

Framing Global Politics: Systems and Interactions

Understanding Stakeholders, Legal Frameworks, and Power Dynamics

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Introduction to Global Politics



Definition

Global politics involves the study of political issues and power relations on a global scale.



Importance

Understanding global politics helps in analyzing how power and authority are distributed and exercised in the world.



Scope

Includes actors like states, IGOs, NGOs, MNCs, social movements, and private companies.

Stakeholders and Actors

States

Entities with a defined territory, permanent population, government, and sovereignty.

The Kosovo-Serbia conflict illustrates state sovereignty and historical claims.

The Montevideo Convention defines the four key characteristics of a state.

IGOs

Organizations formed by treaties between states to manage cooperation. Examples include the UN, NATO, AU, G7, and G77.

IGOs address global issues like security, trade, and climate change.

NGOs

Non-governmental organizations that operate independently of the state.

In Haiti, NGOs provide critical services and face challenges like the Oxfam scandal.

MNCs

Multinational corporations operating in multiple countries.

Examples include traditional MNCs like Coca-Cola and new MNCs like Tesla.

MNCs exert economic power and adapt to the global market.

Legal Frameworks, Norms, and Institutions

Customary Law

Practices accepted as legal norms due to historical precedent.

Diplomatic immunity remains a norm despite modern challenges.

Diplomacy

Traditional Diplomacy focuses on state-centered negotiations and agreements.

Modern Diplomacy is integrative, involving multiple spheres of authority, social media, and civil society.

International Law

Codified rules and treaties governing state behavior.

Examples include the International Criminal Court (ICC) and principles like state sovereignty.

Systems and Dynamics

Global politics is shaped by complex systems and structures that influence the actions of states, international organizations, and individuals.

Agency Theory

Principals (society) delegate power to agents (state structures, NGOs, IGOs).

Power Distribution

Unipolar, bipolar, multipolar.

Trade Regulations

Unilateral, multilateral.

Understanding these dynamics is crucial for navigating the complexities of global governance.

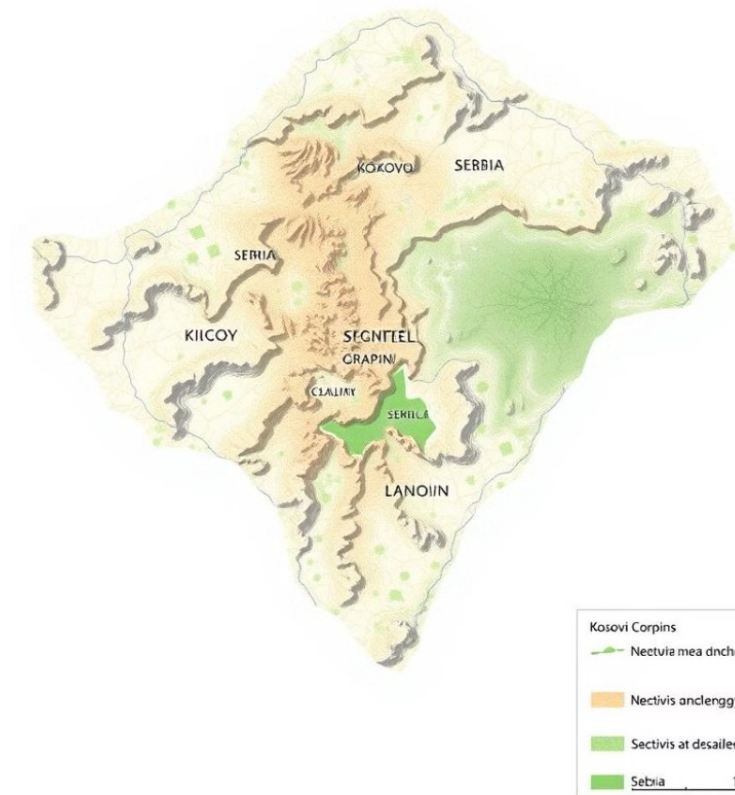
Case Study: Kosovo-Serbia Conflict

The Kosovo-Serbia conflict has a long and complex history, with both sides claiming historical rights to the territory.

The conflict has modern implications for state sovereignty and recognition by the international community.

The Montevideo Convention, which outlines the criteria for statehood, is relevant to the conflict.

The question of whether Kosovo should be recognized as an independent state by all countries is a subject of ongoing debate.



Case Study: The Role of NGOs in Haiti

Impact of NGO Work

NGOs play a vital role in providing services in regions with weak government infrastructure, such as Haiti.

NGO Activities in Haiti

NGOs have made positive contributions in Haiti, but challenges exist, including the Oxfam scandal.

The Lifecycle of Social Movements

Emergence

Initial formation of the movement in response to a social issue.

Coalescence

Growth and organization, often with leadership and a clear agenda.

Bureaucratization

Formalization with structures and procedures.

Decline

Dissolution due to success, failure, or internal issues.

Social Media's Role

Facilitates organization, communication, and global reach.

Examples

Arab Spring, Black Lives Matter.

Private Actors and Modern Diplomacy

1 Private Actors

Companies and individuals outside government influencing global politics.

2 Influence

Through lobbying, policy advocacy, and economic power.

3 Modern Diplomacy

Diplomacy involving not just states, but also IGOs, NGOs, private actors, and civil society.

4 Characteristics

Integrative, multilevel, and influenced by technological advances.

Review and Discussion

Recap

Quick bullet points summarizing key takeaways from the presentation.

Key Concepts

State sovereignty, IGOs, NGOs, MNCs, social movements, legal frameworks, power distribution, and modern diplomacy.

Conclusion

Summary

Understanding the complex web of actors, legal frameworks, and power dynamics in global politics is crucial for analyzing current events and predicting future trends.

Final Thoughts

Think critically about the role of different actors in shaping global politics.