# Economic integration, political integration or both?

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Abstract

## 1 Introduction

it embraces, a coalition of a majority of the whole society could seldom take place on any other principles than those of justice and the general good.

The Rise and Decline of Nations the shift to a new institution of the right to take at least some important decisions in economic policy

[t]he 'European di erence' here lies, of course, in the juxtaposition of the historically familiar exercise of rent seeking pressures within nation-states and the prospect for a constitution of federal union that will insure competition among producers and consumers of goods and resources

and

$$( ) = {}^{\infty} - ( - ) \log ( )$$

$$\infty$$
 ()[ ()+ ()]  $\infty$  ()[ ()+ ()]



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### 3.1.2 Production technology

$$= \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ &$$

 $(0 \ 1)$ 

=  $_{ik}$ 

ik

 $\Pi = -_{ik} - _{ik}$ 

deep

## 3.2 The political market

 $= {p \atop 1}^{p}$ 

## 3.2.1 Rent seeking technology

( )



 $\Pi$  = -  $_{ik}$ 



deep

0 1

>  $\frac{M_{\rm p}}{M_{\rm p}-1}$ 



\_\_\_\_

gross-profit e ect

$$=$$
 ( -1) -

$$() = [() - 1][$$

# 6 The e ects of integration

and

1

• Economic integration

• Political integration

$$\mathbf{Q}_{ik}^{D} = \left[ \frac{\mathbf{L}_{Q_{ik}}^{v}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{k}} \mathbf{L}_{Q_{jk}}^{v} + \sum_{s=k}^{m_{p}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{s}} \left[ (1 - \mathbf{L}_{Q_{js}}^{v} \right]^{v} \right],$$

6.2 Economic integration

$$\frac{[1-][1-(())][1-(())][1-(1-S(\frac{p-e}{e}))]}{()} + + \frac{[1-(1-S(\frac{p-e}{e}))]}{[e]} =$$

economic market ( ; and has an ambiguous e ect on innovation, economic growth and welfare.

$$---- = -\frac{(1 - )(1 + )}{(-)^2} = 0$$

### References

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International Economic Review

#### Journal of International Economics

Quar-

terly Journal of Economics

Journal of Economic

Perspectives

# A Technical appendix

### A.1 Consumer behavior

$$\max_{\{k(\cdot)\}} (\cdot) = \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{\infty} - (-) \log (\cdot)$$

$$= \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{e} (\cdot) + (\cdot) + (\cdot) - (\cdot) - (\cdot) - (\cdot)$$

$$= \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{e} \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{e} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon^{-1}}$$

$$(\cdot) = \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{e} \sum_{k(\cdot)}^{e} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon^{-1}}$$

$$H = -(-) \log + [\cdot + - \epsilon^{-1}]$$

$$H = -(-) \log + [\cdot + - \epsilon^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{H}{-H} = -(-) - \frac{\overline{\epsilon}}{-\frac{e}{1} - \frac{1}{\epsilon}} - = 0$$

$$\frac{H}{-H} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ( ) ( ) = 0$$

$$-(-) = 0$$



 $\Pi \quad = \quad \Pi \quad + \Pi \quad = \quad$ 



 $_{_{ik}}=$  **S** (1-**S** )





= 0

## A.4 The symmetric equilibrium

$$= -(-1)\frac{1}{-1} ( )$$

$$= -\frac{1}{-1} ( )$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{-1} \mathbf{S} ( )$$

$$= 1 + \frac{(-1)}{1+(-1)} ( )$$

= + +

$$= {}^{k} ( + + )$$

$$= {}^{k} ( + )$$

$$= {}^{k} ( + )$$

$$= +$$

=

A.6 Welfare



Figure 1: Equilibrium market structure



Figure 2: Equilibrium growth



Figure 3: The effects of political integration



Figure 4: The effects of economic integration