

ECONOMICS PAPER 2
Question-Answer Book

10:15 am – 12:45 pm (2 hours 30 minutes)
This paper must be answered in English

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number in the space provided on Page 1 and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on Pages 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13.
- (2) This paper consists of three sections, A, B and C. Answer ALL questions in sections A and B. Attempt any ONE question in section C.
- (3) Write your answers in the spaces provided in this Question-Answer Book. Do not write in the margins. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your candidate number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet, and fasten them with string INSIDE this book.
- (5) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on the barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.

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Candidate Number

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Section A (44 marks)

1. A free good must be free of charge. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (3 marks)

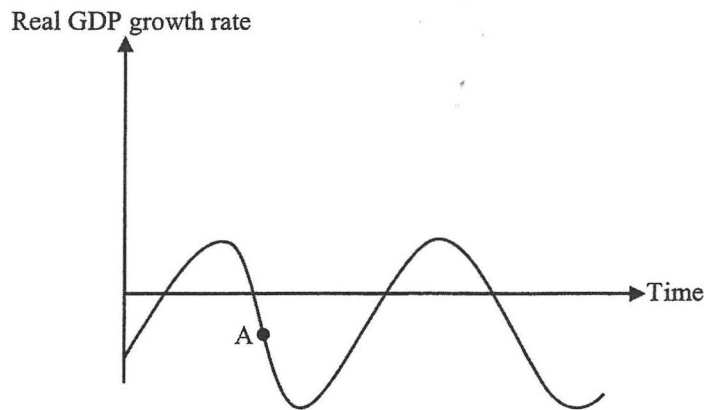
2. A chain restaurant providing Chinese cuisine set up a cake shop.
- (a) Explain which type of expansion this was. (2 marks)
- (b) List **TWO** possible motives for the above expansion. (2 marks)
- (c) After the opening of 10 more restaurants, the firm found that its average cost decreased. State **TWO** possible reasons for this. (2 marks)

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3. Below are the gross domestic product (GDP) data of a country.



- (a) Identify the phase of business cycle which point A is in. (1 mark)
- (b) Apart from increasing unemployment rate, list **TWO** general economic phenomena which occur at point A. (2 marks)
- (c) State **TWO** losses to society caused by unemployment. (2 marks)

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4. Study the following information of an economy.

Year	Consumer price index (CPI)
2018	110
2019	117

- (a) Calculate the inflation rate in 2019. (1 mark)
- (b) Explain **ONE** difference between using CPI and GDP deflator to measure the change in the price level. (2 marks)
- (c) 'The continuous open market purchase of government bonds by the central bank is the cause of inflation in the economy.' Justify the statement with reference to the classical quantity theory of money. (4 marks)

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5. (a) What is the opportunity cost of holding money? Explain. (2 marks)
- (b) Peter owes Mary \$100 and he has no cash in his wallet. He suggests repaying Mary by a cash coupon (with a face value of \$100) issued by a supermarket chain. Give **TWO** economic reasons to explain why Mary would refuse to accept the cash coupon as a repayment of Peter's debt. (4 marks)

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Figure 1

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7. Suppose the outputs per unit of resources of Country A and Country B are as follows:

	Toys (units)		Cars (units)
Country A	10	OR	10
Country B	20	OR	10

- (a) Which good would Country B export according to its comparative advantage? Explain. (3 marks)
- (b) Suppose Country A and Country B trade at an exchange ratio of 5 units of toys to 4 units of cars. A transportation cost of 0.2 units of cars is required to exchange for 1 unit of toys and the cost is equally shared by both countries. Calculate the gain per unit of export of Country B. Show your workings. (3 marks)

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8. Study the following balance sheet of the banking system in Country A.

Assets (\$million)		Liabilities (\$million)	
Reserves	1 000	Deposits	4 000
Loans	3 000		

Suppose the public always hold \$800 million cash and the banking system does not hold excess reserves.

- (a) Find the monetary base and money supply in Country A. (2 marks)
- (b) Suppose firms withdraw \$700 million from the banking system and remit the whole amount overseas.
- (i) Find the change in monetary base in Country A. (1 mark)
- (ii) Calculate the maximum possible change in money supply in Country A. Show your workings. (3 marks)

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END OF SECTION A

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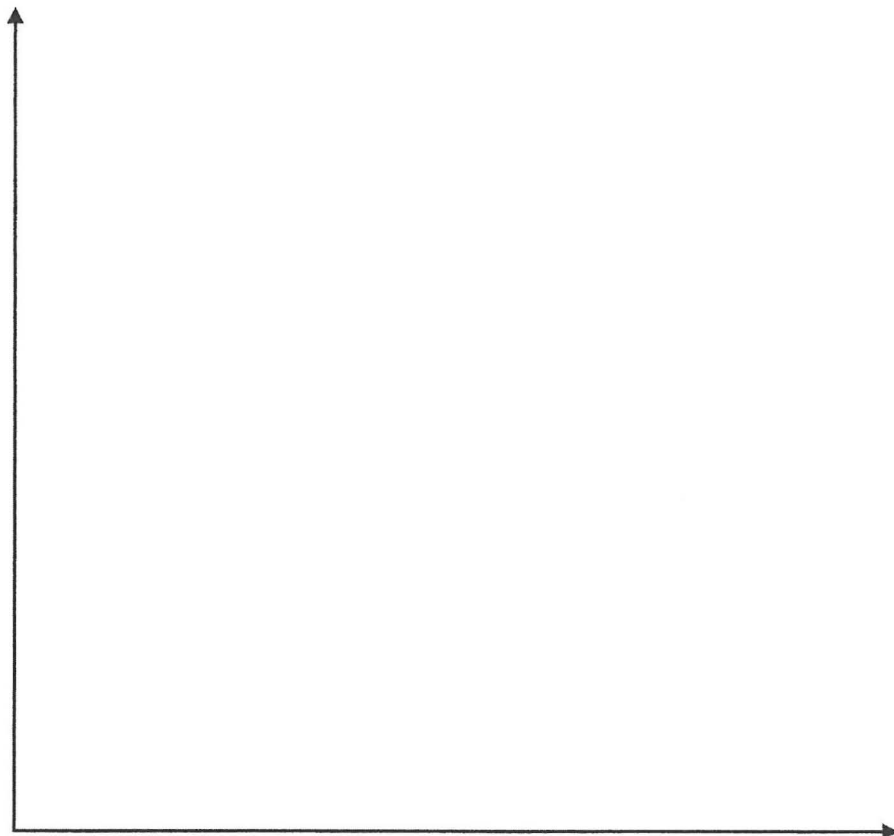
Section B (60 marks)

9. Ocean Park and Hong Kong Disneyland are the two large theme parks in Hong Kong.

- (a) What is the market structure of the theme park industry in Hong Kong? List **TWO** features of this market structure. (3 marks)

The first hotel in Ocean Park was launched in 2018 while the second hotel and the water park were scheduled to be opened before 2021. It is expected that such infrastructure development can attract more tourists to stay longer in Hong Kong.

- (b) Other things being equal, what will be the effects of the infrastructure development on Hong Kong's aggregate demand and long run aggregate supply in the future? How about on aggregate output? Explain your answers with the aid of a diagram. (8 marks)



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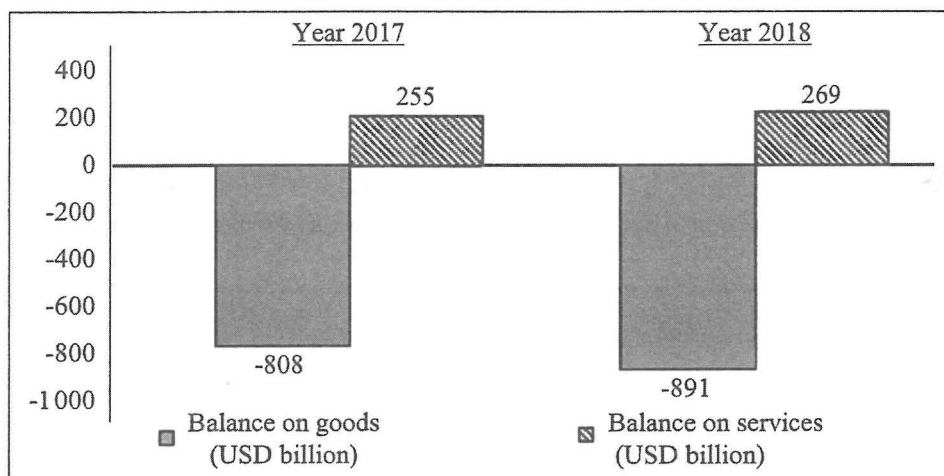
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10. The following source shows the current account data of the US in 2017 and 2018.



- (a) (i) Describe the changes of current account data of the US in the above source. (2 marks)
- (ii) 'Based on the above source, we can conclude that the current account deficit of the US in 2018 *necessarily* increased.' Do you agree? Explain. (2 marks)

Donald Trump, the US president, once said that imposing tariffs would only increase the revenue of the US government and the US consumers did not have to pay more for the imported goods.

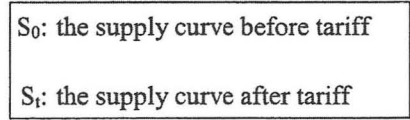
- (b) (i) With the aid of a supply-demand diagram, explain under **ONE** extreme condition that the consumers would bear **NO** tariff burden after the imposition of tariff. (4 marks)
(For simplicity, the tariff is assumed to be per-unit.)
- (ii) Indicate the tariff revenue (i.e. sellers' burden) in the same diagram. (1 mark)



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11. Traffic congestion in the cross harbour tunnels during peak hours is a serious problem in Hong Kong. For simplicity, the discussions below only focus on two cross harbour tunnels in Hong Kong, namely the Cross-Harbour Tunnel (CHT 紅隧) and the Western Harbour Crossing (WHC 西隧).

Source A: Existing tunnel tolls for private cars

CHT (owned by the government)	\$20
WHC (owned by a private firm)	\$75

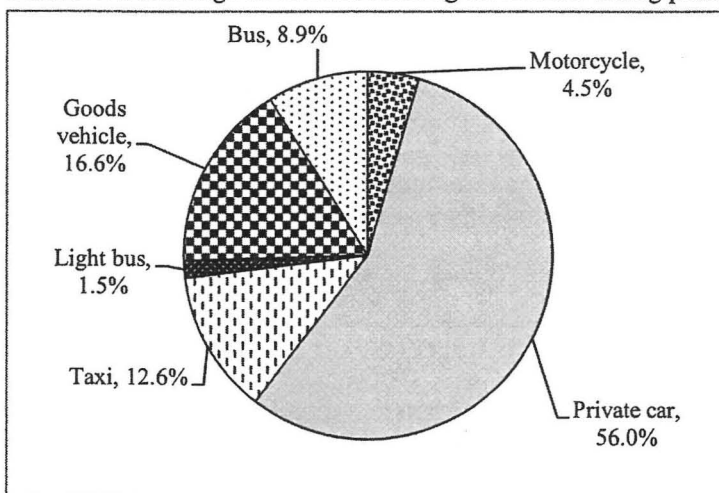
Source B: Traffic information during peak hours of the two tunnels

	Designed capacity per hour	Actual number per hour	Queue
CHT	2 600 (cars)	4 400-4 600 (cars)	1 500-3 000 (metres)
WHC	4 200 (cars)	3 600-3 800 (cars)	0 (metres)

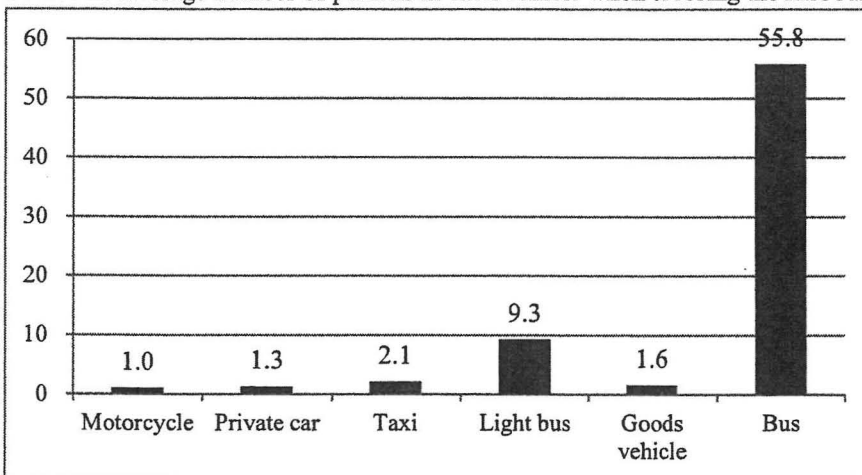
Source C: An extract of a report on traffic congestion

Traffic congestion not only affects individual drivers, but also results in inconvenience to society as a whole. Apart from the time wasted during congestion, people also need to allow extra time for the journey to cater for the uncertainty in travelling time. The stop-and-go traffic pattern during congestion increases the total operating costs of vehicles as more fuel would be consumed.

Source D: Percentage of vehicles crossing the harbour during peak hours (by types of vehicles)

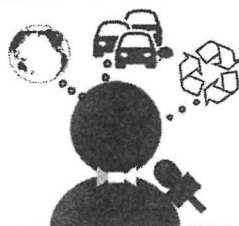


Source E: Average number of persons in each vehicle when crossing the harbour during peak hours



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Source F: Views on cross-harbour traffic in Hong Kong

A politician 	Every citizen needs to travel across the harbour. An increase in tunnel tolls affects everyone, especially the low-income group.
A government official 	We cannot underestimate the difficulty in negotiating any adjustment in tunnel toll of WHC. The government has no right to object to the tolls set by WHC.
An environmentalist 	Reducing traffic congestion in cross harbour tunnels is only one tiny step. The root of the problem is that there are too many cars in Hong Kong.
A taxi driver 	Channeling traffic to the under-utilised WHC benefits every road user and this allows taxi drivers to have more businesses.

- Refer to Source A. State **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of providing cross harbour services by a private firm instead of the government. (2 marks)
- Refer to Source B. With the aid of a supply-demand diagram, explain the phenomenon in the CHT (紅隧) during peak hours. (4 marks)
- Refer to Source C.
 - Explain, with **ONE** example, why there may be a divergence between private and social costs during traffic congestion. (3 marks)
 - Explain why the situation in part (i) may result in inefficiency. (2 marks)
- According to Sources D and E, explain why private cars may be regarded as one of the major sources of traffic congestion in the cross harbour tunnels. (2 marks)
(Assume that the number of persons using the cross harbour tunnels per day during peak hours is constant.)

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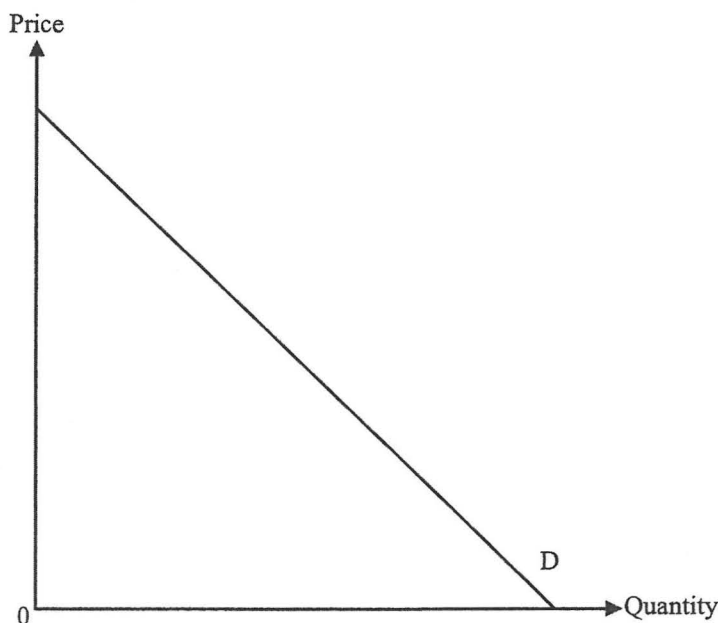
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Section C (16 marks) Answer any **ONE** question.

12. ABC Electricity Limited, the sole supplier of electricity in Country A, adopts uniform pricing.

- (a) If the marginal cost is constant, explain how the profit-maximising output of ABC Electricity Limited will be determined. Indicate the output (Q_M), the price (P_M) and the deadweight loss in Figure 2. (5 marks)

Figure 2



- (b) Suppose the government imposes a lump sum tax, which is a fixed amount regardless of the quantity produced, on ABC Electricity Limited. (Assume that the tax amount is smaller than the profit.)
- (i) Indicate the after tax profit-maximising output (Q_t) and price (P_t) in Figure 2. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain whether economic efficiency would worsen as a result of the tax. (2 marks)
- (c) ABC Electricity Limited charges users in the urban area \$1 per unit of power consumed and users in the rural area \$1.5 per unit of power consumed. Define price discrimination and explain why this price arrangement may **NOT** constitute price discrimination. (3 marks)

ABC Electricity Limited planned to install new equipment for electricity supply in the rural area and asked the equipment providers to bid for the contracts. It was found that the two equipment providers in a region agreed to take turns being the bid winner.

- (d) (i) Which anti-competitive behaviour would the above case constitute? If the above case happened in Hong Kong, which conduct rule of Competition Ordinance would be violated? (2 marks)
- (ii) State **TWO** ways the above behaviour would harm ABC Electricity Limited. (2 marks)

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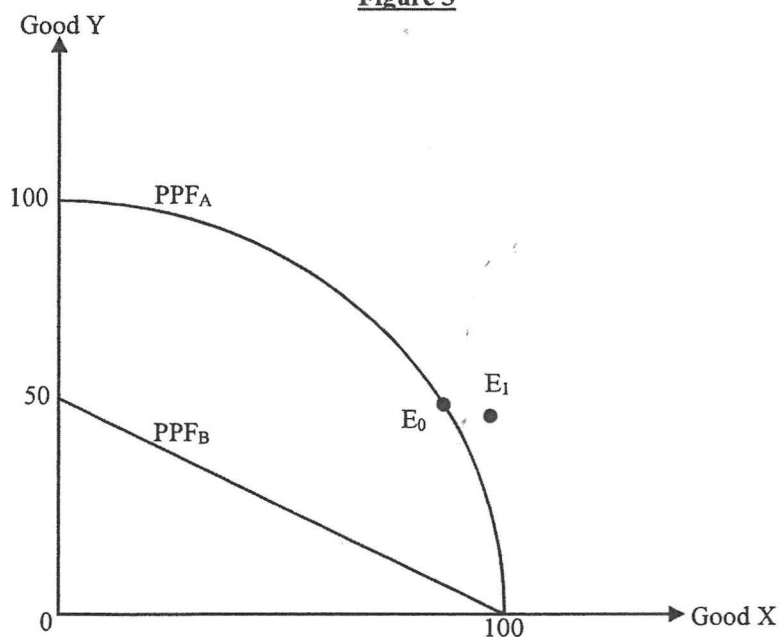
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13. Refer to Figure 3. PPF_A and PPF_B are the production possibility frontiers of Country A and Country B respectively. E_0 is the consumption point of Country A without trade.

Figure 3



Assume the domestic cost of production of 1 unit of Good X in Country A is 1.5 units of Y at E_0 .

- (a) With reference to the domestic production costs of Country A and Country B, explain which country will specialise in producing Good X. (3 marks)
- (b) After Country A engages in trade with Country B, the consumption point of Country A is E_1 .

Indicate in Figure 3,

- (i) the consumption possibility frontier (CPF_A) of Country A (Hint: CPF_A should pass through E_1),
- (ii) the production point (A_T) of Country A after trade and explain your answer in terms of terms of trade, and
- (iii) the consumption possibility frontier (CPF_B) and the production point (B_T) of Country B after trade. (5 marks)
- (c) Suppose Country B adopts artificial intelligence technologies in the production of Good Y, which doubles her productivity of the good.
- (i) Explain whether your answer in part (a) would be affected by the above change. (2 marks)
- (ii) Give **TWO** reasons to explain why the adoption of artificial intelligence technologies may boost economic development of Country B. (4 marks)
- (iii) Apart from adopting artificial intelligence technologies, list **TWO** factors that may boost economic growth. (2 marks)

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Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the *HKDSE Question Papers* booklet published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.

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