



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel GCE In Politics
Paper 3: Comparative Politics – Global
Politics (9PL0/3B)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

How to award marks when level descriptions are used

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Paper 3B: Comparative Politics: Global mark scheme 2306

Section A

Guidelines for Questions 1a and 1b	
AO1 (6 marks), AO2 (6 marks)	
AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (AO2). AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical skills to address the question – such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.	
Candidates who refer to only one institution cannot achieve beyond Level 1.	
Accept any other valid responses.	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content
<p>1(a) Examine the differences between the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court.</p>	<p>AO1 (6 marks), AO2 (6 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) of the differences between the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICC investigates and punishes people for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes whereas the ICJ settles disputes between countries. • The ICJ was created with the formation of the United Nations and as part of the United Nations whereas the ICC was created in 2002 with Security Council members able to refer cases. • The ICC is made up of approximately 123 countries (2020) and the ICJ is made up of all members of the United Nations. • The USA is not a member of the ICC but is a member of the ICJ and has held the presidency of the court. • In 2021 there were 42 states which had neither signed nor become parties to the Rome Statute which established the ICC, non-members include China, India and Saudi Arabia as well as Russia which withdrew its signature. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) when examining the differences between the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly the two courts cover different areas of law and each court has a remit which excludes it from the area covered by the other court with the ICC covering criminal matters and the ICJ covering civil matters. • The ICJ is clearly a component part of the United Nations and the primary judicial branch of the United Nations whereas the ICC has a greater independence from the United Nations . • The ICJ, covering all UN member states, has a wider jurisdiction than that of the ICC. • The ICJ benefits from engagement from the global Hegemon whilst the ICC has a weakened authority with the USA not engaging. • The ICC has a weakened legitimacy and ability to function globally when compared with the ICJ which has universal membership and almost complete acceptance of decision making. <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>

Question number	Indicative content
<p>1(b) Examine the similarities in how democratic and autocratic states impact on global order.</p>	<p>AO1 (6 marks), AO2 (6 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) of the similarities between autocratic and democratic states in their impact on global order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most countries in the world, no matter their system of government, are members of economic bodies such as the WTO, IMF, W Bank or of regional economic bodies. • Most countries in the world, no matter their system of government, are members of political bodies such as the United Nations or attend global conferences in areas such as the environment. • The United States has invaded both Iraq and Afghanistan since 2000 as part of the war on terror whilst authoritarian states such as Libya have been involved in recent conflict. • The United States has been condemned for actions at Guantanamo Bay, extraordinary rendition and for the actions of so called 'Black Sites' whilst authoritarian states such as North Korea have been condemned for torture and similar activities by numerous bodies. • The United States is a nuclear weapons power and spends approximately \$750 billion on military each year which is the largest state expenditure whilst North Korea spends approx. 16% of its budget whilst pursuing a nuclear weapons programme. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) when examining the similarities between autocratic and democratic states in their impact on global order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic and autocratic states both appear committed to boosting and developing trade for their own benefit with an impact of stability. • Democratic and autocratic states both appear ready and determined as well as to see benefit in engaging in international organisations including bodies like the United Nations because of the legitimacy it provides them with and the opportunity to resolve, jointly, global issues which brings stability. • Democratic and autocratic states both appear willing to engage in war and conflict and see it as a worthwhile process in resolving areas of concern which brings disorder. • Democratic and autocratic states have both been accused of committing human rights abuses and violating international law and appear willing to use questionable activities despite global condemnation in pursuit of their own interests which brings instability. • Democratic and autocratic states both appear to value military power and strength and to seek to expand their military capability as a source of continued significant hard power which may bring instability. <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>

Section B

Guidelines for Question 2	
AO1 (6 marks), AO2 (6 marks)	
<p>This question requires candidates to draw on their knowledge and understanding of Global comparative theories and relevant core politics ideas (AO1) and this will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (AO2). AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical skills to address the question – such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates who refer to only one named theory cannot achieve beyond Level 1.</p> <p>Candidates who do not make any synoptic point cannot achieve beyond Level 3.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation. Makes limited synoptic points (AO1). • Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation. Makes some relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation. Makes relevant synoptic points (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within aspects of politics, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation. Makes cohesive synoptic points (AO1). • Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within aspects of politics, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content
<p>2 Analyse the different explanations which realism and liberalism provide for recent developments in global politics since 2000.</p>	<p>AO1 (6 marks), AO2 (6 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) when considering the different explanations which realism and liberalism provide for recent developments in global politics since 2000:</p> <p>Realists/Liberals believe that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realists are pessimistic about human nature which they consider to be self-seeking and motivated by power which inevitably leads to war whereas liberals are more optimistic as they believe people can act in a selfless fashion. • Realists believe that the global system is largely anarchical, based on state sovereignty, whereas liberals believe in complex interdependence in a rules-based system. • Realists believe that international organisations will not secure peace whereas liberals are far more supportive of these structures with the United Nations seen as a key development in bringing stability. • Realists believe that states seek to maximise security through military strength and hard power whilst liberals believe in the value of soft power. • Unlike realists, Liberals view the nature of the government of states as important in deciding the likelihood of cooperation over human rights and other issues such as the environment. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) to examine the differences between realists and liberals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is significant because, as an example, the numerous conflicts we have seen since 2000, including in Afghanistan, may have been considered inevitable between selfish states reflecting human nature, according to realists, whereas liberals wouldn't have seen recent conflicts as necessarily inevitable. • This is significant because some realists would argue that anarchy implies a lack of order in the state system which inevitably decreases the likelihood of cooperation in economic governance institutions like the IMF, W.Bank , WTO, G7 and G20 whereas complex interdependence implies a reduced likelihood of conflict and a greater opportunity for the success of economic governance institutions in tackling recent economic challenges such as the 2008 financial crisis or more recent economic challenges. They also provide different perspectives on regionalism and on the growth of the EU and/or Brexit. • This is a significant difference because international organisations such as the United Nations may not have stopped certain conflicts since 2000 (Ukraine)and may have been bypassed which supports the realist view but liberals may argue that they have reduced the likelihood and longevity of conflict and the UN did take action to support ISAF in trying to provide security in Afghanistan. • This is significant because US action in Iraq appeared to be focussed on use of hard power initially with a shift to soft power in later years in an attempt to win hearts and minds and China continued to develop militarily power whilst also attempting to develop soft power relationships with both approaches subject to a great deal of controversy relating to effectiveness. • There is important because it may or may not explain the challenges that the global community has faced in tackling environmental degradation and human rights abuses in recent years.

	<p>Accept any other valid responses.</p>
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Synoptic Element – Candidates may refer to the following when analysing core political ideas:

<p>Conservatism core ideas and principles and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy</p>	<p>Hobbes-and the consequences of this for the state system and for likelihood of cooperation, his negative view of human nature and the dangers to civil society and likelihood of conflict</p>
<p>Socialism core ideas and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy.</p>	<p>Greater optimism on human nature linked to the natural relationship among humans being cooperation and work for the common good – Marx - which makes the idea of a global society order and cooperation likely.</p>
<p>Liberalism core ideas and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy.</p>	<p>Emphasis on the benefits of mutual cooperation and order and avoidance of war from both an economic and practical position – Locke.</p>

Section C

Guidelines for Marking Questions 3a–3c
<p>AO1 (10 marks) Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3).</p>
<p>AO2 (10 marks) Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question.</p>
<p>AO3 (10 marks) Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.</p>
<p>Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way.</p> <p>The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.</p> <p>Candidates who have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p> <p>Other valid responses are acceptable.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, which makes simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Some emerging analysis of aspects of politics with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).
Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent logical chains of reasoning, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).

Question number	Indicative content
<p>3(a) Evaluate the view that economic globalisation has significantly reduced poverty.</p>	<p>AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the view that economic globalisation has significantly reduced poverty:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic globalisation includes the creation and operation of bodies such as the IMF, WTO and W Bank. • Economic globalisation has been primarily based on a Western economic model of free trade and liberalisation . • Economic globalisation has created a greater depth of complex interconnectedness between states. • Economic globalisation has included the emergence and exponential growth of TNCs. <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western powers tend to dominate the decision making and underlying philosophy of the IMF, WTO and W.Bank which are considered the main agents of economic globalisation . • The largest TNCs tend to be Western dominated. • Despite economic globalisation, poverty indicators seem to suggest a continued North South divide with a concentration of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. • Economic globalisation has been linked to the Wallerstein World-systems theory whereby the entire world becomes one single capitalist economy with an entrenched core, semi-periphery and periphery. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of this is that these bodies are committed to ensuring economic stability and growth for all states through loans advice and other support such as resolving trade disputes (AO2). Consequently, the actions of the International Financial Institutions appear to have increased trade since the 1940s with a corresponding growth in wealth which has impacted everywhere in reducing poverty (AO3). • The period of free trade and liberalisation has helped to reduce barriers to trade and growth and has taken place alongside a period of huge increase in measurements such as output per capita for most countries (AO2) This suggests that economic globalisation has provided the opportunities for universal global growth which inevitably will have reduced poverty (AO3). • This is important because economic growth has bound states and people more closely together which ensures that growth in one state has benefits for other states with a trickle down of wealth and prosperity (AO2) We may conclude that all states will benefit from economic globalisation and although some states will benefit more than others, poverty will be reduced everywhere (AO3). • TNCs have brought unprecedented levels of investment, infrastructure development, employment and economic growth throughout the world, including in some of the most impoverished states (AO2) We may conclude that their global influence, provision of skills, training and employment have provided the conditions for a significant reduction in poverty (AO3).

Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:

- This means that the economic benefits of economic globalisation have been unevenly distributed and there are suggestions that the actions of the IMF, W.Bank and WTO have created a wider gap between developed and developing states and have actually restricted growth in some of the less developed states (AO2) We may conclude that this is important because a restriction of growth in less developed states will certainly not have helped to significantly reduce poverty(AO3).
- This is important because Western TNCs are committed to creating profit which is often repatriated and have been accused of exploiting workers and even preventing development (AO2). This is important because TNCs focussed on maximising profit, often paying workers low wages, are unlikely to significantly reduce poverty (AO3).
- This is important because it suggests that certain areas such as Sub Saharan Africa still have desperate poverty and that economic globalisation has left some marginalised groups within states (AO2) We may conclude that economic globalisation has not been beneficial in bringing prosperity and an escape from poverty to all when large numbers have been left behind (AO3).
- This is important because the World-systems theory implies that the periphery will remain exploited for raw materials and cheap labour (AO2) Therefore the World-systems theory and economic globalisation will ensure that global south will never be able to prosper and reduce poverty or, through conflict, to challenge the dominance of certain states (AO3).

Accept any other valid responses.

Question number	Indicative content
<p>3(b) Evaluate the view that countries are more likely to succeed and hold significant power as sovereign states rather than as members of regional organisations .</p>	<p>AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the view that that countries are more likely to succeed and hold significant power as sovereign states rather than as members of regional organisations:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States are more likely to be members of international organisations such as the United Nations than regional bodies are. • Most states hold military significance with a number of them holding a nuclear weapons capability whereas regional bodies tend not to hold military significance. • A number of states like China and India, have seen spectacular economic growth rates in recent years. • Most countries are able to make sovereign state decisions whereas regional bodies like the AU and ASEAN tend to operate under Intergovernmental as well as Supranational frameworks . <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional bodies are growing in number and in membership with the AU now representing 55 states and many include either directly or through agreement, powerful states. • Regional bodies are attempting to find ways to streamline decision making and the EU, as an example, has a number of supranational elements including the ECJ and where there is weighted voting which bodies like the AU seems interested in eventually replicating. • Most regional bodies like ASEAN or NAFTA (or USMCA) have a focus on economic growth through the establishment of free trade areas and single markets without an impact in other areas which impact on sovereignty such as stablishing human rights courts where there has been little progress. • The European Union is a large, economically powerful, full member of the WTO and also a member of G20 and invitee to G7 meetings and other regional bodies are now gaining representation in global bodies. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is important because international organisations, representing states, are the key decision makers and power brokers in global politics (AO2) This suggests that states are better capable of being involved in decision making which will strengthen their power as independent states than as members of regional bodies (AO3). • This is important because hard power, particularly military and nuclear weapons capability is considered to be a central element in the ranking of states in global politics and in determining global order and significance (AO2) This shows that states with military capability are far more likely to have an impact on world order, as independent sovereign states than as members of regional bodies which have no real military power capability (AO3). • This is important because economic growth can be comparably slower in established regional bodies such as the EU than in some states which are able to make decisions based on their own rather than collective interest (AO2) We may conclude that states, able to focus on self-development will be better able to succeed and gain significant power that those having to consider regional partners which was part of the pro-Brexit argument (AO3).

- This is important because decision making is quicker and easier to achieve for independent states rather than for regional bodies where regional bodies have to accept or negotiate differences between members (AO2) Consequently, states are far more likely to be able to make rapid, selfish decisions and to take actions which impact on world order and benefit them leading to prosperity and increased significance (AO3).

Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:

- This is significant because regional bodies are able to represent larger geographic and more highly populated areas with potentially greater economic significance than individual states (AO2) Consequently, there appears to be benefit to states in joining regional bodies which seem to be growing in significance and becoming better able to help all members prosper and impact collectively on global politics with increased power (AO3).
- This is important because a move from intergovernmentalism in decision making to supranational decision making, may allow regional bodies to make greater progress in the global political arena (AO2) This suggests that regional bodies will ultimately become more attractive to states, as bodies representing larger entities than states, able to make decisions just as effectively as states in the future and allowing members to have a greater significance and more power (AO3).
- The importance of this is that certain states who have faced criticism for domestic policies in areas such as human rights are not set to have to surrender sovereignty in areas which they may find unpalatable (AO2) Therefore, states will feel more comfortable gaining the significant economic benefits of joining large regional bodies without having to be concerned about detrimental aspects (AO3).
- This is important because member states of regional bodies will be better able to make decisions of significance when they are jointly given the same power as sovereign states in the key global bodies (AO2) Consequently, countries like the BRICS states may believe that their best opportunity to continue to prosper and to hold significance comparable to countries such as the US and regional bodies such as the EU is by joining or leading their own regional organisations (AO3).

Accept any other valid responses.

Question number	Indicative content
<p>3(c) Evaluate the view that global governance through the United Nations (UN) has addressed human rights issues more successfully than environmental concerns.</p>	<p>AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the view that global governance through the UN has addressed human rights issues more successfully than environmental concerns:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations preamble from 1945 references a desire to 'reaffirm faith in human rights, it made the UN Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. • Many UN peace-keeping operations and political and peacebuilding operations include human rights related mandates whilst environmental concern is far more rare. • The Security Council often deals with human rights issues and has the ability to sanction military action and economic embargoes whereas environmental discussion tends to be tackled elsewhere . • The United Nations has established a large number of Human Rights committees and agencies since it was created in the 1940s which include areas such as advancement of women, indigenous issues, treatment of refugees, elimination of racism and discrimination and to protect children whereas environmental committees are less long lived. <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was established as a result of the process beginning with the Rio Earth Summit and the numerous annual summits including the largest and most significant Kyoto, Copenhagen and Paris summits. • As of early 2021, all 197 UNFCCC states have signed or acceded to the Paris Treaty including China and the US who are the two biggest CO2 emitters. • The United Nations member states have universally recognised through global UN agreements that climate change is a significant threat to all member states and there is agreement that emissions must be limited whereas there are significant divisions over definitions and application of human rights in the UN. • The United Nations has developed numerous bodies concerned with the environment including the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the UN Environment Programme which in turn has created the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is important because it illustrates the interest that the UN has had in human rights since its creation in comparison with the more recently developed concern for the environment (AO2) This suggests that the United Nations is fundamentally concerned about Human Rights as one of its key areas of focus and has acted in defence of human rights since the 1940s unlike the environment (AO3). • This is important because it shows that the United Nations has a regard for human rights in most of the operations that it is involved in (AO2) This shows that the United Nations recognises and responds to human rights concerns far more often and with a far greater focus and determination than on environmental issues (AO3). • This is significant because the Security Council is considered to be the most powerful and significant body in the United Nations and is able

to enforce decisions relating to human rights more effectively than other bodies which may have environmental concerns (AO2) Therefore the United Nations has been able, through the power and significance of the Security Council to raise the profile of human rights issues and to repeatedly act with power and purpose in their defence (AO3).

- This is important because it illustrates the range and variety of human rights agencies and makes clear that the United Nations has been working to protect a large variety of human rights concern for many years (AO2) This focus on human rights makes clear that the United Nations has had a greater desire to successfully address human rights issues than most other global issues including the environment since 1945(AO3).

Candidates may refer to the following analytical points (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:

- This is important because the size and scale of these summits makes clear how significant an issue climate change is for the United Nations and how determined it is to tackle environmental issues (AO2) In conclusion, the United Nations appears to have shifted its primary focus from areas such as human rights to the environment in recent years and to tackling what most states see as the major issue in global politics, arguably replacing human rights concerns (AO3).
- This is important because it shows almost universal support for the most recent significant global environment treaty which contrasts with disagreements between states over human rights treaties and conventions which tend not to be signed by all states (AO2) This suggests that the United Nations has been far more successful in bringing states together, purposefully, in support of environmental concerns when compared with human rights concerns (AO3).
- This is important because it shows that the United Nations member states have a common purpose/consensus and are able to support the United Nations in taking action unlike in the human rights arena where there are cultural and other complications (AO2) Unity and common purpose has allowed the United Nations to continue to move forwards in climate change agreements and to make purposeful arrangements which contrasts with the log jam caused by differences over human rights (AO3).
- This is important because it demonstrates that the UN is concerned about climate change, assessing its impacts and future risks and all options for adaptation and shows that is willing, through the IPCC, to share scientific information with decision makers (AO2) This suggests that the United Nations is particularly imaginative in terms of working solutions to environmental concerns rather than simply condemning states which is arguably the main purpose of similar human rights United Nations agencies (AO3).

Accept any other valid responses.