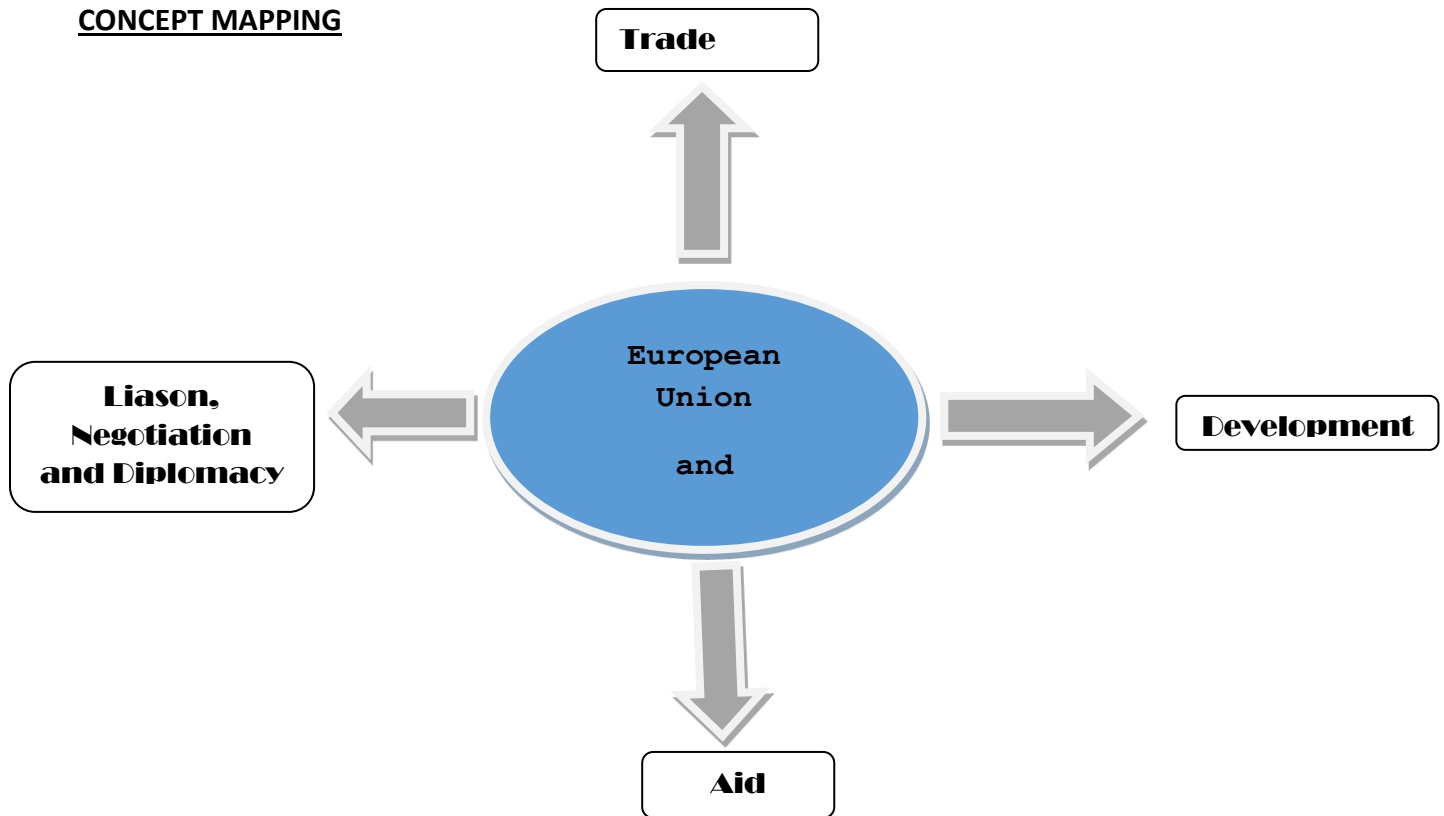


PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY YEAR 12 DIPLOMACY
WORKSHEET 25-27

CONCEPT MAPPING



DEFINITIONS

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Trade | A main feature of relations between nations |
| 2 | Aid | Monies given by donor nations to help neighbors and less wealthy nations |
| 3 | Development | Policies that lead to social and economic progress in new nations |
| 4 | Diplomacy | i. Skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy ii. The formal and informal meetings between nations |
| 5 | Negotiation | Discussions, talks or bargaining between nations |
| 6 | Liasion | The process that creates and continues links between nations |

- 🇪🇺 Council of European Union
- 🇪🇺 The European Council
- 🇪🇺 Court of Justice of the European Union
- 🇪🇺 European Central Bank

- Hasa Parliament
 - 🇪🇺 Elected every five years by EU citizens

❖ EU today

- Developments include:
 - 🇪🇺 Single market through laws
 - 🇪🇺 Policies to ensure free movement of people, goods, services, capital, enact legislation in justice and home affairs, and to maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries and regional development
- 27 New members

| | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Austria | Germany | Netherlands |
| Belgium | Greece | Poland |
| Bulgaria | Hungary | Portugal |
| Cyprus | Ireland | Romania |
| Czech Republic | Italy | Slovakia |
| Denmark | Latvia | Slovenia |
| Estonia | Lithuania | Spain |
| Finland | Luxembourg | Sweden |
| France | Malta | United Kingdom |

❖ Joining the EU, a European country

- Meet the Copenhagen criteria (1993 Copenhagen European Council)
 - ✓ Stable democracy – respect human rights and rule of law
 - ✓ Functioning market economy – capable of competition within EU
 - ✓ Acceptance of obligations of membership and EU law
- Evaluation of conditions to membership
 - ✓ European Council
- Monetary policy is governed by
 - ✓ European Central Bank
- Interpretation and application of law and treaties
 - ✓ Court of Justice of the European Union
- EU budget
 - ✓ European Court of Auditors

❖ Fiji has special relationship since the colonial period

- with the Europe
- with the EEC
- and the EU

ACTIVITY 1

1. How would a passerby know the Rewa Bridge was built by the EU?
2. How many nations started the EU?
3. How many nations are there now in the EU?
4. Why is the organization called European Union?

READING 1 EU STATEMENT ON FIJI:

Cooperation between the Republic of the Fiji Islands and the EU dates back to 1975. Since the first Lome Convention in 1975 (Lome 1), Fiji was allocated €230 million in EC development funds, including various EDF, budget funds and EIB contributions.

Regional Integration through trade:

Fiji continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to regional integration. Fiji is part of the group of Pacific ACP countries currently negotiating an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union, through the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat. Fiji signed the Interim EPA in December 2009 that will enter into force when the Government of Fiji notifies its adoption. The agreement focuses on trade in goods and provides duty – free quota access for all products from Fiji to the EU market.

Focal Area of EU Assistance:

The last EDF for Fiji was the EDF 9. It focused on the education sector; more precisely on the 'formal sector' technical/vocational education and human resource development. Given the military takeover of 2006, the programming of the 10th European Development Fund is delayed and pending further discussion.

READING 2 FIJI STATEMENT ON RELATIONSHIP WITH EU

17th April 2012: DrAbdoul Aziz M'Baye, the European Union's Ambassador to Fiji, was formerly farewelled today at a lunch at Borron House, which was hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, RatuInokeKubuabola. In his address at the luncheon, Minister Kubuabola thanked Dr. M'Baye for his contribution to Fiji and the European Union. "Congratulations Excellency on your new appointment, Fiji stands proud with you today because of this milestone achievement. Our country's long relationship and friendship with the European Union, especially its continuous assistance to the development of our nation, is one which we are all indebted to," said Minister Kubuabola. "We wish you all the best in your new appointment and this lunch gathering is just a small token of our appreciation, for the services you have rendered for Fiji, in your capacity as the European Union. We also wish you a safe trip home and we hope that you will visit Fiji again someday," added MrKubuabola. In his remarks, DrM'Baye thanked the Fiji government and especially Minister Kubuabola for the support. He stated that the EU was friend to Fiji and he wanted the EU to work with Fiji as it seeks to implement its roadmap for democracy. "Fiji has to be allowed to develop its path according to its own processes," said DrM'Baye. DrM'Baye added that "Fiji will also have a friend in Senegal as it seeks to develop its relations with South Africa." "Fiji is not only important because of its Mission that is based in Suva, but because of its global recognition as the 'Hub of the Pacific.' This fact makes Fiji the center of the EU programme from where dissemination of programmes to this small island states would be reviewed and assessed for workability," said DrM'Baye. In this way, Fiji's indicated timelines for return to democracy would be followed by the international community closely and stands every likelihood of making Fiji an exemplary nation state in the new future. DrM'Baye said that Fiji needs to be supported now that it has embarked on the road to general elections in 2014. He thanked his colleagues from the Diplomatic Corp and especially the Minister Kubuabola for having been a close colleague and host during his short stint in Fiji.

READING 3 MEDIA OPINION OF PAST RELATIONSHIPS

EU backs away from Fiji sugar support

By: Rowan Callick, Aisa-Pacific editor,

From: The Australian May 19, 2009

THE European Commission yesterday struck a severe blow to Fiji's military-installed Government, axing \$43 million in support for the vital sugar industry for this year. It has done so, it said, "in the absence of any indications that a legitimate government will be in place in 2009".

The announcement comprises an especially telling rebuff for military leader and Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama because he has just flown to Guyana to participate in a special ministerial conference to plan a new sugar arrangement between the EU and its former colonies such as Fiji, which was British. Europe has been pressing the Government, led by Bainimarama, to hold elections since it seized power in December 2006. Last month, the constitution was abrogated and the Government said it would not organize an election until September 2014 – leading to a further visit from senior European officials who warned sugar support was at stake. European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Louis Michel, said yesterday: "I encourage Government of Fiji to fulfill its commitments to the European Union so that we are able to reinstate sugar reform payments in the future."

The payments were originally intended to compensate farmers in former European colonies for subsidies introduced to European sugar farmers. When the latter subsidies began to be withdrawn, the support was maintained for some developing world sugar producers, including Fiji, to help them become globally competitive. Fiji was assured such support through to 2013.

The \$43 million now withheld for this year amounts to almost 20 percent of the country's revenue from sugar, which is the second biggest income earner for Fiji after tourism, providing about a quarter of its exports. About a quarter of the population depends on income from sugar. The Pacific Islands Forum suspended Fiji last month and Europe's tough action is likely to be followed by suspension from the Commonwealth later this year.

Europe is the second-highest donor in the Pacific after Australia, and further funding for Fiji is also likely to come under review.

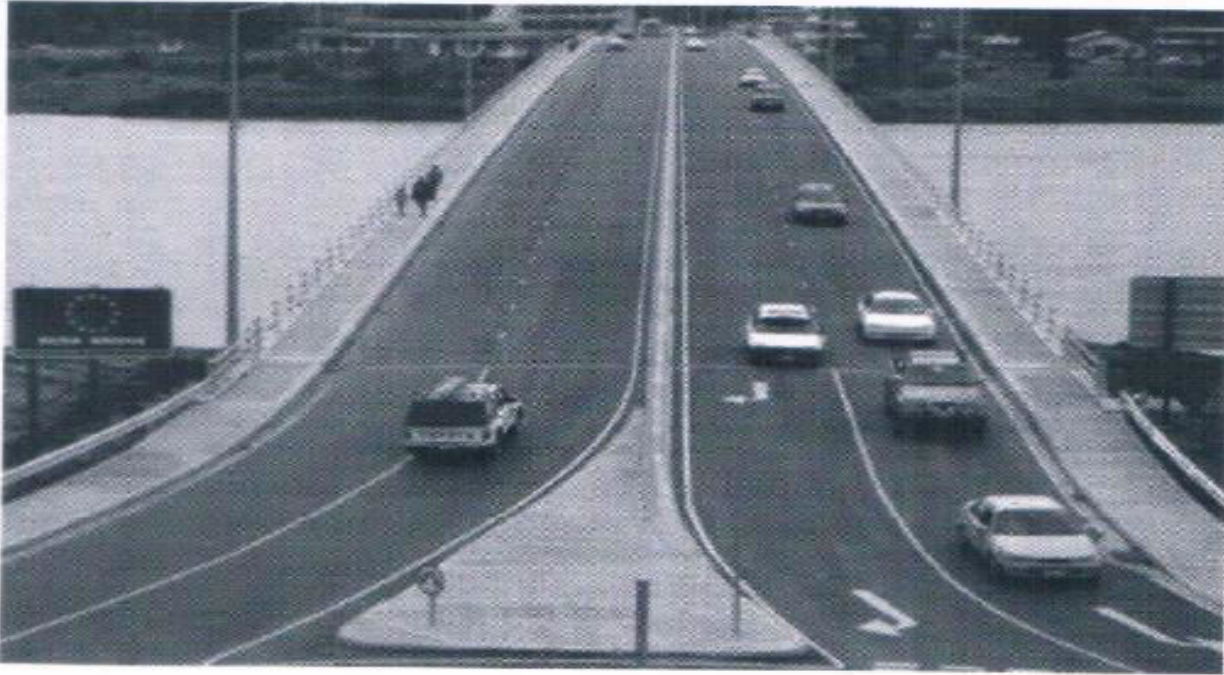
ACITIVITY 1QUESTIONS BASED ON READINGS 1,2 AND 3

1. Why is regional integration important for trade?

2. What is meant by the phrase “Hub of the Pacific” as used in source 2?
3. What impact did the suspension of a \$43million loan have on Fiji?
4. What did the EU continue subsidies for Fiji?

2. EU AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

- ❖ EU is based on treaties
 - Established the European Community and EU
 - Made amendments to those founding treaties
 - Give power
 - Set broad policy goals
 - Establish institutions with legal power to implement policy goals
 - ✓ Enact legislation
 - Has legal personality
 - ✓ Right to sign agreements and international treaties
- ❖ Foreign policy cooperation began during its establishment (1957)
 - Member states negotiated as a bloc in international trade negotiations
 - European Political Cooperation (EPC) established (1970)
 - ✓ Began wide ranging coordination in foreign relations
 - ✓ Renamed as Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) by Maastricht Treaty
- ❖ European Economic Community (EEC)
 - Created a common market among the member nations
 - Places no tariffs or impediments to the flow of labor and goods
 - Aimed to continue economic growth and avoid the protectionist policies of pre-war Europe
 - Has increased trade fivefold since 1970
 - Included the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
 - ✓ Aims to boost member’s farming
 - ✓ Ended monopolies
 - ✓ Most controversial EU policies



3. AID AND DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ EU is a large contributor of aid
 - European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
 - ✓ Provides humanitarian aid to developing countries
 - ✓ €671million 2006 budget
 - 48% - Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries
 - Rewa Bridge
 - ✓ Major development assistance given by EU to Fiji
 - ✓ Has become historical monuments for Fiji

4. LIAISON, NEGOTIATION AND DIOLOMACY

- ❖ European Council gives direction to EU
 - Convenes four times a year
 - Comprises the
 - i. President of the EU,
 - ii. President of the European Commission
 - iii. one representative per member state (Head of State or government)
 - EU's "supreme political authority"
 - Actively involved in the negotiation of the treaty changes
 - Defines EU's policy agenda and strategies
 - Sorts out disputes between members
 - Resolves political crises and disagreements

- Acts as a “collective head of state”
- Ratifies important documents (international agreements & treaties)
- ❖ European Commission
 - EU’s executive arm
 - Initiates legislation and day-to-day running of EU
 - Motor of European integration
 - Operates as a cabinet government
 - Has 27 Commissioners for different areas of policy (one each state)
 - Represents the interests of the EU as a whole
- ❖ Fiji Mission to the European Union
 - Responsible for Fiji’s diplomatic relations with the EU
 - Established in July 1973
 - Based in Brussels, Belgium
 - Fiji Embassy in Belgium
 - Head is known as “Mission Head” or “Ambassador to Belgium”
 - Aims
 - ✓ to promote Fiji’s trading interests
 - ✓ Aims to gain markets for Fiji’s sugar
 - ✓ Through Lome Convention
 - ✓ Cotonou Agreement
 - Contributions
 - ✓ Negotiated tariff concessions
 - ✓ Negotiated preferential market quotas for garments and tuna exports to EU countries

ACTIVITY 2 EU AND TRADE, LIAISON AND DIPLOMACY

1. Briefly explain why countries sign trade treaties and agreements.
2. Name the commodity exported by Fiji to EU under one of its agreements.
3. What is meant by the Phrase “foreign relations” as used in the extract above?

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Fiji was consulted according to Article 96 of the EU’s ACP-EC Partnership Agreement
 - Due to the 2006 military coup
 - Gave EU commitments concerning the essentials of the revised ACP-EC Partnership Agreement – human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law
- ❖ EU 2007 decision on measures for Fiji
 - Enhanced political dialogue with Fiji
 - Established the framework for future development cooperation
- ❖ Results of Fiji’s actions and show of commitment to EU
 - Fiji was no longer **rogue nation**
 - Fiji was no longer a problem

- Fiji was no longer banned from loans and trade treaties
- Fiji was now allowed to engage in discussions

❖ **Enhanced political dialogue**

- The beginning of 'talks' despite bans
- Diplomacy – changes that take place in relations between nations

GLOSSARY

| | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1 | Multilateral | Relations between two or more nations |
| 2 | Bilateral | Relations between two nations |
| 3 | EEC | European Economic Community (since 1957) |
| 4 | EU | European Union (since 1993) |
| 5 | Tariffs | A tax on trade and goods entering or leaving a nation |
| 6 | Trade | A main feature of relations between nations |
| 7 | Aid | Monies given by donor nations to help neighbors and less wealthy nations |
| 8 | Development | Policies that lead to social and economic progress in new nations |
| 9 | Diplomacy | i. the skill of making the correct decision in foreign policy ii. the formal and informal meetings between nations |
| 10 | Negotiation | Meaning discussion, talks or bargaining between nations |
| 11 | Liaison | The process that creates and continues links between nations |