Teoria standard del commercio internazionale

Fonti: capitolo 3

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Costi opportunità crescenti

Per produrre unità aggiuntive di un bene bisogna rinunciare a quote crescenti dell'altro.

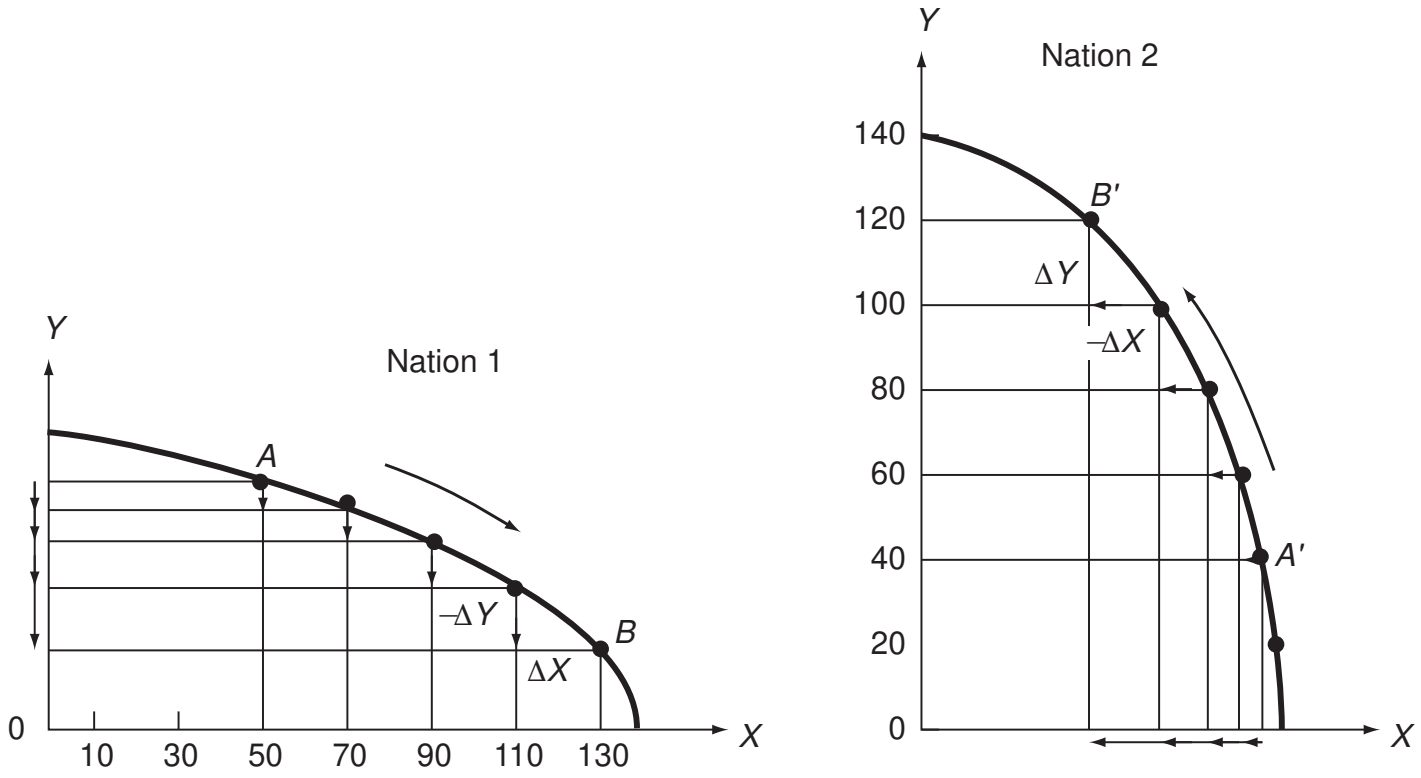

FIGURE 3.1 Production Frontiers of Nation 1 and Nation 2 with Increasing Costs.
Concave production frontiers reflect increasing opportunity costs in each nation in the production of *both* commodities. Thus, Nation 1 must give up more and more of Y for each additional batch of 20X that it produces. This is illustrated by downward arrows of increasing length. Similarly, Nation 2 incurs increasing opportunity costs in terms of forgone X (illustrated by the increasing length of the leftward arrows) for each additional batch of 20Y it produces.

Costi opportunità crescenti

Il saggio marginale di sostituzione MRT indica quante unità di un bene bisogna rinunciare per produrne una unità aggiuntiva dell'altro: pendenza in ogni punto della curva FPP.

Curve di indifferenza collettive

La curve di indifferenza collettive sono le combinazioni di beni che danno un livello costante di utilità

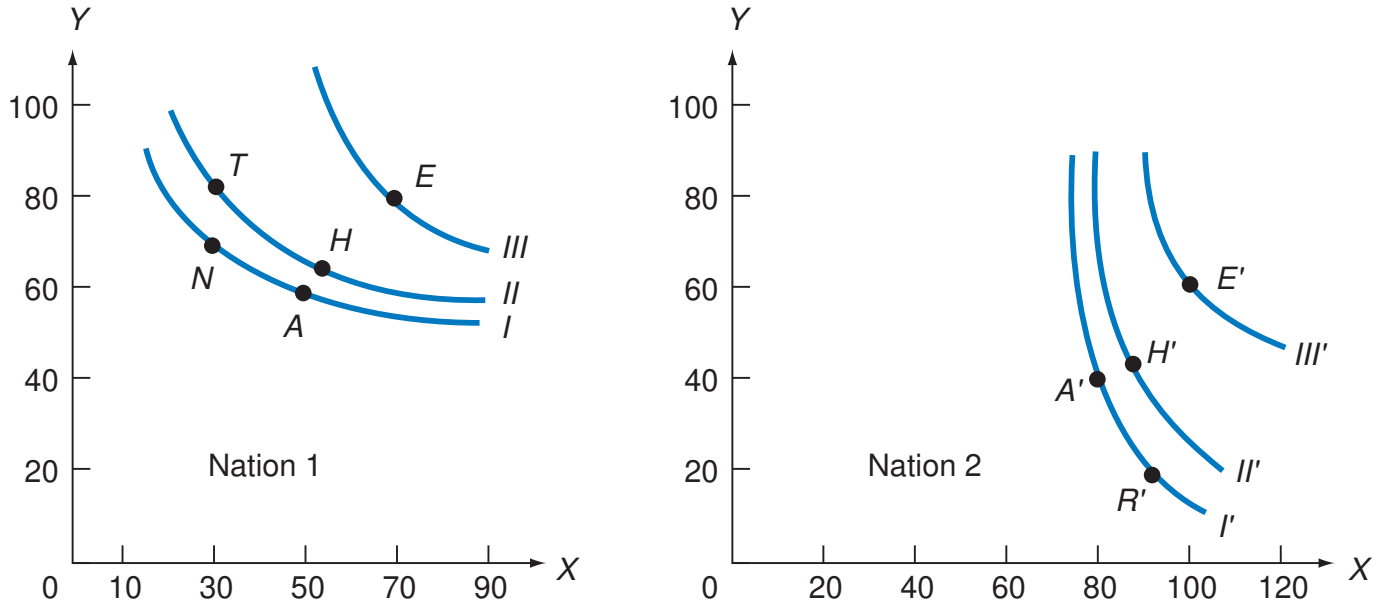

FIGURE 32 Community Indifference Curves for Nation 1 and Nation 2.
A community indifference curve shows the various combinations of X and Y that yield equal satisfaction to the community or nation. A higher curve refers to a higher level of satisfaction. Community indifference curves are downward, or negatively, sloped and convex from the origin; to be useful, they must not cross. The declining slope of the curve reflects the diminishing marginal rate of substitution (MRS) of X for Y in consumption.

Curve di indifferenza collettive

Il saggio marginale di sostituzione (MRS) è dato dalla quantità dei beni a cui si è disposti a rinunciare in cambio di una unità aggiuntiva dell'altro bene: pendenza in ogni punto della curva di indifferenza.

Equilibrio in condizioni di isolamento

In condizioni di isolamento la massima utilità si ottiene quando la curve di indifferenze e la frontiera delle possibilità produttive si intersecano.

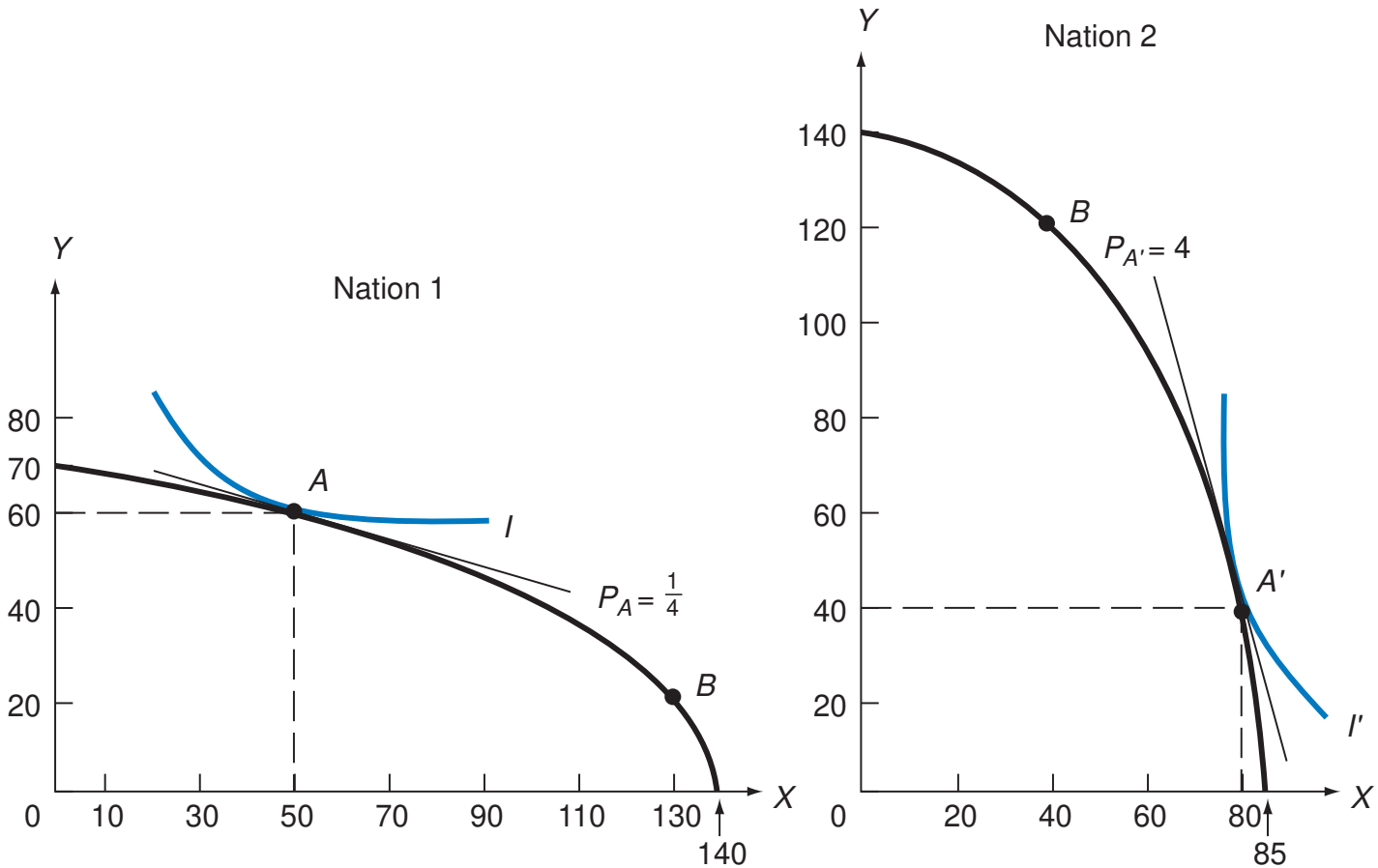

FIGURE 3.3 Equilibrium in Isolation.

Nation 1 is in equilibrium, or maximizes its welfare, in isolation by producing and consuming at point *A*,

Benefici del commercio internazionale

I paesi si specializzano fino a quando il prezzo relativo dei due beni non si eguaglia, così riescono a consumare di più.

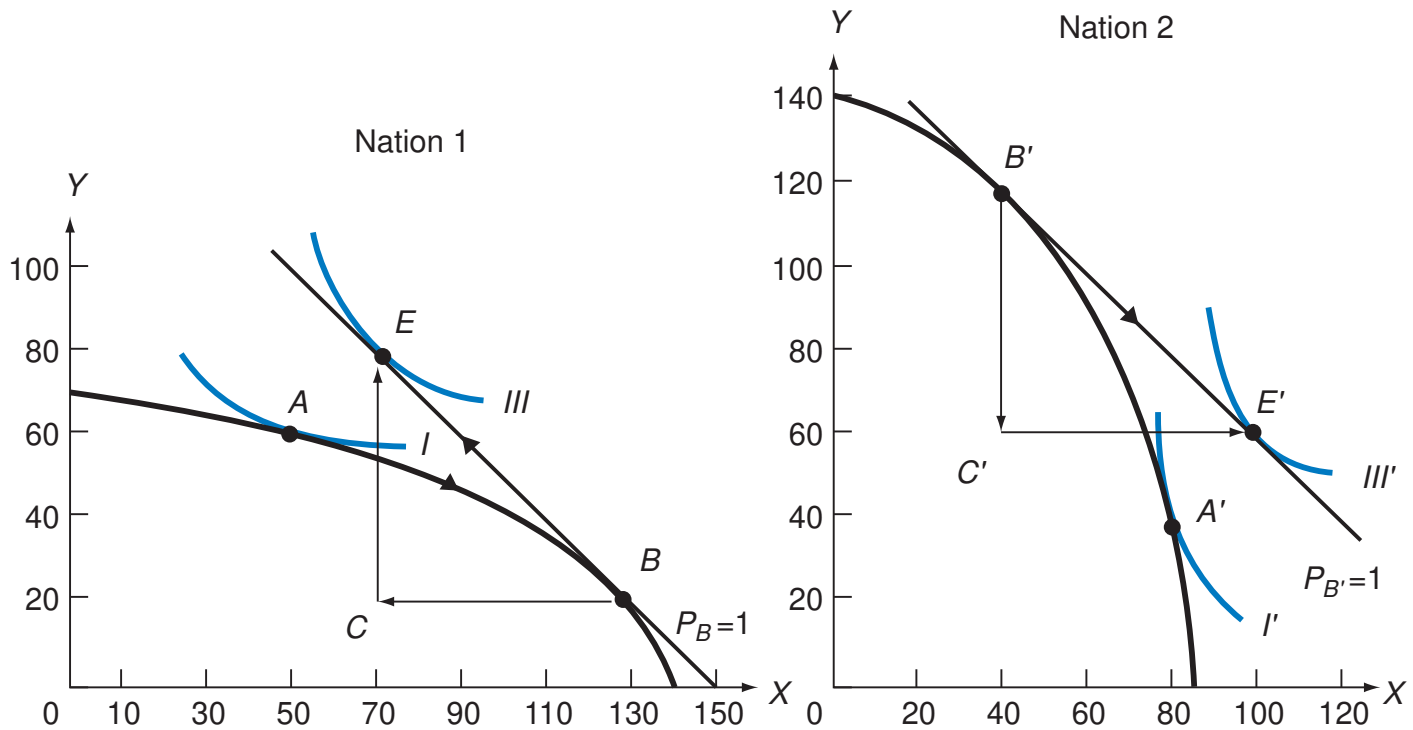

FIGURE 3.4 The Gains from Trade with Increasing Costs.
With trade, Nation 1 moves from point *A* to point *B* in production. By then exchanging 60X for 60Y with Nation 2 (see trade triangle *BCE*), Nation 1 ends up consuming at point *E* (on indifference curve III). Thus, Nation 1 gains 20X and 20Y from trade (compare autarky point *A* with point *E*). Similarly, Nation 2 moves from *A* to *B* in production. By then exchanging 60Y for 60X with Nation 1 (see trade triangle *BCE*), Nation 2 ends up consuming at point *E* and also gains 20X and 20Y. $P_B = P_{B'} = 1$ is the equilibrium-relative price—the price at which trade is balanced.

Benefici dello scambio e della specializzazione

Da A a T sono benefici dello scambio, da T a E benefici della specializzazione.

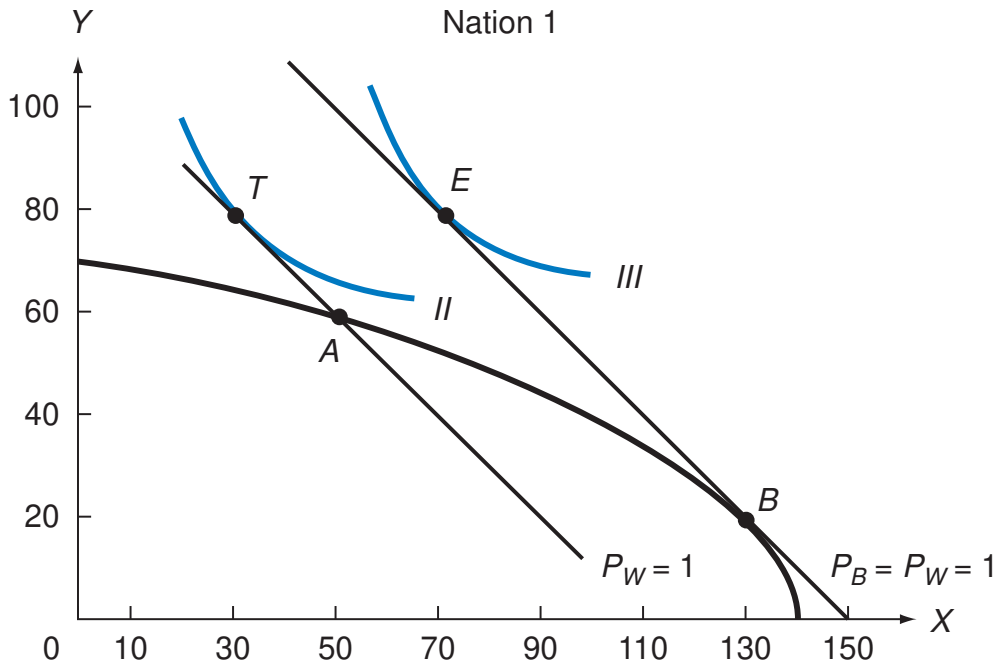

FIGURE 3.5 The Gains from Exchange and from Specialization.
If Nation 1 could not specialize in the production of X with the opening of trade but continued to produce at point *A*, Nation 1 could export 20X in exchange for 20Y at the prevailing world price of $P_W = 1$ and end up consuming at point *T* on indifference curve II. The increase in consumption from point *A* (in autarky) to point *T* represents the gains from exchange alone. If Nation 1 subsequently did specialize in the production of X and produced at point *B*, it would then consume at point *E* on indifference curve III. The increase in consumption from *T* to *E* would represent the gains from specialization in production.

Commercio internazionale e gusti

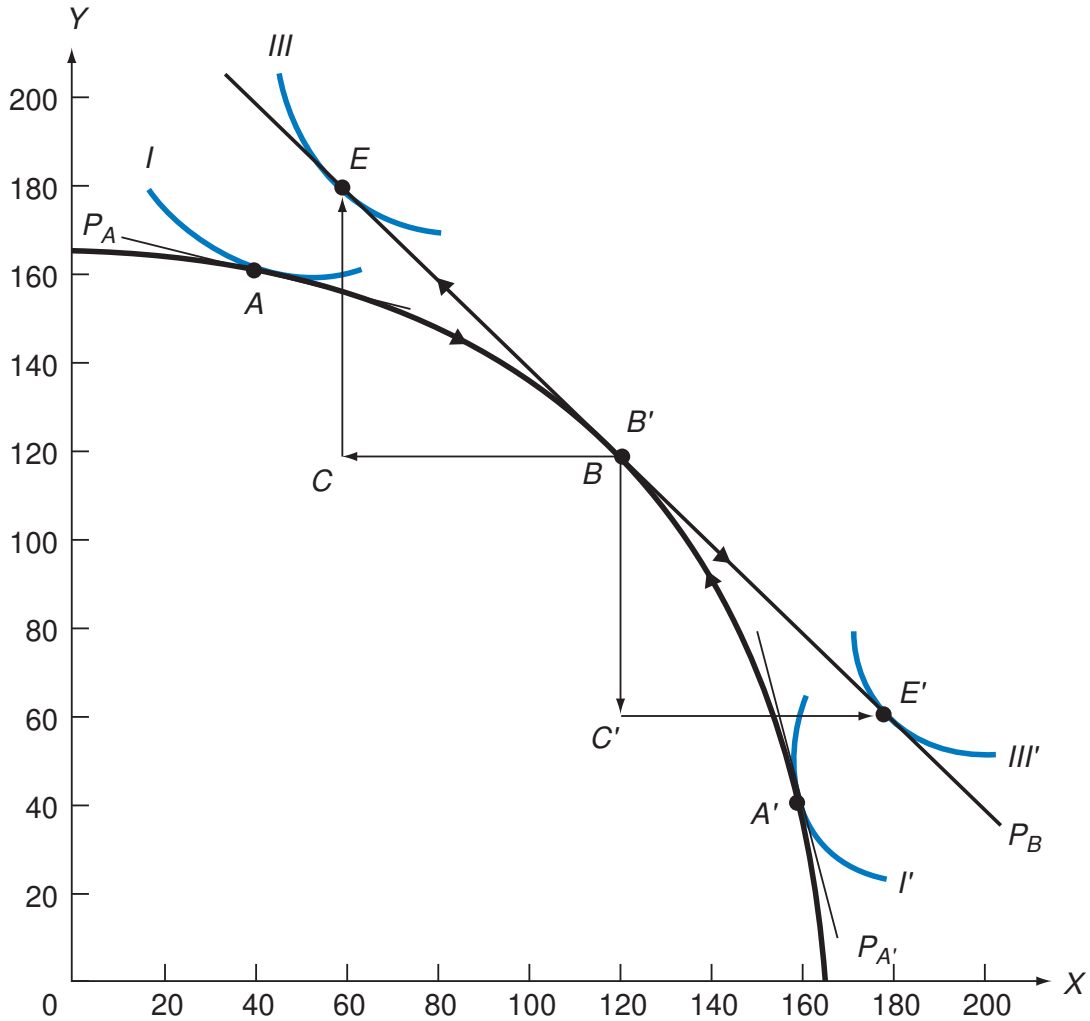

FIGURE 36. Trade Based on Differences in Tastes.

Nations 1 and 2 have identical production frontiers (shown by a single curve) but different tastes (indifference curves). In isolation, Nation 1 produces and consumes at point *A* and Nation 2 at point *A* . Since $P_A < P_A$, Nation 1 has a comparative advantage in X and Nation 2 in Y. With trade, Nation 1 specializes in the production of X and produces at *B*, while Nation 2 specializes in Y and produces at *B* (which coincides with *B*). By exchanging 60X for 60Y with each other (see trade triangles *BCE* and *B C E*), Nation 1ends up consuming at *E* (thereby gaining 20X and 20Y), while Nation 2 consumes at *E* (and also gains 20X and 20Y).