



2014 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Examination

Legal

Instructions

- Write the question number you are answering in this box. ⇒ 31(b)
- Write the number of this booklet and the total number of booklets that you have used for this question (eg: 1 of 3). ⇒
1
this booklet
 of
3
number of booklets for this question
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of this page.
- Write in black or blue pen (black is recommended).
- You may ask for an extra writing booklet if you need more space.
- If you have not attempted the question(s), you must still hand in the writing booklet, with 'NOT ATTEMPTED' written clearly on the front cover.
- You may NOT take any writing booklets, used or unused, from the examination room.

Start here.

State sovereignty can assist ^{both} and impede the resolution of world order issues chiefly as situations of compliance and non-compliance occur within an international legal framework.

As state sovereignty refers to the right of a nation-state to create its own rules and treaties without external interference, it can be a severe impediment / barrier for acceptance in regards to the input of other global actors as the ~~principle~~ ~~of~~ ~~sovereignty~~ ~~recognition~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ may not be easily accepted if it is not in the best interests of the country itself; ~~socially~~ ~~and~~ ~~culturally~~ socially, economically and culturally. ~~Moreover~~ Moreover, whilst it is beneficial for a state to practise its own sovereignty and make its own decisions, it makes the notion of "world peace and security" ~~and~~ ~~that~~ significantly harder to achieve ~~and~~ ~~that~~ and ~~that~~.

complex issues regarding the conduct of the country arises.

The predominant barrier to world order is state sovereignty, as exhibited in the ^{challenge of unanimity of} ~~UN Charter~~ ^{countries to come to a consensus on the resolution of world order.} ~~possibility of North Korea.~~ The

United Nations Security Council 1989 ~~UN~~ (UNSC) consists of five member states, each holding veto power over their own respective countries (China, Russia, France, America and ~~USA~~ Great Britain?). The state sovereignty plays a critical role in determining the address of the world order issue and whether humanitarian intervention procedures are adequate to combat any violations of the UN Charter. The role of state sovereignty in this particular case is that it ~~admits~~ severely minimises the chances of UN intervention in the targeted countries because of the veto power, and the

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concept that at least two thirds of the member states have to agree in favour of the proposed change, which is extremely rare. Only one ^{member} of the UNSC has to utilise their veto power to ensure that the procedures do not go on, thus significantly increasing global hostility and halts any progress of change. As depicted in the Kosovo case of mass atrocities, the UN proposed that interference to stop the war crimes from happening was required ~~for~~ for harmony, however, Russia exerted its power of veto and China sided with Russia. This indefinitely slowed down the process of reconciliation among states and lengthened the duration of the crimes occurring.

Another example where ~~the~~ the

← Tick this box if you have continued this answer in another writing booklet.

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non-compliance of member states has led to a ^{great} potential conflict is the measures undertaken to reduce the number of nuclear weaponry among nations which possess them. Although some countries have reduced or destroyed these weapons under the principles of jus cogens, other countries have not done the same and still continue to produce these "weapons of mass destruction," contributing to not only the endangerment of the country they are targeting, but also neighbouring countries. The Nuclear Proliferation Treaty 1979 (NPT) was established to reduce the number of nuclear weaponry and had provisions to ~~completely~~ destroy these weapons completely. The treaty was ~~extremely~~ effective to a great extent as it greatly reduced the number of ^{nuclear} weapons from

1197 to 123 as of 2012. However, ~~this amount~~ this amount of weapons is still sufficient in destroying ~~many~~ many homes, institutions and lives.

The reason for this resistance is state sovereignty, as the country feels as though the weaponry may be needed.

A prime example of this is North Korea's refusal to sign the treaty, thus ~~isolating~~ ostracising/isolating the country from the rest of the world.

As the new legal norm of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) emerged, the prospects of world order drew closer. This new doctrine would enable countries to better work together and cooperate towards global security through precautionary measures.

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Thus, state sovereignty can
aid and impede world order
resolving as the nation state
have the right to govern their
own

~~However, to combat~~

Article 2(7) of the UDHR
states that

To ~~combat~~ better allow
for cooperation as an inter-
national community with
stubborn global actors, ~~it~~ it
is enshrined in Article 2(7)
of the ~~United~~ ~~Nations~~ United
Nations Charter of Human Rights
(UNCHR) that the UN can inter-
vene ~~where~~ appropriately
with use of "force if necessary,"
"persuasion" and other means
to ensure that the greatest
degree of world order can be
met.

← Tick this box if you have continued this answer in another writing booklet.

Start here.

Thus, state sovereignty can both impede the resolution of world order and endorse it as the extent to which a ~~country~~ country can govern its own people can either act as a deterrent to global peace and security but can simultaneously benefit their own countries.