

Paper Reference 4EC1/02
Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE

Economics

Level 1/2

PAPER 2: Macroeconomics and the Global Economy

Data Book

In the boxes below, write your name, centre number and candidate number.

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

INSTRUCTIONS

There may be spare copies of some data sheets in case you need them.

THIS DATA BOOK MUST BE RETURNED WITH THE QUESTION PAPER AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

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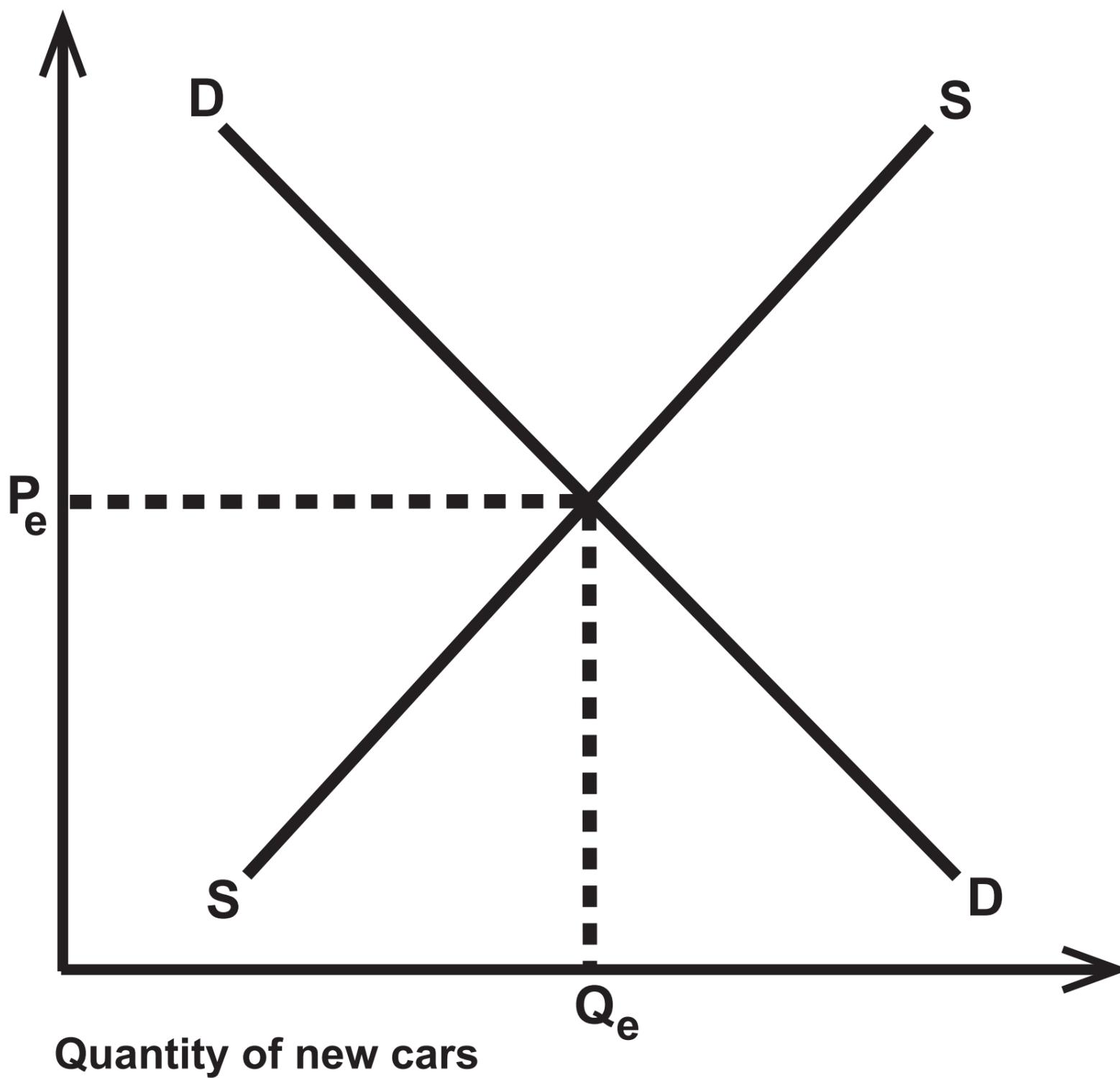
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Question 1(e)

	Indian rupees crore (Rs)
Total revenue	2 080 201
Total expenditure	2 784 200

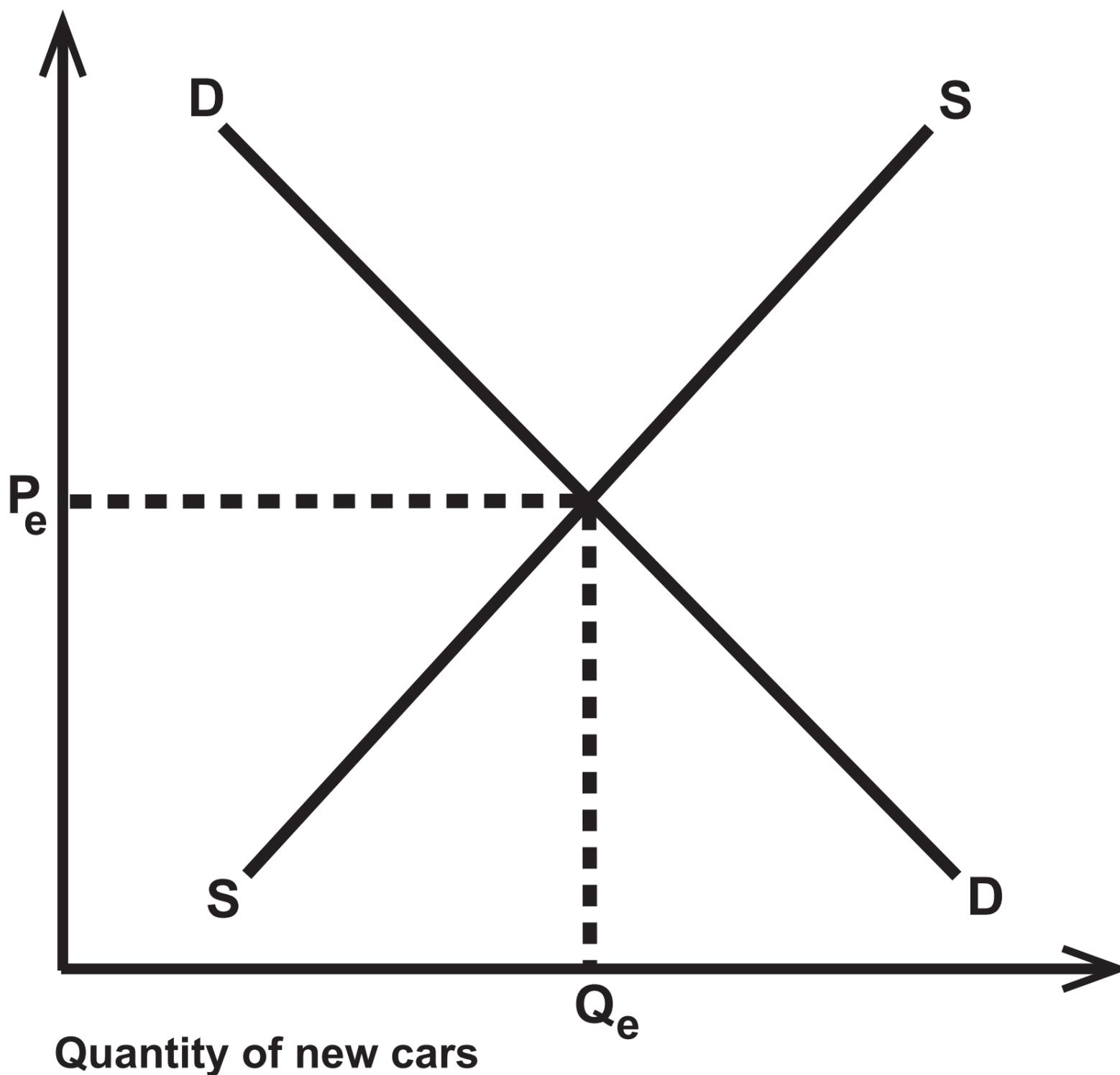
Question 1(f)

Price of new cars



Question 1(f)

Price of new cars



Question 2(g)

In 2019, Germany was considering increasing the tax on meat to protect the environment and improve animal welfare. Currently meat in Germany has a reduced tax rate of 7%. Some political groups are arguing that this should increase to the standard 19%. According to United Nations research, methane from animals accounts for 14.5% of greenhouse gas emissions – more than the direct emissions from transport.

(Source adapted from: <https://www.independent.co.uk/environment/german-meat-tax-environment-animal-welfare-a9045271.html>)

Question 3(a)

	£billion
Sales tax (VAT)	186·3
Income tax	268·3
Tariffs	31·9
Business tax	53·4

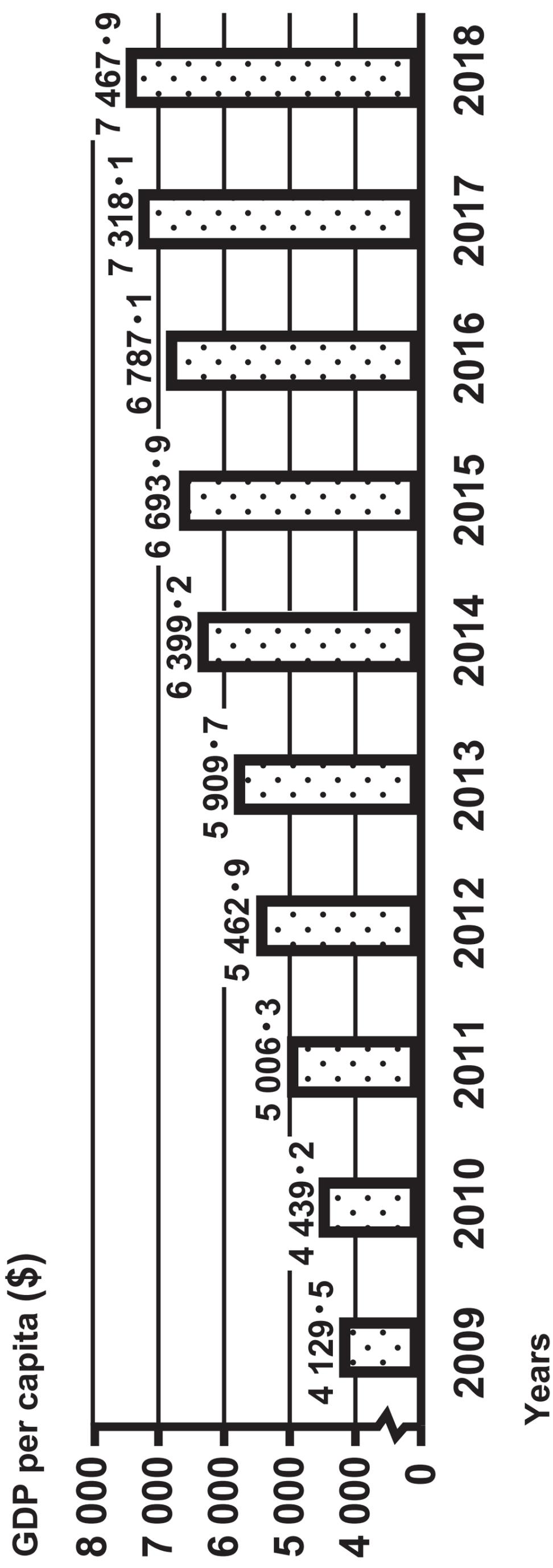
Question 3(e)

In recent years Turkmenistan has been one of the fastest growing economies. The most important sector of the economy is oil and natural gas extraction, which accounts for more than 60% of GDP. Although agriculture accounts for only 10% of GDP, it employs 50% of the labour force. Turkmenistan has seen annual GDP growth rates of 6.2%.

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Question 3(e) continued.

Turkmenistan GDP per capita (\$)



(Source adapted from: tradingeconomics.com)

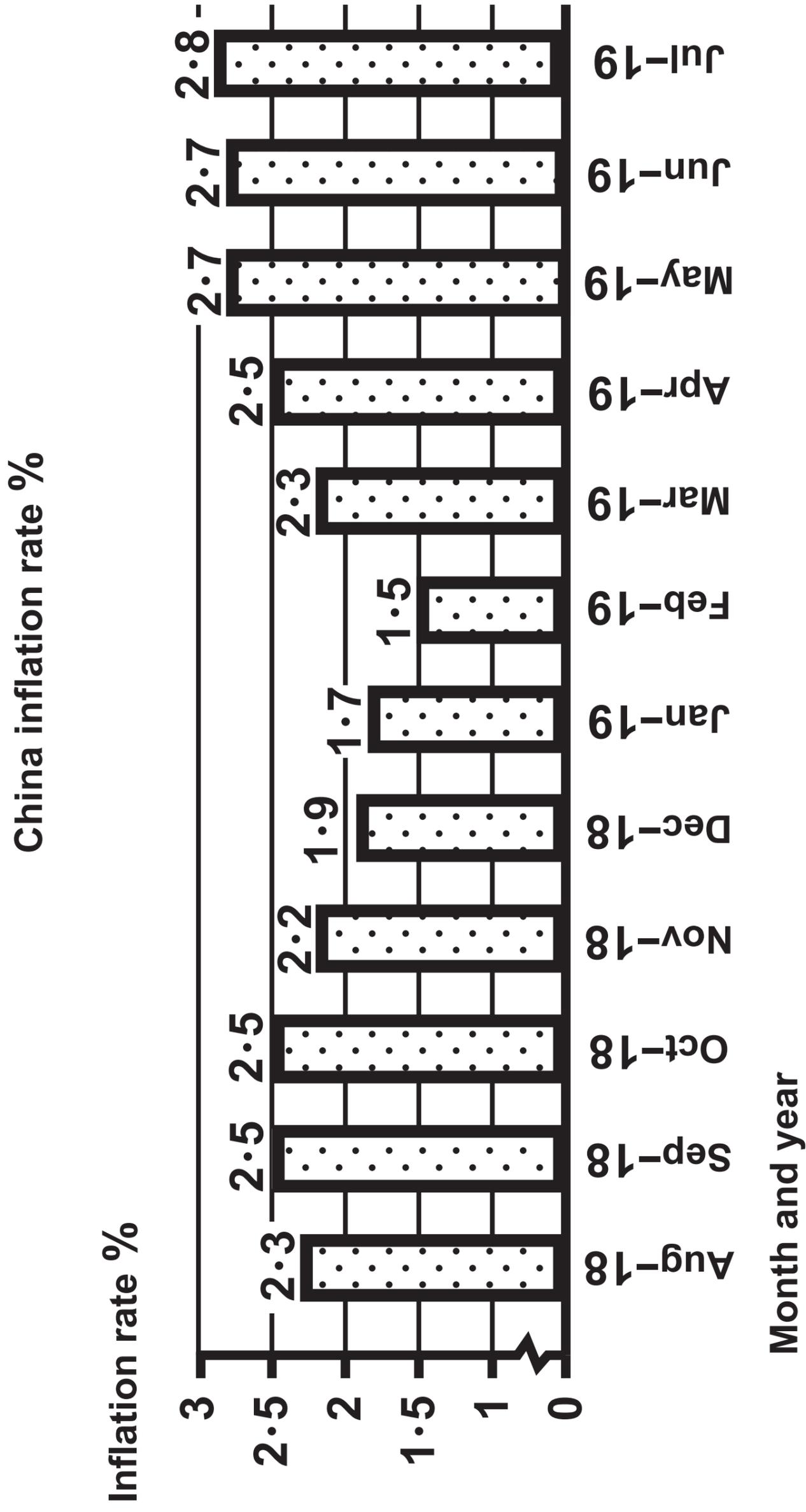
Question 4(c)

Since March 2019 the overall inflation rate for China has been above 2%. In July 2019, China's food prices increased by 9.1% from the previous year. In particular, meat prices rose by 27% due to the spread of infectious animal diseases. At the same time fresh fruit prices rose by 39.1% as the Chinese fruit supply had been affected by severe weather.

China's central bank is called the People's Bank of China (PBOC). The PBOC has the responsibility of maintaining price stability and promoting growth through the management of monetary policy.

(continued on the next page)

Question 4(c) continued.



(Source adapted from: tradingeconomics.com)