

At the beginning of 2009, Slovakia joined the Euro Zone, but the Czech Republic did not and retains a floating exchange rate for its currency. How has this difference in monetary regime affected the two countries differently in the last (almost) seven years? How might it affect them differently in the future, when various kinds of macroeconomic shocks impact their economies?

Construct your answer as a series of “bullet points,” each discussing one way in which the two economies have been affected differently or could be affected differently because of their different status regarding the euro. As suggested above, do not limit yourself to events that have actually occurred in the last seven years, but also consider what could happen in the future.