PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL ECONOMICS A · 9EC0

ECONOMICS



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1 BUSINESS GROWTH

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/405	%

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Questions

Q1.

Extract A

West End ticket prices reach all time high

The price of West End theatre tickets in London has reached an all-time high. In the past year alone, up to January 2013, the average top-price ticket has risen by almost £10 and now stands at £81.05. In January 2013, London theatres announced record numbers of people wanting to buy tickets for shows. Costs of running the theatres have also risen because there are restoration costs to pay and energy costs have increased. This rise in costs is despite some of the theatres in the West End receiving subsidies.

(Source: adapted from 'West End theatre tickets more expensive than ever, says The Stage,' by Matt Trueman, *The Guardian*, 5 April 2013 http://www.theguardian.com/stage/2013/apr/05/west-end-ticket-price-discrepancy)

(a) Explain why the price of 'the average top-price ticket has risen by almost £10' (Extract A, line 2). Use a supply and demand diagram in your answer.

(5)

Extract B

Cineworld merger with Cinema City International (CCI)

The UK's biggest cinema chain by market share is to enter seven overseas markets through a £900m merger. Cineworld announced that it has agreed to merge with CCI which owns 100 multiplex cinemas in seven countries Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The deal is expected to be promoted as a merger of equals although Cineworld is larger than its new partner. The planned merger with CCI follows a fall of 1% in the revenue earned by cinemas in the UK and Ireland in 2013 to £1.17bn.

In 2013, Cineworld was ordered by competition regulators to sell three cinemas following its takeover of the Picturehouse chain. This underlined the difficulty of finding new growth opportunities in the company's home market, which was one factor prompting a search for international expansion opportunities.

Cineworld's UK-based rivals have also grown overseas, with Odeon UCI having a presence in seven countries, while Canadian-owned Vue Entertainment has cinemas in Portugal, Taiwan, Germany and Denmark.

The combined group is to be run by CCI's chief executive, although other senior management will be drawn from the ranks of both companies and the board will have more Cineworld board members.

(Source: adapted from 'Cineworld Targets Europe With £900m Merger,' By Mark Kleinman, Sky News, 9th January 2014 http://news.sky.com/story/1192823/cineworld-targets-europe-with-900m-merger)

(b) Examine **two** reasons Cineworld plans to merge with CCI.

(8)

Adult (19–59 yrs)	£9.60
Child (2–14 yrs)	£6.80
Student (15–18 yrs)	£7.30
Senior (60+ yrs)	£7.30
Family of 4	£29.80

Figure 1

Cineworld (London) cinema ticket prices after 5pm

(c) With reference to Figure 1, discuss the likely impact of price discrimination on Cineworld's profit. Include an appropriate diagram in your answer.

(12)

(d) Apart from price discrimination, assess **one** pricing and **one** non-pricing strategy Cineworld could adopt to increase sales.

(10)

Extract C

Cineworld investigation by Competition Commission (competition regulator)

Cineworld had to sell cinemas in three towns after the Competition Commission (CC) concluded that its acquisition of the Picturehouse chain would lead to higher prices for customers in Aberdeen, Bury St Edmunds and Cambridge. While Cineworld operates mainly in large out-of-town-centre cinemas, Picturehouse's cinemas tend to be smaller and located in city centres.

The CC has concluded that the acquisition could lead to a substantial lessening of competition in the cinema market in Aberdeen, Bury St Edmunds and Cambridge – where Cineworld and Picturehouse face limited competition.

(Source: http://www.competition-commission.org.uk/media-centre/latest-news/2013/aug/cineworld-could-have-to-sell-cinemas)

(e) Discuss the likely impact of 'a substantial lessening of competition in the cinema market in Aberdeen, Bury St Edmunds and Cambridge' (Extract C, line 6–7).

(15)

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q2.

Mozambique

Figure 2: Interest rates (bank rate of the central bank) and inflation rates of selected African countries, 2017

Selected country	Central bank rate of interest	Inflation rate (CPI measure)
Congo (D.R.)	14%	13.8%
Ghana	21%	9.1%
Kenya	10%	10.1%
Malawi	18%	21.4%
Mozambique	**21.75%**	**18.0%**
Nigeria	14%	21.1%

(Source: official government websites, and other news sources, July 2017)

Extract D

Rising debt levels in Africa

Increases in national debt have brought several African governments towards a debt-servicing crisis when the repayment of debt and interest become unsustainable. Between 2010 and 2015, many sub-Saharan countries raised debt totalling more than £20 billion. Back then, with commodity prices soaring and foreign loans available at very low interest rates, everyone agreed that borrowing was the way to grow an economy with expansionary fiscal policy. Since 2015, some African governments – beneficiaries of big debt write-offs at the start of the century – have taken to private debt markets too eagerly, leaving them with heavy repayment schedules at a time of lower commodity prices.

Until recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has played down African debt concerns, pointing to better management of public resources and greater transparency. But it was shaken by Mozambique's default on more than £2 billion of secret loans used to purchase a non-existent tuna-fishing fleet, raising fears of hidden debt in other African countries with similar levels of corruption. The median level of debt in sub-Saharan Africa had risen sharply from 34% of gross domestic product in 2013 to 48% in 2017. Although that is low by international standards, analysts said debt burdens were heavier than they appeared because of most African countries' low tax base. "The real thing to look for is debt to revenue, or debt-service as a percentage of government spending," said John Ashbourne, Africa Economist at Capital Economics. In several countries, he said, debt payments were above 20% of government revenue, with an opportunity cost in terms of government spending.

(Source: adapted from African debt worries intensify as levels near tipping point by David Pilling © Financial Times 2017 https://www.ft.com/content/939808dc-b4d8-11e7-a398-73d59db9e399)

Extract E

Mozambique's economic stability is being put to the test

The economy of Mozambique, which gained independence from Portugal in 1975, has continued to under-perform. Large-scale emigration, especially of skilled workers, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, a prolonged civil war and political tensions have hindered the country's development. More than half of Mozambique's 26 million people continue to live below the poverty line.

GDP growth declined to 3.6% in 2016 due to fiscal tightening and a slowdown in foreign direct investment. A weak manufacturing sector employs just 3.2% of the population, and is made up of small enterprises (90%), many of which were set up with the aid of microfinance. Traditional export earnings dropped due to depressed global demand. In addition a wide-scale drought seriously affected agricultural production. Foreign currency inflows have weakened – as large-scale gas projects were put on hold, and 14 external lenders suspended direct budget support, as a lesson to be learned from the tuna-fleet scandal. The state budget deficit was 10.7% of GDP in 2017. High interest rates have reduced aggregate demand, and import costs added to inflation following further depreciation of Mozambique's currency, the *metical*, to a new low of 100 meticals to £1.

Mozambique needs urgently to improve its investment environment and confidence in its institutions. The World Economic Forum's global competitiveness ranking placed Mozambique 136 out of 137 countries.

Longer term, Mozambique's economic prospects are promising. There has been progress in talks on restoring international confidence in the government's running of the economy, leading to a lasting and sustainable agreement between rival political groups. The development of gas fields off Mozambique's coast discovered in 2011 is set to transform the economy, coming into production in the 2020s. A rise in coal and electricity exports should help growth to increase. But in the short term, it remains uncertain whether Mozambique can deliver badly needed economic stability.

(Source: adapted from http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/country-notes/mozambiqua and https://www.chathamhouse.org/expert/comment/mozambique-s-stability-being-put-test 6 October 2017 Dr Alex Vines OBE)

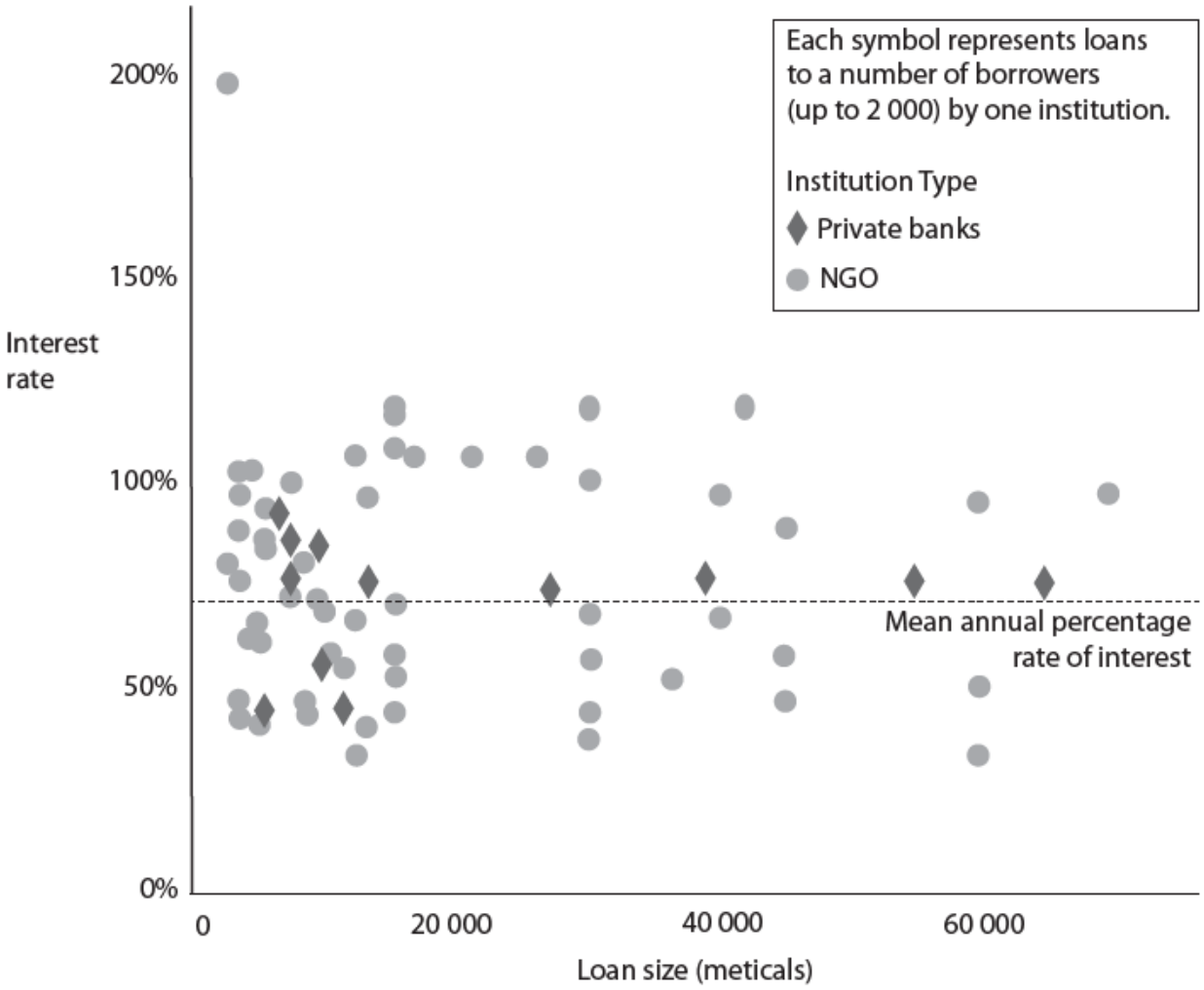
Extract F

Microfinance in Mozambique

Microfinance in Mozambique started in the late 1980s through projects initiated by international relief organisations. The sector has expanded to include many private banks and non-government organisations (NGOs), see Figure 3. This has resulted in wider use (over 100 000 borrowers) and many new business start-ups which could not have gained finance from any other source. Evidence suggests that there is unfulfilled demand for microfinance and a large potential for expansion.

(Source: adapted from http://www.mftransparency.org/microfinance-pricing/mozambique/)

Figure 3: The cost of microfinance loans in Mozambique, 2015



(Source: http://www.mftransparency.org/microfinance-pricing/mozambique/)

(a) With reference to Extract D line 21, explain why 'opportunity cost' is a problem for governments of developing countries when servicing debt.

(5)

(b) Examine **two** reasons, apart from access to finance, why 90% of the manufacturing sector in Mozambique 'is made up of small enterprises' (Extract E, line 9).

(8)

(c) Discuss whether borrowers benefit from microfinance. Make reference to Mozambique in your answer.

(12)

EITHER

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic factors, apart from access to credit and banking, influencing growth and development in Mozambique.

(25)

OR

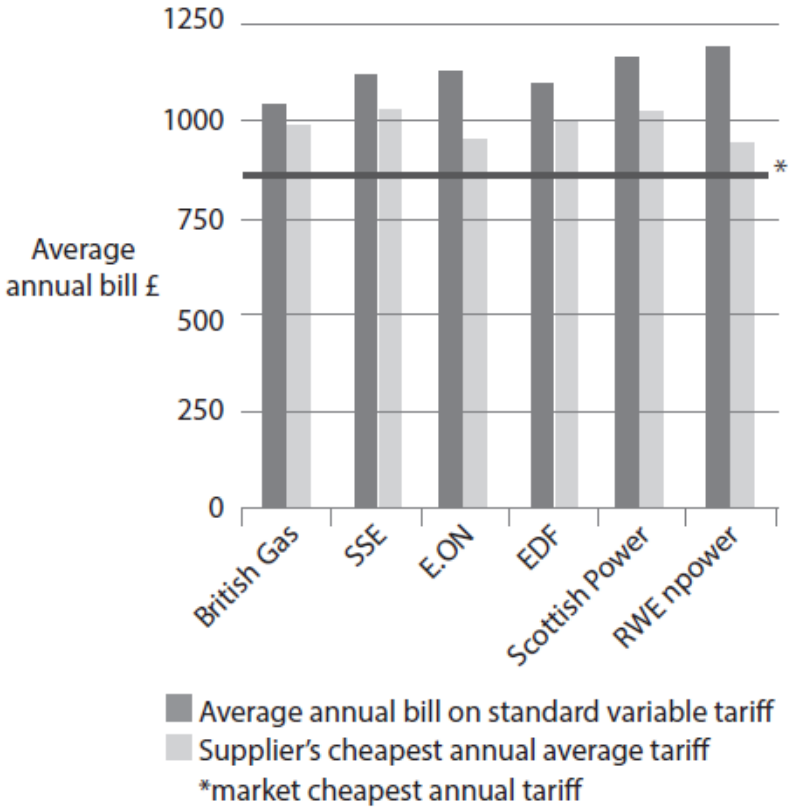
(e) Evaluate the likely microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of relatively high inflation rates in many African countries.

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q3.

Energy and telecommunication markets in the UK

Figure 1: Average annual household bill from the Big Six UK energy suppliers, 2017



(Source: https://www.lovemoney.com/news/67298/standard-variable-tariff-compared-cheapest-deal-provider-savings)

Extract A

Energy price cap to fix 'broken' market in UK

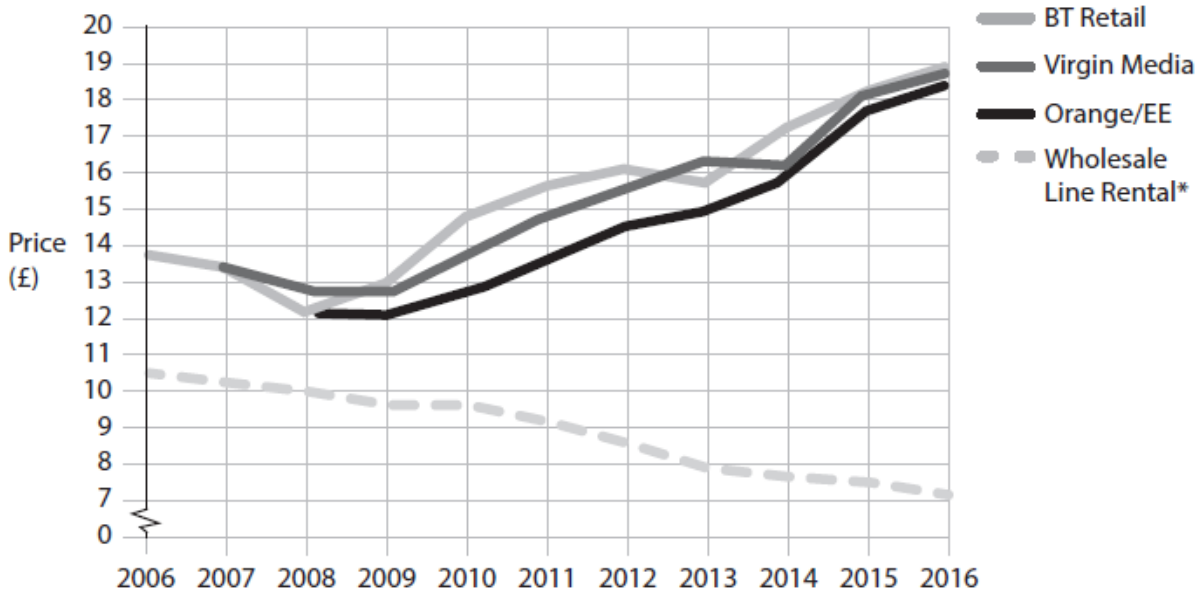
The Prime Minister recently said that the regulator Ofgem (Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) should limit electricity and gas suppliers' most expensive tariffs.

Under the planned new legislation, the energy bills of 11 million households will be capped for as long as five years. The government claimed this cap could save households up to £100 a year. This legislation would force Ofgem to change the licence conditions for energy suppliers so that they are required to cap electricity and gas prices. The measure will apply to anyone on a standard variable tariff, the expensive plans that customers are moved to when cheaper, fixed-price deals end. Ofgem will need to consult energy companies on how the cap is calculated, the government said. The Prime Minister repeated her claim that she had to act because the 'market is broken', a charge the big energy companies reject. "I have been clear that our broken energy market has to change – it has to offer fairer prices for millions of loyal customers who have been paying hundreds of pounds too much," she said.

However, Michael Lewis, chief executive of E.ON said "the government must guard against any unintended consequences that undermine customer service and push up prices as a whole. A price cap will not be good for customers. It will reduce competition and innovation". Smaller suppliers such as First Utility said the Big Six had only themselves to blame for the cap, because they had kept millions of people on standard variable tariffs.

(Source: adapted from 'UK puts energy efficiency at heart of climate change strategy', Adam Vaughan, Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2017 https://www.theguardian.com/money/2017/oct/12/may-energy-price-cap-ofgem-electricity-gas-tariffs)

Figure 2: The monthly rental cost of a telephone landline



*Wholesale line rental – the rental price BT Openreach charges telephone service providers

(Source: https://www.ofcom.org.uk/about-ofcom/latest/features-and-news/landline-prices-review)

Extract B

BT profit rises

BT Group, which includes BT Openreach and BT Retail, reported a rise in profit as revenue increased following the integration of the consumer mobile business, EE. BT finalised the takeover of EE in August 2016, and the integration has resulted in BT controlling 35% of the mobile consumer market. The profit of the UK-based telecommunication group in its second quarter 2017 rose to £566 million.

BT Group chief executive Gavin Patterson said: "We will operate a multi-brand strategy with UK customers being able to choose a mix of BT, EE or Plusnet services, depending on which suits them best. The acquisition enables us to offer great value bundles of services and customers are set to be the winners as we compete for their business".

(Source: adapted from www.marketwatch.com (Oct 27 – 2016) and http://home.bt.com/news/bt-life/bt-to-retain-ee-brand-as-acquisition-confirmed-11364037422234)

Extract C

BT to slash landline charges for 1 million customers

Rental charges for landline-only customers – households with a telephone-only contract but no BT broadband – will fall from £18.99 to £11.99 per month after the regulator attacked existing deals as 'poor value for money'. This rental reduction will save a million landline-only customers £84 a year.

The regulator Ofcom (Office of Communications) said it stepped in because these bills for landline-only customers – nearly two-thirds of whom are over 65 – have "soared" in recent years. This is despite BT and other landline providers benefiting from significant cuts in the wholesale line rental cost of providing the service by BT Openreach. Many landline-only customers are elderly, and have been with BT for decades. Ofcom has focused on BT because it accounts for two-thirds of the UK's 1.5m landline-only customers.

A spokesperson for Ofcom said "This position [of dominance] has allowed BT to increase prices without much risk of losing customers, and other providers have followed BT's pricing lead. We expect BT's price cut to mean other providers will follow suit". Ofcom said that over three-quarters of BT's landline-only customers have never switched provider, which has left them a prime target for price rises. The regulator said that all major landline providers have increased their line rental charges by between 23% and 47% in recent years, while their own costs for providing the service have fallen about 27%. Ofcom said it is also looking at measures to help people shop around for better deals with more confidence.

(Source: adapted from 'BT to slash landline charges for 1m customers', Mark Sweney, Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2017 https://www.theguardian.com/business/2017/oct/26/bt-to-slash-landline-charges-for-1m-customers)

(a) With reference to Extract A, explain the difference between a positive statement and a normative statement.

(5)

(b) With reference to Extract B, examine the likely benefits to consumers of the integration between BT and EE.

(8)

(c) With reference to Extract C, assess possible reasons why many 'landline-only' customers do not switch to a cheaper telephone provider.

(10)

(d) Discuss **one** likely reason for the rise in BT's profit (Figure 2, Extracts B and C). Use a cost and revenue diagram to support your answer.

(12)

(e) Discuss methods of government intervention to protect consumers within the utilities markets, such as energy and telecommunications.

(15)

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q4.

Read extracts A and B before answering this question.

Hand car wash (HCW) firms in the UK

Extract A

What is the true human cost of your £5 hand car wash (HCW)?

The UK's hand car washes (HCWs) are extremely price competitive, but they have also been linked to modern slavery. Are they ever fair for workers?

There is little agreement about how many HCWs there are in the UK. Estimates range from 10 000 to 20 000. This lack of accurate information about the industry makes government regulation very difficult. Automated car washes, with their fierce rotating bristles, used to be the first option for drivers in a hurry. Now there is more choice. While the economy slows and incomes fail to keep up with inflation, demand for HCWs has grown. Many people see paying £5 for a car washed by someone else, rather than cleaning it at home, as a small expense which yields a high utility. But what is the true cost of a £5 car wash – and what should we be paying?

The growth of HCWs is partly the result of changes in the structure of industry in the UK. Many petrol stations have closed as drivers fill up at supermarkets. Garages and their forecourts have closed as cars become more reliable and locked into service agreements. The available sites for HCWs have therefore increased significantly and rents have fallen.

HCW entrepreneurs have identified available land and have benefitted from changes in the labour market, partly as a result of EU migration. UK drivers are now able to obtain cheap and effective hand car washing. For many migrants, car washes are a first job. "They accept car washing for a short period while they improve their language skills and move into other industries," says Ian Clark, a professor of work and employment at Nottingham Business School. "But there are also car-wash workers without networks who are in a dead end, working there for long periods."

Many drivers are only interested in getting the cheapest wash. If the price is very low, it probably means that workers are receiving less than the minimum wage and working in poor conditions. Crude calculations illustrate the problem. A £5 HCW employing five workers for 10 hours a day would need to wash 79 cars a day to just cover the wage costs. This assumes the workers are paid the minimum wage. This is one car every seven and a half minutes. Even if the profit can be higher on valet services, the price of which can be as little as £12 for a full inside-and-out clean, it's hard to see how a car wash price as low as £5 pays a living wage. This ignores all other costs which HCWs incur such as business rates and rent.

Evidence from car-wash workers is limited but Clark and others have been able to build a picture of some of the tougher conditions on drenched forecourts. "Like nail bars and small garment manufacturers, car washes are what we call 'hard-to-reach places,'" Clark explains. As part of the research, Clark and his team spoke to workers from 45 HCWs in the Midlands.

Clark and his team met and observed workers who lacked waterproof boots or trousers, or hi-vis jackets and gloves. "They're spraying around hydrochloric acid solution for alloy wheels, breathing in the vapour and fumes," Clark says. Some workers were paid a little over half the minimum wage.

(Source adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jul/16/true-human-cost-5-pound-hand-car-wash-modern-slavery)

Extract B

Government intervention in the HCW industry

There are three main areas of government intervention that might impact on labour intensive firms such as HCWs:

First, there is the planning issue which focuses on the impact on the environment, for example, the disposal and recycling of waste water and chemicals. There could be planning regulations to prevent the use of tarmac rather than concrete on forecourts. Tarmac allows waste water and chemicals to seep into the sub soil. It could also be a requirement to have a sludge trap to stop the waste entering waterways.

Second, there is the health and safety issue for workers. Prolonged exposure to chemicals and lack of protective clothing puts the health of workers at risk. Performance targets could involve minimum levels of protective clothing and rest breaks for the workers.

Third, there is the issue of tax. The informal nature of the business type makes tax evasion easier.

Not all UK HCWs violate regulations. There are legitimate, regulated HCW firms as well as examples of good practice by independent outlets. One national supermarket, Tesco, has banned all independent hand car washes from its car parks. It is now in a partnership agreement with national car wash operator Waves. It uses a WashMark certificate of quality and compliance which was introduced by the industry to improve working conditions. Other major supermarkets are considering similar changes. One adviser believes £9 is a reasonable minimum price for a basic wash. Some pressure groups have developed a mobile phone app where evidence of unreasonable conditions can be reported by drivers.

Involving drivers in the issue, and making them demand fairer car washes, creates an incentive for good businesses to improve practices and come forward to get a WashMark certificate.

(Source adapted from: https://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-committees/environmental-audit/Hand-Car-Wash-evidence.pdf research into HCWs by Professor Ian Clark, Nottingham Business School May 2018)

(a) Using the information provided, explain the market structure that best describes the hand car wash (HCW) industry in the UK.

(5)

(b) Examine **two** reasons why the demand for HCWs increases during a period when consumer 'incomes fail to keep up with inflation' (Extract A line 8).

(8)

(c) Discuss the likely effects of changes in the level of migration on firms such as HCWs in the UK. Use a labour market diagram and the information provided to support your answer.

(12)

EITHER

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic factors which determine the number of firms in an industry. Refer to HCWs or another industry of your choice.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of increased government intervention in an industry. Refer to HCWs or another industry of your choice.

(25)

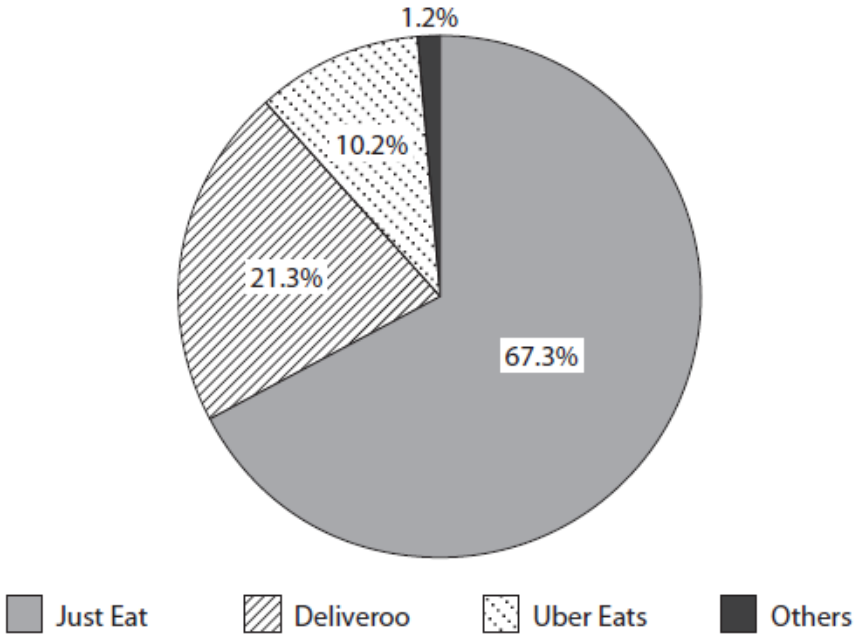
(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q5.

Read Figure 1 and the following extracts (A to C) before answering this question.

The food delivery industry

Figure 1: Market share for third-party food delivery services in the UK, 2019



(Source: adapted from https://onefourzerogroup.com/the-takeaway-takeover/)

Extract A

National Minimum Wage rises are more significant for 23 to 25-year-olds

In 2021, the National Minimum Wage main rate, also known as the National Living Wage, rose by 2.2% to £8.91, following a 6.2% rise in 2020. By reducing the age at which people are eligible for the National Living Wage to 23 in 2021, it is estimated that an additional 7.5% of 23 to 25-year-olds could get a 71p an hour pay rise. This amounts to an 8.7% increase, which may cause further financial worries for employers. 5

(Source: adapted from https://www.ndna.org.uk/NDNA/News/Latest_news/2020/Minimum_wages_to_rise_by_inflation_in_April.aspx)

Extract B

What is the true cost of the food delivery service?

The food delivery industry has boomed in recent years. Just Eat, Uber Eats and Deliveroo all offer very similar services – third-party food delivery firms that take up to 30% of the price of restaurant meals and deliver them to customers within a certain radius. The average spend per customer is around £15 with a £5 delivery fee, about five times more expensive than cooking at home and the same price as eating in the restaurant. Cash rich, time poor professionals increasingly turn to food delivery.

Food delivery comes with many layers of packaging. In the UK, there are 200 million meals annually with around 1.4 billion individual pieces of plastic for heat retention and protection when travelling, but does it really have to be plastic? People tend to order more food, often high in fat, sugar and salt, and don't even have to get up from their sofa.

But there are concerns that the delivery firms are exploiting employees who have no alternative. There is an issue of low pay and informal contracts. Delivery drivers are classed as 'independent contractors', and therefore not subject to some employment rights including a guaranteed minimum wage, sick pay, pensions or holiday pay. Drivers are paid either a flat hourly rate, or a fee per delivery. Factors such as delivery distance, speed, how busy it is and whether there are multiple drop-offs are all factored into how much a driver is paid. Deliveroo says its wages amount to around £10 per hour, but drivers say that during 2020 their pay has been as low as £1 per hour. Drivers are not paid extra for petrol or to maintain their vehicles. Many drivers are recent immigrants or students, who do not have property or savings to fall back on.

The government could address this with widening minimum pay legislation to contracted workers, by setting codes of practice, or by setting recommended wage targets. Furthermore, there are health and safety issues for workers. Vehicle safety checks, length of shifts and safety equipment are of concern. However, there are still people who take benefit from working flexibility.

(Source: adapted from https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/oct/25/home-food-delivery-what-is-the-most-ethical-way-to-order-in and https://digitalcommons.molloy.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1043&context=bus_fac)

Extract C

Integration in the third-party food delivery industry

The Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) is watching carefully to prevent any one firm having complete control of the food delivery industry. Just Eat, the market leader, agreed to merge with successful Dutch firm Takeaway.com in 2020, creating a new European leader by revenues. It also bought Grubhub in the US, with 20 million active users. Just Eat uses an aggressive pricing strategy, undercutting delivery fees below the average cost of other firms in the market, that will force them to merge in order to gain some economies of scale.

Amazon, having failed with its own delivery company Amazon Restaurants in 2018, has bought 16% of Deliveroo. The CMA took over a year to agree to the partial integration, on the argument that Deliveroo would close down without external investment. Amazon has unique expertise in marketing, increasing customer share and, most importantly, efficiency in delivering things. Food delivery is often uneconomical because a single household puts in a single order from a single restaurant at any one time. Tech companies such as Amazon can improve the business: once a meal has been ordered, an app often moves that restaurant to the top of the rankings for that neighbourhood, in the hope of getting a second and third delivery.

So why do restaurants turn to these delivery firms? The sheer volume of customers these delivery firms can hold makes it a difficult deal to turn down. But resentment from small business restaurant owners, angry at being wholly dependent on tech companies, is growing. Most restaurants would prefer that customers come in and pick up their orders themselves because they do not have to pay the 30% commission. Restaurant profit margins are small, and the effects of a 20% fall in the external value of the pound since 2016 on food costs are significant, given that over half of their food and drink is sourced outside the UK.

(Source: adapted from https://www.ft.com/content/c20f6848-3c4b-11ea-a01a-bae547046735 https://www.ft.com/content/edf8a144-a101-4ef8-80e3-7d2f1565d35c and https://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/markets/article-8138703/Uber-set-sell-takeaway-division-rival-Deliveroo-two-years.html and https://www.ft.com/content/c20f6848-3c4b-11ea-a01a-bae547046735 and https://www.ft.com/content/bed7c4d8-28c1-11ea-9a4f-963f0ec7e134 and https://www.economist.com/1843/2021/01/26/gulp-the-secret-economics-of-food-delivery)

(a) Using the information provided, explain **one** externality that arises in the food delivery market.

(5)

(b) With reference to Extract B, examine whether the demand for delivered food is price inelastic **and** income elastic.

(8)

(c) With reference to Extract C, discuss the likely effects of increasing integration within the food delivery market.

(12)

EITHER

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of a depreciation of the pound. Refer to restaurants or other food delivery services in your answer.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of significant increases in the minimum wage. Refer to restaurants or other food delivery services in your answer.

(25)

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q6.

Use the data to support your answers where relevant. You may annotate and include diagrams in your answers.

In 2016, the insurance group Esure undertook a demerger with its GoCompare price comparison website.

(a) The most likely reason for this demerger was to:

(1)

☒ **A** benefit from external economies of scale

☒ **B** benefit from internal economies of scale

☒ **C** focus more on its core business

☒ **D** increase its market share

Following the demerger, GoCompare announced in 2017 a profit of £17.5 million, up 21.5% on 2016. Total revenue in 2017 was £75.8 million, up 4.1% on 2016.

(Source: adapted from https://www.insuranceage.co.uk/insurer/3107496/profits-up-at-go-compare)

(b) Calculate, using the information provided, the total costs of GoCompare in **2016**.

(4)

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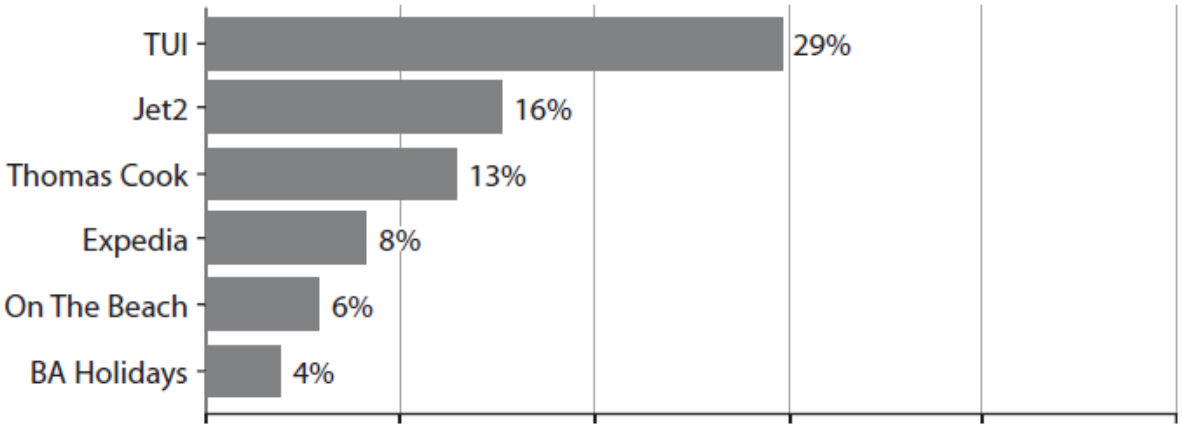
(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q7.

Read Figures 1 and 2 and the following extracts (A to C) before answering this question.

The travel and tourism industry

Figure 1: Package holiday market share of the six largest providers, booked by UK residents, 2019



(Source adapted from: https://knowledge.sharescope.co.uk/2019/10/16/finding-companies-that-control-their-own-destinies/The Times/ATOL)

Figure 2: Jet2 package holiday prices to Sorrento

Price before Thomas Cook shutdown

2 Adults for 7 Nights from Monday 25 May 2020

- Half Board
- 1 x Premium Double or Twin room
- Return flights from Edinburgh
  View flight times
- 22 kg Bag Allowance
- 10 kg Hand Baggage
- ATOL Protected
- Coach Transfers

Holiday price from **£1,576** Per person price **£788**

Price 12 hours after Thomas Cook shutdown

2 Adults for 7 Nights from Monday 25 May 2020

- Half Board
- 1 x Premium Double or Twin room
- Return flights from Edinburgh
  View flight times
- 22 kg Bag Allowance
- 10 kg Hand Baggage
- ATOL Protected
- Coach Transfers

Holiday price from **£1,648** Per person price **£824**

Data accessed: 22nd and 23rd September 2019

Extract A

Marginal productivity of cabin crew

Cabin crew are responsible for loading passengers and providing in-flight meals. United Airlines is planning to reduce the number of its cabin crew members onboard international flights. The airline currently operates its planes with one more cabin crew member than its competitors. The marginal productivity of this additional crew member may be low. By reducing the number of its cabin crew members United Airlines will be able to operate more efficiently and compete more effectively.

(Source adapted from: https://simpleflying.com/united-airlines-to-reduce-number-of-crew-on-international-flights/)

Extract B

Thomas Cook's environmental impact

Thomas Cook Group plc's operations included its airline and 560 high street travel agents providing flights, hotels and package holidays.

The environmental impact of the travel industry is significant. It accounts for 8% of all global carbon emissions. Thomas Cook recognised the risks presented by climate change and actively engaged in reducing their airline emissions. Its plans included using more efficient aircraft and using lower-carbon fuel. In 2018, Thomas Cook was included in the top 10 of the world's most fuel-efficient airlines.

(Source adapted from: https://www.thomascookgroup.com/investors/insight_external_assest/Thomas+Cook+Sustainability+Report+2018.pdf)

Extract C

Why did Thomas Cook shut down?

Thomas Cook Group plc ceased trading on 23 September 2019. The collapse of Thomas Cook left 600 000 travellers stranded overseas and approximately 21 000 worldwide employees were left without a job.

Thomas Cook's management said that the failure of rescue talks between banks, shareholders and the UK Government meant it had no choice but to shut down the business.

But in truth the tour operator's problems go back much further. A disastrous merger in 2007, increased debts, the internet revolution in holiday booking and Brexit uncertainty all contributed to the failure of the business.

In 2007 it merged with MyTravel. Thomas Cook directors had an objective of rapid company growth over short-term profitability. The merger was supposed to create a European giant, promising £75 million-a-year cost savings and a springboard to challenge emerging internet rivals. In reality, Thomas Cook was merging with a company that had only made a profit once in the previous six years, and the deal left the Group with huge debts. In May 2019, the firm reported a £1.5 billion loss.

The role of the management in Thomas Cook's collapse is being investigated by the UK Government. Thomas Cook executives' salaries and bonuses have been questioned. Directors received salaries totalling £20 million in the five years before its collapse. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) earned a £500 000 cash bonus in 2017 and about £8.5 million in his five years with the company. It seems that around £4 million of this was in the form of shares. The share price reached £1.46 in 2018, but each share is now worthless.

The CEO said that the directors had worked "exhaustively" to rescue Thomas Cook and create a long-term turnaround strategy. "It is a matter of profound regret to me and the rest of the board that we were not successful."

The UK prime minister admitted that the government refused to grant £150 million as a subsidy to help rescue Thomas Cook in the short run. The UK prime minister stated: "Clearly, that is a lot of taxpayers' money and sets up, as people will appreciate, a moral hazard in the case of future such commercial difficulties that companies face. I have questions about whether it's right that the directors, or whoever, the board, should pay themselves large sums when businesses can go down the tubes like that. One is driven to reflect on whether the directors of these companies are properly incentivised to sort such matters out".

(Source adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/sep/23/thomas-cook-as-the-world-turned-the-sun-ceased-to-shine-on-venerable-tour-operator

and https://www.ft.com/content/a7dd2554-de23-11e9-b112-9624ec9edc59)

(a) Explain the likely impact of diminishing marginal productivity of labour on cabin crew staffing levels. Refer to Extract A in your answer.

(5)

(b) Examine the likely impact of Thomas Cook's plan 'to reduce their airline emissions' (Extract B, line 6) on the social optimum position. Use an appropriate externalities diagram in your answer.

(8)

(c) With reference to Extract C, assess whether Thomas Cook's failure was caused by the principal-agent problem.

(10)

(d) With reference to Extract C, discuss the proposed government subsidy to prevent Thomas Cook from reaching its shut-down point.

(12)

(e) With reference to the information provided, discuss the decision by Jet2 to increase its package holiday prices.

(15)

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q8.

(a) With reference to Extract A, explain how migration out of Poland into Britain may affect the Polish production possibility frontier. Use an appropriate diagram in your answer.

(5)

(b) With reference to Extract A, assess **two** factors which might affect the geographical mobility of labour in the EU.

(10)

(c) Discuss the likely benefits of increased immigration from Eastern Europe for employers in the UK.

(12)

(d) Examine the likely reasons Hanson chose to grow 'through a number of mergers, to become one of the world's biggest companies' (Extract C lines 18 and 19).

(8)

(e) Discuss the likely impact of the demerging of conglomerates on efficiency.

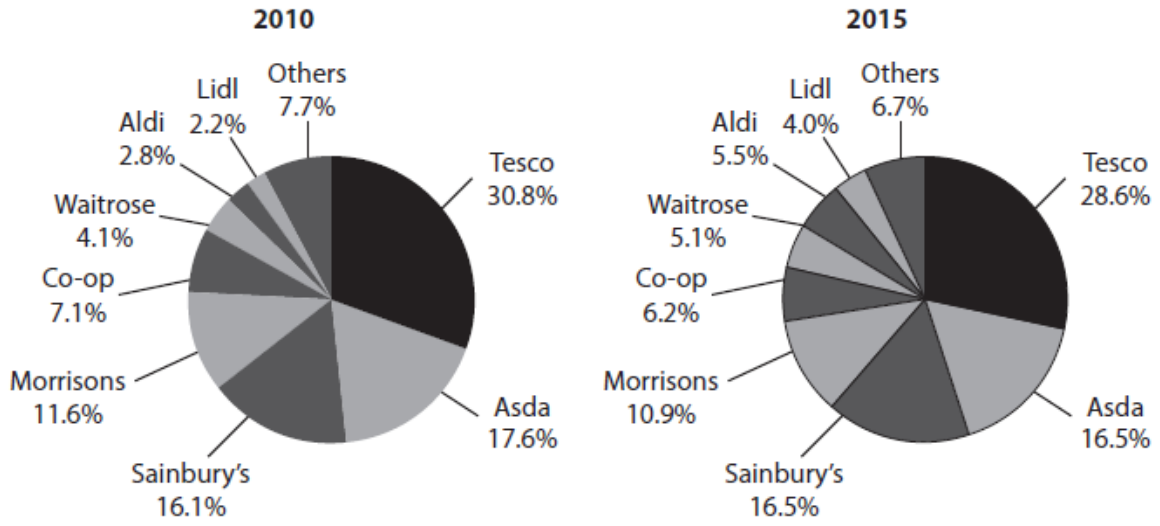
(15)

(Total for question = 50 marks)

Q9.

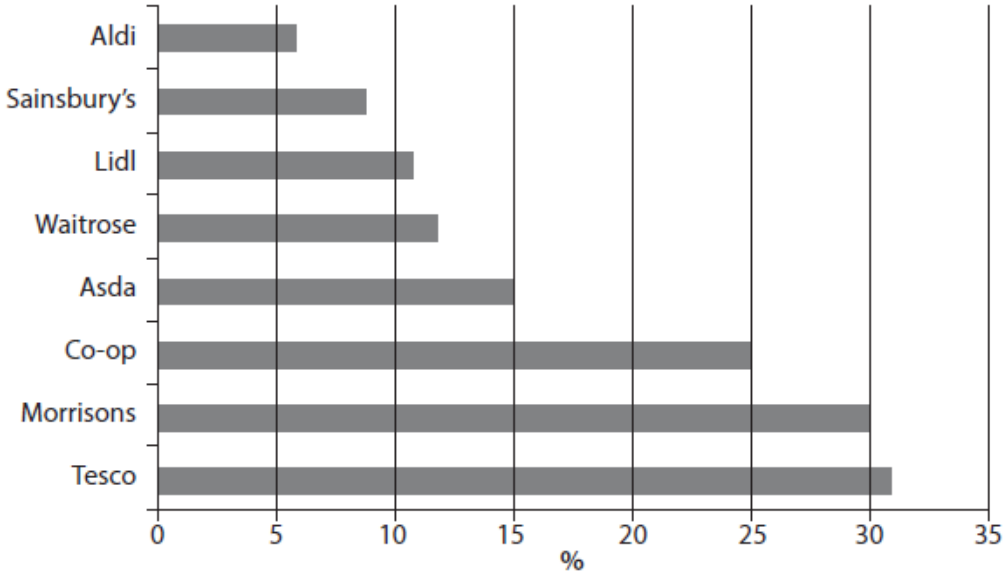
Supermarket price war, food waste and possible mergers

Figure 1: Market shares by total revenue in the UK supermarket sector, 2010 and 2015



(Source: Kantar worldpanel, http://www.kantarworldpanel.com/en/grocery-market-share/great-britain/snapshot/11.10.15/)

Figure 2: Proportion of food suppliers reporting that the following supermarkets fail to meet the Groceries Code of Conduct, 2015.



(Source: YouGov poll of more than 1100 food suppliers to supermarkets. Reported in The Times, 23 June 2015)

Extract A

Supermarket price war puts pressure on their food suppliers

The number of food suppliers (to supermarkets) struggling to remain in business has increased by more than 50% over the past year as supermarkets engage in an intense price war. It has never been tougher for the UK's food suppliers according to a study by accountants Begbies Traynor. It blames aggressive price-cutting by the supermarkets and delays in payments to food suppliers as the main causes of the difficulties. Further problems include food suppliers being forced to pay excessive amounts for packaging specified by supermarkets and funding in-store promotions. Almost 90% of struggling food suppliers are small and medium-sized businesses.

The price war has contributed to food prices paid by consumers falling by 1.7% over the past two years.

The market shares of the big four supermarkets – Tesco, Asda, Sainsbury's and Morrisons – are under pressure as shopping habits change. Many consumers are switching from one main weekly shop to shopping more frequently at local discount stores such as Aldi and Lidl or purchasing goods online from other grocery retailers.

The big four supermarkets have responded by putting more pressure on their suppliers despite an investigation by the Groceries Code Adjudicator (GCA). The GCA has the power to fine supermarkets up to 1% of their annual sales revenue if they break the Groceries Code of Conduct. A YouGov study found considerable differences between the supermarkets in meeting the Code with Aldi performing well but Tesco badly. Despite the Groceries Code, many food suppliers are reluctant to complain for fear of losing contracts with the supermarkets.

(Source: adapted from 'Supermarket price war takes toll on UK food suppliers'. Rupert Jones, The Guardian, 20th July 2015)

Extract B

Food waste in the supply chain

A report from the British Retail Consortium reveals that supermarkets are directly responsible for around 0.2 million tonnes of food waste every year. This is due to the expiry of use-by-dates and poor handling of stock.

However, 4.1 million tonnes of food waste occurs annually in the food supply chain before it even reaches the supermarkets, indicating the existence of information gaps. The supermarkets are cooperating with food suppliers and farmers to try to reduce this waste. This involves improving forecasts for supply and demand of food and increasing the reliability of transportation and storage.

Consumers, the final stage of the supply chain, waste a further 7 million tonnes of food each year. This suggests irrational behaviour. Supermarkets are also working with consumers to reduce the waste by providing advice on how to store and use leftover food. The development of packaging designs to keep food fresher for longer is one of the innovations under way to reduce waste.

(Source: adapted from 'Supermarkets tally up food waste bill'. Will Nicholls, in Businessgreen, 19th January 2015. http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/2390792/supermarkets-tally-up-food-waste-bill)

Extract C

Proposed merger activity in the supermarket sector

Analysts at Société Générale, an investment bank, have recommended a merger between Sainsbury's and Morrisons. They claim it would lead to increased economies of scale and market power for the combined business. Such a merger between the third and fourth largest supermarkets in Britain would have been unrealistic a few years ago due to concerns of its impact in reducing competition. However, the chances of getting permission from the Competition and Markets Authority have increased following the growth of Aldi and Lidl. Giant mergers have been approved in other sectors such as Lloyds-HBOS (banking) and British Telecom-EE (telecommunications).

The suggested merger would have its challenges. There is considerable overlap between the locations of the stores and the enlarged company would require the rationalisation and co-ordination of hundreds of thousands of employees. A new expensive IT system is likely to be required and the underlying difficult market trends would remain in the food retailing industry.

(Source: adapted from 'Tesco-bury and AS-Morrisons. Could Britain's supermarkets be about to merge?' Graham Ruddick, in The Telegraph, 16th December, 2015. http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/retailandconsumer/11699724/Tesco-burys-and-AS-Morrisons.-Could-Britains-supermarkets-be-about-to-merge.html)

(a) With reference to Figure 1 and Extract A, explain **one** likely reason for the change in the four-firm concentration ratio of the supermarket sector between 2010 and 2015.

(5)

(b) With reference to Figure 2 and Extract A, discuss the possible impact of supermarket monopsony power on both food suppliers and consumers.

(12)

(c) Examine measures the government might use to restrict the monopsony power of supermarkets.

(8)

(d) Assess the extent to which 'information gaps' (Extract B, lines 5 and 6) and 'irrational behaviour' (Extract B, line 11) are the main causes of food waste in the UK.

(10)

(e) Discuss the likely problems for Sainsbury's and Morrisons if the suggested merger between them goes ahead. Refer to Figure 1, Extract C and your own knowledge in your answer.

(15)

(Total for question = 50 marks)