

PERTEMUAN 12

REGULASI PEMERINTAH DAN ANTITRUST

POKOK BAHASAN

- 12.1. Regulasi Pemerintah
- 12.2. Eksternalitas
- 12.3. Regulasi Fasilitas Publik
- 12.4. Antitrust
- 12.5. Regulasi Persaingan Internasional

12.1. Regulasi Pemerintah

- Pembatasan Persaingan
 - Lisensi: memastikan kompetensi minimum
 - Patent: monopoli dalam waktu yang terbatas
- Perlindungan Konsumen
 - Pemberian informasi yang benar: harga, kualitas, kegunaan, dsb.
- Perlindungan Pekerja
 - Standar keselamatan kerja
 - Upah minimum
- Perlindungan Lingkungan

12.2. Eksternalitas

- Eksternalitas = Efek samping yang berbahaya atau bermanfaat dari suatu kegiatan produksi atau konsumsi produk
- Teori Regulasi
 - Regulasi dibutuhkan untuk mengatasi kegagalan pasar
 - Eksternalitas dapat menyebabkan kegagalan pasar

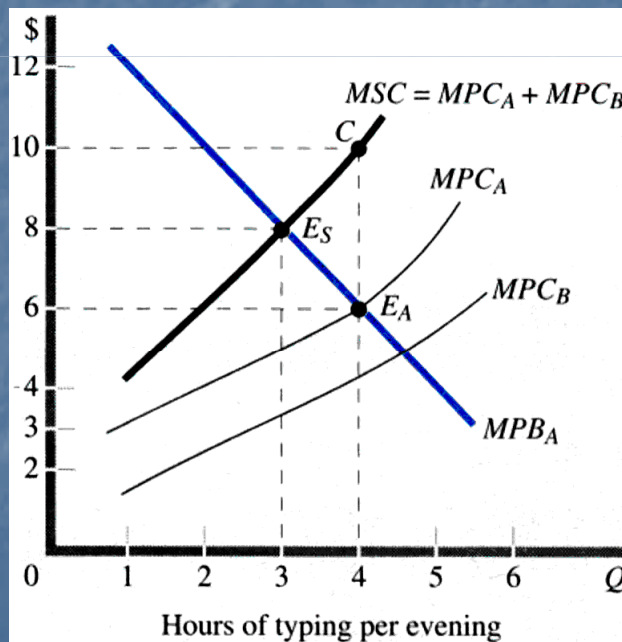
Eksternalitas

- External Diseconomies
 - Biaya yang tidak terkompensasi
 - Contoh: limbah dari sebagian perusahaan mengakibatkan peningkatan biaya yang ditanggung semua perusahaan
- External Economies
 - Manfaat yang tidak terkompensasi
 - Contoh: perpindahan pekerja terlatih dari satu perusahaan ke perusahaan lain

Eksternalitas

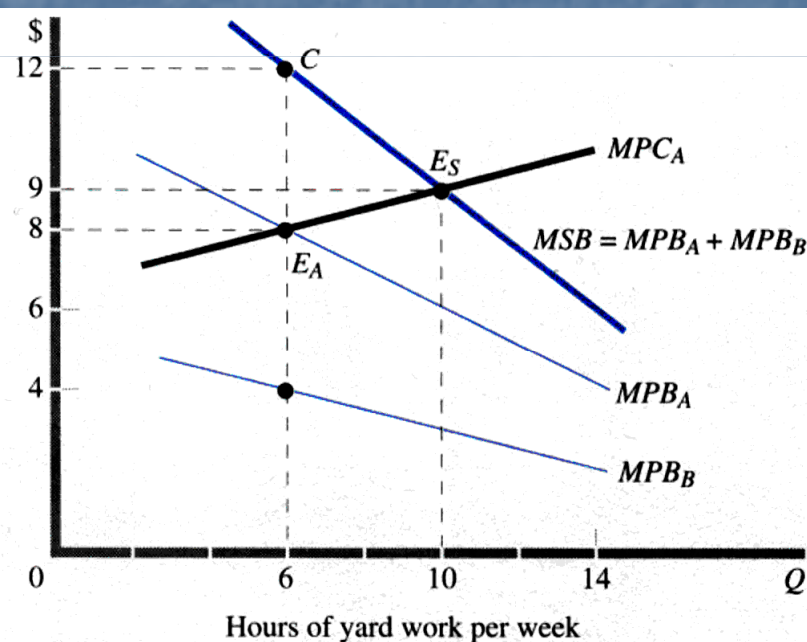
MSC = Marginal Social Cost

Aktivitas A menimbulkan biaya eksternal pada B. Tingkat output yang optimal secara sosial adalah 3.



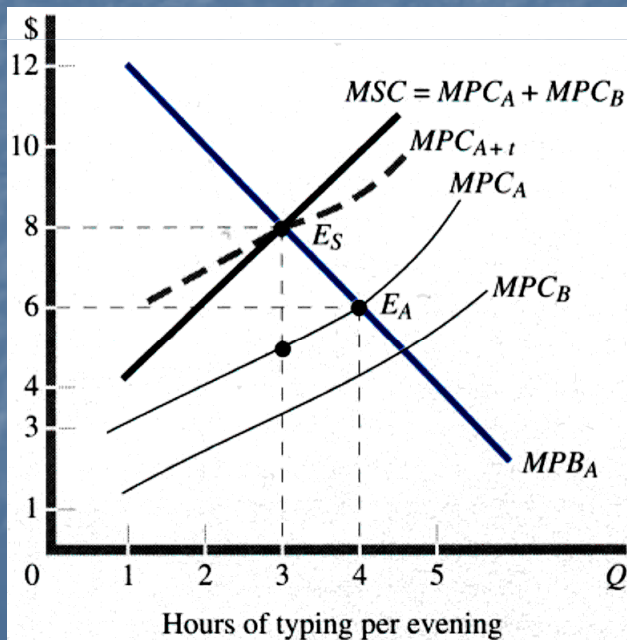
MSB = Marginal Social Benefit

Aktivitas A menimbulkan manfaat eksternal pada B. Tingkat output yang optimal secara sosial adalah 10.

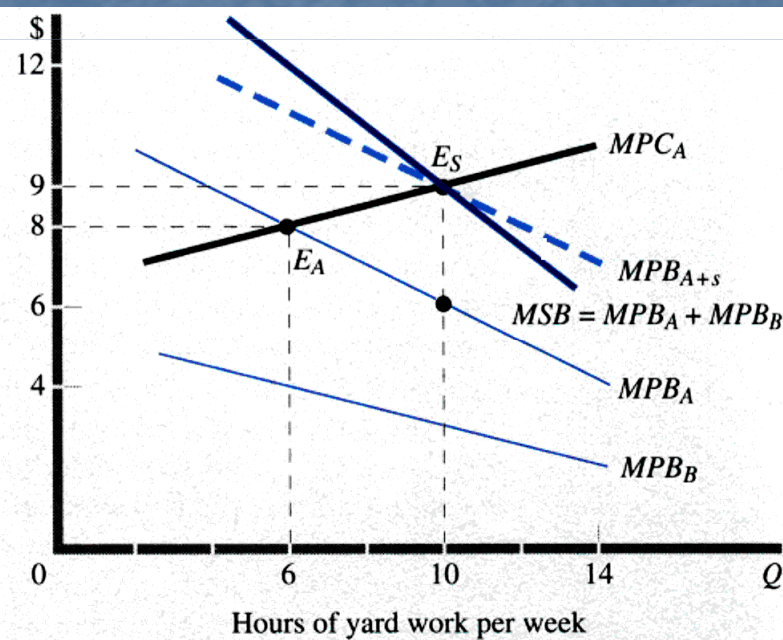


Eksternalitas

Aktivitas A menimbulkan biaya eksternal pada B.
Tingkat output yang optimal secara sosial adalah 3.
Penaan pajak akan mencapai hasil ini.



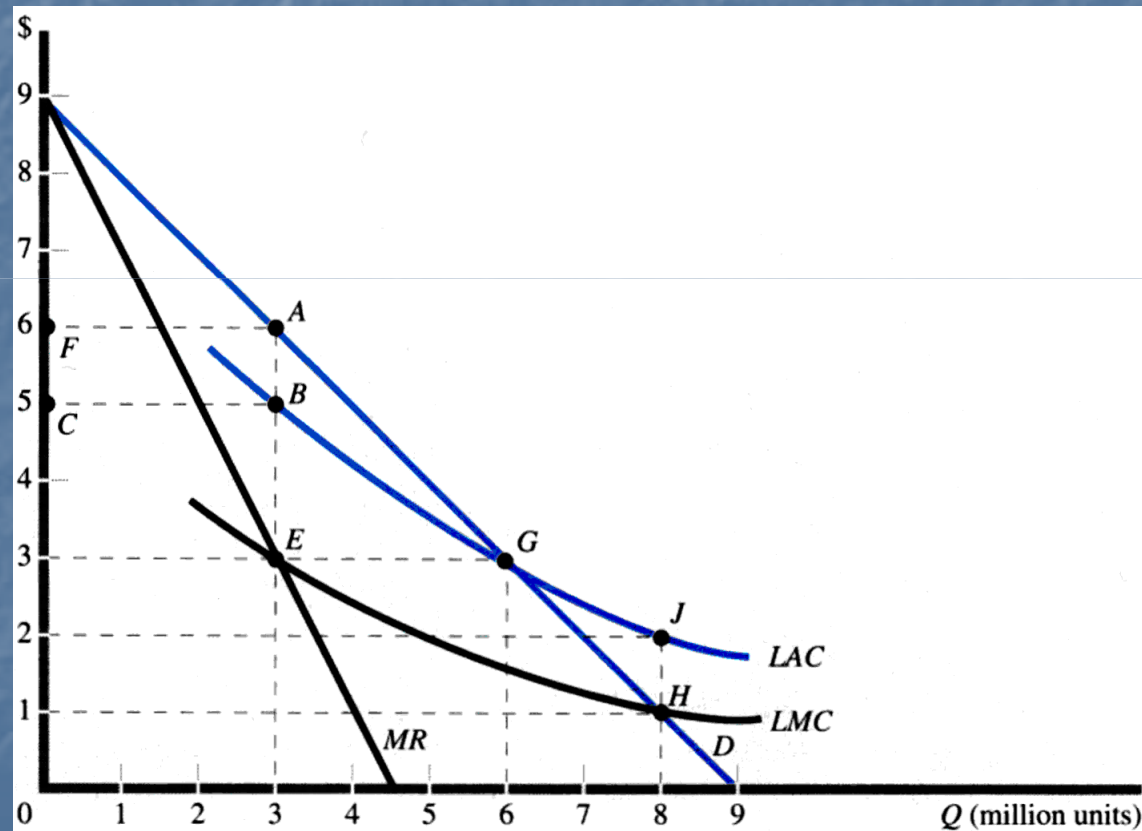
Aktivitas A menimbulkan manfaat eksternal pada B.
Tingkat output yang optimal secara sosial adalah 10.
Pemberian subsidi akan mencapai hasil ini



12.3. Regulasi Fasilitas Publik

- Monopoli alamiah
- Long-Run Average Cost (LAC) memiliki kemiringan yang negatif
- Long-Run Marginal Cost (LMC) berada di bawah LAC
- Regulator Menetapkan Harga = LAC

Regulasi Fasilitas Publik



Regulasi Fasilitas Publik

- Dalam praktek, penentuan tarif untuk fasilitas publik sangat rumit
- Jaminan pengembalian hanya memberikan sedikit insentif untuk mengontrol biaya
- Efek Averch-Johnson
 - Tarif yang ditetapkan terlalu tinggi atau terlalu rendah dapat mengarah pada kelebihan atau kekurangan investasi dalam aktiva tetap

12.4. Antitrust

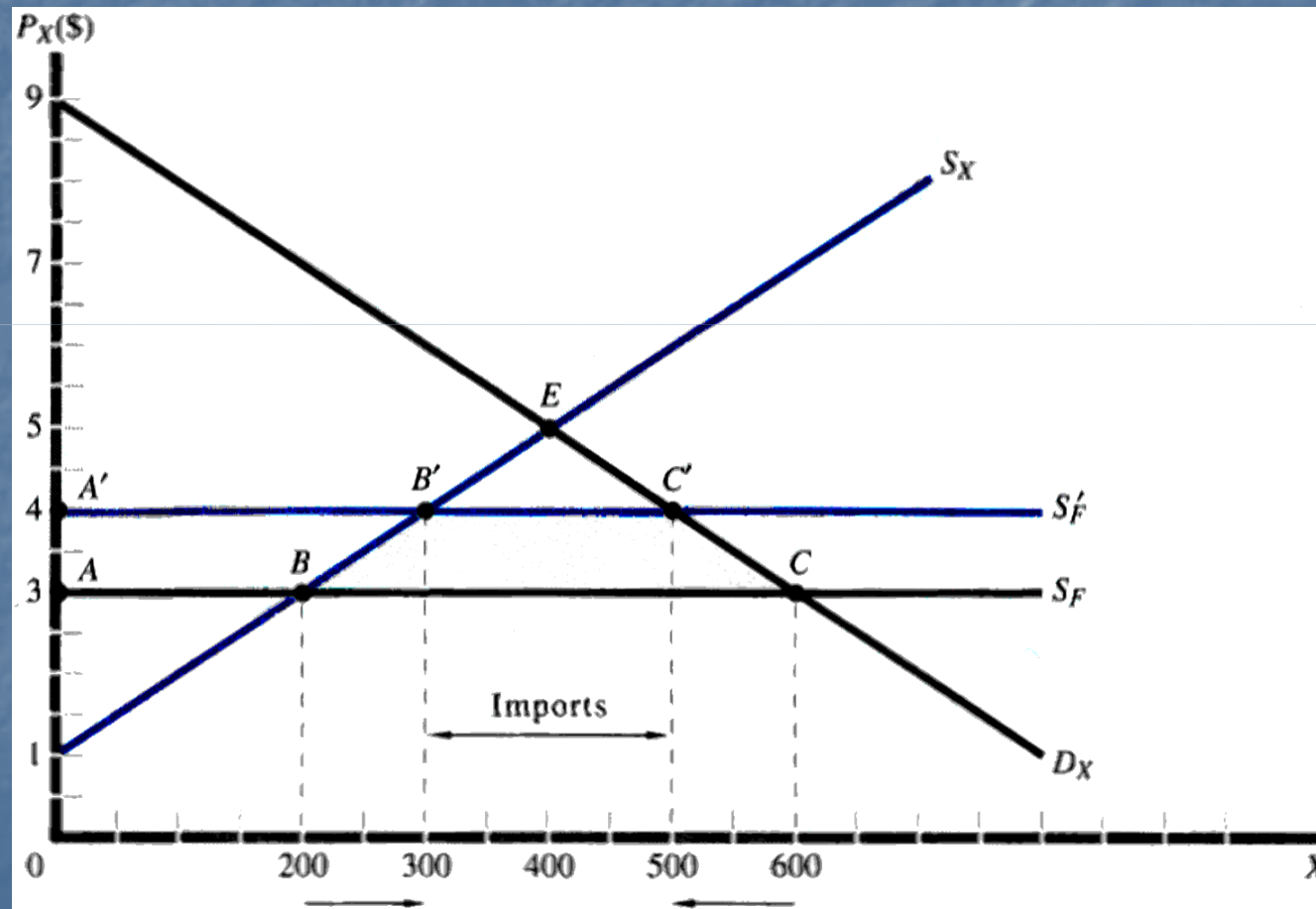
Penegakan Hukum

- Obat
 - Pembubaran dan divestasi
 - Keputusan pengadilan (Injunction)
 - Surat izin (Consent decree)
 - Denda dan hukuman penjara
- Perilaku Antipersaingan
 - Unsur kesengajaan (Conscious parallelism)
 - Penetapan harga predatory

12.5. Regulasi Persaingan Internasional

- Tariff
 - Pajak atas impor
- Kuota Impor
 - Pembatasan jumlah impor
- Pengendalian Ekspor secara Sukarela
 - Pembatasan jumlah ekspor oleh eksportir
- Pengaduan Antidumping

Regulasi Persaingan Internasional



ikan harga
jadi \$4 dan
n impor dari
di 200.

LATIHAN 12

1. The market supply and demand functions for a good traded on a perfectly competitive market are:

$$Q_d = 40 - 2P \text{ and } Q_s = 15 + 3P$$

- (i) What is the equilibrium price and quantity on this market?
- (ii) If the production of each unit of this good gives rise to a social cost of \$1, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that producers pay a tax of \$1 per unit.
- (iii) If the production of each unit of this good gives rise to a social benefit of \$5, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that producers receive a subsidy of \$5 per unit.

2. The market supply and demand functions for a good traded on a perfectly competitive market are:

$$Q_d = 50 - 0.5P \text{ and } Q_s = 10 + 1.5P$$

- (i) What is the equilibrium price and quantity on this market?
- (ii) If the production of each unit of this good gives rise to a social cost of \$4, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that producers pay a tax of \$4 per unit.
- (iii) If the production of each unit of this good gives rise to a social benefit of \$8, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that producers receive a subsidy of \$8 per unit.

4. The market supply and demand functions for a good traded on a perfectly competitive market are:

$$Q_d = 70 - 2P \text{ and } Q_s = 20 + 3P$$

- (i) What is the equilibrium price and quantity on this market?
- (ii) If the consumption of each unit of this good gives rise to a social cost of \$5, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that consumers pay a tax of \$5 per unit.
- (iii) If the consumption of each unit of this good gives rise to a social benefit of \$10, what is the socially optimal equilibrium quantity and price? Assume that consumers receive a subsidy of \$10 per unit.

5. The market demand for the output of a public utility is:

$$Q_d = 250 - 2P$$

$$LAC = 50 - 0.125Q \text{ and } LMC = 35 - 0.10Q$$

- (i) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was not regulated? How much profit would the firm earn?
- (ii) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was regulated at a price that resulted in an economic profit of zero?
- (iii) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was regulated at a price that resulted in the socially optimal level of output? How much profit would the firm earn?

6. The market demand for the output of a public utility is:

$$Q_d = 500 - P$$

The firm's long-run average cost and long-run marginal cost functions are:

$$LAC = 400 - 0.60Q \text{ and } LMC = 140 - 0.20Q$$

- (i) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was not regulated? How much profit would the firm earn?
- (ii) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was regulated at a price that resulted in an economic profit of zero?
- (iii) What price and quantity combination would result if the firm was regulated at a price that resulted in the socially optimal level of output? How much profit would the firm earn?

7. The domestic supply and demand functions for a good traded on a perfectly competitive market are:

$$Q_d = 700 - 8P \text{ and } Q_s = 200 + 2P$$

- (i) What is the equilibrium price and quantity on this market?
- (ii) Assume that a foreign supplier exports a comparable good and is willing to sell all that domestic consumers want to purchase at a unit price of \$35. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity on the market and how many units of the good will be imported?
- (iii) Now suppose that a tariff of \$10 per unit is imposed on the imports. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity, how many units will be imported, how much revenue will be generated by the tariff, and how much revenue will the foreign firms receive?
- (iv) Now suppose that, instead of a tariff, the foreign firms agree to a voluntary export quota. Assume that the quota results in the same equilibrium quantity as the \$10 tariff. How many units will be imported and how much revenue will the foreign firms receive?

8. The domestic supply and demand functions for a good traded on a perfectly competitive market are:

$$Q_d = 500 - P \text{ and } Q_s = 200 + 4P$$

- (i) What is the equilibrium price and quantity on this market?
- (ii) Assume that a foreign supplier exports a comparable good and is willing to sell all that domestic consumers want to purchase at a unit price of \$40. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity on the market and how many units of the good will be imported?
- (iii) Now suppose that a tariff of \$10 per unit is imposed on the imports. What is the new equilibrium price and quantity, how many units will be imported, how much revenue will be generated by the tariff, and how much revenue will the foreign firms receive?
- (iv) Now suppose that, instead of a tariff, the foreign firms agree to a voluntary export quota. Assume that the quota results in the same equilibrium quantity as the \$10 tariff. How many units will be imported and how much revenue will the foreign firms receive?