



RELATIONS AMONG NATION-STATES



What is International Relations?

- ✓ Broad network of **relations among states** and **includes the activities of their citizens and non state institutions.**



Transnational Interaction and Transnational Relations



Transnational Interactions

❖ Focuses on the **activities of non-governmental organizations and individuals** which include international trade and commerce, international sports events, world news reporting through various media, tourism and travel, etc.



Non-Governmental Organizations

- Broad category - Not states and non-profit
- Includes religions, charities, political activists, multinational business, academic research communities, and even terrorist groups.





Transnational Relations

- Activities include ceremonial visits by ***heads of state and other official representatives, diplomatic negotiations and conferences, government grants of capital and technical services, espionage and subversion, various public relations and military of many kinds.***





INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



International Community

- According to H. B. Jacobeni, it is “the society of international entities, mostly sovereign states, upon which international law is binding.
(e.g. United Nations Organization)





International Organizations

- ✓ Administrative agencies were created for specialized technical tasks. (e.g. Red Cross)
- ✓ Machinery for adjudication or conciliation of international disputes was established.
- ✓ International organizations were created on either a regional or global basis to provide collective security and promote cooperative action on a broad range of other international problems.



Examples of IOs

- Limited Membership, Narrow Purpose: **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries**



- Limited Membership, Broad Purpose: **Association of Southeast Asian Nations**



- Universal Membership, Narrow Purpose: **Universal Postal Union**



- Universal Membership, Broad Purpose: **United Nations**





International Law

- ❖ Body of rules or laws which is binding on states and other international persons in their mutual relations.
- ❖ Cannot be imposed by any individual government
- ❖ Adherence is dependent on the voluntary compliance of individual states.
- ❖ Observed by states when convenient to do so



Sources of International Law

1. Treaties – having the status and validity of a contract between private persons.
2. International Custom – general practices that are observed by nation-states and in time have achieved legal status.
3. Generally Recognized Principles of Law – founded upon intelligent international public policy. (e.g. : good faith, respect for acquired rights and inherent rights of self-preservation)



Sources of International Law

4. Judicial Decisions – judgments of judicial tribunals, both national and international.
5. Writings of publicists – consists of writings on international law of experts in this area of political science.
6. Equity – has the purpose of cushioning the harshness of strict laws. It may be used as a basis for decision of International Court of Justice on a dispute .



State under international law

1. Independent States

- One which is free to manage all its affairs (external, internal) without interfere nor control from other states.
 - Possesses perfect international personality
- a.Simple** - Has single centralized government exercising power or authority over all its internal or external affairs.
- b.Composite** - Consist of two or more, each of which possesses a separate government of its own but under a central government which exercises control of external affairs of component states.



TWO MAIN ENDEAVOURS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



Global Conflict

- International relations consist of the actions of people and a consequence, problems are made which may result sometimes in conflict that can exacerbate into a global conflict.
- **Major reasons which results global conflict**
 1. War for **power** – for political control
 2. War for **ism** – clashes between two systems of belief
 3. War for **colonial empire** – to secure colonies
 4. War for **self-government** – for their independence
 5. Conflict for “**vital interest**” among nations



Ways of Lessening Global Conflict

1. **Appeasement** – concessions made to a potential enemy in the hope that peace will be secured.
2. **Arbitration** – settling disputes between states by judges selected by the parties to the dispute.
3. **Balance of Power** – a system of power alignments in which peace may be maintained through an equilibrium of power between the rival blocs.
4. **Collective Security** – all or most nations agreed in advance to take collective action against any state or states which may break the peace by community aggression. (function of UN today)
5. **Conventional arms limit** – limiting arms sales and transfers.



Ways of Lessening Global Conflict

6. **Diplomacy** – process in its totality by which states carry on relations with each other.
7. **Disarmament** – reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending the arms race.
8. **Economic sanctions** – limiting or stopping trade to erring countries.
9. **Humanitarian aid** – to deliver food, aid in economic restructuring and support educational initiatives.
10. **World Organizations**