

Candidate 6 evidence

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a)	It means that cars made in NA must have parts which were 75% made in NA by people making 16.50 an hour
	It means US companies in Mexico and Canada can't be sued for their digital property
	there is a 0% tariff on eggs, dairy, poultry
	there is a sunset clause which can be renewed every 6 years if not renewed the deal has a 16 year sunset period

It is a trade agreement between the US, Canada and Mexico

There is a specific chapter in it about protecting small/medium sized entrepreneurial startups

it ~~the~~ means creative work is protected for an ~~extra~~ 20 years after an author has passed away

b) There was economic uncertainty in the country as they weren't sure about their next president. This led experts to expect people to be saving and not spending as they were worried about the unknown and when people aren't spending as much there is generally slower growth.

With the US having such a diversified economy it was expected to slow down as a lot of companies were being hit with trade restrictions.

Lack of labour the US has on ageing economy and with their harsh ideas to migrants it means there is not enough workers in the country to be able to cover the workload leading to slower economic growth*

With the US having one of the ~~largest~~ largest economies in the world at 27 Trillion \$ Trumps threat of tariffs meant that a lot of countries wanted to be less dependent on the US so stopped as much trade with them

* This could lead to technological innovation which the US is known for as they have a lot of revenue in the R and D departments

The US has been struggling with a host of social issues like rights crime and drug use in 2024 this may lead to a more intimidated workforce and therefore they are less productive so slower economic growth

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The US employment rate is around 3.8%.
This is low however with more people moving to gigs
this is expected to rise so slower growth

The lack of drilling for oil if Biden was
to control was expected to cause slow economic
growth as it would have less jobs and create
no value

C aid can be worse as it may mean countries become dependant upon it even though it's not being properly used as some developed countries can no longer ~~be~~ ^{financial} ~~provide~~ ^{provide} aid can often be squandered on useless projects like the ghost towns in China which is no economic growth

^{financial} ~~monetary~~ aid can often go to corrupt politicians who first fill their pockets instead of actually helping the country so no economic growth

educational aid can be very helpful as it means that the people in the country can become more highly educated leading to them getting better jobs which can move a country from the primary sector to the secondary however, it may mean if they become very highly educated they may just leave the country and go somewhere where they will be better paid so no economic growth

^{again} * effort to pay 0.2% of the UK cut it's ~~aid~~ ^{aid} aid to 0.3% of it's GNI compared to 0.7% in 2021

Medical aid can be very helpful in countries that are suffering from preventable diseases like polio or Ebola as these diseases mean workers can't work but with medical aid those people can go out and earn

on the other hand trade can be seen as better due to it not setting up unrealistic expectations of constant help and can instead create jobs in a country instead of just giving financial aid.

Trade however can also be difficult as some countries can't easily trade due to being landlocked or having harsh climates which makes it hard to create economic growth.

It may be hard to trade with a country if the proper infrastructure is not in place as it doesn't have the capability to properly trade so may instead need aid to set up ~~the~~ the initial ~~steps~~ building blocks.

Trade however help to bring in people from abroad as if they see a smaller developing country trading with a large country they may think there is potential option in moving there and will bring their skills leading to economic growth

aid can be better if a country is struggling with conflict as trade won't really help aid can get them back on their feet so they can try to make their economy grow

if a country gives aid to a developing country when they become developed it may mean it's more likely that they will trade in the future creating economic growth for both countries

Capital aid

It may lead to potential trade in the future which can help a developed country like in 2024 the UK gave 1.2 Billion in aid to Africa which will surely create trade in the future

it may create new found interest in ~~the~~ goals leading jobs in the where the aid is going so less unemployment

it may lead to positive political allies in the future which can have numerous benefits

it may lead to early access to raw materials which was previously not accessible

it may lead to learning new ways of learning how to do jobs which could be even more efficient than the ways we do it now