CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9708 ECONOMICS

9708/21 Paper 2 (Data Response and Essay – Core), maximum raw mark 40

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Data Response

1 (a) (i) Calculate the percentage change in the price of cereals between 2011 and January 2014. [2]

The price of cereals fell/decreased/declined **(1 mark)** by 21.8%. **(1 mark)**

Accept an answer between 21.0 and 22.0.

Accept a minus sign as indication of a fall in price.

(ii) Explain <u>two</u> possible reasons why the world price of cereals and the world price of dairy products moved in opposite directions between 2012 and January 2014. [4]

Candidates need to explain one reason why the price of cereals fell and one reason why the price of dairy products increased over the time period. The selected reasons could be suggested in the data but any 'possible' reasons are acceptable. The reasons will be based upon supply and demand, so any possible reasons for an increase in the supply and/or a reduction in the demand for cereals and a decrease in the supply and/or an increase in the demand for dairy products can score.

For an explained reason for the fall in the price of cereals. **(Up to 3 marks)**

For an explained reason for the rise in the price of dairy products. **(Up to 3 marks)**

(4 marks maximum)

Maximum of 2 marks without any reason given for the change in demand and/or supply.

(b) Explain how an economist would decide whether cereals and dairy products are substitutes. [3]

For an accurate formula of cross elasticity of demand. **(1 mark)**

For stating that if cereals and dairy products are substitutes the cross elasticity of demand will be positive. **(1 mark)**

For **explanation** of this value in terms of an increase in the price of one product will lead to a rise in demand for its substitute. **(1 mark)**

For **explanation** that the higher the value of the coefficient the closer the two products are as substitutes. **(1 mark)**

(3 marks maximum)

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(c) Use a diagram to illustrate how a subsidy will affect the price and quantity of rice produced in India. [3]

For a diagram showing the shift to the right of the supply curve. **(1 mark)**

For a fall in the price of the product. **(1 mark)**

For an increase in equilibrium quantity. **(1 mark)**

If no diagram is included, but correct description is given, award 1 mark.

If the shift of the supply curve is implied in a diagram, but not actually shown, award 2 marks.

(d) Explain a likely opportunity cost of the Indian Government's spending on the food subsidy. [2]

For a clear statement of the concept of 'opportunity cost'. **(1 mark)**

For an example of opportunity cost in terms of government expenditure e.g. reduced spending on infrastructure, education, health care. **(1 mark)**

(e) Discuss whether food subsidies are likely to solve the world's food shortages in the long run. [6]

For **understanding** of the cause of food shortages e.g. population growth, poor harvests, lack of investment in agriculture and whether subsidies are likely to solve food shortages that arise from these problems. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **evaluative comment** on the likely effectiveness of subsidies. **(Up to 2 marks)**

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Essays

2 (a) Explain, using the concept of income elasticity of demand, how a fall in incomes affects the demand for inferior goods and necessary goods. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** of income elasticity of demand. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **knowledge and understanding** of what income elasticity of demand is. **(1 mark)**

For an accurate formula. **(Up to 2 marks)**

For some elaboration. **(1 mark)**

For **application** of the concept to explain how inferior and necessary goods respond to a fall in incomes. **(Up to 4 marks)**

Application to inferior goods. **(Up to 3 marks)**

Application to necessary goods. **(Up to 3 marks)**

(4 marks maximum)

(b) Discuss the policies that businesses might adopt to maintain sales when incomes are falling and consider which is most likely to be successful. [12]

When incomes are falling the demand for normal and necessary goods, to a lesser extent, will fall. Businesses need to offset this with policies to increase the demand for these goods. For example, advertising is designed to shift the demand curve to the right. A reduction in price will increase sales. Also, some businesses might switch to the production of inferior goods.

Whether policies are successful depends upon a number of factors. For example, the success of price reductions depends upon the price elasticity of demand.

For **analysis** of policies designed to maintain sales. **(Up to 8 marks)**

For **evaluative comment** on the success of the policies suggested. **(Up to 4 marks)**

3 (a) With the help of diagrams, explain how both cost-push and demand-pull inflation can be caused by a falling exchange rate. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** showing how a decline in the exchange rate can cause cost-push inflation. **(Up to 4 marks)**

Maximum of 3 marks if no diagram.

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** showing how a decline in the exchange rate can cause demand-pull inflation. **(Up to 4 marks)**

Maximum of 3 marks if no diagram.

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(b) Distinguish between the domestic and external consequences of inflation and discuss which are the more damaging to an economy. [12]

The internal effects of inflation include the impact upon savings and investment, the effects upon savers and lenders and the haphazard re-distribution of incomes in addition to shoe-leather and menu costs.

The external effects of inflation are principally the effects upon trade. Which is most damaging depends upon issues such as the extent to which an economy is open or closed.

For analysis of the domestic and external effects of inflation. **(Up to 8 marks)**

Up to 6 marks on internal effects.

Up to 6 marks on external effects.

For **evaluative comment** upon which is most damaging. **(Up to 4 marks)**

4 Assume, in a two-country, two-product world, that one economy is more efficient at producing both products.

(a) Explain how the efficient economy can benefit from specialisation and trade with the less efficient economy. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** of the law of comparative advantage. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **application** to show how each country can benefit. **(Up to 4 marks)**

(b) Evaluate the economic reasons that the less efficient economy might offer to justify protection of its industries. [12]

A number of reasons are often advanced to justify protection of domestic industries from foreign trade. These include to allow industries to decline slowly, to prevent dumping, for strategic reasons and the infant industry argument. The main reason to support protection is to allow comparative advantage to emerge. So on this basis the infant industry argument is often justified in terms of economic theory.

For **analysis** of the arguments often used to justify protectionism. **(Up to 8 marks)**

For **evaluative comment** on the justification of these arguments. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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Data Response

1 (a) Describe the change in the value of the Indonesian rupiah between July 2009 and July 2013 shown in Fig.1. [2]

The rupiah appreciated from July 2009 to July 2011 **(1 mark)** then depreciated from July 2011 until July 2013. **(1 mark)**

If the answer describes the overall change in this period i.e. the rupiah has appreciated. **(1 mark)**

(b) Explain how the fall in the rupiah could cause the first current account deficit since 1997 as stated in Extract 1. [2]

For clear **understanding** of the impact of a fall in the rupiah on the price of Indonesia's exports and/or the price of Indonesia's imports. **(1 mark)**

For **explanation** of how this would lead to a deficit in the current account in terms of the short-term **impact** on export receipts and expenditure on imports. **(1 mark)**

(c) With the help of a diagram, explain how a cut in fuel subsidies would have contributed to the rise in the price of fuel by 44%. [4]

For an accurate diagram showing the shift to the left of the supply curve and the rise in equilibrium price that results. **(Up to 2 marks)**

For an accompanying **explanation** of the diagram e.g. the reason for the shift in the supply curve in terms of increased costs. **(1 mark)**

For reference to the elasticity of demand to explain the extent of the price rise resulting from the shift. **(1 mark)**

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(d) (i) How could a rise in interest rates in the US affect Indonesia's balance of payments? [2]

Candidates can approach this in a number of ways.

The impact could be assessed through the effect on capital flows or through the impact upon the current account.

Allow approaches that look at the long-run effects, for example as interest rates rise in the US this will push up the value of the dollar.

For example, capital flows out of Indonesia to seek better returns in the US **(1 mark)** this leads to an outflow from Indonesia's Financial Account. **(1 mark)**

Or

Higher interest rates would reduce consumption in the US **(1 mark)** so there would be a fall in Indonesia's exports and the balance on Indonesia's current account would reduce. **(1 mark)**

Or

The rise in interest rates in the US increases the value of the dollar making imports from Indonesia less expensive **(1 mark)** and this will cause a fall (or rise?) in Indonesia's current account balance. **(1 mark)**

The answer must refer to a rise in interest rates in the US and arrive at an assessment of the impact upon Indonesia's balance of payments.

(ii) With the help of a diagram, explain how this rise in US interest rates would be expected to cause a fall in the value of the Indonesian rupiah. [4]

Again the impact could be through the effect upon capital flows or trade.

For an accurate diagram showing an increased supply of rupiah as capital flows from Indonesia to the US and a fall in the exchange rate of the rupiah. **(Up to 2 marks)**

Or

For an accurate diagram showing a fall in the demand for the rupiah as US imports from Indonesia decline. **(Up to 2 marks)**

An 'accurate diagram' will refer to the foreign exchange market and will be fully and appropriately labelled. If the curves are labelled supply and demand, and the axes price and quantity, then the explanation should be examined to ensure that the candidate's answer refers to the foreign exchange market NOT the goods and services market.

For an accompanying **explanation**. **(Up to 2 marks)**

The **analysis** may explain a rise in the value of the dollar. This is only acceptable if it is made clear that this represents a fall in the value of the rupiah.

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(e) Discuss how any <u>two</u> changes described in the data might be expected to affect aggregate demand and aggregate supply in Indonesia and assess how prices and output might be affected. [6]

For an **explanation** of how any one change described in the data would impact upon aggregate demand **(up to 3 marks)** and how this change might affect prices and output in Indonesia. **(1 mark)**

For an **explanation** of how any one change described in the data would impact upon aggregate supply **(up to 3 marks)** and how this change might affect prices and output in Indonesia. **(1 mark)**

There are many changes described in the data that might affect aggregate demand or aggregate supply in Indonesia. These include:

- The fall in the value of the rupiah
- The reduction in fuel subsidies
- Possible rise in Indonesia's interest rates
- The ban on nickel exports
- Economic growth in Indonesia slowing
- The rise in interest rates in the US
- The large outflow of capital from Indonesia

Examples of possible responses:

A fall in the value of the rupiah would reduce the price of Indonesia's exports and increase the price of Indonesia's imports. This might lead to an increase in net exports and a rise in aggregate demand. This could lead to a rise in output and/or prices depending upon the availability of spare resources. **(4 marks)**

The reduction in fuel subsidies would increase the cost of fuel and would increase industry costs. This would lead to a fall in aggregate supply and a fall in output together with a rise in prices. **(4 marks)**

(6 marks maximum)

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Essays

2 (a) A study estimates that dark chocolate has a price elasticity of demand of (–) 0.8 and that white chocolate has a price elasticity of demand of (–) 1.4. Explain how chocolate producers could change price to increase total revenue for each type of chocolate. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** of price elasticity of demand and the meaning of elastic and inelastic. **(Up to 4 marks)**

What price elasticity of demand measures. **(1 mark)**

For an accurate formula. **(Up to 2 marks)**

For the distinction between elastic and inelastic. **(1 mark)**

For **application** showing how a rise in the price of dark chocolate **(up to 2 marks)** and a fall in the price of white chocolate will increase total revenue. **(Up to 2 marks)**

(b) Explain the factors that might cause a fall in demand for chocolate and discuss the extent to which chocolate producers have the power to stop this fall in demand happening. [12]

The demand for chocolate is subject to a range of factors such as incomes, tastes, the price of chocolate and the price of other goods. These can change and cause a shift in the demand curve or a movement along the demand curve in the case of price changes.

Chocolate producers have the power to influence some of these factors such as price and tastes, but not others such as incomes.

For an **analysis** of the factors that might cause a fall in the demand for chocolate such as a rise in the price of chocolate, a fall in incomes or a change in tastes against chocolate. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For an **analysis** of the ways in which chocolate producers might prevent the fall in demand. **(Up to 6 marks)**

(8 marks maximum)

For **evaluative comment** on the extent to which chocolate producers could stop this happening. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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3 (a) Explain what is meant by the term 'money' and outline its characteristics in a modern economy. [8]

Money is anything generally accepted in payment of debt. In a modern economy money consists of cash, notes and coin, and bank deposits. There are also different types of near money such as savings accounts in banks and building societies.

For **knowledge and understanding** of what is meant by 'money' in a modern economy. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For a valid definition of money: anything generally acceptable in payment of debt. **(Up to 2 marks)**

For recognition that in a modern economy money constitutes cash, notes and coin **(1 mark)**, and various types of bank deposit. **(1 mark)**

(4 marks maximum)

For **application** providing elaboration of the characteristics of money in a modern economy.

Cash is legal tender and is durable, portable, divisible etc. **(Up to 2 marks)**

Bank deposits can be transferred by cheque or electronically, some deposits are types of near money because they are not completely liquid. **(Up to 2 marks)**

(4 marks maximum)

(b) Discuss whether money is able to perform all its functions effectively in an economy that is experiencing a high rate of inflation. [12]

Money is usually said to have four functions. It acts as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, a store of value and a standard of deferred payment. As the rate of inflation increases each of these functions can be affected. The higher the rate of inflation, the more likely that all of the functions will be affected. The function that is likely to be affected only when inflation is at very high levels is the medium of exchange. When money will be replaced by other media as people lose confidence in it. Whether money can perform all its functions depends upon the rate of inflation and the time period over which it persists. Whether the inflation is anticipated or unanticipated is also relevant.

For an **analysis** of how the functions of money are affected by inflation. **(Up to 8 marks)**

For **explanation** of each function **and** how it may be affected by inflation. **(Up to 2 marks per function)**

(8 marks maximum)

For an **evaluative comment** on whether money can perform all of its functions during periods of high inflation. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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4 (a) In a two-country world, one country is more efficient at producing one product and the other country is more efficient at producing another product. Explain why specialisation and trade usually benefit both countries. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** of the law of reciprocal absolute advantage. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For a statement of the assumptions of the model. **(2 marks)**

For a model that shows the outcome of self-sufficiency. **(2 marks)**

(4 marks maximum)

For **application** showing how both countries can benefit from specialisation and trade. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For a model that shows the benefits of specialisation in terms of total world output **(up to 2 marks)** and demonstrates the benefits of trade to both countries. **(Up to 2 marks)**

(4 marks maximum)

(b) Suppose one country is more efficient at producing both products. Discuss whether it is the case that specialisation and trade will always benefit both countries. [12]

The Law of Comparative Advantage can show how both countries will benefit from specialisation and trade when one country is better at producing both products. The benefits will only exist however if the exchange rate lies between the opportunity cost ratios and in those products that do not have excessive transport costs that can nullify the benefits. In addition, some might suggest that specialisation and trade might benefit both countries if unemployment is created and causes social problems or if there are strategic issues and so on.

For an **analysis** of the law of comparative advantage showing the benefits to each country of specialisation and trade. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For an **analysis** of the reasons why specialisation and trade might not benefit both countries. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For **evaluative** comment on whether specialisation and trade is likely, on balance to benefit both countries. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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Data Response

1 (a) Compare Canada's current account balance in 2012 with its balance in 2008. [2]

In 2008 surplus of C$1908 million. **(1 mark)**

In 2012 deficit of C$62215 million. **(1 mark)**

For both marks the terms surplus and deficit must be used.

(No reference to 'million', 1 mark maximum.)

(If the candidate states that a surplus becomes a deficit with no figures, 1 mark maximum.)

(b) With the help of a diagram, explain how the removal of tariffs on EU goods imported into Canada would affect their price and quantity. [4]

For an appropriate diagram showing the removal of a tariff **(up to 1 mark)** and the fall in price **(1 mark)** and the rise in quantity that results. **(1 mark)**

For an accompanying explanation. **(1 mark)**

(c) How would you decide whether Canada's cheese producers should be protected from competition from EU cheese producers? [4]

There are many arguments in favour of protecting Canada's cheese makers from competition from EU cheese producers. Some would argue that the cheese is being dumped, others that the costs of the unemployment that would arise would be too high. On the other hand, continuing to protect Canada's cheese makers reduces choice for Canada's cheese consumers. There are other arguments both for and against continuing protection.

For an **explanation** of any argument(s) that might be used to justify the continuing protection of Canada's cheese industry. **(Up to 3 marks)**

For an **explanation** of any argument(s) that might be used against the continuing protection of Canada's cheese industry. **(Up to 3 marks)**

(d) Explain, using the theory of comparative advantage, how it is possible for consumers in both the EU and the Canadian economy to benefit from the movement towards free trade. [4]

For **knowledge and understanding** of the law of comparative advantage. **(Up to 3 marks)**

For **application** of the law of comparative advantage in the context of CETA. **(Up to 1 mark)**

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(e) Evaluate any further information that would help you to assess the economic impact of Canada's trade agreement with the EU. [6]

A range of factors might be relevant such as the rate of exchange between European and the Canadian currency, transport costs, trends in Canadian: US trade, the resources available in each economy and so on.

For **identification and explanation** of the factors that would be useful in assessing the impact of the trade agreement. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **evaluative comment** on the factors identified. **(Up to 2 marks)**

(If factors are identified but not explained, 1 mark maximum.)

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Essays

2 (a) Explain the functions of price, enterprise and profit in a free market economy. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** of the role of price, enterprise and profit in a free market economy. **(Up to 4 marks)**

Profit as the reward to enterprise **(1 mark**), enterprise as the factor that organises the other factors **(1 mark)** and takes the risk of production **(1 mark)** and price as the device that signals **(1 mark)** the wants of consumers.

For **application** showing how enterprise responds to changes in price in pursuit of profit in a free market economy. **(Up to 4 marks)**

Marks should be awarded for the effective demonstration of the way in which prices change and entrepreneurs respond by re-allocating resources in line with consumer wants.

(b) Discuss whether an outward shift in an economy's production possibility curve is more likely to occur in a free market economy or a centrally planned economy. [12]

The extent to which free enterprise economies and centrally planned economies generate growth depends upon a range of factors. In free enterprise economies, growth will occur through the activities of entrepreneurs who are in pursuit of profit and who are responding to the wants of consumers. Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to invest in capital goods or human resources to generate profits. Some economies are short of entrepreneurs so growth is inhibited. Whether growth will occur in centrally planned economies depends upon the policies of decision makers. They may choose for example to produce capital goods or consumer goods. This raises the question of whether they are prepared to sacrifice current living standards for future living standards.

For **analysis** showing how growth will occur through choices made in a free market economy. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For **analysis** showing how growth will occur through choices made in a centrally planned economy. **(Up to 6 marks)**

(8 marks maximum)

For **evaluative judgement** on whether growth is most likely to occur in one rather than another type of economy. **(Up to 4 marks)**

3 Most governments provide both defence and education services.

(a) Explain why defence and education services would not be provided in sufficient quantities if the government did not provide them. [8]

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** showing that defence is a public good that will not be provided at all if the government does not provide it because of the free rider problem. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** showing that merit goods are underprovided if not provided by the government because of incomplete information. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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(b) Discuss how taxation and subsidies could improve the provision of defence and education services in an economy and consider the likely success of such policies. **[12]**

Taxation could improve the supply of defence and education through providing the necessary funding for these products. Subsidies are more targeted and reduce price and increase quantity of the product. They are appropriate for merit good provision, but inappropriate for public goods because no price is charged.

For **analysis** of the role of taxation and subsidies in improving the provision of defence. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For **analysis** of the role of taxation and subsidies in improving the provision of education. **(Up to 6 marks)**

(8 marks maximum)

For **evaluative comment** on the likely success of providing defence and education through taxation and subsidies. **(Up to 4 marks)**

4 (a) Explain how an increase in the quantity of money in an economy and a decline in an economy's exchange rate can both cause inflation. **[8]**

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** to show how an increase in the money supply can cause inflation. **(Up to 4 marks)**

For **knowledge and understanding** and **application** to show how a decline in an economy's exchange rate can cause inflation. **(Up to 4 marks)**

(b) Discuss the impact of a high rate of inflation on an economy and consider whether reducing inflation should take priority over removing a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments. **[12]**

A high rate of inflation will have both a domestic and external impact upon an economy. The domestic effects include a re-distribution of income and a reduction in productive investment together with menu and shoe leather costs. The external effects are that import and export prices are affected and this can lead to problems in the current account of the balance of payments.

A deficit on the current account of the balance of payments can cause problems with the maintenance of the exchange rate and might lead to capital flight if there is a loss of confidence in the economy. Whether reducing inflation should take priority over solving a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments depends upon a range of factors. These include whether the rate of inflation is higher than in competitor countries, the rate of inflation, the size of the current account deficit and so on.

For **analysis** of the impact of inflation on an economy. **(Up to 6 marks)**

For **analysis** of the impact of a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments on an economy. **(Up to 6 marks)**

(8 marks maximum)

For **evaluative comment** on which economic objective should take priority. **(Up to 4 marks)**

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