



Question 2: Examine the claim that economically powerful states are able to manipulate global governance institutions to their advantage.

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

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For	Against
USA → agenda setting	China → doesn't share same ideology
• Economic powers tend to have veto	• Germany + Japan don't
• EU → Germany as most powerful economy is de facto leader	• balance of power in UN?
• realism → states in competition	• structural / soft power more important → UK

Many of the global governance institutions that exist currently were established post World War II as part of a liberalist ideal of all countries cooperating. Global governance institutions exist at an international level such as the UN or at a regional level like the EU. Many of these institutions were established post World War II as part of a liberalist ideal of all countries cooperating. As such it is arguable that all countries should have equal influence over these institutions. However, due to the veto powers that dominate the UN (5 of the ~~above~~ most economically powerful states) and Germany's ^{something} ~~dictation~~ of the EU's economic policy, this equality is often not achieved.

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Although the ~~the~~ permanent granting of a permanent seat in the Security Council and veto power to the USA, UK, France, Russia (then USSR) and China (originally Taiwan) occurred after World War II, they still reflect five of the most powerful countries economically. Thus, they are most able to contribute to economic sanctions that the UN, or another institution, imposes on a country. This use of economic power through a global governance institution was evident in the Iranian nuclear deal. The P5 (and Germany) enacted sanctions on Iran that effectively led to the collapse of the Iranian economy as oil exports and incomes dropped by 50% and there was inflation of 40%. ~~Thus~~ Thus the economic power of perhaps the five most powerful states was pooled since ~~as the~~ the Iran's nuclear programme threatened each of these state's national security.

More often, however, the interests of these five states do not align. When this occurs it is arguably the USA, who has the world's largest economy, who is able to project the most power through global institutions. ~~They~~ They have often used the UN as a smokescreen with its noble values of human rights to intervene in countries where their interests are threatened. ~~The USA had~~ As the Syrian civil war increased in magnitude, the USA stated that any use of chemical weapons ^{by the government} would be a 'red line'. When Assad used these weapons, however, there was no intervention. ~~despite this~~ ~~oppos~~ The US only intervened with the rise of ISIS, devaluing their argument that they were



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enacting a humanitarian intervention as the UN has done so often. This intervention arguably ~~can~~ can be explained by the theory of realism which states that the world is anarchic with all states acting to achieve maximum power and protect their own security. This theory supports the claim as it implies an element of competition occurs even in institutions that profess to be collective.

Within regional, as well as international, institutions this competition exists. The most powerful economy in the EU, Germany, is often accused of setting the EU's economic policy without full consultation with other member states. Due to the interdependence of the EU's economies this is inevitable perhaps since Germany has often led the bailout of other euro using states, most notably in Greece. This ^{led by Germany} harsh austerity measures imposed by the EU on Greece contradicted the will of the Greek people clearly illustrating how economic power can be used to manipulate global governance institutions.

By contrast, it could be argued that structural power rather than economic power is more important in determining the ability of a state to influence global governance institutions. China, who does not share the human rights, capitalist and Western values of the UN arguably does not have the same power within it as the USA despite having almost as large an economy. Furthermore, the UK has influence vastly disproportionate to its size due to its shared ideology with the principles that underpin the current liberal world order. It also has the advantage of being able to project large



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amounts of soft power, from factors as diverse as the popularity of the English language to the appeal of its culture and history. *

Another argument to contradict the claim could be the relative lack of influence that the economically powerful states of Germany & Japan can project through the UN. Perhaps this is a result of the ~~ability~~ restrictions imposed on the size of their military after World War II, ~~this indicating the importance of military power.~~ This, therefore indicates towards the importance of military power in being able to manipulate global governance institutions to their own advantage. *,

* This ability to wield soft and structural power is also shared by the USA. The combination of this and being the world's largest economy has resulted in them becoming the world's current hegemon. Perhaps ~~due to~~ their manipulation of global governance institutions ~~this~~ is part of the reason as to why there has not been a credible challenge mounted since the USA is supposedly confined within the constraints of global governance.

~~A conclusion,~~
* Furthermore, the importance of liberalism to the current state of global governance suggests that in the ideal of the system all states have equal power. In reality, however, this equality is rarely achieved.



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In conclusion, economically powerful states are undoubtedly able to manipulate ^{whether they are regional or international} global governance institutions. However, the economically powerful often also can project large amounts of military, soft & structural power that can also be used to manipulate global governance institutions.

Question 6: To what extent is the achievement of political and social stability essential for development?
[Unit of study: Development]

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For	Against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political stability interests ^{western} of ^{east} ↳ democracy - accountability ↳ ^{more} support from foreign results in economic stability ↳ trade / foreign aid etc • migration stable ↳ Bulgaria brain drain • violence in Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in war torn state political stability may equate to dictator • resources more important ↳ eg. Niger land locked + agriculture • crippling debt to Western ↳ dependency theory • Rostow → take off ↳ political revolution
Political - ideology / transparency / accountability / allocation aid / corruption Social - gender / migration / values / culture / disease?	
<p>Development is arguably the greatest ^{political} challenge of the 21st century. It requires many factors to be present in order to Development is usually defined as a sustained increase in the living standards of</p>	



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a society. It requires many factors to be present in order to create the correct cocktail of conditions. Two of these groups of factors are political and social stability as they allow ^{some of} and are arguably the most important as they allow ~~environmental~~ economic challenges to be overcome. However, the importance of environmental factors is fundamental to development as it allows trade to occur.

Political stability in contemporary Western politics is often equated to a democratic government. This reduces the likelihood of corruption which has penetrated many developing states and so ensures the fair allocation of aid. This ~~will~~ fair distribution should ensure that aid from both other states and NGOs is given to those who desperately need it rather than being used to fund corrupt practices. Furthermore, democracy is often seen as the ideal and best form of government by Western states and also IGOs such as the UN. ~~This is~~ A developing state who has a democratic government may thus receive more aid from other countries. ~~Thus~~ Therefore political stability often results in economic stability as it allows the government to enter trade negotiations.

Political stability in a broader sense could be defined as a lack of violence. Many developing states are afflicted by insurgencies, none more so than Nigeria. The terrorist group Boko Haram have taken vast swathes of the northern regions displacing an estimated 1.8 million people in the process. This violence ~~can~~ regresses development as it destroys infrastructure and means that addressing violence rather than development, is the government's priority. Furthermore, many of the regions under attack from Boko Haram are dependent on agriculture but



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due to the violence have been unable to farm. This increases the probability of famine which is a fall in living standards, contradicting the ~~as~~ wide definition of development

This violence ^{has} also created social instability, as well as political instability, as it ^{has} unleashed an exodus of refugees who have fled to Southern Nigeria. Migration can be a promoter ~~or~~ inhibiting factor of development. In Bulgaria, where there is arguably political stability but not social stability 3 million people have ~~migrated~~ left in the last 23 years. This has been an upheaval of demographics as the migrants are often working age, university educated people. Some even study abroad, predominantly in Germany where Bulgarians constitute the 2nd biggest population of foreign students after the Chinese. This has resulted in a lack of skilled workers in Bulgaria, for example there is a shortage of nurses. This mass migration from Bulgaria, an indicator of social instability is thus inhibiting the development of an otherwise relatively stable state indicating towards the importance of social factors in development.

Another indicator of social stability is the role of women within the society. The empowerment of women is hugely important in the development of a society primarily because it doubles the workforce vastly increasing the economic output of a state. It has also been shown that empowering women across the continent of Africa has led to a decrease in the HIV infection rate & a decrease in the birth rate. ^{The reduction of} Both of these factors are hugely beneficial to the development of a state. Furthermore, resource rich states such as Saudi Arabia are



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constrained in their ability to develop because of the marginalisation of women.

However, the importance of the availability of resources in promoting development is crucial. The lack of resources has inhibited the development of Niger as it is landlocked and has little arable land. This limits Niger's ability to trade and to even produce goods to trade. The wider Sahel region is ^{also} imprisoned by its geography. The harsh climate and little rainfall create difficult conditions in which to farm in. By contrast, ~~developed~~ highly developed states such as the USA ~~have~~ have a range of climates, access to two oceans, ample arable land and navigable rivers through which to move goods. The importance of resources seems to suggest that the development of a state is predetermined and that it is therefore more important than political and social stability.

Another factor that limits development, ^{regardless of political & social stability} could be economic in the form of debt. This is emphasised in dependency theory which divides the world's economy in two; the centre and the periphery. ~~It argues that the centre became developed by exploiting the periphery.~~ The centre consists of the old colonial powers while the periphery is made up of developing states. ~~It argues that the centre became rich by exploiting the periphery & so wishes to maintain the inequalities.~~ One way of doing this is by loaning developing states money with huge interest payments. The crippling debt now held by developing states limits the money they can spend on development such as by investing in education and healthcare, as they have to spend



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money on repaying these loans.

Rostow's theory of modernisation seems to discount ~~one~~ completely the importance of political stability as it suggests that one of the conditions for "take off" may be a political revolution that sparks development. It is likely, however, that this is merely the trigger for development & that political stability is required for the consolidation of development.

In conclusion, while the development of a state is dependent on many factors, it seems that political and social stability are essential for development, ^{as they} ~~let~~ allow a state to grow economically. However, without initial access to resources or an environment suited to agriculture it is difficult, but not impossible, for a politically and socially stable state to develop.



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

[Unit of study: Peace and conflict]

	More than Absence of War	Absence of War
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> liberalist → positive peace USA attempted to nation build (however unsuccessfully) in Iraq + Afghanistan pathway to peace → peacemaking peacekeeping, peacebuilding in supposedly resolved conflicts insurgencies often arise e.g. Iraq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> realist → negative peace natural true peace impossible to achieve even in USA tense race relations results in huge improvement - ceasefire
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Peace is often seen as a desirable ideal by many of the bodies who monitor conflict situations. Its definition, however, is often disputed. ~~Between~~ Some claim that it is merely the absence of conflict while other theorists describe peace as the removal of the root causes of the conflict. These differing definitions are usually distinguished between as negative and positive peace.*

A liberalist would defend the possibility and necessity of positive peace, thus validating the claim that peace is more than simply the absence of war. Positive peace attempts to fully resolve the conflict, causes of the conflict and also to rebuild the infrastructure devastated by conflict. Liberalism suggests that this is possible as both parties will be willing to compromise over core interests in order to resolve the conflict. Furthermore, it is often argued that a peace without addressing the causes will simply be reignited in the future and is thus a form of pseudo-peace rather than a true peace with harmonious relations between all parties.



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The ideal of peace being more than simply the absence of war was also suggested by the USA's actions in Iraq and Afghanistan. These interventions morphed into a mixture of peacebuilding and nation building, particularly in Iraq. Here the USA attempted to install a democratic government to ensure peace although the efficacy of this decision is heavily debated. Furthermore, despite the USA's best attempts at creating peace, the democratic government served only to inflame sectarian divides as it ruled in the interest of the Shia majority. Therefore, this seems to indicate that positive peace. It was this discrimination against the Sunni minority that hastened the rise of the extremist terrorist group ISIS. Therefore, this attempt at creating a lasting peace has not been successful due to the regional instability that it has caused with the effects of the post war settlement spilling over the border to influence the Syrian Civil War.

Despite this failure of peacebuilding in Iraq, ~~the~~ one of the UN's primary purposes is to promote peacebuilding. The pathway to peace is often divided into three sections: peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. This ~~indica~~ Peacemaking can be broadly defined as a ceasefire, peacekeeping as maintaining negative peace, and peacebuilding as building positive peace. This indicates towards a striving for a harmonious, rather than divisive, peace by the international community. In some cases, peace agreements have promoted

* While positive peace is the desirable resolution to a conflict it is arguable that it is an ideal that cannot be fully implemented



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harmonious relations as well as ending war. This most notably occurred in Northern Ireland with the Good Friday Agreements that established a principle of power sharing. This stated that each party had to be represented in the Northern Ireland Assembly and marked ~~then~~ a change in the battleground from fighting in the streets to the more peaceful fighting in Parliament. It could be argued, however, that this is an anomaly. The majority of the UN's activities revolve around peacekeeping missions or the maintenance of negative peace. This suggests that preventing war is all that can be achieved rather than building a positive peace. *, (please see ^{next} booklet)

A realist would ^{contradict with the view that peace} ~~agree with this view that~~ ^{peace is more} ~~positive~~ ^{than the absence of war} peace is an impossibility arguing that due to the world's anarchic nature, competition or tense relations between states is inevitable and even healthy.

Furthermore, it is difficult to find even supposedly 'peaceful' states who do not have internal conflict. This is most evident in the USA where there are still tense race relations and it would be almost implausible to argue that ~~the~~ complete racial harmony exists. There is mistrust and fear on both sides and while war is unlikely, peace is not a foregone conclusion. Moreover, there are sporadic racially motivated attacks, for example Dylann Roof's murder of nine black people in a Charleston Church, which further undermines claims of internal peace.



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*// However, there are examples of harmonious relationships between countries, for example the USA and the UK. Despite ~~having a conflict~~ ~~the~~ the American Wars of Independence in 1776, there is now a state of almost perfect harmony between the two countries. ~~the is not~~ Although the USA and Russia are technically not at war, the peaceful relations between these two states are virtually incomparable to the peaceful relations between the USA and UK. Therefore, this seems to suggest that a state of total peace between states who have been in conflict can be reached although it may take many years. Furthermore, the USA and UK have very similar cultures and share the same language which other states may not have these same cultural commonalities to foster positive peace

In conclusion, a state of absolute, positive peace which totally resolves ~~a conflict~~ between states is difficult to achieve and serves more as an ideal than a reality. It is even harder to resolve a civil war as illustrated by the UN's constant peacekeeping missions and the USA's attempts at nation building due to the deeprooted, often ethnic divides that originally caused the war. ~~Therefore~~ ~~the conclusion~~ peace is more than simply the absence of war but is often described formerly the absence of war because of



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- ☐ the difficulty of even this objective and the ending of an event that causes unparalleled human suffering. A state of absolute positive peace that totally resolves a conflict between states is difficult to achieve while creating conjuring positive peace from a civil war is even harder as evidenced by the UN's constant peacekeeping missions. This is due to the deeprooted, often, ethnic divisions that caused conflict meaning that positive peace often remains an ideal rather than reality.
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