6.4 Global Governance: Human Rights and Environmental: 10-minute Pack

about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Edexcel A-Level Politics, Global Politics option. Answer all 12 questions. For extended answers, other accurate, relevant and substantiated arguments can receive full credit. Zero marks where there is no creditworthy response.

1 Explain two limits on the claim that the ICJ and ICC can automatically hear any allegation of international wrongdoing anywhere.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Explain one way Responsibility to Protect (R2P) challenges sovereignty and one way the 2005 commitment preserves a role for states.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Explain two differences between shallow-green and deep-green ecology in debates over global environmental governance.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.4 Global Governance: Human Rights and Environmental: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Identify any one accurate limit on automatic access to either court. Examples include ICJ state-party or consent requirements; ICC limits concerning crimes, time or jurisdictional routes; or ICC admissibility under complementarity. Accept any other valid limit. **B1**

Explain how the first identified limit restricts the claim, for example that an allegation alone cannot establish ICJ contentious jurisdiction without a valid basis of state consent. Accept any accurate development of the chosen limit; particular consent mechanisms are not required. **B1**

Identify any second distinct accurate limit on automatic access to either court, from the examples above or any other valid limit. No particular combination of limits is required. **B1**

Explain how the second identified limit restricts the claim, for example that ordinary offences outside the Rome Statute crime categories cannot automatically be tried by the ICC. Accept any accurate development of the chosen limit; complementarity or jurisdictional triggers need not be discussed unless relevant to that limit. **B1**

Answer: ICJ contentious jurisdiction needs state consent, so an allegation alone cannot establish jurisdiction over an unwilling state. The ICC covers specified international crimes, so ordinary offences outside those categories cannot automatically be tried there.

Question 2

Identify any accurate way R2P challenges an absolute view of sovereignty, for example by qualifying non-interference when authorities manifestly fail to protect populations from atrocity crimes. **B1**

Explain the chosen challenge, for example that collective protection can then be considered despite a government invoking sovereignty. Accept any accurate development. The commitment concerns genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, but listing all four is not required. **B1**

Identify any accurate way the 2005 commitment preserves a state role, such as primary national responsibility for protection or collective decisions through the Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter. **B1**

Explain the chosen state role, for example that international assistance supports national prevention and protection capacity rather than automatically replacing national authorities; alternatively, explain how the Security Council route retains state influence over collective action. Accept any accurate development; both routes are not required. **B1**

Answer: R2P challenges absolute non-interference by envisaging collective action when authorities manifestly fail to protect populations from atrocity crimes. It preserves states' primary protective responsibility: international assistance supports their prevention and protection capacity rather than automatically replacing national authorities.

Question 3

Identify any one accurate difference between shallow-green and deep-green ecology, for example human-centred protection versus intrinsic value for non-human nature. Accept any other valid contrast. **B1**

Explain the first chosen difference, for example that protection justified by human welfare differs from valuing nature independently of its usefulness to people. Accept any accurate development of the chosen contrast. **B1**

Identify any second distinct accurate difference, for example reform compatible with growth versus a challenge to growth-centred consumption. Accept any other valid contrast. **B1**

Explain the second chosen difference, for example that cleaner technology within existing institutions differs from demands for fundamental changes in production and consumption. Accept any accurate development; neither illustrative contrast is compulsory and environmentalists need not fit rigid categories. **B1**

Answer: Shallow-green ecology generally justifies protection through human welfare, while deep-green ecology values non-human nature intrinsically, independently of its usefulness to people. Shallow-green approaches favour reforms compatible with growth, such as cleaner technology; deep-green approaches question growth-centred consumption and may seek fundamental social change.

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