Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

technology companies and states compete for control of data, platforms and AI, and their rules affect people in many countries; no single state can set the rules alone, so there is political conflict over who governs technology

2.2

$(58\,000-40\,000)/40\,000\times100 = \mathbf{45}\,\%$; how people see the numbers depends on perspective and identity: some see a humanitarian duty, others a threat; governments' responses depend on politics, e.g. elections, not only on the size of the flow

2.3

case named with detail, e.g. the Rohingya: denied citizenship under Myanmar's 1982 law; mass flight to Bangladesh in 2017; human rights: the right to a nationality and to life and security were violated; legitimacy: the government claimed to defend the nation, but lost legitimacy abroad; a genocide case was brought at the International Court of Justice by The Gambia (2019)

2.4

both cases identified with detail; a similarity explained, e.g. both involve non-state actors (hackers, companies) as well as states; a difference explained, e.g. security is about harm, technology about rules and control; key concepts applied to the comparison, e.g. sovereignty over data and networks; what the comparison shows about global politics

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge and real-world examples used as evidence, concepts applied, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: two cases from different challenges, each with detail; for states: they control borders, laws and armies, e.g. EU states decide asylum rules; states regulate technology, e.g. the EU's GDPR (2018) and AI Act (2024); against: non-state actors shape outcomes: technology companies control platforms and data; NGOs rescue migrants at sea and report abuses; IGOs and courts, e.g. the ICJ case on the Rohingya, the UNHCR; concepts applied: sovereignty, power, legitimacy; comparison of the two cases; conclusion: a clear judgement