

Review Sheet 1: Trade Integration

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1 Import Substitution Industrialization

For what motives and when did Latin America pursue Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)? Outline three arguments in favor of ISI.

What were key objectives of ISI? Argue for or against the success of ISI with regard to those objectives. There are alternative policies to ISI that might achieve key objectives differently. Argue for or against their possible success in Latin America.

2 Trade Patterns and Gains from Trade

The *Ricardian* and *Heckscher-Ohlin* theories of international trade stress different aspects of *comparative advantage*. [You may use numeric examples, graphs, or clear verbal arguments for any of your answers.]

1. Discuss prime differences between the *Ricardian* and the *Heckscher-Ohlin* theory of trade. State their main predictions for the pattern of trade.
2. *Ricardian trade*. Mexico and California grow almonds and produce cars. Mexico's workers can produce 300,000 cars and grow 15 million almonds, while California's workers can produce 1 million cars and grow 20 million almonds. In your argument, start from a point of autarky and open markets to international trade. What are Mexico's and California's opportunity costs of car manufacturing in terms of coffee? What is the pattern of trade? If the world price is 1 car for 30 coffee, how many cars will Mexico make, and how many cars will California make? In your analysis, demonstrate that there are gains from trade for both California and Mexico.
3. *Heckscher-Ohlin trade*. What will happen to real wages for banana growers and car-making workers in Mexico and California under the assumption that banana growing is low-skill intensive, car manufacturing is high-skill intensive, Mexico is low-skill labor-abundant and California is high-skill labor-abundant?

3 Inequality and Trade

International trade affects the distribution of incomes within trading countries. [You may use numeric examples, graphs, or clear verbal arguments for any of your answers.]

1. Explain the difference between measures of poverty and income inequality. Can poverty decline in the presence of increasing income inequality?
2. By many measures, *income inequality* in Latin America has become more extreme over the past decades. Discuss two reasons [of your choice] why international trade may have been a cause. Offer two alternative reasons [of your choice] why international trade may not have been the cause for worsening income inequality.

4 Growth and its Effects on Trade

Given differences in per-capita incomes, trade may not suffice to bridge the gap in consumption levels between unequal regions. Consider Mexico and California. Mexico has a lower per-capita income than California. [You may use numeric examples, graphs, or clear verbal arguments for any of your answers.]

1. Explain how Mexico could attempt to bridge the consumption gap that remains to California.
2. How do the terms of trade respond when Mexico increases its labor productivity in the export sector? Will it still reap gains from trade?
3. The possibility of “immiserizing growth” causes concern in Mexico. Explain how “immiserizing growth” may come about. Will Mexico still reap gains from trade under “immiserizing growth”?

5 Trade in Primary and Agricultural Goods

Trade in primary commodities and agricultural merchandize poses special challenges to an exporting country. Discuss three reasons [of your choice] why world markets for these commodities are different from other markets. For the three causes you discuss, offer economic policies that could alleviate or remove the challenges.

6 External Economies

Give two examples of sources for external economies of scale. [You may try to avoid examples from class; as is generally the case, thinking of own examples helps solidify ideas.]

Brazil has a large domestic consumer market and wants to launch a micro-processor chip industry. No entry occurs although average Brazilian production costs would be lower than anywhere else in the world at any given scale. The Brazilian government hires you as a consultant. Explain why the Brazilian market is empty. What policy options can you offer the Brazilian government? What are their advantages and disadvantages? For how long should the policies remain in place? [You may use numeric examples, graphs, or clear verbal arguments for your answers.]

7 Trade and its Potential Effects on Growth

State three main sources of growth. Which of the three is arguably the most lasting source?

There are several mechanisms by which trade may affect productivity change. [You may use numeric examples, graphs, or clear verbal arguments for any of your answers.]

1. Suppose there are external economies of scale, driven by free entry into industrial clusters. Explain how comparative advantage changes over time as entrants join a cluster.
2. Suppose there is learning by doing in a model with multiple goods and productivity differences across countries. Explain how the pattern of comparative advantage changes over time as each trading partner learns by doing.
3. Define the Balassa (1965) measure of comparative advantage. Applying it to Latin American economies, does there appear to be lock-in of comparative advantage? What is the impact of adjustment costs and temporarily idle production factors after trade reform on growth?

8 Trade Agreements

Regional and bilateral trade agreements may complement or conflict with multilateral trade agreements.

1. With what rationale does the World Trade Organization support the promotion of regional trade agreements?
2. Discern between trade creation and trade diversion and explain how rational trade agreements may create or divert trade.
3. A narrow argument for protectionism is that trade restrictions may improve a large economy's terms of trade. Assess to what extent regional or multilateral trade agreements can resolve the coordination problem of protectionism.