Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 9 June 2026

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WBS14/01**

Business

International Advanced Level
UNIT 4: Global business

You must have:
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A, B and C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Calculators may be used.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Read Extracts A, B, C, D and E in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 (a) Construct a supply and demand diagram to show the impact on the global market for nickel following the decrease in Indonesia's nickel production.

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(b) Explain **one** advantage of inorganic growth for Harita Nickel.

(4)

(c) Discuss the likely impact on Indonesian businesses of the reduction in quotas.

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(d) Assess the benefits for Indonesia of increasing amounts of FDI.

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(e) Assess the importance of having an ethical policy for an international business such as Harita Nickel.

(12)

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(Total for Question 1 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS

SECTION B

Read Extracts F and G in the Source Booklet before answering Question 2.

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 Evaluate whether MNCs can be controlled.

(20)

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(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C

Read Extracts H and I in the Source Booklet before answering Question 3.

Write your answer in the space provided.

3 Evaluate the benefits of a global joint venture as a method of business expansion.

(20)

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(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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GradeMax

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Source Booklet
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A

Extract A

Indonesia to cut nickel production

Indonesia is the world's top nickel producer. The Southeast-Asian country supplied over 56% of global mined nickel in 2024. Nickel has many uses but is used particularly with other metals to produce stainless steels and heat-resisting steels, which are vital for global manufacturing.

Indonesia announced it would be cutting its nickel production by nearly 40% in 2025. This decision could reduce global production by over a third.

Extract B

Harita Nickel will become the 5th largest nickel mining company in Indonesia

In November 2023, Harita Nickel, a large nickel mining company in Indonesia, successfully took over another large nickel producer, PT Gane Tambang Sentosa (GTS).

This takeover increased Harita Nickel's nickel ore resources and reserves to 302 million tonnes, making it the 5th largest nickel mining company in Indonesia.

At the same time, Harita Nickel increased its ownership in another nickel mining company, PT Gane Permai Sentosa (GPS), from 70% to 99%. This also increased the company's nickel ore resources and is expected to strengthen the financial position of Harita Nickel.

Extract C

Indonesia to reduce corn, salt, sugar imports in 2025

Indonesia will reduce corn, salt and sugar import quotas for 2025 as part of its efforts to make local industries use more Indonesian products. The import quotas for 2025 for these three commodities will be significantly lower than the expected demand of local industries.

	2025 forecast demand (tonnes)	2025 quota (tonnes)
Corn	1.65 million	0.9 million
Salt	2.5 million	1.7 million
Sugar	5.5 million	3.45 million

Extract D

Indonesia's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) at $55.3bn in 2024

In 2020, Indonesia banned the exports of nickel ore with the aim of developing its own nickel processing industry. Since then, the amount of FDI has risen, especially in the mining and metal sectors.

The total of Indonesia's FDI in 2024 was $55.33bn, an increase of 21% on 2023. FDI in the fourth quarter of 2024 was a 33.3% increase from the same period in 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the metal sector received $3.4bn of investment, the paper industry $2.1bn and mining $1.3bn. Singapore, China and Hong Kong were the biggest sources of FDI in this period.

Extract E

Harita Nickel undergoes IRMA audit

Harita Nickel is undergoing its first audit under the globally-recognised standard from the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA). IRMA is a voluntary mining standard that measures ethical practices to protect people and the environment.

The IRMA audit is crucial for reinforcing the company's commitment to responsible mining. It seeks to assure global consumers that Harita Nickel products meet internationally-recognised sustainability standards.

Harita Nickel already follows strict safety, health and environmental standards. By 2024, the company had reclaimed over 231 hectares of former mining land and successfully restored local ecosystems.

Harita Nickel has received many awards for helping to improve the local economy, including the 2024 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainable Village Development (PDB) Award from the Indonesian Government.

Sources for use with Section B

Extract F

Eight multinational corporations (MNCs) fined €5.5m for overpricing

The Greek Development Ministry has imposed fines totalling €5.5m on eight MNCs for overpricing their products. The fines were imposed following recommendations from the market control agency, DIMEA.

Some of the MNCs, which included prominent names across various sectors, were fined the following amounts:

- Elais Unilever Hellas (cleaning and personal hygiene items): €516 000
- Colgate Palmolive Hellas Commercial (personal hygiene and care items): €535 000
- FAGE Greece Milk Industry (yoghurt and cheese): €924 000
- Jacobs Douwe Egberts GR Ltd (coffee): €1 000 000
- Friesland Campina Hellas SA (yoghurt): €1 000 000
- Johnson & Johnson Hellas Consumer Products (personal hygiene and care items): €1 000 000

Extract G

Brand boycotts*

McDonald's, Starbucks, Coca-Cola, Unilever and other MNCs have reported weaker sales in 2025 after facing consumer boycott campaigns. But how likely are consumers across various markets to boycott brands?

The latest YouGov survey's research has found that over 70% of consumers in 17 international markets say they would boycott a brand if the company or its leaders act in ways they object to.

Among the markets surveyed, UAE (88%) and Indonesia (86%) have the highest proportion of consumers willing to boycott brands, just ahead of Hong Kong and Australia (both 85%), Canada (84%) and Denmark (83%).

**a brand boycott is when consumers refuse to buy a company's products in order to show disapproval of the company's actions.*

Sources for use with Section C

Extract H

British Petroleum (BP) and Japanese Energy for a New Era (JERA) form offshore wind joint venture

BP, an oil and gas multinational, and JERA, one of the world's largest energy companies, have agreed to combine their offshore wind businesses to form a joint venture. The joint venture is called JERA Nex BP and aims to become one of the world's largest offshore wind developers, owners and operators.

It is expected to benefit from the existing relationships and partnerships that the two businesses have worldwide, including their supply chains. The new business will also benefit from the global trading capabilities of both partners.

Oil companies are under pressure to move away from polluting fossil fuels to renewable energy resources such as wind and solar. The development of offshore wind farms is seen as crucial in an increasingly electrified world and a strong future growth area.

Extract I

Brazil's Embraer to be compensated after failed joint venture

In 2018, US manufacturer Boeing and Embraer, a Brazilian aircraft manufacturer, agreed to form a joint venture. This would have seen the two aircraft manufacturers merge their commercial aviation operations. However, after the plans for the joint venture were confirmed and approved by Brazilian regulatory bodies, Boeing pulled out of the deal in 2020.

Embraer alleged that Boeing failed to deliver on the agreement due to its own internal financial problems, through no fault of the Brazilian aircraft maker. In September 2024, a US court ruled in favour of Embraer and ordered Boeing to pay $150m in compensation.

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Acknowledgements

Extract A adapted from: https://carboncredits.com/nickel-prices-at-the-crossroads-in-2025-indonesias-40-production-cut-plan-and-ev-market-shifts-aemc/

Extract B adapted from: https://tbpnickel.com/media/press-release/operational/harita-nickel-will-become-the-5th-largest-nickel-mining-company-in-indonesia-after-acquiring-pt-gane-tambang-sentosa

Extract C adapted from: https://theinvestor.vn/indonesia-to-reduce-corn-salt-sugar-imports-in-2025-d13735.html

Extract D adapted from: https://www.reuters.com/markets/asia/indonesias-fdi-553-bln-2024-2025-01-31/

Extract E adapted from: https://tbpnickel.com/media/kabar-obi/highlight/reinforcing-commitment-to-responsible-mining-practices-harita-nickel-undergoes-irma-audit

Extract F adapted from: https://www.ekathimerini.com/economy/1256663/8-multinational-companies-fined-e5-5-mln-for-overpricing-violations/

Extract G adapted from: https://business.yougov.com/content/49332-unraveling-brand-boycotts-what-are-top-triggers-for-consumer-boycotts-across-global-markets

Extract H adapted from: https://renews.biz/97550/bp-jera-form-offshore-wind-joint-venture/

Extract I adapted from: https://www.latinnews.com/component/k2/item/102927-in-brief-brazil-s-embraer-to-be-compensated-after-failed-joint-venture.html