Assume:

$$a_A < a_B < a_C$$

$$d_{cc'} = d_{c'e} \Rightarrow t_{cc'} = t_{c'e} \quad \forall c \neq c'$$

$$d_{cc''} < d_{cc'} + d_{c'e''} \quad \forall c \neq c' \neq c''$$

The Model

- Equilibrium: $p_c \forall c, x_{cc'} \forall c \neq c'$
such that

$$s_c = p_c - a_c = \sum_{c' \neq c} x_{cc'} - \sum_{c' \neq c} x_{c'c} \quad \forall c$$

$$(p_c + t_{cc'} - p_{c'}) \geq 0, \quad x_{cc'} \geq 0, \quad (p_c + t_{cc'} - p_{c'})x_{cc'} = 0 \quad \forall c \neq c'$$

The Model

Types of Equilibrium (“Regimes”):

0. Autarky: No trade by any country
 - A-autarky: Country A does not trade; B exports to C
 - B-autarky: Country B does not trade; A exports to C
 - C-autarky: Country C does not trade; A exports to B
 - Int-BX: Integrated equilibrium with B exporting
(Both A and B export to C)
 - Int-BM: Integrated equilibrium with B importing
(A exports to both B and C)

The Model: Solution

Regime 0. Autarky: No trade by any country

$$p_A = a_A, \quad s_A = 0$$

$$p_B = a_B, \quad s_B = 0$$

$$p_C = a_C, \quad s_C = 0$$

$$x_{AB} = x_{AC} = x_{BC} = 0$$

Requires:

$$a_A + t_{AB} > a_B \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to B}$$

$$a_A + t_{AC} > a_C \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to C}$$

$$a_B + t_{BC} > a_C \quad \text{to prevent B exporting to C}$$

The Model: Solution

Regime 1. A-autarky: No trade by A

$$p_A = a_A, \quad s_A = x_{AB} = x_{AC} = 0$$

$$p_B = (a_B + a_C - t_{BC})/2$$

$$p_C = (a_B + a_C + t_{BC})/2$$

$$s_B = -s_C = x_{BC} = (a_C - a_B - t_{BC})/2$$

Requires:

$$a_A + t_{AB} > (a_B + a_C - t_{BC})/2 \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to B}$$

$$a_A + t_{AC} > (a_B + a_C + t_{BC})/2 \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to C}$$

$$a_C > a_B + t_{BC} \quad \text{to permit B to export to C}$$

The Model: Solution

Regime 2. B-autarky: No trade by B

$$p_A = (a_A + a_C - t_{AC})/2$$

$$p_B = a_B, \quad s_B = x_{AB} = x_{BC} = 0$$

$$p_C = (a_A + a_C + t_{AC})/2$$

$$s_A = -s_C = x_{AC} = (a_C - a_A - t_{AC})/2$$

Requires:

$$(a_A + a_C - t_{AC})/2 + t_{AB} > a_B \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to B}$$

$$a_B + t_{BC} > (a_A + a_C + t_{AC})/2 \quad \text{to prevent B exporting to C}$$

$$a_C > a_A + t_{AC} \quad \text{to permit A to export to C}$$

The Model: Solution

Regime 3. C-autarky: No trade by C

$$p_A = (a_A + a_B - t_{AB})/2$$

$$p_B = (a_A + a_B + t_{AB})/2$$

$$p_C = a_C, \quad s_C = x_{AC} = x_{BC} = 0$$

$$s_A = -s_B = x_{AB} = (a_B - a_A - t_{AB})/2$$

Requires:

$$(a_A + a_B - t_{AB})/2 + t_{AC} > a_C \quad \text{to prevent A exporting to C}$$

$$(a_A + a_B + t_{AB})/2 + t_{BC} > a_C \quad \text{to prevent B exporting to C}$$

$$a_B > a_A + t_{AB} \quad \text{to permit A to export to B}$$

The Model: Solution

Regime 4. Integrated World, B Exports

$$p_A = (a_A + a_B + a_C + t_{BC} - 2t_{AC})/3$$

$$p_B = (a_A + a_B + a_C + t_{AC} - 2t_{BC})/3$$

$$p_C = (a_A + a_B + a_C + t_{AC} + t_{BC})/3$$

$$s_A = x_{AC} = (-2a_A + a_B + a_C + t_{BC} - 2t_{AC})/3$$

$$s_B = x_{BC} = (a_A - 2a_B + a_C + t_{AC} - 2t_{BC})/3$$

Requires:

$$a_A + t_{AC} < (a_B + a_C + t_{BC})/2 \quad \text{to permit A to export to C}$$

$$a_B + t_{BC} < (a_A + a_C + t_{AC})/2 \quad \text{to permit B to export to C}$$

The Model: Solution

Regime 5. Integrated World, B Imports

$$p_A = (a_A + a_B + a_C - t_{AB} - t_{AC})/3$$

$$p_B = (a_A + a_B + a_C + 2t_{AB} - t_{AC})/3$$

$$p_C = (a_A + a_B + a_C - t_{AB} + 2t_{AC})/3$$

$$s_B = -x_{AB} = (a_A - 2a_B + a_C + 2t_{AB} - t_{AC})/3$$

$$s_C = -x_{AC} = (a_A + a_B - 2a_C - t_{AB} + 2t_{AC})/3$$

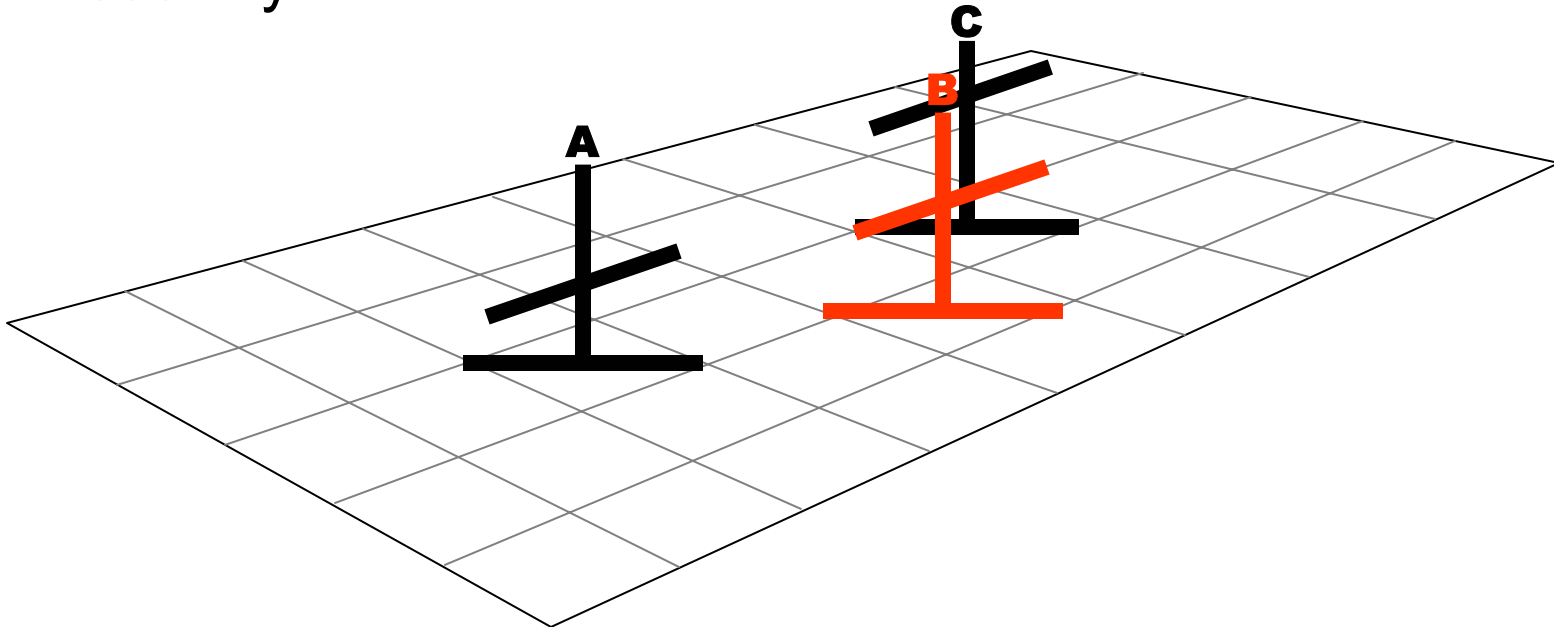
Requires:

$$a_B - t_{AB} > (a_A + a_C - t_{AC})/2 \quad \text{to permit A to export to B}$$

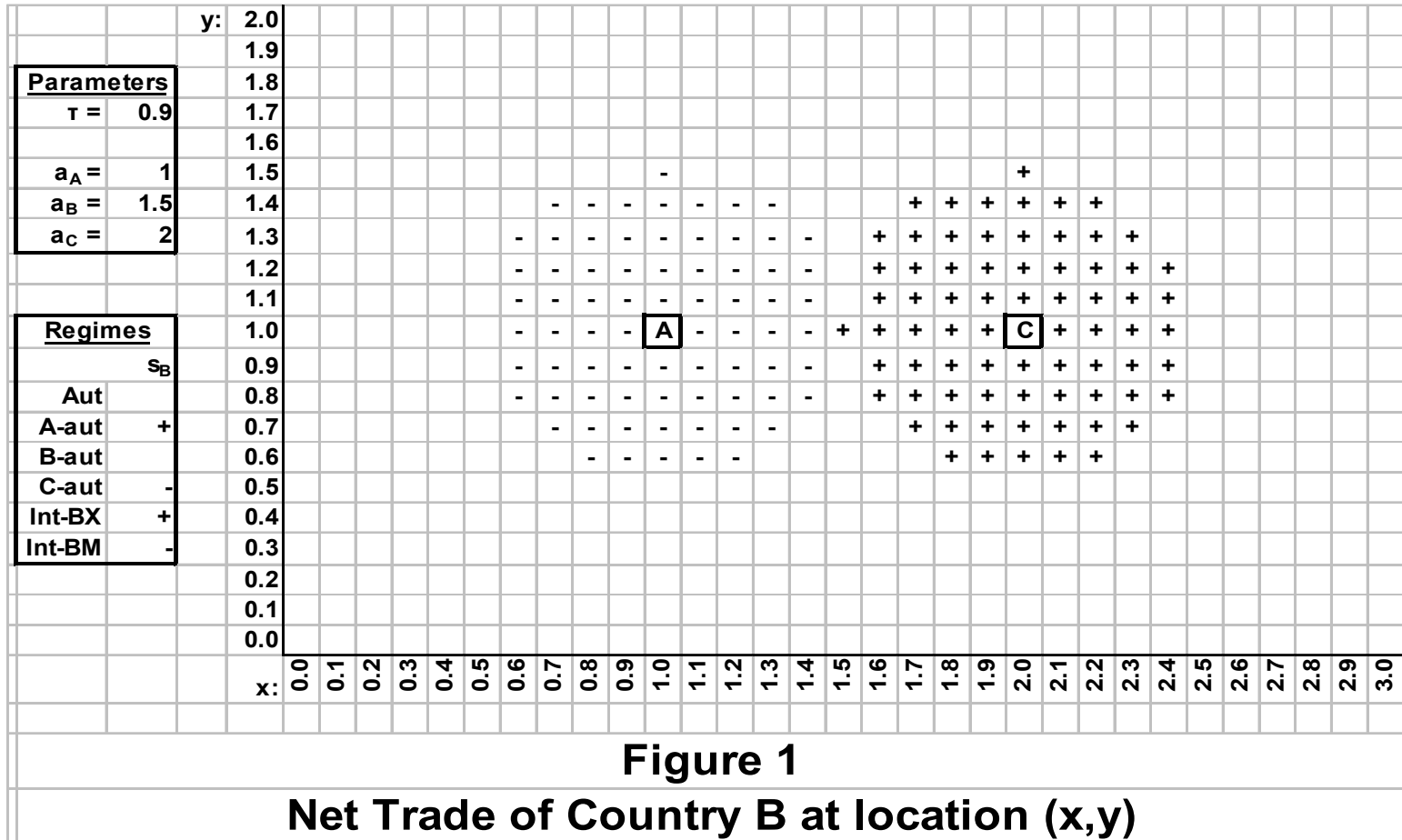
$$a_C - t_{AC} > (a_A + a_B - t_{AB})/2 \quad \text{to permit A to export to C}$$

Mapping Regimes

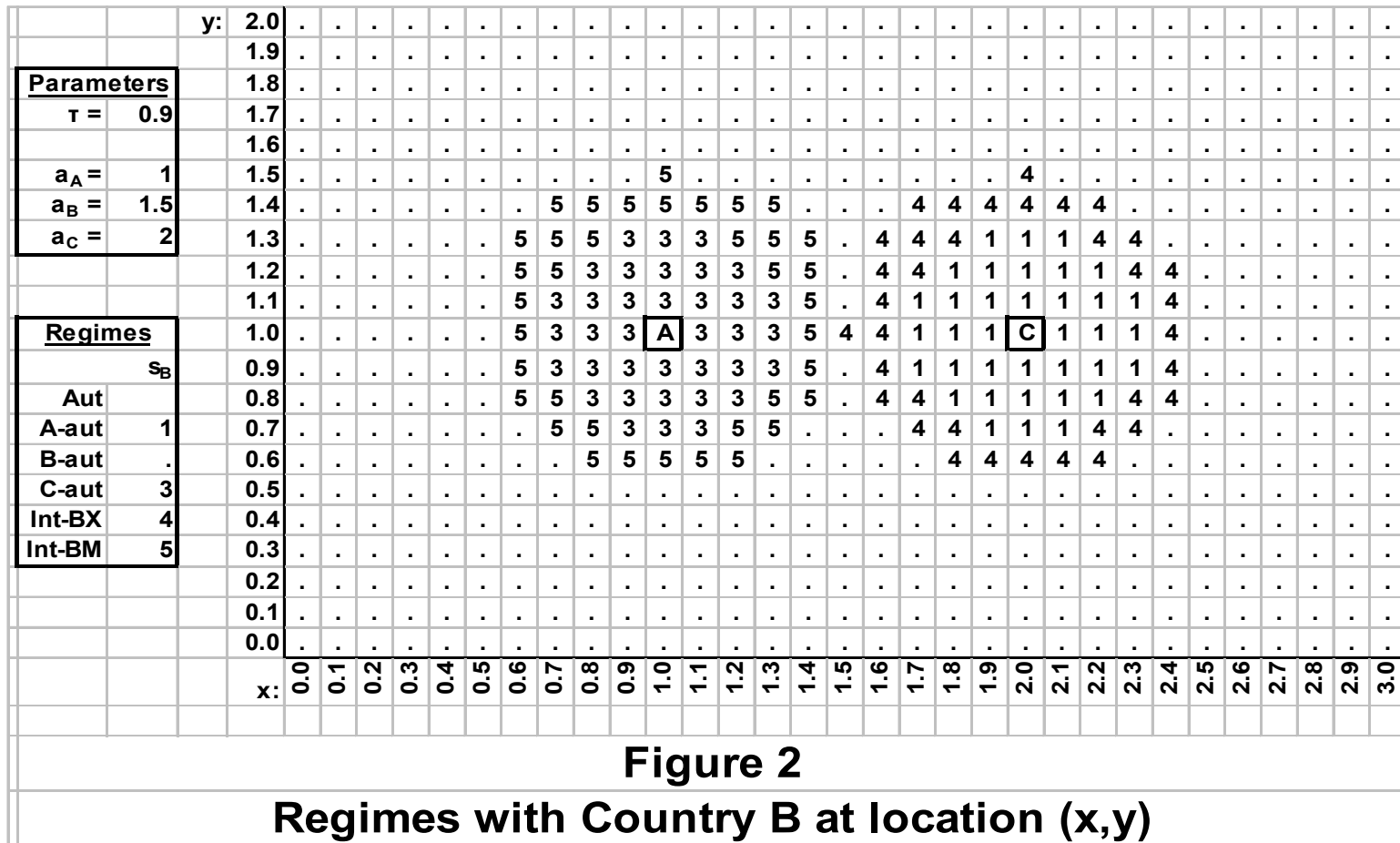
- Divide plane into cells
- Fix positions of countries A and C
- Find the trade regime for each possible location of country B.



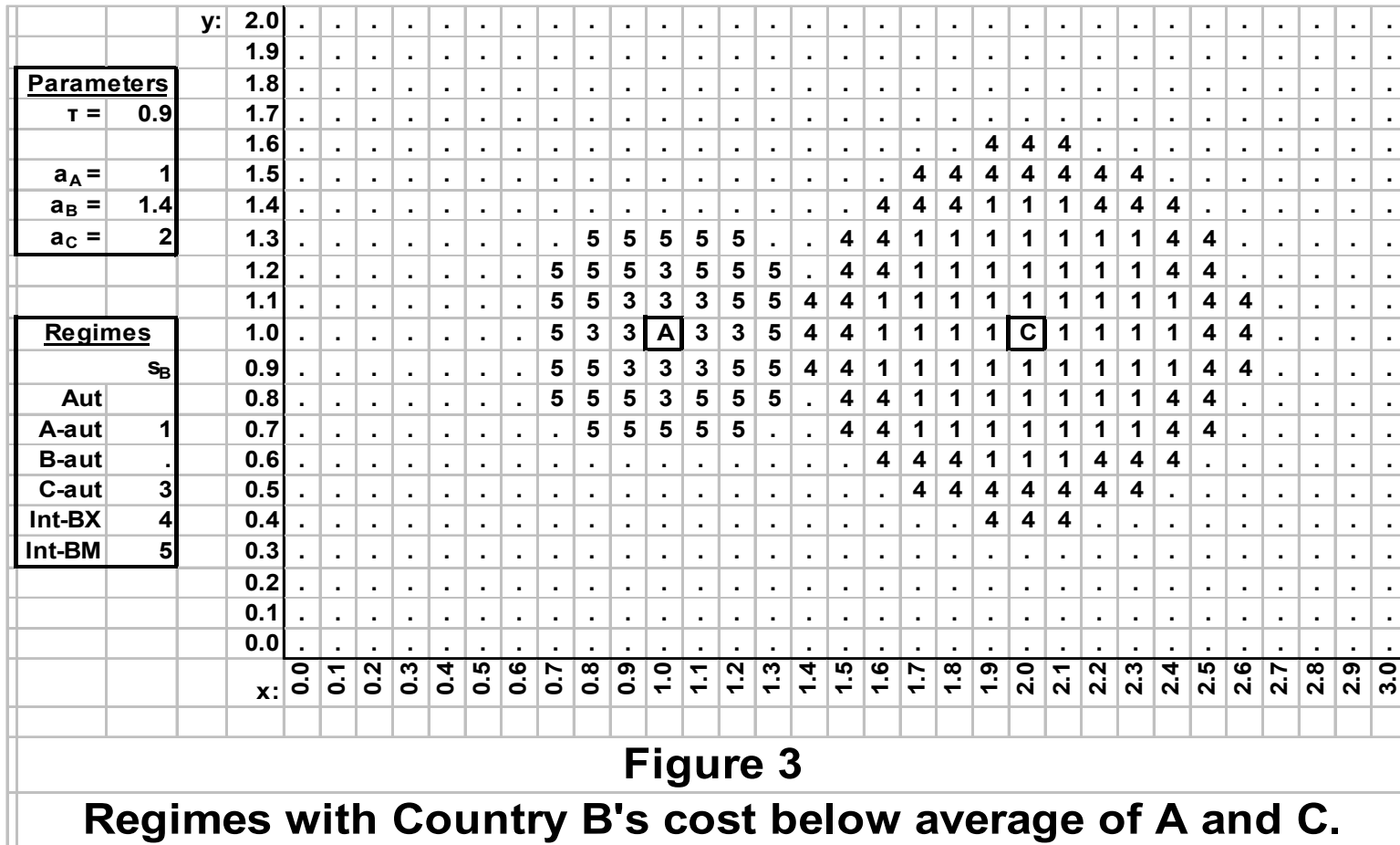
Benchmark Case: B's Trade (B's production cost at midpoint)



Benchmark Case: Regimes B's cost at midpoint



Effects of Production Cost: B's cost below average



Effects of Production Cost: B's cost above average

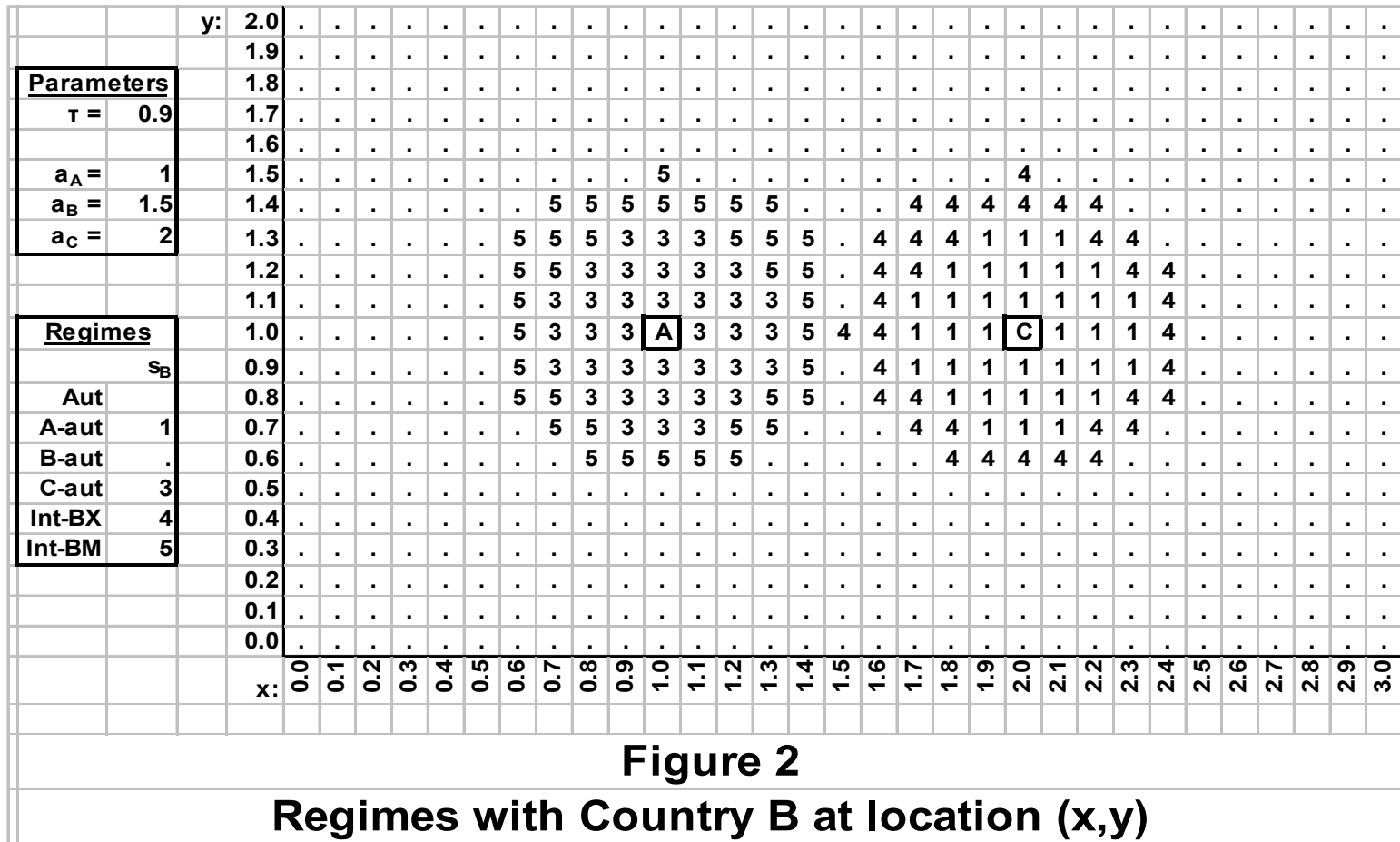
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			1.3																														
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Regimes			1.0																														
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s_B			0.9																														
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Int-BX			4																														
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	x:		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

Figure 4

Regimes with Country B's cost above average of A and C.

Benchmark;

then raise trade costs...



Effects of Higher Trade Cost: Trade cost too high for A-C trade

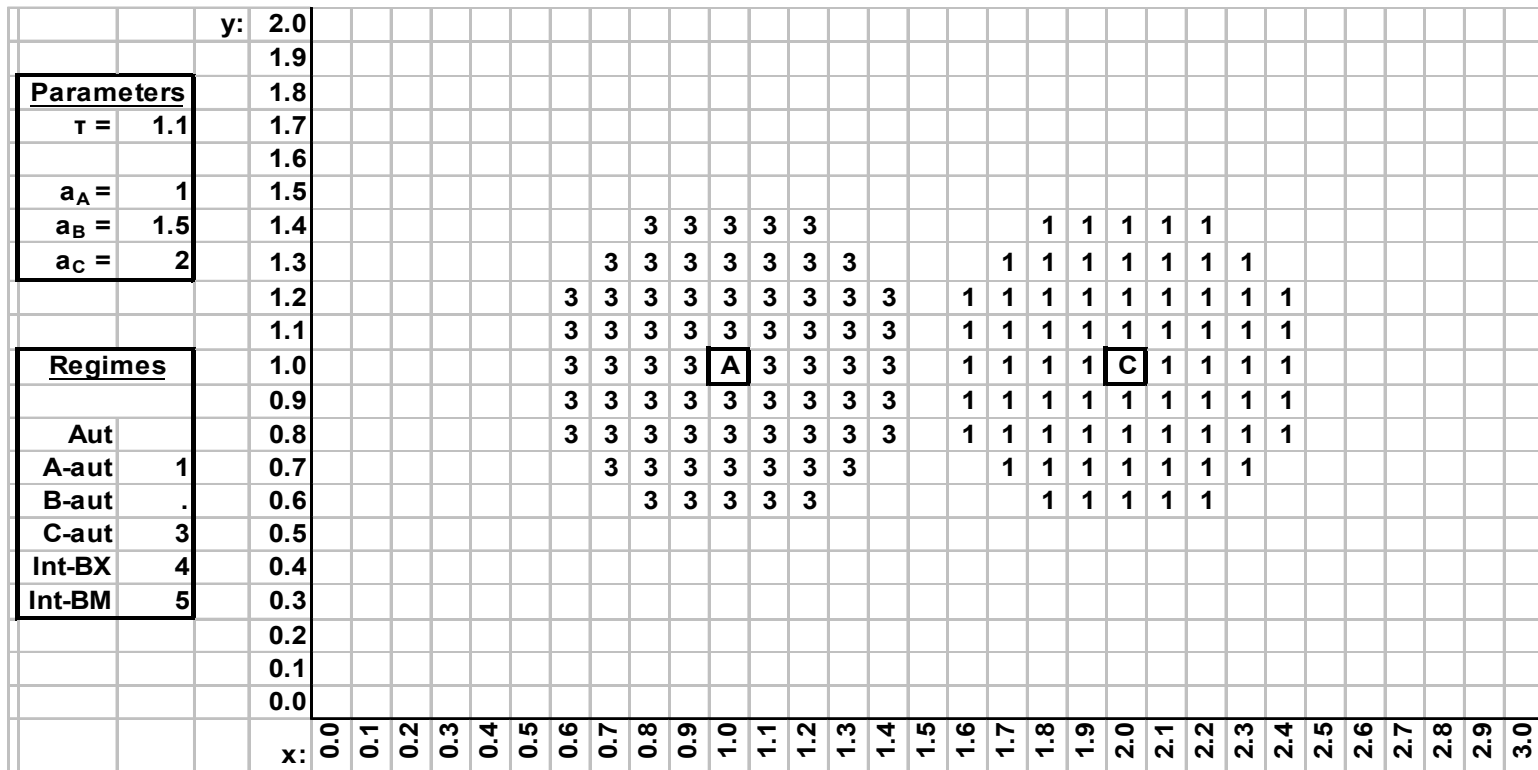


Figure 5

Regimes with trade costs too high for A and C to trade.

Effects of Higher Trade Cost: Trade cost even higher

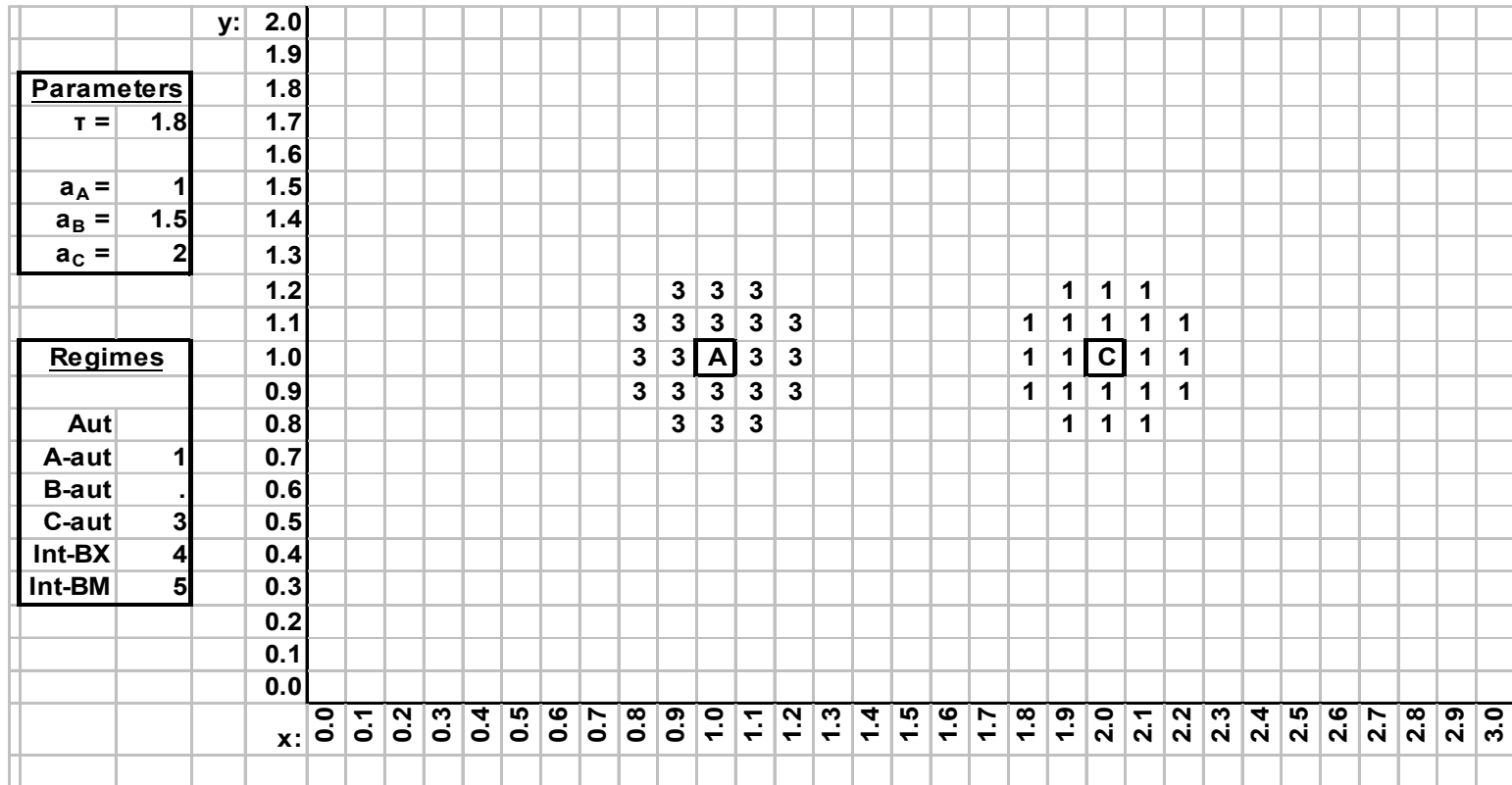
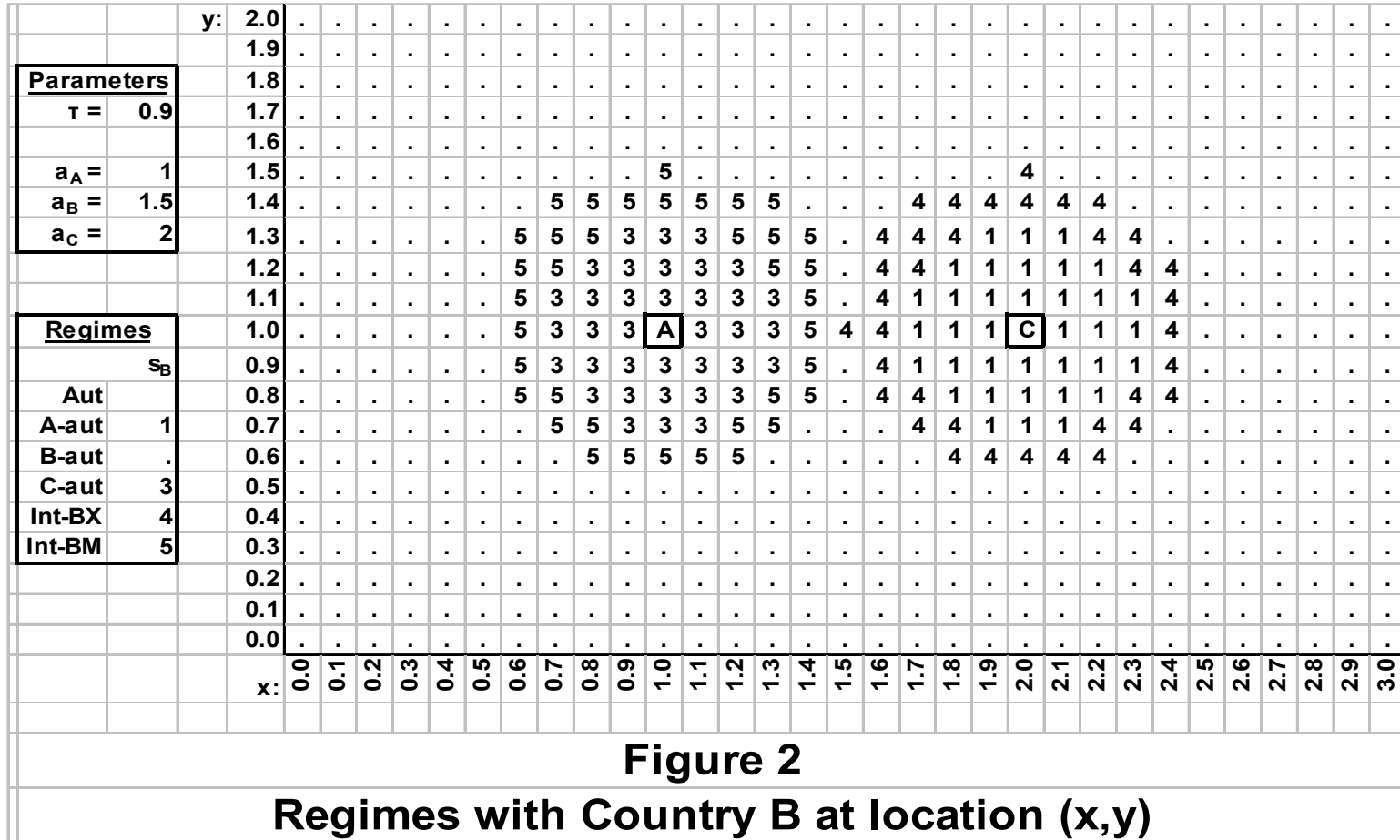


Figure 6

Regimes with trade costs even higher.

Benchmark; Then lower trade costs...



Effects of Trade Cost: Slightly Lower t

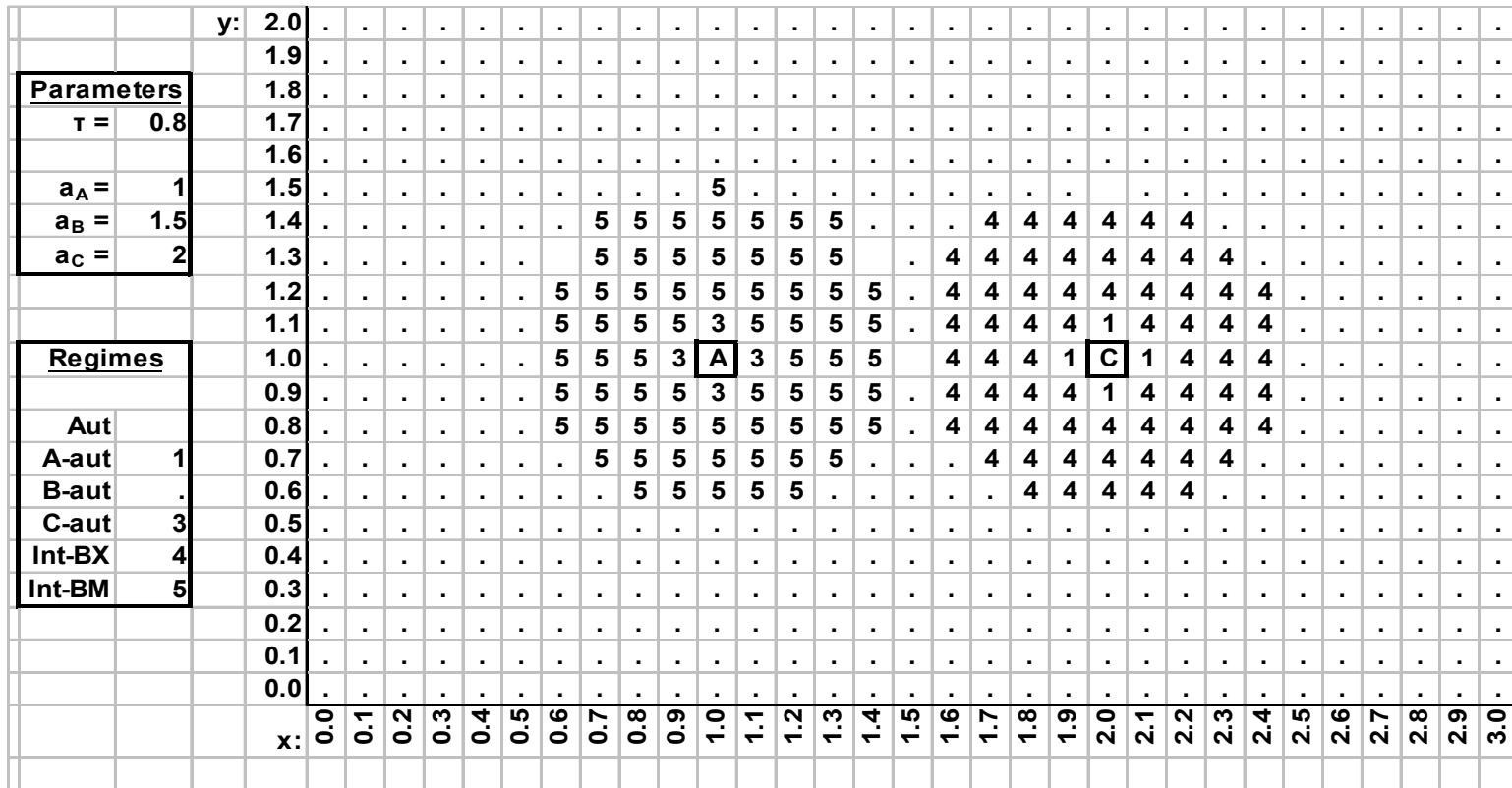
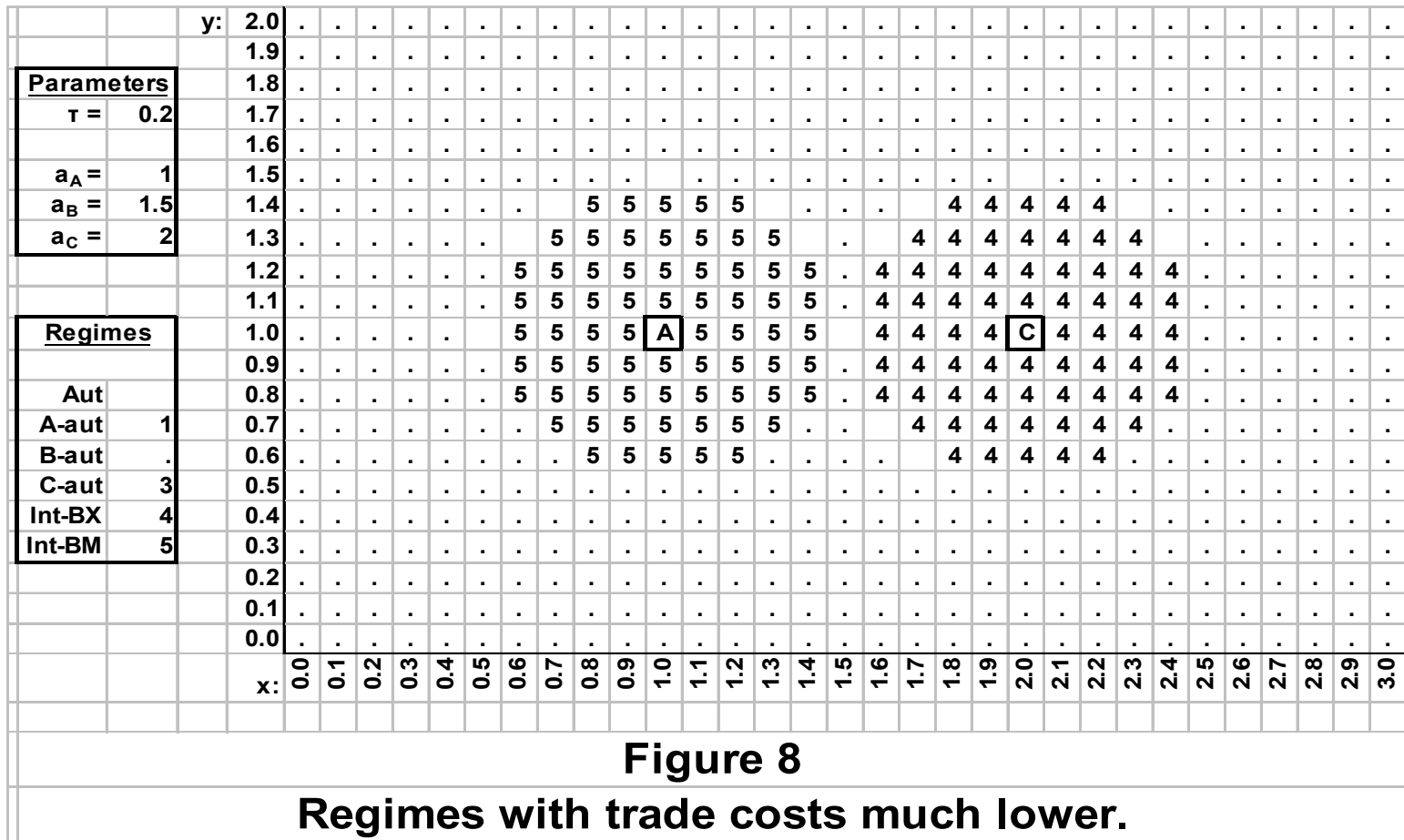


Figure 7

Regimes with trade costs slightly lower.

Effects of Trade Cost: Much Lower t



Effects of Trade and Production Costs: B's cost lower and low t

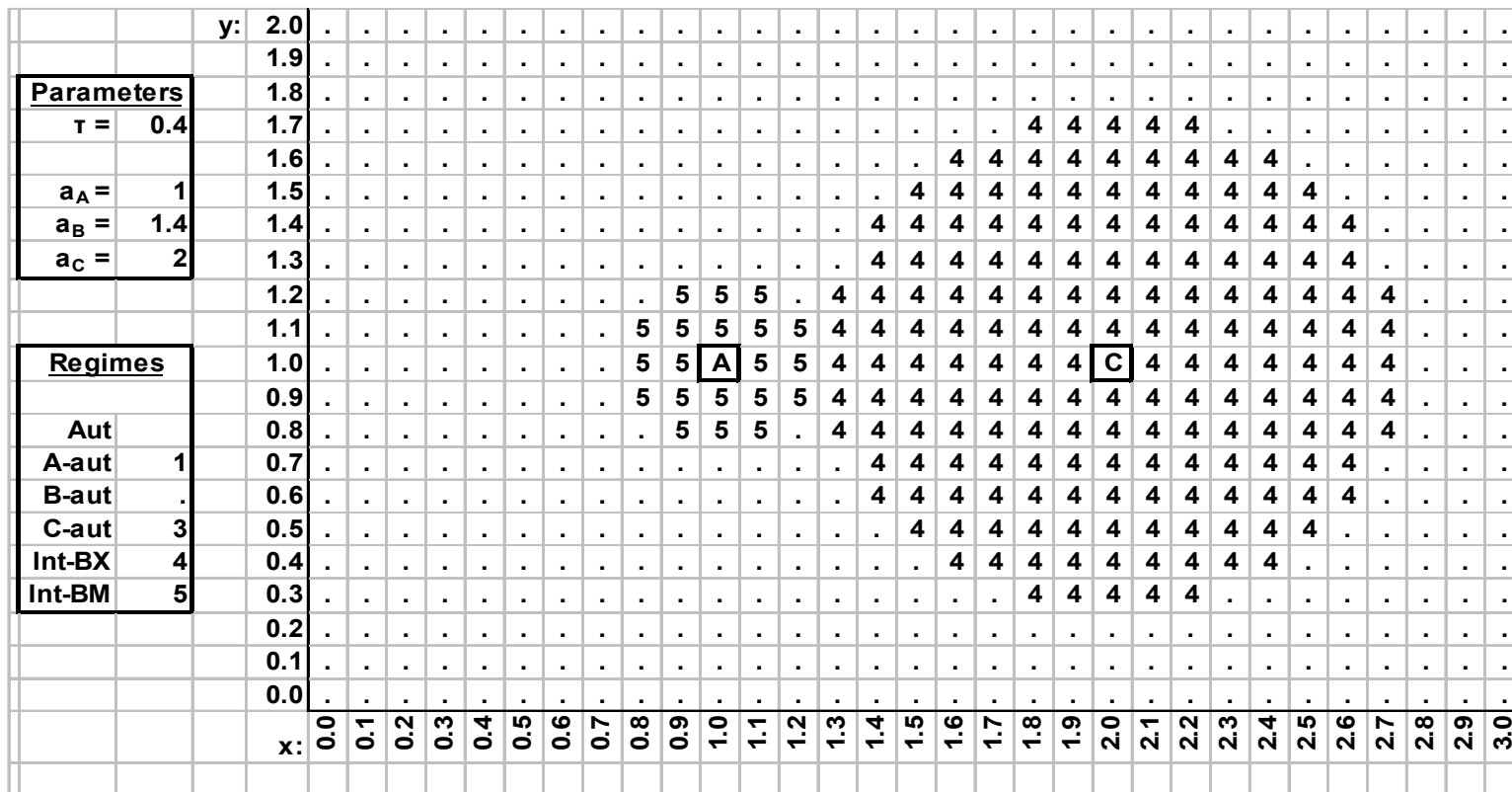
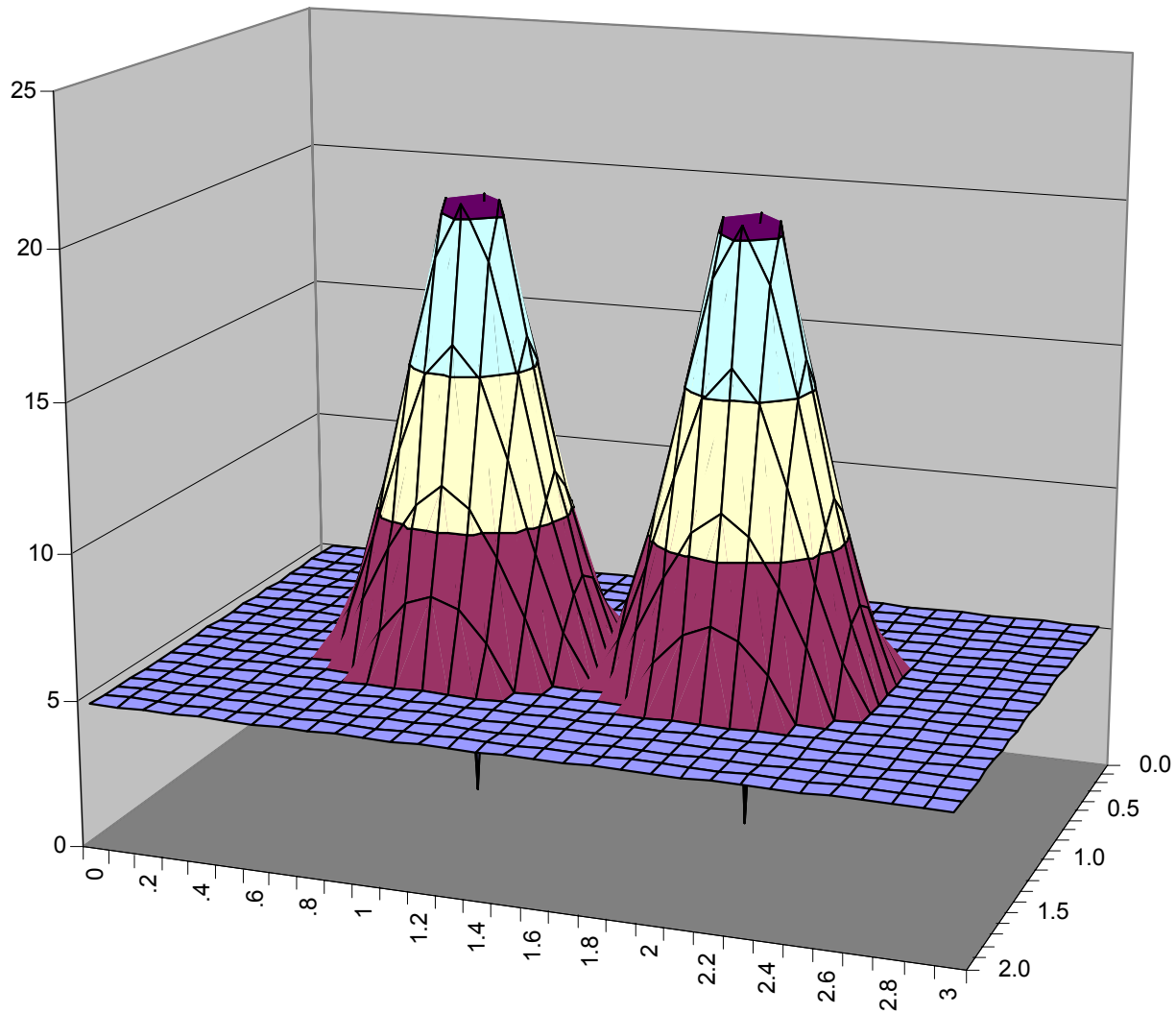


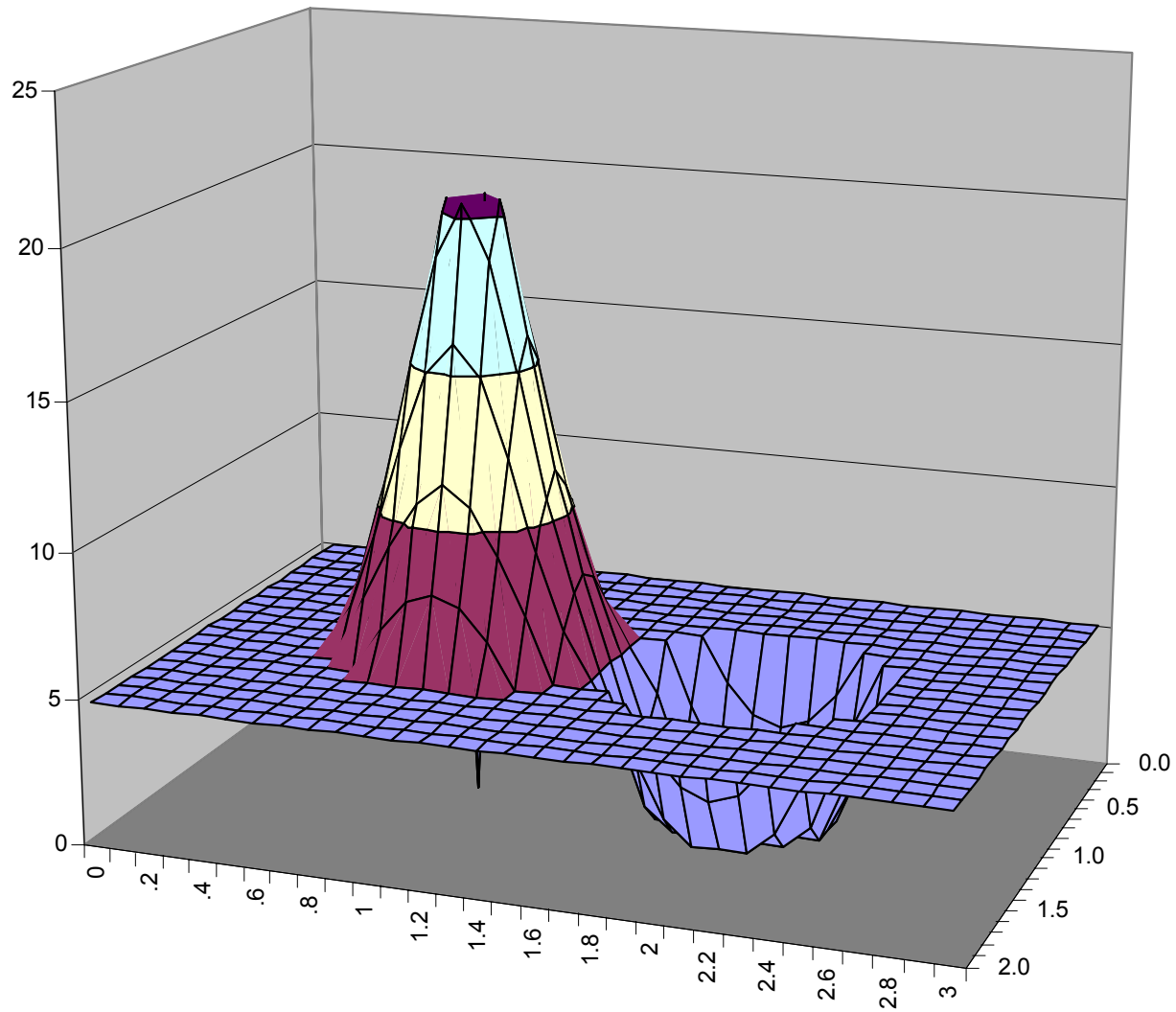
Figure 9

Regimes with low production cost in B and low trade cost.

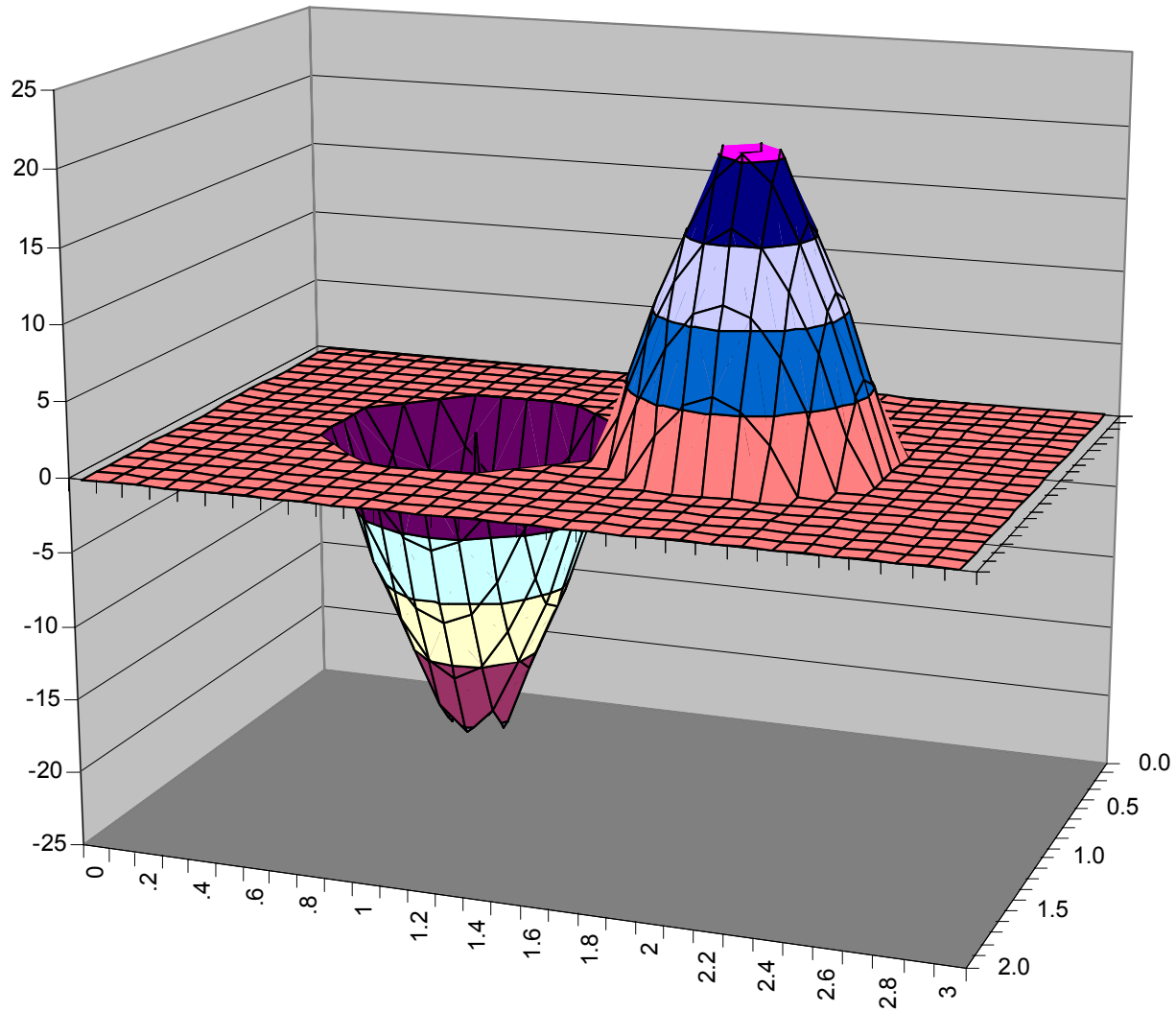
Total Trade



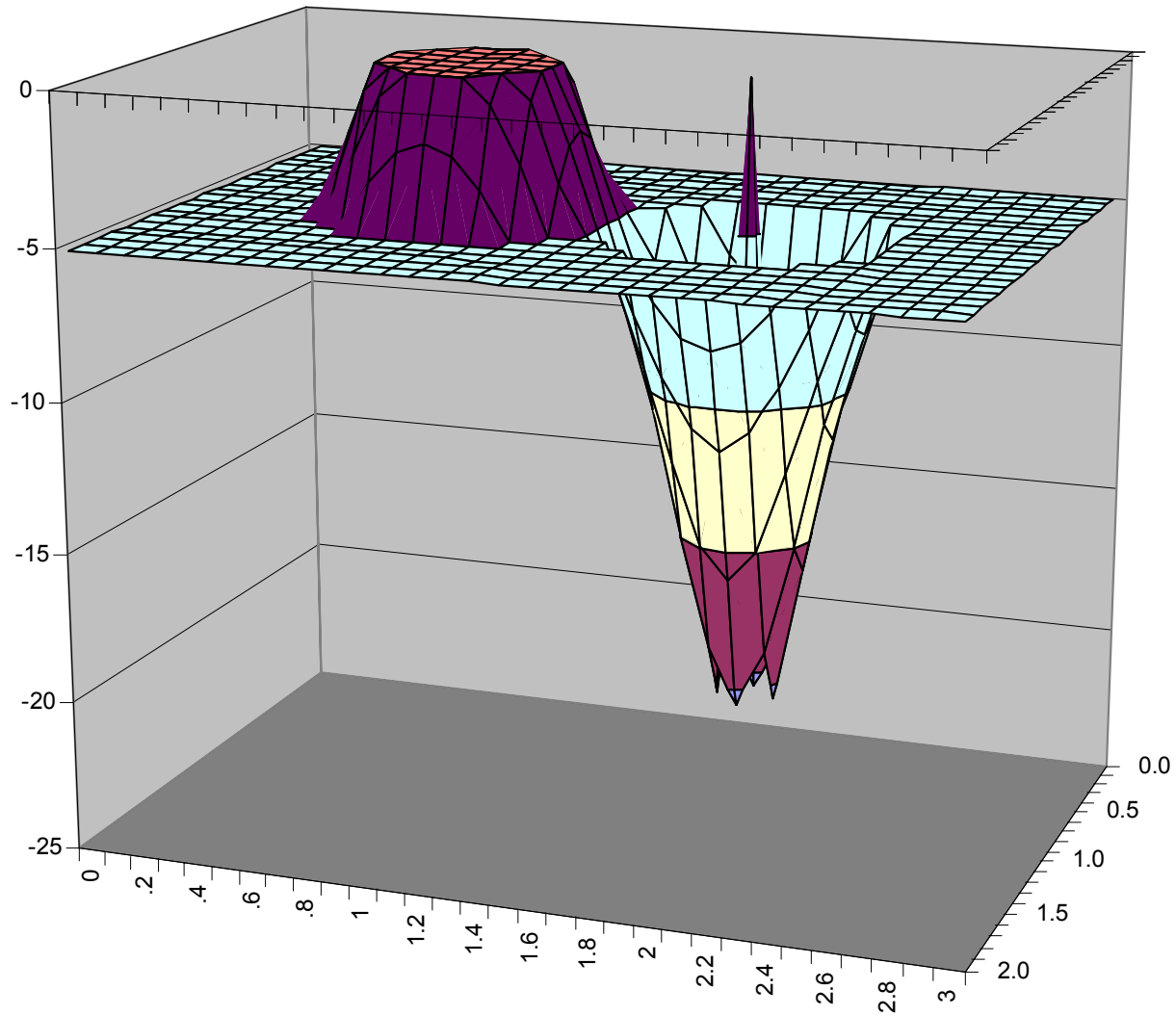
Trade of Country A



Trade of Country B



Trade of Country C



Implications

For comparative advantage:

- Except for the two extreme countries, direction of trade depends on location.
- One country's ability to trade with another may depend on the location of a third.
- Lower production cost expands locations from which exports are possible.

Implications

For the role of trade costs:

- High trade cost contracts locations across which trade is possible.
- Once other countries are trading, low trade cost does not expand the distance from which a country can trade. It only increases the trade volume.

Implications for Japan

- For a capital intensive good
 - A=DCs
 - B=Japan
 - C=LDCs
 - With a_B low and B close to C
- Japan should block the DCs from the LDC market by selling exports cheaper.
- Illustration in the model...

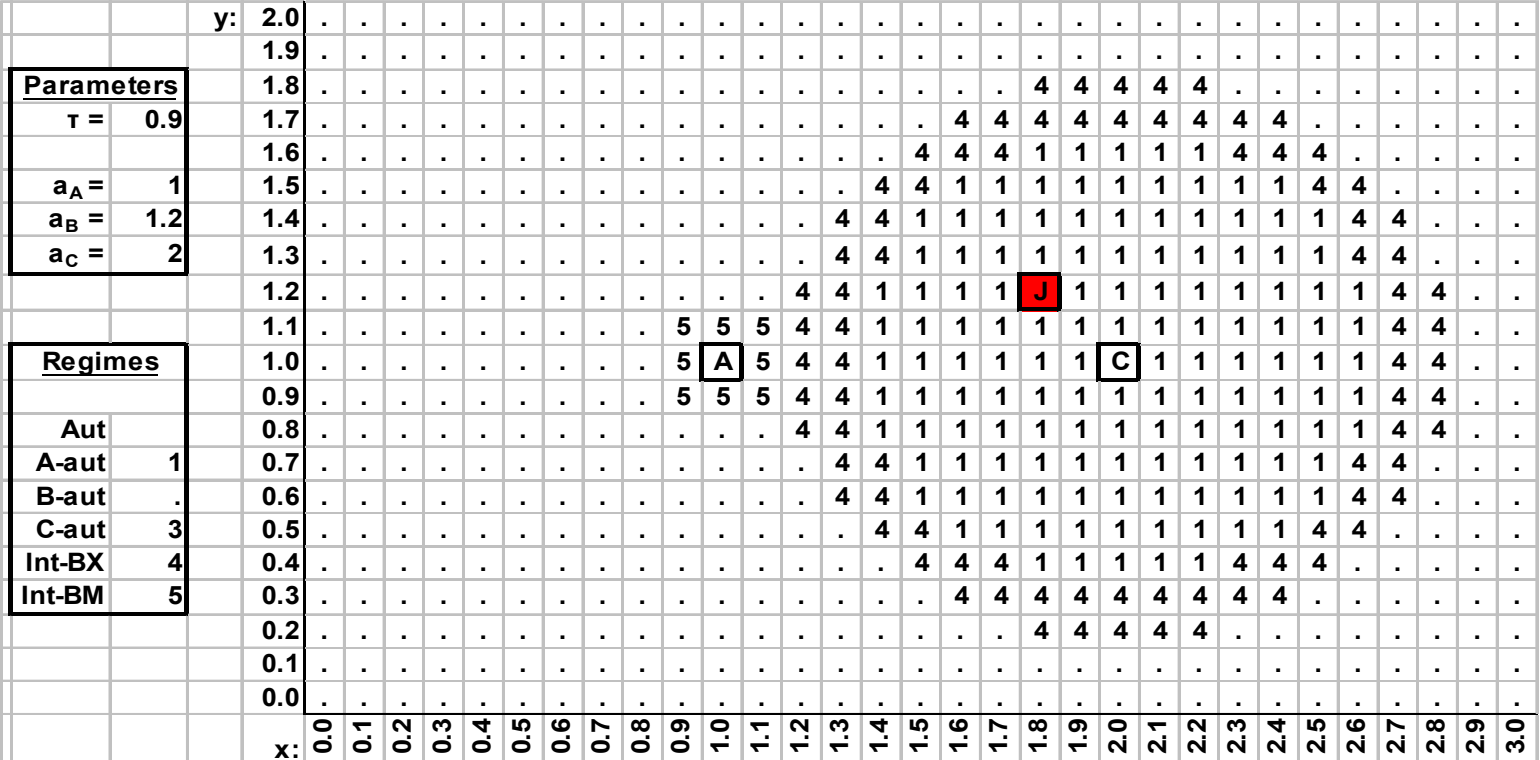


Figure 11

Trade of Japan in a capital-intensive good. (A=DCs, C=LDCs)

Implications for Japan

- For a labor-intensive good
 - A=LDCs
 - B=Japan
 - C=DCs
 - With a_B high and B close to A
- Japan should block the DCs from the LDC market by paying more for imports.
- Illustration in the model...

Concluding Questions

- What if countries differ in size?
- Would general equilibrium change much?
- Would more countries add any insights?
- Is this the most useful model?
(Alternative: differentiated products.)
- Is this issue worth pursuing?