



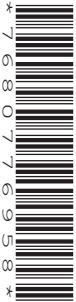
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 23 May 2019 – Morning

A Level Economics

H460/02 Macroeconomics

Time allowed: 2 hours



You may use:

- a scientific or graphical calculator



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.
- Read each question carefully before you start to write your answer.
- Section A: Answer **all** questions in this section.
- Sections B and C: Answer **one** question in each of these sections.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **28** pages.

SECTION A

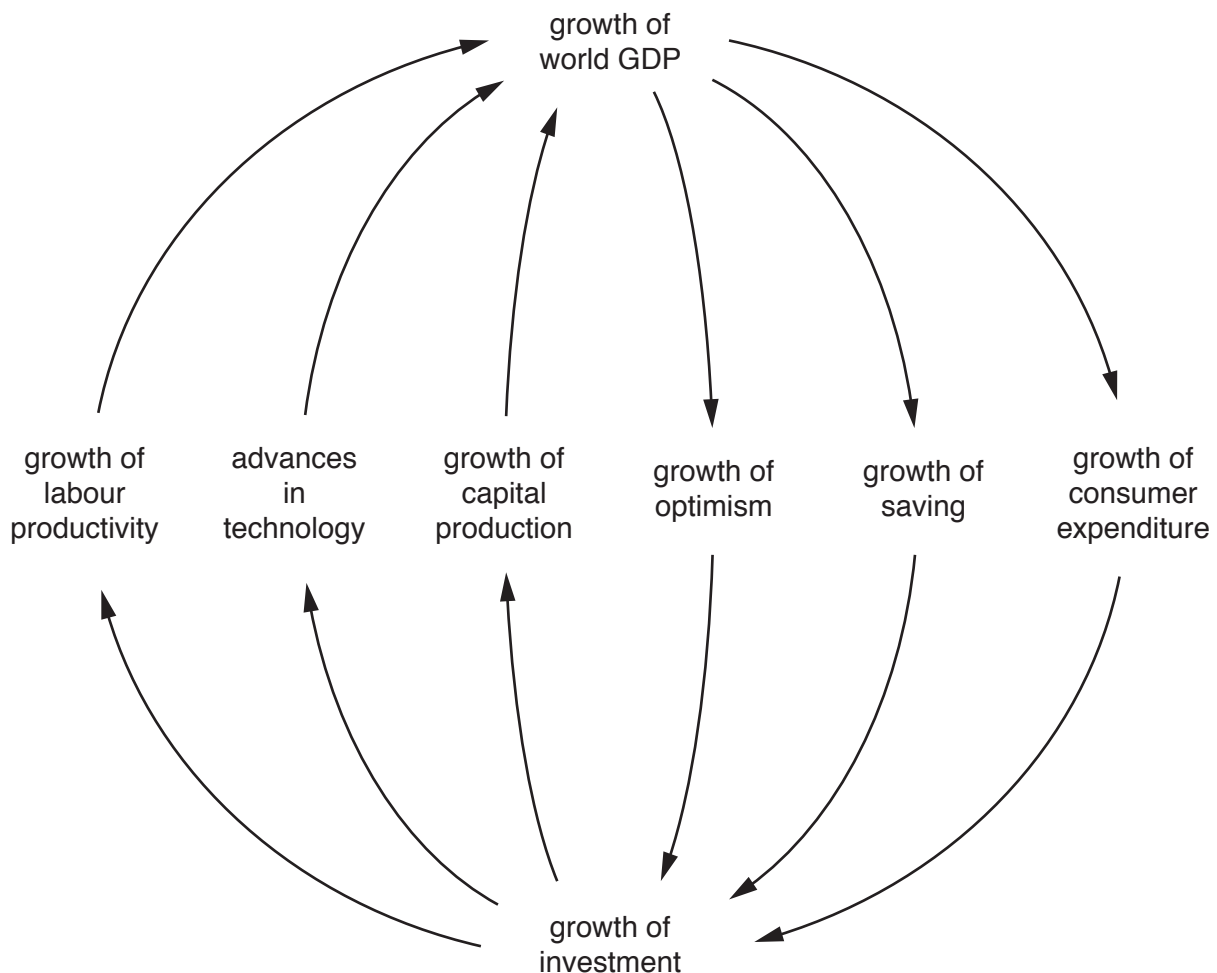
Read the following stimulus material and answer **all** parts of question 1 which follow in this section.

Trade wars threaten globalisation

Trade wars were threatening the process of globalisation in 2018 and were restricting the ability of countries to exploit their comparative advantage and their absolute advantage. In the years before, advances in production and communication technology had lowered production and transport costs, had increased the ability of firms to move production around the world and increased the size of firms' markets.

World trade increased by 3.2% in 2017. This contributed to a growth in world GDP. Higher GDP can result in a virtuous circle as shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 1 A virtuous circle



While the benefits of globalisation are widespread, the costs are often concentrated in particular areas and among those unskilled workers who are geographically and occupationally immobile. One of the reasons why the US government imposed tariffs on steel imported from China was to protect the jobs of US steel workers.

Some economists are also concerned that globalisation can result in governments engaging in tax competition to keep firms and skilled workers in the country and to attract foreign MNCs and

foreign skilled workers into the country. Table 1 shows government tax revenue and expenditure
15 for selected countries in 2017.

Table 1 Government tax revenue and government expenditure 2017

Country	Government tax revenue (US\$ billion)	Government tax revenue as a % of GDP	Government expenditure (US\$ billion)
China	2672	22.4	3146
Germany	1598	43.8	1573
India	249	10.2	330
Ireland	85	26.2	87
Russia	254	17.3	288
UK	984	38.4	1076
USA	3336	22.0	3991

International competition may, on the other hand, encourage governments to spend more on education, training and health care to increase productivity and so attract foreign direct investment. Table 2 shows the corporate tax rates and the foreign direct investment attracted by the same selected countries.

Table 2 Corporate tax rates and foreign direct investment 2017

Country	Average corporate tax rate (%)	Foreign direct investment per head (US\$)
China	25.0	1098
Germany	29.8	17 963
India	34.6	287
Ireland	12.5	295 400
Russia	20.0	3378
UK	19.0	30 852
USA	40.0	12 489

20 The UK economy is more affected by changes in the global economy than the USA. This is because it is a more open economy. The UK has a relatively high marginal propensity to import. Between 2016 and 2017, average UK household income rose from £26 300 to £27 400 while average household spending on imports rose from £4950 to £5280.

The growth of the emerging economies, including China and India, is having an impact on the UK.
25 For instance, Chinese steel firms have captured some of the UK's steel industry's market at home and abroad. Indian MNCs produced more than £26 billion of goods and services in the UK in 2016 and employed more than 100 000 workers in the UK.

1 (a) Distinguish between absolute advantage and comparative advantage.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain how Fig. 1. illustrates the Harrod-Domar model.

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(c) (i) Using Table 1, explain which country's government made a negative contribution to the country's aggregate demand.

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(ii) Using Table 1, calculate Russia's GDP in 2017.

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- (d) Using information from the stimulus material, calculate the UK's marginal propensity to import in 2017.

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- (e) Using Table 2, evaluate to what extent differences in corporate tax rates explain differences in foreign direct investment in countries. [8]

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(f)* Evaluate whether the growth of emerging economies will benefit the UK economy. **[12]**

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SECTION B

Answer **EITHER** question **2** **OR** question **3**.

EITHER

- 2* In 2018 the Australian government, concerned about the possibility of an economic downturn, used a number of policy measures intended to increase private sector investment.

Evaluate, with the use of an appropriate diagram(s), whether an increase in private sector investment will help a government achieve its macroeconomic objectives. **[25]**

OR

- 3* Cuts to welfare benefits of £2.5bn affected eleven million families in the UK in 2018.

Evaluate, with the use of an appropriate diagram(s), whether a cut in government spending on welfare benefits will increase income inequality. **[25]**

SECTION B

Question No

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SECTION C

Answer **EITHER** question 4 **OR** question 5.

EITHER

- 4* Over the last twenty years China has experienced rapid economic growth but surveys suggest that this has not increased happiness.

Evaluate whether economic growth increases happiness. [25]

OR

- 5* In 2018 the UK Prime Minister said she would put financial services at the heart of a new trade deal with the EU.

Evaluate whether the UK financial sector makes a positive contribution to the UK economy. [25]

SECTION C

Question No

Start your answer here

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

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