

International Economics (2645)

Final Exam 21.10.2016

Examiner: Robert Gillanders Duration:4h

Answer all questions. The exam is graded out of 100 and the points for each question are indicated in parentheses.

Question 1: Trade Concepts and Results (15 points)

Write a short note on each of the following:

- a) Absolute versus comparative advantage
- b) The determinants of foreign direct investment
- c) The benefits of concentrating an industry in one or a few locations

less competition, economies of scale, but also risk of overdependence

Question 2: Macro Concepts and Results (15 points)

Write a short note on each of the following:

- a) The interest parity condition
- b) Purchasing power parity
- c) The Fisher Effect

Question 3: Trade Model Manipulation (20 points)

Demand and supply for a good in Home and Foreign are given by:

Home

Foreign

$$D = 200 - 40P$$

$$D^* = 160 - 40P$$

$$S = 40 + 40P$$

$$S^* = 80 + 40P$$

- What are the prices in each market if there is no trade?
- What are the world price and the volume of trade if the two countries can trade costlessly and freely?
- What effect does a specific tariff of 0.5 per unit have on the price in each country and on the volume of trade?
- How does your answer change if the tariff is instead an ad valorem tax of 50%?

Question 4: Macro Model Manipulation (20 points)

- Illustrate and explain the short run effects of a temporary **decrease** in the money supply in an economy with floating exchange rates.
- Illustrate and explain the short run effects of a temporary **decrease** in taxes in an economy with floating exchange rates.
- What can a country with a floating exchange rate do to restore full employment in response to a temporary fall in world demand?
- What practical problems interfere with the deployment of the perfect macroeconomic policy when an economy faces a shock that takes it away from full employment?

Question 5: Discussion Question (30 points)

"Trade is always good for everyone in a country" Discuss.

Handwritten notes:
 Trade is always good for everyone in a country. This is a statement that is often made, but it is not always true. Trade can be good for some countries and bad for others. For example, if a country has a comparative advantage in a certain good, then trade will be good for that country. However, if a country has a comparative disadvantage in a certain good, then trade will be bad for that country. Therefore, trade is not always good for everyone in a country.