Please check the examination details b	elow before ent	Other names		
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE	entre Number	r Candidate Number		
Friday 18 January 2019				
Morning (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)	Paper R	Reference <b>4ECO/01</b>		
Economics Paper 1				
•				
You do not need any other materi	als.	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.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 120.
- 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**

- 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 Figure 1a represents the demand and supply of electric cars.

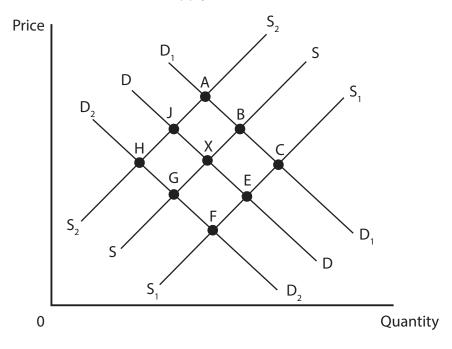


Figure 1a

(a) (i) The original equilibrium point is X. For each of the following changes, starting from X, identify the new equilibrium point in Table 1. Each letter may be used more than once.

(4)

Change	New equilibrium point
A rise in the wages of electric car production workers	
An advertising campaign for electric cars	
A fall in consumer incomes	
An increase in subsidies for electric cars <b>and</b> an increase in the tax on petrol cars	

Table 1

ii) Explain why the s	supply of copper might be price inelastic in the short term.	(2)
		(3)
t has been estimated	d that the price elasticity of demand for electric cars is price	
elastic.	a that the price clasticity of demand for electric cars is price	
iii) An increase in the	e price of electric cars will therefore	(4)
_		(1)
	total revenue	
■ B decrease	e total revenue	
C have no	effect on total revenue	
iv) Identify and expl such as electric c	ain <b>two</b> factors that might make the demand for a product,	
such as elective e	ars, price clastic.	(4)



In 2	2017 car production workers in the USA earned an average of \$25.58 per hour.	
(v)	The demand for labour is more important in determining wage rates than the supply of labour. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your reasons.	
		(6)
 ••••••		





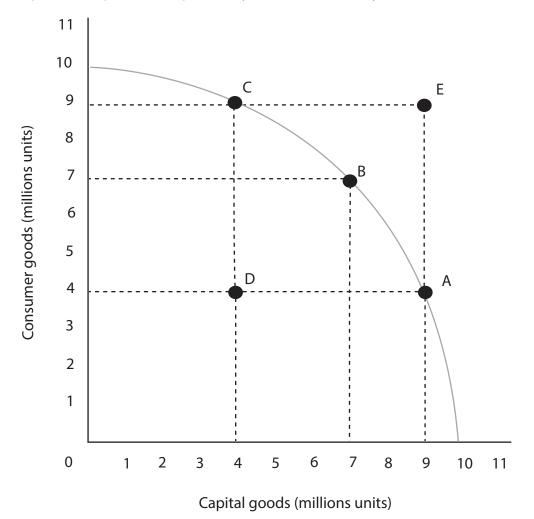


Figure 1b

- (b) (i) Which of the points, A, B, C, D or E, represents an underutilisation of resources?
  - (ii) Using the data in Figure 1b, explain what is meant by opportunity cost. (2)

	(iii)	) Brief	ly ex	plain why point E on Figure 1b is currently unobtainable.	(2)
(c)	(i)	A mi	xed	economy attempts to solve the economic problem of	(1)
		X	A	what to produce, how to produce and when to produce	
		$\times$	В	when to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce	
		$\times$	C	what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce	

**D** when to produce, how to produce and who should produce

(ii) In a mixed economy, the larger the private sector, the more efficient the economy will be in producing goods and services. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your reasons.		
	(6)	
	) manufact	
(Total for Question 1 = 30	marks)	



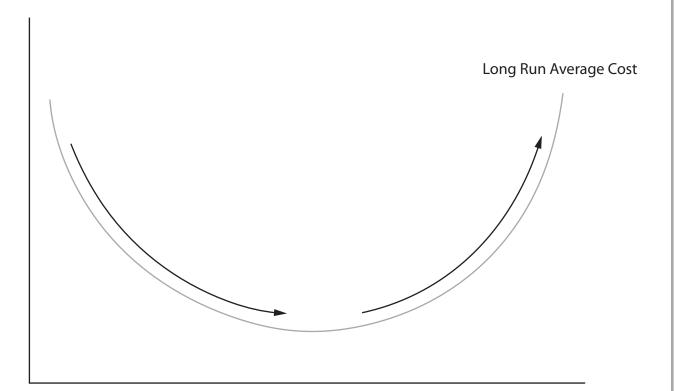


Figure 2

(a) (i) On Figure 2, label the axes and show where a firm would experience economies and diseconomies of scale.

(4)

(ii) With the aid of examples, explain the difference between internal and external economies of scale.

(4)




Aluco is a small American business manufacturing aluminium ladders. Table 2 shows its monthly costs.

Items	Cost in US\$
Rent	1 000
Loan repayment	500
Administration	1 500
Materials per ladder	45
Packaging per ladder	5
Labour per ladder	10

Table 2

(b) (i) Using examples from Table 2 explain the difference between a variable cost			
and a fixed cost.	4)		

(ii) In October 2017 Aluco sold 1000 ladders at \$70 each. Calculate the profit made by the business. You are advised to show your working.	(4)
(iii) Identify and explain <b>one</b> factor that may limit growth for a small business su	ich
as Aluco.	(2)

Like many businesses, Aluco operates in a highly competitive market.  (iv) Assess the effectiveness of government policies to promote competition in a country of your choice.		
country of your enoice.	(6)	
(T	otal for Question 2 = 30 marks)	



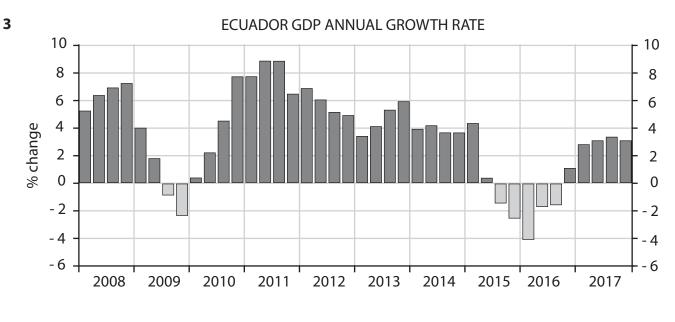


Figure 3

(Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/ecuador/gdp-growth-annual)

Figure 3 shows the annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Ecuador.

(a) (i) Identify which stage of the economic cycle Ecuador experienced during 2010 and during 2016. Give reasons for your answers.

(4)

2010

2016



1	By the end of 2017, economic growth in Ecuador was increasing rapidly.  (ii) Explain <b>two</b> advantages of economic growth.	(4)
2		

One disadvantage of economic growth is pollution and environmental damage. Ecuador uses an Environmental Tax on Vehicle Pollution (ETVP), to reduce pollution caused by motor vehicles.

(iii) Taxation is the best way for the government to protect the environment. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	(6)



			17 the inflation rate in Ecuador fell to -0.03%. The Central Bank of led by reducing the interest rate from 8.25% to 7.75%.	
(b) (i) 1	This is	s an	example of	(1)
	X	Α	monetary policy	
	X	В	supply side policy	
	X	C	fiscal policy	
(ii) I	denti	fy a	nd briefly explain <b>two</b> possible causes of inflation.	(4)
1				
2				

(iii) Consumers will always benefit from a reduction in interest rates. Assess this	
statement.	(5)

Ecuador has one of the lowest unemployment rates in Latin America. In October 2017 it was 5.8%. The government claimed that this was the result of its focus on supply side policies.					
(c) To what extent are supply side policies the best way to	reduce unemployment in				
an economy?	(6)				
(То	tal for Question 3 = 30 marks)				
(1)					



4	The Ph	ilipp	ines	s is said to be a developing country.	
	(a) (i)	The	cha	aracteristics of a developing country include	
	[	X	A	low GDP per capita, low population growth and low labour productivity	(1)
	[	×	В	high GDP per capita, high population growth and low labour productivity	
	[	X	C	low GDP per capita, high population growth and low labour productivity	
	[	X	D	low GDP per capita, high population growth and high labour productivity	
		he P	•	ean Union (EU) is the largest source of foreign direct investment (FDI) opines. It also provides an estimated 250 million euros in development	
	(ii)	Expl	lain	the difference between FDI and development aid.	(2)
			•••••		
	FDI	l fron	n th	ne EU is said to have created 500,000 jobs in the Philippines.	
	(iii)			<b>From</b> creating employment, explain <b>two</b> other benefits that FDI can the economy of a country such as the Philippines.	
_					(4)
2					



The peso is the currency of the Philippines. Between 2013 and 2017 it depreciated against the US dollar and most other major currencies.

<ul><li>(iv) Assess the impact that this depreciation may have had on firms involved in international trade in the Philippines.</li></ul>	
	(6)

		nilippines has free trade agreements with China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, lia and New Zealand under ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).	
	(b) (i)	Explain <b>one</b> advantage and <b>one</b> disadvantage of free trade for a country such as the Philippines.	(4)
		Advantage	
••			
••			
••		Disadvantage	
••			

The Philippines still imposes tariffs on some imports from other countries, for example, potatoes are subject to a 40% tariff.

Figure 4 shows the market for imported potatoes in the Philippines **before** a tariff is imposed.

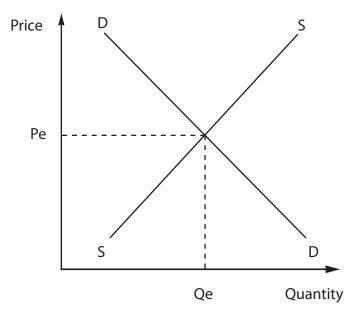


Figure 4

(ii) Using Figure 4, show the effect of introducing the tariff on imported potatoes. Label any resulting changes to equilibrium price and quantity.

(3)

(iii) Explain **two** possible reasons why the Philippines might impose tariffs on some imports.

(4)

2	2

c) Assess the benefits that the production of commodities brings to the economy of a country such as the Philippines.	6)
(Total for Question 4 = 30 mark	(s)



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