

* Positive Externality in production :

This case is illustrated in figure 2. In this case, since there are external benefits, the MSC curve is below the MPC curve ($MSC < MPC$). Since the demand curve gives the marginal social (private) benefit, the optimal level of output Q_0 is given by the intersection of the demand curve with the MSC curve. However, if left alone the competitive market will produce Q_1 where the demand curve intersects the MPC curve. Thus, too little will be produced from the social point of view. At the level of output Q_0 , producers receive a price of P_0 , but their marginal cost is C_0 . Thus, output can ~~not~~ be increased by providing the producers a subsidy equal to $(C_0 - P_0)$. The consumer pays the marginal cost of production C_0 minus the external benefit $(C_0 - P_0)$ or a price, P_0 .

the net benefit →

to the society from the subsidy
 it is given by the area
 AEH in figure 2. This
 is the excess of social benefit
 over social cost for the extra
 units produced as the result of
 the subsidy.

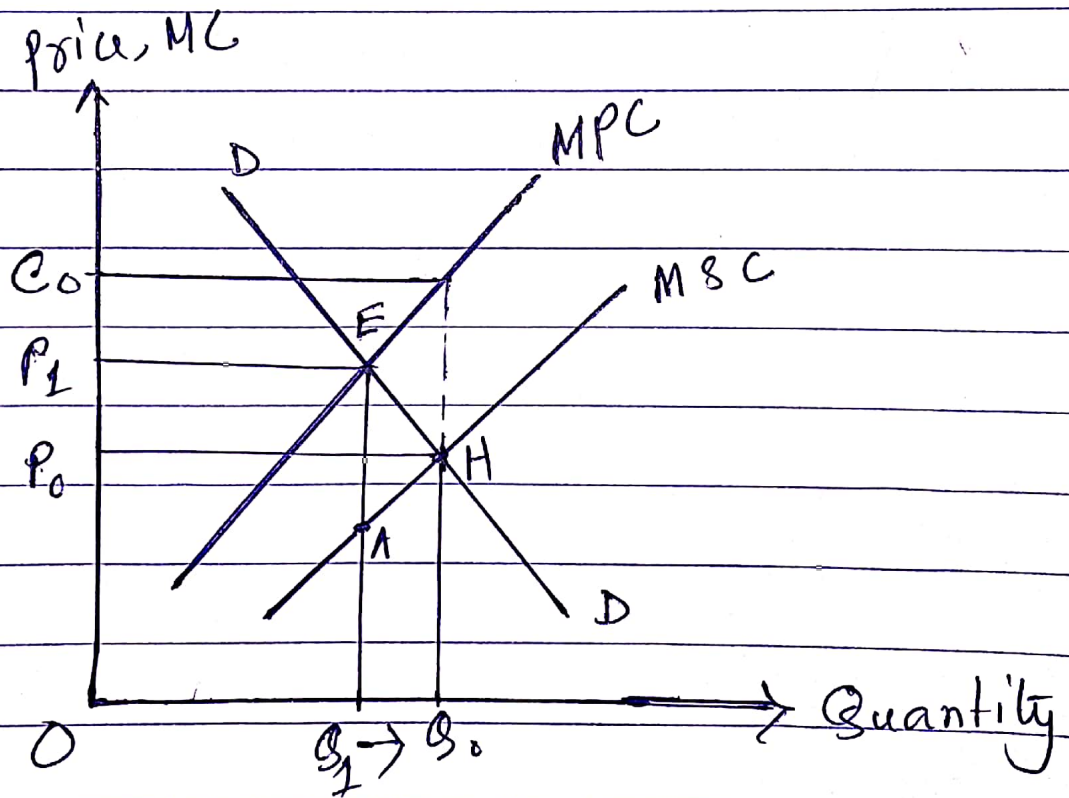


Fig. (2)

[Positive Externalities in Production]