

Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Department of Political Science

Level: 3rd Year (Semesters 5)

Option: international relations

MISS: Meziani Feyrouz

In an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world, some issues are too big for countries to handle on their own. Countries need to work together, and they do so in part through international organizations that facilitate cooperation and encourage diplomatic solutions to global problems.

International Organization, institution drawing membership from at least three states, having activities in several states, and whose members are held together by a formal agreement.

There are six of the world's most prominent international organizations: The United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Group of Twenty (G20), and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Many of these organizations were created to promote global peace and prosperity, including through governance of international security, trade, and monetary policy, forming part of the liberal world order.

As the issues tackled on a global level evolve, international institutions need to adapt. The World Trade Organization has been criticized for not updating its rules to meet the needs of new technological developments; the United Nations Security Council has been critiqued for preserving an outdated balance of power; and concerns abound over the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. More generally, critics are concerned that international institutions such as these require too much political will and resourcing to be nimble enough to respond to urgent issues.

Still, organizations that foster international cooperation are in place to help countries navigate potentially volatile issues diplomatically. In a world that's more connected than ever before, institutions like these have an important role to play.

The United Nations (UN) is the largest and most familiar intergovernmental organization. In 1945, at the end of World War II, governments wanted to avoid future wars. They formed the UN's main goal is to keep peace. It conducts peacekeeping missions by sending representatives to countries or regions in conflict. The UN currently has peacekeeping missions all over the world. In the nations of South Sudan, Mali, and the Central African Republic, UN peacekeepers monitor local and regional conflicts. On the Mediterranean island nation of Cyprus, UN peacekeepers supervise the buffer zone in the dispute between Greek and Turkish claims to the island.

The UN has several specialized subgroups, such as the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is responsible for giving direction on international health issues, setting standards, and providing information for governments to make decisions. For example, WHO took the lead during the swine flu outbreak in 2009. It tracked the spread of the flu, offered recommendations about who should get vaccines, and told people how to avoid becoming sick.

Adapted from: <https://education.nationalgeographic.org>

Read the text carefully and Answer the following questions:

1/ Give a title to the text.

International organizations

2/ Give a definition of an international organization.

International Organization, institution drawing membership from at least three states, having activities in several states, and whose members are held together by a formal agreement.

3/ What are the reasons for establishing international organizations?

- Countries need to work together
- The increasingly interconnected and interdependent world
- Some issues are too big for countries to handle on their own
- International organizations facilitate cooperation and encourage diplomatic solutions to global problems

4/ What is the role of the United Nations?

keep peace

Foreign policy is a crucial aspect of international relations that has significant implications for the global political landscape. It involves a state's strategy towards achieving its national interests and objectives in the international system. The study of foreign policy seeks to understand how states interact with each other and non-state actors in the global arena.

Several key concepts are central to the study of foreign policy. Power is one of the most important concepts in foreign policy. Power refers to a state's ability to influence other states and non-state actors in the international system.

Security is another key concept in foreign policy. Security refers to a state's ability to protect its citizens and territory from external threats. States can pursue various strategies to enhance their security, such as building alliances, acquiring military capabilities, and investing in intelligence and surveillance.

Diplomacy is a critical tool in foreign policy that involves negotiating and communicating with other states and non-state actors. Diplomacy can be used to resolve conflicts, build alliances, and promote cooperation.

International cooperation is another key concept in foreign policy. States can work together to achieve their common interests and address global challenges, such as climate change and terrorism.

Foreign policies are developed and influenced by a number of factors. These include the country's circumstances in a number of areas, the behavior and foreign policies of other countries, the state of international order and affairs more widely.

A nation's foreign policy typically works in tandem with its domestic policy, which is another form of public policy that focuses on matters at home. Together, the two policies complement one another and work to strengthen the country's position both within and outside its borders.

Read the text carefully and Answer the following questions:

1/ Give a title to the text.

Foreign policy

2/Extract the general idea and basic ideas from the text.

- The General Idea

The concept of foreign policy and its role in international relations.

- Basic Ideas

- The meaning of foreign policy.
- The link between power as an important concept in foreign policy.
- Security as a strategic concept in foreign policy.
- Diplomacy is an important tool in foreign policy
- Foreign policy cooperation issues.
- Factors affecting foreign policy.
- Integration between the state's domestic and foreign policy.

3/ Translate the last paragraph into Arabic

تعمل السياسة الخارجية للدولة عادة جنباً إلى جنب مع سياستها الداخلية، والتي تعد شكلاً آخر من أشكال السياسة العامة التي تركز على الأمور الداخلية. معاً، تكمل السياستان بعضهما البعض وتعملان على تعزيز موقف الدولة داخل حدودها وخارجها.

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Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

G2- G5-African Union (AU) - G20-African Continental Free Trade Area- G4- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - G7 - African Monetary Union (AMU)-

African Continental Free Trade Area A free trade area amongst members of the African Union. Established in 2021, the aim is to remove tariffs and increase intra-African trade. The agreement seeks to create a single market along similar lines to European integration.

African Monetary Union (AMU)- The process of deeper monetary integration within the African Union. The AMU will be administered by a central bank and result in the creation of a single currency.

African Union An organisation consisting of member states from the African continent. The African Union was founded in 2002 and replaced the Organisation of African Unity. The regional bloc has created the Pan-African Parliament, the Commission and a semi-annual meeting of state premiers. The AU has also established a Peace and Security Council in order to implement decisions.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional inter-governmental organisation that encourages political, economic, and security cooperation among its members. The group has held a key role in Asian economic and, to a certain extent, political integration. Equally, it has led negotiations amongst Pacific-Asian nations to form one of the largest free trading blocs the world has ever seen.

G2 A term used to denote the political and economic ties between Washington and Beijing.

G4 Countries who campaign for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. It consists of Germany, Japan, Brazil and India. It is opposed by the uniting for consensus movement under the leadership of Italy.

G5. The group of nations who seek to promote dialogue and understanding between developing and developed countries. It consists of the emerging economies of China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa.

G7. An informal series of meetings between seven of the most developed economies. The G7 relies upon the goodwill of its members as its decisions are non-binding. The G7 is notable for the exclusion of China and as a body that represents the 'West.'

G20. An international forum of the most advanced economies in the world, the EU and representatives from the IMF and World Bank. It aims to address issues surrounding global financial stability. It is widely seen as a more proactive and effective institution than the G7.

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Level: 3rd Year (Semesters 6)

Miss : Feyrouz Meziani

Option: international relations

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word

Abréviations	Meaning	المعنى
HSA	Human Security Approach	مقترح الأمن الإنساني
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme	برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي
HRs	human rightshuman rights	حقوق الانسان
NLI	neoliberal institutionalism	المؤسسية النيوليبرالية
CI	Complex Interdependence	الاعتماد المتبادل المركب
	Global Security Structure	البنية الأمنية العالمية
PSCs	Private security companies	الشركات الامنية الخاصة
	Local and Global Civil Society	المجتمع المدني المحلي والعالمي
MDG	The Millennium Development Gools	الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية
ICRC	اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر	International Committee of the Red Cross
AIO	Amnesty International Organisation	منظمة العفو الدولية
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	معهد ستوكهولم الدولي لأبحاث السلام
NGOs	Non-governmental organization	منظمة غير حكومية