24 What does the Kuznets curve show about the relationship between economic development and inequality?

A the Gini coefficient initially falls as countries develop from low to high income levels

B the Gini coefficient initially rises as countries develop from low to high income levels

C there is always a negative relationship between GDP per capita and the Gini coefficient

D there is always a positive relationship between GDP per capita and the Gini coefficient

25 Which statement about the components of the balance of payments is correct?

A The current account consists of transactions in goods, services, investment income and remittances between countries.

B The current account consists of transactions in goods, services, and portfolio investment between countries.

C The financial account consists of transactions in financial assets, investment income and remittances between countries.

D The financial account consists of transactions in fixed assets, investment income and the balancing item between countries.

27 What occurs in a monetary union?

A Countries have the same currency.

B Countries use the same fiscal policy.

C Countries have the same domestic rates of sales tax.

D The government budget in each country is balanced.

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30 What is **not** a characteristic of an emerging economy?

A an agricultural sector with a growing % of GDP

B high birth rates

C high potential for growth

D increasing access to education

21 The table identifies pairs of possible government aims. The achievement of aim 1 needs to be consistent with the achievement of aim 2.

Which row shows the combination where both aims are likely to be achieved.

	aim 1	aim 2
A	higher foreign exchange rate	lower rate of unemployment
B	low rate of inflation	current account surplus
C	more even distribution of income	higher rate of saving
D	rapid economic growth	sustainable economic development

1 **Working overseas**

Many low-income countries have large proportions of the population below the World Bank's absolute poverty level of $2.15 per day (United States dollars, 2022). One way in which these countries try to reduce their poverty is by the migration of workers to richer countries. The migrants send a portion of their incomes, known as remittances, back home to support their families.

These overseas workers are a link between migration and development. The flow of remittance money is greater than the foreign direct investment and official development aid received by middle-income and low-income countries. Total remittances received by those countries in 2022 was $650 billion, of which 45% ($293 billion) was received by only five countries.

About 50% of migrants from low-income countries went to high-income countries.

Migrants can find their incomes increase significantly. A nurse may make seven times more in Australia than in the Philippines, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Unlike official aid, remittances flow directly to their receivers and are a stable source of income. They can buy extra food and they may provide savings for the receiver. They may reduce child labour in disadvantaged families and allow for higher spending on education through higher enrolments and more years of completed schooling.

Migration can reduce unemployment and raise wages in home countries. Migration may lead to larger benefits for the home country by increasing the rates of return on human capital caused by the creation of better, more productive, and higher paying jobs.

When the flow of migrants goes to a host country whose population is ageing, it may reduce the average age of the population. This can lead to an increase in the size of the labour force, reduce the age dependency ratio and make a positive tax contribution. The migrants increase the demand for host country output and may utilise housing in less popular areas. Those with a high level of education make an even more significant contribution to economic output.

Sources: The Guardian*, 23 August 2023*
asia.nikkei.com, 3 March 2023
imf.org, March 2020

(a) Explain what is meant by absolute poverty. [2]

(b) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, how the migration of workers from a low-income country is likely to affect wages in the low-income country. [5]

(c) The article states: 'Total remittances received by those countries in 2022 was $650 billion.'

Analyse how this is likely to benefit the migrants' home economies. [6]

(d) Consider if the article contains sufficient information to support the view that migrants have only a beneficial economic impact on the host country. [7]

Section B

Answer **one** question.

EITHER

1 ## Resources in Brazil

Between 2000 and 2020, Brazilian GDP, measured in US dollars ($), rose from $1.19 trillion to $1.89 trillion at constant prices (2015). In the same period GDP per head rose from $6745 to $8204 at constant prices (2015).

The strength of the Brazilian economy lies in the variety and quantity of its natural resources. For example, Brazil is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural commodities, mainly soya and beef. There are also significant exports of minerals. Brazil is the second largest iron ore producer in the world and extracts 3.4% of the world's crude oil.

World agricultural markets are dominated by four large commodity traders that buy and sell products such as grain and soya. They have grown through both horizontal integration and vertical integration. These traders own many large farms, they process farm produce and transport it to trade on international markets. In addition to buying and selling, the traders provide seed and fertiliser to farmers and supply storage for their products. They use agricultural by-products to produce items like biofuel. These traders also provide financial services to these markets.

Commodity traders are very important to the development of complex global food markets. Food prices, access to scarce resources such as land and water, climate change and food security are all affected by the activities of traders. In Brazil, the output of 15 000 farmers is purchased by a single trader.

In Brazil the development of agriculture, mining and oil extraction all contribute to environmental degradation. Both agriculture and mining have been accompanied by deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. Access roads to mining areas also lead to deforestation. Waste water from mining activity is frequently stored in reservoirs behind dams. On two occasions in the last 10 years these dams failed to hold back the water. This led to widespread flooding, the discharge of pollutants such as mercury into rivers, and deaths.

Sources: The Guardian, *23 August 2022*
Cereal Secrets, Oxfam Research Report, August 2012
oec.world/en/profile, August 2023

(a) Explain the significance of measuring GDP at constant prices. [3]

(b) Explain **one** possible benefit of horizontal integration and **one** possible benefit of vertical integration. [4]

(c) Describe how the market structure in which individual farmers operate is likely to differ from the market structure in which the commodity traders operate. [6]

(d) Use the article to evaluate the impact of the development of the agricultural and mining industries on the standard of living in Brazil. [7]

Section B

Answer **one** question.

EITHER