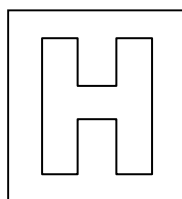


Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class

Adm No

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## 2017 Promotional Examination II Pre-University 2

**H1 CHINA STUDIES IN ENGLISH**  
**Paper 1**

**8628/01**

**14 September 2017**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials:     Answer Paper

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### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, class and admission number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Begin each question on a fresh sheet of writing paper.

### **Section A**

Answer question 1.

### **Section B**

Answer **two** questions. Answer **either** question 2 **or** question 3 **and either** question 4 **or** question 5.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

## Section A - Case Study

### How should China manage its relations with Japan?

**1 Read the following sources and then answer all the questions which follow.**

#### Source A

In 2013, China-Japan relations encountered continuous grave difficulties, and exchanges and cooperation in various fields were seriously affected due to frequent provocations by Japan on Diaoyu Dao and on historical issues.

Bilateral political exchanges between the two sides were gravely affected. On 26 December, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe blatantly paid homage to the Yasukuni Shrine that honours Class-A war criminals of the Second World War. This act taken by Abe seriously hurt the feelings of people of all countries that once suffered from Japanese militarist aggression and colonial rule.

The Chinese government immediately took strong and resolute measures in response to Abe's egregious action. State Councillor Yang Jiechi, leading officials from China's National People's Congress and CPPCC foreign affairs committees and Foreign Ministry spokespersons all made strong statements to condemn Abe's actions. Foreign Minister Wang Yi called for an emergency meeting with Japanese Ambassador Masato Kitera and the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Cheng Yonghua asked for an appointment with Vice Foreign Minister Akitaka Saiki, during which Ambassador Cheng lodged stern representations and strong protest against Japan.

The Chinese government attaches importance to its relations with Japan and holds the consistent view that China-Japan relations should develop on the basis of the four political documents between the two countries and in the spirit of taking history as a mirror and looking forward to the future. The Chinese government urges Japan to have a proper perspective, reverse mistakes, properly handle sensitive issues, and make earnest efforts to improve China-Japan relations.

*From the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 2014.*

#### Source B

The recent dip in Japan-China relations has been a long one, continuing for almost a decade. Such dips and peaks are connected by an internal logic – they are evidence of strategic competition between Japan and China. But the recent downturn occurs in a context in which, for the first time ever, both are modernised, globally significant economies. The risks arising from their inability to create long term, balanced, sustainable relations with each other have therefore escalated.

We know one of the main sources of this recent ill feeling on the Chinese side – the continuing anger over what is seen as Japanese unwillingness to confront their history of aggression in World War II. For Japan, where the vast majority of its

people were born long after the tragic events of eight decades ago, however, this persistence by China for greater, continuing penance has clearly started to grate. Japanese irritation toward the Chinese is more recent, and stems from the ways in which former prime ministers from the early 1970s onward into the 1980s made a clear strategic decision to engage and work with China in its modernisation process but received a poor return for it. Dreyer quotes one staggering statistic in her book that illustrates this – 70 percent of Japanese aid went to China in the 1980s. But the relationship was about more than mere money; Japan was a major technology and knowledge partner. Chinese reform and opening up would not have succeeded as quickly, and as extensively, without this assistance.

In Japan, the consensus has been growing that the whole gamble of engagement with China is starting to look like it was a mistake. Their neighbour has not changed politically, nor has it developed grateful or friendly feelings toward Japan. On the contrary, it has come increasingly to look like Japan's worst nightmare – a strong, Communist led one party state, angry and harbouring revengeful sentiments toward Tokyo. Most worrying of all, China is now building up naval military assets that look increasingly like they are pointed directly at Japan's interests.

*From an article by Professor of Chinese Studies at a London university, 2016.*

### **Source C**

Forty-five years after China and Japan established diplomatic relations, both countries are investing more into regularising their ties.

In June, China and Japan resumed talks on maritime issues, which were last held in December, agreeing in principle to introduce crisis-management mechanisms to prevent accidents at sea from spiralling into conflict. That is most important in the waters surrounding the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea. One Chinese official told the Global Times that Beijing was “placing great importance on discussing setting up [a] hotline” between the two countries’ naval and air forces.

Also in June, Japanese Prime Minister Abe cautiously endorsed China's Belt and Road initiative—one of Xi's signature foreign policy projects, which aims to back infrastructure projects across Eurasia—overcoming Tokyo's former coolness toward the initiative. Abe's support could help improve his personal relationship with Xi, who has made the initiative a priority for his government. What's more, Japan's interest and potential involvement could eventually help shape the course of the initiative. Abe has recently shown some interest in joining the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), so long as the Bank addresses Tokyo's concerns about governance and project regulations. The Asian Development Bank, an institution dominated by Japan and the United States, has already begun to work on some joint projects with the AIIB.

*From an article by an international affairs consultant working in Japan, 2017.*

### Source D

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was able to push a bill through Japan's legislature — the Diet — in 2015, reinterpreting Article 9 of Japan's constitution. After days of fierce debate about Article 9's anti-war language — ironically culminating in fist fights in the Japanese parliament's upper house — it was decided that a reinterpretation of the constitution to allow the use of Japan's army for "collective self-defence" would be made.

This change meant that Japan would from then on be able to assist the US and other allies, if those allies were attacked. However, limitations still apply. For example, Japan would be able to provide logistical support to Seoul if North Korea invaded the South, but it would still be prohibited from sending troops to fight on Korean soil.

In 2016 Japan declared that it would invest billions of dollars in new submarines, ships and stealth fighter aircraft. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Defence Ministry put out a \$44 billion spending plan focussed on defending the Senkaku Islands, the chain in the East China Sea administered by Japan but also claimed by China.

Japan is slowly trying to re-balance Chinese influence in East Asia. Such Japanese adjustments can potentially widen the scope of Japanese defence interest beyond the task of defending Japan's home islands.

*From an article published in the official journal of the Indian army, 7 July 2017.*

Answer **all** the following questions.

- 1 (a) With reference to Source A, explain the Chinese government's position on relations with Japan. [6]
- (b) Using Sources B and C and your own knowledge, assess the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan. [9]
- (c) Using information from the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation and make recommendations as to how China can improve its relations with Japan. [15]

## Section B – Essay Questions

Answer **two** questions from this section.

### EITHER

- 2 To what extent are foreign non-governmental organisations a threat to one-party rule in China? [25]

### OR

- 3 'Social unrest is the result of economic slowdown in China.' How far do you agree? [25]

### AND EITHER

- 4 How has China's current defence and foreign policy benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

### OR

- 5 To what extent is China's military modernisation a response to the military presence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

**- End of Paper -**

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 1 Source A	© <a href="http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjb_663304/zzjg_663340/yzs_663350/gjlb_663354/2721_663446/">http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjb_663304/zzjg_663340/yzs_663350/gjlb_663354/2721_663446/</a> ; 18 August 2017
Question 1 Source B	© <a href="http://thediomat.com/2016/08/the-most-dangerous-problem-in-asia-china-japan-relations/">http://thediomat.com/2016/08/the-most-dangerous-problem-in-asia-china-japan-relations/</a> ; 18 August 2017.
Question 1 Source C	© <a href="https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/asia/2017-07-17/japan-warms-china">https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/asia/2017-07-17/japan-warms-china</a> ; 18 August 2017
Question 1 Source D	© <a href="http://www.claws.in/1765/japan%E2%80%99s-remilitarization-implications-in-east-asia-anushree-dutta.html/">http://www.claws.in/1765/japan%E2%80%99s-remilitarization-implications-in-east-asia-anushree-dutta.html/</a> ; 18 August 2017.

## SECTION A

**Answer all the following questions.**

- a) With reference to Source A, explain the Chinese government's position on relations with Japan. [6]

**LORMS:**

Level 1:	<b>Identifies</b> the Chinese government's position on relations with Japan, as shown in Source A.	1-2
Level 2:	<b>Explains</b> one issue in relation to the Chinese government's position with regard to relations with Japan, as shown in Source A.	3-4
Level 3:	<b>Explains</b> more than one issue in relation to the Chinese government's position on relations with Japan, as shown in Source A.	5-6

**Paragraph 1: According to Source A, China feels that Japan has not sufficiently expressed regret for past atrocities committed during the Second World War especially against China.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	China blames Japan for the poor state of bilateral relations.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	As an example of Japanese insensitivity, China highlights how on 26 December, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe blatantly paid homage to the Yasukuni Shrine that honours Class-A war criminals of the Second World War.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China expects Japan to show permanent restraint in issues relating to China-Japan relations whether in the past or in the present.

**Paragraph 2: According to Source A, China has responded to Japanese insensitivity through official protest at different levels of the Chinese government hierarchy.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	China's parliamentarians, civil servants, ministers and ambassadors have lodged protests against Japan.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	According to Source A, China's State Councillors Yang Jiechi, leading officials from China's National People's Congress and CPPCC foreign affairs committees and Foreign Ministry spokespersons have made public comments about Japanese "insensitivity." Foreign Minister Wang Yi recalled Japanese Ambassador Masato Kitera back to China while in Japan, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Cheng Yonghua asked for an appointment with Vice Foreign Minister Akitaka Saiki, during which Ambassador Cheng lodged stern representations and strong protest against Japan.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China hopes that such multi-level protests will exert a significant restraint on Japanese foreign policy.

b) Using Sources B and C and your own knowledge, assess the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan.

[9]

**LORMS:**

Level 1:	Describes the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan using Sources B and C AND/OR knowledge.	1-3
Level 2:	Explains the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan using Sources B and C AND knowledge.	4-6
Level 3:	Assesses the factors determining the state of bilateral relations between China and Japan using Sources B and C AND knowledge.	7-9

**Introduction: Your position on the issue:**

**Note: "To a certain extent" is NOT ALLOWED.**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Sources B and C disagree about what should be the main factors determining bilateral Japan-China relations.
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**Paragraph 1: According to Source B, politics is the main factor determining bilateral Japan-China relations.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	In Japan, the consensus has been growing that the whole gamble of engagement with China is starting to look like it was a mistake.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Relevant and accurate facts provided	Japan feels that China has not changed politically,

		Clear and concise	nor has it developed grateful or friendly feelings toward Japan. On the contrary, China has come increasingly to look like Japan's worst nightmare – a strong, Communist led one party state, angry and harbouring revengeful sentiments toward Tokyo. Most worrying of all, China is now building up naval military assets that look increasingly like they are pointed directly at Japan's interests.
Evidence		Clear link made between point and question	
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Source B has given a pessimistic forecast of China-Japan relations

**Paragraph 2: According to Source B, politics is the main factor determining bilateral Japan-China relations.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	As Source B asserts, Beijing continues to insist that Japan had not sufficiently acknowledged and apologised for atrocities committed in China during World War Two, including the Nanjing Massacre in 1937, and routinely pressed Japan to make more open admissions of war crimes committed during that era.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Relevant and accurate facts provided	China refused to support Japan's unsuccessful campaign to join the UN Security Council as a permanent member, which Beijing opposes partially due to concerns about Japanese lack of accounting for its record in the Second World War. China was also unhappy with Japan's 2005 decision to cease overseas development assistance to China, a move which Beijing saw as punitive despite China's rapid economic growth. Chinese policymakers had always insisted that Japanese aid were actually war reparations.
		Clear and concise	
Evidence		Clear link made between point and question	
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Source B has given a pessimistic forecast of China-Japan relations.

**Paragraph 3: According to Source C, there are grounds for optimism in relations between Japan and China.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	According to Source C, there is ongoing dialogue with the aim of preventing military clashes in the East China Sea and some joint projects involving funding by China's AIIB and Japan's ADB.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Relevant and accurate facts provided	China and Japan official exchanges take place at the "informal" level and involve mainly low level

		Clear and concise	contacts between Japan and China. Therefore bilateral relations between China and Japan continue to be cool.
Evidence		Clear link made between point and question	
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Japan and China currently want to avoid military clashes but tensions in bilateral relations remain.

**Conclusion: Assessment: Reiterate your position**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Source B which tries to explain sources of tension in Japan-China relations has more important things to say than Source C.
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- c) Using information from the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation and make recommendations as to how China can improve its relations with Japan. [15]

**LORMS:**

Level 1:	Describes the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation	1-3
Level 2:	Explains the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation.	4-7
Level 3:	Evaluates the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation using both sources AND/OR knowledge, AND makes recommendations as to how China can improve its relations with Japan.	8-11
Level 4:	Evaluates the challenges to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's re-militarisation using both sources AND knowledge. Explains why and how the recommendations can allow China to improve its relations with Japan.	12-15

**Note:** Must use both Source and Contextual Knowledge (CK)

**Suggested Answer:**

**Introduction: Your position**

**Note: "To a certain extent" is NOT ALLOWED.**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question	Japan's re-militarisation works against China's national interests and therefore China urgently needs to consider ways to improve relations with Japan.
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**Paragraph 1: According to Source D, a challenge to Chinese foreign policy posed by Japan's remilitarisation is the strengthening of the US-Japan security treaty.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	The US-Japan security treaty has been strengthened since the 1990s, and after 2011 the relationship between the countries became even closer in light of Washington's announced plans to "rebalance" its naval forces with a greater focus on the Pacific and to cooperate with Japan militarily not only in Asia but also in the North Pacific, through proposed joint facilities in Guam and the Marshall Islands.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Japan is a central player in emerging US strategic rebalancing policies in the Pacific, as evidenced by the announcement in April 2015 that US-Japan defence cooperation guidelines would be further enhanced to allow Tokyo to exercise its right to "collective self-defence" under specific circumstances. For example, Japan could intervene in an attack on the United States, and aid third party countries under attack. Moreover, since the 1990s, Washington and Tokyo have pledged support for the development of an anti-missile system which Beijing fears could be used to negate their missile arsenal.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Japan's remilitarisation poses security problems for China.

**Paragraph 2: According to Source D, Japan's remilitarisation is a challenge to China because it increases the possibility of more serious armed clashes in the East China Sea.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	Since 2010, clashes between Chinese and Japanese patrol ships have become more frequent.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	The sensitivities surrounding the region were further illustrated in September 2010 when a Chinese fishing vessel, the Minjinyu 5179, was challenged by Japanese Coast Guard vessels in the disputed waters, resulting in the fishing boat colliding with two of the Japanese ships and the Chinese crew being taken into custody. However, diplomatic pressure from China along with a temporary suspension of rare earth mineral shipments, necessary for high-technology manufacturing, from China to Japan during the diplomatic standoff prompted a policy reversal, and the trawler captain was released without trial. The dispute intensified after March 2012 when it was revealed that the Japanese government was seeking to purchase three of the disputed islands from a private owner, a move harshly condemned by Beijing, which argued that the islands were Chinese historical property."
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	In January 2013, Japan accused a Chinese PLAN frigate, the Lianyungang, of deliberately locking its targeting radar on a Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force (MSDF) vessel in a disputed zone of the East China Sea,
		Clear and concise	

			a charge Beijing initially denied, then admitted in March of that year, saying that the locking had been a judgement error. The increase of naval and air force activity by both parties in the East China Sea, coupled with the increased use of unmanned aerial vehicle's (UAVs) over the waters (the Japanese Defence Ministry announced in October 2013 that any foreign drones operating in Japanese airspace would be shot down), substantially increased the risk of a miscalculation leading to a direct conflict. The November 2013 announcement by Beijing of an Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ) in the East China Sea, which overlapped that of Japan's, caused a further intensification of the dispute, as did the announcement in April 2014 by US President Obama confirming that the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands were safeguarded under Article V of the US Japan Security Treaty.
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Japan's remilitarisation poses security problems for China.

**Paragraph 3: Japan's remilitarisation will reinforce international perceptions of China as a 'lonely power.'**

Point		Clearly answers the question	Japan's remilitarisation will be welcomed by countries in the region as many of them are experiencing tensions with China's territorial claims and further isolate China because strategically, China lacks close friends and possess no allies.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Even in China's closest relationship (with Russia), elements of distrust and historical suspicions persist beneath the surface of seemingly harmonious state-to-state relations. Not a single other nation looks to Beijing for its security and protection (except perhaps Pakistan) – thus demonstrating a distinct lack of strategic influence as a major power. On the other hand, other countries in Asia are seeking to bolster their defence ties with the United States and improve their coordination with each other – precisely because of the uncertainty and possible threat they perceive from China.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Japan's remilitarisation will not benefit China's international standing.

**Paragraph 4: One recommendation as to how China can improve relations with Japan will be for China to promote multilateral economic collaboration between countries in the region.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	Source C mentions that such cooperation is already underway in joint projects involving China's AIIB and Japan's ADB.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	However, Chinese investment into Japan is in its infancy, with a stock of close to US\$600 million in 2014,

		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	yet it is growing rapidly from a low base of just US\$90 million a decade earlier. Much of this is in commercial real estate, so there is a need for diversification of China's economic interests in Japan.
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Economic collaboration between Japan and China can work to defuse bilateral tensions between the two countries.

**Paragraph 5 : A second recommendation would be China and Japan can strive to seek third party mediation to resolve bilateral issues.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	China and Japan can look for third party mediation through multilateral organisations as the ASEAN-Plus-Three, the East Asian Summit and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Such organisations can help to defuse regional tensions by allowing third parties to mediate disputes between countries. Russia, for example, has in the past played the role of mediator in defusing territorial tensions between India and China at BRICS meetings.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Both China and Japan can encourage third party mediation through their participation in multilateral organisations.

**2** To what extent are foreign non-governmental organisations a threat to one-party rule in China? [25]

**Suggested Answer:**

Introduction: Your position:			
Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Foreign non-governmental organisations operating within China have been known to collect information and generate negative publicity about Chinese government policy on various issues from human rights to the environment. Given that some Chinese citizens are also generating social unrest over these same issues, it is possible to

		argue that foreign non-governmental organisations can be a threat to one-party rule in China.
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***Paragraph 2: Foreign non-governmental organisations have in the past created negative publicity about Chinese government policy on a range of issues.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	Some autonomous NGOs work to collect information within China and use it to launch global campaigns against the Chinese state on human rights, labour, Tibet and other high political concerns.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	This usually involves INGOs like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Reporters Without Borders, Pen International, Transnational Radical Party, etc. They rely on key information provided by those banned or underground groups inside China such as The Tiananmen Mothers, formed by parents campaigning to hold the government accountable for their student children missing in the 1989 incident, and Independent Chinese Pen Centre, a forum of dissident writers championing freedom of expression.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	<p>The most active Chinese sections of those co-ordinated transnational campaigns are the Chinese dissident groups in exile, often headquartered in the United States. The principal ones would include Human Rights in China, specialising in research, documentation and lobbying; the Overseas Chinese Democracy Coalition, an umbrella for many hard-core activist groups based in the West; and the various campaign networks fostered by the Falun Gong religious movement, which moved abroad after it was banned in China in 1999. With crucial information provided by domestic groups, those INGOs and particularly the leading dissident groups expose the Chinese government at the annual sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, try to influence various governments' opinions at such forums, and lobby the United States Administration and Congress. Such advocacy networks do protect some domestic activists by giving them much international limelight, financial and moral support, prizes, and occasionally even helping in the release of jailed activists and writers.</p>
		Clear and concise	

Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	To control negative publicity, the Chinese government has sought to introduce measures to monitor the activities of foreign non-governmental organisations more strictly.
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***Paragraph 3: Many Chinese citizens agree with the concerns raised by foreign non-governmental organisations over issues such as human rights and the environment.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	Within China, environmental conservation groups frequently clashed with local officials over development projects.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	<p>Many environmental INGOs and grassroots groups opposed local governments' plans to develop hydroelectric projects on the Nu River. Despite the opposition of a few agencies, the majority of local government agencies desired these projects to increase hydroelectricity output, which is one of the largest sectors in the Yunnan economy. This source of revenue helps the local government increase development in the region and also offsets the revenue lost first to the recentralization of taxes in 1994 and then to the raising of the income tax floor as part of the New Socialist Countryside Policy in 2005.</p> <p>In 2004, many grassroots groups such as Green Watershed of Yunnan, Wild China, Green Earth Volunteers, Friends of Nature, and China Rivers Network protested the proposal to build 13 dams in Yunnan. Green Watershed, the first Chinese NGO specializing in river management, partnered with an international environmental group to provide rafting trips for journalists and government officials, including from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, so that they could discover the natural and ethnic diversity of the river and oppose the proposed dam projects.</p> <p>As a result of these trips and the subsequent media publicity, MEP ordered a halt to 30 large construction projects that failed to meet environmental impact assessment procedures or</p>
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

			<p>standards.</p> <p>Greenpeace-China accused a multinational logging company, Asia Pulp &amp; Paper (APP) of illegally destroying forests in Yunnan in 2004.</p> <p>APP had signed an agreement with the Simao local government in Yunnan, and the local government claimed that the project raised the living standard of local people by creating jobs, generating tax revenues, and building roads and other infrastructure in the area.</p> <p>After the local government's defence of APP's practices, Greenpeace-China coordinated a series of protests and succeeded in winning media coverage of the controversy and a boycott of APP paper products by the Zhejiang Province Hotels Association's 417 member hotels. Other environmental NGOs, such as the Global Village of Beijing, started to get involved in the protests.</p> <p>In January 2005, the State Forestry Bureau asked the Yunnan Province Forestry Bureau to conduct a thorough investigation. However, not only did the bureau find that APP's practices did not adversely affect the environment, the local government through its Yunnan Provincial Development Investment Corporation signed an agreement to expand APP's forest access.</p> <p>Greenpeace-China then helped coordinate mobilization among grassroots environmental groups, scientists, and journalists to pressure the central government into intervening. Protests organized by this coalition took place in six major Chinese cities, including Beijing and Guangzhou, during May and June 2005, with protesters demonstrating in front of shopping centres asking customers to not purchase the company's products.</p> <p>As a result of the public pressure, on 7 February 2007, a spokesperson for the State Forestry Bureau announced that the bureau had instructed the Yunnan Provincial Government to stop the purchase because the agreement was against state policies on the transfer of state-owned forest. The local Simao and provincial government subsequently banned Greenpeace-China's further</p>
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			activity in the province.
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	The Chinese government has found it necessary to introduce measures to check the activities of foreign non-governmental organisations.

**Paragraph 4: Counter-argument: Faced with financial constraints, local Chinese governments have welcomed the work, investment and cooperation of foreign non-governmental organisations working in specific areas such as health and rural education.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	During the late 1990s, under the pressure of dealing with a growing health epidemic with limited resources, local officials in Kunming's Health Bureau in Yunnan Province began to discuss possible collaboration with civil service groups that could access international funding and models.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Foreign non-governmental organisations have developed expertise in testing and treatment of epidemic diseases such as AIDS. Using the interpersonal networks of employees and grassroots groups working on AIDS-related issues, several INGOs proposed pilot programmes with the Health Bureau in Kunming.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	<p>One of these pilot programmes began in the early 2000s. It was organized by the INGO Population Services International (PSI/China), and partnered with several small grassroots AIDS groups to combine the international resources of the INGO with access to this vulnerable population. Because of the expense of the medicines and technology, PSI supplied these resources. Their clients trusted the members of the grassroots groups, so they were willing to receive testing and treatment at these clinics. These two partnered with the local Health Bureau to create clinics that specialized in HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The Health Bureau secured all necessary permits and also, through the Public Security Bureau, instructed local police to not make arrests at the clinics. In addition to advocating anonymous testing and free treatment at the clinics, these groups also promoted a clean needle and methadone programme for drug users.</p> <p>As a result of the success of this pilot, the Health Bureau received funding to expand the</p>
		Clear and concise	

			<p>programme in 2004 by opening more than 1,500 methadone-maintenance treatment clinics for about 300,000 heroin users by 2008 and establishing a National Training Centre for methadone-maintenance treatment to provide clinical and technical support.</p> <p>This successful collaboration taught officials at the local Health Bureau about the benefits of civil society. In fact, upper-level government officials recognized these officials for governance innovation. The spread of AIDS is not only an important challenge facing the Yunnan government, but also many other provinces and the national government.</p> <p>Following the successful Yunnan pilot and foreign study tours, the State Council and Ministry Health officially advocated needle programmes for all provinces. In addition to recognition from supervisors, the local Health Bureau claimed increased treatment numbers while not using any additional government resources, helping officials meet promotion goals.</p>
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	It is possible for foreign non-governmental organisations to collaborate fruitfully with local Chinese governments on projects.

**Paragraph 5: Counter-argument: The Chinese government has successfully found ways to control the activities of foreign non-governmental organisations.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	<p>Since January 1 2017, the introduction of a new “Overseas NGO Management Law: meant that foreign NGOs, including foundations, advocacy groups, and business chambers, have had to register with the police and link up with an officially approved Chinese partner or “professional supervisory unit.”</p>
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	<p>Many foreign NGOs, especially those working in political sensitive areas like legal advocacy or political education, are left in legal limbo – and suddenly find themselves unable to pay their Chinese employees, access their Chinese bank accounts, or secure visa extensions for their foreign staff.</p>
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	

			<p>At the same time, the new law allows the Chinese government to continue to secure the continued support of those overseas organizations that support the Party-state's own development priorities. In fact, the government encourages some NGOs to provide expertise and spend their money in clearly defined fields, such as rural education, poverty alleviation, or water conservancy.</p> <p>Most foreign NGOs, however, such as foundations, think tanks, advocacy and international charity groups that have operated in China for years face an uncertain future. They must ponder whether to pull out, stay and hope for change, or adjust their remit to please the Chinese authorities.</p>
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	The Chinese government is strong enough to control the activities of foreign non-governmental organisations.

**Conclusion: Reiterate your position**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Foreign non-governmental organisations can be a threat of one party rule in China, but it is a threat that can be controlled.
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- 3 'Social unrest is the result of economic slowdown in China.' How far do you agree? [25]

<b>Introduction: Your stand:</b>			
Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Although there is some connection between social unrest and the recent economic slowdown in China, the phenomenon of social unrest has been occurring for quite a while in China, and may have something to do with the Chinese government's poor management of the transition from a planned to a market economy in China.

<b>Paragraph 1: China's slowing economy caused social unrest.</b>			
Point		Clearly answers the question	As China's economy slows after more than two decades of breakneck growth, strikes and labour protests have erupted across the country, with the strife most pronounced in the manufacturing and construction industries, which accounted for two-thirds of the demonstrations.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Factories, mines and other businesses are withholding wages and benefits, laying off staff or shutting down altogether. China Labour Bulletin, a labour rights group based in Hong Kong, recorded more than 2,700 strikes and protests in 2015, more than double the number in 2014. More than 500 protests happened in January alone. Most demonstrations focused on grievances such as wage arrears, unpaid benefits like pension contributions and unsafe working conditions. Guangdong, which manufactures much of the world's toys, shoes, clothes and furniture, has been a hotbed of worker discontent. In recent months many foreign-invested factories have relocated from Guangdong to central China or Southeast Asia. Some have moved without making severance or pension payments, in violation of Chinese law. Last year, the province averaged
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

			more than one labour dispute a day, according to China Labour Bulletin. In February, several hundred workers at the state-owned Angang Lianzhong steel plant in Guangdong Province in southern China went on strike in response to a plan to decrease wages by as much as half and extend the workday to 12 hours for some employees. They used WeChat, a popular messaging app, to rally support and raise money to buy protest banners. The police broke up the strike.
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China's slowing economy has increased the incidences of social unrest.

***Paragraph 3: Counter-argument: Social unrest has been going on for some time due to lack of government support in helping citizens to manage the transition from a planned to a market economy.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	There is a lack of institutional channels for resolving conflicts in a context of transition from a planned economy and society to a market economy.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Existing channels for resolving disputes are inadequate and new systems and mechanisms that are being put in place are incomplete. For example, though the long established citizen petitioning system is well used, government agencies only address around 0.2 per cent of lodged complaints. Similarly, although there is an Administrative Litigation Law, citizens face difficulties in redressing their grievances through this law because of a lack of legal representation, corruption, Party and government interference in the courts, fears of retribution, and official resistance.  a "rights movement" has emerged in China in recent years, supported by private-sector lawyers addressing cases of abuse of power by local party officials in many cases. Identifying and challenging corrupt officials (usually local officials but also, in a
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

			minority of cases, central government officials) is a practice followed by some middle-class individuals as well as peasants, migrant workers and the less well-off. Such cases of abuse of power taken to court include environmental cases (lawyers defending a community affected by an environmental crisis), as well as many property-law disputes (lawyers defending an individual owner against the state and/or property developers).
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Widening inequality remains the main threat to social stability due to the lack of legal channels available for the very poor to address their problems.

***Paragraph 3: Counter-argument: Social unrest has been going on for some time due to lack of government support in helping citizens to manage the transition from a planned to a market economy.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	There was inadequate provision for social welfare policies in the transition from a planned economy and society to a market economy.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	China became an open socialist market economy from 1978. This meant the dismantling of collective structures in rural areas and the removal of social protection for most farmers. The old cooperative health care system disappeared. Rural clinics became private practices. In urban areas, the policy of full employment was dismantled and replaced in 1986 with a system of individual contracts. Enterprises no longer had employment and welfare responsibilities. Workers were laid off in large numbers. Migrants moved to the cities in large numbers to earn subsistence wages without access to social support.  Education, health care and housing became widely unaffordable. Patients without money were rejected by hospitals and students in economic hardship were rejected by schools and colleges.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	There was widespread and serious social unrest, including strike actions, throughout China during the 1980s and 1990s.
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***Paragraph 4: Counter-argument: Social unrest has been going on for some time due to lack of government support in helping citizens to manage the transition from a planned to a market economy.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	Ethnic minorities have not benefited much from the transition from a planned to a market economy in China.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	<p>China has an ethnic policy of separating the Hans and non-Hans. This is commonly seen in the 'ordinary schools' for the Han students and 'minzu schools' for minority students where minority students can be educated in the native language. This results in the Hans being more educated than the non-Hans.</p> <p>Due to the non-Hans' poor proficiency in the national language and as a result are unable to compete in the market economy and labour market. Thus, such separations amplifies ethno-cultural differences. This would eventually strain relations between Hans and non-Hans.</p> <p>China has also seen an uptick in violent uprisings by ethnic minority groups in China – like in Tibet and Xinjiang - which the government classified as terrorist attacks. In July 2008, bloody clashes between Muslim Uyghur protesters and Han Chinese - both civilians and military personnel in Xinjiang - left at least 96 dead, putting the death toll from a string of similar protests at 2,000. Meanwhile, protests in Tibetan areas of China against Chinese rule have been ongoing since the failed uprising in 1959. More recently, over 100 Tibetans engaged in self-immolation since the first recorded case in 2009 in protest against Chinese policies, triggering large scale protests.</p>
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Ethnic conflict is the result of widening inequality between the Han and non-Han population.
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**Paragraph 5: Counterargument: Some social unrest come from the government's inability to deal with other problems, such as environmental problems.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	China's urban middle class has been particularly active in environmental campaigning.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	The young and mid-age generations of the middle class in urban areas have often been leaders of online and street movements to protest against air quality in general terms or the specific construction of a factory that may generate pollution, for instance. As a result, environmental issues are also a top concern for central and local governments, who are aware of the widespread activism they generate, the high expectations of the population, and the political risks that such concerns give rise to.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	In addition to a slowing economy, environmental problems is also a cause of social unrest.

**Conclusion: Reiterate your stand**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	Social unrest is a long term problem in state-society relations in China due to inadequate help given by the government to populations in the transition from a planned to a market economy.
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- 4 How has China's current defence and foreign policy benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

<b>Introduction: Your stand:</b>			
Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	China's current defence and foreign policy has benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region but Chinese policy has at the same time ensured that regional tensions still remain.

<b>Paragraph 2:</b> China is now the world's third-largest investor in overseas projects, just behind the United States and Japan.			
Point		Clearly answers the question	China's <u>outbound foreign direct investment</u> (OFDI) rose 17.6 per cent year-on-year in 2012 to reach a record US\$87.8 billion, according to China's Ministry of Commerce, despite the fact that global OFDI declined by 17 per cent in 2012 due to economic uncertainties.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	Some of the most successful Chinese OFDI <u>infrastructure</u> projects have therefore taken place in South and Southeast Asia, such as Beijing's multimillion-dollar investments in strategic infrastructure projects in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. These included the Gwadar Port on the western coast of Pakistan. A \$1.18 billion project financed mainly by China, Gwadar will be managed by the China Overseas Port Holdings Corporation. This facility can service Chinese vessels of different categories. Equally strategic is the \$1.5 billion Hambantoto Port in Sri Lanka, most of which is being bankrolled by Chinese SOEs. China's infrastructure forays in Bangladesh and Myanmar are represented by port projects in, respectively, Chittagong and Sittwe. Given that Chinese engineers and other experts
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

			are usually involved in the construction and operation of infrastructure projects, they allow the Chinese to maintain a sizable and durable presence in these countries.
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China's foreign policy under the Belt and Road initiative as well as the AIIB has benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

***Paragraph 3: China's promotion of free trade has benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	China has actively supported preferential trade agreements (PTAs) with selected states and regional organizations.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	China's approach to commercial diplomacy and PTAs is that it has been willing to enter into negotiations with states with much smaller economies and fewer economic sectors. This process was begun within the greater Asia-Pacific region, and bilateral PTAs were completed with Chile, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Macau, Pakistan, Peru and Singapore, as well as the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) with Taiwan. China also began to negotiate <u>free trade</u> with more developed economies belonging to the OECD, completing agreements with New Zealand (2008), Iceland and Switzerland (2013), and Australia (2014), with a South Korea agreement completed in early 2015. The ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (ACTA) is the largest such agreement in terms of population, and came into force in early 2010.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China's foreign trade policies has benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Paragraph 4: China's defence policies have benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	China became a founding member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) which started in 2001 to bring together China, Russia and most of Central Asia for security and trade cooperation.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	It developed from informal meetings between Beijing, Moscow, and bordering Central Asian governments (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) in order to decide <u>border demarcation</u> issues left over from the Sino-Soviet split as well as to promote mutual security. Uzbekistan joined in 2001. Following the resolution of all outstanding border issues between Beijing and the other states, the SCO's focus shifted to combating what it termed "three evil forces" ( <i>sangu shili</i> ) of terrorism, <u>secessionism</u> and extremism in Eurasia. The SCO have participated in <u>joint military manoeuvres</u> since 2002. The first round of <u>war games</u> took place between China and Kyrgyzstan in October 2002, and an expanded set of exercises which featured all members except Uzbekistan was held in Kazakhstan and Xinjiang, China, in August 2003. In August 2005, the SCO's great powers, China and Russia, staged their own military exercises with the other SCO members and with Iran, India and Pakistan sending observers. The Peace Mission manoeuvres in August 2014 took place near Zhurihe in Inner Mongolia and involved a record 7000 participants, and use of advanced Chinese and Russian weaponry, including Chinese CAIC Z-10 and Harbin Z-19 helicopters.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	Through the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, China has contributed to greater security against terrorism in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Paragraph 5: China has also contributed to global security in many parts of the world beyond the Asia-Pacific region.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	Beyond the UN Security Council, China also became more active in terms of global security governance by increasing its contribution to UN <u>peacekeeping</u>
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	The total number of Chinese troops (observers/staff officers and police officers) to contribute to the UN from 1990-2008 was 12,443. In 2013, China contributed 1,868 – more than Security Council members France (963) and the UK (282).
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	As China's economic interests in areas of the world where conflict levels are high, it is in China's own interests to help create more stable environments in these regions. This is best seen in Africa, where China has become the continent's largest investor, and Africa has become one of the main destinations for Chinese peacekeepers. By the end of 2014, Chinese personnel were serving in UN peacekeeping missions such as Lebanon, Mali, Sudan/South Sudan and Western Sahara.
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China has played an increasingly prominent role in global politics.

**Paragraph 6: Counter-argument: Although China's defence and foreign policies have benefited countries in the Asia-Pacific region, China's relations with these countries continue to be shallow, superficial and lacking in depth.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	Strategically, China remains a "lonely power" – lacking close friends and possessing no allies.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	The Chinese prefer to follow a "transactional" approach to relations with other countries and would want to know exactly what they will get back from any effort they make and when .
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	China uses its international clout at the United Nations to protect its friends and punish its enemies.  Beijing, along with Russia, vetoed a January 2007
		Clear and concise	

			<p>UN resolution criticizing Myanmar (Burma) for its human rights violations, and both states implemented a similar UNSC veto in July 2008 which would have punished the government of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe. China has also tried to discourage the UN from exerting stronger pressure on Iran to stop its possible development of nuclear weapons. It has also tried to discourage the UN from strongly condemning the Sudanese government for its role in the civil conflict in Sudan's own Darfur province.</p> <p>Beijing made use of the veto in the UN Security Council (UNSC) to block two peacekeeping initiatives, one for Guatemala in 1997 and one for Macedonia in 1999. In both cases the states at that time were recognizing Taiwan.</p> <p>Therefore, even in China's closest relationships (like with Russia), elements of distrust and historical suspicions persist beneath the surface of seemingly harmonious state-to-state relations. Not a single other nation looks to Beijing for its security and protection (except perhaps Pakistan) – thus demonstrating a distinct lack of strategic influence as a major power.</p>
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China's relations with countries tend to be based on means-ends calculations.

**Paragraph 7: Counter-argument: China's support of multilateral initiatives tend to be limited by its focus on national sovereignty.**

Point		Clearly answers the question	There exists deep scepticism inside of China about sharing responsibility for global governance. China remained a staunch defender of the sovereign rights of nations.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	In 1998 Beijing voted against the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The ICC was created with the jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute, in conjunction with state judicial systems, individuals for the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and current cases have included human rights
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	

		Clear and concise	<p>violations in the Central African Republic, Libya, Mali and Sudan. The International Criminal Court, which entered into operation in 2002, was not seen as compatible with Chinese views on sovereignty and regime security, and this was a view that was also shared by other sizeable states such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Turkey.</p> <p>As a <u>Permanent Member of the UN Security Council</u>, China would veto UN resolutions which it views as being too interventionist in states' sovereign affairs. Through use of the veto, China, together with Russia, has stopped the UN from criticising Myanmar on its human rights record. In 2008, China, together with Russia, stopped the UN from implementing sanctions against Zimbabwe. In 2011, China, together with Russia, stopped the UN from implementing <u>sanctions</u> against Syria. In 2012, China, together with Russia, stopped the UN from calling for foreign military intervention in Syria.</p>
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China's global role continues to be limited by its focus on national sovereignty.

***Conclusion: Reiterate your stand***

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	There are limits as to how China's defence and foreign policies can benefit countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
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- 5 To what extent is China's military modernisation a response to the military presence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region? [25]

<b>Introduction: Your stand:</b>			
Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	China's military modernisation is a response to the military presence in the Asia-Pacific region to a large extent, but it has a domestic purpose as well.

<b>Paragraph 1: China's military modernisation can be aimed at increasing vulnerability of US forces in the region to Chinese attack.</b>			
Point		Clearly answers the question	In late 2011, the United States under President Barack Obama announced a new strategic initiative in the Asia-Pacific, an initiative which has been termed a "pivot" or a "rebalancing" of US forces there.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	As part of the policy, American forces would be stationed in Darwin in northern Australia, military ties with regional allies including Japan and the Philippines would be upgraded, ties with other partners including Singapore and Vietnam would be strengthened, and more American forces would be stationed on the islands of Guam and Hawaii in the Pacific. In the past decade, for example, the United States has moved attack submarines, B-2 bombers, unmanned Global Hawk surveillance drones, and stockpiles of precision-guided munitions to the US-held Western Pacific island of Guam.  The US Navy regularly sends ships and aircraft on tracking and surveillance missions near the Chinese coast. The US Navy's Pacific Command argues that close surveillance is normal great-power behaviour and that the Chinese should learn to see it as a confidence-building measure. The Chinese say that "friends should not spy on friends", that these activities are provocative, destructive to attempts to build friendly bilateral relations, and disrespectful of China's "feelings." A common Chinese criticism is to assert that the US Navy would not like it if Chinese ships loitered off American shores. Chinese opposition to these missions has resulted in incidents in the South China
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	
		Clear and concise	

			Sea. These include the 2001 collision between a Chinese fighter jet and a US EP-3 aircraft and the harassment of the USNS Impeccable by Chinese vessels in 2009.
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China is unhappy with increased US military presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

***Paragraph 2: China's military modernisation is also aimed at defending its territorial interests in the face of the American military presence in the Asia-Pacific region.***

Point		Clearly answers the question	China has used low-intensity coercion to enhance its presence and control in disputed areas of the East and South China Sea.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	During periods of tension, official statements and state media seek to frame China as reacting to threats to its national sovereignty or to provocations by outside actors. China often uses a progression of small, incremental steps to increase its effective control over disputed areas and avoid escalation to military conflict.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	In 2015, China continued to employ China Coast Guard and PLA Navy ships to implement its claims by maintaining a near-continuous presence in disputed areas in order to demonstrate continuous and effective administration. Recent land reclamation activity support China's ability to sustain longer patrols in the South China Sea. China also claims sovereignty over the Japan-administered Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea, an area which is also claimed by Taiwan. Since 2012, China has used maritime law enforcement ships and aircraft to patrol near the islands in order to challenge Japan's administration.
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	China has never backed down from its claims on international territory that it claims it has lost to other countries in the past and therefore military modernisation is necessary in order for China to

			continue asserting these claims.
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**Paragraph 3: Counter-argument:** Internally, China's military modernisation can also aim to strengthen Chinese Communist Party control over the People's Liberation Army.

Point		Clearly answers the question	Xi Jinping, the Communist Party general secretary who also chairs the PLA's controlling Central Military Commission, has tried to improve the efficiency of the PLA by emphasising military modernisation together with ideological purity and a crackdown on graft.
		Reflects evaluation	
Explanation		Clear link made between point and question	In November 2015, Xi declared that the current Military Area Commands (MACs) would be regrouped into new battle zone commands, supervised by the CMC. A three tier system would be created, and a separate administrative chain of command would link the four service HQs to units. These would be responsible for organisation, manning and equipping units. All of this is expected to take place in the next five years.
		Clear link made between point and evidence (Pointed out significance of facts)	
Evidence		Relevant and accurate facts provided	<p>In January 2016, the four General Departments that had hitherto led the PLA — the General Staff, General Political Department, General Logistics Department and General Armament Department have been replaced by 15 functional units. The powerful General Staff Department has been replaced by a Joint Staff Department, and this Joint Staff Department will no longer have oversight over training and education, mobilisation, strategic planning and possibly cyberwar and electronic warfare units.</p> <p>In this way, Xi has flattened the higher command structure and enhanced the authority of CMC. The new system is called the "CMC Chairman responsibility system" which has developed two clear lines of authority under the CMC — the various services manage their respective forces, while the theatre commands fight the wars. Both report to the CMC and in that sense, the Communist Party.</p>
		Clear and concise	
Link Back		Consistent with argument presented	CCP control over PLA is crucial because historically the PLA played a crucial role in the maintenance of one-party rule during times of grave internal crisis such as the 1989 Tiananmen protests.

**Conclusion: Reiterate your stand**

Relevance		The thesis statement answers the question.	China's military modernisation has a de-stabilising role in the Asia-Pacific region.
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