Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ECONOMICS **9708/11**

Paper 1 Multiple Choice **May/June 2019**

1 hour

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

MODIFIED LANGUAGE

8820633309

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1 India is failing to reach its full economic potential because of poor rail, road and electricity infrastructure, and a lack of skilled civil engineers.

Which factors of production need to be increased?

A capital and land

B enterprise and capital

C labour and capital

D land and enterprise

2 The fundamental economic question is how to meet unlimited wants with limited resources.

What is an example of limited resources?

A insufficient consumer goods in the local shops

B insufficient jobs to allow full employment

C insufficient machinery to produce electrical goods

D insufficient tax revenue to finance building a school

3 Which statement is **not** a positive economic statement?

A An increase in the rate of income tax decreases the wish to save.

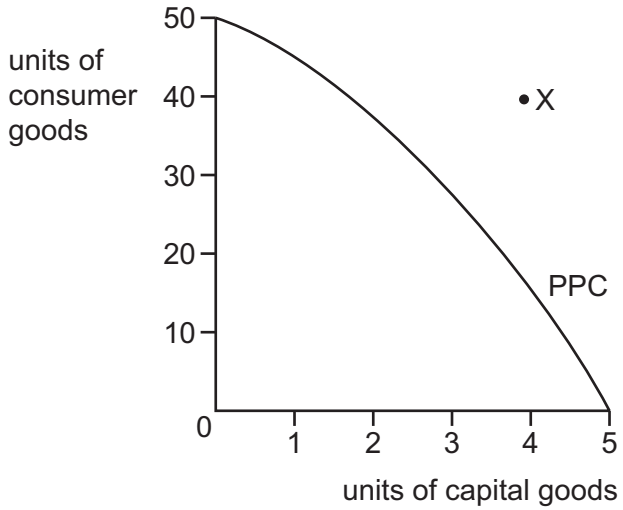
B An increase in the rate of income tax has a greater impact the greater the level of income.

C An increase in the rate of income tax causes more hours of work to be supplied.

D An increase in the rate of income tax is the fairest way to finance the national health service.

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4 The diagram shows a production possibility curve (PPC). It indicates the combinations of consumer goods and capital goods produced by an economy using all its available resources.



What does position X indicate?

A a lower ratio of capital to consumer goods is necessary to achieve economic growth

B increasing levels of unemployment

C insufficient factors of production are available

D too many consumer goods are causing a fall in economic growth

5 The tariff on Indian goods entering the US falls from 10% to 5%.

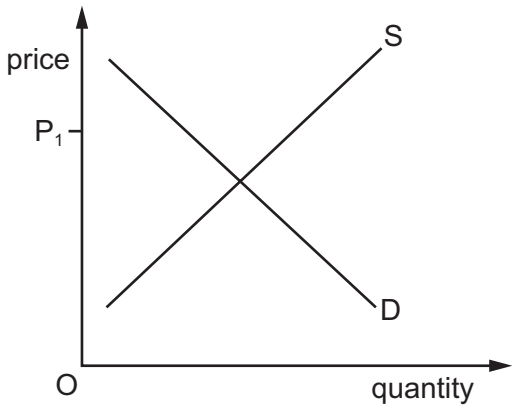
What will be the most likely effect on the producer and consumer surplus in the US?

	US producer surplus	US consumer surplus
A	decrease	increase
B	decrease	no change
C	increase	increase
D	increase	no change

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[Turn over

6 The diagram shows the demand for, and supply of, carrots.



What is true at price P_1?

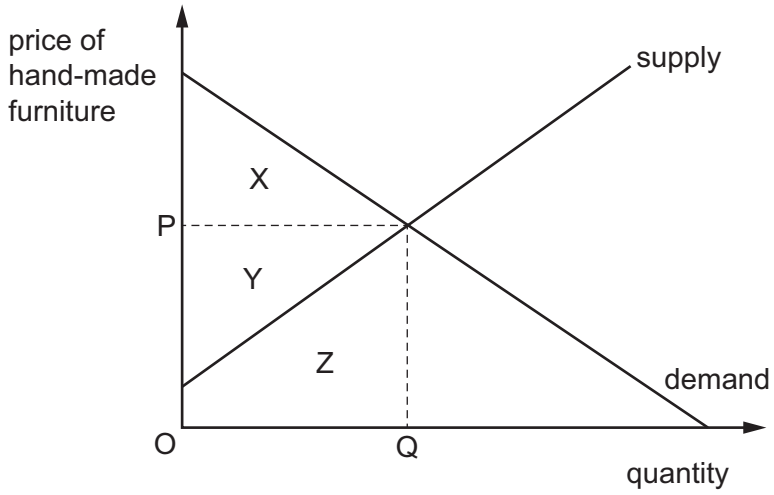
A There will be a shortage of carrots.

B There will be a surplus of carrots.

C There will be an increase in the sale of carrots.

D There will be market clearing of carrots.

7 The diagram shows the market for hand-made furniture.



Which area of the diagram represents the producer surplus?

A area X

B area X + Y

C area Y

D area Y + Z

8 How is the market supply of a product in a competitive market obtained?

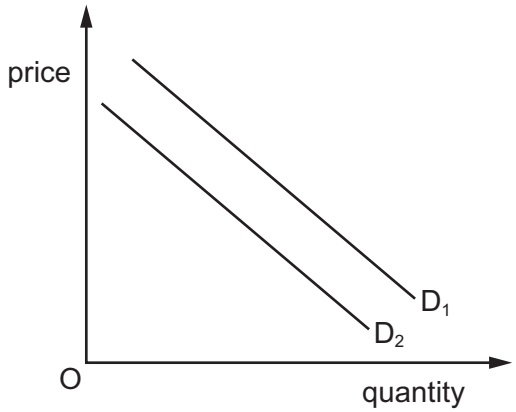
A by aggregating the supply of all firms producing the product

B by averaging the supply of all firms producing the product

C by calculating the supply of the typical firm producing the product

D by estimating the supply of the largest firm producing the product

9 The diagram shows the demand curve for luxury cars.



The shift in the demand curve D_1 to D_2 can be explained by

A a decrease in air travel.

B an increase in advertising by luxury car manufacturers.

C an increase in income.

D an increase in the price of petrol.

10 What is cross elasticity of demand?

A the responsiveness of price of good X due to a change in demand of good Y

B the responsiveness of quantity demanded of a good due to a change in its price

C the responsiveness of quantity demanded of good X due to a change in quantity of good Y

D the responsiveness of quantity demanded of good X due to a change in the price of good Y

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11 Consumers receive an increase in their incomes.

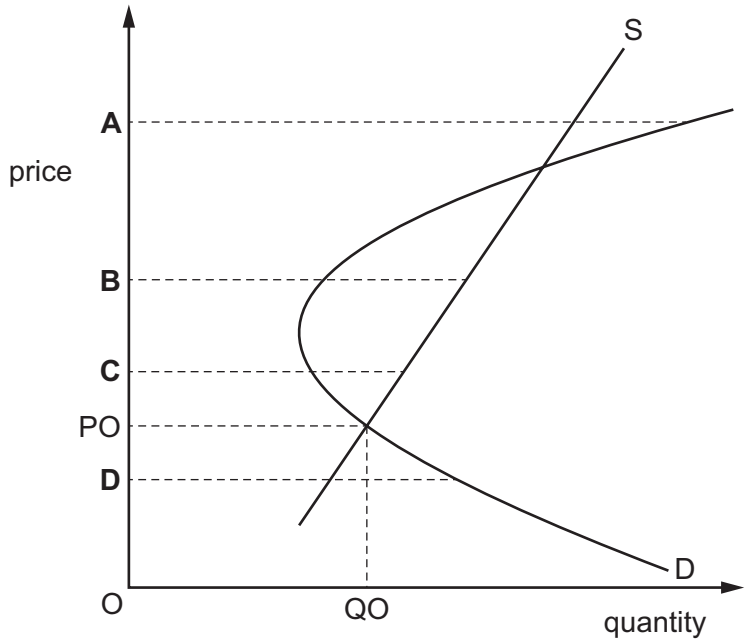
Which circumstances will cause the quantity of the product sold to increase the most?

	nature of the product	price elasticity of supply of the product
A	inferior good	price elastic
B	inferior good	price inelastic
C	normal good	price elastic
D	normal good	price inelastic

12 An unstable disequilibrium is when a market does not return to an original equilibrium point from a disequilibrium position. The diagram shows a market with two equilibrium points.

PO/QO is the original market equilibrium.

At which price is the market in an unstable disequilibrium?



13 The table shows the quantity of a product supplied at two different prices by four firms, A, B, C and D.

Which firm has a price elasticity of supply equal to 1 when the price falls from $10 to $8?

	price of product ($)	
	10	8
A	500	300
B	500	350
C	500	400
D	500	450

14 To improve its financial position a government decided to reduce expenditure on investment in the public sector. Despite this, there was **not** a fall in economic growth.

What was the **most** likely effect of the government's action?

A An original budget deficit was reduced.

B An original budget surplus was reduced.

C Consumer expenditure decreased.

D Public sector productivity decreased.

15 An economy has a 20% housing shortage. The government builds 10% more houses for poorer families and fixes the rent below the equilibrium for the market.

Which effect will this direct provision have on the market?

A A greater imbalance in the market in private housing will develop.

B Housing waiting lists for poorer families will be cleared.

C The supply of government housing will fall short of demand.

D The supply of private housing for rent will fall by 10%.

16 Which statement about nationalised and privatised industries is correct?

A A privatised industry is usually less competitive than a nationalised industry.

B A profitable private company cannot be nationalised.

C Privatisation is a form of monetary policy.

D Privatisation is a way of raising money for the government.

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17 What is **not** true about subsidies?

A They are paid to firms.

B They have to be paid back.

C They reduce the cost of production.

D They shift the supply curve to the right.

18 What is **unlikely** to occur with an increase in the provision of public goods?

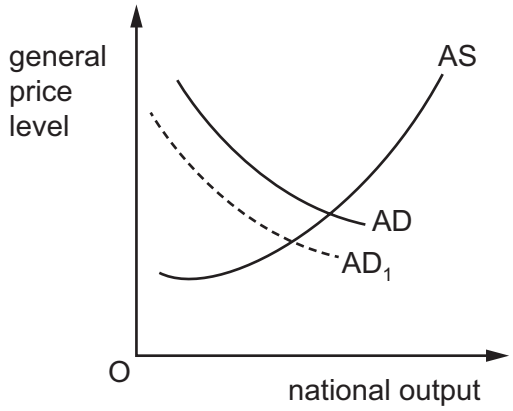
A consumer non-excludability

B improved use of resources

C opportunity cost

D reduction in tax

19 The diagram shows aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves for an economy.



What would cause a change in the aggregate demand from AD to AD_1?

A a decrease in the budget surplus

B consumption of domestic instead of foreign goods

C government campaigns to encourage household savings

D investment in knowledge-based enterprises

20 What would cause a shift in the short-run aggregate supply curve but **not** the long-run aggregate supply curve?

A advances in technology

B a change in the money wage rate

C emigration of people of working age

D gross investment exceeding depreciation

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21 Which effect of inflation is described as redistributive?

A the improvement in the terms of trade

B the increased reluctance of people to hold money

C the inconvenience of frequently changing prices

D the loss of purchasing power of people on fixed incomes

22 In which situation will a country's terms of trade worsen?

A The prices of its imports rise by more than the prices of its exports.

B The total value of external payments rises by more than the total value of external receipts.

C The value of its imports rises by more than the value of its exports.

D The volume of its imports rises by more than the volume of its exports.

23 Industrialised countries X and Y trade with each other. Country X imposes a general tariff of 20% on imports from country Y.

In which circumstances would the imposition of the tariff be **unfavourable** to country X?

A if country X is seeking to protect its infant industries

B if country X lacks the capacity to produce import substitutes

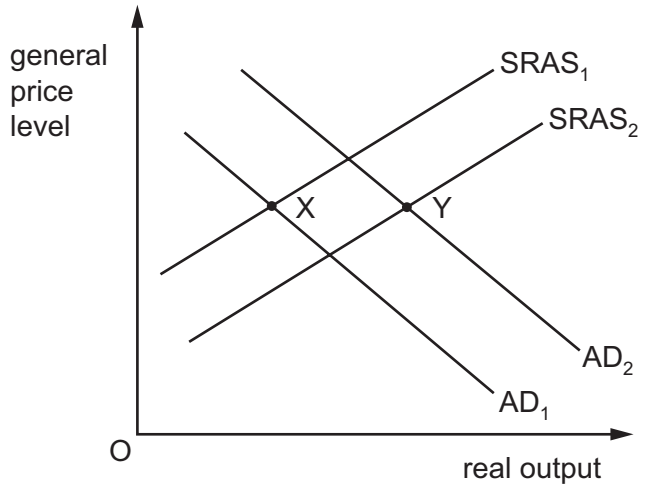
C if imports from country Y have been dumped in country X

D if imports of manufactured goods from country Y are price elastic

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[Turn over

24 The diagram shows aggregate supply and aggregate demand curves for an economy.



What would cause a movement from X to Y?

A a decrease in income tax and in the cost of production

B a decrease in interest rates and increase in the cost of production

C an increase in income tax and in the cost of production

D an increase in interest rates and decrease in the cost of production

25 The table shows changes in the population, price level and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.

	year 1	year 2
population (millions)	50	55
Consumer Price Index	100	120
nominal GDP ($ billions)	400	480

What happened to real GDP and real GDP per head between year 1 and year 2?

	real GDP	real GDP per head
A	no change	fell
B	no change	rose
C	rose	fell
D	rose	rose

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26 The table shows selected balances from a country's balance of payments account in 2016.

	$US billions
trade in goods	–30
trade in services	+10
primary income balance	+10
secondary income balance	–8
capital & financial flow	+15

What was the country's current account balance in 2016?

A –$3 billion **B** –$10 billion **C** –$18 billion **D** –$20 billion

27 What does the Marshall-Lerner condition state must be present for a depreciation of a currency to cause an improvement in the current account balance?

A The price elasticity of demand for exports and the price elasticity of demand for imports are both greater than one.

B The price elasticity of demand for exports and the price elasticity of demand for imports are both less than one.

C The sum of the price elasticity of demand for exports and the price elasticity of demand for imports is greater than one.

D The sum of the price elasticity of demand for exports and the price elasticity of demand for imports is less than one.

28 What is most likely to be increased by a policy of increased direct taxes and lower government spending?

A the balance of payments deficit

B the budget deficit

C the rate of inflation

D the level of unemployment

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29 To encourage people to work, a government increases the minimum income level at which people start to pay income tax.

Which types of macroeconomic policy are being followed here?

	fiscal policy	monetary policy	supply side policy
A	✓	✗	✓
B	✗	✓	✓
C	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✗

30 A country with low unemployment and a managed floating exchange rate has a persistent current account deficit on its balance of payments.

Which policy to reduce this deficit is **most** likely to keep unemployment low, but cause inflation?

A depreciating its currency

B higher direct taxation

C higher import tariffs

D higher interest rates

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ECONOMICS **9708/12**

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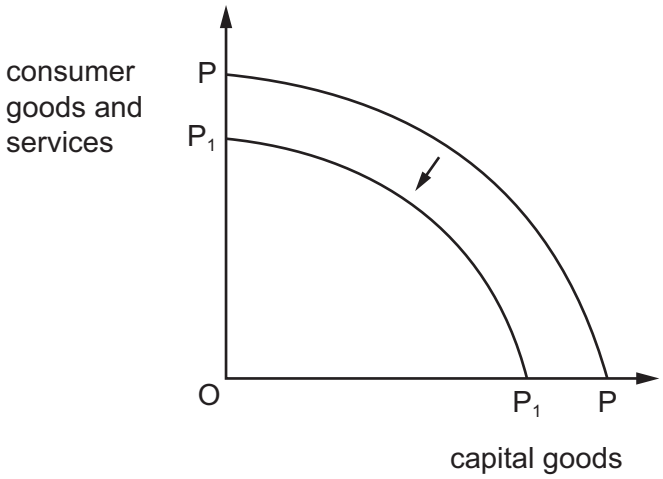
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1 A production possibility curve for a country is shown.



What would cause the shift from PP to P_1P_1?

A application of more machinery used in manufacturing

B productivity decreases

C scientific methods applied to farming

D switch from production of consumer goods to capital goods

2 A government wants to move its economy away from central planning towards a market economy.

Which policy would be consistent with this aim?

A introduce tariffs on imported goods

B privatise the ownership of electricity generation

C provide free education for primary school pupils

D reduce prices of foods such as wheat and rice

3 What would be a determinant of a country's production possibility curve boundary?

A the capital invested in infrastructure

B the level of price and wage inflation

C the level of unemployed labour

D the volume of imports and exports

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4 What justifies government intervention in the provision of a merit good such as education?

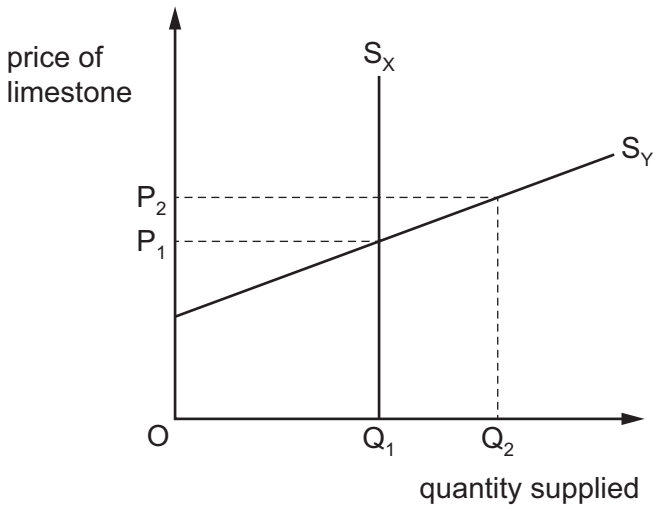
A People who pay for education value it more than those who cannot pay.

B Private schools have more merit than state schools.

C Social costs of providing education outweigh social benefits of education.

D Some consumers do not fully recognise the value of education.

5 The diagram shows the supply of limestone from quarry X and quarry Y at two prices.



What is the measure of the responsiveness of supply as the price increases from P_1 to P_2?

	S_X	S_Y
A	0	>1
B	<1	1
C	1	<1
D	>1	0

6 What is a perfectly contestable market?

A a market in which the costs of entry and exit are zero

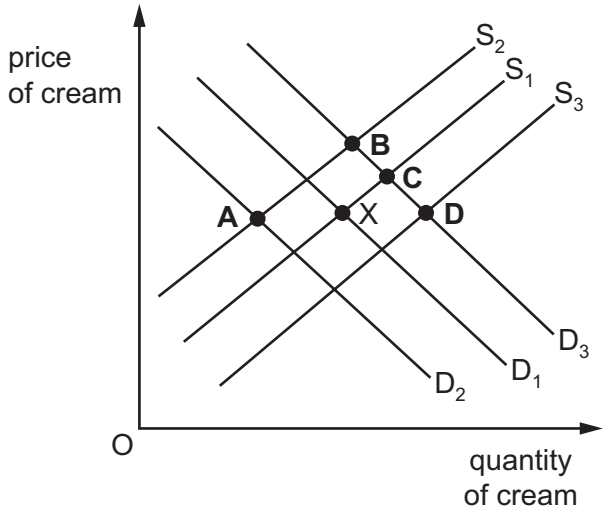
B a market in which there are high barriers to entry

C a market that has high sunk costs

D a market that uses price discrimination

7 The diagram shows the demand for and supply of cream. The original equilibrium is point X. Strawberries and cream are complementary goods.

If the price of strawberries falls and the cost of producing cream increases which point represents the new equilibrium?



8 Hunters in Mozambique want to extract wild honey from beehives. They find the beehives by following birds known as honeyguide birds who want the beeswax that is also found in the beehives.

What does this suggest?

A Hunters and honeyguide birds are rival consumers.

B Wild honey and beeswax are free goods.

C Wild honey and beeswax are in joint supply.

D Wild honey is the opportunity cost of beeswax.

9 What follows if the income elasticity of demand for a good has a value of –0.2?

A When income rises less of the good is bought.

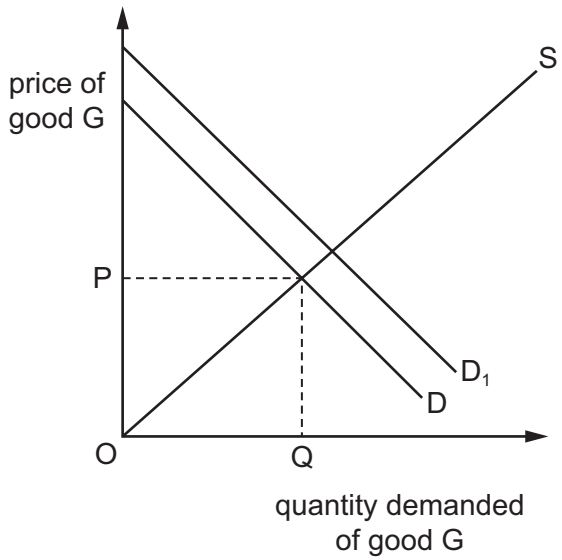
B When income rises more of the good is bought.

C When price falls more of the good is bought.

D When price rises less of the good is bought.

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10 The diagram shows the relationship between price (P) and demand (D) for a normal good G.



What would cause a shift to D_1?

A a decrease in the price of a substitute good

B a fall in the level of advertising for the good G

C a rise in the price of good G

D an increase in the incomes of consumers

11 What is **most** likely to cause an increase in the consumer surplus in the market for a normal good?

A an increase in consumer incomes

B an increase in the number of substitute goods

C an increase in the price of a complementary good

D an increase in the price of the good

12 The cross elasticity of demand between two products, X and Y, is negative.

What would be the immediate effect of a rise in the price of product Y?

A Quantity demanded of product X will fall.

B Supply of product X will rise.

C The cross elasticity of demand will rise.

D The price of product X will rise.

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13 Which combination of events is **most** likely to leave the demand curve for a normal good in the same position?

A a decrease in consumer incomes and an increase in the price of a substitute good

B a decrease in consumer incomes and an increase in the price of the good

C an increase in consumer incomes and an increase in the price of a substitute good

D an increase in consumer incomes and an increase in the price of the good

14 Which of the following is a transfer payment?

A the advertising expenditure of a firm

B the allowance given by a parent to their child while at school

C the rent paid to a land owner by a tenant farmer

D the wage paid to a worker in the government service

15 Too much sugar causes an increase in a consumer's weight. A government has introduced a 'sugar tax' on the consumption of soft drinks that have a high sugar content.

How might this policy help to reduce the number of overweight people?

A Consumers switch to cheaper brands of soft drink with a high sugar content.

B Consumers switch to other high-sugar substitute goods, such as alcohol or sweets.

C The price elasticity of demand for soft drinks is inelastic.

D The tax revenue is spent on education about the dangers of soft drink consumption.

16 A government intends to introduce a minimum price for rice, a maximum price for heating oil and a tax on chewing gum.

Who, in each market, is meant to benefit from these policies?

	market for rice	market for heating oil	market for chewing gum
A	consumers	government	producers
B	government	producers	government
C	producers	producers	consumers
D	producers	consumers	government

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17 A Southern African government was concerned about the market influence of a large producer and was keen to take control of the company.

What might be the possible result of this?

A an increase in the role of the market

B an increase in public ownership

C an increase in the role of the consumer

D an increase in the amount of competition

18 What describes a regressive tax?

A All taxpayers pay the same proportion of income in taxes.

B High-income earners pay a lower proportion of income in taxes than low-income earners.

C High-income earners pay less in taxes than low-income earners.

D High-income earners pay more in taxes than low-income earners.

19 A country has a fixed exchange rate.

Which combination of problems would be most likely to cause the country's government to reduce taxation and lower interest rates?

A demand inflation and a balance of payments current account deficit

B demand inflation and a low level of investments

C high unemployment and a balance of payments current account deficit

D high unemployment and a low level of investment

20 How can a change in consumption that increases unemployment be illustrated on an aggregate demand and aggregate supply diagram?

	effect on the aggregate demand curve	effect on the aggregate supply curve
A	movement down the demand curve	shift outwards
B	movement up the demand curve	shift inwards
C	shift inwards	movement down the supply curve
D	shift inwards	movement up the supply curve

21 What is **not** an item in a country's current account of its balance of payments?

A exports of primary commodities

B money received from banking services

C overseas investment

D profits sent back by companies overseas

22 A country decides to remove all its tariffs and engage in free international trade.

What will be the final decision the country has to make before free trade takes place?

A deciding which resources to allocate to the production of goods and services for international trade

B deciding which goods and services should be provided for international trade

C identifying the opportunity costs of production of goods and services which might be used for international trade

D setting an appropriate exchange rate for the international trade of goods and services

23 What is assumed to be constant when drawing an aggregate demand curve?

A government tax revenue

B interest rates

C the level of unemployment

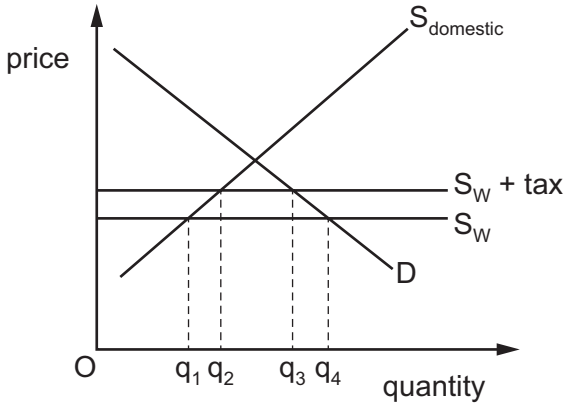
D the money supply

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24 The diagram shows the imposition of an import tariff.

S_W is world supply.

S_W + tax is world supply after the tariff is imposed.



Which statement is **not** correct?

A Domestic demand will fall from q_4 to q_3.

B Imports will change from q_1q_4 to q_2q_3.

C Imports will fall from q_4 to q_3.

D Supply of domestic goods will increase from q_1 to q_2.

25 An economy is experiencing a period of deflation.

What must be happening?

A The average price level is falling.

B The output of the economy is falling.

C The rate of inflation is falling.

D The real value of money is falling.

26 A British citizen buys a house in the US which he rents to American citizens in order to receive an income for himself.

Where will the initial purchase and then the rent be recorded on the UK balance of payments?

	initial purchase	rent
A	capital account export	current account import
B	capital account import	current account export
C	current account export	capital account import
D	current account import	capital account export

27 Under a system of floating exchange rates, what determines the foreign exchange value of a currency?

A the overall supply of and demand for a currency on currency markets

B the purchasing power of the currency relative to the purchasing power of foreign currencies

C the surplus or deficit on the balance of payments on current account

D the differential between domestic and foreign interest rates

28 A country with a balance of trade deficit raises interest rates.

How may this help to reduce the deficit in the short run?

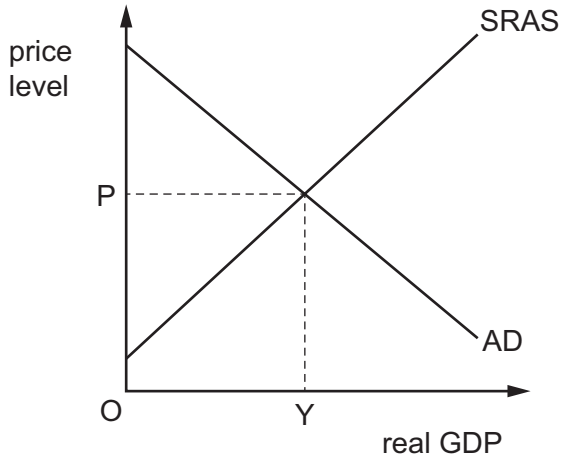
A by increasing the inflow of foreign direct investment

B by lowering the foreign exchange rate

C by raising the level of domestic capital investment

D by reducing the level of domestic aggregate demand

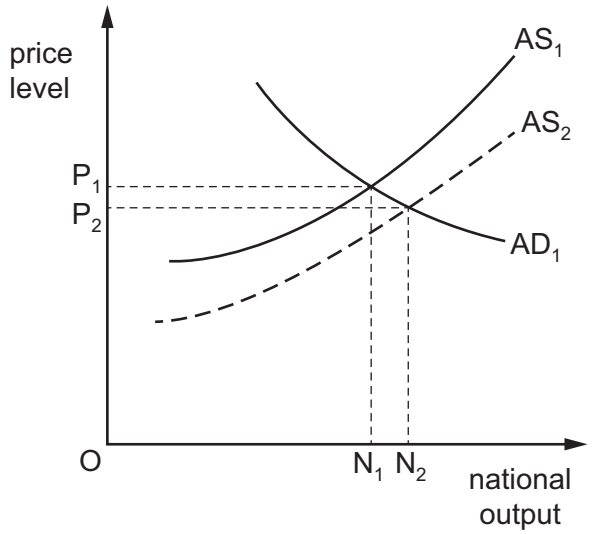
29 An economy is currently in the position PY shown on the diagram.



Which short-run effects is government spending on education likely to have on unemployment and inflation?

	unemployment	inflation
A	fall	fall
B	fall	rise
C	rise	fall
D	rise	rise

30 The diagram shows the AD / AS curves for an economy.



Which policy would reduce the price level from P_1 to P_2 as shown?

A depreciating the currency to make imports more expensive

B imposing tariffs on imports to encourage expenditure switching

C increasing labour productivity through training

D raising sales taxes on goods to discourage consumption

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ECONOMICS **9708/13**

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1 What is the opportunity cost to a person of spending $20 on a new pair of sports shoes?

A all the other things the person could have bought

B the cost of getting to the sports shop

C the current value of his old pair of shoes

D the next best thing that could have been bought with the $20

2 Which statement is correct?

A In the short run all factors of production are fixed; in the long run all factors are varied.

B In the short run at least one factor is fixed; in the long run all factors can be varied.

C In the short run at least one factor is varied; in the long run all factors are fixed.

D In the short run at least one factor is varied; in the long run at least one factor is fixed.

3 What is correct at any point along an economy's production possibility curve?

	existing resources are fully employed	existing technology is fully used
A	correct	correct
B	correct	false
C	false	correct
D	false	false

4 'The local government of Tokyo should use a policy of taxation to reduce traffic congestion in the city centre.'

What can be concluded about this statement and the type of economic policy?

	statement	type of policy
A	normative	macro
B	normative	micro
C	positive	macro
D	positive	micro

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5 Which statement about market disequilibrium is correct?

A Price is likely to change.

B Supply is equal to demand.

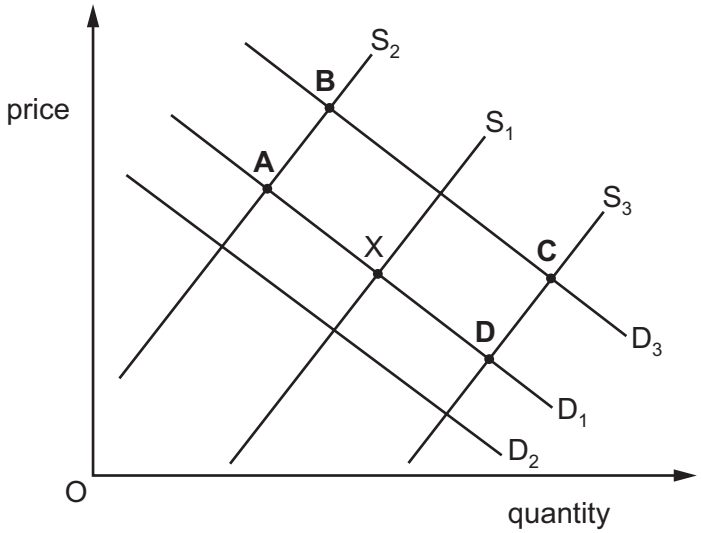
C The government must intervene.

D There must be shortages.

6 In the diagram, D_1 and S_1 represent the demand for and supply of luxury watches. Equilibrium is initially at point X.

The cost of raw materials for manufacturing watches rises. At the same time the incomes of the rich increase.

Which point on the diagram is **most** likely to represent the new equilibrium?



7 The equation for the quantity demanded (QD) of a product is QD = 400 – 20P where P = price in dollars. The quantity supplied (QS) is given by QS = 100 + 40P.

What can be concluded about the market when price is $5?

A Consumers will face a shortage.

B Government will intervene in the market.

C Producers will have a surplus of the product.

D The market will be in equilibrium.

8 When is the supply curve for a car manufacturing firm **most** likely to be price elastic?

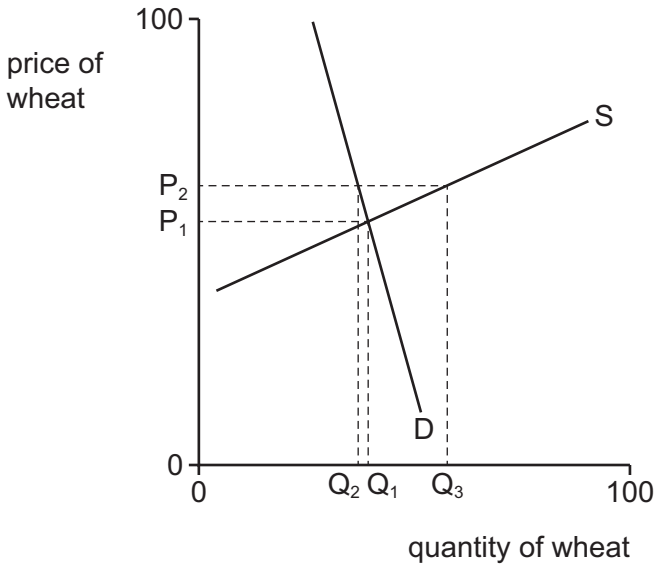
A when the firm finds it difficult to recruit new labour

B when the firm has a large quantity of stock

C when the firm is operating in the short run

D when the firm is operating near to full capacity

9 The diagram shows a market for wheat.



What is the response of demand for and supply of wheat when the price of wheat falls from P_2 to P_1?

	demand	supply
A	elastic	elastic
B	elastic	inelastic
C	inelastic	elastic
D	inelastic	inelastic

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10 The table shows the demand schedule for avocados in a market on a particular day.

The supply of avocados was fixed on that day.

$ per avocado	quantity demanded
2.60	500
2.40	640
2.20	740
2.00	820
1.80	900

Which statement is correct?

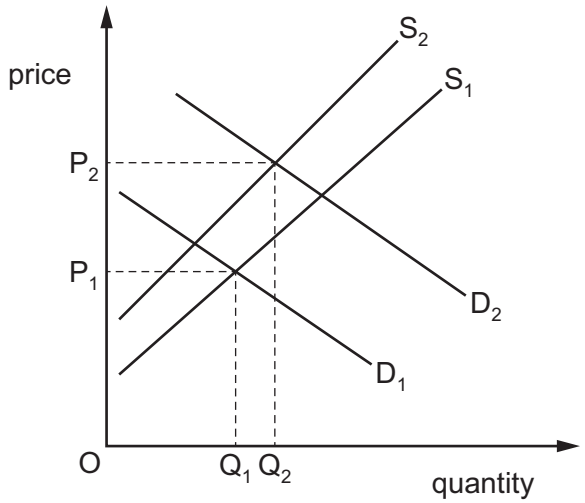
A If the supply was 490, at a price of $2.60 there was an excess demand of 10 avocados.

B If the supply was 650, at a price of $2.40 there was an excess demand of 10 avocados.

C If the supply was 810, at a price of $2.00 there was an excess supply of 10 avocados.

D If the supply was 890, at a price of $1.80 there was an excess supply of 10 avocados.

11 The diagram shows the demand and supply curves of a normal good (X). Q_1P_1 is the initial equilibrium.



Other things being equal, what may cause the change in the market equilibrium to Q_2P_2?

A a fall in household incomes and an increase in interest rates

B a rise in workers' real wages in all sectors of the economy

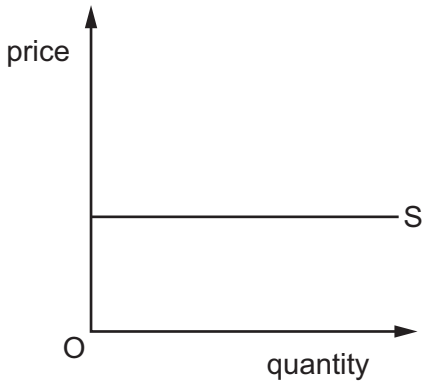
C an increase in income tax and a rise in the specific tax levied on X

D an increase in the price of a substitute product for X and a fall in the costs of producing X

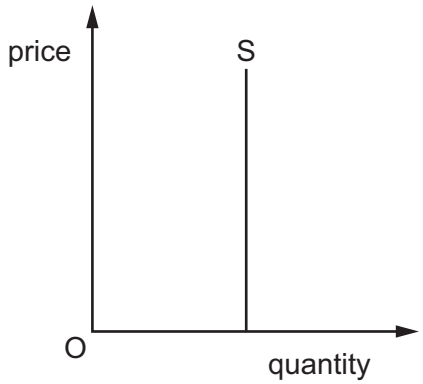
12 The diagrams show the supply curves in four different markets.

In which market is the price elasticity of supply always equal to one?

A



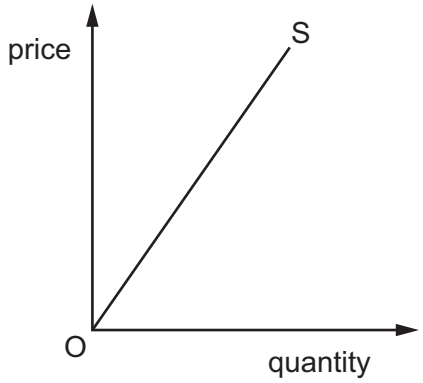
B



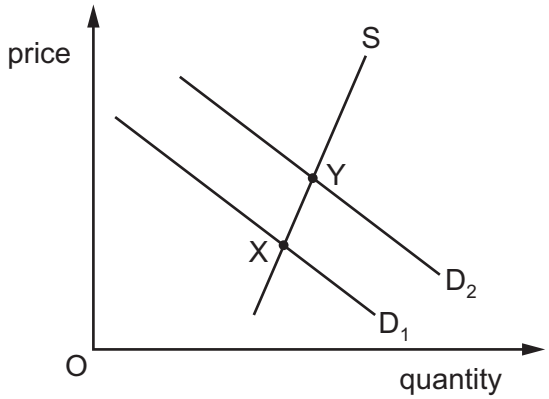
C



D



13 The diagram represents the market for electric cookers.



What is **most** likely to explain the change in the equilibrium from point X to point Y?

A a fall in the price of electric cookers

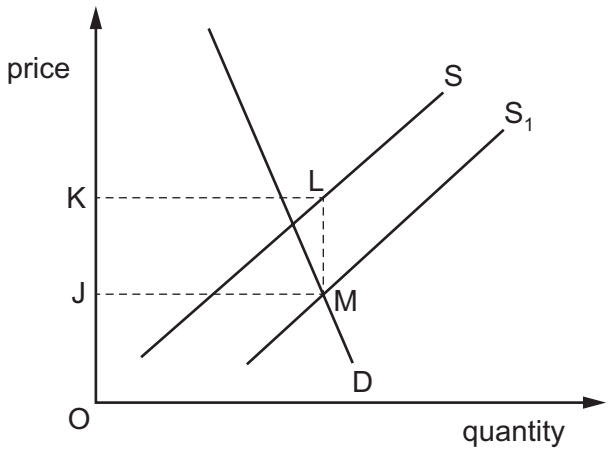
B an increase in a specific tax on electric cookers

C an increase in the number of households

D an increase in the price of electricity

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14 The diagram shows the effect on the market for rice of a change in government policy that causes a shift in the supply curve from S to S_1.



What does the area JKLM represent?

A the cost to the government of a subsidy to rice growers

B the extra saving to importers of the removal of a tariff on rice

C the increase in consumer surplus from the introduction of a maximum price for rice

D the loss in government revenue from the reduction in a lump sum tax on rice

15 Which statement is **not** an argument in support of the process of privatisation?

A Private companies are motivated to make the best use of their resources.

B Privatisation allows more firms to enter an industry, increasing competition in the market.

C Privatisation can create companies that exploit the consumer.

D Selling state-owned assets to the private sector raises significant revenue for the government.

16 Governments are trying to reduce the burden of transfer payments in economies with an ageing population.

Which policy would help to achieve this aim?

A introducing financial support for university students

B linking pension increases to the consumer price index during inflation

C raising the retirement age

D reducing state pensions to finance an equal rise in unemployment benefit

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17 Doctors are concerned about the negative health effects of sugary drinks.

When would a tax on sugary drinks be **least** effective in improving health?

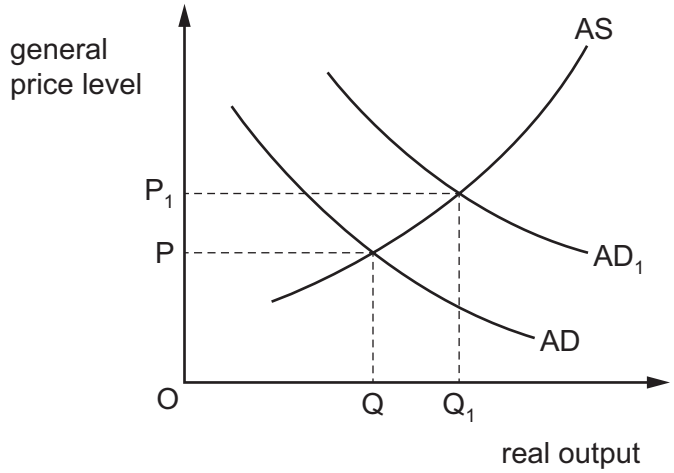
A when the demand for sugary drinks is income elastic

B when the demand for sugary drinks is income inelastic

C when the demand for sugary drinks is price elastic

D when the demand for sugary drinks is price inelastic

18 The diagram illustrates what happens to aggregate demand (AD) and aggregate supply (AS) in an economy during a year.



What explains the rise in the general price level?

A boom in consumer spending

B higher taxes on company profits

C reduction in government-financed projects

D rising costs of raw materials

19 How is a rate of inflation that is lower than that expected likely to affect lenders and borrowers in an economy?

	effect on lenders	effect on borrowers
A	beneficial	beneficial
B	beneficial	harmful
C	harmful	beneficial
D	harmful	harmful

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20 A country devalues its currency in the expectation that a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments will be reduced.

What is necessary to make this happen?

A any tariff on imports must be matched by a subsidy on goods to be exported

B the elasticity of demand for imports and the elasticity of demand for exports must both be greater than 1

C the rate of domestic inflation is equal to the rate of inflation in the foreign market

D the sum of the elasticities of demand for domestic imports and the foreign demand for exports is greater than 1

21 The current account of the balance of payments for Nigeria changed from US$899 m in 2014 to US$ –15 763 m in 2015.

Assuming that nothing else changes, what is likely to be the impact in 2015 on GDP and the exchange rate in Nigeria?

	GDP	exchange rate
A	falls	appreciates
B	falls	depreciates
C	rises	appreciates
D	rises	depreciates

22 Australia's aggregate demand decreased over the last year.

What might have been the cause of this?

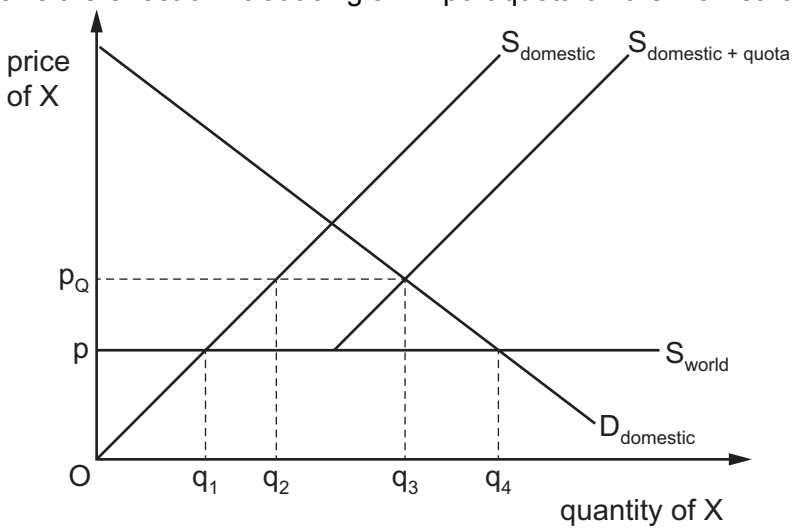
A a reduction in consumer saving

B a reduction in direct taxes

C a reduction in imports

D a reduction in investment

23 The diagram shows the effect of introducing an import quota on the market for good X.



What is the change in domestic supply and the size of the import quota?

	change in domestic supply	size of import quota
A	q_1q_2	q_2q_3
B	q_1q_3	q_1q_4
C	q_1q_4	q_1q_2
D	q_2q_3	q_3q_4

24 Country X joins a customs union with country Y and will remove the tariff on its imports of good M from country Y.

Under which conditions will trade creation in country X be the smallest?

	existing size of country X's tariff on imports of good M	price elasticity of demand for good M in country X
A	large	–0.8
B	large	–1.4
C	small	–0.8
D	small	–1.4

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25 An Australian family purchases a holiday to New Zealand and an Australian mining company sells coal to China.

Four students, A, B, C and D, are asked where these transactions appear in the current account of Australia's balance of payments.

Which student is correct?

	holiday to New Zealand	coal to China
A	service export	good export
B	service export	good import
C	service import	good export
D	service import	good import

26 What is likely to be the **least** effective store of value during a period of rapid inflation?

A antique furniture

B fixed interest government securities

C houses

D shares of industrial companies

27 An increase in what will shift the aggregate demand curve in an economy to the right?

A budget deficit

B consumer savings

C general price level

D interest rate

28 A country's balance of payments current account is in deficit.

How can this be restored to equilibrium, assuming the Marshall-Lerner condition holds?

A increase the exchange rate

B reduce income tax

C reduce primary income

D subsidise domestic producers

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29 Monetary policy does not usually work immediately.

Which time lag is likely to be the **least** concern to a government whose priority is a rapid domestic impact?

A the time it takes for policymakers to recognise the cause of a problem

B the time it takes for the economy to respond to the introduction of the policy

C the time it takes for the foreign exchange rate to respond to the effect of the policy

D the time it takes to put the chosen policy measure into place

30 What is the best example of an expansionary supply-side policy?

A the Argentinian central bank's decision to cut the interest rate in 2018

B the US president's plan to cut income tax rates in 2017

C the UK government's plan to build 500 new schools by 2020

D the Chinese government's decision to devalue their currency by almost 7% in 2016

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