

EA Articles = orange

Research papers = green

IEATV = purple

Specification Points

EA Articles

Research Papers/Books

ieaTV

- In the absence of government intervention, the market mechanism is likely to result in a very unequal and inequitable distribution of income and wealth.
- In a market economy, an individual's ability to consume goods and services depends upon their income and wealth and an inequitable distribution of income and wealth is likely to lead to a misallocation of resources and hence market failure.
- **The various demand-side and supply-side determinants of shortrun growth of real national income and the long-run trend rate of economic growth.**

[‘The Rich Get Rich and the Poor Get... Richer!’, EA Magazine Spring 2015](#)

- Bounded rationality and bounded self-control.
- Biases in decision making: rules of thumb, anchoring, availability and social norms.
- The importance of altruism and perceptions of fairness.
- Choice architecture and framing.
- Nudges.
- Default choices, restricted choice and mandated choice.

[‘The New Paternalism – Unravelling ‘Nudge’’, Economic Affairs Supplement, Issue 3, Autumn 2011](#)

- The proposition that, given certain assumptions, relating for example to a lack of externalities, perfect competition will result in an efficient allocation of resources.

- The difference between invention and innovation.

- Technological change can affect methods of production, productivity, efficiency and firms' costs of production.

- Technological change can lead to the development of new products, the development of new markets and may destroy existing markets.

- Technological change can influence the structure of markets.

- The effects of a national minimum wage upon labour markets.

- The advantages and disadvantages of a national minimum wage.

['Bitcoin: The Flipside of Money', EA Magazine Autumn 2014](#)

['The Wage flaw... Why Minimum Pay is Not Working', EA Magazine Summer 2013](#)

['The Living Wage', EA magazine Spring 2014](#)

['The Inequality Puzzle', EA Magazine Spring 2015](#)

[Ramez Naam 'Environmentalism, Innovation, and Economics'](#)

['The Minimum Wage: Silver Bullet or Poisoned Chalice?', Ryan Bourne and J.R. Shackleton](#)

[Chapter 4: The Simple Economics of Wage Floors, Christopher and Rachel Coyne, 'Flaws and Ceilings'](#)

['They're not well paid. They should get a living wage' \(Page 181\), Geoffrey Wood, '50 Economic Fallacies'](#)

['And How Much Do You Earn?', Ryan Bourne and J. R Shackleton](#)

[Kristian Niemietz, 'The Cost of Living debate'](#)

- The Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient.
- The likely benefits and costs of more equal and more unequal distributions.

	‘The Rich Get Rich and the Poor Get...Richer!’, EA Magazine Spring 2015		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The causes and effects of poverty. • The policies which are available to influence the distribution of income and wealth and to alleviate poverty. • The economic consequences of such policies. 	‘The Long march of the Poor’, EA Magazine Autumn 2013	‘Low Pay and the Cost of Living: A Supply-Side Approach’, Ryan Bourne	‘Helping the Strugglers and Strivers’
	‘Missing the Point’, EA Magazine, Spring 2014	‘Smoking out Red Herrings: The Cost of Living Debate’, Ryan Bourne and Kristian Niemietz	
	‘Why a War on Markets is no Substitute for a War on Poverty’, EA Magazine, Summer 2013	‘Imposing labour standards helps the poor and protects domestic workers’ (Page 192), Geoffrey Wood, ‘50 Economic Fallacies’	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the absence of property rights leads to externalities in both production and consumption and hence market failure. • The classification of merit and demerit goods depends upon a value judgement. • The general principles of UK competition policy and some awareness of EU competition policy. • The costs and benefits of such policies. 			Karol Boudreaux, ‘Paths to Property’
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arguments for and against the public ownership of firms and industries. • The arguments for and against the privatisation of state-owned enterprises. • The arguments for and against the regulation of markets. • The arguments for and against the deregulation of markets. 	‘Licence to Thrill’, EA Magazine Spring 2015	‘Moving the Road Sector into the Market Economy’, Gabriel Roth	
	‘Clouding the Future’, EA Magazine Autumn 2015	‘From Nationalisation to State Control: The Return of Centralised Energy Planning’, Colin Robinson	
	‘In Good Hands?’, EA Magazine, Autumn 2015		

- The problem of regulatory capture

['Energy: Nationalisation or liberalisation?', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

['Fair deal for the Taxpayer: Why Rail Fares should be Liberalised', Richard Wellings](#)

[The conduct of an industry – in particular, how it serves consumers – is improved by government regulation \(Page 5\), Geoffrey Wood, '50 Economic Fallacies'](#)

- The use of indirect taxation, subsidies, price controls, state provision and regulation, the extension of property rights and pollution permits to correct market failure.

['Driven to Distraction', EA magazine, Summer 2013](#)

['Public choice: A Primer', Eamonn Butler](#)

['Sin Taxes'](#)

['Running on Empty', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

['Alcohol and the Public Purse: Do Drinkers pay their way?', Christopher Snowden](#)

[Philip Booth, 'A failure of Capitalism?'](#)

['Energy: Nationalisation or Liberalisation?', EA magazine Spring 2014](#)

['The Sweet Truth: Is there a Market Failure in Sugar?', Rob Lyons and Christopher Snowden](#)

[Mark Pennington, 'Rescuing Social Capital from Social Democracy'](#)

['Turning Up the Heat', EA Magazine Summer 2013](#)

['A Sobering Thought', EA Magazine Summer 2013](#)

['Fair Deal for the Taxpayer: Why Rail Fares should be Liberalised', Richard Wellings](#)

['Missing the Point', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

[Sin Taxes: 'Sin Taxes merely reflect the externalities of certain activities' \(Page 54\), 'Smoking out Red Herrings: The Cost of Living Debate', Ryan Bourne and Kristian Niemietz](#)

['Stealth Bomber: Declaring War on Sin Taxes', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

['In the Dock: Market Failure', EA Magazine Autumn 2014](#)

['The State Should Step in to Protect the environment' \(Page 7\), Geoffrey Wood, '50 Economic fallacies'](#)

[‘From Nationalisation to State Control: The return of Centralised Energy Planning’, Colin Robinson](#)

[‘Aggressively Regressive: The Sin Taxes that make the Poor Poorer’, Christopher Snowden](#)

[‘Moving the Road Sector into the Market Economy’, Gabriel Roth](#)

[‘Time to scrap Air Passenger Duty’](#)

[‘Aggressively Regressive: The Sin Taxes that make the Poor Poorer’, Christopher Snowden](#)

[‘Moving the Road Sector into the Market Economy’, Gabriel Roth](#)

[‘Sin Taxes’](#)

[Philip Booth, ‘Pension Provision and Government Failure’](#)

- Government failure occurs when government intervention in the economy leads to a misallocation of resources.
- Inadequate information, conflicting objectives and administrative costs are possible sources of government failure.
- Governments may create, rather than remove, market distortions.
- Government intervention can lead to unintended consequences.

[‘Brain Drain’, EA Magazine Autumn 2015](#)

- **The importance of the institutional structure of the economy in determining aggregate supply, such as the role of the banking system in providing business investment funds, should also be understood.**

[‘Doing Business: Singapore Style’, EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

- The causes of changes in the various phases of the economic cycle, including both global and domestic demand-side and supply-side shocks.

[‘What Causes Recessions?’, Economic Affairs Supplement, Issue 3, Autumn 2012](#)

- The main functions of a central bank.
- That monetary policy involves the central bank taking action to influence interest rates, the supply of money and credit and the exchange rate.
- The current objectives of monetary policy set by the government.
- The role of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England (MPC) and how it uses changes in bank rate to try to achieve the objectives for monetary policy, including the government's target rate of inflation.
- The factors considered by the MPC when setting the bank rate.
- How changes in the exchange rate affect aggregate demand and the various macroeconomic policy objectives.
- The monetary policy transmission mechanism, including the relationship between changes in interest rates and the exchange rate.
- How the Bank of England can influence the growth of the money supply.

- Regulation of the financial system in the UK, eg the role of the Bank of England, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).
- Why a bank might fail, including the risks involved in lending long term and borrowing short term.

- The principles of taxation, such as that taxes should be equitable.

['QE and the Rich', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

['Banking Reform – Making Banks Pay for Their Mistakes', Economic Affairs Supplement, Issue 2, Summer 2011](#)

['Austerity: A Reality Check', EA Magazine Autumn 2013](#)

['The Targets of Monetary Policy' \(Page 20\), Pascal Salin, 'Money and Microeconomics'](#)

[Chapter 3: Inflation, Chapter 6: Monetary Policy \(Theory\), Chapter 7: Monetary Policy \(Practice\), '50 Economic fallacies Exposed'](#)

['Aggressively Regressive: The Sin Taxes that make the Poor Poorer', Christopher Snowden](#)

[Tim Congdon, 'Central Banking in a Free Society'](#)

[John Taylor, 'Central Banking in a Free Society'](#)

[Philip Booth, 'Verdict on the Crash'](#)

['The Art of Taxes- An Interview with Art Laffer'](#)

- The role and relative merits of different UK taxes.
- The relationship between the budget balance and the national debt.
- Cyclical and structural budget deficits and surpluses.
- The consequences of budget deficits and surpluses for macroeconomic performance.
- The significance of the size of the national debt.
- The role of the Office for Budget Responsibility.

['The Big Chill: The Staggering Scale of the Government Debt Iceberg', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

['Balancing the Equation', EA Magazine Autumn 2015](#)

['Swiss Role: What the Eurozone Could Learn from Switzerland', EA Magazine Spring 2015](#)

['The French Correction', EA magazine Spring 2014](#)

['Taxing Problem: The UK's Incoherent Tax System', Ryan Bourne](#)

['Defusing the debt Timebomb: Challenges and Solutions', Philip Booth and Ryan Bourne](#)

['Governments can precisely manage the economy by fiscal policy'; 'Taxes should go up to slow inflation'; 'The Chancellor can predict the effect of tax allowances on behaviour'; 'Government Borrowing should be guided by the 'Golden Rule'' \(Pages 91, 98, 107, 117\), Geoffrey Wood, '50 Economic Fallacies Exposed'](#)

['Low Pay and the Cost of Living: A Supply Side Approach', Ryan Bourne](#)

['Moving the Road Sector into the Market Economy', Gabriel Roth](#)
['Industrial Strategy: The Hand of Government or the Invisible Hand?', J. R Shackleton and Ryan Bourne](#)

['One country should not cut its tariffs unless others do'; 'Free trade should be fair'; 'Free trade causes unemployment'; 'Britain would lose 3 million jobs by leaving the EU'; 'Germany is harming the rest of](#)

[Alvin Rabushka, 'Flat Tax – A Fair, Simple and Transparent Reform'](#)

[Philip Booth, 'Growth Versus Austerity: A False Dilemma'](#)

[Steve Davies, 'The UK Public Debt: Is it a problem?'](#)

- Free market supply-side policies include measures such as: tax cuts, privatisation, deregulation and some labour market reforms.
- Interventionist supply-side policies include measures such as: government spending on education and training, industrial policy, subsidising spending on research and development.

['In Good Hands?', EA Magazine Autumn 2015](#)

['Missing the Point', EA Magazine Spring 2014](#)

- The model of comparative advantage.
- The distinction between comparative and absolute advantage.
- The model shows that specialisation and trade can increase total output.

['Quotas are Bad Policy', EA Magazine Autumn 2014](#)

['Hung up on Red Tape', EA Magazine Summer 2013](#)

[Razeen Sally, 'Trade Policy, New Century'](#)

- Other economic benefits of trade, such as the ability to exploit economies of scale and increased competition.
- The costs of international trade.
- The reasons for changes in the pattern of trade between the UK and the rest of the world.
- The nature of protectionist policies, such as: tariffs, quotas and export subsidies.
- The causes and consequences of countries adopting protectionist policies.
- The main features of a customs union.
- The main characteristics of the Single European Market (SEM).
- The consequences for the UK of its membership of the European Union (EU).
- The role of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- The policies that might be used to correct a balance of payments deficit or surplus.
- Expenditure-switching and expenditure-reducing policies.
- The effect policies used to correct a deficit or surplus may have upon other macroeconomic policy objectives.
- The significance of deficits and surpluses for an individual economy.
- The implications for the global economy of a major economy or economies with imbalances deciding to take corrective action.

[‘Swiss Role: What the Eurozone Could Learn from Switzerland’, EA magazine, Spring 2015](#)

[‘Why Britain Should Leave the EU’, EA Magazine Spring 2015](#)

[the euro zone by exporting so much’ \(Pages 17, 19, 23, 44, 48\), Geoffrey Wood, ‘50 Economic Fallacies Exposed’](#)
[‘The Economics of International Development’, William Easterly](#)

[‘A Current Account Deficit is a Problem’ \(Page 28\), Geoffrey Wood, ‘50 Economic Fallacies Exposed’](#)

- Policies that might be adopted to promote economic growth and development.
- The role of aid and trade in promoting growth and development.

'Myth Conception: Foreign Aid is the Key to Wellbeing', EA Magazine Autumn 2013

'African Dawn: Can the Continent Become a Success Story?', EA Magazine Spring 2015

'Aid, Trade and Governance: Can we Make Poverty History?', Philip Booth

'Taxation, Government Spending and Economic Growth', Philip Booth

Karol Boudreaux, 'Paths to Property'