

A long-exposure photograph of a train at night. The train is moving from left to right, leaving a bright, glowing trail of light that stretches across the frame. The train's headlights are visible at the front, creating a bright, circular glow. The overhead power lines and support poles are visible along the right side of the tracks, with their lights also creating a trail. The sky is a deep blue, and the surrounding landscape is dark with some greenery visible on the left. The overall effect is one of motion and light against a dark background.

## 2.7 Role of government in microeconomics (Subsidies)



# Objectives

Government intervention in markets

- Subsidies

Government intervention in markets—consequences  
for markets and stakeholders





# Subsidies

A **subsidy** is an amount of money paid by the government to a firm, per unit of output.

- Lower the price of essential goods
- Guarantee the supply of goods that are necessary for the economy
- Enable producers to compete with overseas trade

Specific subsidies and percentage subsidises are available (although the latter are rare)

A subsidy shifts the supply curve to the right.

e.g., agricultural, transport, energy, education, healthcare

# Subsidies

Agricultural subsidies

Renewable energy subsidies

Education subsidies

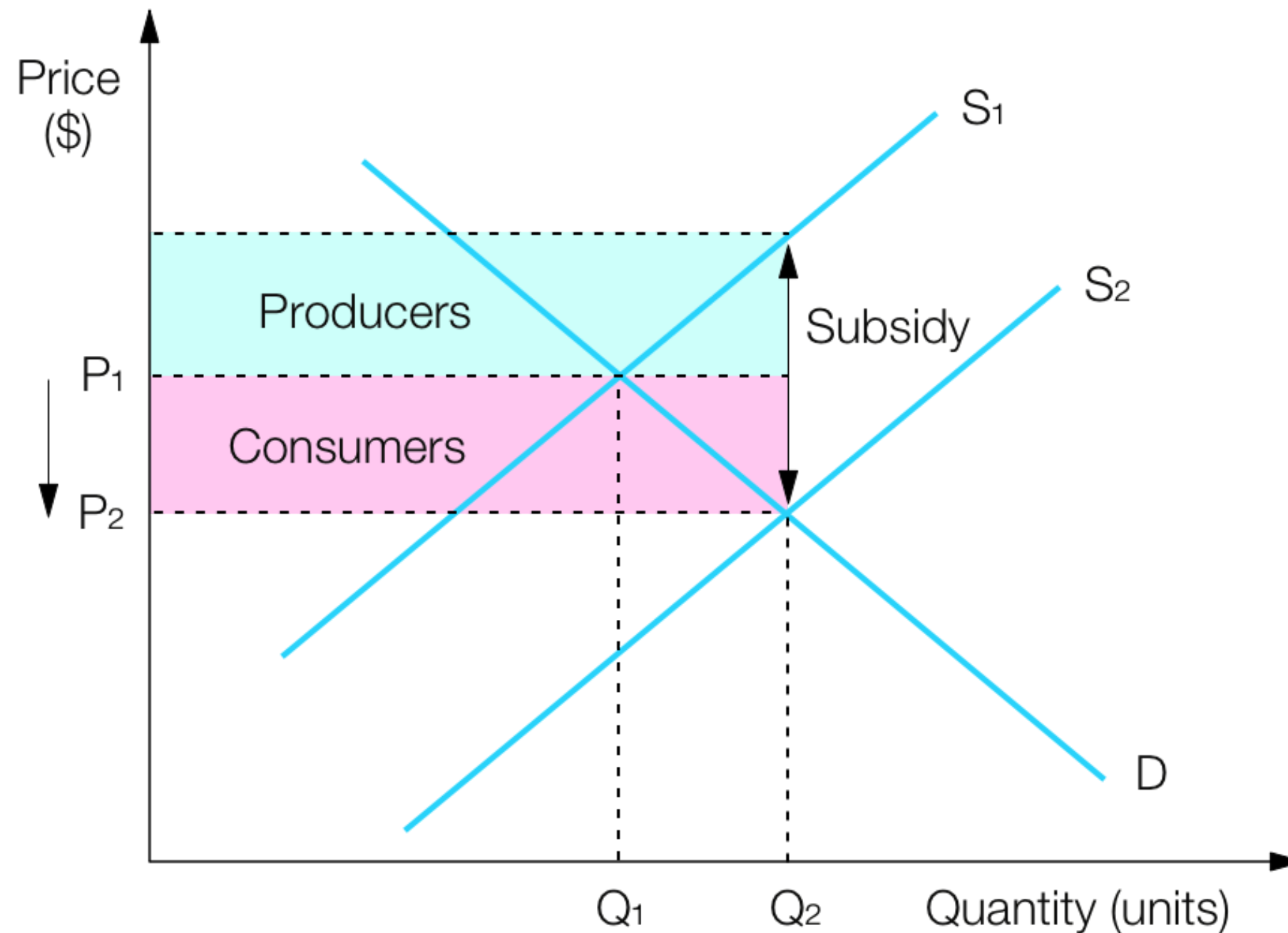
Healthcare subsidies

Housing subsidies

Export and production subsidies

Fuel and utility subsidies

# Subsidies



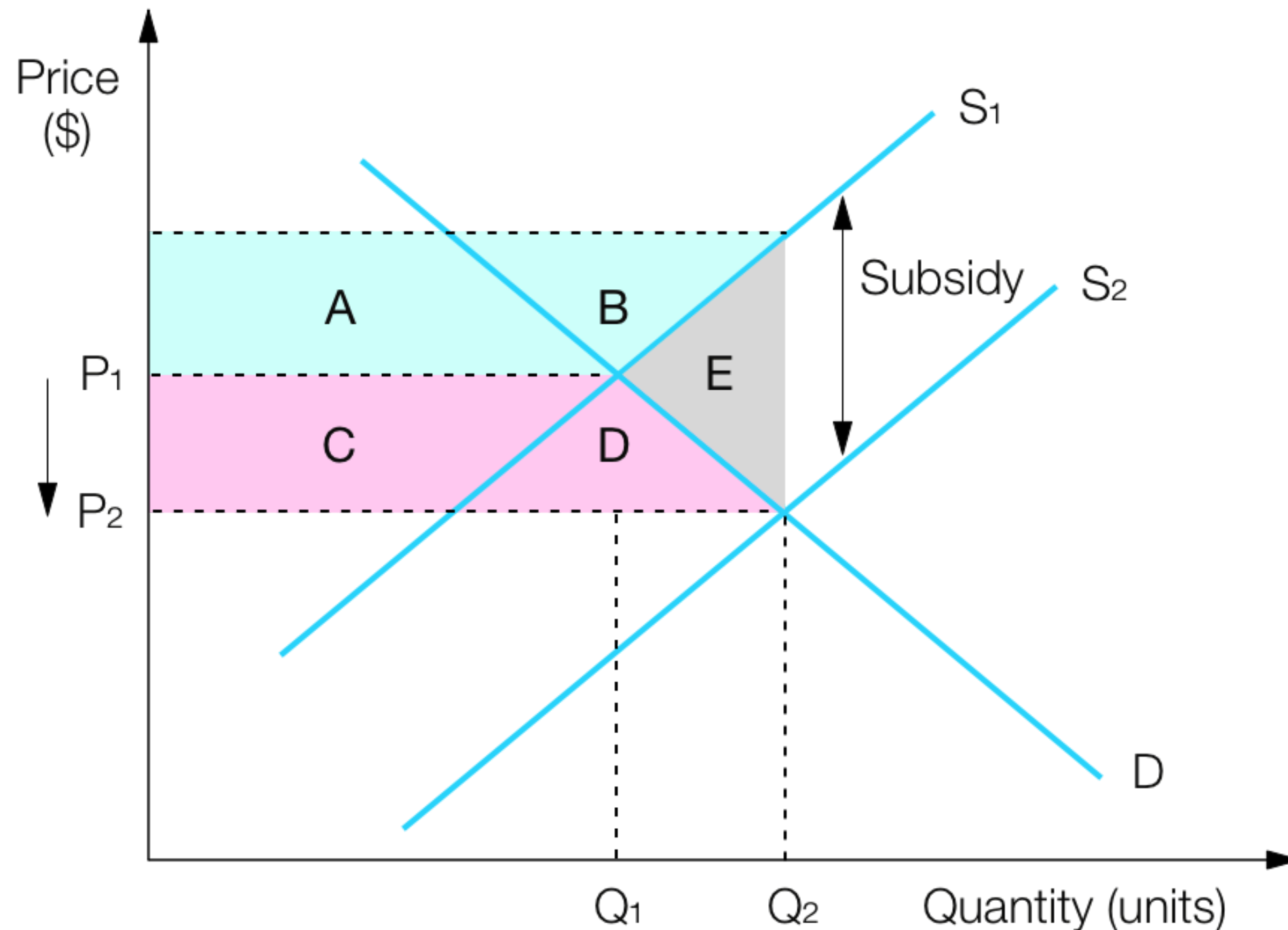
## Subsidies

### Example

- \$5 subsidy
- \$2.50 is passed onto the consumer (cheaper prices)
- \$2.50 is retained by the producer

These values are dependent on the PED and PES of the product.

# Subsidies



**Subsidies**

## Change in surplus

Consumer surplus increases by the area  $C + D$

Producer surplus increases by the area  $A + B$  as their production costs are reduced

Area E is deadweight loss; market inefficiencies caused by the subsidies

# Disadvantages of government subsidies

Opportunity cost

It is expensive for the government

Taxpayer funded

Reduce incentives for firms to cut costs or to be more competitive

Protect inefficient firms

Damage to the sales of foreign producers



# Subsidies

Paper 1 style questions

Explain why governments provide subsidies [10 marks]

Using real-world examples, evaluate the view that the government should never provide subsidies to firms [15 marks]

Using real-world examples, discuss how the introduction of a subsidy in a market will affect stakeholders [15 marks]



# Subsidies

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# Subsidies

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# Subsidies

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