

State Relationships

Importance of Sovereignty

- Sovereignty is the absolute freedom to make decisions regarding relationships and actions of a particular state.



The EU

- European Union
- Formed in 1993 to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation and unity between members
- Monetary Union allowing for free flow of people and goods
 - Single currency
 - Very few restrictions on movement of people



Supranational Organizations Defined

- Organizations that extend beyond the borders of three or more states that seeks to promote economic, political, or cultural unity between members

The United Nations

- Established after World War II
 - Partially responsible for preventing World War III
- Allows member states to discuss and fix world problems
- Allows all nations a voice
 - 15 member security council (5 permanent)
 - 193 members of General Assembly

Organizations of the UN

- World Trade Organization
 - Trying to eliminate trade barriers worldwide
 - Helps settle trade disputes
- World Bank
 - Provides loans to developing nations for capital improvements
 - Example: Building infrastructure



UN Peace Keepers

- Responsible for dividing opposing forces and providing peace and stability until a peace treaty can be made
 - Volunteered Soldiers from member nations
 - Very strict rules of engagement



Bilateral Treaty

- A formally negotiated agreement between two countries
 - Can be used to formalize relations between countries
 - Declarations of Neutrality, Amity, Aid, Peace, Intelligence
 - Mutual Defense Pact
 - Armistice
 - Non-Aggression Pact
 - Can be an established agreement about trade and economic relations
 - Free-Trade Agreement
 - Preferential Trade Treaty
 - Trade Pact



Accords/Protocols/Conventions/Multilateral Treaties/Resolution

- Legal negotiations between 3 or more countries, sometimes involving dozens of countries
 - Wide sweeping agreements which countries must then go enact within their own country
 - Pass legislation to meet terms of treaty
 - Usually most difficult to pass through authoritarian and democratic states
 - Authoritarian policy depends on wishes of leader or ruling party
 - Treaties may be signed by a president, but legislature may decide against enacting treaty
 - Some countries may sign with reservations because of personal interests



Case Study: The Kimberley Process

- Implemented in 2003 to stem the flow of rough diamonds, or “conflict diamonds”
- Agreement implemented by 81 countries, the World Diamond Council, and many civil society organizations
- Exposes restrictions on diamond trade to ensure legitimately traded diamonds are conflict-free



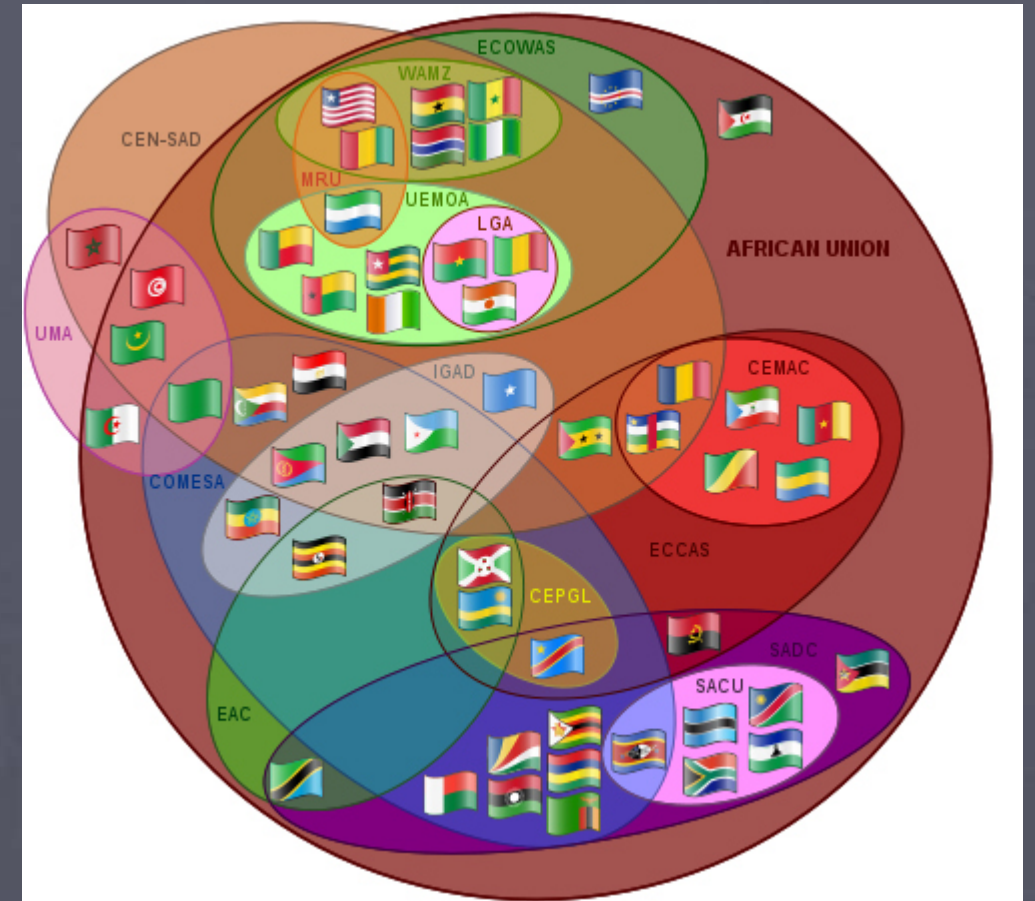
Case Study: The Black Market

- Illegal trading of goods that have otherwise been made illegal by laws, sanctions, or international agreements
 - Especially in Exotic/Rare plants and animals, minerals and metals, human trafficking, weapons, illicit drug trade, or luxury goods
- Often leads to organized crime and government corruption
- Requires inter-governmental cooperation to address



Intergovernmental Organization (IGOs)

- An organization composed primarily of sovereign states, or of other intergovernmental organizations
- Established by treaties or other requirements
- May require countries to contribute money, supplies, information, or man power
- Develop administrative bodies
 - Sometimes independent from state governments



The African Union

- Organized in 2001 and includes 54 nations
 - Morocco is only state not part of it
- Helping to promote stability and development in Africa
 - Encourages democratic governance
 - Increased cooperation and communication
 - Building of Infrastructure
 - Increase living standard of all

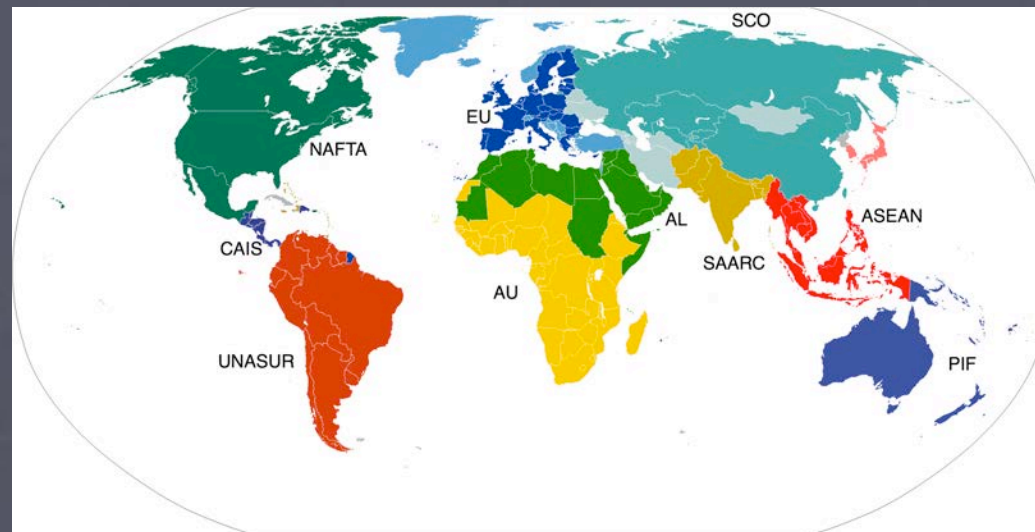


The IMF

- International Monetary Fund
- Cooperative organization trying to provide financial stability
 - Help the expansion of international trade
 - Promote high levels of employment
 - To promote exchange stability
 - To maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members
 - Allow for easier repayments
 - Make funds available to members who need them

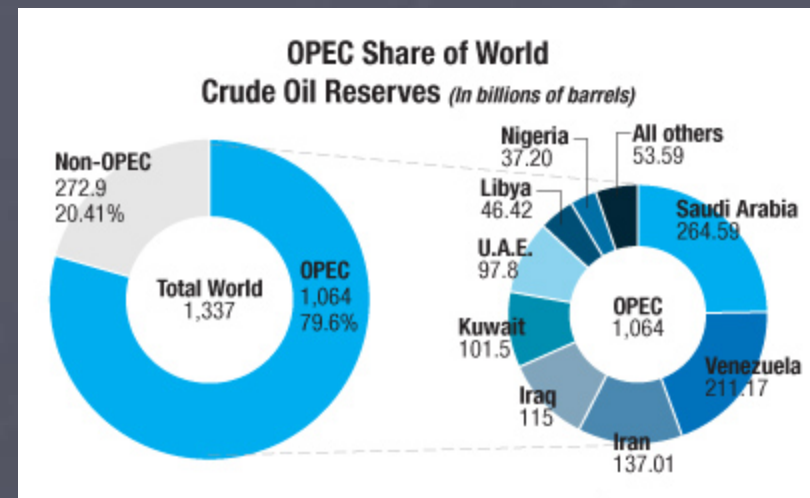
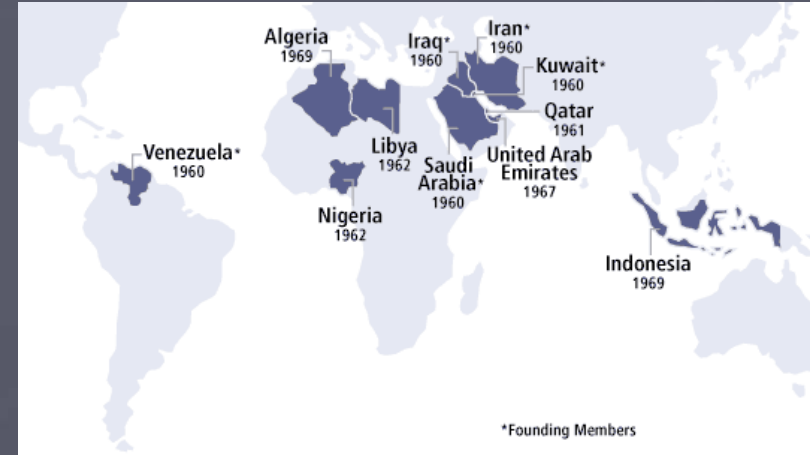
Economic Unions/Trading Blocs

- Attempt to foster unity through economic cooperation
 - Remove trade barriers such as Tariffs, quotas, and currency exchange restrictions



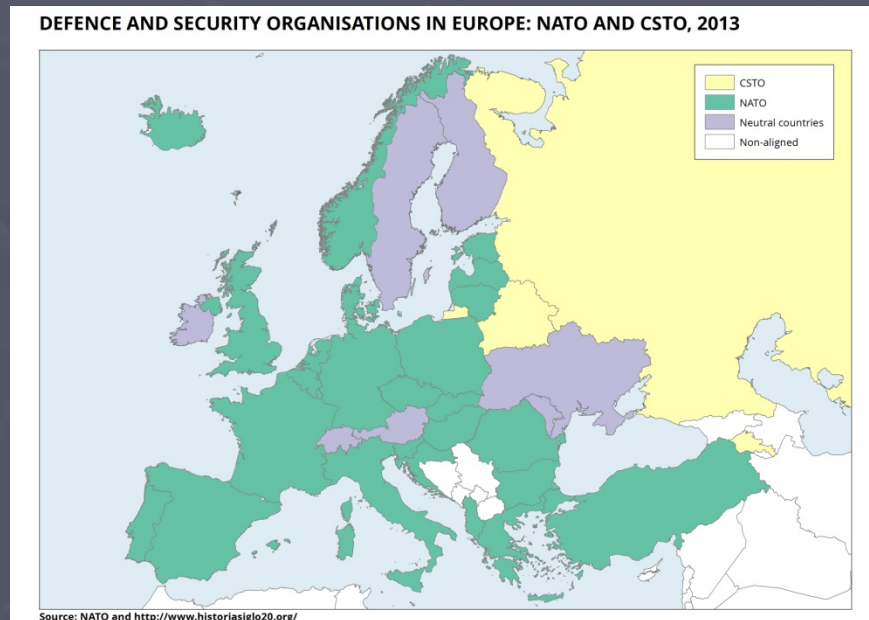
OPEC

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Coordination of oil production to ensure the stability of the market
 - Promotes economic and regular supply of oil to customers
 - Ensures a steady income to producers
 - Promotes fair return on investments



Collective Security Unions

- Members work together to provide mutual defense for one another against outside aggressors
 - Promote peace through creation of super blocs



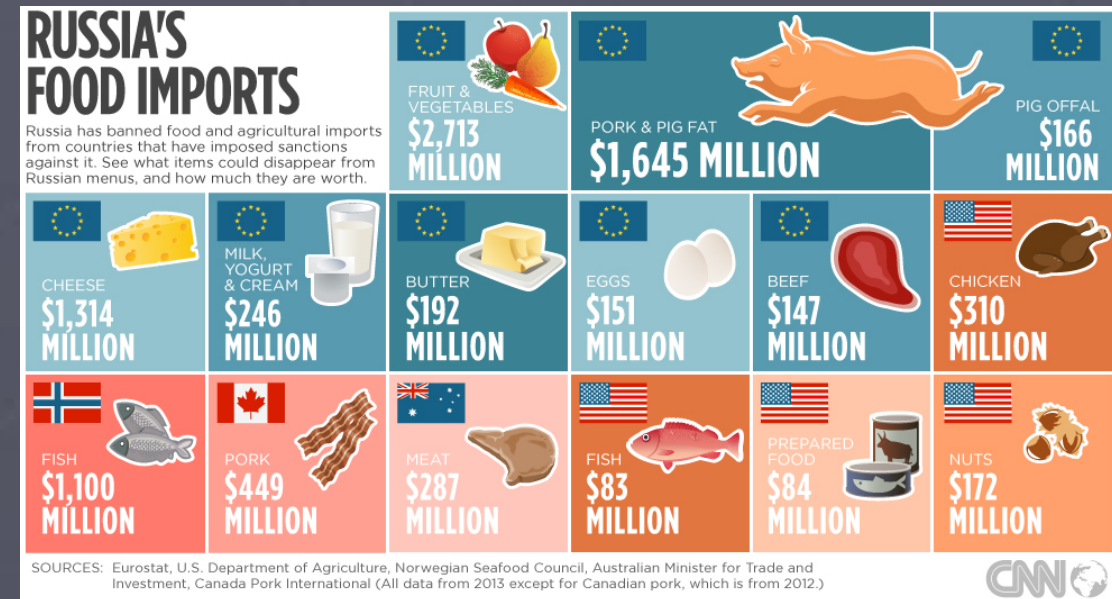
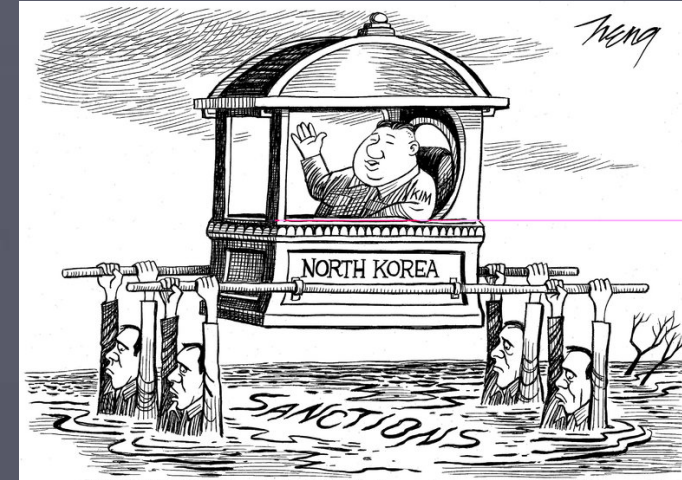
NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Created in 1949 to provide mutual protection to members
 - Originally meant to counter threat of Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact
- Been involved around the world
 - Currently in Afghanistan, Horn of Africa, Kosovo, and supporting African Union



Sanctions, Embargos, and restrictions

- Sanctions are legal barriers to limit the trading capacity of a particular country
 - May include embargos, restrictions on transactions, or tariffs
- Embargos are complete or partial bans of all trade, or a particular good with a particular country
- Trade Restrictions are implemented by countries to protect particular aspects of their own economies by restricting the importing of particular goods, services, or resources



Sanctuary

- Countries will grant protection to citizens from other countries who are escaping war, famine, natural disaster, or persecution
- Can lead to political tensions between countries who choose to accept refugees or asylum seekers
 - Also need to be able to support refugees politically, economically, and socially



Extradition

- The process of handing over a person accused of a particular crime to the foreign state in which the crime was committed
- States with close political ties will typically have extradition agreements
 - Some will have reservations that prevent extradition
 - Ex. Some states will not extradite accused criminals back to a country if there is a possibility of capital punishment

