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Level 3 Economics, 2016

91400 Demonstrate understanding of the efficiency of different market structures using marginal analysis

2.00 p.m. Friday 25 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of the efficiency of different market structures using marginal analysis.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of the efficiency of different market structures using marginal analysis.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of the efficiency of different market structures using marginal analysis.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL

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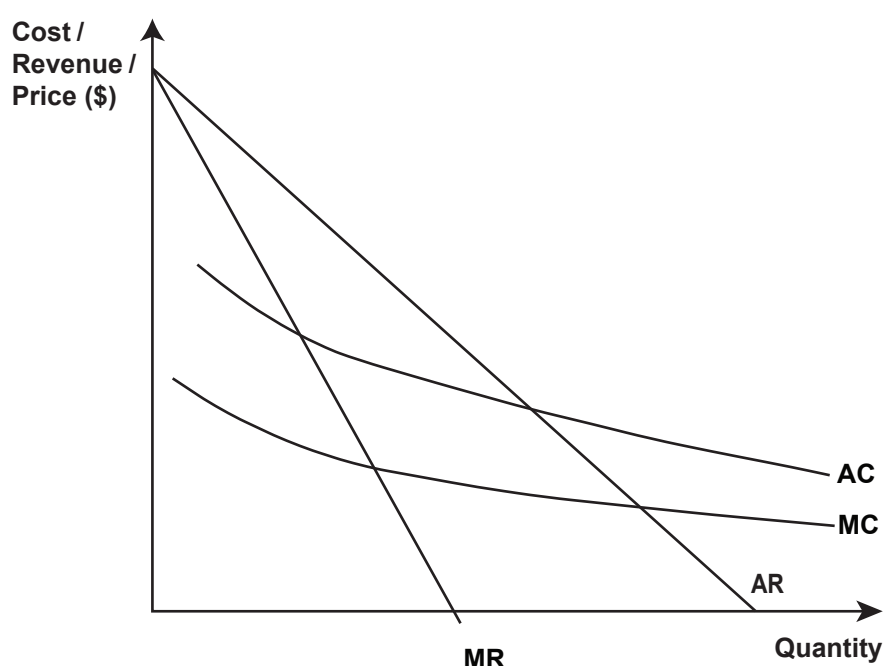
QUESTION ONE: NATURAL MONOPOLY

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Since the mid 1990s, the New Zealand electricity industry has undergone significant reforms and deregulation. This has included splitting New Zealand's largest electricity generator into three competing generators, separating ownership of electricity lines and supply businesses, selling state-owned electricity generators, and introducing a system that enabled consumers to switch electricity retailers easily. These reforms were designed to make the electricity retail market much more competitive, giving consumers more choice and lower prices.

Source (adapted): <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/energy/electricity-market/electricity-industry/chronology-of-new-zealand-electricity-reform/chronology-of-nz-electricity-reform.pdf>

Graph One: New Zealand retail electricity market



- (a) (i) On Graph One, label the profit-maximising price (P_1) and the profit-maximising quantity (Q_1), assuming that the New Zealand retail electricity market was an example of a natural monopoly before the reforms.
- (ii) Clearly shade and label the consumer surplus and deadweight loss that occurs at the profit-maximising equilibrium (P_1 and Q_1).
- (iii) Label the price (P_2) and quantity (Q_2) that would result if the reforms were successful in achieving an allocatively efficient outcome in the New Zealand retail electricity market.

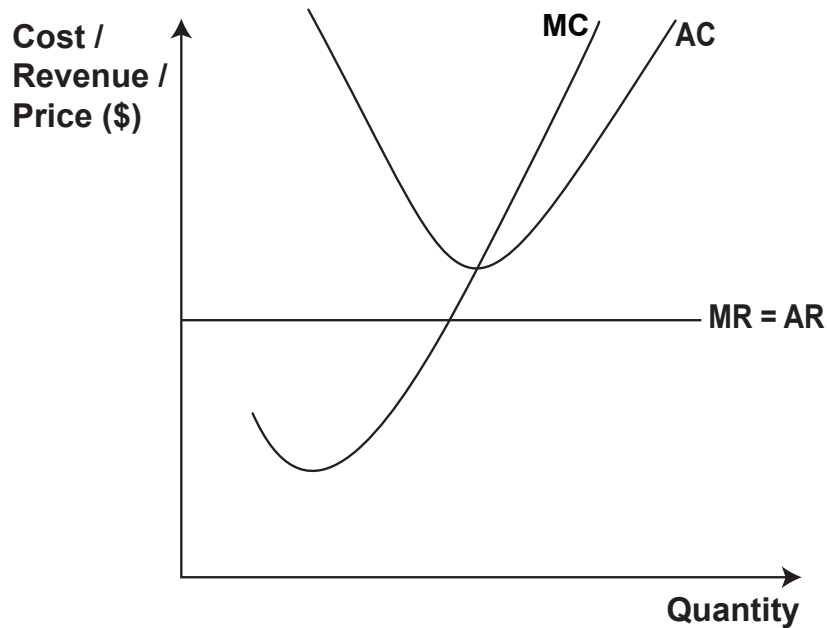
In your answer, fully explain :

- how electricity consumers would be affected by the electricity reforms if the reforms achieved an allocatively efficient outcome
- why P_2 and Q_2 would result in an allocatively efficient outcome in the New Zealand retail electricity market, in contrast to the profit-maximising equilibrium (P_1 and Q_1)
- what additional intervention could be needed by the Government at P_2 and Q_2 in the electricity market if costs for electricity retailers did not decline.

QUESTION TWO: PERFECT COMPETITION

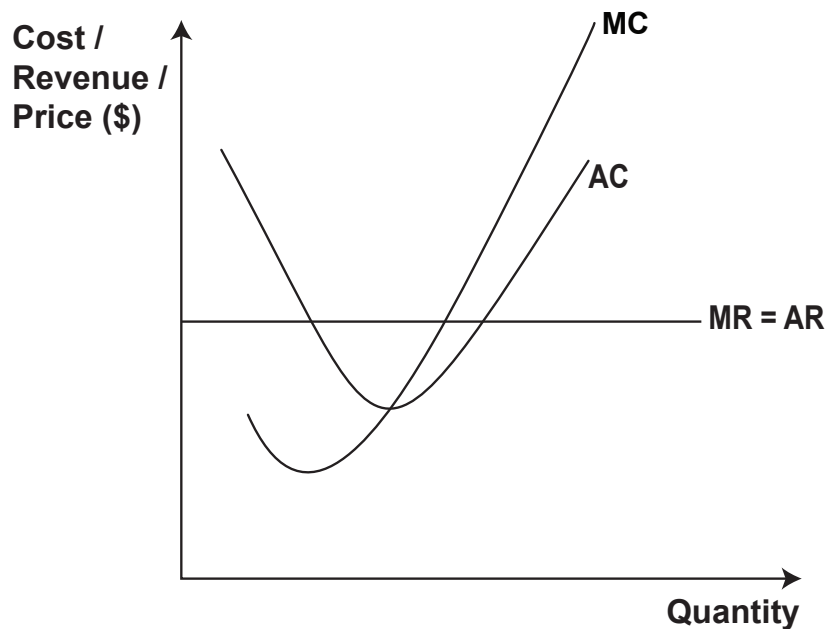
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Graph Two: An individual perfectly competitive firm earning a subnormal profit in the short run



- (a) (i) On Graph Two above, label the loss-minimising price (P_1) and the loss-minimising quantity (Q_1).
 (ii) Clearly shade and label the subnormal profit earned by the firm in Graph Two.

Graph Three: An individual perfectly competitive firm earning a supernormal profit in the short run



- (b) (i) On Graph Three above, label the profit-maximising price (P_2) and the profit-maximising quantity (Q_2).
 (ii) Clearly shade and label the supernormal profit earned by the firm in Graph Three.

- In your answer:

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The examination continues on the following page.**

QUESTION THREE: MONOPOLY

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The average real income per person in New Zealand increased from \$43 313 to \$48 472 between 2010 and 2015. This indicates an increase in purchasing power for New Zealand consumers during this time period.

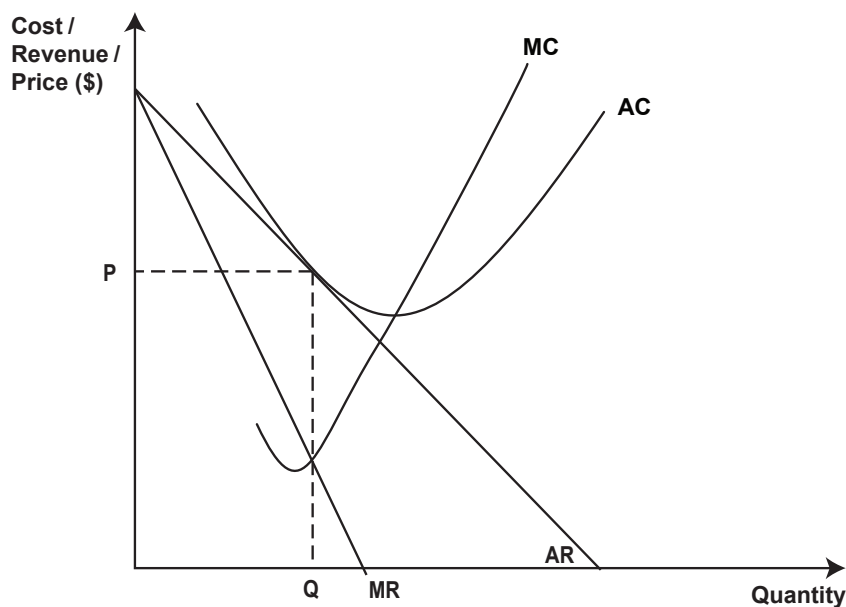
Source (adapted): http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Standard%20of%20living/disp-income-pp.aspx

For the same time period, two-year fixed mortgage rates decreased from 7.2% to 5.3%.

Source (adapted): http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/key_graphs/mortgage_rates/

These two economic events could have resulted in an increase in market demand for some firms and a reduction in fixed costs for firms that had fixed mortgages on their premises.

Graph Four: A monopolist earning a normal profit



- Complete Graph Four above to show the impact of an increase in market demand on a monopolist earning a normal profit. Clearly label the changes (if any) to the profit-maximising price and the profit-maximising quantity.
- Complete Graph Five on page 9 to show the impact of a reduction in fixed costs on a monopolist earning a normal profit. Clearly label the changes (if any) to the profit-maximising price and the profit-maximising quantity.

The graph illustrates the relationship between cost and revenue for a firm. The vertical axis represents Cost / Revenue / Price (\$), and the horizontal axis represents Quantity. The Marginal Cost (MC) curve is upward sloping. The Average Cost (AC) curve is U-shaped. The Marginal Revenue (MR) curve is downward sloping and steeper than the Average Revenue (AR) curve. The profit-maximizing quantity is determined where MC equals MR, which is at quantity Q. The corresponding price is P, found on the AR curve at quantity Q.

- the impact on a monopolist's profit of an increase in market demand
- the impact on a monopolist's profit of a reduction in fixed costs
- whether an increase in market demand or a reduction in fixed costs would have a greater impact on the profit-maximising price and profit-maximising quantity for a monopolist.

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Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
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