APPLIED ECONOMICS FOR MANAGERS SESSION 12—

I. EXTERNALITIES

- A. COSTS OR BENEFITS CONFERRED ON PARTIES NOT REPRESENTED IN THE TRADE
- B. PRICE NEGOTIATED IN THE MARKET DOES NOT REFLECT TRUE MARGINAL COST/MARGINAL BENEFIT ⇒ *INEFFICIENT*

II. MARKET FAILURE OR A FAILURE TO USE MARKETS

A. MARKETS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. PROPERTY RIGHTS AS A MARKET NECESSITY

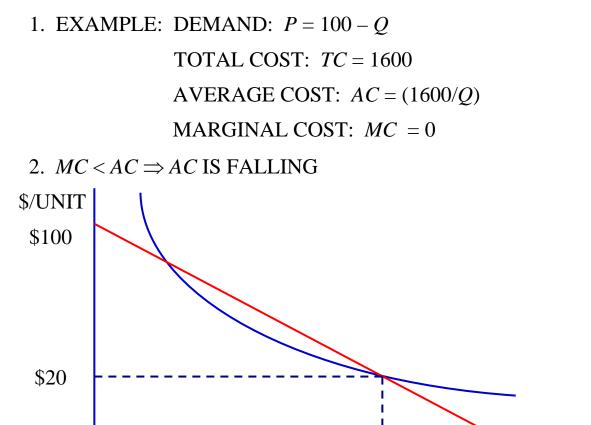
2. ABSENCE OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AS THE SOURCE OF EXTERNALITY PROBLEMS

3. RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE MARKET REQUIRES RE-INTRODUCTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

- B. COASE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND EFFICIENCY
- C. THE PROBLEM IN FIJENSEA
 - 1. MECHANISMS TO REINTRODUCE PROPERTY RIGHTS
 - 2. EFFLUENT/EMISSION TAXES: GENERATE TAX REVENUE USEFUL FOR MITIGATING POLLUTION DAMAGE OR FOR OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES
 - 3. INCENTIVE TO DEVELOP LESS POLLUTION-PRODUCING TECHNIQUES OR LESS COSTLY WAYS TO LIMIT POLLUTION
 - 4. LEAST-COST WAY OF DESIRED POLLUTION REDUCTION
 - 5. TRADABLE PERMITS:
 - a. NO NEED TO SET THE TAX "RATE"
 - b. SELF-ENFORCING MECHANISM

III. EXTERNALITIES WRITTEN IN LARGE—PUBLIC GOODS

- A. NON-RIVALRY IN CONSUMPTION—MARGINAL COST = 0
- B. NON-EXCLUDABILITY—CAN'T EXCLUDE THOSE NOT PAYING
 - 1. DEFENSE
 - 2. INFORMATION
- C. PRICING AND FINANCING PUBLIC GOODS



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SURPLUS CALCULATIONS:TOTAL COST = \$1600 ALWAYSAVERAGE COST PRICING:P = \$20, PRODUCER SURPLUS = 0,
CONSUMER SURPLUS = \$3200MARGINAL COST PRICING:PRODUCER SURPLUS = \$3200CONSUMER SURPLUS = -\$1600
CONSUMER SURPLUS = \$5,000

- E. MARGINAL COST PRICING ALWAYS MAXIMIZES TOTAL SURPLUS—BUT HOW TO ACHIEVE IT FOR A PUBLIC GOOD?
 - 1. AVERAGE COST PRICING AND NATURAL MONOPOLIES
 - 2. PRICE DISCRIMINATION
 - 3. TAXES/SUBSIDIES

IV. NETWORK EXTERNALITIES/DEMAND SCALE ECONOMIES

- A. VALUE TO EACH CONSUMER INCREASES AS MORE CONSUMERS USE THE PRODUCT
- **B. PROBLEMS**
 - 1. ESTABLISHING AND PRICING A NETWORK
 - 2. COMPETITION IS QUESTION OF SURVIVAL/NATURAL MONOPOLIES?
 - 3. COMPLEMENTARITIES AND PATH DEPENDENCE