Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
| --- | --- |
| | |

Centre Number | Candidate Number

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## Friday 6 June 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

**Paper reference** **9GE0/03**

# Geography

## Advanced
## PAPER 3

**You must have:**
Resource Booklet (enclosed)
Calculator, ruler

Total Marks

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Any **calculations** must show **all** stages of **working out** and a **clear answer**.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Calculators may be used.

## Advice

- You are **advised** to spend the first **15 minutes** reading the Resource Booklet.
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

*Turn over* ▶





Pearson

**Answer ALL questions.**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**You must use the Resource Booklet provided and your own knowledge and understanding from across your course of study to answer the questions in this paper.**

**1** Explain why global agreements are vital if the environmental challenges of climate change are to be met.

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**

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2 (a) Table 1 below shows data for the GDP per capita of 12 countries systematically sampled from the members of the United Nations from the highest GDP per capita (Luxembourg) to the lowest GDP per capita (Sierra Leone) and the World Happiness scores for the same 12 countries.

The World Happiness score is based on individuals' own assessments of their lives in that country.

| Country | GDP per capita in US$ | GDP per capita ranking | World Happiness score | World Happiness ranking | Difference (d) | Difference squared ($d^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Albania** | 9,598 | 6 | 5.304 | 9 | –3 | 9 |
| **Chile** | 16,365 | 5 | 6.360 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ecuador** | 6,758 | 7 | 5.725 | 8 | –1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 31,531 | 3 | 6.448 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| **Iceland** | 58,393 | 2 | 7.530 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 24,223 | 4 | 6.234 | 6 | –2 | |
| **Luxembourg** | 135,321 | 1 | 7.319 | 2 | –1 | 1 |
| **Nicaragua** | 2,878 | 9 | 6.284 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| **Pakistan** | 1,588 | 11 | 4.657 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| **Sierra Leone** | 856 | 12 | 3.245 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| **Vietnam** | 4,649 | 8 | 6.043 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| **Zimbabwe** | 2,114 | 10 | 3.341 | 11 | –1 | 1 |
| | | | | | $\sum d^2 =$ | |

**Table 1**

(i) Calculate $d^2$ for Latvia.

**(1)**

..............................................

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(ii) Calculate $\sum d^2$.

**(1)**

..............................................

(iii) Using Table 1 and the formula below, calculate the $r_s$ for this data.

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Answer to **two** decimal places.

You **must** show your working.

**(2)**

$r_s =$ ..............................................

(b) Explain why this statistical result may not be a reliable indicator of the relationship between the GDP per capita of a country and the happiness of its population.

**(4)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)**

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**3** Study Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 in Section A of the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the changing patterns of power in the world since 1945.

**(8)**

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

**4** Study Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Section A of the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the role of global institutions in managing economic and political relations in the post-war world (1945 – present).

**(8)**

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**(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)**

**5** Study the resources in Section B of the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the view that China is more likely than India to become a global superpower by the middle of this century.

**(18)**

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**(Total for Question 5 = 18 marks)**

**You should have read the whole of the Resource Booklet, including Section C, before attempting this question.**

**6** Evaluate the view that there is no serious challenge to the status of the USA as the world's dominant economic, military and political superpower.

**(24)**

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**(Total for Question 6 = 24 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS**

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# Geography

## Advanced
## PAPER 3

**Resource Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

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## SECTION A

### Superpowers in a globalised world

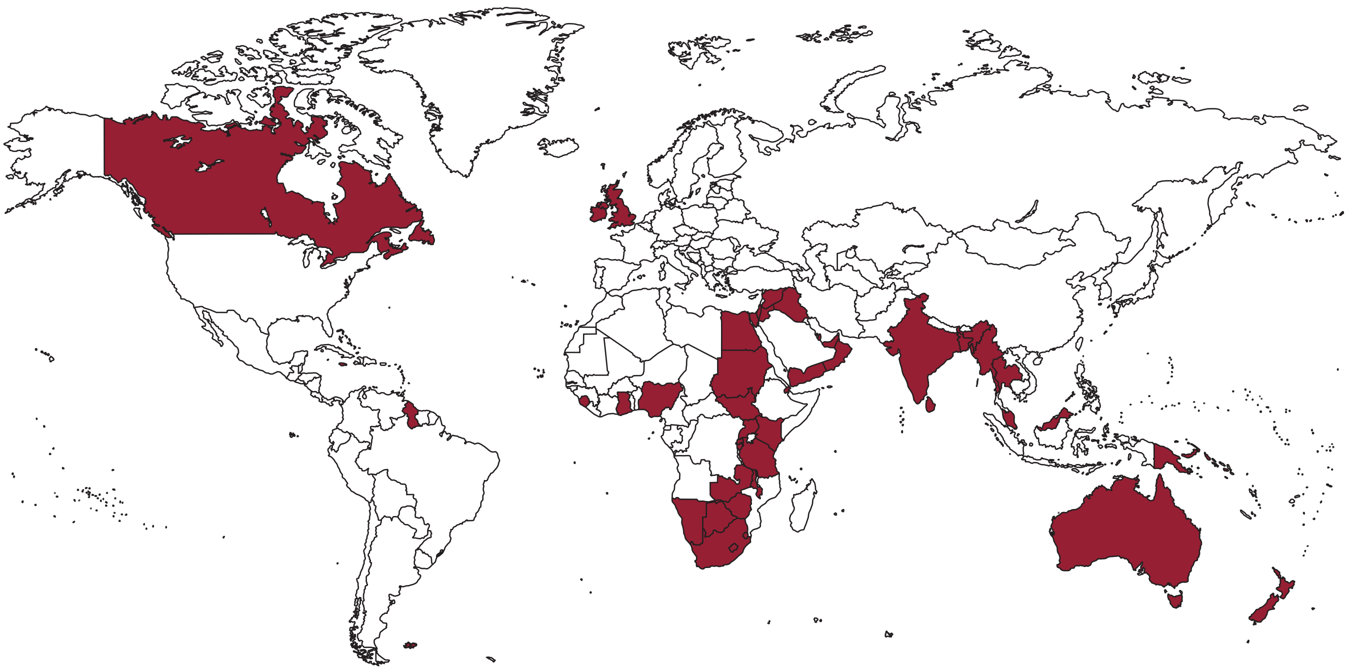
In 1800, India (the Mughal Empire) and China were the largest economies in the world, but by 1913 the British Empire was the dominant economic and military superpower, see Figure 1.

The growth of the British Empire brought enormous wealth to some of its population and established London as the financial capital of the world.

The main motive of colonialism was the exploitation of the resources of the territory, whether it be precious metals, plantation crops such as sugar or its population.

The living standards and the quality of life of the indigenous (First Nation) peoples of the Empire were often very poor.

The collapse of the British Empire less than 100 years after its peak, was sudden and decisive. The most dramatic symbol of decline was the 'loss' of India in 1947: the so-called 'Jewel in the Crown'.



**Key**

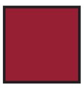
 Great Britain and its Empire

**Figure 1**

**The British Empire in 1913**

The decline of one dominant superpower and the rise of another is often a violent transition. That was not the case with the USA taking the dominant role in 1945.

The Second World War (1939–1945) changed global power structures. Only one of the five competing powers in 1941 emerged at the end of it as the unchallenged superpower: the USA. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) doubled during the war.

The USA was seen as a potential ally in the fight against colonialism by many colonies. It was in the USA's interests to help break up the French and British Empires, allowing its own businesses access to these previously closed markets.

| **1950 – the 'Cold War'** | |
|---|---|
| **Country** | **% of total global manufacturing** |
| USA | 27 |
| USSR (Russia) | 10 |
| UK | 7 |
| Germany | 5 |
| China | 5 |
| **1998 – USA dominance continued** | |
| USA | 29 |
| Japan | 13 |
| Germany | 7 |
| UK | 5 |
| France | 5 |
| **2024 – the end of American dominance?** | |
| USA | 21 |
| China | 19 |
| Japan | 6 |
| India | 5 |
| Germany | 4 |

**Figure 2**

**The changing pattern of economic superpowers**

Superpowers develop and maintain their dominance using 'soft' power as well as their 'hard' military power.

Soft power is challenging to measure so league tables mostly use a mix of variables, including culture, business climate, media, education, international relations and social values.

| Rank | 2017 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | France | USA |
| 2 | UK | UK |
| 3 | USA | Germany |
| 4 | Germany | Japan |
| 5 | Canada | China |
| 6 | Japan | France |
| 7 | Switzerland | Canada |
| 8 | Netherlands | Switzerland |
| 9 | Denmark | Italy |
| 10 | Norway | United Arab Emirates (UAE) |
| | China was ranked 25th | Russia was ranked 13th |
| | Russia was ranked 26th | |

**Figure 3**

**A soft power league table for 2017 and 2023**

Before the Second World War had ended the main intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) were established at a conference held in the USA. 44 countries attended.

The United Nations (UN) was the first of four IGOs established, followed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the International Trade Organisation, later to become the World Trade Organisation (WTO), see Figure 4.

80 years later they remain the dominant IGOs and most of the world's countries are members of all four organisations, see Figure 4.

A large majority of the current members of these organisations were not involved in either the debate about the policies of these IGOs or in establishing their voting systems, see Figure 4.

Critics suggest that these organisations are ineffective in achieving their stated roles and were set up to maintain the dominance of the USA and its allies through neo-colonialism.

In 1972, Michael Manley, the Prime Minister of the newly independent Jamaica, was asked about the policies imposed on Jamaica by the IMF. He replied, "You ask, 'In who's interest are these policies?' I ask you, 'Who set it up?'"

| IGO | Stated role | Members | Voting systems |
|---|---|---|---|
| UN | A forum for political debate and settling issues between member states | 193 | One country, one vote but the UN's Security Council need to agree all policies before they are carried out |
| IMF | A bank that can be used by member states when they need loans to avoid an economic collapse | 190 | Majority vote but with countries with larger economies having most votes |
| World Bank | A bank to finance development projects and to reduce poverty | 189 | Majority vote but with countries contributing more to the bank's funds having more votes |
| WTO | To encourage international trade by removing obstacles to trade such as tariffs | 164 | Policies agreed by consensus with all members agreeing, although voting is in secret |

**Figure 4**

**The main intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) involved in international relations**

The Security Council of the UN has five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the USA. Its other 10 members serve for two years with three from African states, two from Asia, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe and one from Eastern Europe.

This group has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and is the only UN body that has the power to make decisions that all member states have to implement.

Only the five permanent members, all of them nuclear powers, have the power to veto (stop) a policy being passed, see Figure 5.

India, also a nuclear power, has repeatedly asked to become a permanent member of the security council to recognise its economic, political and military status.

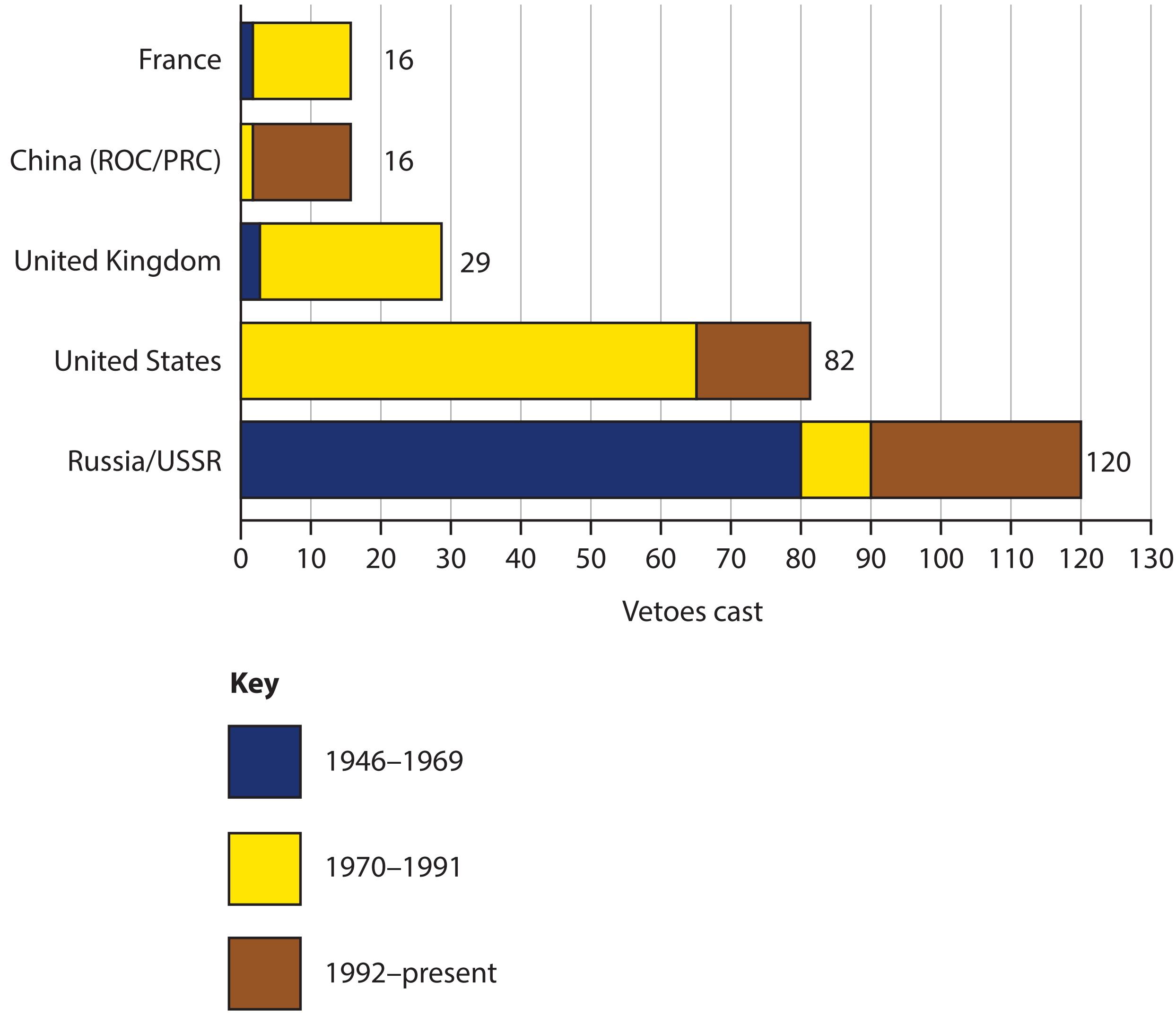



**Figure 5**

**The use of veto power in the UN's Security Council**

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## SECTION B

### The emerging superpowers?

Since 1960 the economic dominance of the USA has decreased as other countries and global regions have grown, most recently China.

The dominance of the G7 group of countries (USA, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the UK) has been challenged by other alliances such as the BRICS group (**B**razil, **R**ussia**, I**ndia, **C**hina, and **S**outh Africa). This group expanded in 2023 with the addition of Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Global shift was partly a result of government policies promoting free trade, deregulation and privatisation. This made it easier for large corporations to move jobs to cheaper locations, which increased their profits.

Whilst China and the USA have been involved in a trade dispute, China and the European Union (EU) have become the major trading partners of most countries in the world. Even in South America, most countries now trade more with China than they do with the USA.

The loss of well-paid jobs in manufacturing, which are often replaced by lower paid jobs in the tertiary (service) sector, has contributed to reductions in consumer spending in some countries.

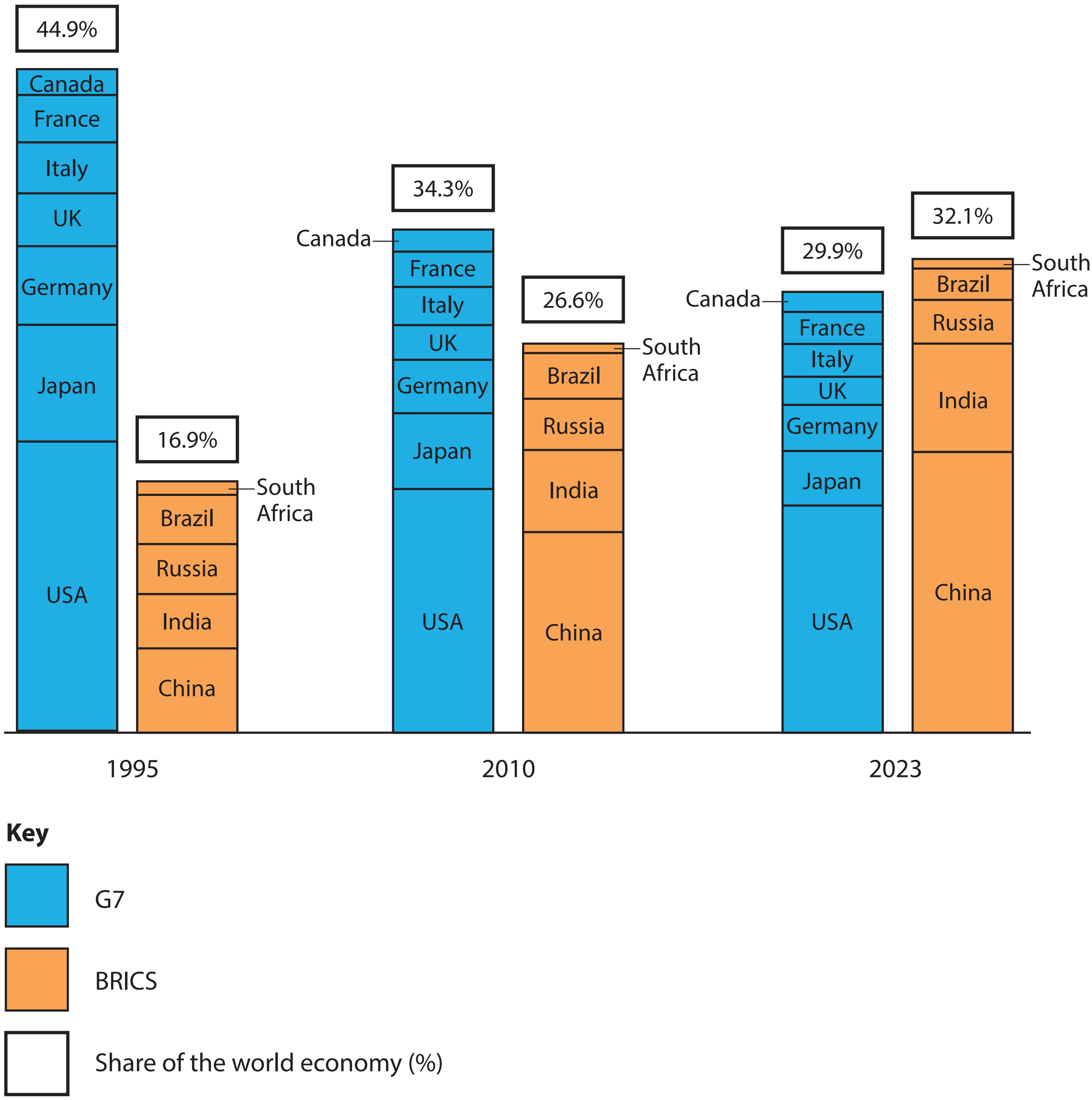



**Figure 6**

**The changing share of the world economy, 1995–2023**

Supporters of globalisation argue that the 'knowledge economy', is the key to future economic growth and prosperity, see Figures 7a and 7b.

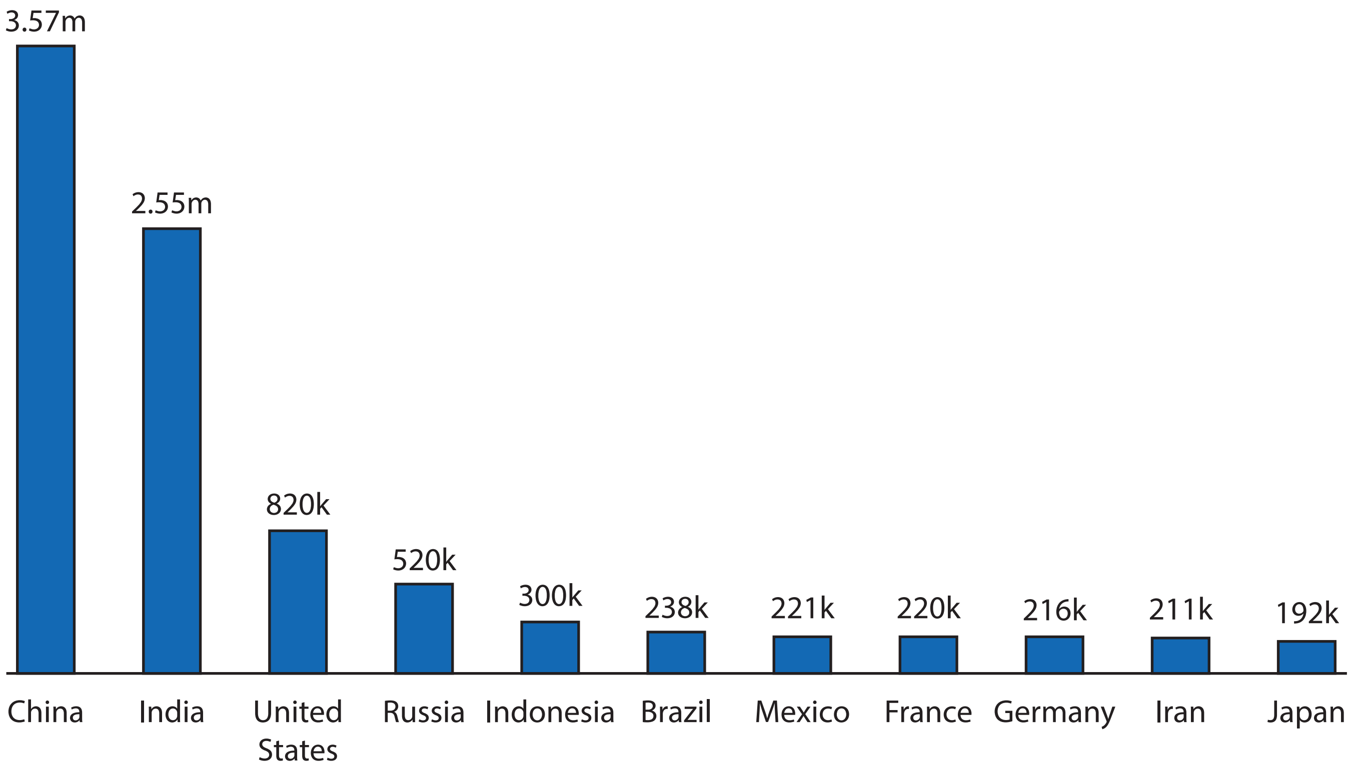
The 'knowledge economy' involves research and development, often including IT and AI (artificial intelligence).

They argue that if the developed countries kept control of research and development it would not matter where the goods were manufactured.

| Country | Number of scientific papers (2022) | Scientific papers per million people |
|---|---|---|
| China | 744,042 | 527 |
| USA | 624,554 | 1,875 |
| UK | 198,500 | 2,959 |
| India | 191,590 | 138 |
| Germany | 174,524 | 2,097 |
| Italy | 127,502 | 2,159 |
| Japan | 127,408 | 1,016 |
| Canada | 121,111 | 3,184 |
| Russia | 119,195 | 819 |
| France | 112,838 | 1,664 |

**Figure 7a**

**The number of scientific papers published in 2022**




**Key**

m = million
k = thousand

**Figure 7b**

**The number of university graduates in STEM subjects (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for the top 11 countries in 2022**

People are said to have become 'global consumers' when their income reaches US$12 per day and so have some money left over after satisfying their basic needs.

In 2023 there were 4 billion consumers in the world. It was predicted that economic growth would create 112 million new consumers in 2024, mainly in Asia, see Figure 8.

If current trends are continued the total figure will rise to 5 billion by 2031.

However, the global pandemic, a European war, internal divisions in many countries and, above all, an accelerating climate crisis make all predictions of future economic growth and political stability very uncertain.

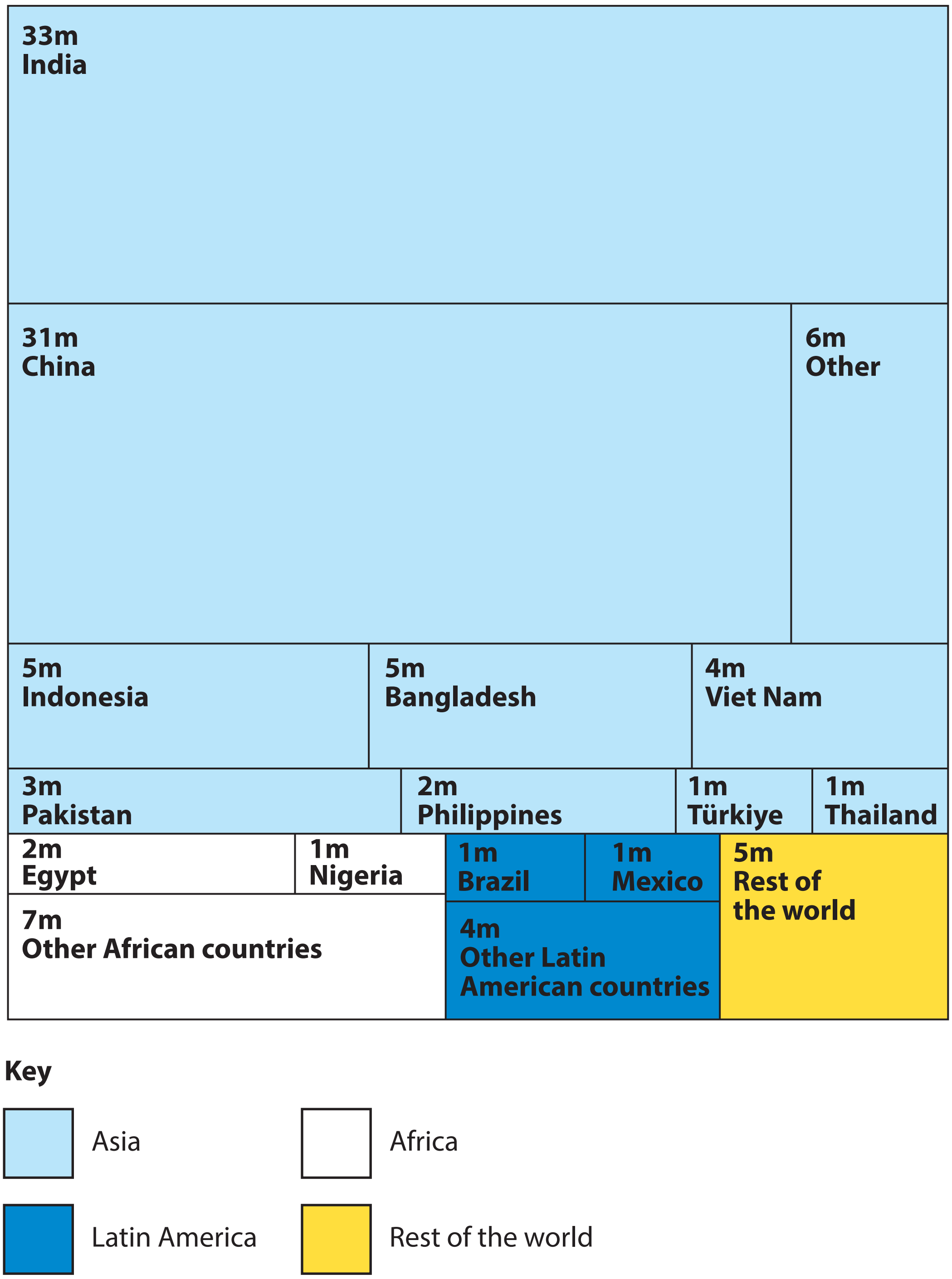



**Figure 8**

**The predicted growth of global consumers in 2024, in millions**

| | China | India | USA |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Area** (km$^2$) and **rank** 1/180 (1=largest 180 = smallest) | 9,706,961(4) | 3,287,590 (7) | 9,834,610 (3) |
| **Population** (million) and **rank** 1/180 (1=largest 180 = smallest) | 1,425 (2) | 1,428 (1) | 332 (3) |
| **% urban population** | 64 | 36 | 80 |
| **Population growth rate in 2023 (%)** | 0.18 | 0.70 | 0.68 |
| **GDP** (US$ trillion) | 17.9 | 3.4 | 23.3 |
| **GDP per capita** (US$) | 12,598 | 2,389 | 70,248 |
| **Military spending (% of GDP)** | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| **Human Development Index (HDI) rank** (1=highest 191=lowest) | 79 | 132 | 20 |
| **Economic globalisation rank** (1=highest 191=lowest) | 141 | 156 | 66 |
| **Social globalisation rank** (1=highest 191=lowest) | 128 | 139 | 24 |
| **Political globalisation rank** (1=highest 191=lowest) | 20 | 13 | 16 |
| **Corruption Perception Index** (rank 1=least 180=most) | 65 | 85 | 24 |
| **Environmental performance index rank** (rank 1=best 180=worst) | 160 | 180 | 43 |

**Figure 9**

**Globalisation and development data for China, India and the USA**

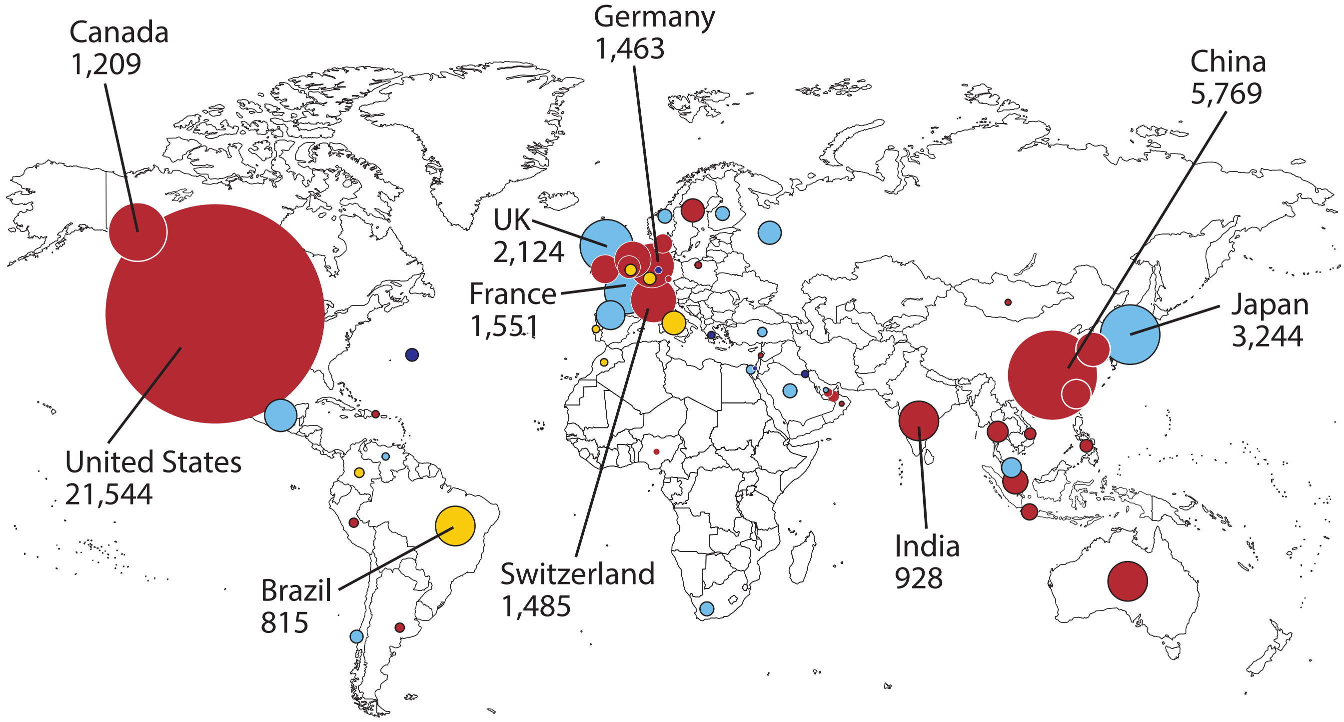
## SECTION C

### The decline of the USA?

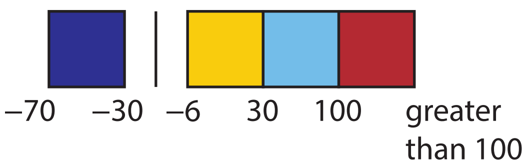
There are about 60,000 transnational corporations (TNCs) worldwide. They are responsible for half of international trade, especially due to the level of intra-company trading (between parts of the same company).

Of these 60,000, as measured by the value of their corporations, 10 countries dominate the global economy, see Figure 10.

TNCs have enormous influence over governments, whether highly democratic or authoritarian, and have been accused of undermining government sovereignty.




**Key: Change (%) in value of corporation 2008–2019**




**Key: The size of the circles showing the 2019 value of a countries corporations is proportional to that value. For example China's corporations are worth US$ 5,769 billion.**


**Figure 10**

**The location and value of the world's 2000 largest TNCs, and their changing value, 2008–2019**

In 1959, President Eisenhower (USA) warned against the 'unwarranted influence of America's military-industrial complex'. He was anxious that military spending would get out of control.

Today, 40% of the total global military expenditure is spent by the USA. That is more than the next 10 countries in the world put together, see Figure 11.

Since the '9/11' attacks in 2001, the United States government has spent over US$ 8 trillion on the 'War on Terror', including the Afghanistan and Iraq wars.

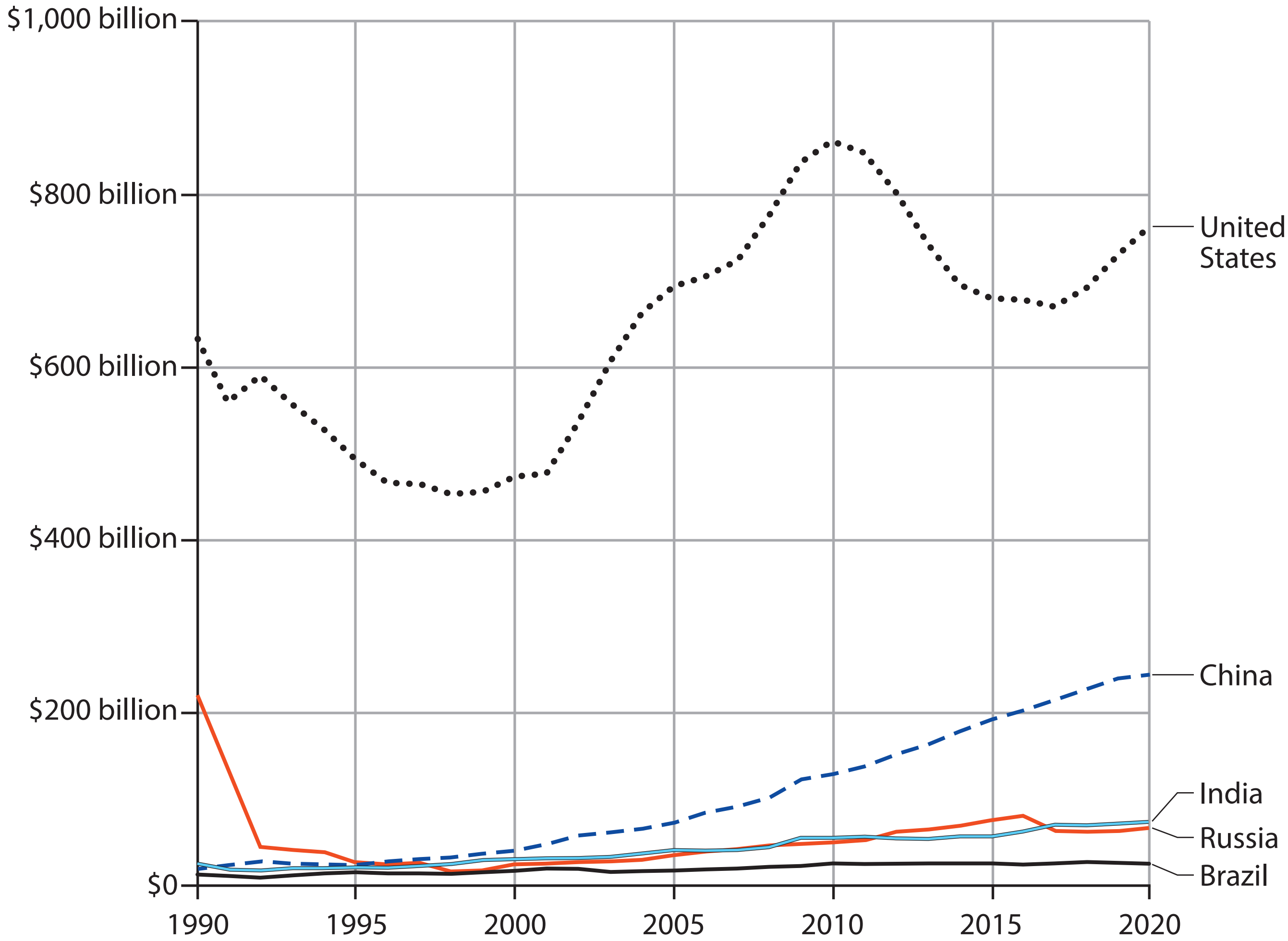



**Figure 11**

**Military expenditure by the USA and the BRIC countries, 1990–2020**

The USA has a long history of building its economy by attracting migrants including highly skilled, elite individuals and migration remains important for its economy.

In the past twenty years, 55% of the founders of Silicon Valley companies that achieve a valuation of more than US$1billion have been first-generation immigrants.

44% of the largest 'Fortune 500' companies were founded by immigrants or their children.

One wealth management company traces the movements of its 150,000 high net worth individuals (HNWIs); these individuals have more than US$1million available to invest.

The results for 2023 show the departures (–) and arrivals (+) of HNWIs in the USA and the BRIC countries, see Figure 12.

| Country | Movement of HNWIs |
|---|---:|
| USA | +1,500 |
| Brazil | –2,500 |
| Russia | –15,000 |
| India | –8,000 |
| China | –10,000 |

**Figure 12**

**Movements of high net worth individuals (HNWIs), 2023**

**Acknowledgements**

Pearson Education Ltd gratefully acknowledges all the following sources used in the preparation of this paper:

Figure 8: adapted from www.visualcapitalist.com
Figure 10: adapted from www.espace-mondial-atlas.sciencespo.fr/en