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International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

ECONOMICS 0455/6

PAPER 6 Alternative to Coursework

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

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Local Examinations Syndicate

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1 **Kenya fights to keep ivory ban.**

Trade in ivory was thought to encourage the deliberate killing of elephants. In 1989 an international agreement therefore prohibited this trade. However, in April 2000 some African countries (Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa) wanted to end the ban. Kenya resisted this proposal and wanted to keep the ban on ivory trading in place.

Part of the agreement had already been changed. In 1997 Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana were allowed to sell 60 tonnes of ivory to Japan. In 2000, these countries were joined by South Africa, which wanted to sell 30 tonnes of ivory worth $2.7m. They all argued that the controlled sale of legal ivory, from elephants that die naturally, brings valuable revenue for wildlife research and conservation. It also makes possible the protection of rural villages and crops which had previously been destroyed by elephants.

However, South Africa can afford to patrol its wildlife parks to keep out the people who kill elephants illegally but Kenya, which relies heavily on elephants as a tourist attraction, cannot. Kenya has only 200 rangers to patrol a park that covers an enormous area. In the 20 years before the ban, in Kenya, the elephant population fell from 45 000 to 6000 because traders were able to make a lot of money selling the ivory tusks on the international market. Since the ban, the elephant population has recovered to 8000. The park's director said 'Lifting the ban would be disastrous. The level of illegal killing here is determined by the market elsewhere.'

(a) **(i)** If the price of ivory was the same in 1997 as 2000, how much did Japan pay for the ivory? [1]

(ii) How much did South Africa wish to charge for one tonne of ivory? [1]

(b) What information would you require to assess the effects of controlled sales of legal ivory on wildlife conservation and rural communities in South Africa? [7]

(c) Calculate the approximate **percentage** decline in the elephant population of Kenya in the 20 years before the ban. [2]

(d) Elephants are a tourist attraction for Kenya. How would you discover whether tourism had benefited the people of Kenya? [8]

(e) **(i)** What is meant by the park director's statement that 'the level of illegal killing here is determined by the market elsewhere'? [5]

(ii) Is there any evidence in the article to support the park director's statement? [2]

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2 **Population changes in the United Kingdom**

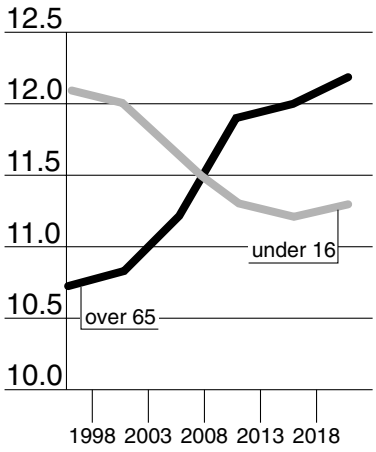
New official statistics show that in the UK the number of people over 65 will, within eight years, be greater than the number of children under 16. During this period the number of births will continue to fall, and will be exceeded by the number of deaths after about 2028.

The figures come as ministers place a growing emphasis on policies for older people. Another study, published at the same time as the official statistics, warned that it was too early to assume that the next generation of people over 65 would be wealthier and healthier than their predecessors.

Previous projections, based on 1996 data, have been changed because it is now thought that immigration would be higher and the death rate lower than previously assumed. Earlier projections did not take account of the increase in the annual number of refugees applying to live in the UK. It is now thought that the UK population will be 62.2 million in 2021, 1.4 million more than previously thought, of whom 12.2 million will be over 65, rising to almost 16 million over 65 by 2040.

By 2040, one in four people will be over 65 and half the population will be under 45.

Projected UK population
By age, millions



(a) How far can you tell from this information what is likely to happen to the size of the total population after 2028? [2]

(b) Calculate the **percentage** of people who will be

(i) over 65 in 2021, [2]

(ii) between 45 and 65 in 2040. [1]

(c) What changes have occurred since 1996 to make earlier predictions unreliable? [2]

(d) How would you discover whether the next generation of people over 65 is likely to be better off than their predecessors? [7]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Extract: *Kenya fights to keep ivory ban.* Declan Walsh. The Independent, 10 April 2000.
Question 2 Extract and graph: *Population Changes in the UK.* The Guardian, 29 March 2000.