



ADVANCED GCE
CRITICAL THINKING
Unit 3: Resolution of Dilemmas

F493/RB

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Tuesday 20 January 2009
Morning

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use Documents 1, 2 and 3 to answer the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Background Information

'The defence industry' refers to the design, manufacture and sales of military equipment, including weapons, warships, aeroplanes and tanks.

'The arms trade' refers to the import and export of military equipment between countries.

Each September, the UK defence industry, with the support of the Government, hosts a major arms fair, the Defence Systems and Equipment International Exhibition (DSEI) in London.

The BBC asked two people with differing opinions about this event to comment on it. Their views are presented in Documents 1 and 2.

Document 1**Why the arms trade must go****Martin Hogbin, Campaign Against Arms Trade**

For five days in September, the ExCel conference centre hosts almost 1,000 arms companies who have come to London to sell arms, bombs and other weapons to buyers from all over the world. One in three of the world's countries will be at the DSEI arms fair, all of them shopping for military equipment. Friend and foe will browse side-by-side for weapons that they will end up using against each other. And all this will take place behind security fences and police lines, away from the public gaze.

Back in the days before New Labour, the British Army and Navy paid for and hosted their own fairs. Those events were privatised and put in the hands of an exhibitions firm called Spearhead. What the government effectively tried to do is put itself at arms length to something it wholeheartedly supports.

Although DSEI is a privately-run event, the government draws up the main invite list, contributes £250,000 to its organisation and provides hundreds of military personnel to run the show. So when DSEI 2001 opened at ExCel, it was no surprise to see both the Defence Secretary and the Foreign Secretary attend.

While the government says it's a force for good in the world, this year's arms fair will be bigger than ever thanks to government support. The guest list for DSEI is kept secret right up until the exhibition – but both the government and the organisers invite who they like. In 2001, some 23 countries at war or involved in serious conflicts were on the guest list. Countries invited in the past include those with the worst records of human rights violations: Indonesia (1999), Colombia (2001) and Saudi Arabia (three times running).

Among the most controversial countries to have made the invite list this time are Syria (accused by the US of sponsoring terrorists) and China. We believe that if the government invites human rights abusing states to DSEI, it is giving them the moral and political support they need to buy arms. But if the arms were not sold, then countries could not use them on the scale they do. The world would simply be a better, safer, happier place.

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Document 2

Why the defence industry is vital

Major General Alan Sharman, director general of the Defence Manufacturers Association:

Why do we need a defence industry?

The fundamental purpose is one of national security, to ensure we keep our own armed forces supplied with materials and services. But the defence industry has also shown itself to help the development of other high technology industries because it is frequently at the forefront of innovation.

And so, successive governments have recognised the importance of the defence industry over the years.

So today, the UK has the world's second largest defence industry (as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product*) employing some 345,000 people. That's a significant proportion of the UK's total manufacturing workforce and output. Half of all aerospace and shipbuilding jobs in the UK are defence jobs. Some 40% of the electronics industry is also part of the defence industry. What's more, these figures don't take into account additional jobs dependent on defence spending. According to one calculation by Janes Information Group**, that could be as many as 1.5m jobs.

Increasingly, British companies are taking this defence industry expertise into equipment for humanitarian relief, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping activities. And since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the UK's world expertise in counter-terrorism has come to the fore.

But while the fundamental role of the defence industry is to supply our own armed forces, exports are vital for its survival. The industry cannot be sustained by relying on the Ministry of Defence cheque book alone. Crucially, profits from exports help to spread the cost of the UK's own research and development, meaning our defence budget is up to £400m less than it would be otherwise.

But most importantly, the defence industry is one of our great success stories because approximately 40% of its output goes to export, some £4.1bn in 2001. We currently hold a fifth of the world defence market, placing us second only to the United States.

What is so impressive about this point is the industry has achieved this position in an environment where there are a large number of countries to which the Government will not allow the export of defence equipment. Furthermore, the UK does not have a Government subsidised foreign military sales programme, unlike a number of its major competitors.

Defence exports benefit not just the British companies concerned, but also UK industry as a whole, as they can serve as a catalyst for national economic and technological development.

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

* The Gross Domestic Product of a country is the market value of all the goods and services produced by labour and property located in that country.

** Janes Information Group is the best known international information provider on matters of defence, national security, public safety and law enforcement.

Document 3

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Table I: How much did countries earn by exporting arms in 2001–07?

Rank	Source	US\$million (1990 prices)
1	USA	45284
2	Russia	39471
3	Germany	12624
4	France	12121
5	UK	6654
6	Netherlands	4535
7	Italy	3228
8	China	3125
9	Sweden	3116
10	Ukraine	2636
11	Israel	2297
12	Spain	1827
13	Canada	1648
14	Switzerland	1156
15	Poland	635

Tables II and III overleaf.

Table II: How much did countries spend on importing arms in 2001–07?

Rank	Destination	US\$million (1990 prices)
1	China	19333
2	India	11642
3	Greece	8350
4	UAE	7857
5	South Korea	6455
6	Australia	5380
7	Egypt	5373
8	Israel	4710
9	Turkey	4170
10	UK	3908
11	USA	3422
12	Pakistan	3272
13	Japan	3097
14	Taiwan	2562
15	Poland	2470

Table III: Who bought arms from the UK in 2001–07?

Rank	Destination	US\$million (1990 prices)
1	USA	1081
2	Canada	940
3	Chile	444
4	Australia	443
5	Romania	422
6	Jordan	415
7	India	408
8	Malaysia	383
9	Switzerland	280
10	Italy	250
11	Greece	222
12	China	162
13	Japan	105
14	Bahrain	85
15	Oman	83

Source: <http://armstrade.sipri.org>

BLANK PAGE



Copyright Acknowledgments:

Document 1	Adapted Text, <i>Why the arms trade must go</i> , © BBC MMVIII, www.news.bbc.co.uk
Document 2	Adapted Text, <i>Why the defence industry is vital</i> , © BBC MMVIII, www.news.bbc.co.uk
Document 3	Data, <i>Stockholm International Peace Research Institute</i> , www.armstrade.sipri.org

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.