

Question 1 (a)(i)

Candidate A

a)		
i)		
-	A tax on imports	

Candidate B

a)	a tariff is a % of tax put on all items	
	being imported and exported of a country	
	entering	

Candidate C

1.a) i)		
	tariff is a trade barrier that	
	places tax onto imports to	
	decrease the amount of the imports.	

Question 1(a)(ii)

Candidate A

ii) Quotas - a physical limit on the amount of a good that can enter a country.
 Red tape- where the government will make it difficult for undesirable or dangerous items to enter the country whether this is through health and safety regulations of lots of paper work.

Candidate B

ii) • Quota - limits the number of ^{Certain} imported goods every year.	
'Subsidy - government gives subsidies to firms so they ^{lower their prices} ^{so consumers are} more likely to buy domestic goods.	

Candidate C

(i)	Another barrier to trade is embargo this is when they ban imports coming to a countrie by banning therefore it stops the countrie exporting its Goods and services to the countrie that banned.	
	Another barrier to trade is quota this is when they will import goods to areas that need them.	
	Another barrier to trade is embargos this is when they will ban certain imports to come to the countrie so that their infant industries can grow.	

Question 1(a)(iii)

Candidate A

	• Protect consumers from possible harm	
	• To balance a trade deficit with Spain	
	• To increase tax revenue	

Candidate B

iii)	• to protect young and new industry from the foreign competition of Spanish vegetables	
	• to protect workers from unemployment due to cheaper foreign labour	

Candidate C

iii)	Spain may have a natural advantage in growing vegetables so the tariff could increase the cost allowing British vegetable growers to compete. Spanish vegetables may be in high demand from British consumers, and the tariff could help stop excess demand as when prices rise, demand decreases.	
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Question 1(b)

Candidate A

b)		
-	They may be deterred and sell their goods elsewhere	

Candidate B

b)	Exporters will face a lot of hassle and in the end may decide if it's worth the ^{trouble} to export to the ^{the} UK.	
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Candidate C

b)	This tax could increase employment as now there is a lot of paperwork to be filled out and border checks.	
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Question 1(c)(i)

Candidate A

c(i)	The market for vegetables is where buyers and sellers of vegetables come together to exchange vegetables for a price.		
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Candidate B

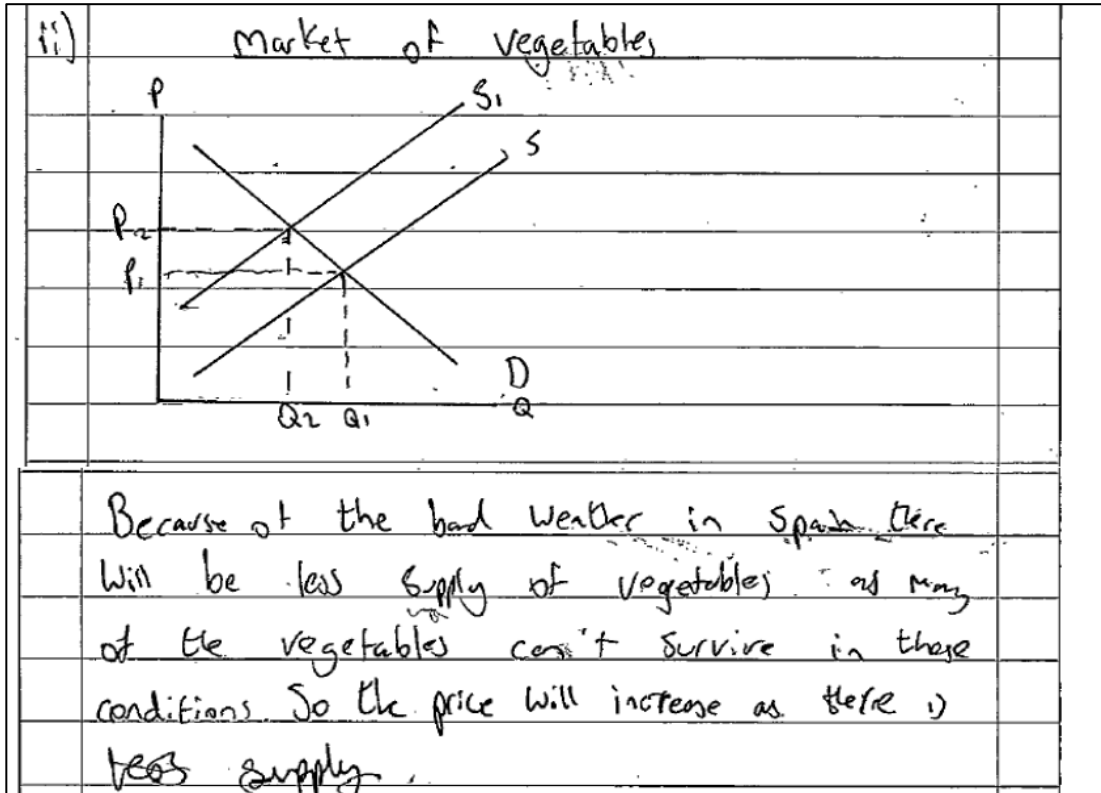
c(i)	The market for vegetables is where buyers and sellers come together to buy and sell vegetables at a given price.		
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Candidate C

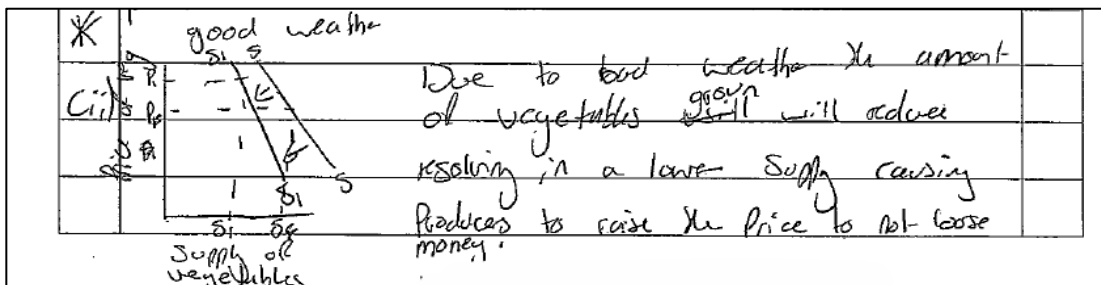
i)	where buyers and sellers come together to agree a price and make an exchange		
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Question 1(c)(ii)

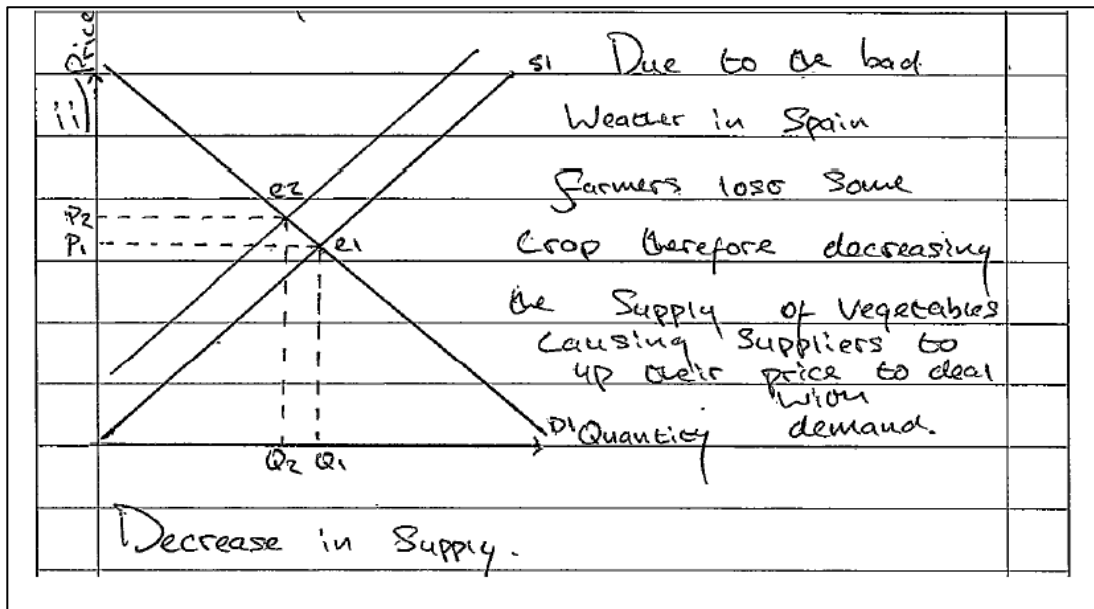
Candidate A



Candidate B



Candidate C



Question 1(d)

Candidate A

d)		
•	Whisky Whisky	
•	Shortbread	
•	Finance financial services	

Candidate B

d)	• Tourism	
	• Agriculture	

Candidate C

d)	• Whisky	
	• Oil Extraction	

Question 1(e)(i)

Candidate A

e)		
i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By increasing employment opportunities so workers have the chance to gain skills and income • By reducing unemployment levels which enables the government to pay less transfer payments as benefits and they gain more tax • By increasing Scottish economic growth by improving the standard of living and increase economic productivity 	

Candidate B

e)		
i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They create new businesses which increases GDP • They create more jobs which decreases unemployment • They make money so they increase tax revenue • They decrease JSA payments by receiving more jobs lowering unemployment 	

Candidate C

c)	i) Entrepreneurs provide enterprise - one of the factors of production and their ideas help put together the other 3 factors to produce goods. Entrepreneurs such as Tom Farmer - owner of Kwik Fit - help in the car repair industry. He provides jobs, reducing unemployment, and earns money, helping grow Scotland's GDP. As well as reinvesting into buying parts - benefiting other Scottish industries' growth.	
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Question 1(e)(ii)

Candidate A

(ii)		
one economic aim of the UK government is getting inflation to a steady rate of 2%. meaning prices of goods and services will be at a reasonable price increasing the standards of living.		
Another economic aim of the UK government is getting unemployment to decrease to as little as possible, keeping counting 3% or below as low unemployment unemployments which is what they want.		
Another economic aim of the UK government is getting economic growth to be at 2%.		

Candidate B

ii)	• to reduce unemployment		
	• keep inflation at 2% and nothing above		
	• control the living costs ^{costs} from increasing		

Candidate C

ii)	Inflation = a sustained rise in the general level of prices.	
	Unemployment = people who are able, available and willing to work but do not have a job.	
	Economic growth = changes in the economy to improve economic the welfare of countries.	