Course Name:
Global Affairs

Course Code:
GlTr 1012

Instructor:
Ayenew Birhanu(PhD)

Chapter One: International Relations

Introduction

- **International relations**
  - comprehensive, broad and multidisciplinary
  - contemporary international relations
  - National interest, foreign policy, actors, globalization, balance of power, cold war, multi-polar systems, major contemporary global issues…..

…contd

- International relations is not merely a field of study at university but is an integral aspect of our(increasingly international) everyday lives.
- Studying international relations enables students and professionals to better comprehend the
- information we receive daily from newspapers, television and radio.
- Today, international relations could be used to describe a range of interactions between people,
- Groups, firms, associations, parties, nations or states or between these and (non) governmental international organizations

1.1. Conceptualizing Nationalism, Nations and States

- **Nationalism,**
- **Nations and States**

Nationalism

- Nationalism is the most **influential force in international affairs.**
- It has caused **the outbreak of revolutions and wars across the globe.**
- Heywood (2014), nationalism is the doctrine that asserts the ***nation as the basic political unit in organizing society.***

Nationalism

- “a principle which holds that the **political and national unit should be congruent**” (Ernest Gellner)
- “nationalism is, above all, political” (Michael Hechter)
- “nationalism is a political doctrine” (John Breuilly)

Nationalism...

- Nnationalism is “an ideology which imagines the community in a particular way (as national), **asserts the primacy of this collective identity over others**, and seeks **political power in its name, ideally ... in the form of a state for the nation**” (Spencer & Wollman)
- **Nationalism is a social and political movement**
- one can understand nationalism as an organising political principle that requires **national homogenisation** and gives absolute **priority to national values and goals** ‘**interests’ in aiming** to achieve ‘**national**’.

- What do nationalists want?

What do nationalists want?

- **Nationalist doctrine has 3 main claims:**
- Nations are distinct and unique
- Loyalty to the nation is more important than other interests and values
- The nation should have its own state

The impact on global politics

The impact on global politics

- The rapid emergence of new kinds of nationalism, the formation of new nation-states, and the violent conflicts has sometimes involved, have altered patterns of global politics.
- They have stimulated new interventions by a variety of **state and non-state actors**.
- These interventions have been justified in universalist terms: **human rights, democracy**

- Examine the place of war in the evolution of the European state system

- Nation and nation State

Nation

- In common parlance, the words _nation‘, _state‘ and _country‘ are used interchangeably.
- According to Heywood, _nations are historical entities that evolve organically out of more similar ethnic communities and they reveal themselves in myths, legends, and songs.
- A nation, in contrast to a state, constitutes a community of people joined by a shared identity and by common social practices.

Nation state

Description	*Type of*	*Definition*	*Example*
Nation-state	State	A state with its own nation	Iceland
Multinational state	State	A state with more than one nation	Scotland and Wales in the United Kingdom
Stateless nation	Nation	A nation which lacks its own state and whose people are spread across several countries	Palestinians, the Kurds
Diaspora	Nation	A nation dispersed beyond a home state	Jews

Nation-state

- Very few, if any, nation-states
  - Iceland, Sweden, Japan, Greece are mostly culturally homogenous with few minorities
- In today's world, an example of a

pure nation-state is Iceland – a small country whose population shares such a well-documented descent that its birth records provide a perfect laboratory for genetic research.

Brainstorming questions

Q1) How do you understand international relations

Q2) How is international relations related to our daily lives?

1.2. Understanding International Relations

- IR is not merely a field of study at university but is an integral aspect of our everyday lives.
- Originally, the study of IR (a term first used by J. Bentham in 1798)
- was seen largely as a branch of the study of ***law, philosophy or history.***
- Today, international relations could be used to describe a range of interactions between people, groups, firms, associations, parties, nations or states or between these and (non) governmental international organizations .
- More obviously, events such as ***international conflict, inter-national conferences on global warming and international crime*** play a fundamental part in the study of international relations.

IR…

- Participation in international relations or politics is also inescapable.
- IR is an integral part of our life. Now, we can't isolate our daily experiences and transactions from international dimension
- One crucial feature of the world in which we live is its interconnectedness – geographically, intellectually and socially and thus we need to understand it.

Historical background…

- Today's policymakers search the past for
- patterns and precedents to guide contemporary decisions.
- Largely, major ***antecedents*** to the contemporary international system are found in European-centered Western civilization.
- Thus, history of IR can be ***traced back to Westphalia Peace Treaty of 1648,*** which ended the 30 years religious war (1618-48) in Europe between Catholics and Protestants. It was a devastating war.
- Until 1648, the **Catholic Church in Rome was the only institution** to determine war, peace, diplomacy & **politicians were subject to it**

Cont…

- In Medieval Europe, small feudal fiefdoms were largely unconnected had ***prevented the rise of centralized governmental authority***
- Nonetheless, ***following development of commerce/trading routes*** and emergence of new business class, technology, territorial expansion with new explorations, diplomacy, education, history of ancient Greece civilization**, the need to separate church and state**, and opposition to universalization of Christianity, and fragmentation of Europe began to arise
- N. Machiavelli (1469- 1527), Italian philosopher and author of ***The Prince***, clearly ***articulated the need for the separation of church and state***
- He argued that **morality** does not exist **in politics** and **leaders** should maximize ***state power*** *through* ***every means****. Only state interest must prevail!*

Cont…

- Thus, he became father of modern political philosophy
- The Westphalia Treaty ended hierarchical religious Papal authority in Europe
- It transferred authority of determining the type of religion for the people from the Church to monarchs
- **Following Westphalia, monarchs gained** authority to determine politics & religious affairs within a given territory, i.e. territorial state emerged; leading to secular & modern state system.
- **Secular authority gave** rise to the principle that provided the **foundation for IR that has provided the foundation for IR** ever since, i.e. ***the notion of the territorial integrity of states- legally equal and sovereign participants in an international system.***

Cont…

- The treaty enabled all small states in Europe to achieve sovereignty and leaders agreed not to either favor one religion over another or fight for the sake of religious differences
- It also led to institutionalization of diplomacy or diplomatic practices and commercial activities
- The Westphalian state system was exported to America, Africa and Asia through colonialism and '*modernization*'
- Although scholars wrote about inter'l politics before, formal recognition of a separate discipline of IR occurred ***at the end of the WWI with the establishment of a Department of IR at the University of Wales in 1919***

Cont…

- Largely, it is impossible to separate the foundation of the discipline of IR from the larger public reaction to the horrors of the WWI
- At the outbreak of the WWI, the human cost of the war were linked with the widespread notion that the old international order, with its secret diplomacy and secret treaties, was immoral.
- At the aftermath, a new academic discipline became essential- a discipline devoted to understand & prevent international conflict.

Actors in International Relations

State Actors

- International Relations : **traditionally focused on interactions between states.**
- **Relationships between all sorts of political entities,** including international organizations, multinational corporations, societies and citizens.
- All states have their own capitals, armies, foreign ministries, flags and national anthems.
- states are also sovereig`n in relation to each other: they act in relation to other states, declaring war, concluding a peace, negotiating a treaty, and many other things.

Non-State Actors

- Non-state actors are also called **transnational actors**

1. Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)

- Organizations whose members are national governments
- Fulfill a variety of functions and vary in size from just a few states to virtually the whole UN membership

2. **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs**)

- Private organizations, some of considerable size and resources
- Some have political purpose, some economic or technical one
- More than 25,000

Non state actors .....

3. Multinational Corporations (MNCs

- Companies that span multiple countries
- Often control greater resources and operate internationally with greater efficiency, than many small states
- May prop up (or even create) friendly foreign governments but may also provide poor states with much-needed foreign investments and tax revenues

Types of non-state actors

Type	Who are they?	Examples
IGOs – Intergovernmental Organizations	Members are national governments	United Nations, Arab League, Nato
NGOs – Nongovernmental Organizations	Members are individuals and groups	Amnesty International, Lions Club, Red Cross
MNCs – Multinational Corporations	Companies that span borders	ExxonMobil, Toyota, Wal-Mart
Others	Individuals, cities, constituencies, etc.	Bono, Iraqi Kurdistan, al Qaeda

Levels of Analysis in International Relations

- **The individual level**
- International relations can be analyzed from the perspective of individuals.
- For example, a ***Prime Minister, encountering the leader of another state to negotiate an important financial agreement***, the head of a large corporation adopting a policy to rescue their business
- Focusing on the individual level and, say, particular actions of specific personalities in the public realm–be ***they politicians, diplomats or bankers***

The group level

- A group-level analysis focusing on **foreign policy** would look,
- for example, at the **role of lobbying groups** and the way they influence national decision-making on an issue.
- Group -level analysis would be more interested in the **actions of groups of individuals**
- A group-level analysis could be interested in **activist/pressure groups**

The state level

- Referred to as the relative _***state-centrism' of the discipline.***
- The state acts as the arena in which ***state officials, politicians and decision-makers operate***.
- The state is seen as the framework that encapsulates society and as the main point of reference for the individual.
- ***Main location of power within the international sphere***
  - the Cold War
- It was an era in which much of international affairs appeared to be run via state channels and in line with particular state interests

The state level

- States form the primary kind of actor in major international organizations such as the UN.
- **A state level analysis might be interested to look at any one of the following:**
  - It can consider states as actors in their own right as if they were clearly defined entities that have certain preferences,
  - Look at their actions and decisions to find an answer to our analytical questions
  - **It may look at how states interact with each other to deal with the crisis** – in other words, their foreign policy; and react to international developments and trends; how they cooperate, say, in the framework of international organizations; etc

The system level

- Conceive the global system as the structure or context within which states cooperate, compete and confront each other over issues of national interest
- Particularly important in that context is the distribution of power amongst states
  - unipolarity, bipolarity,multipolarity
- In this perspective, global circumstances are seen to condition the ability and opportunity of individual states and groups of states to pursue their interests in cooperative or competitive ways.

The system level …

- Need to consider global linkages that go beyond single interactions between states.
- the issue outside the immediate control of any particular state or group of states, such as
  - the global economy,
  - transnational terrorism or the internet.

The Structure of International System

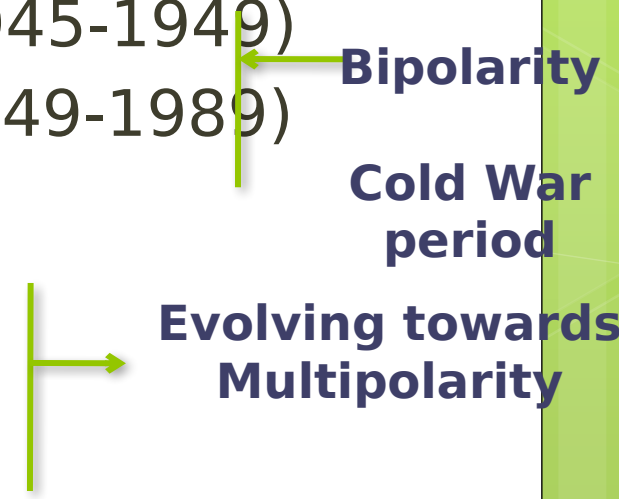
- Political power is usually distributed into three main types of systems namely:
  - (i) uni-polar system,
  - (ii) bipolar system and,
  - (iii) multipolar system.

- These three different systems reflect the ***number of powerful states competing for power and their hierarchical relationship.***
- In a uni-polar international system, **there is one state with the greatest political, economic, cultural and military power and hence the ability to totally control other states.**
- On the other hand, in both bipolar and multipolar systems there is ***no one single state with a greater power and hence ability to control other states.***

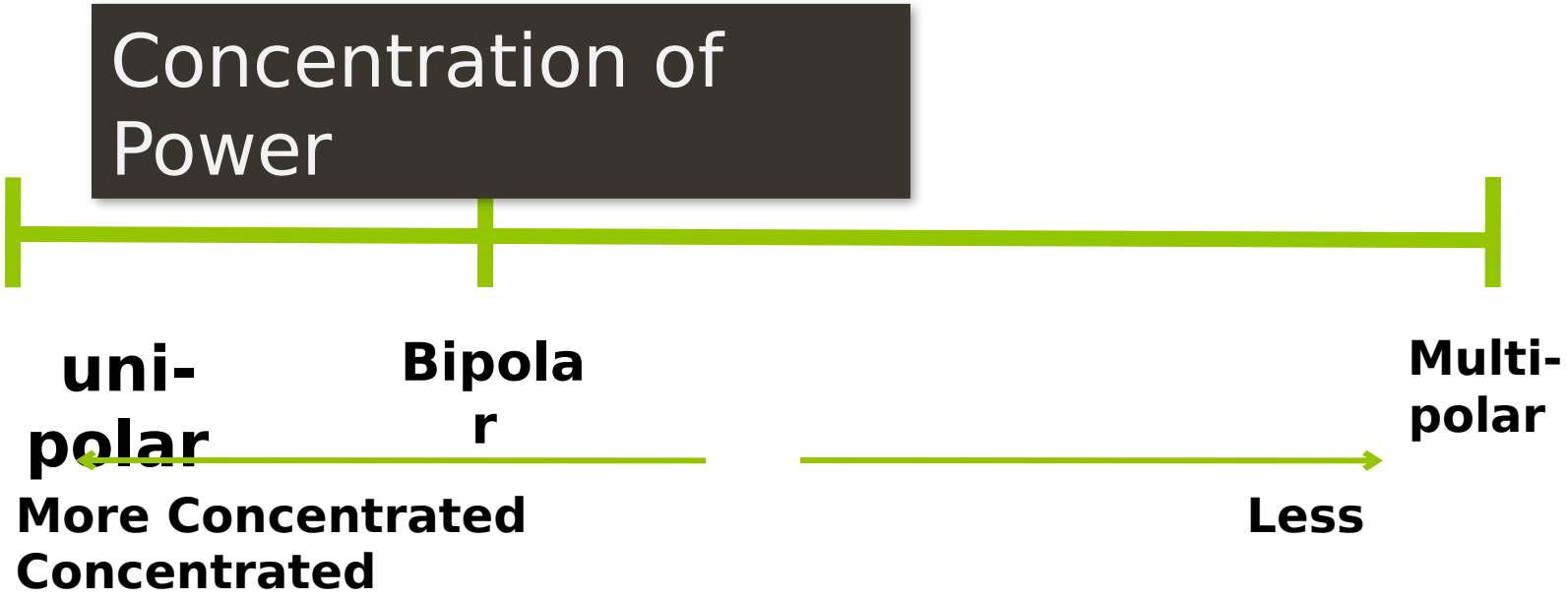
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1. Unipolarity: The United States (1945-1949)
2. Bipolarity: USA and the USSR (1949-1989)

3. Post 1991:



Models of the Balance of Power



Power

- **Power** is the currency of international politics
- As money is for economics, power is for international relations (politics)
- In the Int.l system, power determines the relative influence of actors and it shapes the structure of the int.l system
- That is also why it is often said that international relations is essentially about actors‘ power relations in the supra-national domain. It thus follows from this that **power** is **the blood line of international relations.**
- Power can be defined in terms of both **relations and material (capability**) aspects

Anarchy

- Absence of authority (government) be it in national or international/global level systems.
- within a country it refers to **breakdown of law and order**
- in relations between states it refers to a system where power is decentralized and ***there are no shared institutions with the right to enforce common rules.***
- ***International system has no power or actor over the states***
- ….As a result, the new international system was characterized by **constant tensions and threats of war**

Sovereignty

- Is Basic concept in IR
- It can be defined as an expression of:
  - ***i)state's ultimate authority within its territorial entity (internal sovereignty) and,***
  - ***(ii) the state's involvement in the international community (external sovereignty).***
- Denotes double claim of states from the international system
- **autonomy in foreign policy** and
- **independence/freedom in its domestic affairs**.

Theories of International Relations

- **Idealism/Liberalism**
- Liberalism in IR was referred to as a _utopian‘ theory
- Focus on the creation of a **peaceful world by integration**
- states, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations as key actors IOs (UN, WTO, ICC) NGOs.
- Interdependent global society with international institutions facilitating cooperation.

Liberalism: Policy Prescriptions

- Multilateralism: IOs & International Law
  - "Enlargement": Encourage democracies :Liberal Democratic peace theory
- Cosmopolitanism: Common humanity and foreign policy
  - Foreign Aid / Human Rights, Humanitarian Intervention Stability requires justice
- Idealists or Liberals focus on:
  - the increase of freedoms
  - evolution to a better condition which is beneficiary for all states and organizations

Liberalism …


International
Organization
Peace
Democracy
Economic
Interdependen
fppt.com

Components of liberalism/idealism

Focus of analysis	Enhancing global economic & political cooperation
Major actors	- States - International Organizations - NGOs and MNCs
Behavior of states	- Not always rational actors based on self-interest calculations - Compromise bet/n various interests within states
Goal of states	- Economic prosperity - international stability
View of human nature	- Optimistic
Conditions of inter'l system	- Anarchic - Possible to mitigate anarchy

Realism

- Focus on states and their relations in relation with power. (military and political power)
- State need to maximize their security and chances of survival.
- Quest for military and/or economic security; Balance of Power
- Based on self-interest (World War II as the vindication of their theory)

Realism: Policy Prescriptions

- Balance Power: Ignore culture, moral considerations in foreign policy; obey only dictates of maximizing your power relative to others.

Components of realist theory	
Focus of analysis	**Struggle for power in anarchic inter'l system**
Major actors	**States**
Behavior of states	**Rational, unitary actors**
Goals of states	**Enhance power, security**
View of human nature	**Pessimistic**
Conditions of inter'l system	**Anarchic, self-help system**

Critiques:

- It **underestimates the role of international institutions**, norms, rules in shaping behavior of states & promoting cooperation
- States are not the only actors and cannot be unitary decision makers

Structuralism/Marxism

- Argues that a capitalist society is divided into two contradictory classes –
  - the **business class (the bourgeoisie**) and the wo**rking class (the proletariat).**
- They believe that **economic structure determines politics**
- The conduct of world politics is based on the way that the world is organized economically
- They **contend that the world is divided** b/n
  - "**Haves**" (Economically Developed Countries)
  - "**Have not**" (Least developed Countries/ weak/poor)
- To change this, structuralists form a radical **restructuring of economic system**
- They suggest the design to end **uneven distribution of wealth and power**

Structuralism …

- **Structuralists can be divided in two major camps:**
- **A, Marxist Theorists**
- Marxism is the best known strand of structuralist thought
- It holds that the economic (material) order determines political History, the current situation and the future are determined by economic struggle, called dialectical materialism
- Marxists see capitalism as inherent source of economic evil
- They also believe that capitalist based system must be overturned & replaced with domestic and international socialist system before economic equity can be achieved

Marx's Theory of Historical Progression

Communism

Socialism

Capitalism

Feudalism

Basic Communism

B, Dependecia Theory

- This theory sometimes, referred to Neo-Marxist and Economic Radical theory
- They argue that the exploitation of Least Developed Countries by Economically Developed Countries is exercised through indirect control
- Economically developed countries drive based on their own interests that include:
  - Cheap primary resources
  - External markets
  - Profitable investment opportunities
  - Low wage labor etc …

Constructivism

- The international system is not something ‘out there’ like the solar system. It does not exist on its own.
- It exists only as an inter subjective awareness among people; in that sense the system is constituted by **ideas, not by material forces**.
- It [the international system] is a human invention or creation not of a physical or material kind but of a purely intellectual and ideational kind.
- It is a set of ideas, a body of thought, **a system of norms, which has been arranged by certain people at a particular time and place**

Critical Theories

- Established in response to mainstream approaches in the field, **mainly liberalism and realism**
- Critical theories are valuable because they **identify positions that have typically been ignored or overlooked within IR**.
- They also provide a voice to individuals who have frequently been **marginalized, particularly women and those from the Global South.**

Chapter Two: Understanding Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

- **Introduction**
- National Interest

Defining National Interest

- Refers to set of ***values, orientation, goals and objectives*** a given country would like to achieve in its IR.
- It has been the main ***driving force that determines the contents of foreign policy***
- K. Holsti, defines as an image of the future state of affairs and future set of conditions …

National Interest…

- Foreign policy can subordinated to a principle of national interest.
- The total task of foreign policy is to preserve national interests peacefully and rationally.
- The goals and objectives of any state foreign policy constitute national interest as a basis.
- Even if the national interests of states vary in that detail, core national interests are the same for different countries.

National Interest…

- The minimum essential components of the national interest of any state are:
  - Security,
  - National development, and
  - World order

Criteria‘s used to determine the national interest of states?

- **Operational Philosophy**
- Depending on time, location, your orientation toward the world around you, and in particular the action of your predecessors -you may choose one **of two major style of operation**
- First, act in a bold and sweeping fashion.
  - Up on taking office, introduce major new practices, policies, and institutions and discontinue others.
- The second major style of operation is to act in carefulness, probing, and experimental fashion
  - The decision maker in an incremental orientation assumes that political and economic problems are too complex to proceed with bold initiative without worrying about their consequence.

Ideological Criteria:

- Most of the time, governments employ ideological criteria and establish their relations
- They may identify their friends or enemies countries using the litmus test of ideology.
- During cold war, the ideology of communism and capitalism had been often used to establish cooperation or conflict with countries.
- Hence, national interest may be shaped by underlying ideological orientations of the regime in power.

Moral and Legal Criteria:

- Moral behavior, in international politics involves **keeping your promise** –
  - treaties,
  - avoiding exploitation and uneven development between the developing countries and the developed ones
- Acting legally means, abiding by the rules of international law to the extent that such rules are identified and accepted

Pragmatic Criteria:

- As pragmatist, your orientation is low key, matter of fact, not on emotions and professions
- On the basis of the scientific analysis of cost and benefit or merit and demerit to your country interest,
- the practical utility of merit of your action will be counted other than morality and personal sentiments.

Professional Advancement Criteria:

- In this case, action may be manipulated and adjusted in consideration of professional survival and growth.

Partisan Criteria:

- Here you tend to equate the survival and the success of your political party, or ethnic or religious origin with the survival and success of your country.
- You may tend to equate the interest of your organization (the army, the foreign office, and so forth) with the national interest

Foreign Dependency Criteria:

- These criteria usually applies to less developing countries, who had fallen under the yoke of colonialism, and now, even after political independence
- These countries are still dependent on their ex-colonial states for technical aid, expertise and technology, sometimes even for their security.
- As a result of this, the less developing countries face difficulties to defend and promote their national interest.

- Discuss in groups whether there is a single criteria in determining national interest of states?

Understanding Foreign Policy and Foreign Policy Behaviors

Understanding Foreign Policy and Foreign Policy Behaviors

- Foreign policy refers to the sets of objectives and instruments that a state adopts to guide its relation with the outside world.
- The objectives of foreign policy which a state wants to achieve are in one way or another related to national interest.
- national interest is often considered as the objectives of foreign policy of a state.
- something that a state would like to achieve in its external relations with others

FP..

- Involves general purposes, priority of goals to be realized and achieved
- It also encompasses specific strategies and instruments, economic and diplomatic tools that states employ to achieve their objectives.
- These objectives, visions and goals state aspire to achieve is commonly referred as national interest. All states would like to promote their national interest

Foreign Policy Objectives

classifications of foreign policy objectives is based on the combination of the three criteria:

(1) The value placed on the objective;

(2) The time element placed on its achievement; and

(3) The kind of demands the objective imposes on other states in international system.

FP Objectives

- Based on the above stated criteria, the objectives can be classified as:
  - (1) core values and interests
  - (2) middle range goals and
  - (3) universal long range and goals-
- ***Core Interests and Values (Short Range Objectives)***
  - most frequently related to the self preservation of political and economic systems, the people and its culture, and the territorial integrity of a state.
  - These are short-range objectives because others goals cannot be realized if the existence of the state and its political units are not ensured.

Middle Range Objectives

- This particular category is comprised of :
  - economic uplift of the people,
  - raising their life standard, enhancing prestige and status of the nation, and
  - expansion both territorial, as well as ideological.
- Foreign policy aims at achieving economic prosperity, as only an economically prosperous nation is to play more assertive role in international politics.

Long- Range Objectives

- Plans, dreams, and visions concerning the ultimate political or ideological organization of the international system.
- **in pursuing long range goals, states normally make universal demands**
- long range visions and dreams may have international repercussions as far as they are complemented by the capabilities and powers
  - After the Communist Revolution of 1917 the Russian communist leaders, Lenin and Stalin reiterated that they would endeavor to expand communist ideology through the every nook and corner of the Globe, as to them the capitalist system was defective and exploitative in its very nature.

Foreign Policy Behavior: Patterns and Trends

- Foreign policy behavior refers to the actions states take towards each other.
- It is important to note that these ***actions usually are not as ends in themselves***
- Arnold Wolfers, suggested that all foreign policy behavior ultimately boils down to three possible patterns:
  - (1) **self-preservation** (maintaining the status quo);
  - (2) s**elf-extension** (revising the status quo in one‘s own favor);
  - (3) s**elf-abnegatio**n (revising the status quo in some else‘s favor).

Foreign Policy Dimensions

- Dynamic

Foreign policy behavior can be broadly classified along three crucial dimensions:

1. **Alignment**
2. **Scope and Interest**
3. **Modus operandi or Method of Operation**

- 1. **Alignment** : the tendencies to choose to ally with some countries or remaining neutral changes with time in response to changing circumstances and policy behavior
- **3 patterns of alignment tendencies**
- Alliances
- Neutrality
- Non Alignment

FP Dimensions…

- 2. **Scope and Interest :** the scope of which a country decides **to what extent it engages itself in international affairs** or it follows a policy of isolationism
- 3. **Modus operandi or Method of operation:** states exhibit certain characteristics behavior and **patterns to pursue their goals**. These set of patterns could be either Multilateralism or activism

- **Multilateralism** refers to seeking joint solutions to problems through institutions like the UN than bilateralism

Instruments of Foreign Policy

Diplomacy

- Diplomacy can be defined as a process between actors (diplomats, usually representing a state) who exist within a system (international relations) and engage in private and public dialogue to pursue their objectives in a peaceful manner.
- The interaction one state has with another is considered the act of its foreign policy.
- Diplomacy *is not foreign policy* and must be distinguished from it.
- It may be helpful to perceive diplomacy as part of foreign policy
- When a nation-state makes foreign policy it does so for its own national interests
- This act typically takes place via interactions between government personnel through diplomacy.

Rules of Effective Diplomacy

- **Be realistic:**
- **Be careful about what you say:**
- **Seek common ground:**
- **Understand the other side:**
- **Be patient:**
- **Leave avenues of retreat open:**

Economic Instruments of Foreign Policy

- **Tariff:**
- **Quota:**
- **Embargo/ban/:**
- **Loans, Credits:**
- **Foreign Aid:**
- **Military Aid:**

Overview of Foreign Policy of Ethiopia

- **Foreign Policy during Tewodros II (1855-1868)**
- Throughout its long history, Ethiopia has been in many ways ***connected to the outside world***.
- Ethiopia has a long history of **diplomatic relations** with the outside world.
- 'Modern Ethiopia' is understood as Ethiopia **after Tewdros-II**.
- Throughout his reign Tewodros tried to develop ***a dynamic foreign policy that reached out beyond the Horn Region***.

- He **sought** the **Western Christian** world to **recognize his country and help him to modernize his country**.
- Moreover, as Keller has put it —”he appealed specifically to **Britain, France and Russia** as Christian nations to assist him in whatever ways possible in his fight against the Turks, Egyptians and Islam”.
- Attempted to establish his diplomatic relations to fight his immediate enemies **claiming Christianity as instrument of foreign policy**

Foreign Policy during Yohannes IV (1872-1889)

- Yohannes IV succeeded Tewodros II.
- Like his predecessor, Yohannes considered Islam as a threat to the territorial integrity of the polity.
- Indeed Egypt tried to put a serious security threat in its continued attempt to invade the country under many pretexts,
- yet its motive was to control the source of Blue Nile.
- Yohannes IV gave priority to diplomacy than military confrontation.

Contnd…

- Moreover, Yohannes IV concluded agreements externally with the British and Egyptians.
- He signed **peace *treaties and commercial agreements.***
- The Hewett Treaty (1884) with Anglo-Egyptians was one of the eminent treaties concluded during his reign.
- These, however, were not successful as Egypt faced subsequent defeat both at of Gundet and Gura respectively (Keller)

Foreign Policy during Menelik II (1889-93)

- Menelik was the King of Shoa region before his coronation as the Kings of Kings of Ethiopia.
- He had expanded his sphere of influence towards the far South and East incorporating new areas and communities peacefully or otherwise
- Before the death of Yohannes Italy had good diplomatic relation with Menelik with the objective of weakening its immediate enemy in the North, Yohannes
- Following the death of Yohannes, however, Italy continued to be the main challenge in the North.

- scramble of Africa was heightened. Italy expanded towards the hinterland of Ethiopia from its first hold of Bogess, later named Eritrea, and Missawa port crossing Tekeze river.
- The emperor followed double track diplomacy to contain or reverse Italy‘s expansion and maintain the territorial integrity of his country.
- **One of the remarkable treaties was the _*Wuchalle‘ friendship and peace treaty where the parties agreed to avoid war and solve the problem peacefully***

- However, the emperor‘s diplomatic endeavor with Italy failed to result in peace due to Italy‘s misinterpretation of the controversial article 17 of the *‘Wuchalle’ treaty.*
- According to the Italian version, Ethiopia failed under the protectorate of the former which then led to the abrogation of the _*Wuchale‘ treaty by Ethiopia in 1893.*
- ***On other hand the emperor was preparing himself by accumulating military ammunitions to defend the aggression from any side of colonial powers***
- As a result, Italy prepared for war and started its systematic penetration of the country from the north.

Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I (1916-1974)

- To ensure the legal and diplomatic security of the state, he wanted the friendship of the Europeans.
- He made Ethiopia, a member of the League of Nations.
- Ethiopia's policy objectives to enter in to the League of Nations as a member were:
  - To make Ethiopia's defense the responsibility of external power *via* the *collective security* mechanism ;
  - To show Ethiopia's *belief in the power of diplomacy* in international relations;
  - It was a gesture to show that Ethiopia is a *modern* and an *independent* sovereign state i.e. the strategy was to cut the intention of the colonial power' expansion to Ethiopia.

- His idea of *consolidation* of power at home and his intention of having *many friends* abroad was interrupted by the Italian invasion.
- In the post independence period the most important foreign policy agenda of the Emperor was to reduce the British dominance in Ethiopia and in the Horn of Africa.
- Britain after 1941 dominated important positions. The British predominantly controlled the military and the economy.
- In 1945 the emperor met president Roosevelt of America in Egypt secretly.
- This was aimed at finding other ally.

Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I ….

- Emperor Haile Sellassie had different stand as far as British was concerned.
- For one thing he wanted to remove the British from the Horn of Africa because she was dominating the region.
- Secondly, he wanted the British because had it not been for the British support, Emperor Haile Sellassie would not have defeated the challenges of the first ***Woyane Rebellion*** of the Rayas.

Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I…

- Anyways the Emperor chose the United States of America than the British.
- This is because,
  - The USA was able to give technical and military assistance in the post war period. This is related with the fact that the Second World War has exhausted other powers in many aspects.
  - The USA is an emerging economic power. The perception was that the USA was able to give ‘liberal’ economic assistance that is not tied to any conditional ties.
- As a result in 1953, Mutual Defense Agreement was signed between the two. For security purpose the treaty had a positive contribution for the Emperor.

- In general, the foreign policy principles of the Imperial Regime as identified by Professor Ayele Nugussie are three:
  - 1. When there is good will all international disputes will be resolved peacefully. Therefore, one of the objectives was *peaceful resolution of international conflicts*.
  - 2. His continued belief in the membership to and support of international organizations. *Collective security* continued to be another major principle of the government. The failure of the League of Nations in 1935 to safe Ethiopia from Italian invasion did not make him stop believing in collective security. Being member also implies recognition.
  - *3. Strong defense capacity*

Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I…

- It can be also stated that the diplomatic and neutrality position of Ethiopia made the OAU to be established in the soil of Ethiopia
- Ethiopia's active involvement in the Non-Alignment Movement after 1955 was also part of the continuation of Ethiopia's support to international originations.
- During this time when the world was divided in to two blocs ideologically, Afro-Asian countries took a neutralist position.
- Ethiopia wanted to diversity friendship, assistance and diplomatic support.

Foreign Policy during the Military Government (1974—1991)

- The military regime that took control of state power in 1974 adopted a foreign policy largely oriented to socialist ideology.
- The primary objectives of the foreign policy were **survival of the regime and maintaining the territorial integrity** of the country.
- Apart from these, restructuring the society along socialist lines was also considered as the foundation for the foreign policy motives at home.
- The major strategy to achieve the stated objectives heavily focused on building the military capability of the country.

- The Dergue regime was actively involved in African politics.
- The military regime supported Africa issues or liberation movements.
- Ethiopia’s prestige in Africa also continued.
- Bringing the country’s foreign policy with in the orbit of the Eastern bloc was the dramatic reversal.
- This was highly influenced by the 1977/78 Ethiopia-Somalia War.
- Soviet Union was the willing and capable power to assist the military regime to channel weapons.

- It was the Cubans who sent troops to fight the Somalia aggressions and weapons were from Soviet Union.
- The regime became friendly with Libya, South Yemen and the former Eastern European states especially with East German.
- However, the Dergue’s foreign policy was not successful in winning the support of the West.

The reasons for the failure of the Dergue's foreign policy were:

- The regime cracked down by the various opposition groups. Its choice of using force to put down its opposition groups changed the minds of the masses
- It is external relation with Western Europe was not positive rather it was abysmal.
- Bad human rights record because of Red Terror
- Famine and hunger that become recurrent under the regime
- The Dergue's turn to the Soviet Union. To weaken Mengistu the west supported TPLF and EPLF.

The Foreign Policy of Ethiopia in the Post 1991

- Ethiopia‘s foreign policy is driven primarily by the quest to ensure national interest and security.
  - To ensure the survival of the multi- national state.
- National interest of the country is understood in terms of realizing the ***real interest of the people mainly democracy and development.***
- It refers to the primary interest of the people to live freely from poverty, disease and ignorance
  - In this regard, foreign policy has been considered as an instrument to solve the domestic problems of the country, including; lack of good governance, instability and lack of economic development

- The foreign policy of Ethiopia has been designed to create favorable external environment
  - to achieve rapid economic development and build up democratic system.
- The primary strategy in realization of these goals is to put the focus on domestic issues first.
  - ***This strategy is called an —inside-out approach.***
- The inside out approach would help to reduce the countries vulnerability to threat.

- At diplomatic level, economic diplomacy is adopted to strengthen the domestic efforts in fighting poverty and address the issues of development.
  - ED involves attracting foreign investments, seeking markets for Ethiopian exportable commodities, seeking aid and confessional loans too.
- The Security and Foreign Policy of the country also indicated that Ethiopia would adopt a kind of **East-look policy.**
- Ethiopia appreciates the East Asian countries economic successes and development paths.
- The other foreign policy strategy is building up the ***military capability of the country***.

synthesis

- Though strategies of all regimes sometimes differ the primary foreign policy objective of all the three regimes remained the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of the country.
- To this end the **three regimes used** a combination of **both military force and diplomacy to address both internal and external challenges** depending on the circumstances.

Chapter Three: International Political Economy (IPE)

Unit Objectives:

- After the completion of this unit , you will be able to:
  - ***Explain the meaning and nature of International Political economy***
  - ***Identify and analytically distinguish the most influential theoretical perspectives of International Political economy***
  - ***Figure out the most common national political economy systems/models in the world and their major divergences***
  - ***Identify and examine the core issues, governing institutions and governance of International Political economy***

Meaning and Nature of International Political Economy (IPE)

- There is no universal agreement on how IPE should be defined.
- This in turn implies that defining the concept is not as simple or straightforward as one might expect
- Definitions are important because it is the definitions that tell us what to include in our analysis and what to leave out.
- IPE —is the study of the tension between the **market, where individuals engage in self-interested activities**, and the **state, where those same individuals undertake collective action**.

IPE….

- The above stated definition asserts two significant subjects of International Political Economy:
- (a) **markets**, which are composed of self-interested individuals and
- (b) **states**, which are the primary political institutions of the modern international system.
- Yet, the definition misses other important side of the story
- We have also equally or even more powerful (**than states) non-state** actors in global politics

IPE….

- IPE examines the **interdependence of politics and economics** in the international system.
- Like political economy, it views political and economic reality as **two sides of the same coin.**
- Like international relations, it generally adopts a systemic perspective and **views states as primary actors.**
- The study of IPE springs from an **international economy** that transcends place within which states, bound by territory, interact.

IPE Questions :

- How does the international economy affect domestic politics and/or domestic economic realities (and vice versa)?
- Who benefits from activity/outcomes in the international economy?
- Can order be attained in the international economic system?
- Can collective action be achieved within the international economy?

Theoretical perspectives of International Political Economy

- There are three major theoretical (often ideological) perspectives regarding the nature and functioning of the International Political economy:
  - Liberalism ,
  - Marxism, and
  - Nationalism (mercantilism).

Mercantilism/nationalism:

- **Foundation**: Adam Smith‘s (1723–1790 ;
- Friedrich List(1789–1846) as **the intellectual father of the mercantilist thoug**ht)
- Defends a strong and pervasive ***role of the state in the economy*** – both in domestic and international trade, investment and finance.
- Emphasizes on the importance ***of BoP surpluses*** in trade with other countries and
- To this end it often promotes an extreme policy of autarky to promote national economic self-sufficiency
- Defended even a much more sophisticated and ***interventionist role of the state in the economy***
- State should also play a ***disciplinary role in the economy***

Mercantilism/nationalism…

- Mercantilist thought in the contemporary international political economy is found in the recent experience of the ***Japanese, South Korean, Taiwanese and Chinese***…
- However, these states the East Asian economies used the term ***developmental state approach‘***

Liberalism:

- Foundations: David Ricardo
- It defends the idea of free market system
  - i.e free trade/trade liberalization and free financial and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows).
  - Advocate's of free trade believes that
    - it reduces prices,
    - raises the standard of living for more people,
    - makes a wider variety of products available, and contributes to improvements in the quality of goods and services
- If countries focused on what they do best and freely trade their goods with each other, all of them would benefit.
- The concept that captures this idea is also known as comparative advantage.

Liberalism ….

- However, the theory of comparative advantage has been undermined by the current wave of economic globalization.
- The growth MNCs complicates global trading.
  - The production of goods and services is strongly influenced by costs, arbitrary specialization, and government and corporate policies.
- These developments thus mark a shift from the conventional theory of comparative advantage to what is known as **competitive advantage.**

Marxism

Marxism

- Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990‘s and the apparent embrace of the free market economy by a significant number of developing countries .
- ***Essential elements can be found in the overall corpus of Marxist writings.***
- Materialist approach to history
- General view of capitalist development
- Normative commitment to socialism

Contemporary theories IPE

- Contemporary theories of International political economy

1. **Hegemonic Stability Theory (HST):**

- Is a hybrid theory containing elements of mercantilism, liberalism, and even Marxism.
- Its closest association, however, is with mercantilism.
- HST emerged because of economic troubles that bedeviled Europe and much of the world in the Great Depression of the 1920s and 1930s
- During its explanatory power to the Great Depression, HST has thus influenced the establishment of the Bretton Woods institutions (IMF and WB)

Structuralism:

- is a variant of the Marxist perspective and starts analysis from a practical diagnosis of the specific structural problems of the international liberal capitalist economic system whose main feature is center-periphery (dependency) relationship between the North and the South which resulted in an “unequal (trade and investment) exchange.”
- it spread from Latin America to other countries in Asia and Africa in 1950’s and advocates import substitution based on protectionist policies and the domestic promotion of manufacturing over agricultural and other types of primary production

Developmental State Approach

- Is a variant of mercantilism
- it advocates for the robust role of the state in the process of structural transformation.
- refers to a state that intervenes and guides the direction and pace of economic development.
- **core features of developmental state;**
  - ***Strong interventionism:***
  - ***Existence of bureaucratic apparatus to efficiently and effectively implement the planned process of development***
  - ***Existence of active participation and response of the private sector to state intervention***
  - ***Regime legitimacy built on development results that ensured the benefits of development …***

Survey of the Most Influential National Political Economy systems in the world

- The American System of Market-Oriented Capitalism

The American System .....

- Founded on the premise that:
- Economic activity is to benefit **consumers while maximizing wealth creation**;
- The **distribution of that wealth is of secondary importance**.
- The American economy does approach the neoclassical model of a competitive market economy
  - ***The American neoclassical model rests on the assumption that markets are competitive***
  - ***where they are not competitive, competition should be promoted through antitrust and other policies.***

The American System …..

- The American economy is appropriately characterized as a system of **managerial capitalism.**
- The Economy was profoundly transformed by the late 19th emergence of huge corporations and the accompanying shift from a proprietary capitalism to one dominated by large, oligopolistic corporations
- Management was separated from ownership,

The American System …..

- The role of the American government in the economy is determined not only by the influence of the neoclassical model on American economic thinking
- But also by fundamental features of the American political system.
- Authority over the economy is divided among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government and between the federal government and the fifty states.
- Whereas the Japanese Ministry of Finance has virtual monopoly power over the Japanese financial system
- In the United States this responsibility is shared by the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and several other powerful and independent federal agencies

- Most of the American economists opposed to industrial policy

  - *distribution of industries should be entirely left for the mkt*

This is the assumption that all industries are created equal and that there is no strategic sectors

The Japanese System of Developmental Capitalism

- Ever since the Meiji Restoration (1868), Japan‘s overriding goals have been making the economy self-sufficient and catching up with the West.
- In the pre–World War II years this ambition meant building a strong army and becoming an industrial power.
- Since its disastrous defeat in World War II
- however, Japan has abandoned militarism
- and has focused on becoming a powerful industrial and technological nation
- These political goals have resulted in a national economic policy for Japan best characterized as **neo-mercantilism**

- It involves state assistance, regulation, and protection of specific industrial sectors
- Many terms have been used to characterize the distinctive nature of the Japanese system of political economy:
- **developmental state capitalism, collective capitalism, welfare corporatism, competitive communism, network capitalism and strategic capitalism**

Important elements of the Japanese economic system

- Emphasis on economic development,
- the key role of large corporations in the organization of the economy and society,
- resistance to FDI
- primacy of the producer over the consumer,
- the close cooperation among government, business, and labor.
- state plays central role in the economy
- Trade protectionism , Export led growth

“Developmental state capitalism”

- state must play a central role in national economic development and in the competition with the West
- Despite the imperative of competition, the Japanese frequently subordinate pursuit of economic efficiency to social equity and domestic harmony.
- Japanese provided government support for favored industries,
  - “Infant industry” protection system deserves special attention

The policies Japan has used to promote its infant industries

- Taxation, financial, and other policies that encouraged extraordinarily high savings and investment rates.
- Fiscal and other policies
- Strategic trade policies and import restrictions that protected infant Japanese industries against both imported goods and establishment of subsidiaries of foreign firms.
- Government support for basic industries, such as steel, and for generic technology, like materials research.
- Competition (antitrust) and other policies favorable

The German System of Social Market Capitalism

- The German economy has some characteristics similar to the American and some to the Japanese systems of political economy, but it is quite different from both in other ways
- Germany, like Japan, emphasizes exports and national savings and investment more than consumption
- However, Germany permits the market to function with considerable freedom; indeed, most states in Western Europe are significantly less interventionist than Japan

German system of…

- The German system of political economy attempts to balance social concerns and market efficiency.
- The German state and the private sector provide a highly developed system of social welfare
  - “welfare state capitalism”

D/s among National Political Economy Systems

- (1) the primary purposes of the economic activity of the nation,
- (2) the role of the state in the economy, and
- (3) the structure of the corporate sector and private business practices.

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Core Issues, Governing institutions and Governance of International Political Economy

International Trade and the WTO

- **What is International Trade?**
- *International trade* is the inter-country flow of goods and financial resources.
- It is considered to be part of the **production structure** (a set of relationships that determine what is produced, where, by whom, how, for whom and at what price) of political economy.

World Trade Organization

- Is an international organization which sets the rules for global trade.
- This organization was set up in 1995 as the successor to the GATT .
- 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
- Lender of last resort
- Maintain stable exchange rates
- Prevent balance of payments crises
- Conditionality/structural adjustment

- **World Bank**
- Designed to aid in rebuilding Europe
- Mission has expanded to aid poor countries in efforts at:
  - Poverty elimination
  - Infrastructure development
  - Building governance capability (corruption, financial syst ems)

Exchange Rates and the Exchange-Rate System

- An exchange rate is the price of one national currency in terms of another.
- two main exchange rate systems : fixed and floating exchange rate.
- floating-rate system:
- the value of a currency is determined solely by money supply and money demand.
- this system exists only when there is absolutely no intervention by governments or other actors capable of influencing exchange-rate values through nonmarket means.
- fixed-rate system: the value of a particular currency is fixed against the value of another single currency or against a basket of currencies.

Chapter Four: Globalization and Regionalism

Objectives

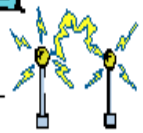
- After successfully completing this chapter students should be able to:
- □ Conceptualize the concepts of globalization and regionalism
- □ Expose themselves with the contemporary debates on the essence and direction of globalization
- □ Develop a position regarding the essence and effects of Globalization
- □ Analyze the impacts of globalization on Africa, Ethiopia and the developing world
- □ Explain the theoretical caveats and practice of regionalism and regional integration
- □ Explain the mutual interaction between regionalism and globalization

Globalisation

- Accountability
- Terrorism
- Shrinking World
- Technology/ The Internet
- Free Trade?
- Culture
- Capitalism
- Monopoly Power
- Environment
- Integration of Economies
- Equality/Inequality
- Communication
- Recognition
- Trade versus Aid
- Outsourcing
- Brands
- Exploitation
- Growth
- Poverty

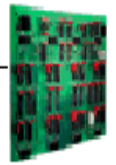




















Definition of Globalization

- The term globalization derives from the word globalize, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems.
- It is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide.
- The worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration.

Definition of Globalization

- In general terms **globalization** is an economic, political, technological, and socio-cultural process where the importance of ***state boundaries*** decreases and the countries and their people live in an integrated global system.

- The term has become particularly popular in IPE and in cultural studies.

GLOBALISATION is a process of interaction and integration among the people ,companies and governments of different nations ,a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.

This process has effects on the

environment,
culture,
political systems,
economic development,
environment,
prosperity,
human physical well being in societies.

- It also refers to movement of people and knowledge across international borders.
- It is a result of human innovations and technological process.

Dimensions of Globalization

- Three main dimensions of globalization:
  - **Economic** Dimensions of Globalization
  - **Socio-cultural** Dimensions of Globalization
  - **Political** Dimensions of Globalization

Economic Dimensions of Globalization

- **Economic** globalization is one of the most frequently used in discussions of development and trade.

- It is a process by which the economies of the world become increasingly integrated leading to global economy.
- It include : global finance and economy, multinationals, networking, international trade and business, new labor markets, new development cooperation

Political Dimensions of Globalization

- In political science, globalization idea has been significant in thinking about ***ideology*** and in ***political behaviour*** in terms of issue areas such as ***geopolitics*** and ***human rights***.
- In terms of the **environment** and human rights clear evidence of the need for global codes of conduct.
- It include human right, international terrorism, war and new security problems

Socio-cultural Dimensions of Globalization

- **Social globalization** means processes whereby many social relations become relatively delinked from territorial geography, so that human lives are increasingly played out in the world as a single place.

- **Cultural globalization** refers to an emerging "global culture", in which people more often consume similar goods and services across countries and use of common language.
  - **Examples:** use of English.

History of Globalization

- It is hard to determine a specific moment when globalization started or to describe exact stages of its historical development.
- History shows no obvious time on which everyone will agree.
- Although considerable groundwork for globalization was laid in earlier times, the noun “globalization” entered a dictionary for the first time in 1961.

- Generally speaking, commentators have linked globalization:
- - to the rise of the information society,
- - the beginning of late capitalism,
- - the end of communism, and even the end of history.

Global players or Institution of globalization

- **Global players of globalization may be divided into three categories:**
  - leading actors, or global corporations;
  - supporting actors, or international governmental organizations (IGOs); and
  - international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Global corporations /multinational corporations

- Global corporations, or multinational corporations (MNCs), are defined as companies that have their home (or headquarters) in one country, but have operations and investments in many others.

- Examples of such corporations are the major automobile manufacturers such as Ford, General Motors, and Toyota; high-tech companies like IBM, Intel, and Motorola .....

- What distinguishes global corporations from domestic corporations is that the former compete globally, while the latter compete only in their domestic market.

Global corporations /multinational corporations

- Most MNCs, like Coca-Cola and General Motors, began their commercial history as domestic companies and then expanded abroad for a number of reasons.
  - for additional markets,
    - for raw materials,
    - to take advantage of lower wages in order to keep costs down

Supporting Actors /International Governmental Organizations

- International governmental organizations (IGOs) are governmental organizations formed by agreements or treaties among nations.

- There are about 6,500 IGOs in existence today. Some of the most prominent are :
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- The World Trade Organization (WTO);
- The United Nations,
- The Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and others

Non-Governmental Organizations

- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are private organizations that pursue activities to protect the environment, provide social services, and undertake economic and community development.
- These organizations are independent from governments. Since they are not funded by governments, they depend upon charitable donations and voluntary service.
- NGOs have been classified according to whether they provide relief, such as humanitarian aid, or help in economic development; whether they are religious or secular oriented; or whether they are more active in the private or the public sector.

Argument for and against of Globalization

FOR	AGAINST
▪ Globalization creates employment and income	▪ Globalization leads to income Inequality and poverty.
▪ Foreign subsidiaries in developing countries provide investment and employment and pay high wages to	▪ Globalization is being exploited by multinational corporations; globalization exploits workers.

Argument for and against of Globalization

FOR

- Globalization creates jobs.
- Global companies are working hard to improve their environmental performance.
- It is foolish to believe that a world of 6 billion people will somehow form a monoculture.

AGAINST

- Globalization exports jobs.
- Global companies place environmentally degrading industries in developing countries.
- Globalization will result in the end of cultural diversity.

Debates on globalization

- Is globalization a new process or a continuation of the past?
- Is globalization connecting all or has marginalizing effect?
- Is globalization leading to homogenization of culture or heterogeneity?

Debates on globalization

In this regard, there are three perspectives:

- 1. The hyper-globalists,
- 2. The skeptics, and
- 3. Transformationlist

The hyper-globalists

- In the present era we observe an existence of a single global economy integrating the world's major economic regions.
- Today it is global finance and corporate capital, rather than states, which influence organization, location and distribution of economic power and wealth.
-
- Multilateral institutions of global economic surveillance, especially the G7, IMF, World Bank and WTO, function to manage this growing 'global market civilization'.

The hyper-globalists

In this 'runaway world'
nation states
can no longer
effectively manage or regulate
their own national economies

HYPERGLOBALIST PERSPECTIVE

- Creating new relationship with nations.
- World economy is controlled by market place.
- Globalisation weakens the power of government.
- Technological advances has mass culture.
- World economy as a single unit.

skeptics

- Globalization is a phenomenon connected to the richest countries
- There is no unified global economy
- The world is breaking up into several major economic and political blocs
- Too much emphasis on footloose capital and a new global capitalist order

SKEPTICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Globalisation process is separated and regionalised.
- World is not becoming a single market.
- Require a strong nation to facilitate trade and regulate running of global economy.
- Globalisation, regions migrates from globalised economy.

Transformationlist

- Globalization determines new international order
- International relations are influenced by globalization
- States have to adjust their role to the new situation
- New institutions come into picture and new regulations must be applied

TRANSFORMATIONALIST PERPECTIVE

- Differs from other two.
- No individual is cause behind globalisation.
  (phenomenon which progresses slowly.)
- Outcome is not determined.
- Not bothers about historical events or factors; concerns with the present.
- Power of National Government increases but their nature changes.

3 schools of thought – summary

- 1. Hyperglobalizers
  - one single global economy; end of state
- 2. Skeptics
  - 3 major economical regional blocs; states less important
- 3. Transformationalists
  - new international order; states still important and in control of economy

Major attitudes to word globalization

- Always two major attitudes
  1) PRO globalization

  2) ANTI globalization

PRO globalization

- Globalization is an excellent process of the world development
- Only in the globalization effects can we find the future of international relations
- It is a time of new world order adjusted to new situations

Anti-Globalization Movement

- The anti-globalization movement developed in the late 20th century to fight the globalization of corporate economic activity and the free trade with developing nations that might result from such activity.





Anti-Globalization Movement

- Globalization is all the evil in today's world and cares only about money
- It divides the world into rich and poor (North and South of the world)
- It is the cause of all the global problems
- Members of the anti-globalization movement generally advocate anarchist, nationalist, socialist, social democratic or environmentalist alternatives.

- Although supporters of the movement often work together, the movement itself is diverse.

Defining Regionalism and Regional Integration

- Region can be defined as a limited number of states linked together by a geographical relationship and by a degree of mutual interdependence (Nye, 1968).

Chapter Five

Major Contemporary Global Issues

- One of the most important dynamics of the 21st century is the shift in focus from International Relations to Global relations and issues.
- And, more than ever before revolutions in technology, transportation, and communication and way of thinking that characterize interdependence and globalization are exerting pressures on nation-states that strengthen them in some ways but weaken them in others.

Con’t

- States that played leading roles in international affairs are now dealing with their declining power as global power is more diffused with the rise of China, Brazil, India, and other emerging market countries.

Global Security Issues

- there are two main issues and challenges facing the emerging new world order.

These are: terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

Global Terrorism The question: ‘who gets to define terrorism and why?’ often complicates the task of defining terrorism.

Indeed, the saying ’some one’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter’ is often presented as a justification for the general acceptance of war as a legitimate instrument of even governments.

Con’t

- Terrorism is defined by many as a global security problem characterized by the use of violence in the form of hostage taking, bombing, hijacking and other indiscriminate attacks on civilian targets.
-
- In this sense, the world is thus today experiencing four different types of terrorist organizations namely: left wing terrorists, right wing terrorists, ethno-nationalists/separatist terrorists and religious terrorists.

Con’t

- Factors Conducive to Terrorism: Terrorism might have many causes.
  - socio-economic cause
  - political cause
  - psychological cause

Con’t

- **Domestic terrorism**: occurs within the borders of a particular country and is associated with extremist groups.
- **Nationalist terrorism**: is closely associated with struggles for political autonomy and independence.
- **Religious terrorism:** grows out of extreme fundamentalist religious groups that believe that God is on their side and that their violence is divinely inspired and approved.

Con’t

- **State terrorism:** is a cold, calculated, efficient, and extremely destructive form of terrorism, partly because of the overwhelming power at the disposal of governments.
- **Global terrorism:** is partly an outgrowth of the forces of globalization, which enable the different kinds of terrorism to spread worldwide.

Nuclear Weapons and Their Proliferations

- Reasons for the Proliferation of Weapons
- Super-power Rivalry during the Cold War
- Military Burden Sharing
- Regional Balance of Power
- Political, Military, and Economic Influence
- Economies of Scale
- Self-Reliance
- Economic Factors
- Ethnic Conflicts
- Authoritarian Regimes

Global Environmental Issues

- Climate change and Global warming

Global Socio-economic Issues

- Migration and refugee problems

Global Cultural Issues

- Cultural (civilizational) clash and identity conflicts