Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names
Amlai	

Centre Number: 1 3 2 7 7

Candidate Number: 3 1 8 2

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 5 June 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **9EC0/03**

Economics A

Advanced

PAPER 3: Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

78

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.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer **all** questions 1(a) to 1(c) and **one** question from 1(d) or 1(e).
- In Section B, answer **all** questions 2(a) to 2(c) and **one** question from 2(d) or 2(e).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

P72982A

N:1/1/1/1

P72982A0136

Pearson

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SECTION A

Read Figures 1 and 2 and the following extracts (A and B) before answering Question 1.

Answer ALL Questions 1(a) to 1(c), and EITHER Question 1(d) OR 1(e).

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You are advised to spend 1 hour on this section.

Question 1

The UK economy

Figure 1: UK gas prices in pence per therm, August 2002 to August 2022

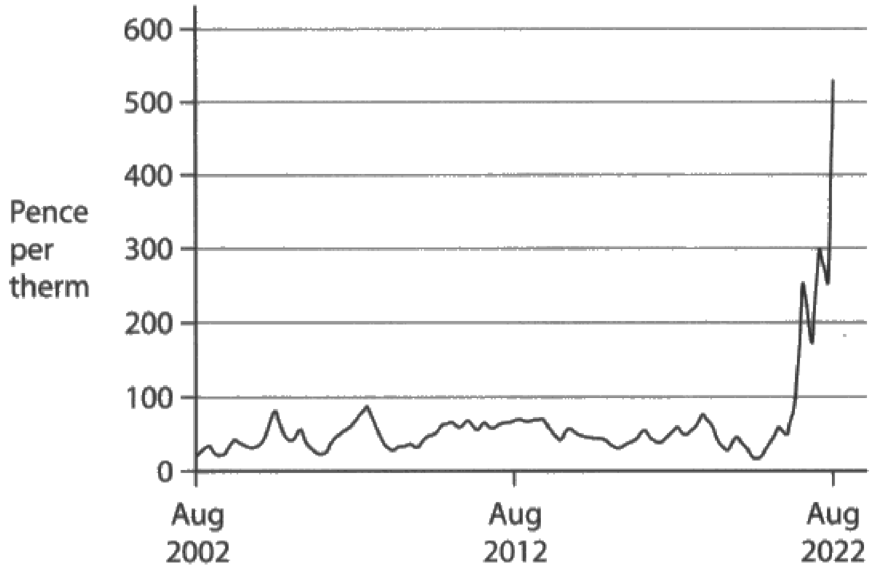
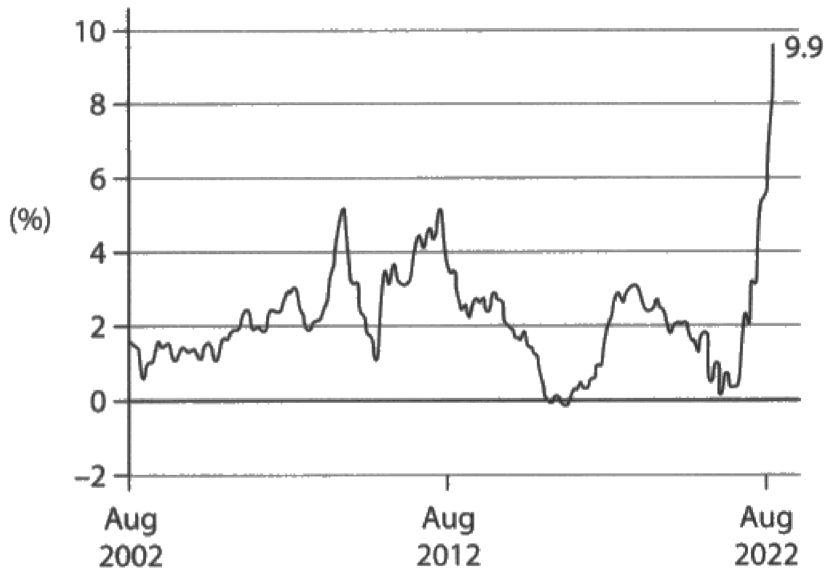


Figure 2: UK inflation, CPI, August 2002 to August 2022



Extract A

Fiscal policy changes in the UK, Autumn 2022

After many changes in policy, people earning above £150 000 will now no longer benefit from the tax cut in the September 2022 mini-budget, which proposed the removal of the 45% tax band. The proposed change in the main 20% standard rate of income tax moving to 19% has been postponed.

In April 2022, a 1.25% rise in national insurance contributions was implemented, labelled as a health and social care levy. It was cancelled in Autumn 2022. Britain's poorest households would have lost £7.56 a year from the national insurance rise. The richest 10% of households, earning an average of £108 000, would have lost £1 800.

Another measure in the Truss Government's £30 billion tax cut proposals that would have benefitted the rich, was the removal of the 2023 planned rise in corporation tax from 19% to 25%. The former chancellor wanted to cut the tax to 15% but this was the wrong time to do this. The former chancellor also removed the 2014 cap on bankers' bonuses, clearly an unfair decision at the time when public sector workers were told to accept pay caps to keep inflation under control.

The reflationary fiscal policy triggered warnings that the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England would raise interest rates further – having already raised them from 0.1% in 2021 to 2.25% in September 2022. This meant an end to the fiscal rules set by the government in the recent past: debt to be falling as a share of national income by 2024 and no borrowing for day-to-day spending.

(Source: adapted from 'Tax cuts benefit high income earners the most' R Merrick The Independent: 19 September 2022 and FT Source: adapted from Sebastian Payne and Chris Giles in London 29 August 2022)

Extract B

Inequality to rise in the UK

The rising cost of living is expected to affect low-income families the most. Inflation in Autumn 2022 is expected to hit 14% for families in the poorest tenth of the income distribution, compared with 8% for families in the richest tenth, driven in large part by rising energy costs and food prices. Around half of the food consumed in the UK is imported, and the 20% fall in the value of the pound in 2022 has affected lower income groups more because food is a higher proportion of their spending. The government's decision to freeze benefits, rather than allowing them to rise in line with current inflation, means that the support provided is a real terms cut for families currently receiving high levels of benefits. A two-year freeze on energy price caps will now only last until April 2023, which would have kept the average energy bill at £2 500 rather than £3 500.

(Source: adapted from IFS Report: Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: July 2022 and https://www.ft.com/content/6de5b52e-64c8-4997-8939-e1c59172daa7?shareType=nongift)

1 (a) Explain the difference between a positive and a normative statement, using an example of each from Extract A.

(5)

(b) Examine **two** reasons for the rise in inflation in the UK. Refer to the information provided in your answer.

(8)

(c) Discuss the likely impact of a rise in gas prices on a firm that uses a large amount of gas in its production process. Use a cost and revenue diagram to support your answer.

(12)

EITHER

(d) Evaluate microeconomic and macroeconomic policies that could be used to reduce inequality in the UK.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the likely microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of tax cuts in the UK.

(25)

(a) Explain the difference between a positive and a normative statement, using an example of each from Extract A.

09:01

(5) 5 Q01a

Normative statements, cannot be tested, that is to say proven true or false such as labelling something an "unfair decision", they are value judgements.

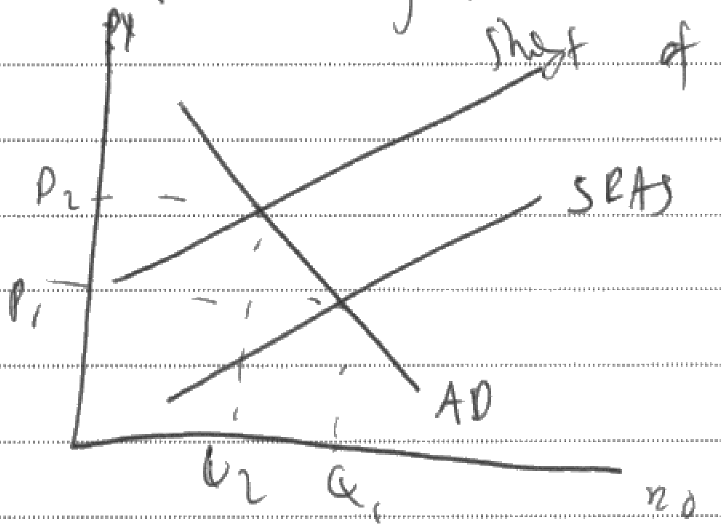
positive statements can be tested, true or false, such as lost ~~[illegible]~~ proportion of salary from national insurance rise, "lost £1800" or lost "£7.56, these statements are value-free.

(b) Examine **two** reasons for the rise in inflation in the UK. Refer to the information provided in your answer.

(8) 7 Q01b

9:04

One reason for the rise in UK inflation is an increase in import prices, exacerbated by a 20% fall in value of pound. The "£ falling 20%, increases "costs for importers importing food, as for each quantity of food, the £ is now able to purchase less quantity than before ~~Such that~~ ~~in~~ Moreover, ~~the~~ ~~A~~ ~~the~~ an increase in imports means the cost of production for firms goes up, as many raw components such as "copper, ~~coal~~, steel etc" are more expensive, meaning firms will have to offset costs onto consumers causing a price-markup from P_1 to P_2, as they are wanting to maintain profit margins. These scenarios see an inward shift of $SRAS_1$ to $SRAS_2$.



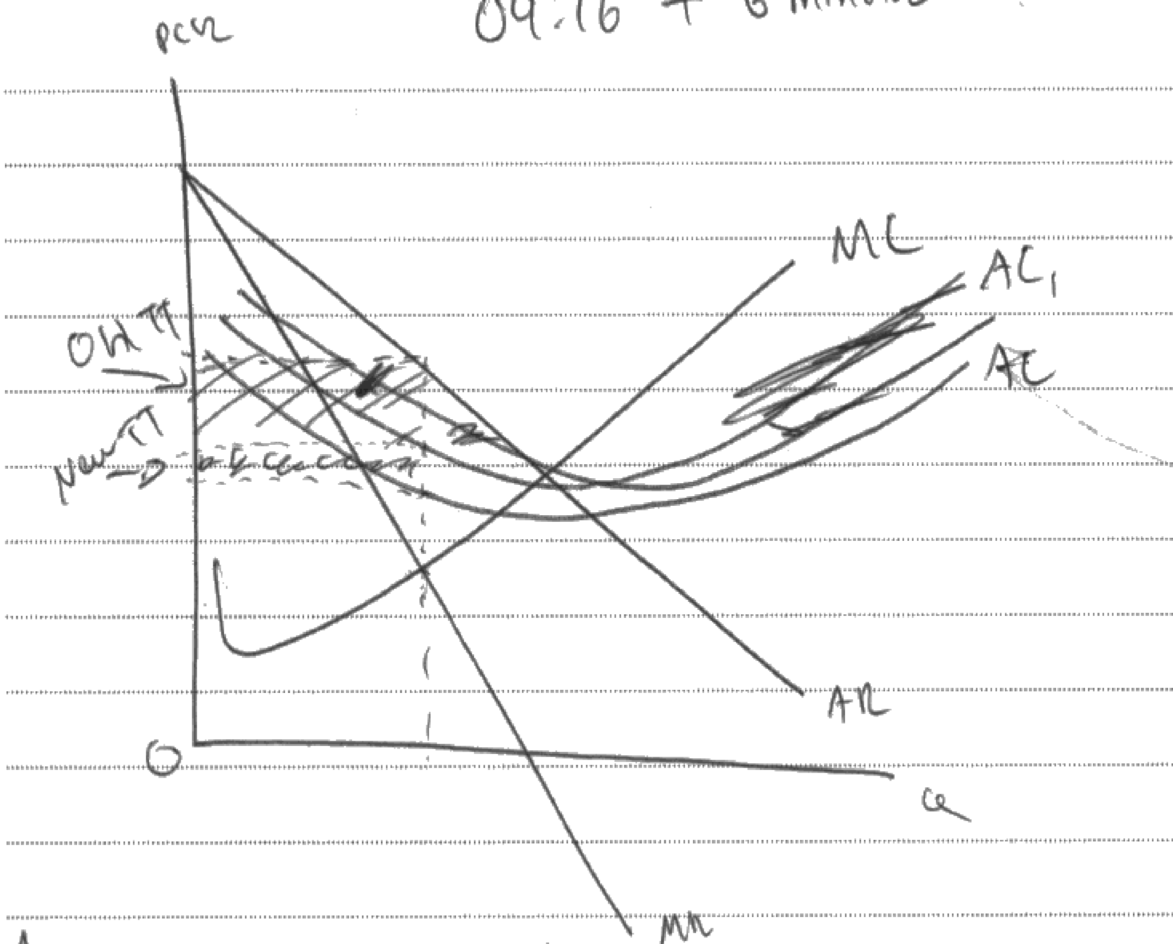
However, to ~~p~~ counter-evaluate it ~~is~~ is also plausible that firms are able to cut costs, via cancelling "referral ~~s~~ schemes, advertising etc", such that a rise in import prices may not have necessarily caused an increase in inflation, as they may have had a diminutive effect on costs of production.

~~Moreover, the decision to "freeze benefits" may have decreased the marginal propensity to consume for those on "benefits", as they have less disposable income and feel more inclined to save as a result, this~~ on energy price cap will in the long-run worsen inflation, as firms

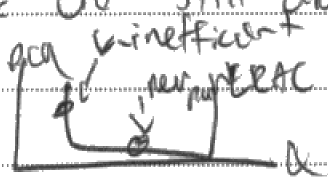
However, to counter evaluate external shocks such as the Russo-Ukraine war may be a more significant factor which caused the extreme price hike and rapid peak in Aug 2022 at 600 (pence per therm) a ~~6 fold increase~~ 6 fold increase from 2020, suggesting it is a bigger factor, as supply lines and chains are disrupted and logistics exacerbating cost push inflation

(c) Discuss the likely impact of a rise in gas prices on a firm that uses a large amount of gas in its production process. Use a cost and revenue diagram to support your answer.

09:16 + 6 minutes 09:22 **(12)** 9 Q01c

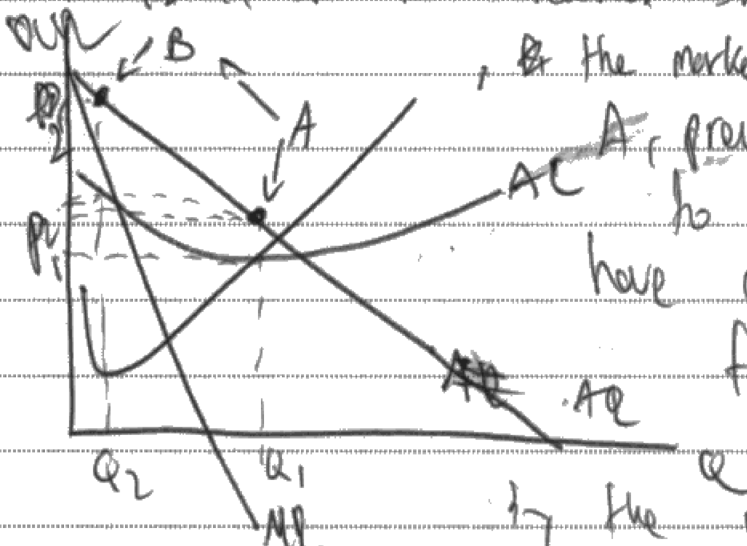


As ~~e~~ gas is a variable cost, a price markup for gas is reflected in the diagram by an increase in AC to AC1, as observed by the outwards shift. This reduces ~~E~~ the total supernormal profit ~~which~~. One impact this may have is less dynamic efficiency, as firms are unable to finance R&D as before due to reduced profits. However, this may prompt firms to tackle X-inefficiencies such as organisational slack ~~etc~~, to cut back on costs, ~~they~~ such that they are still able to operate on the lowest LRAC point.



However, in the long-run factors of production are not fixed such that, ~~#~~ firms in their "production processes" may switch to more renewable energy, such as solar / wind. Although there may be a time lag, assuming firms wish to decrease AC, to increase supernormal Π, they may be incentivised to dynamically invest.

Another, impact may be less competition such that a drastic pence per therm increase of 100 in 2020 to >500 in Aug 2022, may be unsustainable for smaller energy firms who either cannot sustain long periods of decreased supernormal ~~Π~~ Π or have reached shut down point, such that



, ~~#~~ the market shifts from point A, previously more competitive to point B, as firms have exited, allowing remaining firms to charge more, as indicated by the price mark up from P_1 to P_2. However, to counter-evaluate this is assumptive in the sense that, it doesn't account for external global shocks, i.e, Russia vs Ukraine war, which disrupted gas pipelines, complicating ~~s~~ planning, disrupting supply chains, which can also be reflected by the shift from P_1 to P_2

EITHER

(d) Evaluate microeconomic and macroeconomic policies that could be used to reduce inequality in the UK.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the likely microeconomic and macroeconomic effect of tax cuts in the UK.

(25)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1(d)** ☒ **Question 1(e)** ☒ 21Sec01

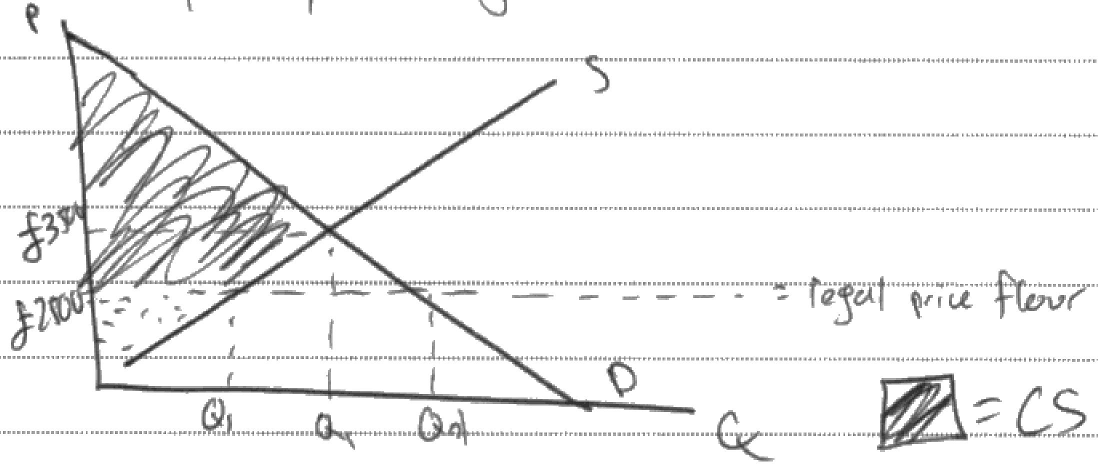
Write your answer here:

09:28 09:5~~8~~3

benefits

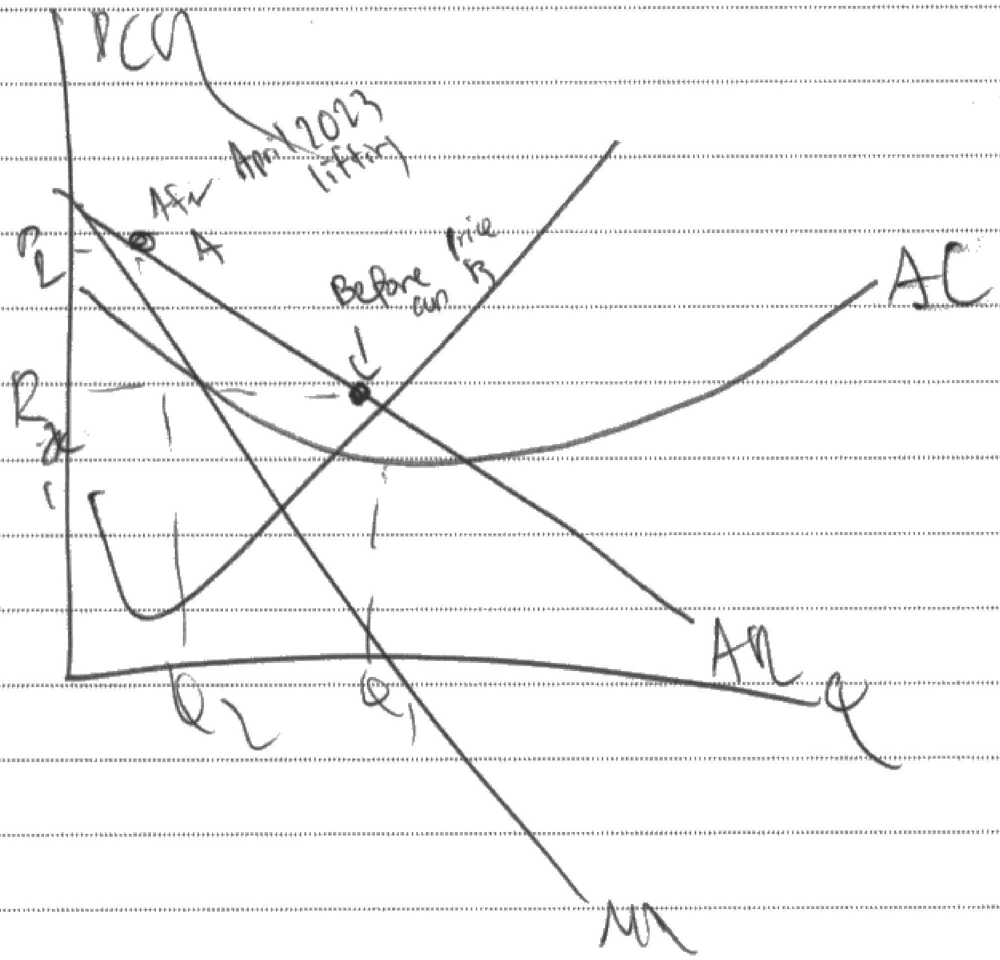
~~An increase~~ Increased government spending into ~~education~~ may ~~dec~~ decrease regional inequality into the UK. Such that ~~by~~ ~~better~~ ~~funding of schools~~, families with higher disposable income e.g "purchasing of computers, text books, equipment", may better enable ~~the~~ poorer students to have access to and possess higher UK qualifications e.g "A-level / T-level, degree", such that they are now able to work in industries that offer higher wages, previously inaccessible due to lack of qualifications. This, in theory, leads to a higher quality of life as workers have more disposable income, which can be earmarked for leisure, ~~better~~ ~~a~~ ~~tax~~, cars, travel etc. This reduces inequality in the sense that, areas such as Blackpool have the lowest percentage of A-level holders of CBCC or higher) and also receives the lowest designated education funding, ~~which~~ ~~says~~, compared to Kensington and Chelsea which boasts the highest and has increased levels of funding - which suggests that funding and % of qualification holders are pro-cyclical, moreover, this in the long-run can tackle regional unemployment difference in the North-South divide. Furthermore, if the government enabled benefits to rise in line with inflation, consumers on the lowest level of income ~~~~ are more able to earmark benefits for necessities e.g. "diapers, food, energy", this may improve HDI, in particularly poverty stricken areas, such as Blackpool who have an infant mortality rate ~~of~~ 1.9x higher than Kensington and Chelsea, such that health inequality is reduced. However, to counter-evaluate this assumes that unfreezing benefits automatically translates to improved quality of life and a better HDI score, ~~not~~ all benefits recipients are not perfectly rational such that ~~to~~ increased funding may not tackle essential 'necessity goods' and may ~~not be used to ~~ due to~~ Furthermore, it may take generations for these effects to materialise in a ~~~~ city such as Blackpool, suggesting in the short-run inequality is not tackled.

One micro-economic of freezing energy price caps of £2500, may be greater consumer surplus:



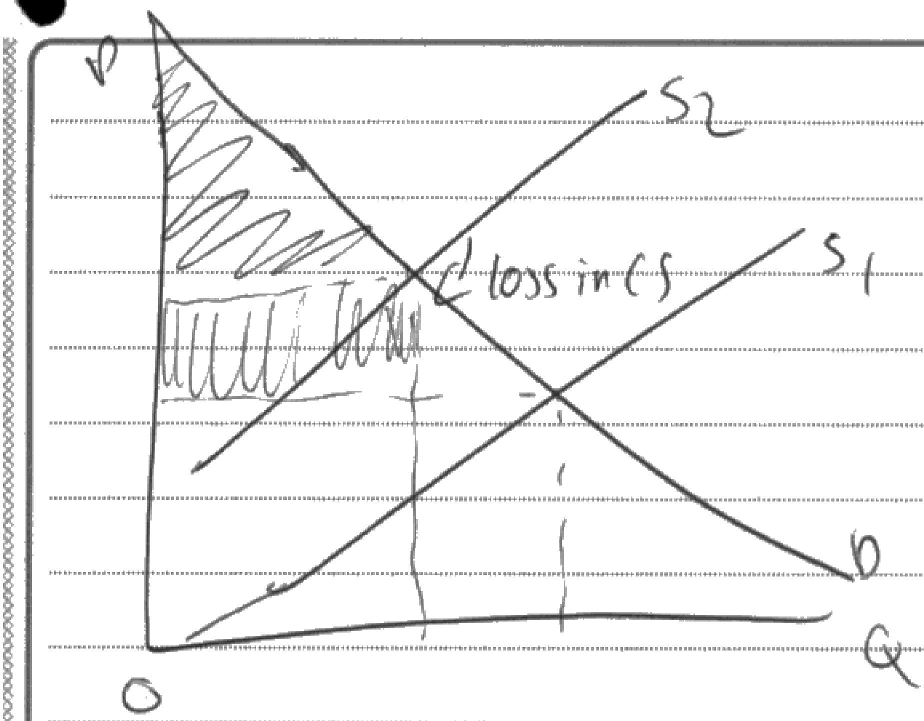
~~A~~ Consumer surplus has increased, from the price-markdown of £3500 to £2500, such that for those on the lowest income band, energy expenditure is now a smaller % of total expenditure. In theory, this should benefit consumers ~~however this is~~, as inequality is reduced in the sense that living inequality is reduced, as ~~more~~ a greater proportion of families will be able to ~~~~ benefit from the price-markdown, through increased CS, however this is a cursory approach as Q_s is less than Q_d, which may suggest the most vulnerable in society, despite being able to access the price-cap, are literally unable to have energy provided, suggesting this is very regressive as consumers are unable to even access the energy market, moreover ~~if firms~~ ~~lea~~ as shown by history ~~Octopus energy~~ Bulb energy was unable to survive the price cap

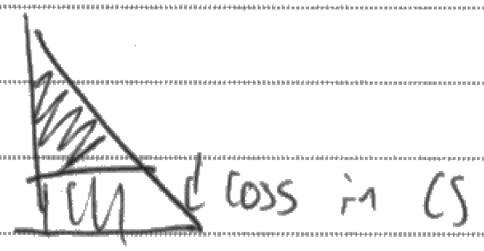
Such that Octopus took over, thus a new micro-economic impact can be raised — that is a more ~~collusive to an~~ uncompetitive outcome is established.



After the April 2023 lifting, when the legal price floor is removed, the market may return to point A, as firms such as Bulb exit the market, thus there is a new uncompetitive point - A, which leads to higher prices from P1 to P2, eroding CS

P 7 2 9 8 2 A 0 1 4 3 6





~~Mo~~ Moreover, one could argue, minimum price is ~~also~~ not regressive in the sense that those on ~~higher~~ lower income bands ~~on~~ on the long-run, may switch heating and cooking methods to wood-stove heating or cooking, ~~a~~ this is best reflected in 2020 ~~data~~ ~~&~~ ~~GOV~~ YOUGOV data, which reported a 94% surge in wood-stove usage in the north ~~or~~ east of England. Furthermore, ~~regu~~ stricter regulation of incumbent gas providers may prevent point A being reached ~~of~~, such as the CMA who may block future ~~f~~ energy takeovers such as "Octopus taking over Bulb", thus the new regressive P_2 is not established.

To conclude, it ~~must be say~~ as Milton Friedman pointed out, "There is a smokestack on the back of every government programme... I think the government solution to a problem is often the worst one", such that there are factors the government may be unable to account for, such as fraudulent benefit claimers, ~~who seek to~~ perhaps due to excessive administrative costs, or the law of ~~unintended~~ ~~OECD~~ unintended consequences which may lead to Qd being greater than Q, and firms exiting. Furthermore, it is difficult to reduce UK inequality due to the 'entrenched nature of information gaps', ~~the~~ Friedrich Hayek said "it is ~~di~~ difficult for an economy to mobilise its information is dispersed", such that even if benefits did rise, those recipients on lowest income bands possess asymmetric information to those perhaps on a lower income bands due to inertia (tendency to not change), habitual behaviour (spending on ~~non~~ demerit goods) and computational error (not budgeting effectively). Moreover, it is relatively difficult to attach a monetary value to 'inequality', as several broad composite measures are used i.e "HDI", thus ~~due to~~ inequality reports may be unreliable in the sense that, the true monetary cost is not reflected.

42

(Total for Question 1 = 50 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS

SECTION B

Read Figures 3 and 4 and the extracts (C to E) before answering Question 2.

Answer ALL Questions 2(a) to 2(c), and EITHER Question 2(d) OR 2(e).

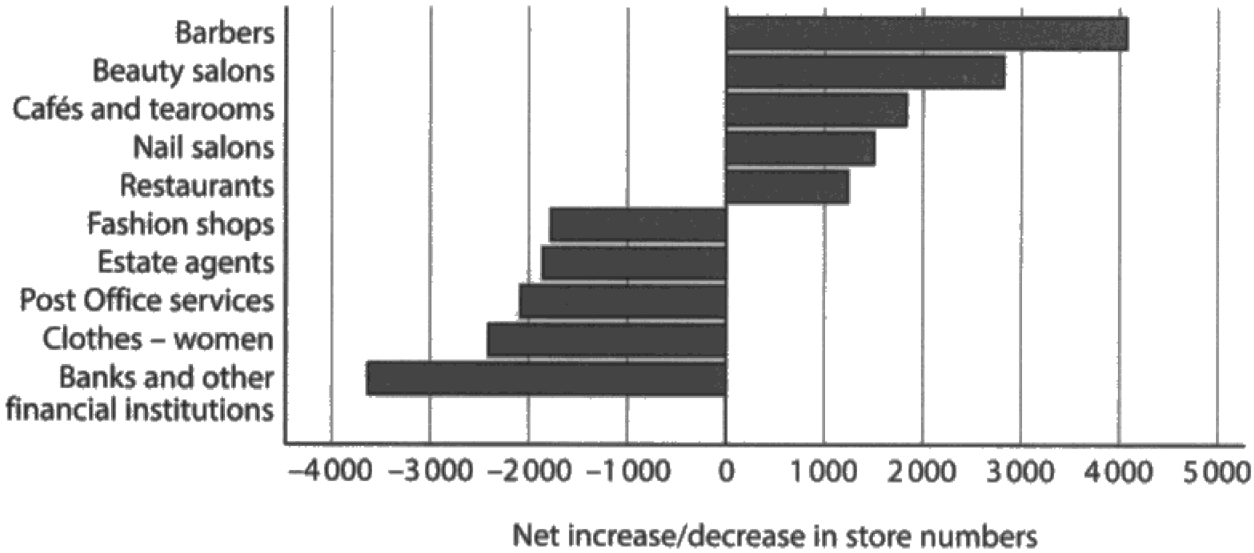
Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You are advised to spend 1 hour on this section.

Question 2

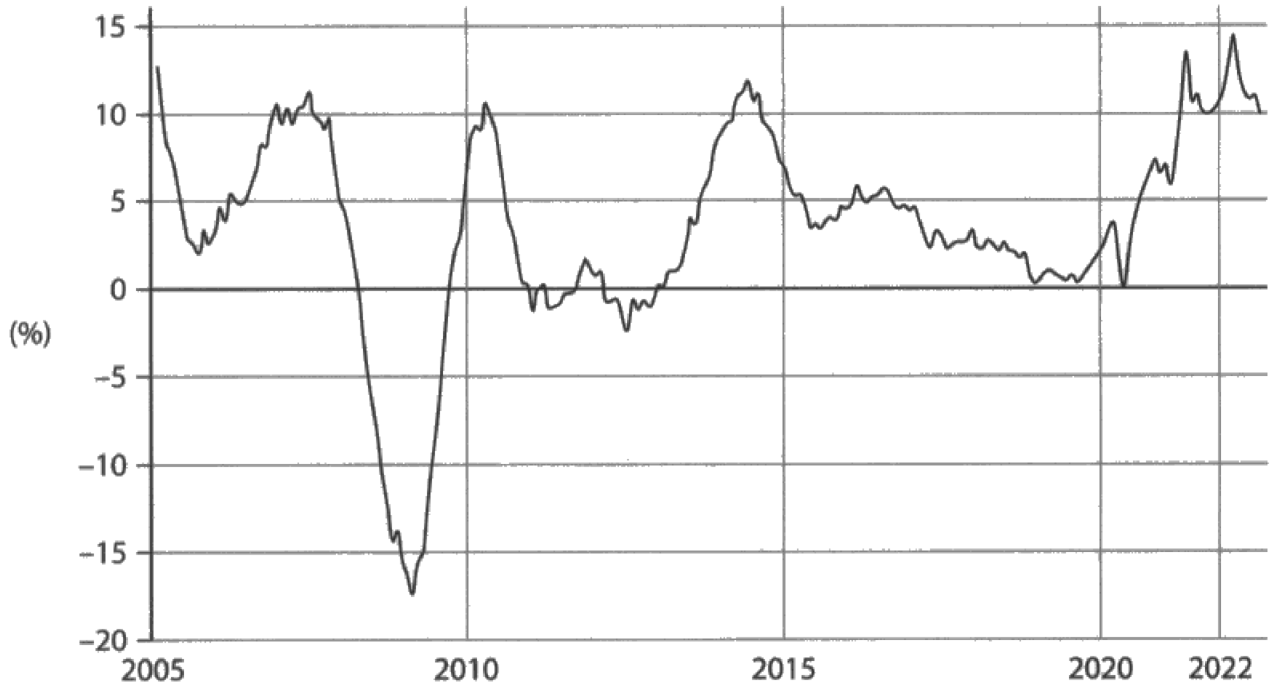
Changes in the nature of UK towns and cities

Figure 3: Growing and declining high street firms – net change in store numbers, 2013–2022



(Source: adapted from https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/what-next-for-the-high-street.html)

Figure 4: House price changes in the UK (%), 2005 to 2022



(Source: adapted from https://www.theguardian.com/money/2022/sep/28/uk-house-prices-may-fall-20-amid-mortgage-carnage-warn-experts)

Extract C

What next for the high street?

A high street is typically found in all UK towns and cities. Shops normally encountered in a typical UK high street can include successful small firms such as independent food retailers, cafés, nail and beauty salons, restaurants and charity shops. They differ from out-of-town shopping centres by being more diverse, family-run and offering local or personalised services. Customers are often very loyal. However, the high street may often have limited access by car or expensive parking facilities.

The rise of online retailers such as Amazon and eBay have placed huge pressures on UK high streets, with many well-known shops – and even successful retail chains – forced to close due to lost business. Many high street firms cannot compete on price with online retailers who – because they frequently have very low fixed costs – can significantly undercut the high street shops on price.

Even before online shopping, competition was eroding high street activity, with out-of-town retail parks that were not necessarily cheaper but provide a larger range of shops and offer plentiful parking. They offer a shopping experience that other retailing cannot match – pleasant, safe pedestrian shopping, a clean environment, fun activities for children and spend-the-day-there potential.

While the list of retail and leisure failures might suggest that the high street does not have a future, some analysts argue the opposite. Many believe that the high street is ideally placed to reinvent itself in response to the structural shift in working and shopping patterns that has resulted from the global health crisis 2020–22. The perceived weaknesses of the high street model – its fragmented ownership, lack of centralised coordination and high vacancy rates – become strengths as they lower the barriers to entry for new concepts and operators. They also enable risk taking and innovation that will ultimately lead to a more flourishing and diverse environment on our local high streets.

It should be possible for small firms to flourish even when staff shortages are pushing up wages in the high street, and house price falls damage consumer confidence and spending on perceived luxuries.

(Source: adapted from https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/ and https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/what-next-for-the-high-street.html)

Extract D

UK house prices may fall up to 20%

Turmoil on the UK financial markets has prompted analysts to predict that house prices could fall dramatically, and many lenders in the mortgage sector are withdrawing deals. People coming to the end of their fixed-rate mortgages are seeing rises from 2% to over 5.5%, with increases in the cost of borrowing of over £5 200 a year by 2024 for the average mortgage in the UK. Many people think UK house prices will never fall, but analysts say the fall could be between 10% and 20%.

One mortgage lender said that a lack of housing supply will not keep house prices up when mortgage interest rates are somewhere between 5% and 7%. He claimed that 'the decade-long property bubble is about to burst [...] It's a buyer's market now'. The greatest impact will be seen in the southeast of England.

(Source: adapted from https://www.theguardian.com/money/2022/sep/28/uk-house-prices-may-fall-20-amid-mortgage-carnage-warn-experts)

Extract E

UK job vacancies hit record 1.1 million as labour shortages increase

The ratio of jobless people to vacancies is 1.45 to 1, lower than at any point in the last 40 years. Social care for example has 300 000 current unfilled posts.

'Today's figures show that labour shortages are now affecting the whole economy,' said one analyst. 'There are almost a million people fewer in the labour market, largely due to younger people staying in education and older people dropping out of the workforce.' The inactivity rate is 21.1%, and many people are not returning to work after the global health crisis. 'People seeking work do not have the skills or availability that employers need,' said Kitty Ussher, chief economist at the Institute of Directors. Firms offering higher wages does not solve the issue.

(Source: adapted from https://www.ft.com/content/463f4fbd-3a50-45b5-891c-5cb5ba623df8)

2 (a) Using the data provided in Extract D, explain **one** role of financial markets.

(5)

(b) Examine **two** reasons why retailers on the high street tend to remain small.

(8)

(c) Discuss possible methods of price and non-price competition that firms could use to increase the value of sales on the high street.

(12)

EITHER

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of falling house prices.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of labour shortages in the UK, or a developed economy of your choice.

(25)

(a) Using the data provided in Extract D, explain **one** role of financial markets.

(5) 2 Q02a

10:02

Financial markets enable people to "lock in contracts" through forward markets, to reduce uncertainty ~~but greatly pro~~ over returns/losses". Such that fixed-rate mortgages can be locked in for X amount of years, if the home-owner is worried "Speculating interest rates will rise".

(b) Examine **two** reasons why retailers on the high street tend to remain small.

(8) 6 Q02b

09:54

One reason may be because high street retailers wish to occupy ~~a~~ niche markets, customers due to social conscience, but also preference, may prefer consuming at "family-run", essentially Mom and pop shops that are local rather than homogenous "[un-] diverse" clone goods

Another reason may be because they lack the financial economy of scale to expand i.e "purchase larger store", due to banks being unwilling to offer them business ~~loans~~ loans, due to the uncertainty of the successfulness of their businesses as many are "forced to close due to lost businesses".

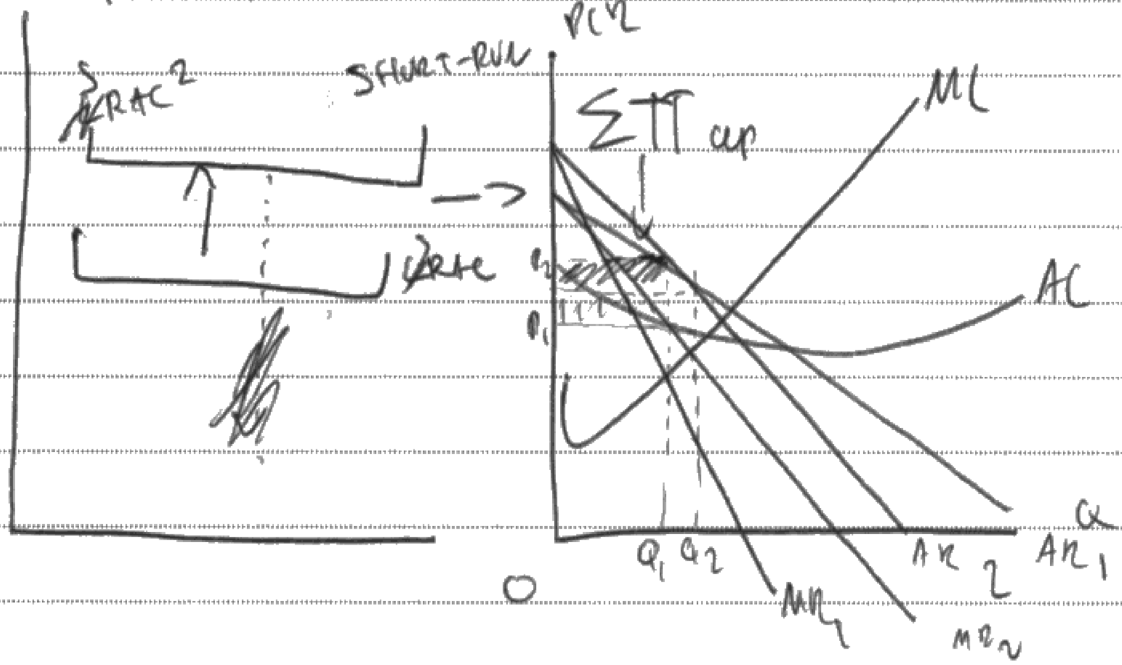
However, to counter-evaluate, high costs may be more topical and prevalent for retailers in London than Nottingham as average ~~st~~ brick-and-mortar store rent-prices are 12.5% higher ~~furthermore~~, ~~Fur~~ Moreover, retailers on the high street may also tend to remain small due to "staff-shortages" which can limit expansion, i.e "not enough employees to serve registers"

(c) Discuss possible methods of price and non-price competition that firms could use to increase the value of sales on the high street.

(12) 8 Q02c

10:01 10:06 + 12 = 10:18

Non price competition could take place via advertising, as a form of aiming towards dynamic efficiency improvement.



If advertising is successful then AR and MR may shift outwards to MR2, such that total supernormal Π has increased. However, this is theoretical, as this may be counter-intuitive as advertising is a sunk cost and if SRAC shifts to SRAC2, with no change in MR or AR, then firms are unable to recoupriate but sunk costs will have to erode, "eat away" at supernormal profits.

P 7 2 9 8 2 A 0 2 5 3 6

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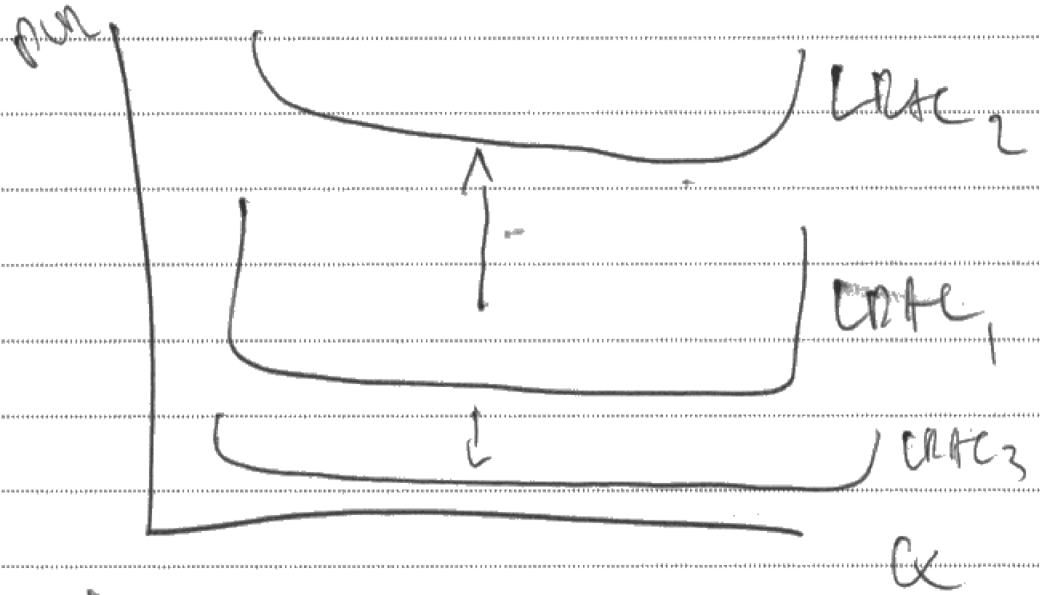
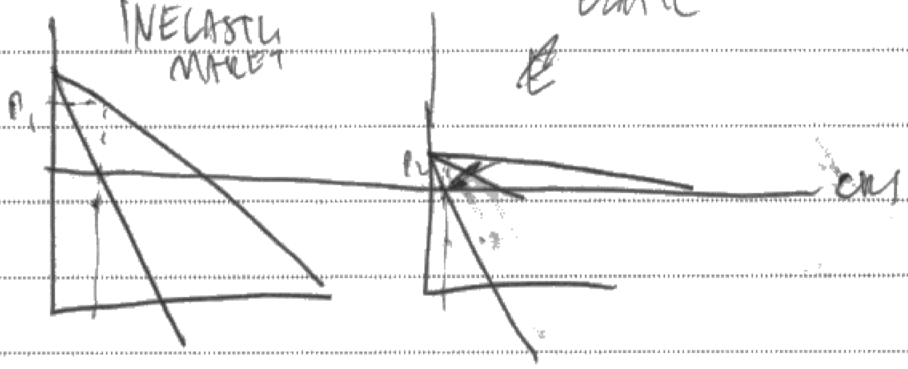
Another non-price dynamic efficient strategy is to be more dynamically efficient, i.e "firms paying expert interior designer to maximise shelf space, attract potential customers, through updated brickwork Colour or complete redesign, such that



While in the ~~SR~~, short-run, costs rise from LRAC1 to LRAC2, firms can ultimately reach LRAC3, And increase value of sales through greater MR and AR shifts as a result.

Firms may also price-discriminate segmenting the market for different age-groups, such that lower prices are offered to the more elastic sub-market



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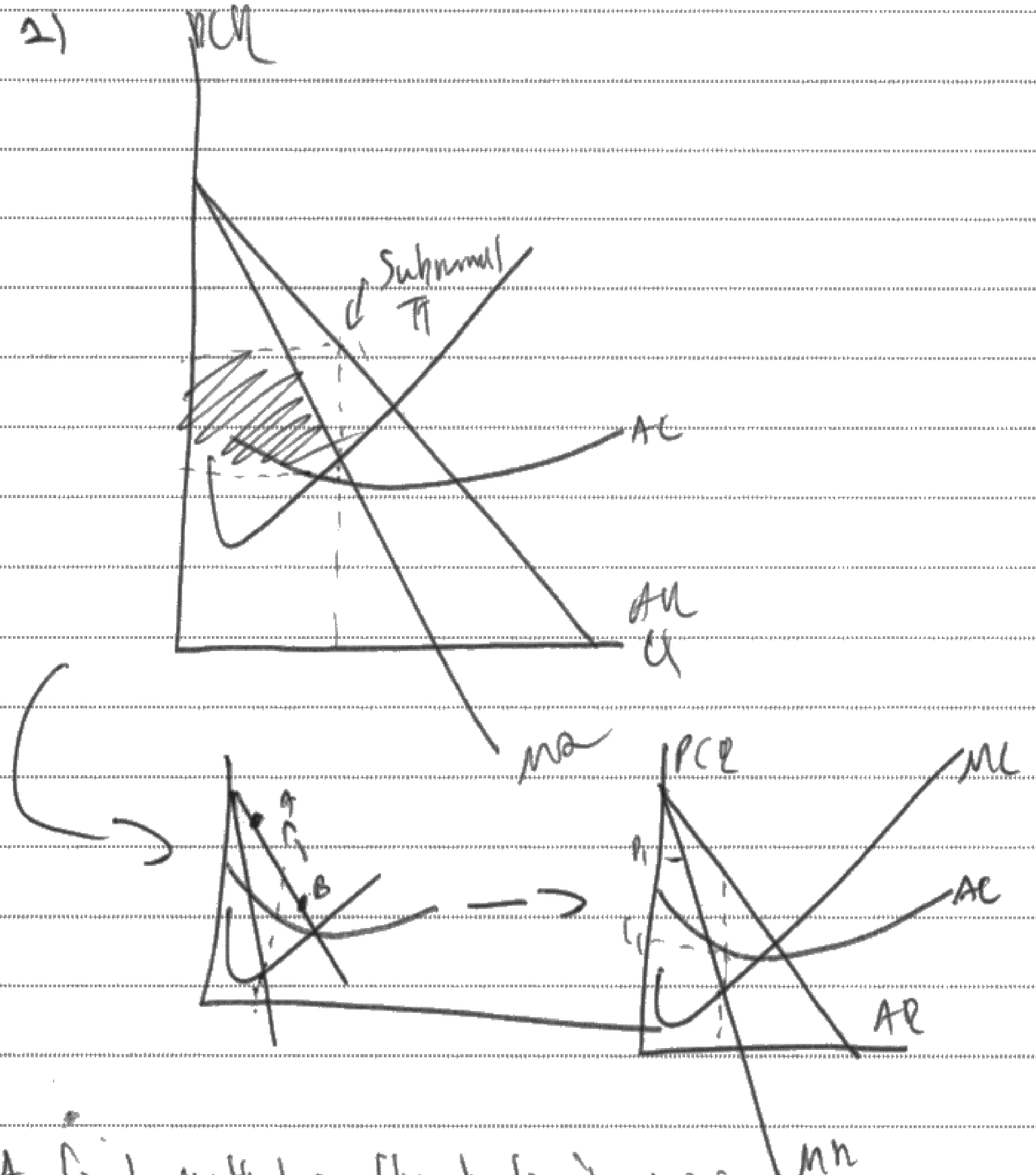
2)



~~A~~ final method, is through limit pricing firms may intend on sustaining significant losses in the SR, to "kill-off" competition, who are unwilling to ~~a~~ retain customers by further lowering prices, as they are profit-incentivised such that as firms exit ~~th~~ ~~a~~ point A is reached and, in the long-run

EITHER

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of falling house prices.

(25)

OR

(e) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of labour shortages in the UK, or a developed economy of your choice.

(25)

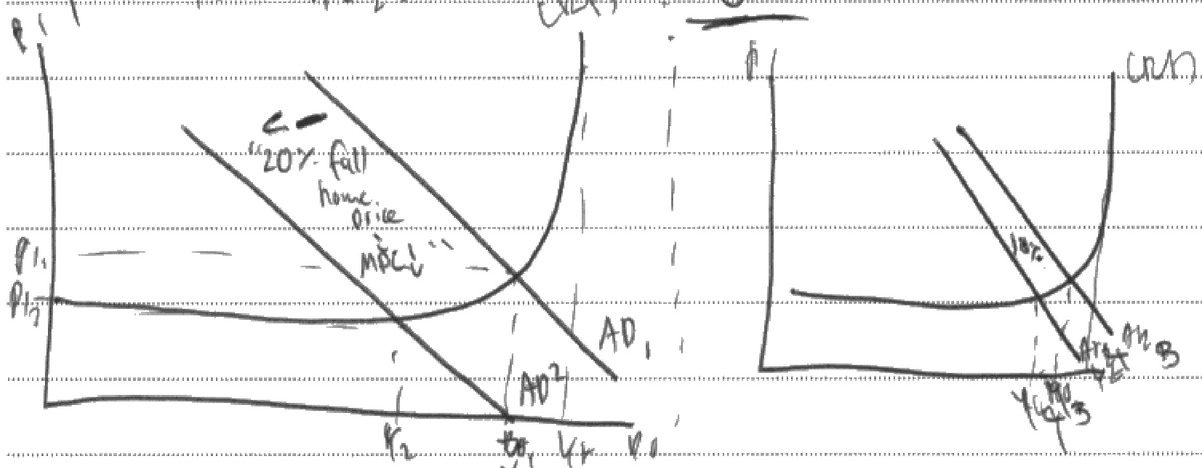
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2(d)** ☒ **Question 2(e)** ☒ 20Sec02

Write your answer here: 10:19 ~~#~~ 10:45

~~The~~ Falling house prices may contribute to the negative wealth effect such that homeowners are less likely to take out equity withdrawals or remortgage as they know their assets are worth less. This as a result may encourage their marginal propensity to save, to increase thus their MPC to decrease, as the relationship between MPC and MPS is anti-cyclical. Such that AD will shift inwards as consumption is a component of $AD = (C+I+G+(X-M))$. This can be reflected from the inward AD shift from AD to AD_2.

OR



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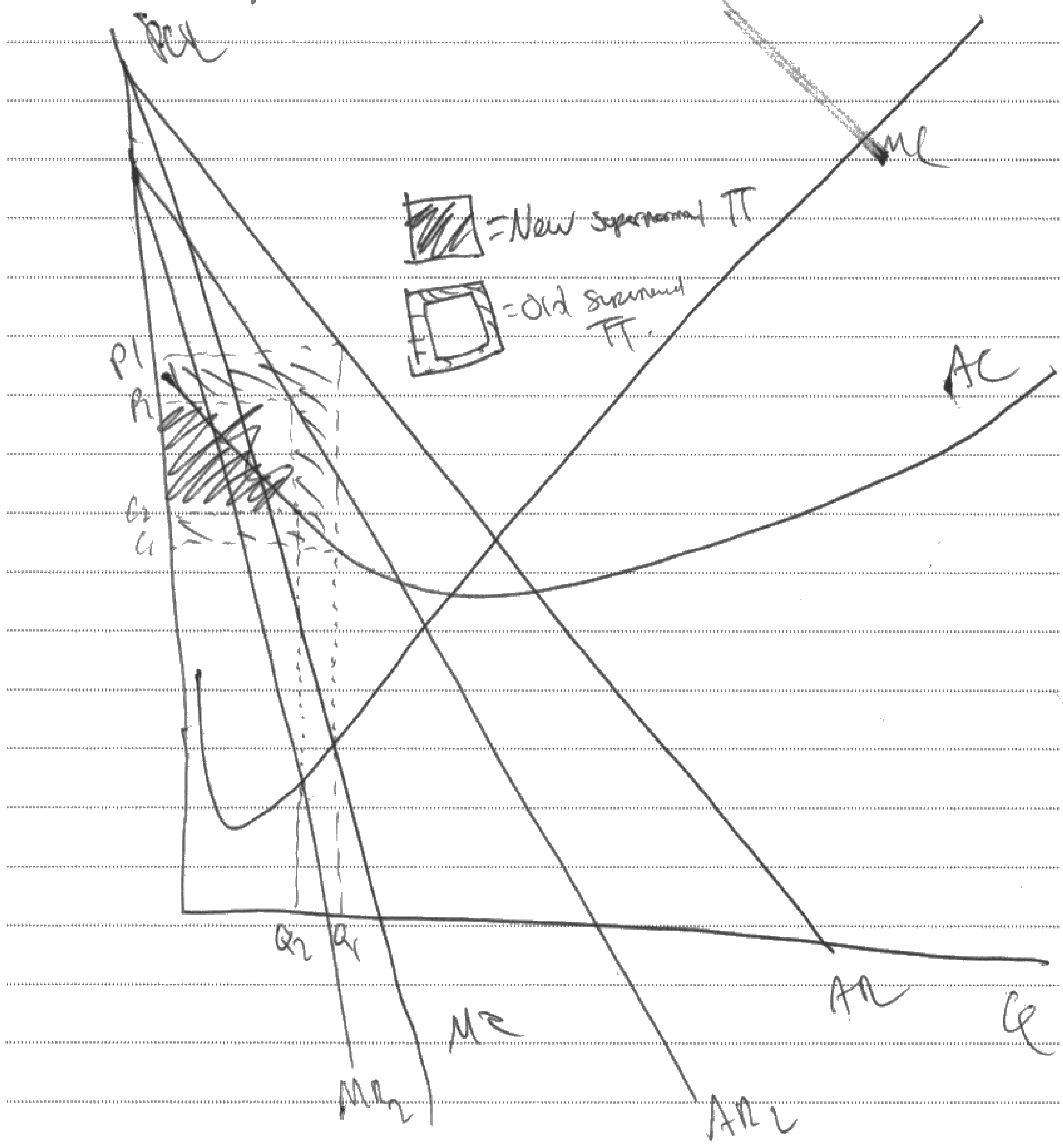
P 7 2 9 8 2 A 0 2 8 3 6

However to counter-evaluate ~~that~~ the magnitude of effects is highly dependent on the fall ranging closer approximately to 10% or 20%, if it is closer to 20%, the effects are more drastic in the sense that the negative gap is much wider and RO falls more drastically from Y_{R_1} to Y_{R_2}, then Y_3 to Y_{eq}. Moreover, as the extract points to the greatest impact taken place "on England's southeast" which suggests effects will not be felt nationwide. However 68% of GDP ~~is~~ the UK's consumption is in the South-East with 40 percent stemming from London, which suggests scale wise, the entire UK will be affected not just Lond.

additional macro-economic

One ~~macro economic~~ impact of falling house prices is increased unemployment, as employment and economic growth are pro-cyclical, a decrease Y_1 to Y_2, decrease in real output = decrease in real GDP, will lead to a rise in unemployment, ~~Furthermore~~ However, it is difficult to assume the scale of unemployment as workers may be locked in contracts such that unemployment may only rise in the long-run.

One microeconomic effect may be firms make less supernormal ~~π~~ π, if ~~cons~~ AD decreases, demand for ~~as~~ the goods of the firms decrease such that MR and AR experience an inwards shift.



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Such that a decrease in supernormal Π, may see an industry such as luxury goods shrink, as firms are ultimately profit incentivised and may be unwilling to endure ~~per~~ significant periods of decreased supernormal profits, for example ~~st~~ stock-holders and chairmen may pressure luxury good firms to relocate elsewhere as such.

However if unemployment increases and firms are able to offer lower wages, thus lower income, as workers due to excess supply, have less negotiating power, then ~~normal goods~~ inferior goods with a YED of <1, may see an increase in consumption, thus firms who primarily sell inferior goods may see a rise in MR and AR, thus more super-normal profit.

To conclude, difficulty lies in evaluating micro-economic and macro-economic effects as the counter factual is difficult to know, due to the presence of unpredictable external shocks i.e "global recession" which can entrench ~~[illegible]~~ falling consumption. ~~Furthermore~~ Furthermore, due to animal spirits and the fact house prices haven't fallen in the past 10 years, may have led homeowners to form a "bullish attitude", thus their consumption pattern and equity withdrawl / remortgage pelter may in fact ~~f~~ not change, thus AV experience no inward change.

(Total for Question 2 = 50 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS

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