

# Oxford Revise | Edexcel A Level Geography | Answers

## Chapter 11

All exemplar answers given are likely to be in the top mark band.

Questions 1–5 are point-marked.

1 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark for each reason why globalisation has changed the demand for labour. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- TNCs increase their production due to market demand.
- This provides employment opportunities in different sectors in their business.
- A new factory will require manufacturing workers.
- Quaternary sector jobs within the TNCs such as finance and legal work will attract highly educated employees.
- Globalisation has increased the level of jobs needed with specialised skills (e.g. technology and research).
- Construction workers may be sought to complete large building project (e.g. Qatar 2022 World Cup infrastructure).
- Globalisation has also seen a rise in the need for employment in the service economy (e.g. through tourism and entertainment).
- New products and services may develop due to globalisation, providing the need for workers to produce these to meet demand.
- Globalisation can change the type of labour required in different regions (e.g. due to economic change from primary to secondary industry or due to the global shift of manufacturing from HICs to MICs).

Example answer: *Globalisation has significantly altered labour demand across different sectors of the economy in different countries. Transnational corporations (TNCs), respond to the demand of the market, increase production, and create diverse employment opportunities within their operations. For instance, the establishment of new factories requires a workforce skilled in manufacturing. Moreover, the expansion of TNCs into the quaternary sector, including finance and legal services, attracts highly educated professionals. This shift has raised the demand for specialised skills, particularly in technology and research. Large-scale infrastructure projects, like the Qatar 2022 World Cup, need construction workers, the majority of whom come from abroad. Globalisation also fuels employment growth in the service economy, including in sectors such as tourism and entertainment.*

2 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark for each reason why countries allow freedom of movement within their borders. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- Freedom of movement within a country allows people to move to areas within a country that may offer better opportunities that link to their skills.

- Employers can also get workers from a wider region than just the local area which helps them to be competitive.
- People can choose to move for different reasons other than employment, such as to be near family and friends or because of lifestyle choices.
- Some people may see this movement as a right within a democratic country.
- Migrants bring economic benefits and spend money earned in the new region, stimulating economic development.
- Migrants help to fill the 'skills gap', particularly in parts of the country that may have a higher percentage of dependents than other parts of the country.
- Internal migration increases the exchange of ideas, cultures, and traditions among different regions within a country. This can enrich diversity and help social cohesion.

### 3 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark for each reason why national identity may be tied to a country's legal system. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- Legal systems are important in a country.
- People will have faith and take pride in their country's legal systems if they are fair and promote justice. Countries have different approaches to their legal system.
- In the UK, the jury system is an important part as people accused of serious offences are tried by a 12-person jury, selected at random from the general public.
- Some people believe this is the most effective way to gain an unbiased and just result of a trial. They may feel this is a key part of their country's values, contributing to its identity.
- A country's legal system is linked to its historical development, with laws and constitutions being key aspects of national identity.
- Legal ceremonies are part of life within a country.
- Legal systems can promote the norms and values of a country, reflecting its national identity.
- Legal symbols (e.g. flags and crests) reinforce a country's national identity.

### 4 AO1 = 4

Award 1 mark for each way in which globalisation has encouraged the growth of tax havens. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- Tax havens provide opportunities for companies and individuals to reduce the amount of taxes they pay and so increase their profitability.
- Globalisation has helped this by making it easier for capital to flow between national borders as companies and individuals can transfer funds internationally through digital transfers.
- This means that they can transfer money instantly to anywhere in the world.
- Globalisation has helped individuals and TNCs to exploit differences in tax laws between different countries.
- TNCs can move money so they can take advantage of lower or zero tax rates. The free movement of capital through financial deregulation has helped this. (1)

- Globalisation has helped individuals and TNCs to exploit differences in tax laws between different countries.
- Financial companies can offshore some of their activities to tax havens more easily due to globalisation eg banks.

5 AO3 = 4

Award 1 mark for each correct answer, and 1 mark for each working.

(a) Calculate the percentage change from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(V_2 - V_1)}{V_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(16900 - 7851)}{7851} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{9049}{7851} \times 100 \\ &= 1.15259 \times 100 \\ &= 115.259\% \text{ change} \\ &= 115.3\% \text{ increase} \end{aligned}$$

(b) **Relevant content may include:**

- There are a number of reasons for the increase of animal species on the IUCN Red List.
- Habitats may be lost due to human activities, e.g. agriculture, climate change may affect ecosystems, threatening species.
- Habitats may be polluted by human activities, e.g. by soil contamination.
- Species may also be poached or illegally traded, putting species populations at risk.

6 AO1 = 6

Award 1 mark for each reason why not all nation states are universally recognised. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- Nation states may be recognised by some countries but not by others for different reasons.
- There may have been historic conflicts or disputes which have led to one or more countries claiming the same territory.
- One country may not recognise another's claim.
- Certain states may not be recognised by some countries that do not want to risk political tension with the country disputing the claim.
- It may be in a country's geopolitical interest not to recognise a particular nation state.

- Division of ethnicity, religion, and culture may cause competing claims for the recognition of a state, leading to lack of universal recognition.
- Some territories within the state may not be recognised, including those where there are conflicting claims over borders.
- Some states may not meet accepted criteria to be recognised as a sovereign nation.

**7 AO1 = 6**

Award 1 mark for each reason why migration changes the cultural composition of nation states. Award 1 mark for an example with a detail or an extension point.

**Relevant content may include:**

- Migration brings people from different languages, traditions, customs and backgrounds to the destination country.
- Migrants integrate into the new country, they may blend some of their culture into that of the host country, increasing cultural diversity further.
- Migrants exchange ideas and practices with other communities, both resident and other migrant groups, further adding to the diversity of culture
- Migration can alter the demographic composition of a country with some age groups/genders becoming more dominant in certain areas e.g. urban areas. This affects the cultural composition in these areas.

**Questions 6–11 are level-marked.**

**8 AO1 = 8**

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>• Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>• Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas, which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>• Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

- The reasons why some migrants move from rural to urban areas are complex.
- Migration involves both push factors (problems in rural areas) and pull factors (attractions to urban areas).
- Employment opportunities: Rural areas may have less chances of work or the work that is available is low paid or unpredictable.

- Agriculture is a main sector of employment in rural areas and employment may become more difficult due to the arrival of TNCs in agribusiness, changing traditional land ownership structures or due to climate change (more unpredictable rainfall or droughts).
- Urban areas have a larger range of job opportunities e.g. industry, business and services. Migrants may seek better pay and conditions. It also offers the chance to escape from poverty.
- Education: Rural areas may have a more limited range of educational opportunities, especially at secondary and university level.
- Migrants with families may move to urban areas to gain better access to different educational opportunities, including more specialised training.
- Infrastructure and services: Housing, transport and access to utilities e.g. electricity may be better in urban areas. Internet connections may also be more available.
- Access to a wider range of healthcare services can be better in urban areas, giving migrants a better quality of life.
- More cultural activities: more diverse population and so people have the chance to meet and work with people from different backgrounds.
- There may be a greater range of entertainment and amenities.
- Migrants who are entrepreneurial will have access to larger populations and so larger markets.
- Migrants may also move due to increasing environmental challenges such as climate change or natural disasters, e.g. flooding.

*Example answer: The reasons why some migrants move from rural to urban areas are complex, involving both push factors (problems in rural areas) and pull factors (attractions to urban areas).*

*Employment opportunities is one reason. Rural areas may have less chances of work or if work is available that work often is low paid or unpredictable. Agriculture is a main sector of employment in rural areas and employment may become more difficult due to the arrival of TNCs in agribusiness, changing traditional land ownership structures or due to climate change (more unpredictable rainfall or droughts). Urban areas have a larger range of job opportunities e.g. industry, business and services. Migrants may seek better pay and conditions. It also offers the chance to escape from poverty.*

*Education is another factor. Rural areas may have a more limited range of educational opportunities, especially at secondary and university level. Migrants with families may move to urban areas to gain better access to different educational opportunities, including more specialised training.*

*Infrastructure and services may be better in the city. Housing, transport and access to utilities e.g. electricity may be better in urban areas. Internet connections may also be more available. Access to a wider range of healthcare services can be better in urban areas, giving migrants a better quality of life.*

*Migrants may also benefit from more cultural activities. There will be a more diverse population and so people have the chance to meet and work with people from different backgrounds. There may be a greater range of entertainment and amenities. Migrants who are entrepreneurial will have access to larger populations and so larger markets. Migrants may also move due to increasing environmental challenges such as climate change or natural disasters, e.g. flooding.*

9 AO1 = 8

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2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas, which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

- Globalisation may cause tension within the emerging BRIC economies as some regions and groups within them may benefit more than others from its effects.
- Development caused by globalisation may be uneven and inequalities may persist or even increase.
- Globalisation may bring FDI and employment opportunities bringing income to those areas, but others with less FDI may be disadvantaged, especially if people internally migrate from those areas to find employment and better wages.
- Some groups who do not see benefits from globalisation or may feel exploited by it could feel alienated, leading to a rise in support for nationalist groups.
- There may be a rise in ethnic tensions as some minority groups feel left behind by the advance of globalisation.
- Loss of national identity, control or ownership through an increase in investment from foreign individuals and companies could lead to loss of government trust, causing political division and protests.
- Governments may have to deal with rising inequalities between different levels of income earners.
- An increase in new middle classes with increased spending power could make lower income workers feel disenfranchised from the system.
- This could be made worse if the cost of living increases.
- An increase in international or internal migration could lead to increased diversity of people with different backgrounds in the host destination, causing tensions.

10 AO1 = 8

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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)</li> </ul>
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3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

- Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) policies have been methods to improve development in countries that have been affected by debt.
- Borrowing large amounts of money (e.g. for oil or to pay for large infrastructure projects) leads to problems of repaying both the debt itself and the servicing (paying interest) on that debt.
- This diverts money from areas that could help to improve development levels.
- SAPs involved loaning money to developing countries to improve development levels, but with conditions attached.
- Governments had to cut spending on certain sectors of the economy.
- Some governments cut investments in the health and education sectors, affecting development in the short- to long-term.
- Some governments had to invest in new sectors of the economy (e.g. tourism) to reduce reliance on poorer performing parts of the economy.
- Jamaica accepted loans from the IMF and the WB in the 1970s and 1980s, partly due to high levels of external debt.
- The conditions were that government spending and inflation would be reduced, the currency would be devalued, privatisation encouraged, FDI targeted through a low wage economy, and the adoption of free trade policies.
- However, lack of investment in healthcare led to a decrease in nurses and an increase in mothers dying in childbirth. The number of children attending primary school fell.
- HIPC policies allow the poorest countries to apply for debt relief on loans.
- To qualify, they needed to meet criteria, including planned strategies to reduce poverty.
- HIPC policies have led to debt reductions but have been criticised because conditions still apply.

**11 AO1 = 8**

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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas, which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

- One way oceans are managed by IGOs is through the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which governs the use of oceans.
- Coastal states have rights over its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), up to 200 nautical miles from the coast, to gain resources and also to protect marine ecosystems.
- Outside of this, all nations have the right to fish on the high seas but have to adopt measures to manage and conserve living resources, and prevent and control marine pollution.
- They also have to cooperate with other nations.
- Although the regulations have been successful in helping to reduce pollution and improving the environment for marine ecosystems, there have been challenges linked to the overexploitation of resources as coastal states prioritise their own interests.
- UNCLOS is hard to enforce, with some species needing additional protection (e.g. whales).
- Climate change is leading to the warming of waters in regions such as the Arctic.
- This leads to increased access to resources and more pressure on UNCLOS to effectively manage these international waters.
- Areas of the high seas may be subject to claims by different countries (e.g. the South China Sea), challenging UNCLOS in these regions.

**12 AO1 = 8**

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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>Understanding addresses a narrow range of geographical ideas, which lacks detail. (AO1)</li> </ul>



Level	Marks	Description
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>• Understanding addresses a range of geographical ideas, which are not fully detailed and/or developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>• Understanding addresses a broad range of geographical ideas, which are detailed and fully developed. (AO1)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

- Property and land in a country may be bought and owned by foreign individuals or companies.
- They may seek profits from investments or may wish to gain influence depending on where the property is and what the land is used for.
- Foreign investors may wish to buy in wealthier areas e.g. Mayfair in London or fund larger property projects such as city centre redevelopments.
- Non-national ownership may lead to perceptions of places feeling ‘less British’ depending on the use of the land or property.
- House prices in the area may increase in local areas where non-nationals have bought property, so nationals may find it more difficult to rent or buy housing, increasing inequality and feelings of injustice.
- This may increase nationalistic sentiments in the resident population.
- Depending on planning controls, architecture of new buildings may vary from traditional structures.
- Investors may seek to exert political influence when buying property or land which could challenge national identity.
- If areas of strategic land are controlled by foreign nationals, this may affect national security, impacting national identity, particularly if the investors' interests do not align with the host country.

13 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)</li> </ul>
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)</li> </ul>

(Responses that demonstrate only AO1 without any AO2 should be awarded marks as follows: Level 1 AO1 performance: 1 mark; Level 2 AO1 performance: 2 marks; Level 3 AO1 performance: 3 marks; Level 4 AO1 performance: 4–5 marks.)

The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

**Relevant content may include:**

AO1

- There are a complex range of global issues facing the world’s population.
- These include raising development levels, tackling and dealing with the effects of climate change, trade, political stability, and global events (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic).
- These global issues have been addressed by the bodies of the UN in different ways.

AO2

- The UN has played a part in the increased interdependence of countries, particularly in fostering international relationships and cooperation.
- The UN has helped to address global inequalities through its MDG and SDG programmes by helping to increase global standards of living since the Second World War, through reducing poverty, increasing life expectancy, and increased child survival.
- UN peacekeeping has increased political stability in some regions. The UN provides a global forum for the discussion and management of world issues, and sets targets and treaties to tackle them.
- It can also discuss strategies to improve security and promote peace at times of conflict between nations.
- Climate and environmental issues are particularly important as problems and solutions require international cooperation.
- The UNFCCC has coordinated discussions and resolutions to address the global temperature rise and the impacts of climate change.
- Through its agency WHO, the UN has a significant impact on health, for example, smallpox has been eradicated, and it was at the forefront of the global coordination of advice to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.
- However, the UN has faced criticism from some groups.
- Many SDGs are not on track, meaning a slower reduction of global inequalities.
- UN peacekeeping has had limited success in maintaining peace and stability in some regions. Five permanent members of the UN Security Council can veto resolutions and so influence geopolitical events more than other UN member states.
- The UN has been criticised for not having robust enough targets to tackle some challenges and lacking power to enforce individual countries to keep to the rules.
- It also takes time for decisions to be made and implemented.

Evaluation will depend on the examples chosen.

- The UN is the world’s most important IGO and has significant influence.
- It can coordinate efforts to tackle world issues at a global level and seek to ensure cooperation between its member states—the majority of world countries.
- However, the UN has been criticised for not being able to enforce fully on the actions it puts forward, and for being too slow to act on pressing international issues.

*Example answer: There are a complex range of global issues facing the world’s population. These include raising development levels, tackling and dealing with the effects of climate change, trade, political stability, and global events (e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic). These global issues require international coordination and cooperation to be addressed successfully. As the most globally influential IGO, the UN, through its different bodies, has tried to tackle these in different ways and with varying degrees of success.*

*The UN has played an important part in the increased interdependence of countries, particularly in fostering international relationships and cooperation. The UN has helped to address global inequalities through its MDG and subsequent SDG programmes by helping to increase global standards of living since the Second World War, through reducing poverty, increasing life expectancy, and increased child survival. It has played a fundamental role in the protection of human rights through its Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UN peacekeeping has increased political stability in some regions. The UN provides a global forum for the discussion and management of world issues, and sets targets and treaties to tackle them. It can also discuss strategies to improve security and promote peace at times of conflict between nations. Climate and environmental issues are particularly important as problems and solutions require international cooperation. The UNFCCC has coordinated discussions and resolutions to address the global temperature rise and the impacts of climate change. Through its agency WHO, smallpox has been eradicated, and it was at the forefront of global coordination of advice to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. It also provided access to vaccines for LICs to reduce transmission.*

*However, the UN has faced criticism from some groups. Some argue that the UN's health agency WHO's reaction to the Ebola crisis in West Africa in 2014 was slow and malaria eradication remains a significant challenge. Many SDGs are not on track, meaning a slower reduction of global inequalities. Critics argue that the UN has faced challenges when tackling long-term conflicts (e.g. in Syria and Yemen). UN peacekeeping has had limited success in maintaining peace and stability in some regions. Five permanent members of the UN Security Council can veto resolutions and so influence geopolitical events more than other UN member states. The UN has been criticised for not having robust enough targets to tackle some challenges and lacking power to enforce individual countries to keep to the rules. It relies heavily on its member states for the enforcement of its resolutions which poses problems when member states, including powerful ones, choose not to comply with decisions or who act in their own interests. While international disputes can be brought to the UN's International Court of Justice, the UN's authority is limited by the sovereign powers of its member states. It also takes time for decisions to be made and implemented. Although the UN's SDG programme continues to address a wide range of key global issues, progress remains uneven both between individual goals and between different regions of the world. For example, while mobile networks (included in SDG 9) has increased globally, access to safe nutritious food (an aspect of SDG 2) remains a significant challenge in many regions of the world.*

*Overall, the UN is the world's most important IGO and has significant influence. It can coordinate efforts to tackle world issues at a global level and seek to ensure cooperation between its member states. However, the UN has been criticised for not being able to enforce fully on the actions it puts forward and for being too slow to act on pressing international issues. Some of its initiatives may have been more successful than others, including for different groups and across different timeframes.*

14 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

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**Relevant content may include:**

AO1

- The IMF, World Bank (WB), and WTO are an important part of the global economy.

- Their policies and actions have been beneficial for some but have brought challenges for others.

## AO2

- The IMF encourages financial cooperation and encourages national governments to promote policies which increase prosperity.
- By giving loans to countries, they aim to improve a country's economic development, when otherwise a country may not be able to afford to invest in areas which will boost its economy.
- The WB provides low interest loans and grants to fund development projects.
- By investing in infrastructure and services, the WB aims to improve the economy of countries by increasing their level of development.
- IGOS have created common rules which countries must follow. These rules aim to consider all parties and to reduce differences and their impacts.
- International bodies (e.g. the WB and the IMF) may be needed to tackle global issues such as financial crises or intervene in national economies such as providing loans for projects to improve economic development or to provide financial assistance at times of need (e.g. after a natural disaster).
- The WTO also acts as a referee in trade disputes, allowing countries to challenge trade arrangements they feel disadvantaged by.
- Some critics argue that financial IGOs may contribute to economic inequalities.
- There may be power imbalances within IGOs, with a select number of the wealthiest countries influencing decision-making.
- The WTO favours a free-trade model, which puts some LICs at an economic disadvantage. LICs may export lower-value goods but import higher-value manufactured goods, leaving them with a trade deficit.
- Some may argue that international organisations should be doing more to help LICs access the world trade system more fairly.
- For example, trade blocs may impose tariffs on imports from LDEs.
- In addition, loan conditions from WB or IMF may have long-term effects on LDE's economies and societies. Governments may have to cut key spending in health and education to meet the conditions of loans set, or restructure their economies.

Evaluation will depend on the examples chosen.

- IGOs have a significant influence on the global economy.
- By promoting free trade, they aim to help countries to improve their economic status.
- However, some LICs may be put at a disadvantage by this approach and find it difficult to have equal access to world trade and the income it brings

15 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

Level	Marks	Description
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rewardable material.</li> </ul>
1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates isolated elements of geographical knowledge and understanding, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas, making limited and rarely logical connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an interpretation with limited coherence and support from evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce an unsupported or generic conclusion, drawn from an argument that is unbalanced or lacks coherence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is occasionally relevant and may include some inaccuracies. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas with limited but logical connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial interpretation that is supported by some evidence but has limited coherence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, partially supported by an unbalanced argument with limited coherence. (AO2)</li> </ul>
3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates geographical knowledge and understanding, which is mostly relevant and accurate. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find some logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical ideas in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation that is supported by some evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a conclusion, largely supported by an argument that may be unbalanced or partially coherent. (AO2)</li> </ul>
4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout. (AO1)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to find fully logical and relevant connections/relationships. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to produce a full and coherent interpretation that is supported by evidence. (AO2)</li> <li>Applies knowledge and understanding of geographical information/ideas to come to a rational, substantiated conclusion, fully supported by a balanced argument that is drawn together coherently. (AO2)</li> </ul>

**Relevant content may include:**

AO1

- The Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) is a range of conventions and treaties.

- Its aim is to protect the Antarctic continent as a natural reserve for peace and science.
- The growth of tourism, change, and the increased need for resources are important new challenges facing the Antarctic continent.

## AO2

- Some argue that the ATS has been effective as it has brought peace and stability.
- Military activities are prohibited so there have not been any major conflicts/wars on the Antarctic continent.
- It has led to environmental preservation as mining is banned for the foreseeable future, as well as the prohibition of nuclear testing and radioactive waste disposal, reducing threat to the landscape and ecosystems.
- The management of ongoing scientific research is effective as it relies on international cooperation in an extreme environment. Rules are in place to lessen the impact of research on the environment.
- However, others argue that the ATS has limitations.
- The ATS was signed in 1959. It has increased in scope, but twenty-first century challenges are complex. For example, climate change, demand for resources, technological advances, changing balance of geopolitical power, and the effectiveness of large international organisations to make and enforce decisions in an increasingly globalised world.
- Some argue that the ATS needs reform to deal with these issues more effectively.
- Tourism has also grown significantly in the twenty-first century in Antarctica. This also poses challenges to the Antarctic environment, which may not be covered effectively enough within the existing ATS.
- There is a lack of enforcement policies. 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 on protection of marine environments and species (e.g. CCAMLR) but this may be challenged as demand for resources grows.
- The ATS has limited influence on causes and management of climate change, but experiences its effects (e.g. changing of calving rates of ice sheets).
- It is mainly HICs that are represented in the ATS's key decision-making. There are calls for other countries (e.g. LICs and some MICs) to have more influence. Also, if there are future disputes, has the ATS the authority to solve them in a timely fashion?

Evaluation will depend on the examples chosen.

- The ATS has provided a framework for peace and science in Antarctica, and there have been no major conflicts within the continent.
- It has brought successes such as protecting marine wildlife.
- However, despite the ATS, there are significant challenges for Antarctica posed by external forces such as climate change, as well as the increase in tourism.



16 AO1 = 5 / AO2 = 15

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**Relevant content may include:**

AO1

- Political instability and the breakdown of government institutions in a 'fragile state' make it difficult for recognised bodies of state (e.g. parliament) to act to unify the country.
- This affects national identity, as security and the rule of law is broken down.

AO2

- Some argue that national identity is severely threatened in 'fragile states'.
- 'Fragile states' may have to contend with rival factions vying for power or contesting governments. Conflicts can be localised or develop into civil war.
- Conflicts may also cause damage to features of cultural heritage which are a part of a nation's identity.
- Different groups may separate due to a number of reasons (e.g. ethnic background, language, religious, or location).
- They may not have a shared vision of what their nation state should be like, eroding a sense of national identity.
- As economies of 'fragile states' may be unstable or indeed have collapsed, there is a lack of basic needs and services such as food, clean water, healthcare, and education.
- This affects levels of development and maintains tensions as people are disillusioned with what the state has to offer, reducing their confidence and affinity with the state.
- People, including refugees may be displaced. They may lose connections with their source region or find it difficult to integrate in their new location. This could reduce their confidence in their nation's ability to meet their needs, affecting their attitude towards their nation.
- 'Fragile state' may have broken legal systems. This may decrease the level of trust of the population in the ability of the state to act fairly or justly, eroding feelings of national identity.
- The intervention of foreign parties (e.g. IGOs or NGOs) may challenge autonomy, eroding a sense of national independence.
- A 'fragile state' may not be able to offer its population the usual rights and benefits of citizenship, again negatively influencing national identity.
- While national identity can be unstable in 'failed states', there may be nationalist movements looking to regain control based on historical traditions, national characteristics, and the backgrounds of the population.

Evaluation will depend on the examples chosen.

- 'Fragile states' pose significant threats to national identity, as many of the intuitions and values associated with the nation will be severely weakened.
- If IGOs intervene, the influence of foreign decision-making in a nation's affairs may also affect its national identity.