

Summary samples

Empirical papers:

Summary 1.

The Canadian dollar has frequently been labelled a “petro currency” in that its value against the US dollar tends to rise and fall with the price of oil. In periods of high oil prices, many political and economic commentators claim that Canada suffers from a case of “Dutch Disease” in which the appreciation of the Canadian dollar reduces the competitiveness of other tradeable goods, in this case manufactured goods. This debate is all the more complicated in Canada as this issue crosses provincial boundaries. Therefore, in this paper I seek to analyze whether a higher Canadian dollar has had a detrimental effect on Ontario’s top five manufacturing export industries: transportation equipment, chemicals, machinery, primary metals, and electronics/computers. Using five different regression models, I found that the CAN-US exchange exhibited a large effect on transportation equipment manufacturing exports and a more modest effect on machinery and primary metal manufacturing exports. There was no statistically significant effect on chemical or electronic/computer manufacturing exports.

Summary 2

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an important contract between Canada, Mexico and the United States which eliminates tariffs as well as reduces or abolishes other trade and investment barriers between the three countries. It was implemented back in 1994 to strengthen each country’s economy by promoting fair competition, increasing investment and providing adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. The Agreement is currently being renegotiated

at the behest of the Trump administration which claimed that it has hurt the United States economy. This paper aims to examine whether NAFTA has been beneficial or detrimental to the three countries. One way to evaluate the effectiveness of the trade agreement is to measure its effect on GDP and GDP per capita. Accordingly, this paper analyzes change in GDP and GDP per capita in each of the three countries involved in NAFTA in order to evaluate the impact of the agreement. The results of the analysis show that NAFTA had a significant but uneven impact on GDP and GDP per capita of all three countries. Furthermore, the GDP per capita for all three countries had a substantially smaller increase than that of GDP, begging the question of whether individuals in the participating countries have actually benefitted from the agreement.

Case study paper:

Summary:

Brexit stands for “British exit,” referring to the UK’s decision in a June 23, 2016 referendum to leave the European Union. The result, in favor to leave the EU, generated a large shock to the UK economy. The UK was already a semi-detached member of EU, leaving will involve one of the largest changes in the institutional arrangements for the UK economy since joining the EU.

In this paper, we first introduce our topic, and the importance of discussing it. Secondly, some facts and situations that lead the Brexit and its outcome will be presented with reference to the globalization, multinationals and immigration issues in the labour market. Data on macroeconomic variables before the referendum will be shown in tables and graphs will be included. Next, we discuss how the stock market, exchange rate and businesses reacted to the outcome of the referendum. Lastly, the economic consequences will be addressed, leading to our conclusion.