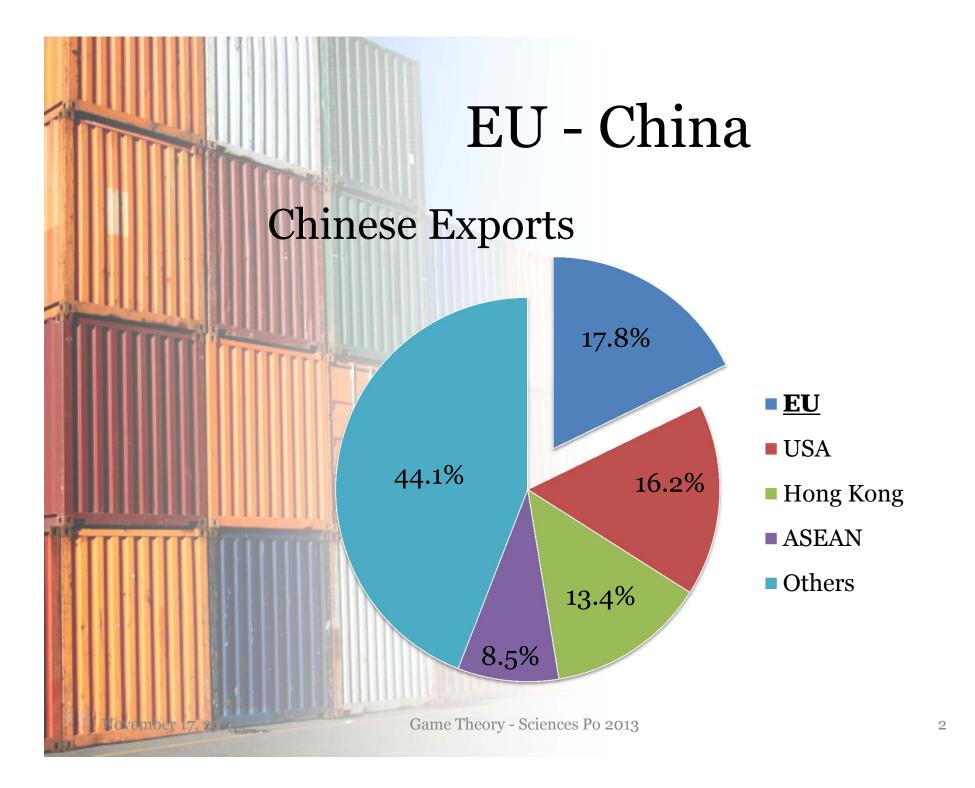
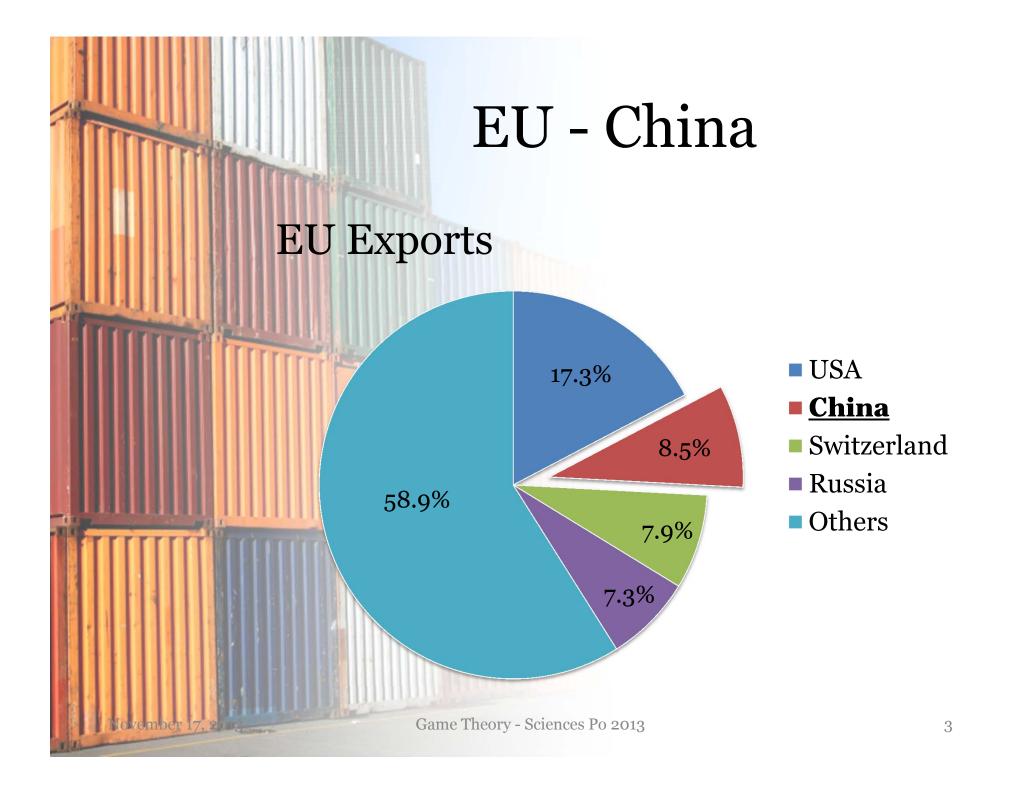


The dispute between the EU and China over solar panels and its escalation

Game Theory - Sciences Po 2013







- Chinese subsidized solar panels flood EU markets
- ProSun complains against dumping
- EU sets antidumping measures
 - Tariff of 11.8%
- China responds with threat to tax
 French wine

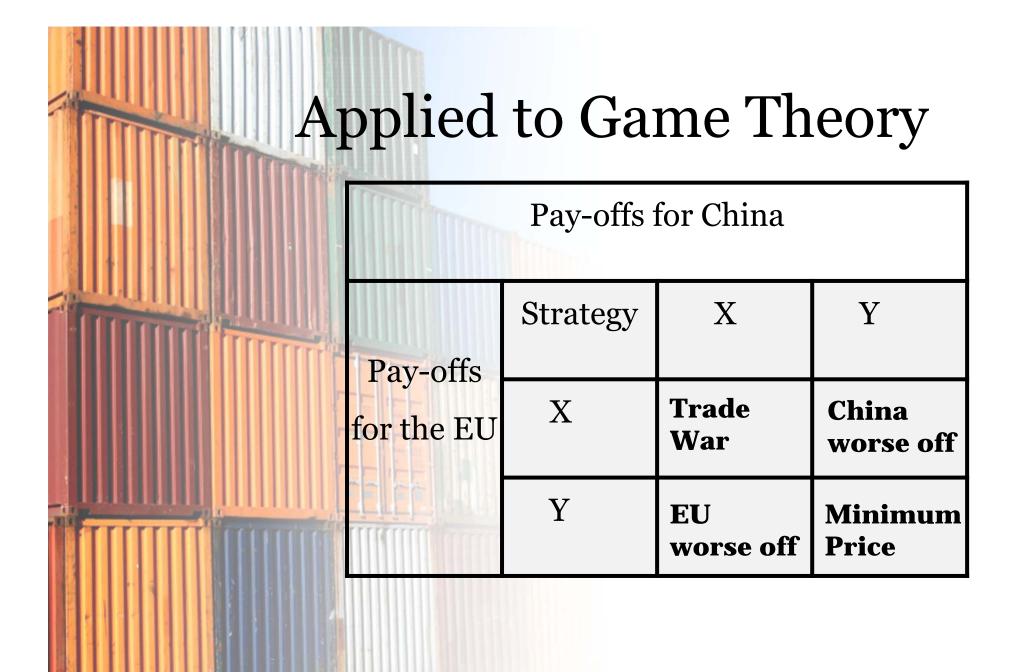


Applied to Game Theory

Pay-offs for China				
Pay-offs for the EU	Strategy	X	Y	
	X	(U ₁ ; C ₁)	(U ₃ ;C ₀)	
	Y	(U_{o}, C_3)	(U_{2}, C_{2})	

Pay-off order:

$$U_3 > U_2 > U_1 > U_0$$
 and $C_3 > C_2 > C_1 > C_0$







Pay-offs for China				
Pay-offs for the EU	Strategy	X	Y	
	X	(U_1, C_1)	(U ₃ ;C _o)	
	Y	(U_{o}, C_3)	(U_{2}, C_{2})	

Pay-off order:

$$U_3 > U_2 > U_1 > U_0$$
 and $C_3 > C_2 > C_1 > C_0$

Grim Trigger

Cooperate is a Subgame Perfect Nash Equilibrium if:

$$U_2 + \delta U_2 + \delta^2 U_2 + \dots \ge U_3 + (\delta U_1 + \delta^2 U_1 + \dots)$$

Respectively:

$$U_2 \cdot \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \ge U_3 + U_1 \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \delta^t$$

$$U_2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-\delta} \ge U_3 + (U_1 \delta \cdot \frac{1}{1-\delta})$$

Grim Trigger

Therefore Grim Trigger leads to cooperation if:

$$\delta \geq \frac{U_3 - U_2}{U_3 - U_1}$$

and p:

$$p \le \frac{U_2 - U_1}{U_3 - U_2}$$



- The conclusion is in accordance with reality:
 - It is likely that both players face a long-time horizon and therefore low discount rates
 - Therefore cooperation is highly probable
 - EU and China came to an agreement and set a minimum price



- Grim Trigger assumes punishment forever
- Tit-for-tat could be a solution
- Other players underneath the level of analysis
 - Solar panel industry
 - Different member countries (Germany)

