

ANSWER BOOKLET
LIVRET DE RÉPONSES
CUADERNILLO DE RESPUESTAS

4 PAGES / PÁGINAS



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Example
 Exemple
 Ejemplo

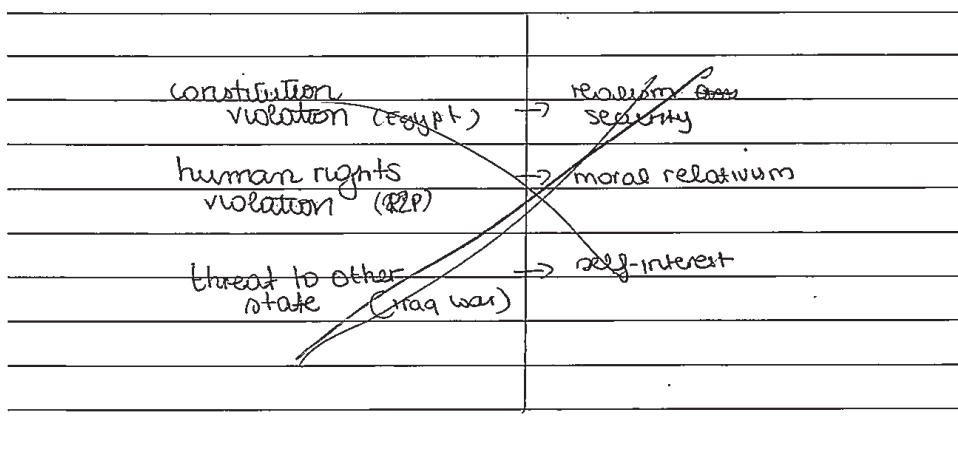
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Example
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Question 1: Discuss reasons why the legitimacy of a state may need to be questioned.

[Unit of study: Power, sovereignty and international relations]



1

In global politics, states are often indicated as the key actor, for they possess jurisdictional sovereignty over the territory they exert power on. Sovereignty is a notion that allows the government to act autonomously externally and to ~~eng~~ create and enforce laws internally. However, since ~~an~~ a wide focus has been given to international law and due to globalization creating supranationality, state sovereignty can be scrutinized.



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and judged on ~~its~~ the basis of its legitimacy, being the righteousness of ~~a~~ the internal authority to exert his control or influence over the state. Although realist thinkers like Hobbes believe in power politics and national interest as main cause of action for states, thus always justifying their actions, legitimacy can be questioned when the state misbehaves, either internally or externally. Some reasons leading to questioning may be abuse of human rights, concrete threat for other states or violation of constitution or other binding documents.

It can be firstly ~~not~~ stated that human rights violations, especially when happening on large scale, can be a factor questioning legitimacy. According to liberal thinkers, the state's first aim is to preserve ~~has~~ the needs of its own citizens, respecting their individuality. Therefore, it introduces the notion of responsible sovereignty as a primary condition for legitimacy, meaning that if a state ~~does~~ perpetrates human rights violations, such as freedom of speech or right to non discrimination, it is illegitimate and in violation of customary international law. If the abuse leads to great loss of life, liberals believe military intervention from other states can be justified according to the R2P, responsibility to protect. In March 2011, a coalition of states backed by NATO led an airstrike campaign in Libya after Gaddafi was leading the country to civil war and it was believed that his supporters were organizing a violent attack on the city of Benghazi, which would have led to loss of life and human rights violation. The international community was mostly supporting the attack, because it saw Gaddafi's government as stained with crimes against people and thus not legitimate.



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However, it can be argued from a realist perspective that human rights are easily trumped by the interest of the state authority, because matters related to security are far more paramount. Moreover, human rights are claimed to be universal, but critics see them as too Western and used predominantly for self-interest, introducing the concept of moral relativism, meaning that different conceptions of human rights should exist according to different cultures. Libyan intervention was criticized for ~~the allegedly US vested interest in oil reserves~~ as a way to affirm US hegemony using the cloak of human rights, as Chomsky states. Another instance includes Egypt, now ruled by Al-Sisi, a military dictator that has often justified the use of military violence as necessary for security and its abuse of rights as something he was unjustly accused of, because western rights are different than Islam rights.

Another reason that may question legitimacy of a state, however, is its respect to documents such as the constitution or other binding international regimes. Egypt, for instance, has a constitution that condemns discrimination and torture, as well as having signed the UN Declaration of Human Rights, thus committing to its enforcement. However, all these documents do not impede the current authority, representing the state, its torture journalists, dissidents and religious and political opponents linked to the Muslim Brotherhood. This contravenes legal documents that should determine the legal framework of the state, and abusing them ~~even~~ harms the state legitimacy.



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Another reason ~~is~~ occurs when one state represents a threat to another state, and thus the latter uses self-defence to attack a government whose legitimacy is challenged by aggressive policies. According to Just war theory, military intervention can be used if state uses its legitimate sovereignty aggressively or threatens the existence of another state. An example of this is represented by the war in Afghanistan in 2001, when the US attacked ~~in retaliation~~ to topple a regime that ~~was giving refuge to Al~~ had strong ties with Al-Qaeda ~~and~~ after 9/11 and justified the act as self-defence and promotion of a legitimate fair democracy. ~~it~~ Although realists question the libertarian and humanitarian motives and deem the operation as purely finalized on getting resources like oil and expand power overseas, ~~the~~ the liberal response is that democracy promotion and self-defence were justified policies, because undermining a Taliban government that had lost its legitimacy because extremely aggressive and internationally threatening.

In conclusion, legitimacy can be questioned for several reasons when looking at ~~the~~ a liberal standpoint, because it conceives the state as an entity whose main goal is to respect its people and cooperate with other states. ~~However~~ Therefore, reasons like human rights violations and aggressive foreign policy may contribute to undermining legitimacy. Other theories, realism and relativism would argue that state reasons are not enough, because the state is either predominantly focused on self-interest or on its peculiar identity.



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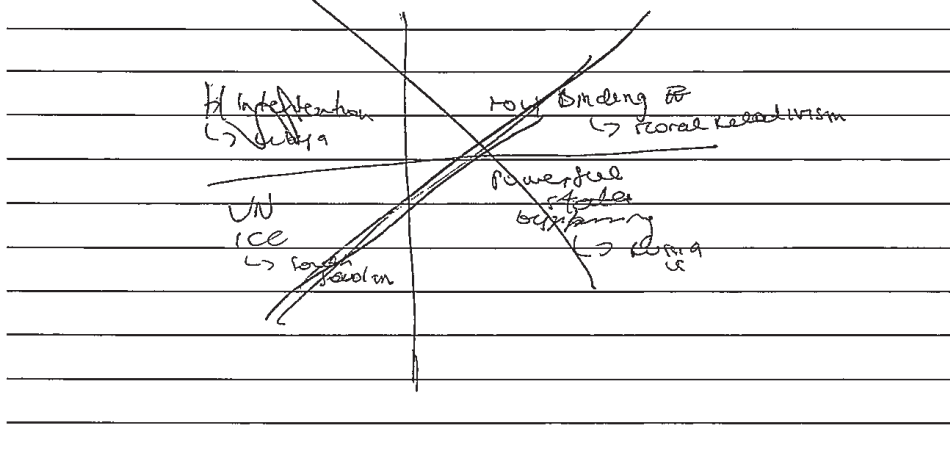
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Question 3: Examine the claim that human rights as presented in treaties and covenants are not enforceable, and are therefore of little use to vulnerable populations.

[Unit of study: Human rights]

3

Human rights are those rights that are enjoyed by being in the entire humanity, as they are universal and fundamental in nature. Over recent years, a wide number of treaties and covenants, most importantly the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, have been crafted and these documents represent the foundation for the international customary law, which is not binding but its content is generally respected by states even without compliance mechanism, because



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it is ~~is~~ an important means through which states can cooperate with each other. Although it may be stated that human rights are not enforceable because the documents that preserve them are not binding, this may result in incomplete ~~and simplistic~~, since in global politics there are a series of situations in which human rights were enforced. However, it is also true that it is not easy to protect them as states are often the main abuser of human rights and state sovereignty often trumps the human rights doctrine deliberately.

It can be argued that the rise of global governance and international organizations and institutions, such as the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, has made human rights more respected, regardless of them not being enforceable. In fact, this system promoted economic trade and cooperation and often states sign human rights conventions or participate in forums such as the Millennium Development in order to reach out to other state and implement co-optive measures. Once states sign the treaties, human rights become enforceable through measures aimed at disrupting cooperation, such as economic sanctions and political isolation. After ^{Italian} researcher Giulio

Regeni was tortured in Egypt, allegedly by state military forces, the Italian ambassador ~~was~~ in Cairo was removed, a tourism was boycotted and Amnesty International campaign 'Truth for Giulio' was spread worldwide to pressure the Egyptian government to end the practice of torture towards foreigners and its own population.

However, it is true that often human rights violation are punished merely through bad campaigns and mediaic boycotts,



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thus being of little use to vulnerable populations, since states often do not back up from their stances, either because other states do not condemn them due to economic ties and interest or because the state ~~is~~ committing human rights abuses is powerful and thus does not fear international retaliation. This is the case of Russia, which after the invasion of Crimea, that was shortly after the Euromaidan revolution, where Ukraine expressed popular will to be integrated in the EU, economic sanctions were from US and many European countries were imposed on Russia ~~rather~~ for the violation of borders and the attack violating human rights. However, as economically powerful, Russia continued the occupation, neglecting international stance and making attempt of enforcement in vain.

On the other hand, enforcement of human rights may be pursued through military means, in what is called humanitarian intervention, aimed at safeguarding human rights in places that states that are neglecting or abusing them. For instance Humanitarian intervention is based on the moral justification of Responsibility to Protect (R2P), which means that other states can militarily intervene in a state which is consistently violating human rights through huge loss of life and ethnic cleansing. This makes human rights enforceable, and situation in Sierra Leone, where UK forces intervened to fight against violent militia groups that were attacking civilians and to facilitate democratic processes, helps highlighting how other states, supported by UN or international community, can enforce human rights. However, humanitarian ^{and west. COOPERATION WITH} ~~intervention~~ has often ^{proven ineffective or disputable} because often it is too short and to build state-structures that would prevent



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human rights not to be abused again, making the enforcement in vain. For instance, ~~in 1991~~ Sudan and South Sudan were separated as two independent states after years of civil war and extreme human rights violations, thanks to the help of UN and the United States. After they left the area, ethnic rivalries in ~~the~~ South ~~to~~ Sudan ~~were~~ arose and the country immediately precipitated in a civil war where political chaos and rights violation, such as rape, murders and civic liberties, are constantly perpetrated. However, if humanitarian intervention ~~is~~ ~~not~~ foreign assistance and international organizations' help are scrutinized in terms of ~~with~~ intentions and not final outcome, it may be said that human rights can be enforceable and of help to local populations.

In conclusion, ~~as~~ it can be stated that although human rights present in treaties and covenants are not ~~enforceable~~, binding, ~~and~~ the international system based on a customary law, ~~and~~ the assistance provided by organizations like the UN or the ICC in promoting human rights and the use of ~~not~~ sporadic military intervention ~~to~~ ~~to~~ promote humanitarian concerns makes states generally compliant with the system. However, state sovereignty and abuse of power by economically powerful countries makes still represent a reason of concern for human rights advocates, as ~~more~~ they are still able to trump international covenants and creating damage to local populations.



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Example
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~~negative war~~
~~positive peace~~
~~state-building~~ → ~~Libya~~
~~Peace-building~~ → ~~South Sudan~~

Question 8: Discuss the view that peace is more than simply the absence of war.

[Unit of study: Peace and conflict]

8

When trying to look for feasible solutions that would allow ~~safe~~ states currently ravaged by wars, which usually are intra-state, it is necessary to devise methods that would not simply lead to the cessation of war, but that would also ~~start~~ ^{other} ~~even~~ solve the causes of war and ~~its~~ structural and rooted dimensions. ~~the~~ Therefore, it is necessary to act on those political, social or economic gaps that make ~~the~~ war so entrenched.



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in the state, in order to promote a long-lived ~~and~~ peace. This peace is defined positive peace, a term that entails not only the immediate end of war, but also of its structural causes. This is distinguished from negative peace, which defines merely peace as the absence of war, and that according to realists is the only peace humans can achieve, because their lust for resources and power can always create more wars.

Peace is more than simply the absence of war because the temporary cessation of hostilities is not sustainable if it is not paired with an attempt to ~~real~~ push the parties involved to a satisfactory compromise. One example that may illustrate this is the ~~aftermath of the Syrian~~ ~~intervention~~ situation in Syria and Nagorno-Karabakh, where several ceasefires have been issued by the international communities, but they were all short-lived, as the fighters did not stop advocating for what they deem righteous, it being the overthrow of Assad or the recognition of Karabakh as an Armenian territory. Therefore, it is necessary to address the motivations that spur conflict and use compromise and peace-making as viable options. This is one of the focuses of the United Nations, to promote sustainable peace through forces of peacekeeping, attempting to facilitate the deescalation of conflict. ~~Realist~~ Realist thinkers may disagree with its feasibility, ^{and} with its efficiency, claiming it is ~~is~~ utopian, since peace can only be conceived in ~~as~~ negative terms.

Moreover, positive peace also entails processes of peace-building, that aim to assist in the deescalation of the conflict while also ~~and~~ focusing on building state



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structures that may prevent the rise of ethnic nationalism or other ~~such~~ radical ideologies causing war from happening again through the ~~the~~ implementation of social, political and economic development, since the ultimate reason for conflict is often to find in economic poverty. The importance of building solid state structures can be seen in the case of South Sudan and Libya.

In the former, after years of intra-state ethnic-based conflict in Sudan, the state was divided into two, Sudan and South Sudan, thanks to the efforts of UN and the United States. However, the ~~for~~ negligence of these actors overlooked the ~~existing~~ ethnic tensions between religious groups within South Sudan, between the Dinka and the Nuer, and this led to a full-scale civil war that continues to ravage the country, with little possibility of remedy, since the government refuses to ~~accept~~ ~~take~~ peacekeepers in its border. Thus, the need for creating structures that could help this ~~the~~ conflictual relation from not arising is paramount, and it is necessary to build peace as sustainable.

The case of Libya strengthens the thesis that the desired goal ~~is~~ when dealing with wars is not merely to end the war but to address the cause, since failure to do so transformed the state in a ~~fractured~~ ~~depressed~~ state that is arguably more violent, fractured and ravaged by terrorism ~~more~~ ^{in 2011} than ~~and~~ ~~Gaddafi~~ ~~before~~ the when the foreign intervention took place. In fact, after leading a series of airstrikes against Gaddafi's supporters & thus tipping the balance of power in favor of its opponents and leading them to kill the leader, the foreign coalition left, leaving power to a government that



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promised elections soon. This was seen as a stable solution initially, but soon ~~the~~ the authority of the government was challenged by early supporters of Cadori and other radical groups and the internal balance of power ~~so~~ crumbled shortly after. It is interesting to see how now the UK is backing a new government and it is trying to unite the country back by working on state-building policies and structural problems.]

~~This~~ This [Both examples show why intervention to bring peace is often kept as a secondary option, because intervening often merely leads to a temporary success ~~and~~ and end of hostilities and therefore only to a temporary meaningless peace.

In conclusion, ~~although it is clear~~ can be claimed by a realist perspective that war can exclusively be meant in terms of negative peace, namely the mere absence of war, because states are always thirsty for power and resources, thus making positive sustainable peace impossible. However, this theory is simplistic, and by looking at case studies, such as Libya and South Sudan, it is ^{clear} ~~reason~~ that strategies of peacemaking and peace-keeping are vital to ensure positive peace, ^{ENTAILING} ~~the~~ final end ~~of~~ of war and of its structural causes, thus avoiding the war to exacerbate again.



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