

16	SRJC	Cheaper smartphones with built-in cameras, a proliferation of mobile applications that allow photos to be shared instantly on social media and technological advancements in the production of digital cameras are affecting the digital camera and related industries. Discuss the impact of these developments on the sales revenue of digital camera and photo print producers.	[25]
17	TJC	Growing affluence in emerging markets like China and Vietnam has led to rising tourist numbers in Singapore. However, the higher foreign worker levy has resulted in higher cost of operations for hotels. At the same time, the rise of Airbnb, a company that helps people rent out private accommodation has resulted in greater choice for travellers. Discuss the likely combined impact of the above factors on the revenue of different hotel markets in Singapore.	[25]
18	TPJC	Explain why choices are inevitable at the consumer, firm and government levels and discuss whether these economic agents always make such decisions according to the marginalist principle.	[25]
19	VJC	In the developed world, the trend away from direct tax towards indirect tax has been hastened by the global financial crisis. <i>http://www.taxation.co.uk/taxation/Articles/2011/06/03/251207-shift-indirect-taxes-rise-globally. Accessed on 24th August 2015</i> Discuss the combined effect of increases in indirect taxes and decreases in personal income tax on consumers in different markets.	[25]
20	YJC	The US oil market has undergone major changes recently. The economic slowdown in the US has affected the level of consumption of products such as plastic bags and air travel that require oil as a factor input. This in turn affects firms such as plastics manufacturers and airline companies. At the same time, due to technological advancement in oil extraction the number of US oil producers has continued to increase. Using economic analysis, discuss the impact these events are likely to have had on the US oil and related markets.	[25]

12	PJC	The size of multiplier varies significantly amongst countries. Explain why some countries have relatively smaller multiplier values than others and discuss the extent to which the estimated multiplier value is useful in predicting the impact of a rise in government spending on an economy. Unemployment rate hits record high in some countries due to internal and external problems. (a) Explain what causes the rate of unemployment to rise in an economy. (b) Discuss the alternative policies that a government could adopt to reduce the high rate of unemployment.	[25] [10] [15]
13	RI	“Bigger countries if you do not perform so well, you have a hinterland, you have resources in the ground to survive. We do not have anything but ourselves”, PM Lee Hsien Loong said, stressing that improving productivity and maintaining growth is the only way Singaporeans can continue finding good jobs and having opportunities <i>Source: Channel News Asia, June 2015</i> (a) Explain the importance of achieving macroeconomic objectives. (b) Assess whether a rise in productivity allows Singapore to achieve its macroeconomic objectives. Economic conditions in the United States have largely returned to normal and a Federal Reserve Bank decision to raise interest rates should come soon. (a) Explain the factors that would limit the effectiveness of a rise in US interest rate. (b) To what extent will the rise in US interest rate have an adverse impact on the Singapore economy?	[12] [13] [10] [15]
14	RVHS	Individual saving is collectively harmful, particularly when the unemployment rate is high. As such, the government is often prepared to incur budget deficit so as to pump-prime the economy. Discuss how far the level of thriftiness affects the effectiveness of pump-priming in tackling the high unemployment rate.	[25]
15	SAJC	Assess whether trade-offs between different macroeconomic policy objectives influence macroeconomic policy decisions. India’s Finance Minister has announced that tackling inflation is the key priority. This came after data showed that inflation rate increased from 9.3% in 2012 to 11% in 2013. <i>Adapted from Reuters, Dec 2013 & www.inflation.eu</i> (a) Explain how firms and households may be affected by inflation. (b) Discuss alternative economic policies that the Indian government may consider adopting to alleviate these inflationary pressures.	[25] [10] [15]

18	TPJC	In the UK, tickets to see the opera are heavily subsidized. It's also been a decade since most of UK's national museums and art galleries abandoned entrance fees as a matter of government policy. Since then, only a few other nations around the world have followed suit. Many countries remain wedded to taking money at the door. <i>Source: Adapted from BBC News, 1 Dec 2011</i> (a) Explain how the price-elasticities of demand and supply for goods and services limit the effectiveness of government policy to correct market failure. [10] (b) Discuss the view that differences in entry fees to the opera, national museums and art galleries between countries is solely due to perceived differences in the external benefit they generate in each country. [15]	
19	VJC	(a) Explain how public goods and demerit goods cause markets to fail. [10] (b) To what extent is a ban the best way to tackle market failures associated with demerit goods? [15]	
20	YJC	(a) Explain how the price mechanism allocates scarce resources among competing needs in a free market. [10] (b) Economic problems are often complex. As a result, the government may sometimes use a policy mixture where more than one policy is used, to tackle an economic problem more effectively. [15] With the use of a real-world example, explain and evaluate a policy mixture that a government might use to bring about a more efficient allocation of resources.	

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