

# AQA LEVEL GEOGRAPHY

## PAPER 2

### RAG CHECKLIST



## GLOBAL SYSTEMS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

<b>3.2.1.1 GLOBALISATION</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption			
Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements			
<b>3.2.1.2 GLOBAL SYSTEMS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world			
Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal flows of people, money, technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places			
Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a constrained way			
<b>3.2.1.3 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ACCESS TO MARKETS</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation			
Trading relationships and patterns between large highly developed economies (HDEs) such as the United States, the European Union, emerging major economies (EMEs) such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies (LDEs) such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America			
Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being			
The nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs), including their spatial organisation, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns			
Detailed reference to a specific TNC including its impacts on those countries in which it operates			
World trade in at least one food commodity <b>or</b> one manufacturing product			
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade and variable access to markets underly and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe			

<b>3.2.1.4 GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems			
Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustice			
Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance			
<b>3.2.1.5 THE 'GLOBAL COMMONS'</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
The concept of the global commons. The rights of all to the benefits of the global commons. Acknowledgement that the rights of all people to sustainable development must acknowledge the need to protect the global commons			
An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including the Southern Ocean as far north as the Antarctic Convergence) to demonstrate its role as a common and illustrate its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change			
Threats to Antarctica arising from: climate change, fishing and whaling, the search for mineral resources, tourism and scientific research			
<p>Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International government organisations to include: United Nations (UN) agencies such as the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Whaling Commission</li> <li>• Developing governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991)</li> <li>○ IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>– their purpose, scope and systems for inspection and enforcement</p>			
The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica			
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere to specifically consider how global governance underlies and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe			
<b>3.2.1.6 GLOBALISATION CRITIQUE</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>
The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact			