

# Forms of Global Political Participation

The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color. It features a faint, light-colored graphic of a world map with a compass rose overlaid on it. The map shows the outlines of continents and latitude/longitude lines. The compass rose is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the map area.

# 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



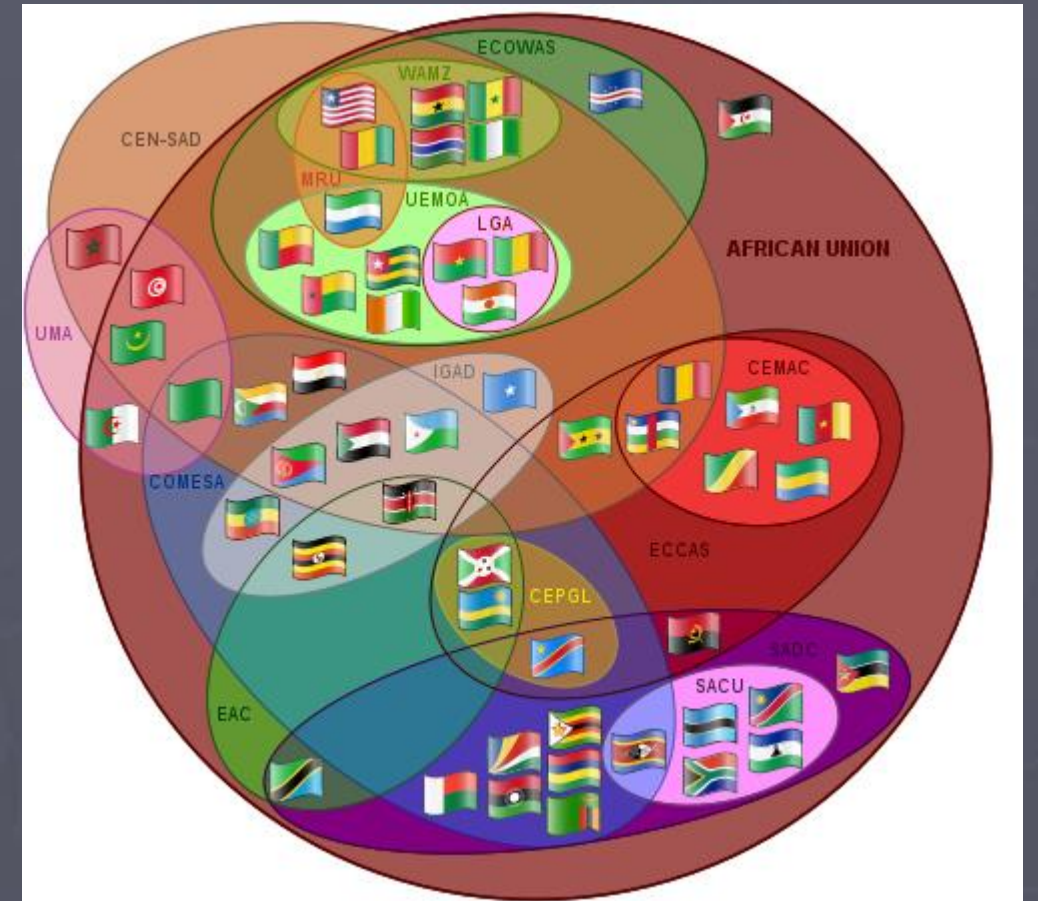
# The Black Market

- 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
- Can be a very very lucrative business
- Often leads to organized crime and government corruption



# 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



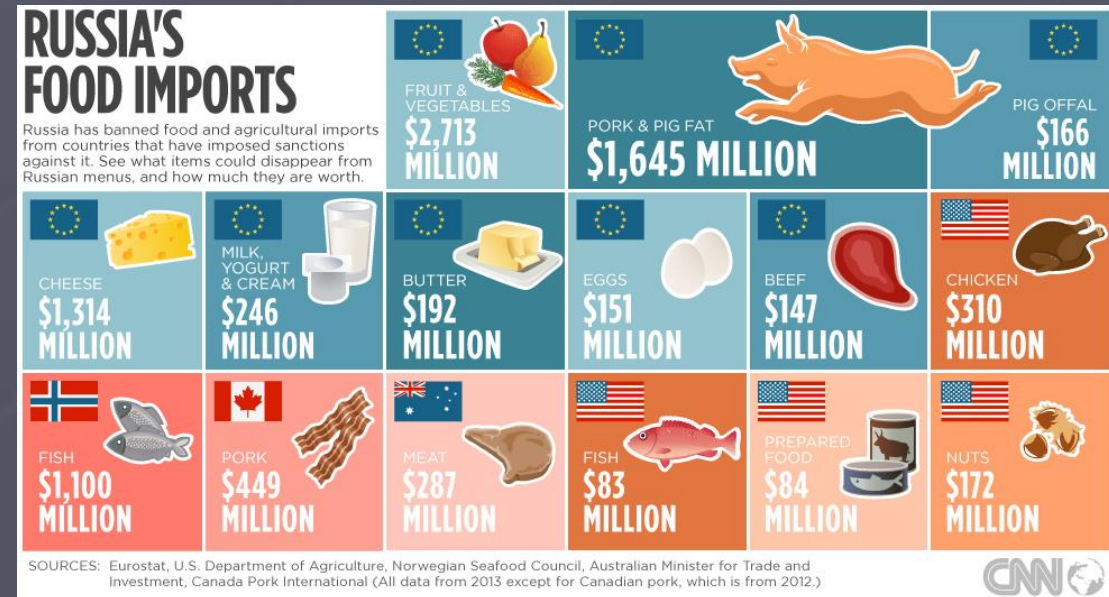
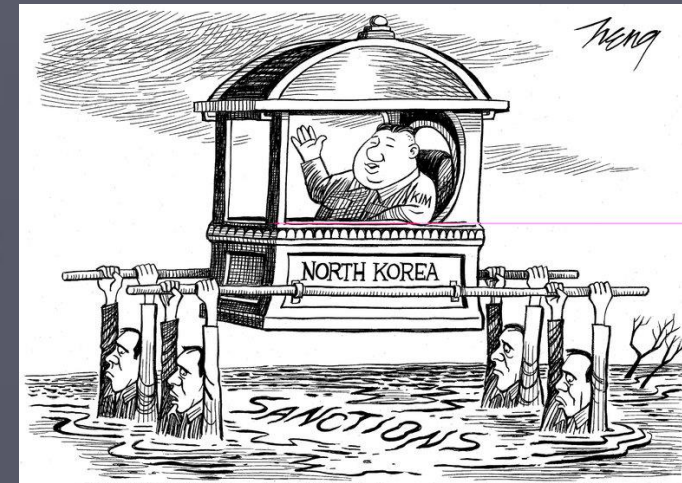
# Case Study: The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- It is a cooperative of 185 member countries
  - Works with United Nations, but is mostly independent
- Their objective is to promote world economic stability and growth
- Member countries and partners provide money
  - Countries can take out loans to develop economies
    - Materials
    - Foreign Experts
    - Structural Adjustments



# 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

