

XI Supranationalism

A Supranationalism

1. Supranationalism is the growing trend to organized political and economic and economic affairs at the international level rather than the national level.

2. Supranational organizations refer to entities in which three or more countries form an alliance for cultural, economic, or military reasons.

3. Supranational alliances are created so that states can collectively reach a common goal that they may not be able to reach independently.

4. If a country threatens other states, the affected supranational organization may choose international sanctions, or punishments in the form of economic, diplomatic, or even ~~isolation~~ isolation.

Ex) When Iraq was threatening members of the U.N.

5. The growth of supranational alliances challenges conceptions of state sovereignty.

6. To join such an alliance, states must often give up some powers they have to the organization.

Ex) European nations gave up their currency to join EU.

B. Examples of Supranational Organizations

1. League of Nations (WWI)

2. United Nations (After WWII)

- most extensive

3. Warsaw Pact (Communist)

4. NATO (prevent communist spread)

5. ASEAN (prevent Chinese invasion)

C. The European Union

1. Economic supranationalism is the integration of three or more states for achieving collective economic goals.

2. The EU is an example of this, a growing economic community since the 1950's

3. Started to grow with the formation of the Benelux, an economic alliance among Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg before the end of WWII.

4. These 3 had reduced trade barriers, more easily crossable borders, and common goals

5. 1958 European Economic Community was formed (Common Market)

6. Out of that a larger organization the European Community was formed.

7. 1992 Formation of EU

8. The EU States have bound together their economies, currencies, and environmental policies.

9. Use the euro

10. Some believe it will soon turn into a military alliance.

D. A New World Order

1. During the Cold War you had two groups Pro Communist and Pro Democracy.
2. This division was relatively balanced, however a geopolitical transition has occurred since the fall of the Soviet Empire
3. Economically many superpowers dominate the market: US, EU, Chinese Economy
4. Militarily just USA.