

SECTION A : This section has ONE question only.

1. Write a summary (précis) of the following passage, in not more than **150 of your own words**. You must write a summary, not a discussion, of the passage. **No credit will be given for answers made up of sentences extracted from the original passage.**

The problem of inequality between states is a problem in moral philosophy as well as in trade law. Moral and political philosophy are concerned with the order we bring to our social relations, both at the level of individual decisions and relationships and in the structure of our social institutions. The problem of inequality in the distribution of wealth and resources is a basic, yet troublesome aspect of social life which theorists have struggled with since the beginning of political thought. The problem can be analysed in terms of the distribution of resources *within* states, or the distribution of resources *between* states.

The problem of inequality acquires an even greater significance across borders, because the gap between rich and poor *states* is far, far wider. Moreover, the sort of remedial programs implemented domestically by states to address inequality problems within their borders are quite underdeveloped at the international level. Finally, and perhaps most ominously, the impact of international trade on the fact of inequality is not neutral: the smaller economies characteristic of developing countries are uniquely vulnerable in trade because of such inequalities. In other words, international trade exacerbates existing problems in the distribution of resources, and creates new ones – the rich can get richer and the poor, poorer.

Since international trade seems destined to serve as the cornerstone of global economic and social policy, then developed and developing countries alike must be prepared to evaluate the structure and effects of international economic law in terms of its basic justice. If the developed world's economic relationship to the developing world is in fact governed by moral obligations, and not simply by the instrumental calculations of the moment, then there must be a normative framework within which to articulate the implications of this inequality. Within such a framework, basic doctrines and policies of international economic law can be designed and evaluated in terms of their effectiveness in discharging basic obligations of justice, thereby serving both the normative and pragmatic interests of the developed and developing world alike. One such normative framework is provided by the principle of *special and differential treatment*. This principle is more than just an aspect of political accommodation, it reflects a moral obligation stemming from the economic inequality among states.

SECTION B: You must complete EITHER Section B1 OR B2

If you are completing Section D, please complete B1 ONLY.

B1. Write an essay on ONE of the following:

1. 'The best government is that which governs least'. Discuss.
2. WikiLeaks publishes leaked documents alleging government or corporate misconduct. Does the disclosure of such information by WikiLeaks do more harm than good?
3. Critically describe an experience that moved or inspired you. Why were you so influenced by it?

Complete Section B2 ONLY if you are completing Section C

B2. Write an essay on ONE of the following:

1. Celebrity endorsements are all well and good until the celebrity starts misbehaving. Insurance brokers report a growing interest in 'disgrace insurance', which protects companies in the event that a brand ambassador behaves badly. Critically evaluate the notion of 'disgrace insurance' in the context of the aggressive media surveillance of celebrities.
2. 'The purpose of all war is peace.' Critically examine this claim.
3. The increasing marketisation of higher education has changed the fundamental character of universities as a place to pursue academic study and extended research. It has forced institutions to reassess the way they are managed and promoted, and to ensure maximum efficiency, sales and 'profits'. Discuss.

SECTION C

1. Charlie Best runs a car hire company on a small island that has a seasonal tourist industry. Charlie's fleet of vehicles comprises,

8 golf buggies
12 small cars
6 estate cars
2 land rovers

The daily charges for	<u>Low Season</u>	<u>High Season</u>	rental these are,
Each Buggy	£10	£15	
Each Car	£20	£30	
Each Estate	£30	£40	
Each Rover	£40	£60	

All vehicles can be hired for a whole (7 day) week at a discount of 10% of 7 times the daily rate.

Charlie employs 2 full time members of staff on a yearly salary of £22000 and he also employs an extra member of staff during the high season for £12,000. The insurance cost for the fleet is £6000 per annum.

Yearly maintenance costs for the fleet are,

Each buggy	£40
Each car	£100
Each estate	£150
Each rover	£200

Other overheads amount to £3000 per annum.

From past years Charlie assesses the following expected demand for his vehicles.

	Low Season		High Season	
	<u>Days</u>	<u>Weeks</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Weeks</u>
Each Buggy	70	8	90	10
Each Car	70	8	90	10
Each Estate	60	4	80	5
Each Rover	30	2	40	3

- (a) What is the total annual income for Charlie's company?
- (b) What percentage of this income is due to buggies?
- (c) What percentage of this income is due to high season rentals?
- (d) What is the total of Charlie's annual expenditure?
- (e) What percentage of the total expenditure is due to maintenance?

Charlie is setting up a budget for the next 5 years during which every vehicle will need to be replaced but Charlie receives a "trade in" for each old vehicle. Replacement costs and "trade in" values for each vehicle are shown below.

	<u>Replacement</u>	<u>Trade in</u>
Buggy	£3,000	£500
Car	£8,000	£2,000
Estate	£12,000	£3,000
Rover	£25,000	£5,000

- (f) What is Charlie's total profit over the 5 year period?

The island is prone to tropical storms during the low season. Charlie decides to allow for a complete loss of income for one whole low season in the 5 year period. All costs remain the same. In order to maintain his total profit at the level calculated in (f) Charlie decides to raise all his high season prices by the same percentage.

- (g) What should this percentage be?