Solutions

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

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

2.1

input legitimacy comes from the process, e.g. free and fair elections and consent; output legitimacy comes from results, e.g. security, jobs and public services

2.2

$15 - 45 = \mathbf{-30}$ percentage points; asymmetric dependence gave Russia leverage over the EU; lower dependence lets the EU impose sanctions or support Ukraine with less risk to its energy supply

2.3

any two, each explained with an example: traditional: authority from custom and history, e.g. a monarchy such as Saudi Arabia; charismatic: authority from the personal qualities of a leader, e.g. a revolutionary leader; legal-rational: authority from rules and procedures, e.g. an elected government under a constitution

2.4

IGO: made up of states; power comes from the agreement of members; e.g. the UN Security Council can authorize sanctions or force, but the five permanent members have a veto; NGO: a private, non-profit group; power comes from information, expertise and public support; e.g. Amnesty International reports on human rights abuses and campaigns; comparison: IGOs can make binding decisions but depend on states; NGOs cannot force states but can shape opinion and agendas (the second and third faces of power)

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: definitions of interdependence and sovereignty; for: trade and supply chains make states vulnerable to others' decisions, e.g. EU dependence on Russian gas before 2022; dependence on a few suppliers of advanced chips; membership of IGOs pools sovereignty, e.g. EU trade policy, WTO rulings; global problems such as climate change require cooperation; against: states still choose to join and can leave, e.g. the UK left the EU in 2020; interdependence can increase a state's power, if others depend more on it (asymmetry, leverage); states reduced dependence after 2022; powerful states shape the rules of interdependence; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. interdependence limits what states can do in practice, but not their legal sovereignty, and it limits weak states more than strong ones

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