

# Oxford Revise | AQA A Level Geography | Answers

## Chapter 7

Exemplar answers have been written by the author of the revision guide and are not created or approved by AQA. They do not necessarily represent the only possible solution or way to answer the question. All exemplar answers are likely to be in the top mark band.

Questions 1–8 are point-marked. 1 mark per valid point with extra marks for development.

1 AO1 = 4

- Global marketing includes advertising, marketing, and promotion beyond the domestic market (1), reaching a variety of consumers in different regions and countries (1).
- Provides access to new markets (1).
- Standardised advertising, marketing and promotion applied globally but can be adapted for local markets to reach diverse consumers/audiences (1).
- Increased cultural sensitivity of major brands so advert content is not misinterpreted or inappropriate for different audiences (1).
- Use of social media to promote product (1).
- Use of internet technology to sell products via Amazon etc (1).
- Global brand recognition and image (1).

Example answer: *Global marketing includes advertising, marketing, and promotion beyond the domestic market so that companies reach a variety of consumers in different regions and countries, including in new markets.*

*Standardised advertising, marketing and promotion can be applied globally but it can be adapted for local markets to reach diverse consumers. There is an increased cultural sensitivity of major brands so marketing content is not misinterpreted or inappropriate for different audiences. The use of social media is an important way to promote products globally, and internet technology is used to sell products, e.g. via Amazon. Global brand recognition and image is an important part of globalisation.*

2 AO1 = 4

- Some states (HDEs and some EMEs) are economically dominant by having higher GDP, GDP per capita PPP, and being the home of TNCs (1).
- This economic dominance allows some states to control global flows of resources and trade, and to access the global market (1).
- Some countries have a history of economic influence, such as former colonial powers (1).
- Some states are politically dominant by influencing trade rules, having decision-making powers in financial intergovernmental organisations and by having permanent seats on the UN Security Council (1).
- Some states influence other global groups, e.g. trade blocs (1).
- Some states are technologically dominant through IT, pharmaceutical research and development, and intellectual property. They increase their income by developing high-value goods and services (1).
- Some states have more money to access or import resources (1).
- Some states can influence cultures around the world through language, media and brands which promote their own culture, values and behaviour (1).

**3 AO1 = 4**

- Foreign direct investment is a key aspect of globalisation (1).
- Investment can be money from individuals, governments and TNCs invested in other countries (HDEs, EMEs and LDEs) (1).
- Volume of global FDI has increased since the Second World War (1).
- Pattern of investment has changed over time (1).
- After the Second World War, HDEs typically invested in HICs. Post 1980s, the increase in free trade and the desire of TNCs to reduce costs and increase profits has seen more investment by HDEs in EMEs and LDEs (although USA, China and Brazil were top 3 recipients of FDI in 2022) and by EMEs, e.g. China invests in LDEs (1).
- Rise in ethical investments which are more environmentally or socially responsible (1).

**4 AO1 = 4**

Using Coca Cola as an example of a TNC.

- Coca Cola makes concentrates and syrups and sells this to authorised bottling partners (1).
- Bottling partners mix concentrates with still/sparkling water, and sweeteners if required, and prepare, package, sell and distribute the finished drinks (1).
- Coca Cola also has 'finished product' operations where the company owns or controls bottling, sales and distribution (1).
- In 2006 the bottling plants owned by Coca Cola joined together to form Bottling Investments Groups (BIG) (1).
- Bottling plants are near to markets as transport costs increase once water is added to the concentrate (1).
- Coca Cola has bought existing bottling plants rather than building new ones to rapidly expand into new markets (1).
- Coca Cola has bottling plants in Europe, Middle East & North Africa, Latin America, North America and Asia Pacific (1).

**5 AO1 = 4**

- Norms are the shared expectations and standards of behaviour within a society (1).
- Laws are formal rules set by governments and governing bodies (1).
- Both act as ways of influencing human activities, economic interactions, and environmental practices on a global scale (1).
- Norms shape attitudes towards how different groups interact with each other. Companies' activities may be influenced by attitudes towards business practices and social responsibility (1).
- Norms affect people's attitudes towards managing resources, tackling environmental challenges, or promoting conservation (1).
- International laws including treaties and conventions regulate global issues such as human rights, climate change and biodiversity and influence how countries act on these issues (1).
- Global rules on trade are set by the WTO and influence how countries trade and how trade conflicts are resolved (1).
- Laws provide a framework that encourages stability of global systems (1).

**6 AO1 = 4**

- The global commons are parts of the planet that fall outside national jurisdictions and to which all nations have access (1).
- Antarctica is considered to be a global common, recognised under international law, along with the high seas, the atmosphere and Outer Space (1).

- Antarctica is a large, remote continent in the Southern hemisphere with a unique environment (1).
- It is managed to ensure peace, enable scientific research, and promote environmental protection, important principles for the sustainability of the global commons (1).
- While countries have laid claim to sectors of Antarctica, no country has sovereign rights on the continent (1).

**7 AO1 = 4**

- Globalisation leads to an increased demand for resources, causing land degradation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity (1).
- Globalisation leads to an increase in transport and travel, causing a rise in carbon emissions (1).
- Globalisation can be a long-term contributor to climate change (1).
- Globalisation increases manufacturing in LDEs. Air, water, land, noise, and visual pollution can arise if environmental protection/law is not enforced (1).
- Globalisation can lead to an increased risk of environmental accidents, e.g. oil spills (1).

**Questions 9–22 are level-marked.**

- 8 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of how global systems can promote growth for places.  
AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to analyse and evaluate the role of global systems in the growth of places.  
AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4**

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and opinion drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

**AO1**

- Form and nature of economic, political, social, and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.
- Issues associated with interdependence including how unequal flows of people, money, ideas, and technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places.

**AO2**

- Global systems lead to increased interconnectivity between the world’s people, places and economies.
- Global systems can lead to increased growth in places. This growth can be economic, social, political, and environmental.
- Global systems can lead to increased economic development as countries’ economies can evolve from primary to secondary to tertiary and quaternary. This can lead to increased wealth for different groups in

different ways, e.g. employees – wages; TNCs – profits; governments – tax revenue. Increased education can improve skills to meet demands of emerging employment sectors.

- Global systems can lead to growth and change in the built environment through business development and urban development, e.g. through rural to urban migration.
- Global systems benefit some places but can result in decline in others.
- Evaluation of how global systems such as globalisation can lead to growth, such as the type shown in Figure 1.
- Quaternary sector industries such as Infosys can lead to economic growth and the development of the built environment in EDEs.

Example answer: *Figure 1 shows Infosys, an Indian technology company, showing development in the quaternary sector. The quaternary industry is knowledge intensive and creates higher value products and services. This increases GDP through higher value exports promoting economic growth. Infosys in Figure 1 can take advantage of global systems to develop new markets. Indian TNCs develop products for domestic and global markets. As a technology firm, it can increase its business based on IT developments including the internet. The rise in highly educated labour forces in EMEs such as India can also provide a skilled labour pool, including women. Providing higher income opportunities in India slows down the brain drain as Indians are able to obtain highly paid jobs without moving to other countries, e.g. the USA. Global systems can also be used to attract global talent. Figure 1 shows the Infosys HQ, with landscaped office space. This can improve the quality of the built environment but also puts pressure on natural resources, including land, when businesses expand. While global systems can promote economic growth, they can also lead to decline in some areas, e.g. through deindustrialisation of some locations in HDEs.*

- 9 AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of trading relationships between LDEs and the rest of the world.  
 AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to analyse and evaluate trading relationships between LDEs and other economies.  
 AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

AO1

- Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation.
- Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies such as the United States and the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America.
- Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal wellbeing.

AO2

- Figures 2a, 2b and 2c show data for Central African Republic (CAR), an LDE in Central Africa, to reflect the trading relationships between LDEs and other economies.
- Figure 2a shows CAR's main trade partners which include the EU and China, which are major players in global trade.
- Figure 2b shows that CAR displays a trade deficit for both exports and imports. The value of CAR's service exports is lower than goods exports, showing the service sector is less developed than the primary/secondary sectors.
- CAR's top 5 exports in Figure 2c are mainly primary products either for direct use (e.g. wood for construction) or for processing (diamonds, gold), adding value, which are then sold at a higher price.
- CAR's top 5 imports in Figure 2c are mainly manufactured products of high value showing a dependency on imports of those products that are vital for economic and social development.
- Figure 2c shows that CAR ranks towards the bottom of world economies for both exports and imports – LDEs have less access to global markets than HDEs and EMEs.
- CAR has important trade with a neighbouring country (Uganda, Figure 2a). LDEs can have important trade relationships with adjacent states as reduced transport costs can be reflected in lower product prices in some cases.
- Unlike other LDEs, CAR's top 5 imports do not include oil or other fuel sources which are important for some LDEs to provide fuel for their industries and transportation.

**10** AO3 – Analysis of the data evidence about the nature of TNCs to identify patterns, anomalies and using data manipulation to support response.

AO3 = 6

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes appropriate use of data to support.</li> <li>• Clear connection(s) between different aspects of the data.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic analysis of the quantitative evidence provided, which makes limited use of data to support.</li> <li>• Basic connection(s) between different aspects of the data.</li> </ul>

- Figure 3 shows the change in rank between the top 10 TNCs by revenue (\$US million) between 2003 and 2023.
- All top 10 TNCs have significantly higher revenues in 2023 than 2003, showing the increase in growth and economic power of TNCs over the last 20 years. Walmart has remained number 1 in 2023 and has

increased its revenue by almost 150 per cent, reflecting the economic power of US companies and global economic importance of the retail sector.

- In 2003, five companies were American, two were Japanese, two jointly owned by two HDEs, and one was British. However, in 2023, five companies were American and three were Chinese, showing the continued global influence of US TNCs as well as the economic rise of EMEs, such as China.
- In 2003, five were in the vehicle sector, four were in the energy sector, one was retail.
- In 2023, six were in the energy sector, two were in retail, and one was in each of technology and health. This shows the decline of global influence of vehicle companies and the rise in economic importance of technology and health-related companies. TNCs in the quaternary sector (health) can increase in economic influence.
- Energy TNCs are highly important as these are linked to global and national energy security and facilitate development through providing fuel for industry/transport and commercial/domestic electricity. Saudi Aramco’s rank of 2 in 2023 indicates that fossil fuels are still important despite calls for reduced carbon emissions.
- None of the top 10 companies in either 2003 or 2023 have their base in LDEs.

**11** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of different aspects of globalisation.

AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to analyse and evaluate the different aspects of globalisation.

AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

AO1

- The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict, and environmental impact.

AO2

- Focus group participants identified different aspects of globalisation focusing on economic, social and political issues rather than environmental ones, which are also part of defining globalisation aspects. These are shown in Figure 4.
- Positive aspects of globalisation identified included cooperation, learning from other cultures, freer trade, online shopping, more awareness of current events and technology allowing communication between countries.

- Negative viewpoints identified included China taking advantage of us, overextending our power, loss of international clout, immigrants taking our jobs, diluting our culture, loss of industry and small businesses, inequality.
- Other points could be taken positively or negatively depending on the groups affected, so would need more clarification, e.g. automation, outsourcing and Brexit.
- Immigration and cultural exchange can lead to fears of unemployment, loss of cultural identity and increased learning from other cultures.
- Economics and trade are a key aspect which involves TNCs (or multinational organisations) and globally connected supply chains, changing importance of industries, free trade and trade agreements, threat of deindustrialisation in western economies and fears of increasing inequality.
- Community raises awareness of being a global citizen, increased connectivity and increased awareness of current events.
- Technology is important for different stakeholders, e.g. social media, and can change work production and flows through automation.
- The focus on political, economic, social and technological only – no environmental points considered yet there are benefits and costs for this too, e.g. international agreements on habitat protection, managing the global commons, environmental degradation through economic development driven by globalisation.
- US/UK viewpoints only (HICs) – other people/groups/nationalities including EMEs and LICs may have contrasting views.

**12** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of how UN agencies play a role in global governance and how this raises issues

AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to assess the issues associated with the attempts at global governance by UN agencies

AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

AO1

- The UN was established in 1945 and its agencies are involved with key issues such as promoting international peace and security, protecting human rights, providing and managing humanitarian aid, advocating sustainable development and climate action, and setting international law.
- UN agencies such as the UN Security Council, UN Peacekeeping, UN Development Programme, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and UN Human Rights Council are attempts at global governance.

- Issues associated with attempts at global governance by UN agencies, including how UN agencies can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices.

AO2

- Through the UNDP, the UN has focused on reducing inequalities through its programme of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by tackling different aspects of development (economic, social, political, and environmental) running between 2015 and 2030.
- The 17 SDGs followed on from 8 UN Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015) indicating that challenges remained after 2015.
- Whilst there have been areas of success such as a reduction in the number of people living in poverty, increased primary school attendance and lower infant mortality rates, there are uneven levels of progress across the SDGs.

**13** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of how fishing is an important part of the Antarctic global commons.  
 AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to analyse and evaluate the importance of fishing as part of the Antarctic global commons.

AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

AO1

- An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including the Southern Ocean as far north as the Antarctic Convergence) to demonstrate its role as a global common and illustrate its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change.
- Threats to Antarctica arising from:
  - climate change
  - fishing and whaling
  - the search for mineral resources
  - tourism and scientific research.

AO2

- Antarctica is one of the global commons which are not owned by one country and where international agreements and cooperation are needed to manage the environment.
- Fish are an important part of the food chain in Antarctica and can be primary or secondary consumers.



- Fish are important to the sustainability of the global commons as they are eaten by many secondary consumers (e.g. seals) and top predators (e.g. orca). Consumers and predators rely on eating large quantities of fish to survive in the harsh Antarctic climate.
- Fish are caught in the Antarctic for human consumption, including for sale to restaurants (e.g. toothfish)
- Catch limits are set for different fish and vary for different areas of the Antarctic by CCAMLR. Licenses have to be obtained to fish in these areas.
- Overfishing can lead to a reduction in the food available for the Antarctic ecosystem species and potentially leading to collapses in populations.
- Illegal fishing can lead to exploitation of marine resources and negatively affect conservation initiatives
- Some fishing practices can damage marine habitats e.g. bottom trawling on the seabed.

*Example answer: Antarctica can be threatened by fishing if it is not appropriately managed. Antarctica is one of the global commons. Its oceans, and therefore its resources, are not governed by one country but by international agreements by intergovernmental organisations. Fish are an important part of the food chain in Antarctica and can be primary or secondary consumers. Fish are important to the sustainability of the global commons as they are eaten by many secondary consumers (e.g. seals) and top predators (eg orca). Consumers and predators rely on eating large quantities of fish to survive in the harsh Antarctic climate. Fish are caught in the Antarctic for human consumption, including for sale to restaurants (e.g. toothfish)*

*Overfishing can lead to a reduction in the food available for the Antarctic ecosystem species and potentially leading to collapses in populations. Illegal fishing can lead to exploitation of marine resources and negatively affect conservation initiatives. Some fishing practices can damage marine habitats e.g. bottom trawling on the seabed. CCAMLR is an intergovernmental organisation that regulates the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, including fish. Catch limits are set for different fish and vary for different areas of the Antarctic by CCAMLR. Licenses must be obtained to fish in these areas. If managed effectively, threats to Antarctica arising from fishing can be reduced.*

**14** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of whaling in Antarctica and its governance.

AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation to analyse and evaluate the governance of whaling in Antarctica.

AO1 = 2 AO2 = 4

Level	Marks	Description
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering clear analysis and evaluation drawn appropriately from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with clear relevance.</li> </ul>
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions, change.</li> <li>• AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding to the novel situation offering basic analysis and evaluation drawn from the context provided. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance.</li> </ul>

AO1

- Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica. International government organisations to include United Nations (UN) agencies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Whaling Commission. The Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991); IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982) – their purpose, scope and systems for inspection and enforcement.
- The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica.
- Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere to specifically consider how global governance underlies and impacts on students’ and other people’s lives across the globe.

AO2

- Figure 7 shows that the governance of whaling has had an impact in the Antarctic region, including in South Georgia, with the number of Antarctic blue whales found in 2020 being ‘unprecedented’.
- Stocks of krill and fish are healthy as the area remains a place for summer feeding, suggesting that the governance of whaling is in balance with other treaties, such as CCAMLR, which are linked to the marine environment.
- Figure 7 suggests that whaling protection measures have worked and that densities of humpback whale have increased, benefiting from protection from whaling.
- Whales in Antarctica were hunted commercially for oil, meat and other products, leading to a significant decline in their stocks.
- The IWC banned commercial whaling around the world from 1986 onwards leading to a rebound in stock levels of whale species in Antarctic waters. However, not all countries have signed the Whaling Moratorium, e.g. Japan, so this may have an effect on future stock levels.

**15** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of that transportation and communication technologies are a factor in globalisation.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the importance of transport and communication technologies in globalisation.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent.</li> <li>• AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout.</li> <li>• AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>

3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

#### AO1

- Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption.
- Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.

AO2

- Transport and communication technologies have been key factors in globalisation.
- Container ships allow for faster movement and higher volume of goods globally; jet aircraft allow for faster movement of people increasing labour movements and migration.
- Global supply chains for TNCs benefit from faster transport as they are more efficient (faster access to raw materials, movement to factories and distribution to global markets).
- Internet technology, including smart phones, has led to the faster exchange of services and money transfers, real time collaboration, 24/7 economy, TNC operations.
- Information is rapidly exchanged via social media, entertainment streaming over the internet spreads cultural influences more easily.
- Faster transport and more developed routes aid growth of global tourism.
- Overdependency on goods imported using global transport increases vulnerability to external shocks (COVID-19, conflicts). This may cause countries to try to regenerate domestic industries.
- There is a digital divide with some places less connected through the internet.
- There are increasing concerns about privacy, which may limit spread of information and ideas.
- Other factors are important for globalisation: trade agreements influence goods, services and intellectual property traded (type, volume, price); government policies influence economic and cultural exchange; external factors, e.g. political stability and geopolitical events.

*Example answer: The development of transport and communication technologies undeniably plays a pivotal role in the process of globalisation. These advancements have significantly transformed our world by enabling the faster movement of goods, people and information across borders, often in higher volumes. However, while transport and communication technologies are crucial, it is essential to recognise that other factors also contribute significantly to globalisation.*

*Transport technologies, such as container ships and jet aircraft, have revolutionised the movement of goods and people globally. Container ships allow for faster and more efficient transportation of goods, contributing to the growth of global supply chains for transnational corporations (TNCs). The faster movement of people by jet aircraft has led to increased labour movements and migration, resulting in a more interconnected world.*

*The global supply chains for TNCs benefit immensely from faster transport. It enables quicker access to raw materials, efficient movement to factories, and swift distribution to global markets. This efficiency not only enhances economic productivity but also contributes to the interdependence of national economies within the global system.*

*Moreover, internet technologies, including smartphones, have played a crucial role in the globalisation process. The internet facilitates the rapid exchange of services, money transfers, real-time collaboration, and the operation of TNCs in a 24/7 economy. Social media and entertainment streaming platforms contribute to the spread of cultural influences, resulting in a more interconnected global society.*

*However, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential drawbacks of an overreliance on global transport and communication technologies as factors in globalisation. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the vulnerability of global supply chains to external shocks and conflicts, prompting concerns about the overdependency on imported goods and the need for countries to develop or redevelop domestic industries.*

*Additionally, there is a digital divide, with some regions less connected through the internet. This digital divide can hinder the even distribution of benefits associated with globalisation. Moreover, increasing concerns about privacy may limit the free flow of information and ideas, challenging the unrestricted exchange that is often associated with a globalised world.*

*While transport and communication technologies are significant, other factors are equally important for globalisation. Trade agreements influence the type, volume and price of goods, services and intellectual property that are traded globally. Government policies play a crucial role in shaping economic and cultural exchange, and external factors, such as political stability and geopolitical events, can significantly impact global dynamics.*

*In conclusion, while the development of transport and communication technologies is indeed a vital factor in globalisation, it is not the only one. Transport and communication can be seen as key drivers in the movement of goods, services, people and capital. The internet, including social media, contributes to our ‘shrinking world’ and can spread different cultures and values around the world. However, other factors such as trade agreements and government policies can influence globalisation in different ways depending on the actions and responses of different countries.*

**16** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of what global systems are and how they can cause conflicts and promote development.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the likelihood of global systems causing conflicts as opposed to promoting development.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent.</li> <li>• AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout.</li> <li>• AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

#### AO1

- Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.
- Issues associated with interdependence including how:
  - unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places
  - unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a more constrained way.

#### AO2

- Global systems link different countries, organisations, people and decision-makers around our world.
- Global systems are an essential element of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence between different groups.
- Global systems can lead to inequalities. Unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology can cause conflict but also promote development. Unequal power relationships can also cause conflicts but also may promote development.
- Global systems may cause conflicts in different ways, e.g. competition for natural resources such as water, minerals, energy, and labour.

- Global systems can increase inequalities between and within countries, leading to tension and conflict between different groups.
- Some groups can feel marginalised and disempowered by global systems, leading to social unrest.
- Geopolitical power struggles can occur over contested spheres of influence, leading to an increase in military spending and potential armed conflict.
- Global systems can promote interdependence and interconnection and increased economic cooperation, decreasing chance of conflict.
- Trade agreements can provide security of resources.
- International organisations can focus on improving quality of life, e.g. UN – SDGs, World Bank, and IMF – development loans).
- Global systems can increase cultural exchange and awareness, offering more opportunities for social development.
- Global systems enhance and are enhanced by the spread of technology, e.g. internet, medical research, which brings individual benefits and improves levels of development.
- Global systems can provide job opportunities and improve social mobility.
- Global systems can bring better international cooperation at times of crisis, e.g. coordinated natural disaster relief.
- Some international issues need global systems to tackle them, e.g. the environment, political instability.

**17** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding that access to markets is unequal and this can lead to both positive and negative impacts on economic and societal wellbeing.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the extent to which differential access to markets can bring both positive and negative impacts on economic and societal wellbeing.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

Level	Marks	Description
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretations are comprehensive, sound and coherent.</li> <li>• AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout.</li> <li>• AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed, highly relevant and appropriate knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments used throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Full and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes throughout.</li> <li>• AO1 – Detailed awareness of scale and temporal change which is well integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

### AO1

- Globalisation fosters a growing Interdependence between different regions, countries and groups across the world.
- Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal wellbeing.
- HDEs have promoted their own differential access to markets due to different levels of development and varying access to trade agreements.
- Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation. These trends and patterns often favour HDEs.
- Trading relationships and patterns vary between large, highly developed economies such as the United States and the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India, and smaller, less developed economies such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America.



AO2

- Gaining access to markets has generally increased for all since the Second World War, helping to increase wealth and improve employment opportunities, resulting in improved development and quality of life for many but some argue that HDEs have benefited more than some EMEs and LDEs
- Some groups, organisations and countries have more access to markets than others.
- Differential access to markets can bring positive impacts on economic and societal wellbeing but these may vary in importance, scale and timescales between different groups, and some argue that HDEs have been major beneficiaries.
- Differential access to markets can bring negative impacts on economic and societal wellbeing but these may vary in importance, scale and timescales between different groups, and some argue that HDEs have been major beneficiaries.
- Differential market access has led to female empowerment for workers as more women are employed and gain an income, leading to more financial independence.
- Access to markets is more advantageous for HDEs and EMEs than for LDEs. This has led to increased global and regional inequalities in economic growth and wealth, employment type and wages, and quality of life.
- Some countries are at a disadvantage as they have to overcome higher tariffs on goods, subsidies, quotas when exporting products.
- Some countries produce and export lower value primary products but import higher value goods and services causing trade deficits.
- HDEs and EMEs are more likely to have money to invest in education and develop knowledge-based industries, e.g. IT, pharmaceuticals, therefore increasing dependency of LDEs on them.
- Poorer working standards and conditions in some countries can lead to the 'race to the bottom'.
- Those with better access to markets may increase their economic interdependence, raising the risk of being affected by financial crises.
- FDI can help LDEs access new markets, gain access to technology and stimulate the local economy through the positive multiplier effect.

*Example answer: Globalisation has led to a growing interdependence between different regions, countries and groups across the world. This increase in interconnectivity and increased reliance on other global partners has led to significant global issues. Some would argue that this is due to the fact that HDEs have promoted their own differential access to markets due to different levels of development and varying access to trade agreements. Trading relationships and patterns vary between large, highly developed economies such as the United States and the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India, and smaller, less developed economies such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America. This leads to inequality, not just economically but also socially and environmentally.*

*HDEs are more likely to export higher value goods to EMEs and LDEs, e.g. IT products and pharmaceuticals, as well as services e.g. management consulting and finance whilst importing cheaper manufactured goods. LDEs are more likely to export raw materials and manufactured products, whilst importing more expensive goods and services. This creates a trade deficit and reduces the potential for investment in aspects of the country's economy which could encourage long term growth e.g. investment in health and education. Whilst HDEs play a significant role in the volume and value of international trade and investment, EMEs including China, are also important players e.g. investing in parts of Sub-Saharan Africa through infrastructure. This increases interdependence between EDEs and LDEs, although some would argue that the relationship is imbalanced as LDEs can become more dependent on EDEs, further exacerbating global inequalities. Therefore, it is argued that access to markets is more advantageous for HDEs and EMEs than for LDEs as it has led to increased global and regional inequalities in economic growth and wealth, employment type and wages, and quality of life.*

Countries can benefit from being in a trade bloc as this increases the potential for trade and also can reduce barriers to trade within the bloc e.g. the removal of subsidies, quotas and tariffs. e.g. Mexico has benefited from its membership of USMCA (formally NAFTA) as jobs were created in its growing car manufacturing industry. However, Mexico's economic dependence on the USA caused significant issues during global recessions e.g. in 2008. However, countries that do not have access to trade blocs can be at a disadvantage. They have to negotiate their own trade agreements, which may not be as favourable as it they were within the bloc. Trade blocs can also have protectionist policies which makes it harder for countries outside to access their markets as their prices are higher due to unfavourable tariffs. Some argue that HDEs have also been the major beneficiaries of WTO policies, the IGO which governs rules on international trade. The WTO promotes free trade, and some argue that while this encourages competition, it can lead to a 'race to the bottom' in terms of price, leading to criticisms of low wages and poor working conditions for employees. However, some argue that free trade can cause cheap imports to flood into a country, negatively affecting domestic markets, leading to the closure of industries and increased unemployment.

On the other hand, LDEs may themselves benefit from HDEs own access to markets. HDEs may increase their FDI in LDEs which can open access to new markets, improve access to technology, gain knowledge of current business practices to help them compete in the global market and stimulate the local economy, increasing the multiplier effect. FDI from TNCs in LDEs has also led to an increase in female employment, e.g. in the textile industry, which allows women to earn an income and increase their financial independence. This helps to reduce gender inequality.

Overall, increasing global interdependence does lead to significant issues. Some would argue that the major role of HDEs in the global trading system continues to promote global inequalities. The free trade system promoted by the WTO encourages free trade but as the terms of trade (lower value of exports such as primary products compared to higher value of imports such a manufactured goods, technology, and services) often favours HDEs, LDEs are left at an economic disadvantage, so continuing unfair differences between countries. This can also be exacerbated by membership (or not) of trade blocs. However, it is not just HDEs which is linked to issues related to economic interdependence. China, an EDE, also can cause issues such as dependency through its investment in LDEs.

**18** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding that international government organisations (IGOs) such as the UN, World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organisation (WTO) can create unequal power relations between states. Knowledge and understanding that alternative factors including other organisations (national governments, TNCs, trade blocs), location, historical factors, resource endowment, trade, vulnerability to factors such as conflict and climate change can create unequal power relations between states.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the role of IGOs in creating unequal power relations between states. Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the role other factors in creating unequal power relations between states.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

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4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Detailed evaluative conclusion that is rational and firmly based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Detailed, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding throughout.</li> <li>• AO2 – Full evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> </ul>

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0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

AO1

- IGOs can create power imbalances within their structure and organisation, leading to inequalities in decision making.
- UN Security Council only has five permanent member states who can veto decisions made by the Council and UN peacekeeping missions may not be successful.
- WTO favours the free trade model which may put some countries at an economic disadvantage due to the inequality in value between their imports and exports.
- WB and IMF have given loans and other support to some countries to aid development projects. Those countries which do not receive assistance may be at a disadvantage. If these loan conditions (e.g. interest rates) are unfavourable over time, then countries receiving them may increase their level of debt.
- The G7 and OECD are focused on the economic power of their members.

AO2

- HDEs dominate decision making in IGOs. USA, UK, Russia, France, and China are permanent members of the UN Security Council with veto powers. African and South American member states plus other member states from Europe, Asia, North America and Oceania only sit on the council on a rotational basis and do not have the power to veto decisions.
- UN peacekeeping missions may have more limited effect in some conflict zones.
- The WTO supports trade liberalisation with the removal of barriers to trade such as tariffs on imports, quotas, and subsidies. This may make it more difficult for some countries to compete fairly in the global market.
- Those countries which do not receive assistance from the WB or IMF may be at a disadvantage. However, if these loan conditions (e.g. interest rates) are unfavourable over time then countries receiving them may increase their level of debt, increasing the inequality of power relations between nation states.
- The G7 and OECD are mainly made up of more economically developed countries.
- Alternative factors including other organisations (national governments, TNCs, trade blocs), location, historical factors, resource endowment, trade, vulnerability to factors such as conflict, natural hazards, climate change and financial shocks can create unequal power relations between states.
- National governments have policies which promote their own national interests.
- Some TNCs have a larger economy than some nation states and their influence (such as location of FDI) can create inequalities between countries.
- Some countries and trade blocs e.g. EU may have some trade restrictions or support their own domestic industries. This can put LDEs at an economic disadvantage as they may not be able to compete fairly in the global trading system.
- Some countries have gained more power due to their strategic location e.g. coastal states have more autonomy over import and export access than landlocked countries.
- Historically, former colonies may have increased levels of dependency and some countries may have benefited from increased investment in the past from foreign powers for strategic reasons e.g. South Korea receiving support from the USA.
- Some countries may have more access to natural, human, financial and technological resources than others, leading to an imbalance of power. This may give them a comparative advantage and so have better access to global trade, increasing their global power.
- Some countries may be more vulnerable to the risks and impacts of conflict, natural hazards, climate change and financial shocks.
- Candidates will use examples to discuss the degree to which IGOs are the most significant factor in creating unequal power relations between states. Their final judgement will depend on the examples

chosen but may argue that although IGOs do contribute to unequal power relations, other factors (e.g. resources, historical factors) have been more important in the creation of this imbalance.

**19** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding that the global governance of the global commons, including Antarctica, has an impact on students’ lives and those of people around the world. The global commons are areas of the planet and beyond that belong to everyone. They are defined by international law as outside national jurisdictions for all nations, and they are accessible. Global governance of these areas is important so that they have a level of protection and that any activities within them are sustainable in the long term.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the impact that global governance of the global commons, including Antarctica, on students’ lives and those of people around the world.

Different groups may have varying levels and types of impact across different timescales.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

Level	Marks	Description
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3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
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1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

#### AO1

- The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.
- Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how:
  - agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices
  - interactions between the local, regional, national, international, and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance.
- Global governance of the global commons affects sustainable development at a range of scales, local, national, and global which will affect students' lives as well as the global population as a whole.

#### AO2

- Some argue that stronger governance of the global commons as well as the improvement in technology to monitor the success of its policies and so influence the level of sustainable development experienced by people in the future.
- Global governance structures have been criticised for being complex and slow to respond to ongoing issues such as increases in resource consumption from a growing population.
- Individuals and populations may be at increased risk if global governance measures are not robust enough to manage the global commons in future as lack of effective management may increase the chances of conflict and environmental damage.

#### Antarctica

- The Antarctic Treaty is one of the most successful international agreements, with peaceful cooperation and scientific research between countries. Global research collaboration benefits science worldwide, including increasing knowledge and awareness of the effects of global warming which affects people worldwide.

- The Antarctic Treaty focuses on the protection of resources with the goal of long-term sustainability for many rather than short-term economic gain for the few. This is important in an era with increase demand for resources.
- Both individuals and populations may be affected by the increasing interest in Antarctica by countries with emerging economies and an increasing demand for the mineral, energy and food resources that are present in Antarctica.
- Mechanisms to manage tourism in Antarctica may affect an individual's desire or ability to visit the continent.
- Global governance of Antarctica may increase a student's awareness of the need to protect fragile ecosystems in and around the world's 'last great wilderness'.

#### High seas

- Global governance such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) aims to regulate the use and resources in the oceans and on the seabed e.g. fish stocks, energy sources, marine bioprospecting. This contributes towards the sustainable development of the oceans which benefits both individuals and populations in the long term.
- However, limitations over its power to resolve claims and disputed territories, as well as the overuse of ocean resources, may lead to conflicts between nation states which could lead to political instability, affecting the lives of people, particularly in the regions and countries affected.
- Increased protection of the ocean environment through stronger global governance particularly from marine pollution (increased shipping and plastic waste) would improve water quality for those living near the coast.

#### Atmosphere

- Global governance such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is important as it sets legally binding international treaties which aim to tackle climate change.
- The main goal of the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels."
- It was adopted by 196 parties, and it is argued that without an overarching organisation such as the UNFCCC, it is highly unlikely that such an agreement would have been reached. Agreements which tackle climate change and mitigating its impacts affects many aspects of lives of students and populations alike (e.g. risk from coastal flooding, impact of extreme weather, food, and water security).
- Global governance of the atmosphere can also focus on atmospheric quality. Measures to reduce gas emissions and particulate matter can help improve the health of students and populations, particularly those that live in urban areas. National and local governance also plays a part here e.g. Clean Air Zones in the UK.

#### Outer space

- Global governance is vital for outer space as no one country has jurisdiction over it, yet increased space exploration since WWII has made it more accessible.
- The Outer Space Treaty is the foundation for space law which affects many things used in day-to-day life for individuals and populations such as providing satellite and communications technology (vital in the age of the smart phone).
- Space activities are for the benefit for all, and its unique environment provides ideal conditions for scientific exploration e.g. medical research on the International Space Station.

- The Outer Space Treaty also maintains the peaceful use of outer space, key for the vital political stability of the planet.
- Candidates may argue that global governance of the atmosphere is particularly important as climate change is one of the major challenges facing the planet in the foreseeable future. However, others may argue that the resources within all the global commons are highly important, and they must be managed sustainably in the future. Global organisations will be in the best position to do this, provided their policies are robust and enforceable, and so are vital to the future of individual students and populations as a whole.

**20** AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) and how it manages threats facing Antarctica in the twenty-first century.

AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the effectiveness of the Antarctic Treaty System in managing the threats facing Antarctica in the twenty-first century.

AO1 = 10 AO2 = 10

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3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Clear evaluative conclusion that is based on knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear, coherent and relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Generally clear evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and processes.</li> <li>• AO1 – Generally clear awareness of scale and temporal change which is integrated where appropriate.</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Some sense of an evaluative conclusion partially based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some partially relevant analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding.</li> <li>• AO2 – Some evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO1 – Some relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments which is partially relevant.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> <li>• AO1 – Some awareness of scale and temporal change which is sometimes integrated where appropriate. There may be a few inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and/or unsupported evaluative conclusion that is loosely based upon knowledge and understanding which is applied to the context of the question. Interpretation is basic.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited analysis and evaluation in the application of knowledge and understanding. This lacks clarity and coherence.</li> <li>• AO2 – Very limited and rarely logical evidence of links between knowledge and understanding to the application of knowledge and understanding in different contexts.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited relevant knowledge and understanding of place(s) and environments.</li> <li>• AO1 – Isolated knowledge and understanding of key concepts, processes and interactions and change.</li> <li>• AO1 – Very limited awareness of scale and temporal change which is rarely integrated where appropriate. There may be a number of inaccuracies.</li> </ul>
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nothing worthy of credit.</li> </ul>

#### AO1

- The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.
- Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how:
  - agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices
  - interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance.

#### AO2

- The Antarctic Treaty, signed in 1959, provides a framework for how Antarctica is used, with the focus on peace and scientific cooperation.
- The Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) includes additional treaties and conventions where countries agree on matters related to the protection of the Antarctic environment, including plants and animals, preserving historic sites and managing tourism.
- Military activities have been prohibited, so there have not been any major conflicts on the Antarctic continent, and peace and stability have been maintained.
- Environmental preservation includes the banning of mining and the prohibition of nuclear testing and radioactive waste disposal.
- Management of ongoing scientific research is effective as it relies on international cooperation in an extreme environment. Rules are in place to reduce the impact of research on the environment.
- The world has changed in many ways since the treaty was signed in 1959, with twenty-first-century challenges being complex, e.g. climate change, demand for resources, technological advances, changing balance of geopolitical power, effectiveness of large international organisations to make and enforce decisions in an increasingly globalised world.

- The ATS relies on countries following rules and guidelines. If countries do not comply then it is more difficult to enforce rules quickly.
- The ATS has worked successfully in protecting marine environments and species (e.g. CCAMLR) but this may be challenged as demand for resources grows.
- The ATS has limited influence on the causes and management of climate change but experiences its effects.
- It is mainly HICs that are represented in the key decision-making of the ATS. There are calls by other countries to have more representation.
- The authority of the ATS may be challenged in future.

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