

ANSWER BOOKLET
LIVRET DE RÉPONSES
CUADERNILLO DE RESPUESTAS

4 PAGES / PÁGINAS



International Baccalaureate
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Question 1: With reference to source A, identify three ways in which non-state actors can influence global politics.

- ① ① Civil disobedience allows non-state actors to get the attention of governments and to help improve the pace at which legislation is passed.
② Protests, like the one depicted in Source A, are a peaceful way to project concerns and bring light to problems that may be unknown or ignored.
③ Through ^{the internet and} social media, non-state actors are becoming increasingly powerful as was seen in the Arab Spring and as is demonstrated by this photo which was taken as part of an initiative for 350.org

2: Using source C and one example you have studied, explain the reasons why international co-operation may be problematic for some states.

2 Source C demonstrates how fear of decreased competitiveness as well as infringement on sovereignty can influence a state's decision not to participate in an international agreement. In the case illustrated by the document, the United States feared that their strong economy would be damaged by environmental regulation. It is also evident that the fear of being monitored under international law was a concern for the U.S. This issue of international justice threatening autonomy extends much further than climate change. The International Criminal Court (ICC) was a court that was established to prosecute crimes against humanity, war crime and genocide. The U.S. ~~also~~ did not ^{ratify} join this court as they feared the infringement on their sovereignty. It is reasonable to assume that President Bush's decision to invade Iraq may have fallen under the jurisdiction of a crime that the ICC would investigate.



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This deterred the U.S. from joining and sacrificing sovereignty. This fear of losing autonomy is a frequent concern that often deters states from joining in international cooperation.

Question 3: Contrast what source B and source D reveal about international co-operation on global issues.

3 Source B and Source D strongly disagree on the world's progress towards international cooperation on global issues, specifically on the matter of climate change. While Source B believes that COP 21 was a monumental step towards fighting a global threat together, Source D believes that the threat of climate change along with global poverty, market instability, and others are increasingly difficult to solve multilaterally. Source B takes an idealist perspective by emphasizing the morals of rich countries and their apparent eagerness at helping developing countries. Source D takes more of a realist perspective ending the article with examples of how states act primarily in their national interest. Source D also makes a commentary on a neo-Marxist perspective that typically sees the world in class conflict with the global north in control and gaining from the global south, also known as core and periphery countries. Source D inverts this by saying that there will be a power shift from the north to south and that this will further inhibit cooperation. The sources also disagree on financial complications. Source B explains how finance will be provided to poor nations to help them cut emissions while Source D firmly states that the global cost of governance has risen and implies that this is an impediment to



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international cooperation.

Question 4: "The challenge of addressing complex global issues is changing the relationships of power among actors in global politics." With reference to sources A to D and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree with this claim?

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In global politics today, the increasing frequency and magnitude of global threats has changed the landscape of international cooperation by altering power dynamics between state actors across the globe. The global threat of climate change has dictated a shift to soft power, increased cooperation and power among non-state actors. The current refugee crisis has also evolved into a global threat, however the global reaction has been divisive, having an adverse affect on international cooperation. However, other global threats regarding conflict have united countries in international judicial systems. I will explore how although global threats can be divisive they have done ^{united} more to unite actors in international cooperation more than any time in our recent history.

~~Com~~ The complex global issue of climate change has created a paradigm in power dynamics and ~~united~~ ^{empowered} actors around the world. Empowered non-state actors around the world, COP 21 was the first time an environmental convention included every country. This treaty was a monumental step towards global cooperation and shows that the world is shifting towards a liberalist approach to global politics. This approach is based on



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The notion of complex interdependence and promotes cooperation. It is also a significant shift from hard to soft power. Soft power uses forces such as diplomacy and ideology to make change rather than violence and sanctions. It is evident that "Until recently, climate diplomacy has challenged US precedents" and other precedents and state-actors. How (Source C). However, the accomplishment of COP21

which represented all nations including small countries shows that the trend is towards cooperation (Source B). This challenge of addressing global issues is also giving non-state actors more of a voice. Producers in the Pacific Island Nations as well as producers in the US against the Dakota Access pipeline, have more of a voice than ever before (Source A)

Although this tremendous progress has been made on the climate change front, the global threat of the refugee crisis has triggered a realist and isolationist approach to global politics. This is best seen in Brexit. The EU is a common market, and therefore allows for the free flow of labour. In the midst of the largest refugee crisis in recent history, ~~the~~ the UK responded not with global cooperation but with fear, self-interest and withdrawal. By voting to leave the EU, the UK showed that it prioritized sovereignty over cooperation. This demonstrates that the realist perspective to international relations can still be dominant and that even in the face of a global threat, the EU chose self-interest over cooperation. This has been seen in other nations such as with Donald Trump's travel ban as well as his postponement of refugees



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Example
 Exemple
 Ejemplo

27

27

Example
 Exemple
 Ejemplo

3

3



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entering the United States. The response to the global threat of refugees has been predominantly isolationist showing that relationships of power may be more old school than we ~~may~~ perceived them to be. (Source D).

However, the global threat of conflict hasn't been purely divisive, it has also united the world in international law. The International Criminal Court (ICC) as well as International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as well as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) are all examples of the world's attempt to unite against crimes and to move away from a realist approach to global politics. A realist approach emphasizes anarchy in world order. Not anarchy in the sense of chaos, but anarchy in the sense that there is no higher order. These international coalitions prove that there can be international law and that power relationships in the 21st century are more about complex interdependence than conflict and self-interest.

In a world that ~~has~~ is becoming more and more interconnected, global threats have become a significant player in global politics. With the global



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Threats of climate change and conflict, states have shifted from hard to soft power, from realism to idealism and have begun to work together in a new global order. The ever increasing power of non-state actors shows that power is not only shifting from conflict to cooperation, rather that power is also shifting from top down leadership to bottom up. This paradigm shift in global politics is one that will forever change the landscape of diplomacy and governance. Although threats such as the refugee crisis have shown that realism is still a perspective used today, cooperation between states is still prevailing and dominant in the 21st century. The current trend is one that shows more and more cooperation. ~~It~~ It even suggest that idealism, a perspective that emphasizes morals, could become a dominant outlook in the coming years.



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