



National
Qualifications
2026

2026 Economics

Higher

Question Paper Finalised Marking Instructions

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General marking principles for Higher Economics

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) For **describe** questions, candidates must make a number of relevant, factual points up to the total mark allocation for the question. These should be key points; they do not need to be in any particular order. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward points or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant point of knowledge
 - award a second mark for any point that is developed from the point of knowledge.
- (d) For **explain** questions, candidates must make a number of points that relate cause and effect and/or make the relationships between things clear, for example by showing connections between a process/situation. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical concepts. There is no need to prioritise the reasons. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward reasons or a smaller number of developed reasons, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

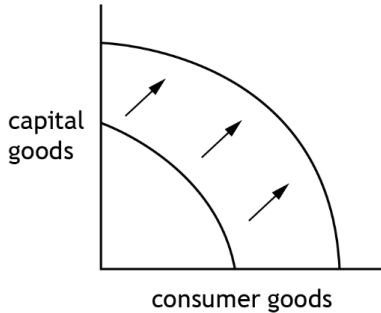
- award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant point of reason
 - award a second mark for any other point that is developed from the same reason.
- (e) For **discuss** questions, candidates must make a number of points that communicate issues, ideas, or information about a given topic or context that will make a case for and/or against. They do not always need to give both sides of the debate in their response.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for any accurate point of knowledge that is clearly relevant
 - award a second mark for any other point that is developed from the point of knowledge.

Marking instructions for each question

SECTION 1

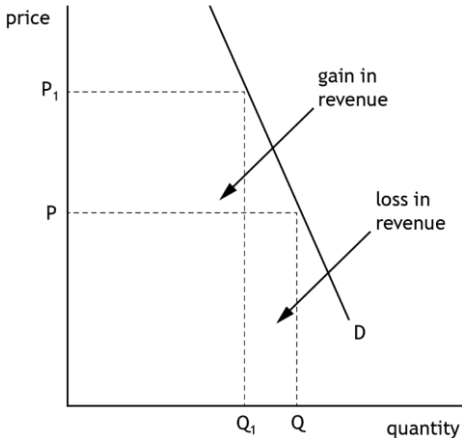
Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
1.	(a)		- output per unit of input (1) - output per hour per worker (1)	1	Award 1 mark for a valid definition.
	(b)		 Diagram - fully labelled diagram (axes labelled capital and consumer goods and a correctly shaped PPC curve) (1) - outward shift indicated (new PPC curve and arrows) (1) Explanation - curve moves outward (ID) because of an increase in the productive capacity of an economy/it can be achieved by an increase in the quantity or quality of factors of production used in the economy (EXP) (1) - it is usually measured by increases in real per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/output per person by dividing GDP by the population (DEV) (1)	3	Maximum 2 marks for a diagram. Maximum 2 marks for an explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(c)		• increased output (ID) leading to a greater choice for consumers (EXP) (1) reducing the risk of shortages (DEV) (1) • lower levels of unemployment (ID) - therefore poverty may reduce (EXP) (1) • government will receive more tax revenue (ID) - therefore improved public services (EXP) (1) • may attract FDI (ID) - leading to more job opportunities (EXP) (1) • may attract FDI (ID) - more competition lowering prices (EXP) (1) • firms can make and sell more (ID) so more profits may be reinvested into improving labour/working conditions (EXP) (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

Question			Expected response(s)				Max mark	Additional guidance																			
	(d)		<table><tr><th>Regressive Tax</th><td rowspan="6">whereas</td><th>Progressive Tax</th><td></td></tr><tr><td>the proportion of income paid in tax falls as the income of the taxpayer rises/lower income earners pay a higher percentage of their income in tax/the poor pay proportionately more than the rich</td><td>the proportion of income paid in tax rises as the income of the taxpayer rises/higher income earners pay a higher percentage of their income in tax/the rich pay proportionately more than the poor</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td>favoured by the wealthier as proportionately they pay less</td><td>favoured by those on lower incomes as they will pay proportionately less/favoured by some in society as seen as fairer</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td>does not effectively account for ability to pay</td><td>strongly considers ability to pay</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td>indirect taxes</td><td>direct taxes</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td>for example, VAT, duties on alcohol, petrol, road tax</td><td>for example, income tax, inheritance tax, corporation tax</td><td>(1)</td></tr></table>				Regressive Tax	whereas	Progressive Tax		the proportion of income paid in tax falls as the income of the taxpayer rises/lower income earners pay a higher percentage of their income in tax/the poor pay proportionately more than the rich	the proportion of income paid in tax rises as the income of the taxpayer rises/higher income earners pay a higher percentage of their income in tax/the rich pay proportionately more than the poor	(1)	favoured by the wealthier as proportionately they pay less	favoured by those on lower incomes as they will pay proportionately less/favoured by some in society as seen as fairer	(1)	does not effectively account for ability to pay	strongly considers ability to pay	(1)	indirect taxes	direct taxes	(1)	for example, VAT, duties on alcohol, petrol, road tax	for example, income tax, inheritance tax, corporation tax	(1)	2	Award 1 mark for a valid distinction. Award 1 mark for a pair of valid examples.
Regressive Tax	whereas	Progressive Tax																									
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Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(e)		• provide retraining/training schemes for workers (1) • improve transferrable skills through investment in education in line with employers' requirements (1) • allow land to be put to another use by reducing red tape in planning (1) • providing support for individuals facing barriers to employment (1) • increase number of job centres to provide information about alternative careers (1)	2	Candidates must describe 2 methods to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description.
	(f)		• increases the deficit on the UK's Balance of Payments/worsens the UK's Balance of Payments/worsens the current account in the Balance of Payments (1) • UK exports to US would decrease in value/UK exports to US would become more expensive (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development.
	(g)		• importing/exporting outside of the trading bloc may cost more/may lead to increased import tariffs (1) • may lead to trade diversion/trade shifts to member countries (1) • loss of independence/decision made may be counter to the wishes of the country/countries are unable to pursue their own economic interests (1) • increased interdependence on economic performance of other countries (1) • increased internal competition for businesses within the bloc (1) • can often only be part of one trading bloc (1) • may need to pay membership fee (1)	3	Candidates must describe 3 disadvantages to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description.

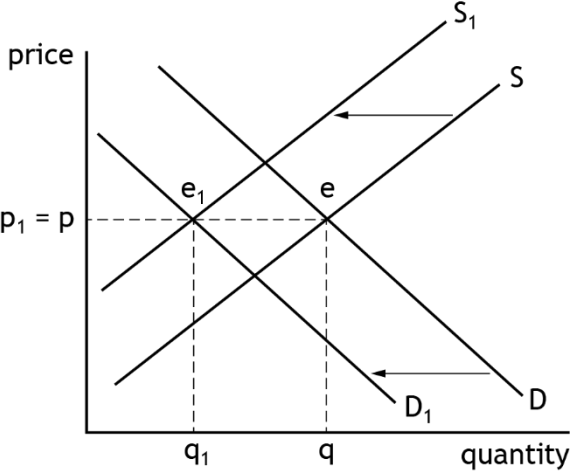
Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
2.	(a)		- when a country is more efficient at producing some goods/services than another country (1) - when a country makes more output than the other country using the same amount of resources (1)	1	Award 1 mark for a valid definition.
	(b)		- loss of customer demand (1) so profits may fall (DEV) (1) - cost of production may rise (1) - additional costs to update price lists (menu costs) (1) - increased pressure to increase wages (1) may lead to industrial action (DEV) (1) - exports become less competitive (1) as UK prices are rising faster than foreign prices (DEV) (1) - real profits may fall if the inflation rate is higher than the rate of increase in profits (1)	3	Candidates must describe at least 2 effects to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development. Maximum 1 mark for production costs.
	(c)		- low national income/GDP per capita (1) - dependence on a limited range of products for export revenues (1) - primary industry dependence/farming output is a significant proportion of GDP (1) eg Ghana relies on cocoa exports (DEV) (1) - poor infrastructure (1) - low levels of investment (1) - poor educational attainment (1) - low productivity (1)	3	Candidates must describe at least 2 characteristics to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(d)		 price P_1 P gain in revenue loss in revenue D Q_1 Q quantity • fully labelled diagram (price, quantity, D, P and Q, P_1 and Q_1) (1) • inelastic demand curve (1) • clear identification/labelling of lost and gained revenue (1)	3	Award 3 marks for the diagram.

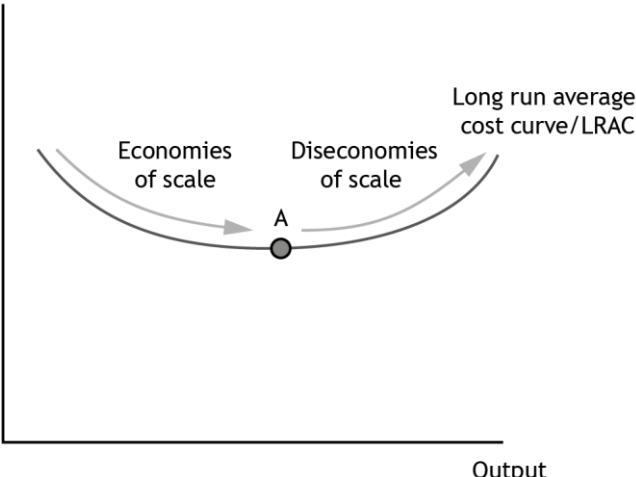
Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(e)		• availability of substitutes (ID) as if substitutes are available consumers will be more responsive to a rise in price and switch to a cheaper similar good (EXP) (1) eg Cadbury's chocolate for Tony's Chocolonely (DEV) (1) • degree of necessity (ID) the more essential a product is the less responsive consumers will be to a change in price (EXP) (1) eg bread or milk (DEV) (1) • proportion of income (ID) the smaller the percentage of income spent on a good/service the less responsive consumers will be to a change in price (EXP) (1) eg hair ties (DEV) (1) • frequency of purchase (ID) the ability to postpone the purchase means that consumers will be less responsive to a change in price (EXP) (1) eg televisions (DEV) (1) • brand loyalty (ID) if consumers have a brand preference, they may be less likely to respond to a change in price (EXP) (1) • habit forming (ID) if a product is addictive consumers will be less likely to respond to a change in price (EXP) (1) eg cigarettes (DEV) (1) • the longer the time period since the price change (ID) consumers will be less responsive because they have had more time to find alternatives (EXP) (1) eg changing from oil fired heating to a heat pump (DEV) (1) • how widely defined a good is (ID) the wider the definition the less responsive consumers will be to a price change (EXP) (1) eg chicken and katsu chicken tenders (DEV) (1)	3	Candidates must explain at least 2 factors to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development. Accept explanations through exemplification.
	(f)		• interest rate could be increased (ID) to discourage borrowing by making it more expensive/encourage saving by making it more rewarding (EXP) (1). This will reduce aggregate demand in the economy which will reduce the demand-pull pressure/cause firms to lower prices in the economy (DEV) (1) • reducing money supply (ID) by selling government bonds and other assets (EXP) (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

SECTION 2

Question			Expected response(s)				Max mark	Additional guidance
3.	(a)						3	Candidates must give at least 2 distinctions and one pair of examples to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid distinction. Award a maximum 1 mark for examples.
			Economic goods	whereas	Free goods			
			needs to use scarce resources to produce it		is abundantly supplied	(1)		
			creation has an opportunity cost		creation does not deplete scarce resources	(1)		
			carries a price		does not command a price	(1)		
			for example car		for example air	(1)		

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
(b)	 Diagram • correctly labelled market diagram (price, quantity, D, S, p and q, or e) (1) • supply curve shifting to the left - reduction in the number of homes for sale (1) • demand curve shifting to the left - increase in interest rates on mortgages (1) • new equilibrium price and quantity indicated (p_1 and q_1, or e_1) (1)	4	Award 4 marks for the diagram. Accept a rise or fall in price, depending on the angle of the demand and supply curves and on how far apart the candidate draws the shifts in demand and supply.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(c)		• if demand for a good/service increases there will be a rise in price (1) • market price acts as a signal to producers motivated by profit (1) • rise in price and profit encourages existing and new suppliers to increase their supply (1) • more resources are required to make the good/service to increase supply (DEV) (1) • resources are allocated to the production of the more profitable good/service and away from other (less profitable) goods (DEV) (1) • for example, a farmer may reallocate their resources to a crop that is more profitable to produce (DEV) (1)	3	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development. Alternatively, accept explanations relating to a fall in demand and price. Must be in a logical order.

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
(d)	Costs and Revenue  Output Diagram • axes and curve correctly labelled (1) • LRAC curve correct 'u' shape (1) • economies of scale and diseconomies of scale correctly indicated (1) Explanation • LRAC falls (ID) because of increasing returns to scale (EXP) (1) when an increase in inputs results in a more than proportionate increase in output (DEV) (1) • LRAC falls (ID) demonstrating economies of scale (EXP) (1) as the firm benefits from cost advantages due to its size/output/scale of operation (DEV) (1) • when LRAC reaches its lowest point (ID) the firm has reached its minimum efficient scale/maximum efficiency/constant returns to scale (EXP) (1)	6	Award a maximum 3 marks for diagram. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid development. Max 5 marks for explanation/if no diagram. Max 3 marks for explaining various types of economies/diseconomies of scale eg marketing/financial/ancillary firms/management diseconomies etc. Max 5 marks if diseconomies of scale are not explained. Award marks for external economies and diseconomies of scale, as appropriate.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
			• LRAC rises (ID) because of decreasing returns to scale (EXP) (1) when an increase in inputs results in a less than proportionate increase in output (DEV) (1) • LRAC rises (ID) demonstrating diseconomies of scale (EXP) (1) ie the firm suffers from cost increases due to its size/output/scale of operation (DEV) (1) • the long run curve is made up of lots of short run curves (ID) because as diminishing returns occur in the short run firms expand to overcome this problem (EXP) (1) Economies of scale include: • purchasing economies (ID) when discounts can be negotiated due to size of order/bulk purchases can be made (EXP) (1) • technical economies (ID) when size of operation permits increased use of large-scale machinery/equipment (EXP) (1) • management economies (ID) eg employing specialist staff such as accountants (EXP) (1) • financial economies (ID) when banks view a large firm as more credit-worthy so provide loans with lower rates of interest (EXP) (1) • risk-bearing economies (ID) ie diversifying into a range of goods/services to reduce risk from failure of any one (EXP) (1) Diseconomies of scale include: • poor communication (ID) as it becomes difficult to communicate effectively (EXP) (1) • poor coordination (ID) as it becomes difficult to organise activities efficiently (EXP) (1)		

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(e)		• one firm dominates the market (1) • market has high barriers to entry (and exit) (1) • firm is a price maker (1) • firm produces a unique product (1) • firm has an inelastic demand curve (1) • firm earns abnormal profits (1) • firm is productively and allocatively inefficient (1) • firm can exploit economies of scale (1)	4	Candidates must describe at least 2 characteristics to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
4.	(a)		Taxation • increase income tax rates/tax brackets (ID) - as highest earners will pay more (EXP) (1) - as increased government revenue can be redistributed (EXP) (1). For example, increased welfare spending (DEV) (1) • increase tax-free allowances (ID) to increase disposable income for lower income earners (EXP) (1) • switch emphasis from regressive to progressive taxation (ID) to reduce the burden of taxation on low-income earners (EXP) (1) • reduce VAT (ID) - as lower earners will pay less of their income on tax (EXP) (1) - as reduces the prices of goods and services and increases purchasing power (EXP) (1) • review/reform the council tax system (ID) for example, increase rebates for low-income earners (EXP) (1) • increase inheritance tax/capital gains tax (ID) as this reduces the wealth of more affluent (EXP) (1)	4	Candidates must explain at least 2 ways to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid development. Watch for <u>direct</u> flips.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
			Expenditure • increase spending on infrastructure projects/training (ID) to allow more people to work and earn an income (EXP) (1) for example HS2 (1) • increase in unemployment benefits (ID) which will increase disposable incomes for unemployed (EXP) (1) • increase pay for lower paid public sector workers (ID) for example nurses (EXP) (1) • increase housing benefit (ID) which makes social housing/private rented housing more affordable (EXP) (1) • increasing child support (ID) which is means-tested so benefits lower earners more (EXP) (1) • government assistance for businesses setting up in areas of high unemployment/innovative industries (ID) creating jobs (EXP) (1) • increase local authority funding (ID) targeting low-income households to increase educational attainment (EXP) (1)		

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(b)	(i)	- claimed by individuals who are eligible for unemployment-related benefits in a given period (1) - cost effective/straightforward to collect the data (DEV) (1) - under-estimates the true level of unemployment (DEV) (1) - many people do not claim unemployment benefits but are actively seeking a job as they may not be eligible (hidden)/or do not feel it is worth doing (DEV) (1) - changes to benefit criteria can lead to fluctuations in the rate, not related to changes in unemployment (DEV) (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development. Unemployment-related benefits include JSA, NI Credit and the unemployment element of Universal Credit.
		(ii)	- more unemployment benefits paid out by the government (ID) as there are more claimants (EXP) (1) so government revenue can't be spent on other areas of the economy (DEV) (1) - less income tax revenue can be raised (ID) because fewer people are working (EXP) (1) which can increase budget deficit/national debt (DEV) (1) - should result in lower output of goods and services (ID) as there is less demand (EXP) (1) which leads to lower economic growth/lower national income (DEV) (1) - higher unemployment could increase poverty (ID) as individuals will not receive wages (EXP) (1) - more investment required in training schemes (ID) to prevent deskilling of the workforce (EXP) (1) - increased spending on healthcare/social costs will be required (ID) as unemployed individuals may require more support (EXP) (1)	3	Candidates must explain at least 2 disadvantages to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
(c)	The diagram illustrates the circular flow of income and products between Firms and Households. It includes internal flows: Factors of Production from Firms to Households, Factor Incomes from Households to Firms, Consumer Spending from Households to Firms, and Goods and Services from Firms to Households. External flows include Injections (Government Spending, Investments, Exports) into Firms and Leakages (Tax, Savings, Imports) from Households. Diagram • all arrows between firms and households (1) • factors of production, factor incomes, consumer spending, goods & services/output (1) • all injections including correct arrow (1) • all leakages including correct arrow (1) Explanation • the level of national income will increase (ID) because exports are an injection into the circular flow (EXP) (1) • this will result in firms having more revenue which they can use to spend on more resources or invest (DEV) (1)	5	Award maximum 4 marks for the diagram. Award maximum 2 marks for the explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for a valid development. Households and firms can be left/right/top/bottom. For factors of production and factor incomes accept either as a heading or named individually.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(d)		- when a withdrawal of spending from the economy/decrease in demand/spending leads to a proportionately greater decrease in National Income (1) this could be caused by a reduction in injections/increase in withdrawals (accept example of an injection/withdrawal) (DEV) (1) - spending is related to income so when less is spent, less is received in income (1). This is because a reduction in spending by one group (C+I+G) would mean a greater reduction in income (Y) for others (DEV) (1) - can be calculated by the formula is $1/1-MPC$ or $1/MPS$ (DEV) (1) - credit numerical example - for example if MPC is 0.75 then the negative multiplier will be 4/if investment reduces by £2 bn then National Income decreases by £8 bn (DEV) (1) - credit example - a factory shuts down leading to additional job losses in local firms such as pubs and cafes beyond the job losses from the factory (DEV) (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(e)		• vary the rate of income tax (1) by +/- 3%/set its own income tax bands (DEV) (1). Revenue Scotland is the body responsible for collection of the new taxes (DEV) (1) • collect/vary Land and Buildings Transaction Tax (1) • collect Scottish Landfill Tax (1) • collect Air Passenger Duty for passengers flying out of Scotland (1) • determine the price of alcohol (1) by setting minimum prices per unit of alcohol (DEV) (1) • make budgetary decisions on health (1) for example free prescriptions (DEV) (1) • make budgetary decisions on education (1) for example no higher education fees (DEV) (1) • the Scottish government can borrow up to £3 bn (1). These powers are further boosted by giving Holyrood the ability to issue investment bonds allowing it to borrow money from investors (DEV) (1) • make budgetary decisions on transport (1) for example free bus passes for 5-21-year-olds (DEV) (1)	4	Candidates must describe at least 2 economic powers to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for each valid development or valid example. Award a maximum of 2 marks for any one economic power.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
5.	(a)	(i)	consumers • (increased competition) lowers prices of goods/services (1) • increases choice of goods (1) for example being able to buy bananas all year round (DEV) (1) • improves quality of goods (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development.
		(ii)	firms • access to cheaper raw materials (1) • access to larger markets (1) • can take advantage of economies of scale (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for a valid development.
	(b)	(i)	• increase in demand for the pound/decrease in supply of pound (1) • increase in foreign direct investment (1) • increase in hot money inflows/interest rates (1) • increase in tourism to the UK (1) • decrease in the rate of UK inflation (1) • increase in demand of UK exports/decrease in demand for imports to UK (1) • speculation that the exchange rate will continue to increase (1) • government intervention by purchasing pounds (1). This might be done in order to stabilise exchange rate to protect the exchange rate from an external shock (DEV) (1) • increase in political stability (1)	4	Candidates must describe at least 2 factors to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description. Award 1 mark for each valid development. Watch for flips.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
		(ii)	Individuals • UK individuals receive more foreign currency for their sterling (ID) so they can buy more foreign goods and services/can afford to buy more foreign products (EXP) (1) • British citizens will be more able to travel abroad (ID) as imports such as foreign holidays are cheaper (EXP) (1). Individuals are able to spend more whilst on holiday (DEV) (1) • threat to jobs (ID) as UK exports may fall (EXP) (1) Firms • imports less expensive/raw material import costs lower (ID) as UK firms get more units of foreign currency for every pound (EXP) (1) meaning UK firms may decrease prices/be more competitive (DEV) (1) resulting in higher profit (DEV) (1) • UK export firms may lose customers/sales (ID) as foreign consumers get less pounds for a unit of their currency (EXP) (1) so UK exports become more expensive to buy (DEV) (1) and may become less profitable (DEV) (1) • UK hospitality firms may lose customers/sales (ID) as visits to the UK/visiting attractions in the UK become more expensive to tourists (EXP) (1) • UK firms could see a fall in domestic/sales demands (ID) as foreign goods become less expensive for UK citizens/UK goods become less competitive in the domestic market (EXP) (1) • UK firms who earn profits abroad will find the value of their profits have decreased (ID) due to the negative impact of currency conversion (EXP) (1) • UK firms' ability to expand may be hindered (ID) as foreign investors will find it more expensive to invest in UK firms (EXP) (1) • increased productivity (ID) as more expensive exports created incentives for firms to look for efficiency savings (EXP) (1)	4	Candidates must explain at least one impact on individuals and one impact on firms to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid development. Watch for <u>direct</u> flips.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(c)		- trade in goods, which is the value of exports of goods minus the value of imports of goods (1) - trade in services, which is the value of exports of services minus the value of imports of services (1) - investment income/net primary income, for example interest/profits/dividends (1) - transfers/net secondary income, for example, overseas development aid (1)	2	Candidates must describe 2 components to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid description.
	(d)		- food aid (ID) allows workers to be nourished/productive (EXP) (1) - capital/equipment (ID) enables improved productivity and output (EXP) (1) - Project Aid (funding to support particular projects) (ID) supports growth/improvements to infrastructure in the long run (EXP) (1) better infrastructure will attract more investment/create better opportunities for growth (DEV) (1) - knowledge transfer/training (ID) gives technical and managerial know-how to improve efficiency (EXP) (1) - free trade agreements (ID) to make their products relatively less expensive/more competitive (EXP) (1) - soft loans/loans (lower than normal rates of interest) (ID) allow the purchase of capital equipment (EXP) (1) - debt relief/a country's debt could be written off (ID) freeing the country from repayments (EXP) (1). This allows financial resources to be re-directed towards expanding output (DEV) (1) - medical aid (ID) reduces illness/days lost/improves productive potential (EXP) (1) - tied aid (ID) allows access to capital equipment although it may be tied to buying it from the donor country (EXP) (1). This equipment can help it to produce more efficiently/increasing output (DEV) (1)	4	Candidates must explain at least 2 ways to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for each valid explanation. Award 1 mark for each valid development.

Question			Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(e)		• funds development projects in developing economies (1) • provides zero to low interest rate loans (1) • collects data on economies (1) • provides advice to developing economies (1) • minimise poverty/boost prosperity for the poorest people (1) • help create sustainable economic growth (1) • provide multilateral aid to developing economies (1)	2	Award 1 mark for each valid description.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]