



Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Fall 2023

Contemporary Economic Policy

University of North Florida
Fall, 2023

Jon Haveman, Ph.D.
National Economic Education Delegation



Course Outline

- **Contemporary Economic Policy**

- Week 1 (10/24): Economic Update (Geoffrey Woglom Amherst College)
- **Week 2 (10/31): Trade and Globalization (Alan Deardorff U of Michigan)**
- Week 3 (11/07): International Institutions (Alan Deardorff U of Michigan)
- Week 4 (11/14): Economic Inequality (Roger White Whittier College)
- Week 5 (11/21): Economics of Immigration (Roger White Whittier College)
- Week 6 (12/05): Monetary Policy (Geoffrey Woglom)

Trade and Globalization

Alan V. Deardorff
University of Michigan

Presentation to University of North Florida
October 31, 2023



Outline

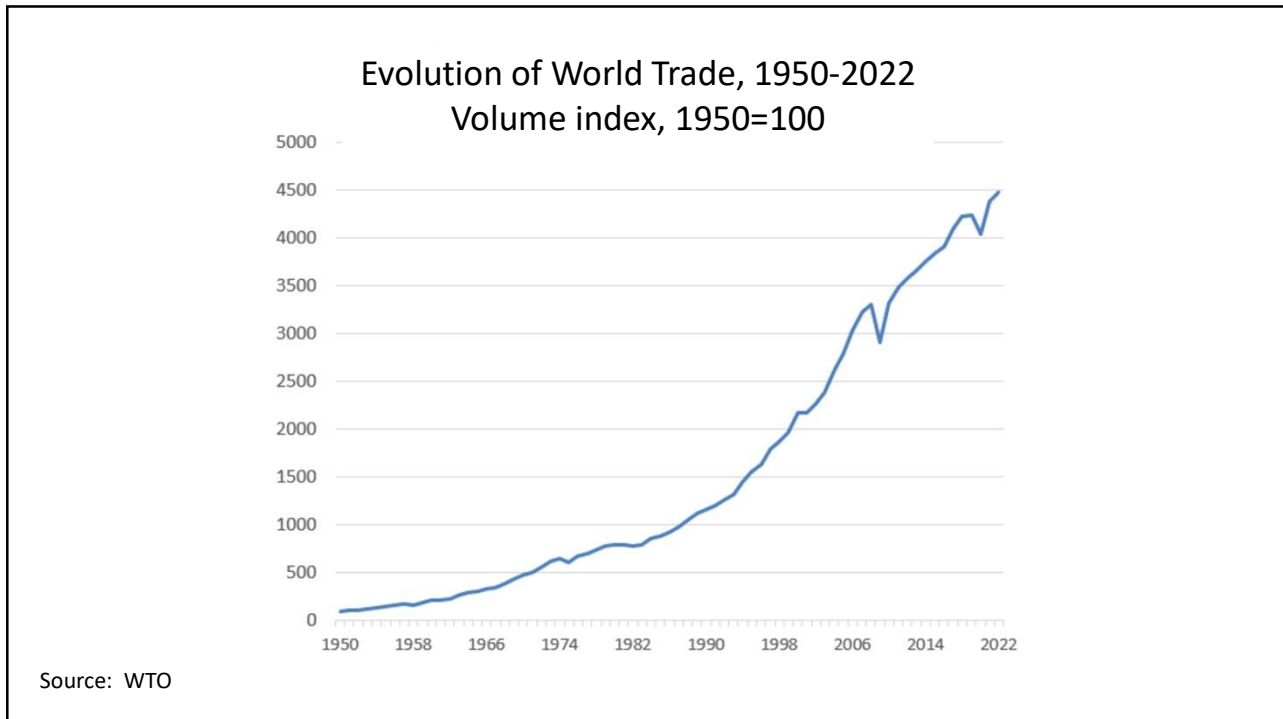
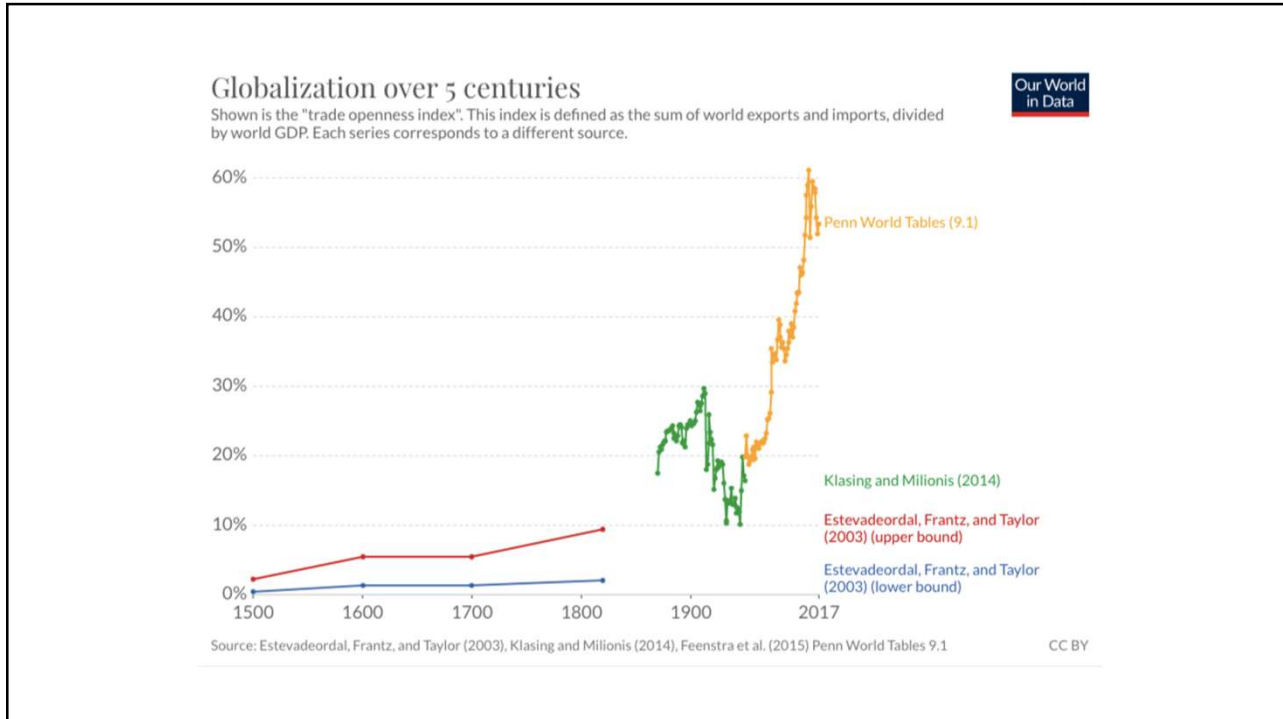
- **What is Globalization?**
- **Pros and Cons of Trade**
- **Trade Policies**
- **The Role of Trade Agreements & WTO (if time)**



What Globalizations Is

- **Growth over time of many economic interactions between countries**
 - Trade
 - Global Value Chains
 - Foreign Direct Investment
 - Financial Flows
 - International Travel
 - Migration
- **I will focus here on trade**

Trade



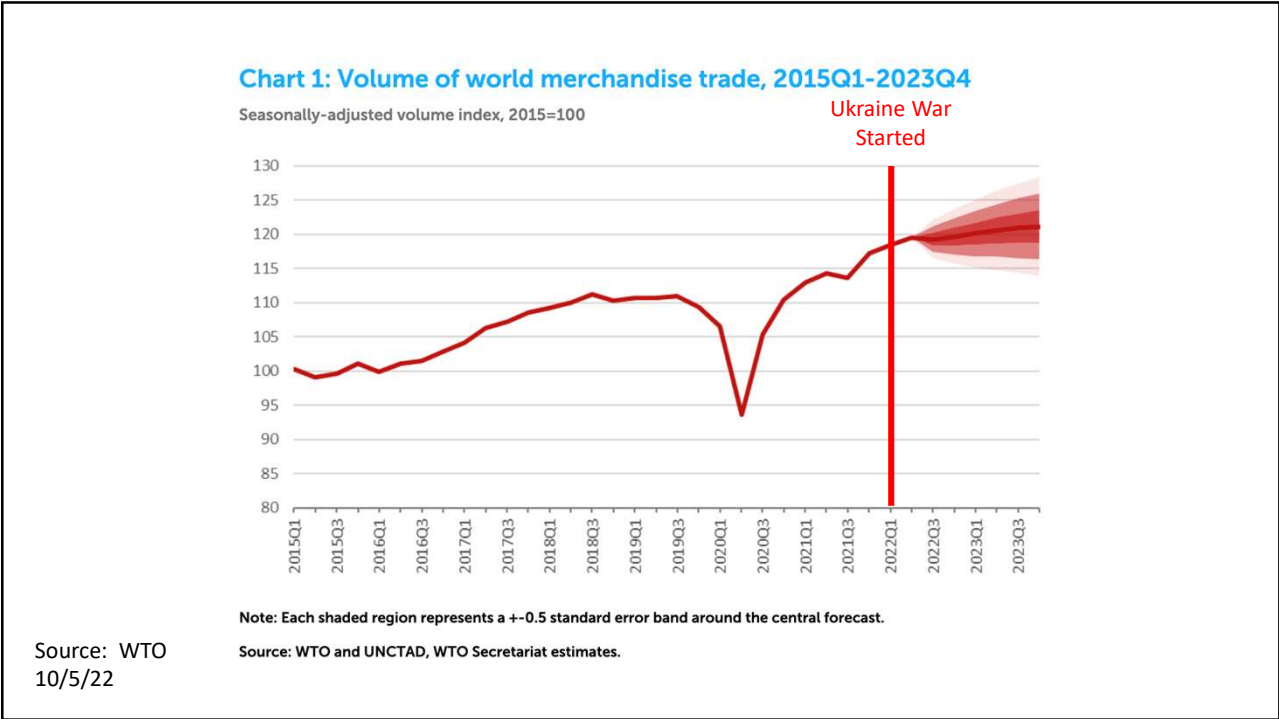
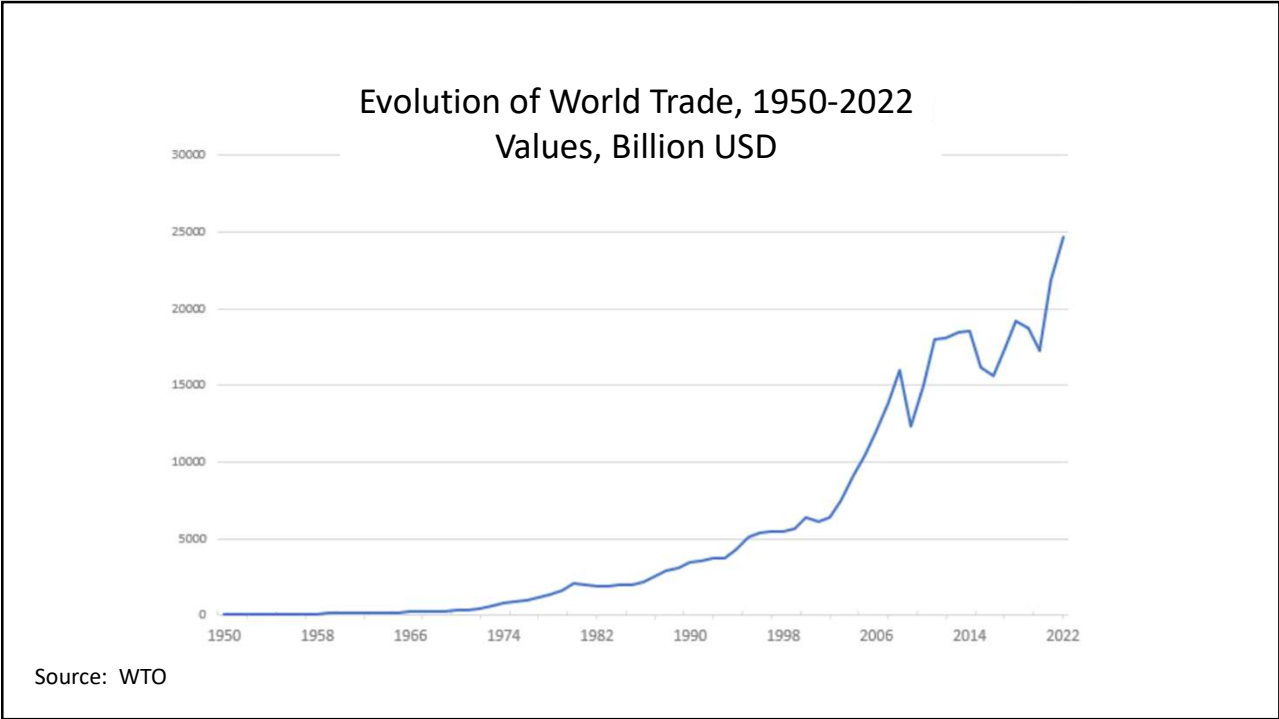
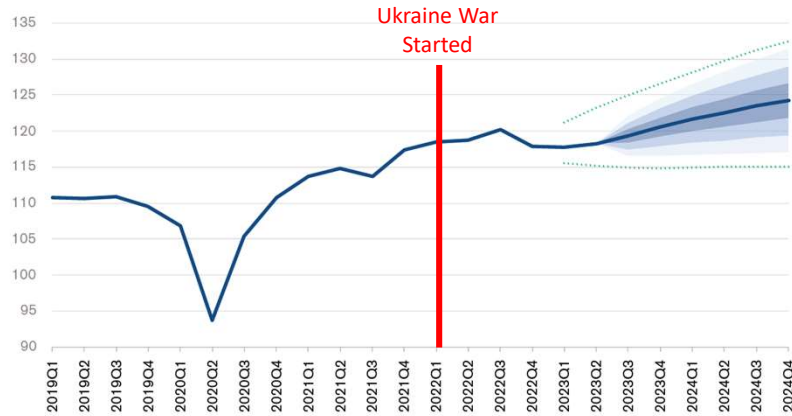


Chart 2: Volume of world merchandise trade, 2019Q1-2024Q4

Seasonally-adjusted volume index, 2015=100



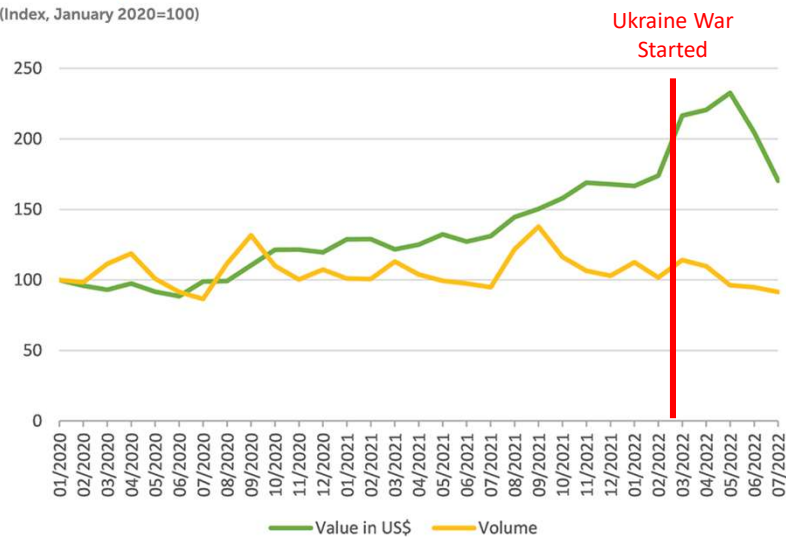
Note: The shaded region represents both random variation and subjective assessment of risk. The dotted lines represent the confidence interval from the April 2023 trade forecast.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD for historical data, WTO Secretariat estimates for forecasts.

Source: WTO
October 2023

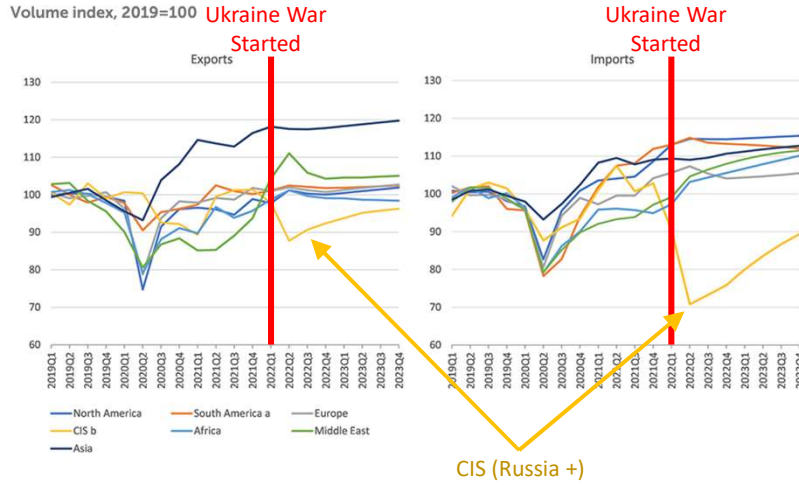
Chart 3: Estimated value and volume of world trade in wheat, January 2020 - July 2022

(Index, January 2020=100)



Source: WTO
10/5/22

Chart 4: Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2019Q1-2023Q4



a. Refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean.

b. Refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member States.

Source: WTO
10/5/22

Source: WTO and UNCTAD.

Global Value Chains

Effects on Economies

• Supply Chains

- Globalization has created long and complex international supply chains



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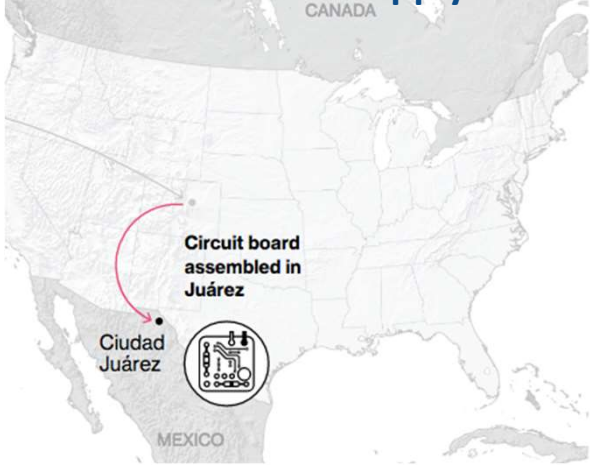


NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain



NATIO
EDUCA

Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.




NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

CANADA

MEXICO

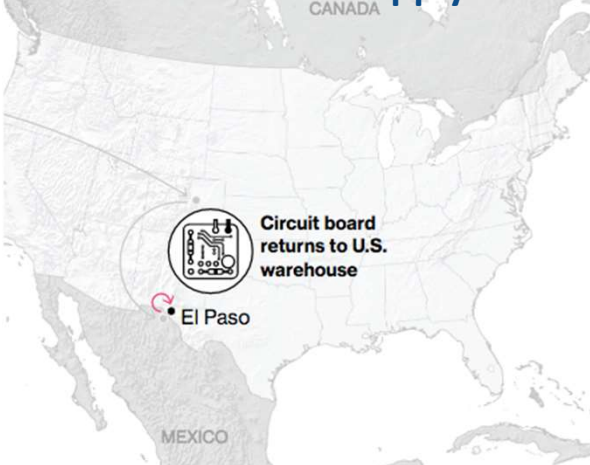
Ciudad Juárez

Circuit board assembled in Juárez



Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

The slide features a map of North America with Canada and Mexico labeled. A red arrow points from a location in Mexico to Ciudad Juárez. A circular icon containing a circuit board is positioned near Ciudad Juárez. The title "NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain" is at the top. A logo for NATIO EDUCA is in the bottom left, and a quote from Bloomberg is below it. A blue circle is in the top left, and a cluster of blue dots is in the top right.




NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

CANADA

MEXICO

El Paso

Circuit board returns to U.S. warehouse



Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

The slide features a map of North America with Canada and Mexico labeled. A red arrow points from a location in Mexico to El Paso. A circular icon containing a circuit board is positioned near El Paso. The title "NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain" is at the top. A logo for NATIO EDUCA is in the bottom left, and a quote from Bloomberg is below it. A blue circle is in the top left, and a cluster of blue dots is in the top right.

NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

Circuit boards attached to automatic seat controls

Matamoros

NATIO EDUCA Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.

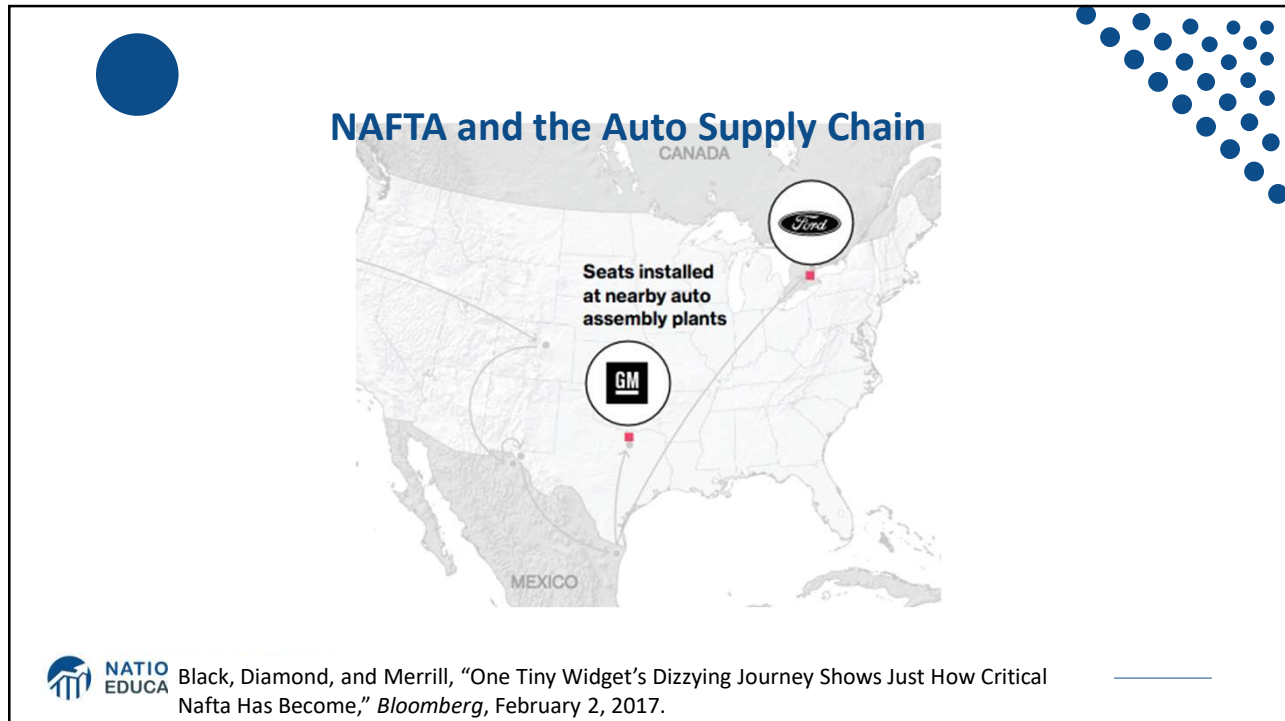
NAFTA and the Auto Supply Chain

Control unit shipped and installed in seats

Arlington

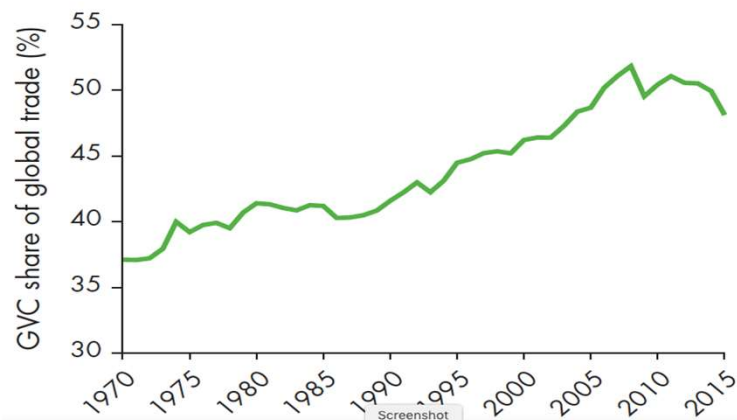
Mississauga

NATIO EDUCA Black, Diamond, and Merrill, "One Tiny Widget's Dizzying Journey Shows Just How Critical Nafta Has Become," *Bloomberg*, February 2, 2017.



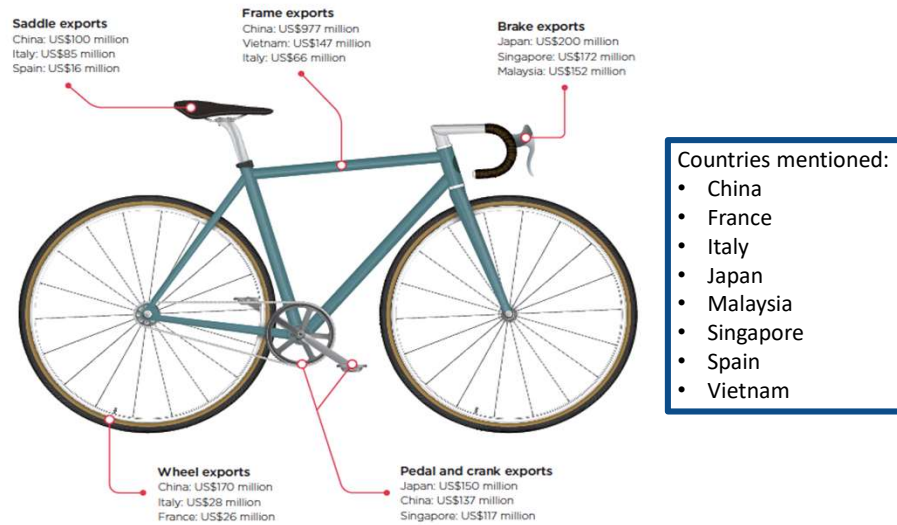
Growth of Global Value Chains, 1970-2015

Figure 1.2 GVC trade grew rapidly in the 1990s but stagnated after the 2008 global financial crisis



Source: World Development Report 2020

Figure 1.1 Where do bicycles come from?



Source: World Development Report 2020

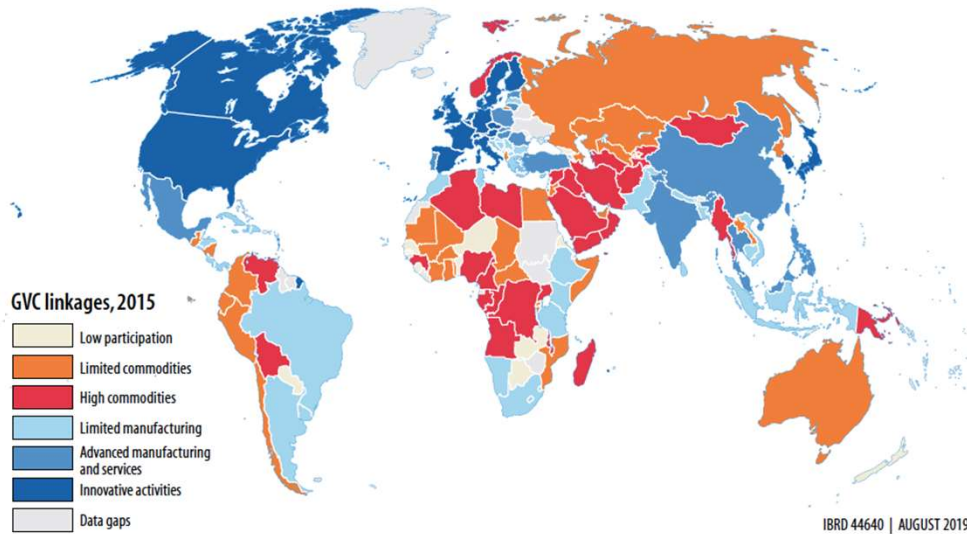
Supply Chains

• Example: The iPhone assembled in China from parts:

| Part | Come from |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Accelerometers | Germany, the US, South Korea, China, Japan, and Taiwan. |
| Audio chips | US, UK, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore. |
| Batteries | Samsung (South Korea), which has factories in eighty countries. |
| Cameras | Qualcomm (US) and Sony (Japan), both with plants in many countries |
| Chips for 3G/4G/LTE networking | Qualcomm (US) |
| Compasses | AKM Semiconductor (Japan) with plants in the US, France, England, China, South Korea, and Taiwan. |
| Glass screen | Corning (US) with plants in twenty-six countries. |
| Gyroscopes | Switzerland |
| ... and many more | |

Source: Krueger 2020, *International Trade (What Everyone Needs to Know)*, p. 254

Map 1.1 All countries participate in GVCs—but not in the same way

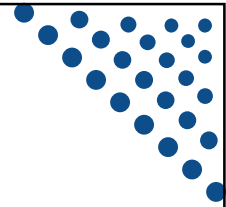


Source: World Bank

Pros and Cons of Globalization

• Pros and Cons of Globalization

- Gains from Trade
 - Theory of Comparative Advantage
 - Other Sources of Gain from Trade
- Costs of Trade



Gains from Trade

Theory of Comparative Advantage



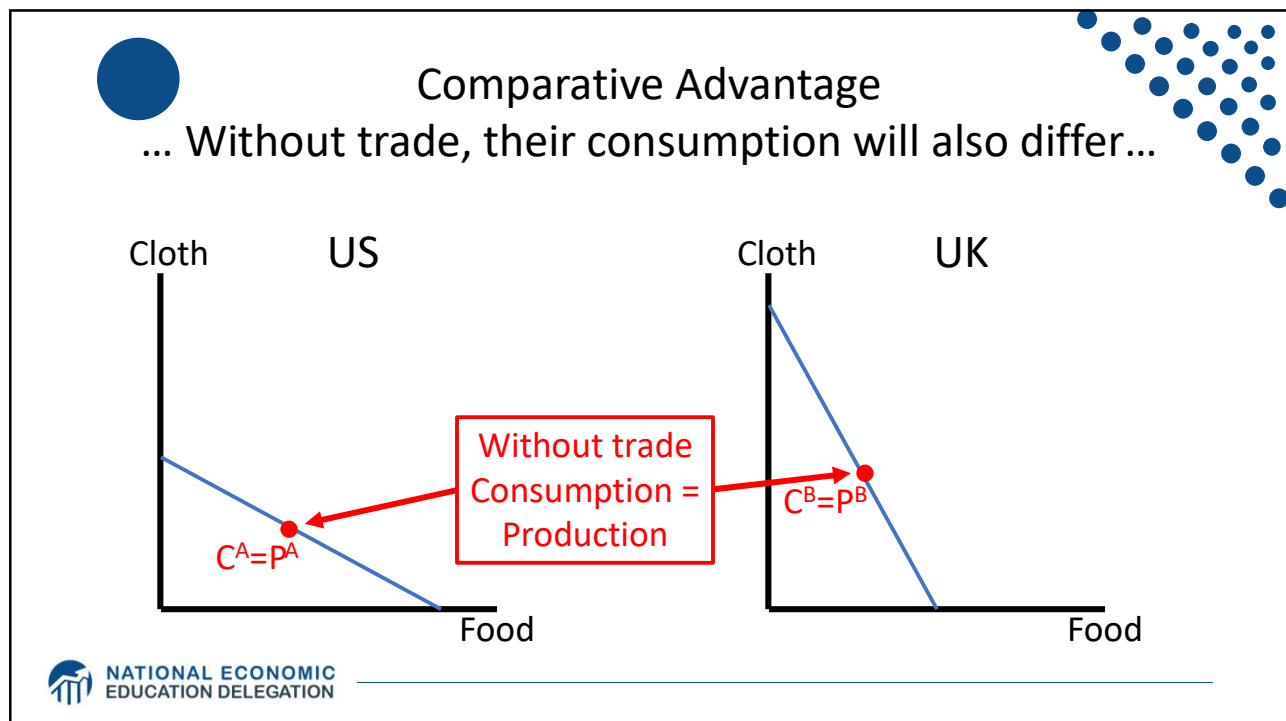
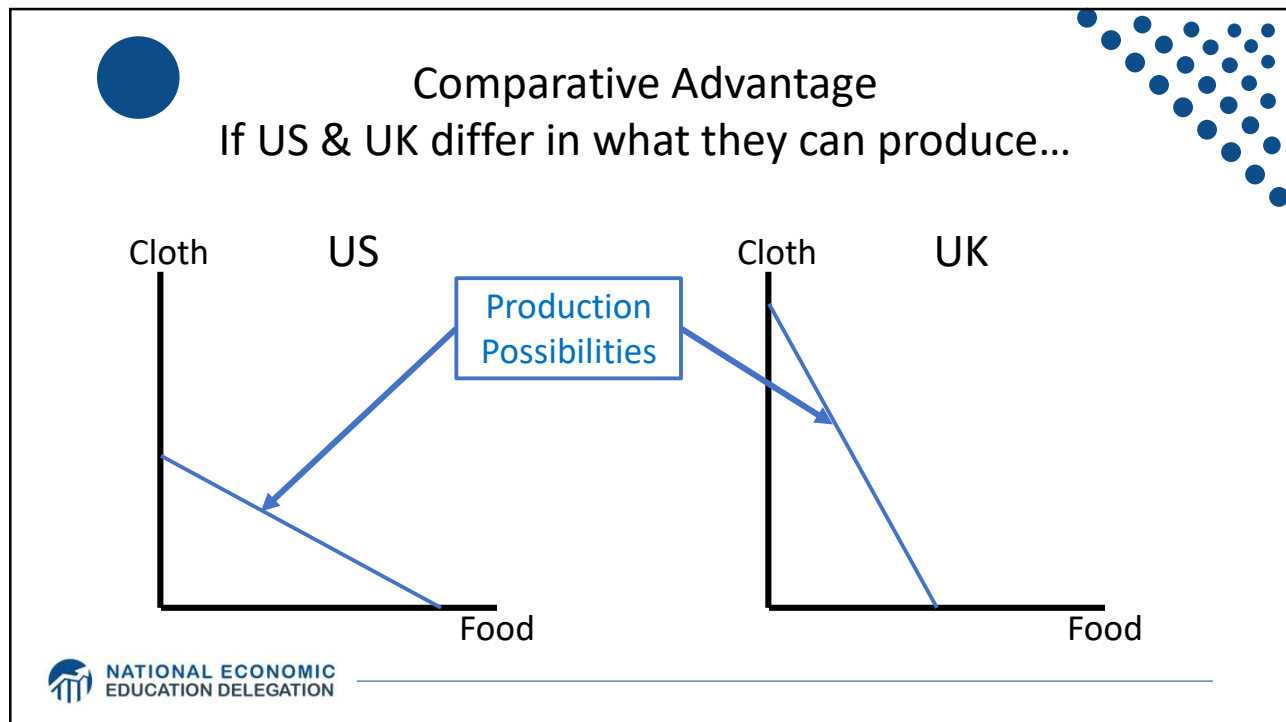
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Comparative Advantage

- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage says:**
 - Countries can gain,
 - By producing
 - More than they need of what they do relatively best, and
 - Less than they need of what they do relatively worst
 - And exporting the extra to other countries in exchange for what they need
 - By doing that, ALL countries can
 - Get more of everything, if that's what they want, and therefore
 - Gain from trade
- **Illustration with a graph of just 2 countries & 2 goods**



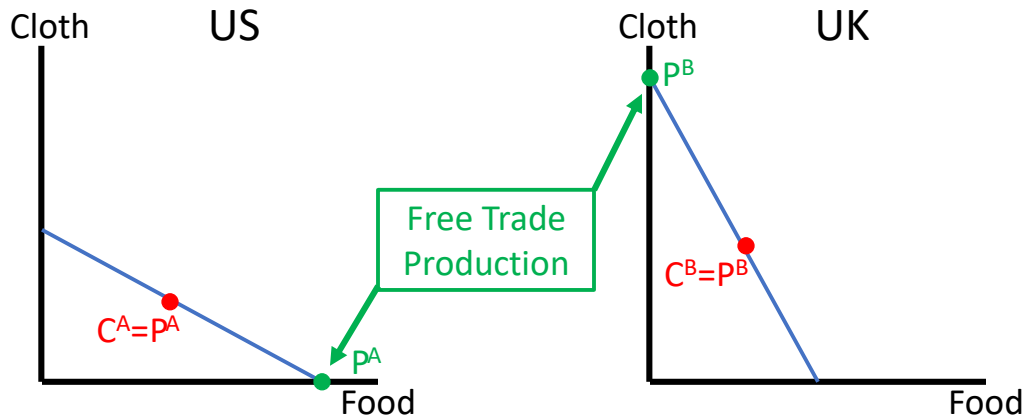
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Comparative Advantage

... With free trade, they specialize in what they do best...

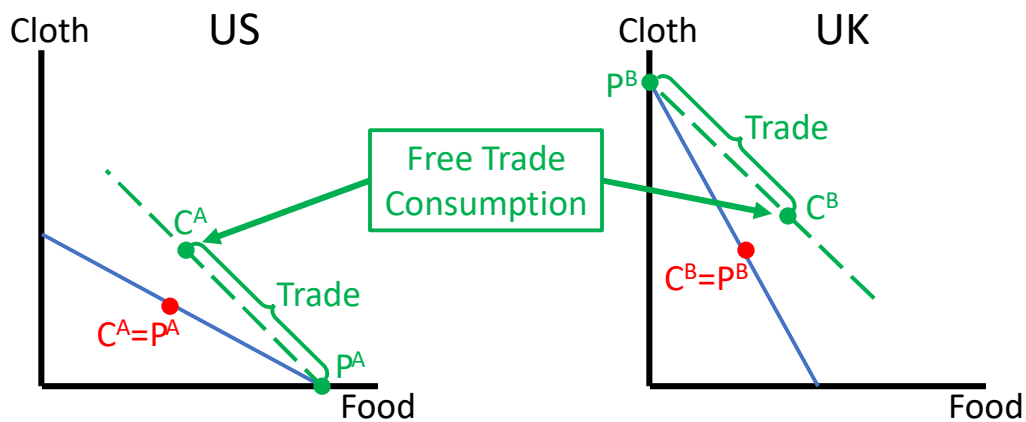


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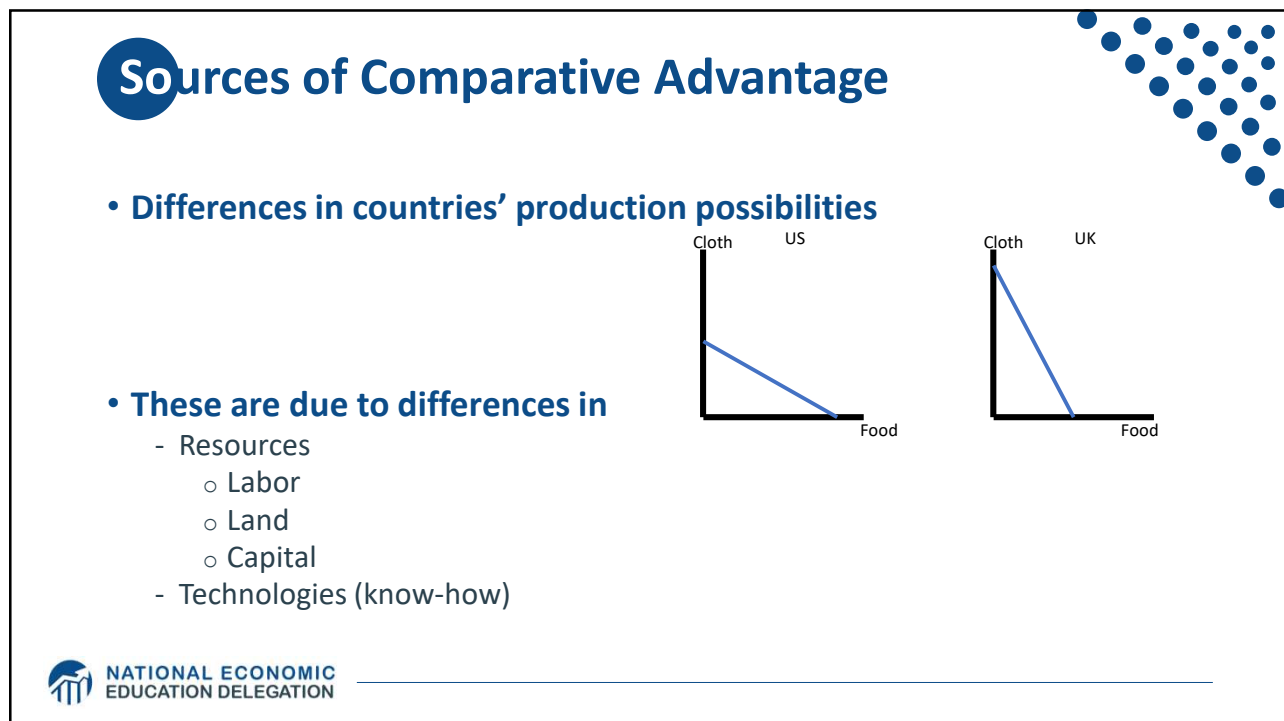
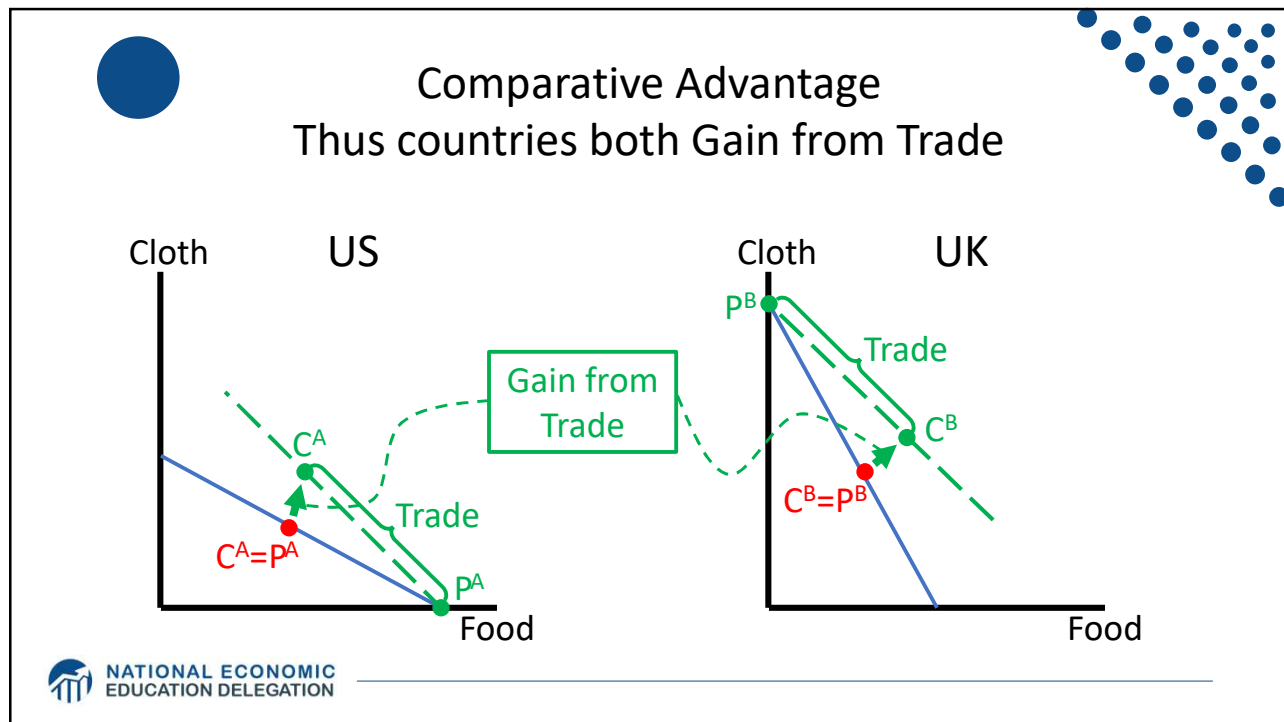


Comparative Advantage

... And can consume more by trading.



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Generality of Comparative Advantage

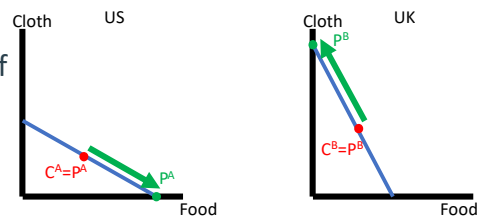
- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage requires:**
 - “Perfect competition” (i.e., all buyers and sellers are very small)
 - Absence of market “distortions” (externalities, etc.)
 - i.e., reasons why supplies and demands don’t reflect true costs and benefits
- **The Theory of Comparative Advantage does not require:**
 - Any limit on numbers of goods, factors, and countries
 - That only final goods are traded (thus consistent with supply chains)
 - That factors (labor, capital) be immobile between countries
 - (However, the gains from trade then accrue to countries including their mobile-factor owners.)



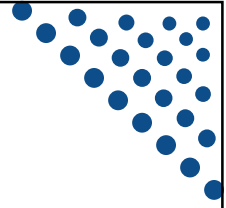
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Generality of Comparative Advantage

- **But note:**
 - Nothing in the theory says that everyone in each country gains
 - Opening to trade requires
 - Some industries to shrink or disappear while others expand
 - Firms and workers in shrinking industries
 - Certainly lose during the transition
 - May be permanently worse off
 - In example, losers are producers of
 - Cloth in US
 - Food in UK



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Gains from Trade

Other Sources of Gain from Trade



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Other sources of Gain from Trade

- **Productivity** (most productive firms expand and export)
- **Returns to scale** (small countries can support larger firms)
- **Competition** (monopolies in small countries lose market power)
- **Variety** (buyers, both consumers and firms, can access more choices)
- **Supply chains** (firms can source parts from cheapest or best sources)
 - (That's really just the above, but within industries and firms.)
- **Technology** (producers get access to foreign technologies)



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Costs of Trade




But there are Costs

- **Economic:**
 - When trade expands (or contracts)
 - Some firms lose market share or shut down
 - Other firms supplying inputs to those firms shrink or shut down
 - Workers in both lose jobs
 - And their **communities** lose customers
 - Macroeconomic cost: Vulnerability to foreign recession/inflation
 - Dependence on other countries' willingness to trade
 - Vulnerability to trade disruption
 - Crisis induced (earthquake, flood, disease, war)
 - Policy induced (sanctions, tariffs, export bans)
- **Non-economic**
 - Loss of cultural differences
 - Spread of invasive species and plant disease
 - Spread of human disease

Pause

- **Pause for**
 - Questions
 - 5-Minute Break
- **Next: Trade Policies**



Trade Policies that Affect Globalization

- **Policies that Encourage It**
 - Tariff Reductions
 - Trade Agreements
 - Other
- **Policies that Discourage It**
 - Trump's Tariffs
 - Trade War





Policies that Encourage Globalization



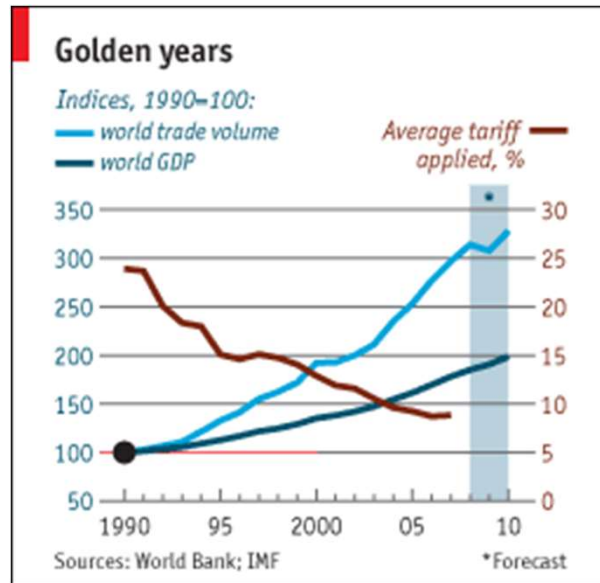
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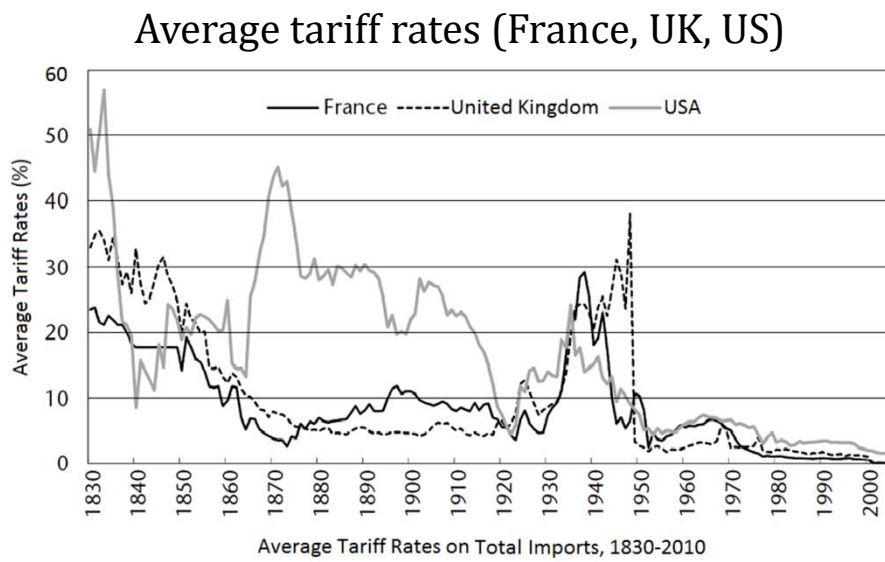
Tariff Reductions



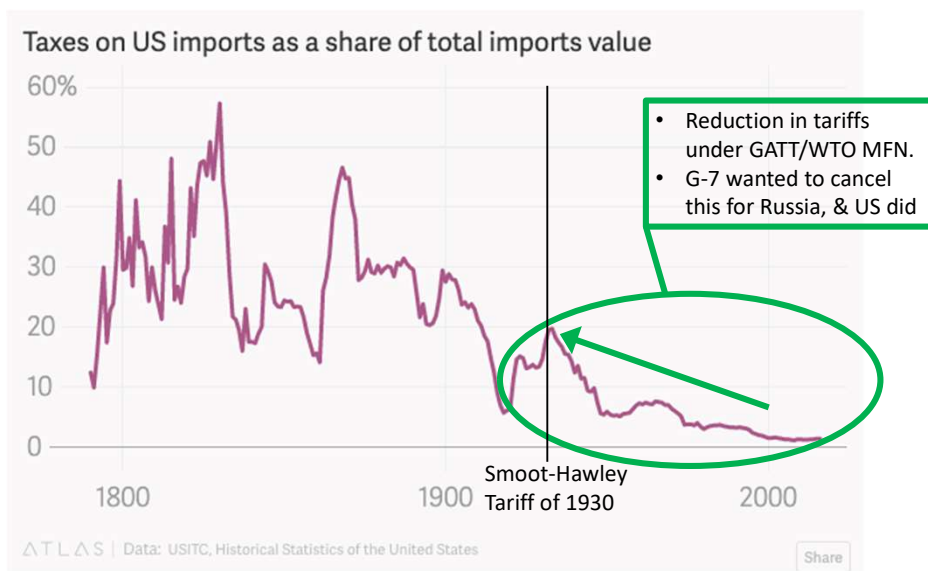
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Source: Economist

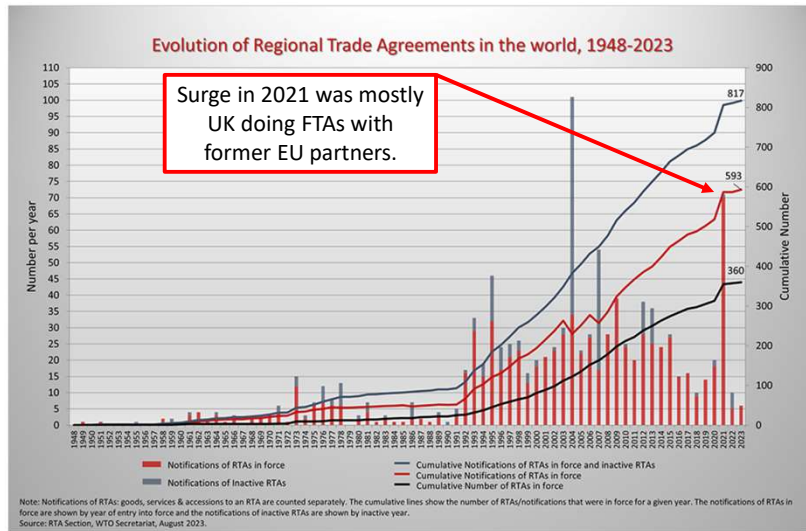


Source: Wikimedia Commons



Source: Quartz 2018

Trade Agreements



Source:
WTO

European Union



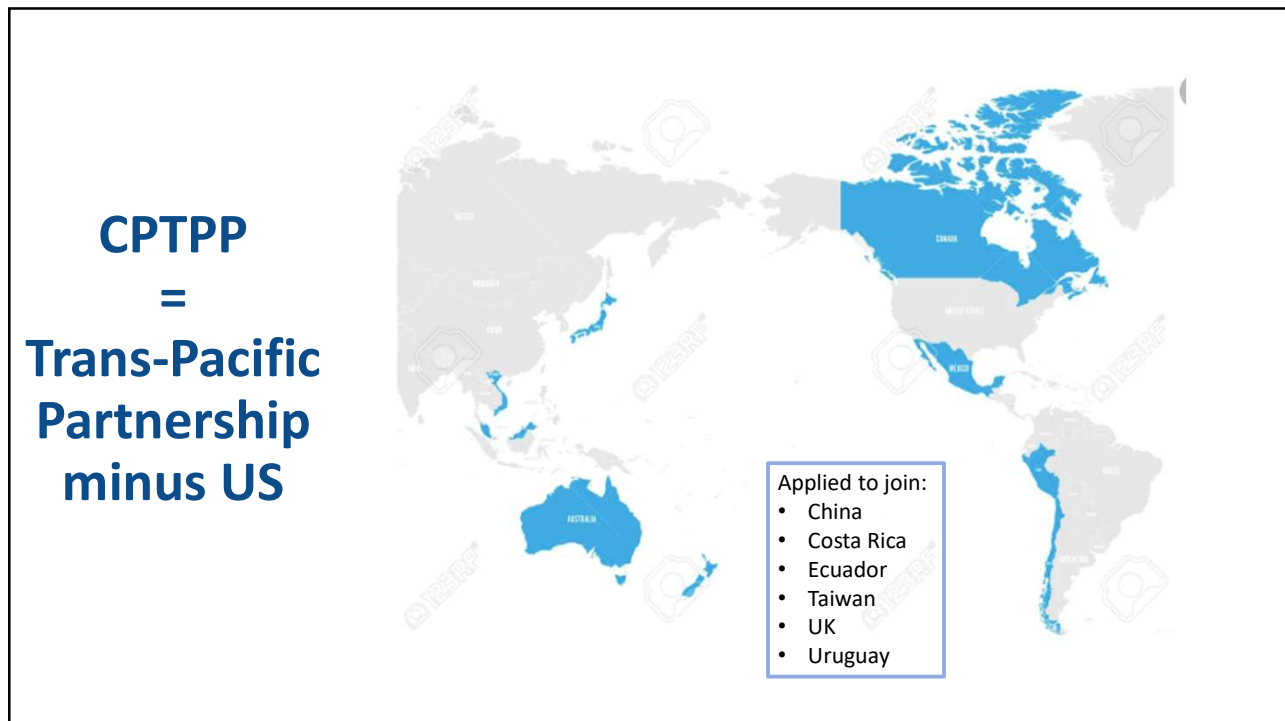
Source: Europa.eu

NAFTA (now USMCA)



MERCOSUR





RCEP
=
**Regional
Comprehensive
Economic
Partnership**



Other Policies to Encourage Globalization

- **IMF/World Bank**
 - Policy advice to open markets (the "Washington Consensus")
 - Loans to countries conditional on
 - Reducing trade barriers
 - Permitting capital flows
- **GATT/WTO (World Trade Organization) [More on this later, if time]**
 - Negotiate reciprocal trade liberalization
 - Settlement of trade disputes (usually about interfering with trade)
- **Bilateral Investment Treaties**
 - Better treatment of multinational corporations



Policies that Discourage Globalization



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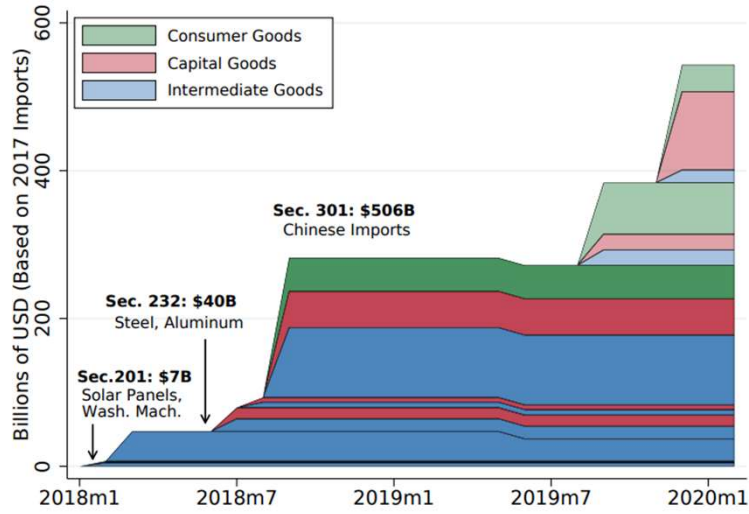


Trump's Tariffs and Trade War



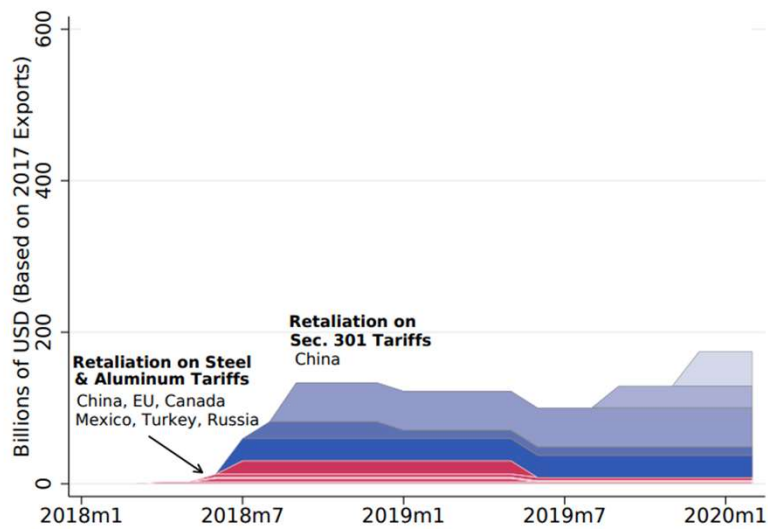
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Figure B1: Composition of New U.S. Import Tariffs: 2018-2019

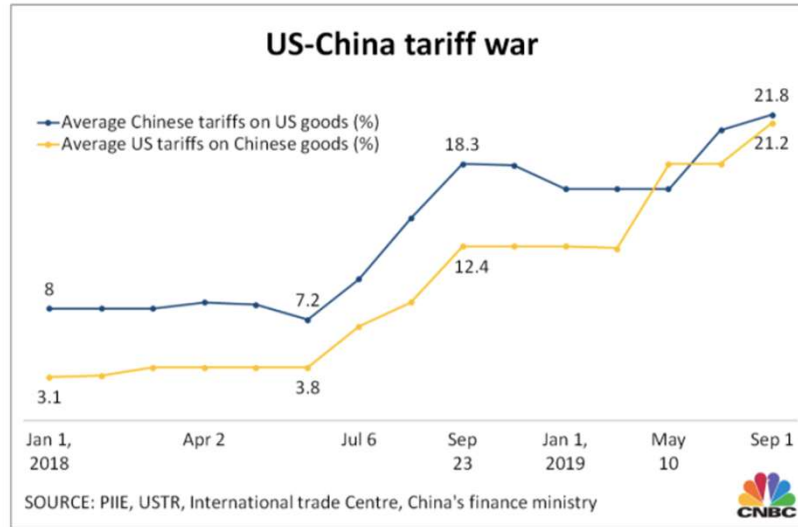


Source:
Flaen &
Pierce
2020

Figure 3: Timeline of Retaliatory Tariffs on U.S. Exports: 2018-2019



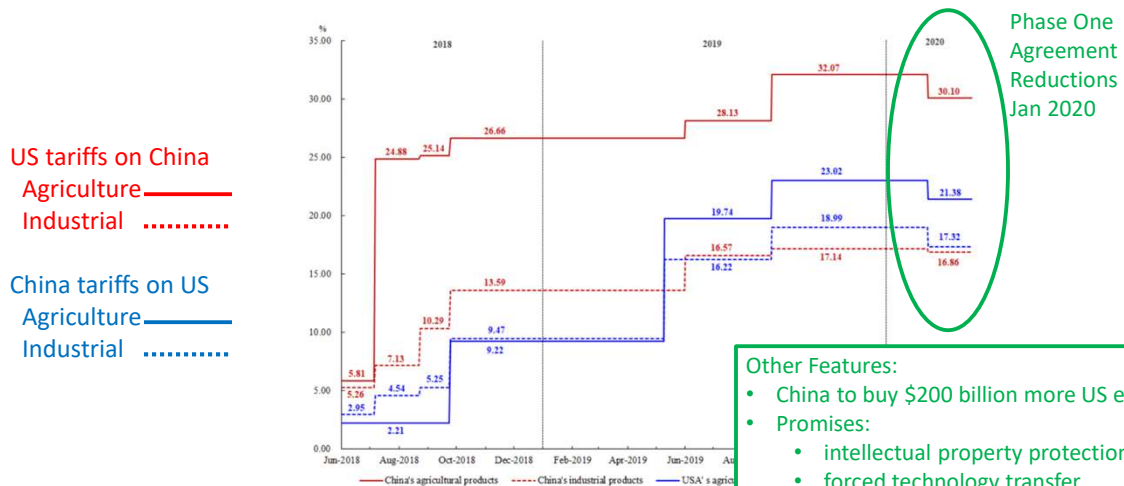
Source:
Flaen &
Pierce
2020



Source: CNBC.com

The first trade salvo was fired by the U.S. in early 2018, but the bilateral trade war between the U.S. and China really kicked into a higher gear in July 2018.

Figure 1. China-US bilateral import tariff increases, percentage points.



Source: Zheng et al. Oct 2021

Source: GTAP database and the list of additional tariffs published by C

- Other Features:
- China to buy \$200 billion more US exports
 - Promises:
 - intellectual property protection,
 - forced technology transfer,
 - regulatory trade barriers




Effects of Tariffs




Effects of a tariff

- **A tariff is a tax on imports. It causes**
 - A rise in the price of the imported good in the importing country
 - A fall in the price of the imported good in the exporting country
 - The quantity imported to fall
 - The revenue of the tariff-levying government to rise
- **Almost always: the rise at home is much larger than the fall abroad**
 - That's especially true if importing country is small
 - But it's also true if importing country is as large as the U.S.
 - Example: Trump's tariffs caused US prices to rise, with hardly any perceptible fall in prices abroad.

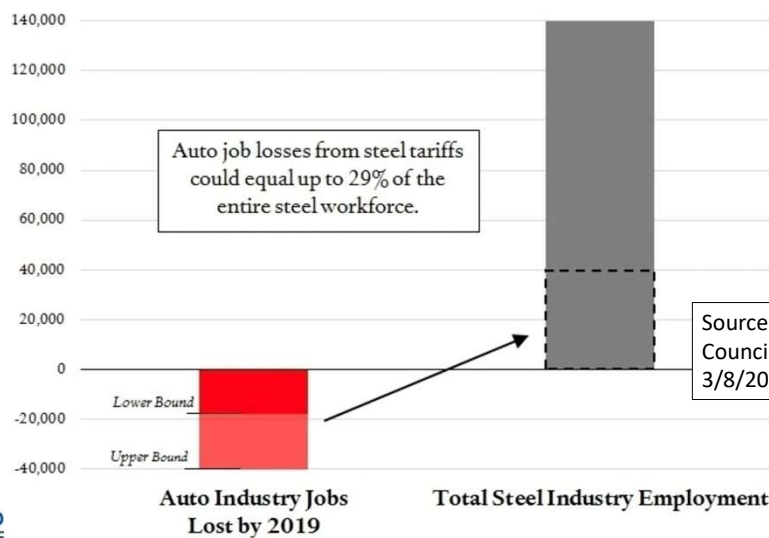
Effects of a tariff

- **The rise in price in the importing country causes**
 - A rise in price of competing goods produced there
 - Benefits to those producers
 - Harm to buyers of both the import and the competing goods
 - Including producers that use the higher-priced goods as inputs
 - Their prices also rise, hurting their buyers
 - Employment changes:
 - Increase in the protected industry
 - Decrease in industries that use the protected product as inputs
 - Example: Trump's 25% tariff on steel
 - Helped US steel firms and their workers
 - Hurt US auto firms and workers
 - and many other industries that use steel



Effects of a tariff

U.S. Auto Jobs Jeopardized by Trump's Steel Tariffs



Effects of a tariff

- “Nationally, steel and aluminum tariffs resulted in at least 75,000 job losses in metal-using industries by the end of last year [2019],
 - according to an analysis by Lydia Cox, a Ph.D. candidate in economics at Harvard University, and Kadee Russ, an economics professor at the University of California, Davis.”

Effects of a tariff

- **If the tariff is on exports from only one country (e.g, China)**
 - Buyers shift to imports from other, more costly, countries (e.g., Vietnam)
 - Sellers shift to export to other countries that pay less
 - Both lose a little

Arguments for and against tariffs

- If economists are so opposed to tariffs, why are they used?
- **Arguments for protection**
 - Many have been used, both past and present
 - Some are potentially valid, but better policies exist
 - See the list in my Glossary of International Economics

Arguments for tariffs



Source: Deardorff's *Glossary of International Economics*

Arguments against tariffs

- **Arguments against tariffs**

- Economic gains from trade (see above)
- Tariffs prompt retaliation
- Some valid arguments for tariffs depend on information that is either
 - o Unavailable, or
 - o Available only from the protected industry
- Even when net beneficial, tariffs are politically hard to remove
- **Lower tariffs and greater trade reduce the likelihood of war**



The Role of Trade Agreements

- **Countries have negotiated trade agreements throughout history**

- At least back to the 1500's between the Ottoman Empire and the powers of Europe
- The first "free trade agreement" (FTA) was between Britain and France in 1860, soon followed by many more
 - o Removed tariffs on trade with each other
- US used "reciprocal trade agreements" starting in 1934 to reduce tariffs and dig out of the Great Depression
- US led negotiation of multilateral agreements via
 - o GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) 1948
 - o WTO (World Trade Organization) 1995

The Role of Trade Agreements

• Trade Agreements (both WTO & FTAs)

- Promote trade by
 - Reducing tariffs
 - Blocking policies that discriminate against imports
- But they also do much else, mostly to serve business interests:
 - Permit anti-dumping duties to deter competition
 - Protect intellectual property (patents, etc.)
 - Allow investor action against governments



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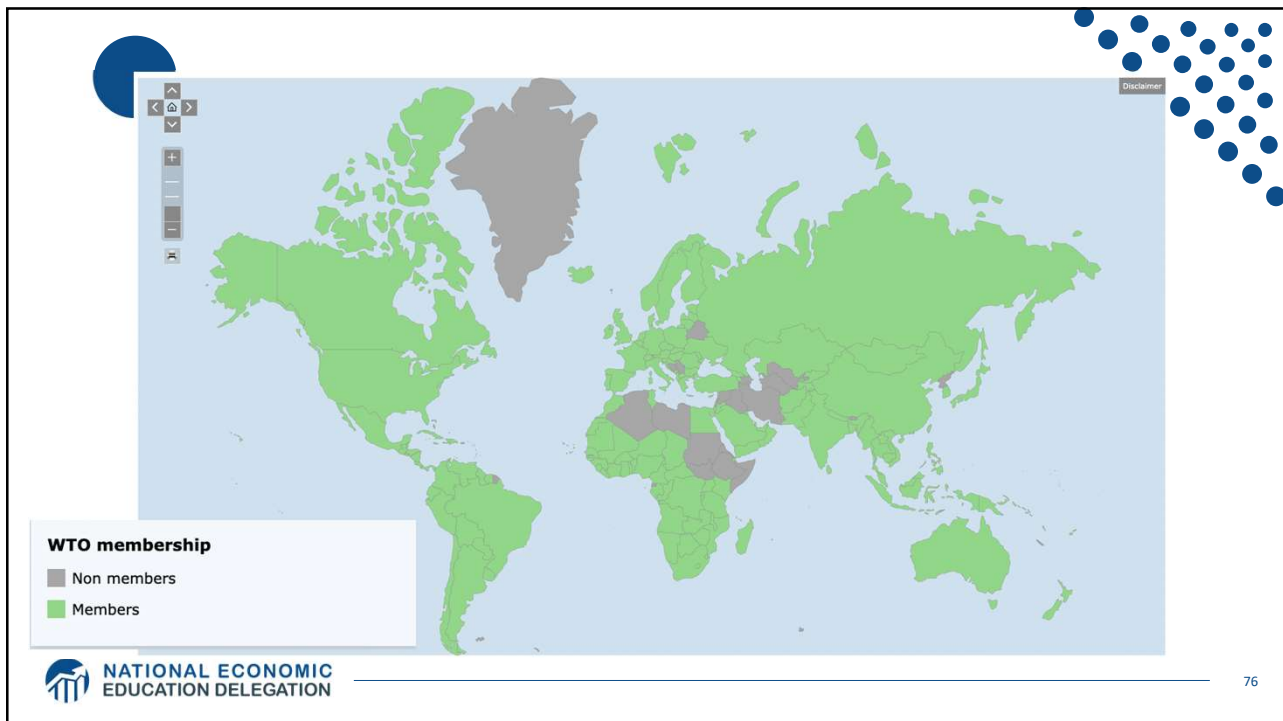
The Role of Trade Agreements

• WTO

- 164 member countries
- Includes
 - China since 2001
 - Russia since 2012
 - Not Iran, N. Korea
- Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland



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The Role of Trade Agreements

• The WTO has

- Three Parts:

1. GATT (Still exists, as largest part of WTO)
 - limits tariffs
 - Permits exceptions (anti-dumping, etc.)
2. GATS = General Agreement on Trade in Services
3. TRIPs Agreement = Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

- Two Basic Principles

1. Most Favored Nation (Don't discriminate among exporters)
2. National Treatment (Don't discriminate against imports)



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The Role of Trade Agreements

• The WTO's Main Functions

- Negotiation of reduced trade barriers

- Tariffs (GATT did this well; WTO has not)
- Removal of other barriers

- Dispute settlement

- Countries bring cases against others
- WTO "panels" and "Appellate Body" decide



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The Role of Trade Agreements

• WTO Negotiation

- Ministerial Meetings
 - Held every ~2 years 1996-2017
 - Most recent, #12, was delayed,
 - But happened June 12-17, 2022, in Geneva
 - Didn't do much: Ended subsidies to illegal fishing
 - Next, #13, will be in 2024, in United Arab Emirates

The Role of Trade Agreements

• WTO Negotiation

- Agreements
 - Multilateral (all members)
 - None on tariffs
 - A few on other measures (e.g., export subsidies in agriculture)
 - Plurilateral (willing members)
 - Government procurement
 - Information technology
 - Telecoms
 - Financial services

The Role of Trade Agreements

• WTO Dispute Settlement

- There have been 21 cases initiated since 1995 (as of 10/31/23)
- About 90% have been decided in favor of the complainant, both by US (132) and against US (168)
- The mechanism has been unable to decide cases since December 10, 2019 when
 - o President Trump blocked appointments to Appellate Body
 - o President Biden has not changed this

Globalization's Future?

Globalization's Future?

- **Will trade, travel, etc. come back?**
 - Yes, but never resume the pre-2008 growth
 - They've been hit hard by financial crisis, trade war, pandemic, and now war
- **Will attitudes change?**
 - Yes.
 - Firm's will try to limit exposure ("just in case" instead of "just in time")
 - Consumers may learn to live differently
 - Reported July 20: Biden administration wants "friend-shoring." No mention yet of policies.
- **Will economists' views of globalization change?**
 - I think so.
 - We still think globalization is good overall,
 - But we're learning that it needs to include
 - Reduced reliance on single sources
 - Greater protections for those who are hurt.



Next Week

International Economic Institutions

Me



International Institutions: Alan Deardorff



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Thank you!

Any Questions?

www.NEEDecon.org

Alan Deardorff

alandear@umich.edu

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