6.3 Global Governance: Political and Economic: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 9PL0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer all questions. This is a topic practice pack for Component 3B Global Politics, not a full examination paper.

1 Explain one difference between the economic roles of the IMF and the World Bank, and one way either can influence a borrowing government.

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 A fictional classroom summit exercise, dated October 2026, gives a G7 meeting a pledge to support emergency food imports. Two participating governments fund deliveries; another delays its contribution. Explain one route by which the pledge could help and one limit on treating it as an enforceable instruction. No real summit statement is quoted.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 A fictional development exercise compares a loan programme requiring rapid spending cuts and trade liberalisation with a poverty strategy prepared through consultations with local organisations. Explain one rationale and one possible drawback of the first approach, then one intended improvement and one continuing limitation of the second. Relate your answer to SAPs and PRSPs.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.3 Global Governance: Political and Economic: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Identifies one accurate difference between the economic roles of the IMF and World Bank, such as financial stabilisation compared with longer-term development. **B1**

Explains that contrast by accurately linking both institutions to their roles: for example, IMF balance-of-payments lending compared with World Bank finance for development and poverty reduction. Credit any accurate role comparison, not only this example. **B1**

Explains one influence on a borrower, such as linking access to finance to agreed policy reforms through loan conditions; accept another accurate mechanism. **B1**

Answer: The IMF focuses on monetary and financial stability, including balance-of-payments lending, whereas the World Bank supports longer-term development and poverty reduction. Conditions on access to finance can influence the reforms a borrowing government adopts.

Question 2

Identifies one route by which the pledge could help, such as coordinating national resources for emergency food imports; accept another valid route grounded in the exercise. **B1**

Explains how that route could help: for example, the two funded deliveries contribute to food provision, or coordination can bring resources together to meet import needs. The printed deliveries are one possible illustration, not a compulsory example. **B1**

Identifies one limit on enforceability, such as the G7 having no formal mechanism to impose decisions or participating governments retaining control of contributions; accept another accurate limit. **B1**

Explains why that limit prevents the pledge guaranteeing action: for example, the delayed contribution shows reliance on national follow-through. Credit equivalent explanations; delivery by some governments still counts as partial achievement. **B1**

Answer: The pledge can coordinate national resources around emergency food imports. The two funded deliveries show a practical contribution to implementation in this exercise. The G7 has no formal mechanism to impose its decisions on participating states. The delayed contribution shows reliance on national follow-through; delivery by some governments still counts as partial achievement.

Question 3

Explains one rationale for SAP-style adjustment: spending restraint can stabilise public finances, or trade liberalisation can improve competition and market incentives. Credit another valid rationale linked to the first approach. **B1**

Explains one possible SAP drawback: rapid spending cuts can damage services or burden poorer households, or rapid trade liberalisation can expose domestic producers to competition and cause unemployment. Credit another valid drawback linked to the first approach. **B1**

Explains one intended PRSP improvement: participation in a country-led poverty strategy can improve local ownership or reflect local priorities. Credit another valid improvement linked to the second approach. **B1**

Explains one continuing PRSP limitation: consultation need not give local groups control because lenders, domestic elites or fiscal constraints can narrow policy choices. Credit another valid continuing limitation. **B1**

Answer: SAP-style spending restraint can stabilise public finances, but rapid trade liberalisation can expose domestic producers to competition and cause unemployment. PRSP participation can improve local ownership by reflecting local priorities, while lender influence can still constrain policy choices.

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