

Study Questions

Lecture 18 Preferential Trading Arrangements

Part 1: Multiple Choice

Select the **best** answer of those given.

1. Which of the following is **not** a preferential trading arrangement?
 - a. EU
 - b. NAFTA
 - c. OECD
 - d. GSP
 - e. Anti-dumping duty

2. Which of the following explains why **trade diversion** is undesirable for an importing country that lowers its tariff against a partner in a free trade area?
 - a. The country imports from the partner at higher cost than it previously imported from some other country.
 - b. Domestic producers suffer a loss of income.
 - c. Workers are laid off as producers shift production into the partner country.
 - d. Consumers pay a higher price for the good imported from the partner.
 - e. All of the above.

3. When a country eliminates its tariff against a partner country, keeping the tariff positive against other countries, the effect of that change alone is that the partner country as a whole
 - a. Must gain.
 - b. May either gain or lose.
 - c. Will neither gain nor lose.
 - d. Must lose.
 - e. None of the above; it depends on whether there is trade creation or trade diversion.

4. Because wages in Mexico before the NAFTA were only a small fraction (perhaps 1/10) of wages in the U.S., we should infer that
 - a. Prior to NAFTA, Mexican workers were paid far below their productivity.
 - b. After NAFTA, most U.S. firms would be unable to compete with imports from Mexico.
 - c. After NAFTA, most U.S. firms would close their U.S. plants and move to Mexico.
 - d. Prior to NAFTA, since U.S. tariffs against Mexico were small, the productivity of Mexican workers must also have been only a small fraction of that in the U.S.
 - e. After NAFTA, forcing Mexican workers to compete with more productive U.S. workers would drive their wages even lower.

5. Mexico's international reserves
 - a. Declined during the years that NAFTA was being negotiated, which was one of the reasons Mexico wanted the agreement.
 - b. Rose until NAFTA went into effect, but have declined ever since.
 - c. Fell during the year after NAFTA went into effect, precipitating the Peso Crisis.
 - d. Rose until the Peso Crisis, which caused them to fall precipitously.
 - e. Have risen steadily throughout the 1990s and since 2000.

6. What effect did the NAFTA have on US unemployment?
 - a. NAFTA caused the 1991 recession.
 - b. NAFTA caused the 2001 recession.
 - c. NAFTA caused US unemployment to rise by two percentage points, in 1994, when it went into effect.
 - d. NAFTA caused US unemployment to rise by two percentage points, but not until 1995 when the Peso Crisis hit.
 - e. NAFTA did not disrupt the more-or-less steady decline in the US unemployment rate that took place throughout the period between the 1991 and 2001 recessions.

7. Why did NAFTA not have a significant effect on US unemployment?
 - a. No jobs were lost in the US due to NAFTA.
 - b. The number of workers who lost jobs due to NAFTA was a tiny fraction of normal US labor turnover.
 - c. Workers who lost jobs in the US were able to move to Mexico.
 - d. The US reneged on its NAFTA promise to lower tariffs on imports from Mexico.
 - e. Mexican companies built factories in the US that employed US workers that had been laid off from US factories.

8. How has the US share of employment in manufacturing changed before and after NAFTA?
 - a. It rose before NAFTA and fell after.
 - b. It fell before NAFTA and rose after.
 - c. It rose both before NAFTA and after.
 - d. It fell both before NAFTA and after.
 - e. It was constant over time before NAFTA and fell after.

9. Why did the NAFTA not require free trade within North America in energy?
 - a. Because the NAFTA countries did not then produce energy products.
 - b. Because Ross Perot, an oil company executive, would have objected.
 - c. Because the oil sector in Mexico at that time was state owned.
 - d. Because that would have violated the rules of the GATT.
 - e. Because Republicans owned the US oil companies.

Part II: Short Answer

Answer in the space provided.

1. For each of the types of preferential arrangement named across the top of the following table, indicate with a check mark below it whether it has the properties indicated:

	Free Trade Area	Customs Union	Common Market
Higher tariffs against non-members than against members			
Zero tariffs against members			
Common external tariff			
Free movement of labor among members			

2. Fill in the blanks:
 - a. The Maquiladora system permitted U.S. producers to take unfinished goods to _____, perform further processing on them there, and bring them back into the United States with reduced tariffs.

- b. A predecessor of the U.S.-Canada FTA and the NAFTA was a free trade arrangement between the U.S. and Canada involving what product? _____ . Before bringing it to Congress for approval, the Clinton administration augmented the NAFTA by negotiating side agreements with Mexico, one of which was about _____ .
- d. Economists expected the NAFTA to have only very small effects on the United States, in part because U.S. tariffs were _____ .
- e. Contrary to expectations, U.S. exports to Mexico declined a year or so after it went into effect. The reason for this decline was that the _____ fell in value.
- f. During the 2008 Democratic primary campaign, candidates _____ and _____ argued for renegotiating NAFTA.
- g. During the 2016 US presidential campaign, which of the candidates, Trump and/or Clinton, argued for renegotiating NAFTA? _____
3. Circle the appropriate word in the sentence below, and then write an explanation in the space below that.

An RTA is An example of
A violation of MFN.
Unrelated to

4. Define or explain:

a. Maquiladora industry

b. Trade creation

c. Tequila Crisis

d. Mercosur

e. Fund for investment in Mexico

f. BIT