

Comment on Rochet and Tirole's  
**The Welfare Impact  
of Interchange Fees**

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# Possible distortions in CP market

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- Usage externality
  - By using card, buyer imposes externality on retailer.
- Acceptance externality
- Under a variety of conditions, supercompetitive IF may correct these externalities.

# Possible distortions in CP market

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- Usage externality
- Acceptance externality
  - By accepting card, seller creates option for buyer.
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- Under a variety of conditions, supercompetitive IF may correct these externalities.

# Market power distortions

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- For simplicity, consider extreme case:
  - One platform
  - Acquiring and issuing are cartelized (“monopoly”)
- Buyer heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
- Seller heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
- Assuming away buyer and seller heterogeneity eliminates a potentially important source of distortionary effects.

# Market power distortions

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- For simplicity, consider extreme case:
- Buyer heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
  - Monopoly IF implies higher retail prices and foregone efficient sales w.r.t. competitive IF.
  - Monopoly IF greater than socially optimal IF.
- Seller heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
- Assuming away buyer and seller heterogeneity eliminates a potentially important source of distortionary effects.

# Market power distortions

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- For simplicity, consider extreme case:
- Buyer heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
- Seller heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
  - Monopoly IF implies inefficient card rejection by sellers.
  - Monopoly IF greater than socially optimal IF.
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- Buyer heterogeneity. Under reasonable conditions,
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- Assuming away buyer and seller heterogeneity eliminates a potentially important source of distortionary effects.



# Example: buyer heterogeneity

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- Willingness to pay:
  - $u_H$  for half the buyers
  - $u_L$  for half the buyers
- Benefit from card use:
- $f =$  merchant fees – “subsidy” to buyers.
- Zero production and network costs.
- Assumption:  $0 < u_H - 2u_L < b_B$ .

# Example: buyer heterogeneity

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- Willingness to pay:
- Benefit from card use:
  - $b_B > 0$  for all buyers
  - $b_S = 0$  for sellers
- $f$  = merchant fees – “subsidy” to buyers.
- Zero production and network costs.
- Assumption:  $0 < u_H - 2u_L < b_B$ .

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# Buyer heterogeneity (cont)

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	Competition	Monopoly
$f$	0	$b_B$
$p$	$u_L + b_B$	$u_H + b_B$
Welfare	$\frac{1}{2}(u_H + u_L + 2b_B)$	$\frac{1}{2}(u_H + b_B)$

# Summary

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- Two-sided networks are complex systems.
- IF is not simply a fee for a service; it also helps balancing externalities.
- But Econ 1 still applies: Harberger triangles exist.
- Simple-minded cost regulation would be simple minded; but there is rationale for regulation.

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- Give me the result and I'll give you the model.
- Need for empirical analysis. But is there any hope?

# Summary (cont)

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- Give me the result and I'll give you the model.
- Need for empirical analysis. But is there any hope?
  - Actual data: very little variation in prices
  - Survey data: very problematic