



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2026

Pearson Edexcel in International A Level in Economics
WEC13/01A

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January 2026

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Section A

Question	Quantitative skills assessed	Answer	Mark
1	<p>QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p>	<p>The only correct answer is C</p> <p>A is incorrect because average revenue would never be below marginal revenue</p> <p>B is incorrect because this is not the shutdown point</p> <p>D is incorrect because the firm would continue to operate</p>	(1)
2	<p>QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p>	<p>The only correct answer is D</p> <p>A is incorrect because the firm will be allocatively efficient and only normal profit will be made in the long-run</p> <p>B is incorrect because the firm will be allocatively efficient</p> <p>C is incorrect because the firm will make normal profit</p>	(1)
3	<p>QS6: Calculate cost, revenue and profit (marginal, average, totals)</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p>	<p>The correct answer is C</p> <p>A is incorrect because this is average fixed costs at 300 units</p> <p>B is incorrect because this is the average variable costs at 400 units</p> <p>D is incorrect because this average costs at 300 units</p>	(1)
4	<p>QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms</p> <p>QS6: Calculate cost, revenue and profit (marginal, average, totals)</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p>	<p>The only correct answer is B</p> <p>A is incorrect because this is Apple and others</p> <p>C is incorrect because this is the 4 firm concentration ratio</p> <p>D is incorrect because others is not a business</p>	(1)
5	<p>QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms</p> <p>QS6: Calculate cost, revenue and profit (marginal, average, totals)</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms</p>	<p>The only correct answer is A</p> <p>B is incorrect because is sales maximisation</p> <p>C is incorrect because this is sales maximisation</p> <p>D is incorrect because this profit maximisation</p>	(1)
6	<p>QS8: Make calculations of elasticity and interpret the result</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms</p>	<p>The only correct answer is D</p> <p>A is incorrect because this is would reduce the supply of labour</p> <p>B is incorrect as this would make the demand for labour inelastic</p> <p>C is incorrect as this would make the demand for labour inelastic</p>	(1)

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Section B

Question	With reference to Figure 1 and Figure 2, calculate Tata Steel's total costs for steel production in 2024. Answer	Mark
7(a)	<p>Quantitative skills assessed: QS6: Calculate cost, revenue and profit. QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p>Application 2 Up to 2 marks for calculation: • £20.8bn – £1.4bn (1) • = £19.4bn (1)</p> <p>NB: Award full marks for correct answer regardless of working. NB: If Bn omitted from answer award 1 mark only</p>	(2)

Question	Explain what is meant by the term 'conglomerate' (Extract A, line 5). Answer	Mark
7(b)	<p>Quantitative skills assessed: QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p>Knowledge 2, Application 2 Knowledge: 1 mark for definition of conglomerate: • A corporation that owns a range of businesses across different industries (1)</p> <p>PLUS ONE MARK FOR DEVELOPMENT • The businesses would benefit from risk bearing economies / The business may offer a diverse or unrelated range of products (1)</p> <p>Application – Up to 2 marks for application to context of Thyssenkrupp • It produces automotive technology (1) • Green technology materials services (1) • Steel (1) • Marine systems (1)</p>	(4)

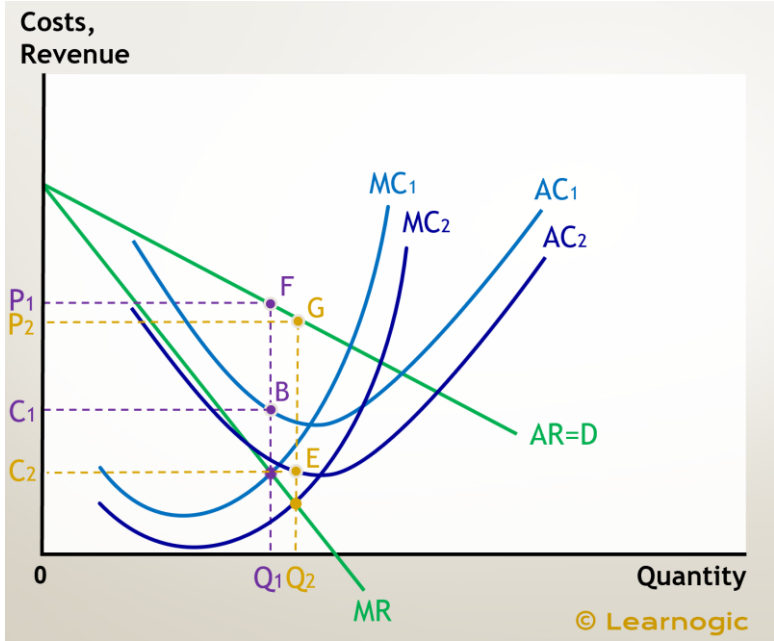
Question	With reference to Extract D, examine the likely impact of the proposed restructuring on the profits of Thyssenkrupp. Illustrate your answer with an appropriate diagram.	Answer
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7(c) **Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2, Evaluation 2**

Quantitative skills assessed:
QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms
QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.

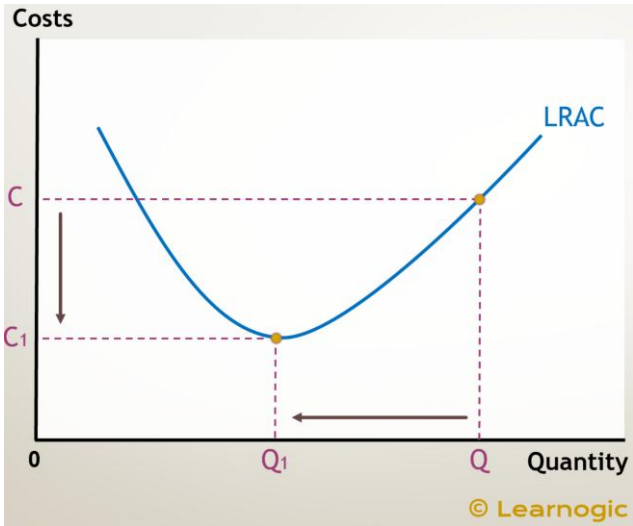
Knowledge

Up to 2 marks for drawing a diagram that shows knowledge of:



- AR, MR, AC₁, MC₁ and profit maximisation equilibrium (1)
- Area of initial supernormal profit identified P₁FBC₁ (1)

OR



- Correctly labelled diagram showing LRAC (1)
- And a fall in output and fall in costs showing a correct movement along the LRAC (1)

Analysis

Up to 2 marks for showing:

- Decrease in MC and AC to MC_2 and AC_2 (1)
- New area of supernormal profit (P_2GEC_2) (1)

OR

- An explanation that the fall in output may lead to a reduction in diseconomies of scale and lower average costs in the long run (1) resulting in higher profits for Thyssenkrupp (1)

Application

Up to 2 marks for reference to Extract B

- Reducing output from 11.5 to 8.7 million tons (1)
- Reducing the size of the workforce by 11000 jobs (1)

Evaluation 2

Up to 2 marks for evaluative comments, e.g.:

- The costs of implementing the restructuring are high (1) this may offset the rise in profit (1)
- If output falls, revenue falls (1) reducing profits (1)
- Profits may fall as the business may lose economies of scale (1)
- Job losses may reduce motivation (1) reducing efficiency and profit (1)
- The restructuring may not be needed as the green technology section of the business is growing (1)

NB Accept reverse arguments

(8)

Question	With reference to Extract C, analyse two reasons why the proposed merger between Tata Steel and Thyssenkrupp was blocked by the European Competition Commission.	Mark
7(d)	<p>Answer</p> <p>Knowledge 2 Application 2 Analysis 2</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p>Knowledge and Analysis</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for identification of two reasons why the merger was blocked and up to 2 marks for linked explanations e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impact on steel buyers / consumers (K) due to the potential increased market power for the merged firm (An) • Lower wages in the steel industry (K) as the merged firms would have stronger bargaining power over costs (An) • Lower employment in the steel industry (K) which is below the socially optimum level (An) <p>Application</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for two references to Extract C, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increases in the price of steel (1) • Reduce competition (1) • Tata steel and Thyssenkrupp more dominance in market (1) • Monopsony employer of steel workers in UK and Netherlands (1) • Negative feedback from car manufacturers (1) 	(6)

Question
 With reference to Extract A, Extract B and your own knowledge, discuss the benefits to Tata Steel and Thyssenkrupp of the proposed horizontal integration. Illustrate your answer with an appropriate diagram.

7(e)

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.

Quantitative skills assessed

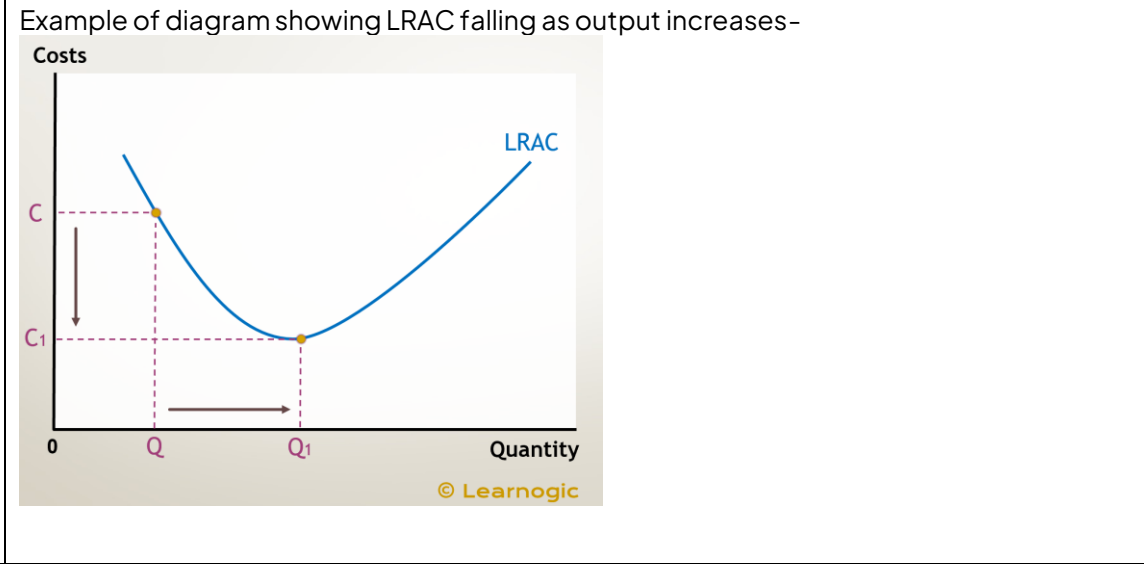
QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms

QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.

Knowledge, application, analysis (8 marks) – indicative content

Definition of horizontal integration- when two firms merge at the same stage of the production process in the same industry

- Tata steel is the largest producer in India
- It would become Europe's second largest steel manufacturer
- Firms would be able to recover the fall of profits of between 8% and 17% after the tariff was imposed by the US their biggest export market
- The firm would benefit from lower LRAC - economies of scale
- The firm may reach their minimum efficient scale at Q_1
- The firm may become more productively efficient
- Dynamic efficiency may increase
- Stronger monopoly power gives the firm greater price setting ability and higher prices may increase profits



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	Displays isolated, superficial or imprecise knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic material or irrelevant information or inappropriate examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning.
Level 2	4-6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding to some elements of the question. Some evidence and contextual references are evident in the answer. Chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence are evident but they may not be developed fully or some stages are omitted.
Level 3	7-8	Demonstrates accurate and precise knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using relevant examples which are fully integrated to address the broad elements of the question. Analysis is clear, coherent, relevant and focused. The answer demonstrates logical and multi-stage chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence.
		<p>Evaluation (6 marks) – indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture clashes may make it difficult for the firms to merge • Uncertainty may reduce employees' motivation and productivity • Diseconomies of scale may occur, e.g. if communication is difficult within the merged firm • Legal costs are high when merging, reducing profits • The firm will not become the largest steel producer in the market, limiting their price setting ability • Short-run impacts are not as significant as long-run impacts on the firm, it will take time for the new firm to establish how it will operate to see the maximum benefit • Cost saving might not be big enough to recover costs from fall in profits after tariffs imposed by the US • Risk of government intervention • Magnitude of the benefits in terms of size of the new merged firm • Tata Steel is already dynamically efficient

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	Identification of generic evaluative comments. No supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	3-4	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches Some supporting evidence/reference to context. Evaluation is supported by a partially-developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	5-6	Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence. Appropriate reference to evidence/context. Evaluation is supported by a logical chain of reasoning.

Section C

<p>Question</p>	<p>Evaluate the view that revenue maximisation is always the main objective of a firm. Illustrate your answer with an appropriate diagram(s).</p> <p>Indicative content</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make, but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p>Quantitative skills assessed: QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms. QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p>Knowledge, Application and Analysis (12 marks) –</p> <p>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business objectives defined or listed • Revenue maximisation $MR=0$ <div data-bbox="496 1081 1264 1827" data-label="Figure"> <p>The graph illustrates the relationship between costs and revenue for a firm. The vertical axis represents Costs and Revenue, and the horizontal axis represents Quantity. The Marginal Cost (MC) curve is upward-sloping. The Average Total Cost (ATC) curve is U-shaped. The Average Revenue (AR) and Demand (D) curve is downward-sloping. The Marginal Revenue (MR) curve is also downward-sloping and steeper than the AR curve. Point A is the intersection of the MC and AR curves, representing the profit-maximizing level of output. A vertical dashed line from point A to the horizontal axis marks the quantity Q_r. A horizontal dashed line from point A to the vertical axis marks the price P_r. The MR curve intersects the horizontal axis at the same quantity Q_r, indicating that revenue is maximized at this output level.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This point allows the business to achieve the highest level of revenue • At point A the firm is maximising revenue • Firms in competitive markets may not maximise profits in order to increase their market share, therefore they operate where $MR=0$ • Revenue maximisation will increase the output and sales, helping to increase market share, compared with the profit maximisation level of output

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing quantity may also help the firm to achieve economies of scale as it grows in size, lowering average costs • In the short-run firms might have a revenue maximising goal to establish themselves in the market e.g. in China • If there are low barriers to entry into the market a firm may have a revenue maximising objective to deter new entrants into the market • If demand is elastic firms may have a revenue maximising objective to maintain low prices • Firms may revenue maximise in the short-run to increase market share and build monopoly power in the long-run <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid competition authorities by reducing level of profit • Firms may increase revenue to increase market share • Often to remove products before they become out of date/ obsolete <p>NB if no diagram candidate can achieve a maximum of level 3</p>
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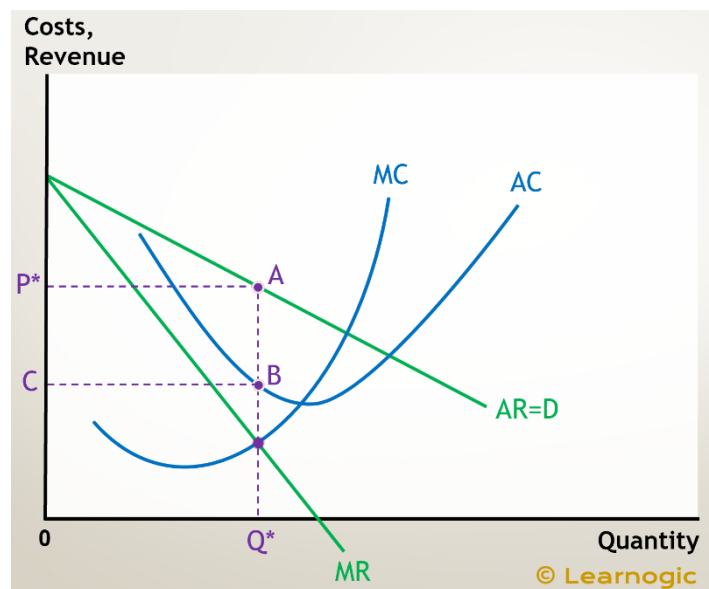
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	Displays isolated, superficial or imprecise knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Use of generic material or irrelevant information or inappropriate examples. Descriptive approach which has no chains of reasoning.
Level 2	4-6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Limited application of knowledge and understanding to economic problems in context. A narrow response or superficial, only two-stage chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence.
Level 3	7-9	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding to some elements of the question. Some evidence and contextual references are evident in the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent. Chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence are evident but they may not be developed fully or some stages are omitted.
Level 4	10-12	Demonstrates accurate and precise knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples which are fully integrated to address the broad elements of the question. Analysis is clear, coherent, relevant and focused. The answer demonstrates logical and multi-stage chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence.

Evaluation (8 marks) – indicative content

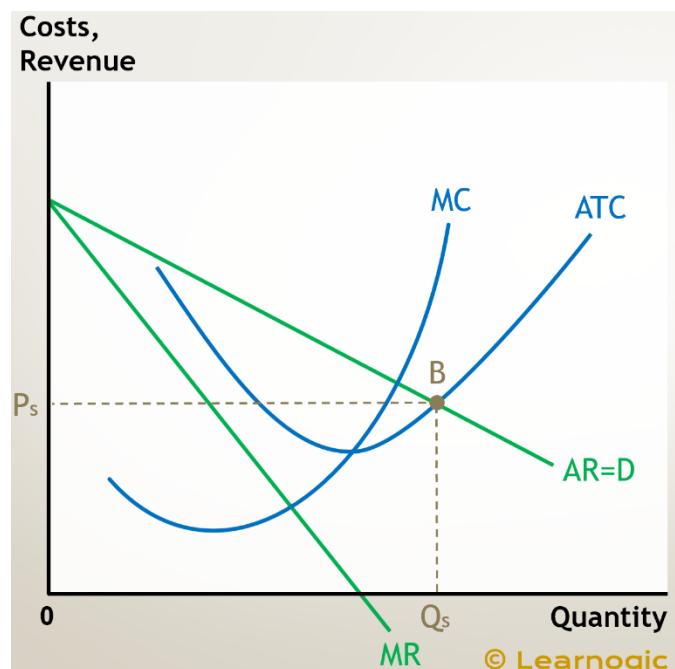
- Divorce between ownership control may occur and satisfying behaviour may cause the managers and owners to have different objectives
- Revenue maximisation may only be a short-run objective
- The firm may wish to change its objective in the long-run when the firm is more established and can increase prices more easily/market conditions may change
- Level of contestability will impact the objectives of the firm, the higher the barriers to entry the more likely the firm will be profit maximising

Other objectives might be more significant:

- Firm survival for small or new firm in the industry
- Profit maximisation occurs when $MR=MC$
- This enables the firm to achieve supernormal profits P^*ABC



- Sales volume maximisation occurs when $ATC=AR$ (point B)

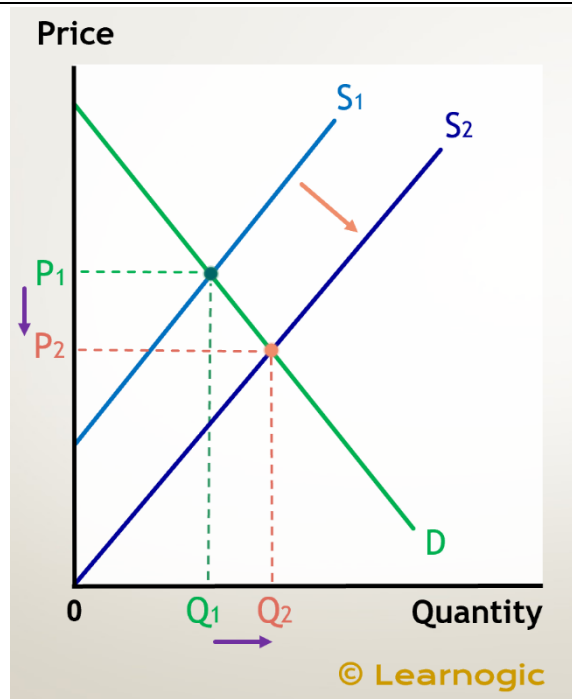


NB: Learners may argue that revenue maximisation is always the main objective for a firm for KAA and that it is not always the main objective for EV or vice versa.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	Identification of generic evaluative comments. No supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4-6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches. Some supporting evidence/reference to context. Evaluation is supported by a partially-developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7-8	Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence, leading to an informed judgement. Appropriate reference to evidence/context. Evaluation is supported by a logical chain of reasoning.

Question	Evaluate methods that a government could use to promote contestability in a market. Illustrate your answer with an appropriate diagram(s). Indicative content
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9	<p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make, but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p>Quantitative skills assessed:</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge, Application, Analysis (12 marks) – indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of contestability: The extent to which a market is open to potential competition, determined by how easy it is for new firms to enter the market. • The Government in Singapore introduced tax incentives to new firms to encourage them to operate. A reduction in the tax burden should incentivise more new firms to start up in Singapore which improves the contestability of the market • The tax incentives of S\$100 000 should result in a decrease in average costs leading to an increase in profits • Fall in AC_1 to AC_2 showing a new equilibrium with a higher profit level from PCEA to PCFG <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The graph illustrates the relationship between costs and revenue for a firm. The vertical axis represents Costs and Revenue, and the horizontal axis represents Quantity. The Marginal Revenue (MR) curve is downward sloping. The Marginal Cost (MC) curve is U-shaped. The Average Revenue (AR) curve is also downward sloping and parallel to the MR curve. Two Average Cost (AC) curves are shown: AC_1 (higher) and AC_2 (lower). The initial equilibrium is at point E, where MR intersects AC_1, corresponding to price A and quantity Q. The new equilibrium after a decrease in average costs is at point F, where MR intersects AC_2, corresponding to price G and quantity Q. Point C is on the $AR=D$ curve at quantity Q, corresponding to price P. Point G is on the AC_2 curve at quantity Q. The profit level increases from PCEA to PCFG.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government intervention will increase the level of supply in the market causing the supply curve to shift outwards, with a higher quantity and lower equilibrium price • Deregulation makes it easier for a firm to set up and expand, as it reduces time/costs. This increases the number of firms entering the market improving contestability
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- Deregulation reduces the barriers to entry into the market, as less legal expertise is needed, increasing contestability
- Privatisation moves an industry from the public sector into private sector, potentially increasing contestability in the market, if more firms enter the market
- Competitive tendering for public sector contracts encourages firms to compete over price and quality, encouraging firms to become more competitive. The removal of long-term contracts also reduces the barriers to entry in the provision of public sector services
- Trade liberalisation removes barriers to entry that may stop foreign firms from being able to enter a market, encouraging more market entrants and contestability
- Measures to control mergers must relate to how this improves contestability

NB if no diagram candidate can achieve a maximum of Level 3

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	0	No rewardable material.
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Level 2	4-6	Displays elements of knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Limited application of knowledge and understanding to economic problems in context. A narrow response or superficial, only two-stage chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence.

Level 3	7-9	Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding to some elements of the question. Some evidence and contextual references are evident in the answer. Analysis is clear and coherent. Chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence are evident but they may not be developed fully or some stages are omitted.
Level 4	10-12	Demonstrates accurate and precise knowledge and understanding of economic terms, principles, concepts, theories and models. Ability to link knowledge and understanding in context using appropriate examples which are fully integrated to address the broad elements of the question. Analysis is clear, coherent, relevant and focused. The answer demonstrates logical and multi-stage chains of reasoning in terms of cause and/or consequence.
<p>Evaluation (8 marks) – indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If tax incentives are not generous enough, they may not incentivise small business to set up • Reducing the tax burden may not be enough for small firms/FDI to enter the market. There might be more significant factors stopping firms, such as market conditions or access to finance • Deregulation may reduce the costs of production for incumbent firms, allowing prices to fall, making it more difficult for new firms to enter the market and compete over price, increasing barriers to entry • If deregulation encourages FDI, smaller domestic potential entrants may find the market less attractive • If privatisation creates a private monopoly, then output may be restricted reducing social welfare • Competitive tendering may not reduce barriers to entry/improve contestability if a cartel is in operation in the industry, as new firms would not be able to undercut the cartel to make an offer and win the bid • Trade liberalisation can lead to foreign monopolies undercutting smaller domestic firms, reducing their profitability and potentially forcing them out of the market. • There is a risk of government failure if the policies lead to unintended consequences due to information gaps. 		

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Level 3	7-8	Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence, leading to an informed judgement. Appropriate reference to evidence/context.

Evaluation is supported by a logical chain of reasoning.

Question	Evaluate the benefits of an increase in the minimum wage on businesses and workers. Illustrate your answer with an appropriate diagram(s).
Indicative content	
10	<p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make, but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p>Quantitative skills assessed:</p> <p>QS4: Construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms.</p> <p>QS9: Interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical, tabular and numerical forms.</p> <p>Knowledge, Application and Analysis (12 marks) – indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of minimum wage - the lowest wage that a business is legally required to pay its workers <p>Benefits to businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers may be better-motivated and hence more productive. Labour productivity increases • An increase in efficiency may result in a fall in unit labour costs, more than offsetting the rise in the minimum wage rate • Lower unit labour costs may mean that business becomes more competitive • Workers are more likely to stay employed with their current employer. Lower labour turnover rates means more experienced and loyal workers. Lower recruitment and training costs on replacement workers • Consumers may be on higher incomes which may result in an increased demand for the firm's products/services. Revenue and profit may rise • Businesses may replace workers with capital. Hence efficiency and profit may rise <div data-bbox="582 1406 1098 1899" data-label="Figure"> <p>The diagram illustrates the labour market equilibrium and the impact of a minimum wage increase. The vertical axis represents the wage rate, and the horizontal axis represents the quantity of labour. A downward-sloping demand curve (DL) and an upward-sloping supply curve (SL) intersect at the equilibrium point (We, Qe). Two horizontal lines represent minimum wages: MW1 (yellow) and MW2 (red), where MW2 > MW1. MW1 intersects DL at (Q1, W1) and SL at (Q2, W1). MW2 intersects DL at (Q3, W2) and SL at (Q4, W2). The diagram shows that an increase in the minimum wage from MW1 to MW2 results in a higher wage rate (W2) and a lower quantity of labour (Q3) compared to the initial equilibrium (We, Qe).</p> </div> <p>Benefits to workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rise in income for low-paid workers. Greater purchasing power and a rise in living standards. Minimum wage rises from OW_1 to OW_2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less dependence on benefits to top-up household income level • Greater motivation and job satisfaction • Workers may be more inclined to seek promotions and pursue careers • If the employer is a monopsony, a rise in NMW may lead to a rise in employment <p>NB: Restrict to a maximum of 9 marks for Knowledge, Application and Analysis if no appropriate diagram provided or only one economic agent is considered.</p>
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	<p>Evaluation (8 marks) – indicative content</p> <p>Drawbacks of minimum wage to businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in labour costs (see diagram). May make business less competitive especially in international markets • May exert upward pressure on wages for other workers not just the low-paid. This further increase production costs • May result in some businesses having to downsize or even leave the market • Small firms may be particularly vulnerable • Possible rise in administration costs <p>Drawbacks of minimum wage to workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some workers may lose their jobs as the business seeks to lower the increase in labour cost. Employment in the industry falls • Businesses may expect workers to work harder/more efficiently to compensate for higher costs • A minimum wage may result in a rise in inflation (demand-pull and cost-push). Hence real wages may not rise significantly (may even fall) • A minimum wage may increase the number of people working in the informal sector, so firms can avoid paying the legal minimum <p>General points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on a firm partly depends on number of low-paid workers it employs • Magnitude - depends on the extent of the rise in the minimum wage. E.g. for Malaysian textile workers the rise is 50% • Impact depends on how effective a government will be in enforcing the minimum wage
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	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No evaluative comments.
Level 1	1-3	Identification of generic evaluative comments. No supporting evidence/reference to context. No evidence of a logical chain of reasoning.
Level 2	4-6	Evidence of evaluation of alternative approaches. Some supporting evidence/reference to context. Evaluation is supported by a partially-developed chain of reasoning.
Level 3	7-8	Evaluation recognises different viewpoints and/or is critical of the evidence, leading to an informed judgement. Appropriate reference to evidence/context. Evaluation is supported by a logical chain of reasoning.