

Semana 3: Ganancias y pérdidas del comercio internacional: El modelo de factores específicos

Firmas y Comercio Internacional

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Ganancias agregadas del comercio internacional

- ¿Cómo se calculan las ganancias agregadas del comercio internacional?
- Idealmente, quisieramos ver los precios en autarquía y en libre comercio
 - ▶ Pero en la realidad es imposible de verlos!
- Dos aproximaciones para lidiar con este problema:
 - 1 Usar un modelo económico para hacer una estimación de los precios de autarquía (por supuesto, haciendo supuestos!)
 - 2 Explotar algunos episodios históricos en los que hubo un repentino e inesperado cambio importante en la apertura comercial («experimentos naturales»). Ejemplos:
 - 1 El embargo de Jefferson en 1807
 - 2 Japón en 1850s, cuando termina el *sakoku* (aislamiento)
 - 3 El reciente bloqueo a la franja de Gaza...

Ejemplo de ganancias calculadas con modelos: Costinot y Rodriguez-Clare (2013) (I)

Table 4.1 Welfare Gains from Trade

Country	G_j Expressed in Percentages Computed Using:						
	One Sector (12)	Multiple Sectors, No Intermediates (23)		Multiple Sectors, with Intermediates (29)			
		Perfect Competition	Monopolistic Competition	Perfect	Perfect	Monop. Comp.	Monop. Comp.
				Competition (Data Alphas)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
AUS	2.3%	8.6%	3.7%	15.8%	15.7%	6.9%	6.8%
AUT	5.7%	30.3%	30.5%	49.5%	49.0%	57.6%	64.3%
BEL	7.5%	32.7%	32.4%	54.6%	54.2%	63.0%	70.9%
BRA	1.5%	3.7%	4.3%	6.3%	6.4%	9.7%	12.7%
CAN	3.8%	17.4%	15.3%	30.2%	29.5%	33.0%	39.8%
CHN	2.6%	4.0%	4.0%	11.5%	11.2%	28.0%	77.9%
CZE	6.0%	16.8%	21.2%	34.0%	37.2%	65.1%	86.7%
DEU	4.5%	12.7%	17.6%	21.3%	22.5%	41.4%	52.9%
DNK	5.8%	30.2%	24.8%	41.4%	45.0%	42.0%	44.8%
ESP	3.1%	9.0%	9.5%	18.3%	17.5%	24.4%	30.5%
FIN	4.4%	11.1%	10.5%	20.2%	20.3%	24.2%	28.0%
FRA	3.0%	9.4%	11.1%	17.2%	16.8%	25.8%	32.1%
GBR	3.2%	12.9%	11.7%	21.6%	22.4%	22.2%	23.5%
GRC	4.2%	16.3%	4.7%	23.7%	24.7%	6.8%	6.1%
HUN	8.1%	29.8%	31.3%	53.5%	55.3%	75.7%	91.0%
IDN	2.9%	5.5%	4.0%	13.1%	11.6%	11.2%	14.6%
IND	2.4%	4.6%	4.3%	9.2%	8.6%	9.5%	11.7%

Ejemplo de ganancias calculadas con modelos: Costinot y Rodriguez-Clare (2013) (II)

IRL	8.0%	23.5%	14.2%	37.1%	38.9%	28.1%	29.1%
ITA	2.9%	8.7%	9.2%	16.4%	16.2%	21.7%	26.5%
JPN	1.7%	1.4%	3.7%	4.6%	3.5%	20.7%	32.7%
KOR	4.3%	3.9%	8.6%	12.5%	11.4%	44.1%	70.2%
MEX	3.3%	11.1%	12.1%	18.4%	18.6%	24.3%	28.4%
NLD	6.2%	24.3%	23.1%	40.1%	39.8%	43.4%	47.6%
POL	4.4%	18.4%	19.7%	33.8%	34.5%	46.9%	57.0%
PRT	4.4%	23.8%	20.6%	35.9%	37.4%	36.7%	40.3%
ROM	4.5%	17.7%	12.7%	26.4%	29.2%	20.8%	20.7%
RUS	2.4%	18.0%	0.9%	35.9%	30.7%	-2.1%	-7.1%
SVK	7.6%	22.2%	23.6%	48.3%	50.5%	78.6%	96.4%
SVN	6.8%	39.6%	39.3%	57.8%	61.6%	71.3%	79.7%
SWE	5.1%	12.5%	14.5%	24.4%	23.6%	36.6%	45.8%
TUR	2.9%	11.9%	13.3%	20.0%	20.9%	26.4%	29.5%
TWN	6.1%	9.6%	9.9%	19.9%	19.4%	28.6%	37.8%
USA	1.8%	4.4%	3.8%	8.3%	8.0%	8.6%	10.3%
RoW	5.2%	15.2%	7.3%	33.3%	28.4%	18.1%	21.8%
Average	4.4%	15.3%	14.0%	26.9%	27.1%	32.3%	40.0%

Note: The numbers in parenthesis indicate the equation used for the computation. All data is from WIOD and trade elasticities are from [Caliendo and Parro \(2010\)](#). Perfect competition and monopolistic competition are obtained from the formulas using $\delta_s = 0$ for all s and $\delta_s = 1$ for all s , respectively. Results for the Krugman and Melitz models are obtained setting $\eta_s = 0$ for all s and setting $\eta_s = 0.65$ for all s , respectively.

Ejemplo de ganancias calculadas con experimentos naturales: Bernhofen y Brown (2005)

TABLE 4—ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE GAINS FROM TRADE FOR THE AUTARKY YEARS 1851–1853
(As a percentage of GDP)

Method and period	Assumed annual growth rate of GDP per capita			
	0.15%	0.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Using the “backcast” estimates of GDP	5.4	5.8	7.8	9.0
Using the “forecast” estimates of GDP	9.1	8.9	7.8	7.3