Please check the examination details below	v before entering your candidate information					
Candidate surname	Other names					
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE	e Number Candidate Number					
Friday 17 Janua	ry 2020					
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)	Paper Reference 4EC1/02R					
Economics Level 1/2 Paper 2: Macroeconomics and the Global Economy						
You do not need any other materials	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.
- Calculators may be used.
- You are advised to show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each guestion.

Advice

- 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 ▶





Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

1	(a)	Wha	at is calculated by using the consumer price index (CPI)?	(1)
	×	Α	Redistribution of income	
	×	В	Inflation rate	
	×	C	Economic growth	
	X	D	Exchange rate	
	(b)	The	sale or transfer of public sector assets to the private sector is known as	(1)
	X	A	monetary policy	
	X	В	public expenditure	
	X	C	privatisation	
	X	D	fiscal policy	
	(c)	Wha	at is meant by the term boom?	(2)
•••••				
	•••••	•••••		

(d) What is meant by the term shoe leather costs?	(2)
(e) Calculate the price in Indian Rupees (INR) of machinery which costs \$150 000 when the exchange rate is \$1 = 70.66 INR. You are advised to show your working.	(2)



Figure 1 shows the supply and demand of the pound (£) in terms of the euro (€).

(f) Using the diagram below, draw the effects on the exchange rate of the pound (£) of a decrease in UK exports to Eurozone countries. Label the new curve, the new equilibrium exchange rate and the new equilibrium quantity.



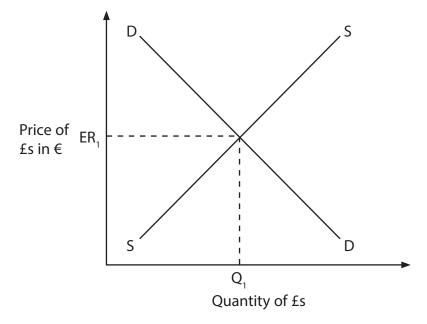


Figure 1

In November 2018, China launched its first ever anti-dumping investigation against Australia over the export of Australian barley.

(g)	Explain one reason	n why a country s	such as	Australia	might	export its	products
	below the cost of	production.					

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h) Analyse how a reduction in di	rect taxation is lik	cely to affect the	standard of living	9
in a country such as Vietnam.				(6)



(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

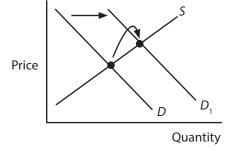
BLANK PAGE QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON PAGE 8.



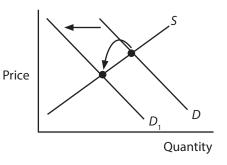
- 2 In 2018, the European Union (EU) trade bloc started to reduce agricultural subsidies to farmers within the EU.
 - (a) Which **one** of the following diagrams shows the market for agricultural products following the removal of the subsidy?

(1)

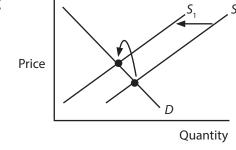




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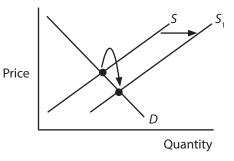


⊠ C



X

D



(b)	Whi	ch one of the following is likely to result from an increase in free trade?	(1)
X	A	Increased prices	
X	В	Increased choice for consumers	
X	C	Decrease in standards of living	
×	D	Decrease in market opportunities for business	
(c)	Stat	e one macroeconomic objective.	(1)
(d)	Wha	at is meant by the term revaluation?	(2)



(e) Explain one reason why the Indian economic growth.	n Government's fiscal deficit is likely to stimulat	e
economic growth		(3)
	ed 69.3% to Germany's GDP and the secondary son, the primary sector only accounted for 0.6%	, 0
sector contributed 30.1%. In comparisof GDP.	ed 69.3% to Germany's GDP and the secondary son, the primary sector only accounted for 0.6% a developed country such as Germany.	(3)
sector contributed 30.1%. In comparisof GDP. f) Explain a typical trade pattern for a	son, the primary sector only accounted for 0.6%	
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 	Since 2016, 24 Japanese multinational corporations (MNCs) have invested in Bangladesh. This takes the total to 269 Japanese MNCs in Bangladesh. Low wages and the low cost of production are the main reasons for locating in Bangladesh. The cost of production is four times higher in China compared to Bangladesh.	
9	Investments in Bangladesh have been made by Japanese automobile firm Honda and steel manufacturer Nippon Koei. Nippon Koei has invested \$59.19m and recruited 2,500 employees to work in its steel factories.	
((g) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, assess the benefits that MNCs bring to a country such as Bangladesh.	(9)



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(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)
(12233101 Question = = maine)

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3	(a)	Whi	ch one of the following policies is most likely to reduce the rate of inflation?	(1)
	X	A	Lower interest rates	
	X	В	Increased money supply	
	X	C	Higher government spending	
	X	D	Higher taxation	
	(b)		n exchange rate system with no government intervention, a decrease in the nange rate is known as	(1)
	X	A	appreciation	(-)
	X	В	devaluation	
	X	C	depreciation	
	X	D	revaluation	
	Oct	obe Exp	, the annual rate of inflation in Egypt was 16% in September and 17.7% in r. lain one likely impact of this change in inflation on the current account of the ance of payments for a country such as Egypt.	(3)



(d) Analyse the impact of currency speculators on the supply and demand of the currency for a country such as the US.			
carrefley for a country such as the os.	(6)		



(9)

In Western Australia, single-use plastic bags were banned in July 2018 but fines were not enforced. However, from 2019, under new regulations, any shops providing customers with the banned plastic bags may face prosecution, with fines of up to AUS\$5 000. The government is relying on shoppers to report retailers that break the rules.

The Environment Minister Stephen Dawson said the ban is well supported by the community. He said "Taking plastic bags out of litter is a significant step towards protecting our environment".

(e) With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, assess the likely effectiveness of regulation to protect the environment in a country such as Australia.

4 Figure 2 shows the UK's unemployment rates for 16–64 year olds in different regional areas in December 2018.

UK regions	Unemployment rate (%)
The North of England	4.8
The Midlands	4.6
East England	4.3
London and South East	2.9
South West England	3.0

Figure 2

(a) Calculate, to two decimal places, the average rate of unemployment in the UK

(Source: https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/regionallabourmarket/latest)

I	in December 2018. You are advised to snow your working.	(2)



(b) With reference to the data in Figure 2 and your knowledge of economics, analyse one possible reason why rates of unemployment vary in the different regional areas of the UK.		
(6)		

A report by accountancy firm PwC said that the UK could boost its GDP by around £40bn a year if it reduces the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training. The UK only ranks 19th out of 35 countries on this latest report, with Germany performing the best in the EU.

John Hawksworth, chief economist at PwC UK, comments, "Employers need to work with universities, schools and other educational providers to ensure young people have the skills they need for the age of automation. They also need to help in retraining older workers to adapt to these new technologies".

(c)	With reference to the data above and your knowledge of economics, evaluate whether an increase in education and training is the most effective way to redunemployment for a country such as the UK.			
		(12)		





(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS
TOTAL FOR FAIL EN - 60 MARKS

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