

# **International conflict and cooperation**

By

Assist Prof . Dr. Shamal husain

Department : International  
relation and Diplomacy

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# **International cooperation**

The study of the possibility of international cooperation and its realization, is one of the continuing tasks of scholars and theorists of international relations, as most of the controversy taking place among the schools of international relations revolves around how, efficacy and efficacy of it.

International cooperation is a means and an aid tool for strengthening foreign relations with states, with regional development organizations and bodies, and with the state

What is meant by international cooperation? International cooperation is a term given to the efforts exerted among the countries of the world in order to achieve the interests of the cooperating countries and in order to achieve international peace and security and to confront political, social, economic and security challenges

So cooperation is a collective action by the international parties concerned with it. This collective feeling implicitly assumes the presence of willingness, will, desire and ability of the actors in a serious and harmonious manner that facilitates interference in the economic life of the countries associated with this cooperation. Perhaps these multilateral or bilateral initiatives guarantee the achievement of equal rights for all parties

However, cooperation in most cases, and as demonstrated by the reality in international economic relations, has been linked to another concept when it comes to the emergence of the relationship between developed and developing countries, or what may be expressed in the relationship between the countries of the North and the countries of the South, where this reality is characterized by a phenomenon characterized by an unequal distribution of wealth. economic; Sometimes political and military power. Accordingly, cooperation appears, through its theoretical foundations and economic and ideological literature, to be directly linked to the values of international solidarity

I- Circumstances of the emergence of international cooperation: The various economic studies concerned with the subject of international cooperation gather that the concept and policy of cooperation was born under circumstances characterized by the liquidation of the old colonialism to which most of the countries that are currently called optimistic developing countries or backward countries were pessimistic. The second is the emergence of the cold war data that arose between the eastern and western blocs, which rearranged international relations again, using that cooperation as one of the methods to achieve strategic goals for each camp. Perhaps

this situation is what caused many deviations from the lofty values of cooperation

This can be explained in the following two elements:

1- The decolonization by definition is often reflected in the loss of the political control of the central countries over the countries of the periphery

This often results in the loss of privileges and economic and commercial interests based on looting the wealth and wealth of the old colonies, and there are many examples of that

cooperation in accordance with this development was often based and determined in order to preserve the old strategic sites, where the control of the central countries' companies is the master of the situation, but the matter may go even further, as it interferes in the political bodies by isolating or installing heads of state, as happened in Chile with ITT company, and what happened recently in Venezuela.

From here, we conclude that the cooperation of countries under these circumstances is nothing but the consecration of the continuation of colonialism for developing countries in a new form

2- The emergence of the Cold War phenomenon between the two blocs, the United States of America and the former Soviet

Union, led the two conflicting poles to search for the largest possible number of allies, regional centers of influence and allied countries that would accept the establishment of military bases on their lands, or at least take neutral positions on some just issues. In which neutrality is considered bias. In the midst of these international data, a large amount of cooperation in its various forms and objectives came into play in international economic relations. However, it was often unevenly distributed among the countries belonging to this or that camp, and this depends on the degree of loyalty to the camp

Thus, we can conclude by saying that cooperation has become determined according to strategic choices that deepened the degree of dependency in developing countries that were dictated by development strategies and theories deduced from socialist or liberal economic thought

The pursuit of strategic goals by all available means (political, economic and cultural) has led the two camps to neglect real development in developing countries, but the matter has gone beyond that, as dictatorships and the strengthening of military systems have often turned a blind eye. Western democracy has refrained from offering the slightest criticism of these regimes, and on the contrary, it has continued to provide the necessary support to them as long as these regimes serve their interests

and ally with them against the hostile camp In parallel, the financial, technical and technical assistance provided within the framework of cooperation was often spent in misplaced ways, but the phenomenon had grown to exceed the spread of embezzlement and waste and the exacerbation of the phenomenon of bribery. Thus, cooperation has lost its basic conditions and objectives, and the effectiveness of economic aid, which makes sustainable development trapped in ideological conflicts. These countries have remained theatre for more than half a century, with the exception of some countries that were able to break this cycle and achieve positive development in light of this conflict, as happened in the countries of Southeast Asia. Which is the only region capable of integration in light of the new international data, where the share of the four Asian countries (South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore) in the field of international trade and the growing volume of their exports has moved.

International cooperation within the framework of international relations theories

The interest in international relations as an academic scientific subject is based on the study of the theoretical aspects of international relations, which include many diverse intellectual currents that were divided according to the interest of each group of intellectual currents into three different schools. Each of these schools was distinguished by discussing the concept of international cooperation through their use of variables. miscellaneous

### **first / idealism**

The idealist theory is one of the standard trends in the analysis of international relations. The study of relations with this method is as old as relations, since the dawn of modern times and idealist philosophers deal with these relations in the light of ideal values and consider human thought to be the supreme judge in moral issues. To what extent succeeded the ideal theory in addressing the issues of international relations.

The ideal school is based on the ethics that characterize human nature and tend to it (goodness). This theory also heralds world peace, respect for world opinion, and the role of public international law in controlling relations between states. Idealists emphasize the existence of mutual common interests

between states, within the framework of interdependence relations that make society a social unit

In general, through its proposals for international relations, idealism relied on three elements, which embody the dimensions of ideal philosophy: Humanism, Moralism, and Internationalism. It is idealism that selects its intellectual roots from the heavenly religions and human philosophies that are concerned with formulating a set of moral, humanitarian and legal principles and foundations with the aim of regulating the affairs of societies and restricting human behavior and states. For example, but not limited to, it goes back to Plato's philosophy in the Republic, to Kant's project for permanent and eternal peace, to the Italian philosopher Dante's proposal for the project of world government, as well as to human intellectual and philosophical activities in the era of the Renaissance and European modernity in the seventh and eighteenth centuries, as well as to liberalism The nineteenth century, and finally the practical attempts to improve the image of international relations and the idea of establishing international organizations, especially after the First World War, which was embodied by the idealist politics of Woodrow Wilson.



## **The pillars and pillars adopted by the idealist stream**

First : Ethics as one of the foundations of the ideal stream.

From their point of view, there are justifications that make moral rules have a strong influence in international relations more than interests. Professor Haqqi enumerated them in the following points:-

1. Moral rules are laid out in broad and general forms and have become the subject of various interpretations of a particular case.

2. Moral rules consist of the legal system of multiple individual values, although they are subject to change and social needs require the development of new values, they add new rules as well.

3 . Moral rules are weak in the direction of behavior as a result of the difference in severity with which the rules are adhered. It appears that the gradations of tensions are partially determined by the moral base for the preservation of society and by the wide part of the culture and the interests of the group

Second, religion as one of the foundations of the ideal current Religions are the source of many principles of international relations in the view of idealists, as the container that contains

morals, obligations, duties and rights, as well as an integrated system of political evaluation. Religions are a value system that classifies the political actions of actors within certain categories, a form that directly affects the reputation of units in the international system. For religions, offensive war is a human crime that deserves condemnation and condemnation

Third / the position of international law in the ideal current

There is no stability for international relations if international law does not have the necessary status in controlling and regulating the behavior of international actors and resolving disputes that erupt between them. For idealists, laws bind the member states of the international community in their mutual relations. Academically, idealists call for the study and teaching of international law and international organizations in order to eliminate conflicts, establish a better organization of the world, serve the goals of peace, and support and develop international understanding. Among the most prominent writers of international law and organizations in that period were James Braille, Clyde Ertleton, and Charles Vanwick, and the theoretical interest of researchers was represented in presenting a value or normative theory.

Fourth, the role of international organizations

The idea that the idealists focus on is to emphasize the role of international organizations as an international framework for maintaining international peace and security. Hence, they believe that the League of Nations, the Charter of Paris and the Charter of the United Nations have achieved success in restricting the legitimate issues that could be the cause of war between the great powers, and most importantly, that thanks to the United Nations, it is possible to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate international behavior and the question of legitimacy has begun. It is a sensitive issue for many international actors.

### **The foundations and principles advocated and advocated by the idealists**

The ideal current, since its rise in the field in the post-World War I stage, has adhered to many political and humanitarian principles to direct the course of international relations to a state that embodies stability and international peace, and among these principles: -

1. The principle of equality between states without regard to their military and economic size

2. The principle of non-aggression (non-interference in the internal affairs of countries according to the contemporary concept)
3. The principle of the right to self-determination of oppressed peoples
4. Resolving international disputes by peaceful means
5. The principle of prohibiting the use of force and even the threat of its use in international relations
6. Adhering to international obligations and moving within the framework of the international legal system in order to maintain international peace and security
7. Emphasis on the principle of rationality in the management of international relations and commitment to international legitimacy through adherence to and commitment to the decisions of the state organization
8. Paying attention to and respecting public opinion as a contribution to the internal policy-making processes of countries
9. Adherence to the principle of belief in the unity of destiny by highlighting the concept of collective security and the balance of interests, as an alternative to the policies of the balance of power.
10. Emphasis on the promotion of moral and emotional principles and human virtue in between consolidating and

strengthening the bonds of relationship, interdependence and societal and then international interaction

### **Idealism perspective hypotheses**

As for the assumptions on which the idealist movement built its philosophical and pragmatic perspective to analyze and then direct the course of international politics, they are:

1. The main interest of mankind in the development and consolidation of human civilization reflects to a large extent the desire and determination of individuals and states to generalize and spread prosperity to other individuals and nations. The existence of such determination and determination in the relations of individuals and states is sufficient to strengthen international peace and security.

2. The individual and the human being are in essence a rational and emotional social being and tends to goodness and virtue, and therefore they constitute society, and the state as a political and social institutional entity consisting of individuals and society, and on this basis we can make the behavior and actions of the state peaceful and that the state embodies its benevolent and peaceful nature

3. The evil human behavior of individuals or states is not in any way considered a result of the evil behavior of individuals and peoples, but is in fact the result of evil institutions and

structural organizations that push individuals to commit foolishness and irrational policies that often lead to the outbreak of wars and disputes that threaten security and international peace

4. The issue of threatening international peace and security is not necessarily considered an inevitable issue as long as there is a determination to eliminate or at least correct the course of public institutions in the state. In international relations and the processes of communication and interaction between states there is always a margin and space for rapprochement and communication, and then building cooperation. On this basis, it is better for countries to take advantage of these opportunities in order to establish a system that embodies cooperation, peace and stability

5. Therefore, cooperation and rapprochement between states is a mechanism that ensures and paves the way for the establishment of a system of relations based on the maintenance of international peace and security.

6. War is an international problem that requires collective efforts instead of individual efforts to eliminate it with the aim of strengthening international peace and security. Interaction and harmony between states leads to cooperation and coordination, which enhances peace and security efforts and weakens the unilateral efforts of some countries to wage wars

7. The establishment of international organizations is the guarantee and perhaps the best way to achieve world peace and maintain international security.

8. Looking at international security as the goal of bringing humanity, societies and states together as one unit, given that international security is indivisible based on the security equation of an international unity that is achieved through collective security, and that collective security is the mechanism that guarantees the security of international units. In order to achieve all these hypothetical data, (highlighting the virtuous essence of the human being, adopting the state's peaceful behavior, and strengthening the bonds of friendship and international cooperation), the adoption of the democratic system is necessary and therefore the best means for all of this, given that democratic systems are the condition and guarantee that guarantees the Islamization of behavior. The external state of the state, especially if we realize that decisions and the adoption of foreign policies in democratic regimes are an interactive institutional process that participates in its formulation, adoption and implementation by many parties, starting from individuals and passing through institutions to elites and political leaders

## **second : Liberalism and cooperations**

Liberalism is a wide tradition of different and opposing visions, ideas and propositions in international relations. Liberalism as a philosophy has often been associated with globalism, such as the principles advocated by US President Woodrow Wilson during the period between the two world wars, and in recent times it has been associated with the work of new institutional liberals such as Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye.

Throughout the long history of idealism, there have been continuous affirmations that morals, law, and international organizations can establish good relations between states, because human nature is not evil, and because healthy and cooperative relations between states are possible, and the contributions of liberalism to international relations varied, so that some divide them into Three perspectives: internationalist (Kantian) liberalism, Wilsonian idealism, and institutional liberalism.

While there are those who divide it into: commercial liberalism, which links between free trade, peace and stability. and republican liberalism, linking democracies with stability



and international peace. and social liberalism that links transnational activities with international integrations.

## **First : Traditional Liberalism and International Cooperation:**

Traditional liberalism focused on the individual, his good behavior, and the good aspects of individuals. It laid down several basic assumptions related to human nature.

1. Man is the best judge to know his interests, and therefore he must be left free to pursue his interests without state interference.
2. Humans are basically rational, and what distinguishes man from animals is that animal behavior is entirely instinctive, while human behavior is deliberate, calculated with accuracy and rationality.
3. Man is usually inclined to pleasure, and every purposeful activity must be interpreted in the form of personal interest, which is the pursuit of pleasure.

And the essence of liberalism, as “Stanley Hofman” says, revolves around the emphasis on the ideas of peace, negotiation and understanding, and in its criticism of realism and its interpretation of history. The product of ideas and not

facts, and ideas in turn are subject to change, and this era allows the spread of liberal ideas more than ever. Therefore, Stephen Walt says that what distinguishes liberal theories from realism, is that they are overshadowed by the cooperative tendency as an international fact for the sake of international peace, and thus can change the hostile policies of states.

## **Second : Institutional neoliberalism.**

The most important foundations of this theory are:

1. Focusing on international institutions, as they are the most important factor in achieving the absolute interests of countries.
2. The principle of reciprocity, which Axelord came up with, is one of the most important principles of the theory that stresses that cooperation can be achieved between selfish countries, due to their inability to achieve their interests in isolation from others, and this principle has reinforced the importance of trade agreements.
- 3.- The theory was developed from the concept of global civil society, which means the sum of multinational corporations and international non-governmental organizations, and John Ken considered it a tool for spreading peace.

In connection with the visions and ideas of the new international institutional liberalism, the focus revolves around five principles as intellectual and practical starting points, according to “John Bayliss” and “Steve Smith”:

1. The first principle: it relates to the multiplicity of international actors in international relations, and therefore this approach or orientation is sometimes called the pluralistic orientation.

2. The second principle: it relates to the chaotic structure. The institutionalists acknowledge the chaotic structure, but they see that this does not preclude stability and cooperation between states and the improvement of the international environment by relying on the mechanism of establishing international organizations.

3. The third principle: is the process or procedural, where the institutional focus on the expected role of the process of integration and integration between regions.

4. The fourth principle: Incentives, which represent the advantages of cooperation and its benefits, are advantages that push countries to seek stability and cooperation.

5. Fifth Principle: Finally, the fifth principle of the neo-liberals is the assertion that the climate of international politics is closer to a state of interdependence than to a state of chaos and war as it is with the realists, and there is a kind of international

system that is expanding and integrated, and it is on the way to imposing itself As a kind of custom and international law voluntarily accepted by all or most countries. The interests of countries in their foreign policy have become focused on issues of technical and economic development, at the expense of security issues, and this has led to the emergence of a climate of understanding, dialogue, cooperation and stability between countries.

## **Constructivist theory in international relations**

Constructivist theory in international relations goes back to Nicholas Oneuf, author of the book *World of our Making*, and Alexander Wandt, author of *Anarchy is What states Making*, this theory emerged in the late eighties of the twentieth century, as one of the analytical intellectual attempts -

Interpretive, amid sharp discussions and debates in the literature of international relations

The most basic principles advocated by the builders

Constructivism proceeds by highlighting several basic principles that govern international relations in its attempt to explain international politics, and they are represented in the following:

1 . Countries constitute the main units of analysis, knowing the actions and behaviors of states are nothing but behaviors and actions with social dimensions.

2 . The basic structures of the international political system based on states are based mainly on the subjectivity of states.

3 . The basic structures of international politics and the international political system are social and not physical structures.

4 . International relations are not only affected by power politics, but there are also other factors such as ideas and principles, and they are therefore subject to intellectual-identity interactions

5 . The structure (the structure of the system), whether it is internal (the structure of the state system) or international (the

structure of the international system), is the product of social relations.

6 . The identities and interests of states are shaped by social structures

7 . The self-identities of states have a fundamental effect in defining and charting their behavior and thus in the specificity of global interactions.

8 . Refusing to be attached to a unilateral approach to studying and analyzing the actions and behaviors of states and their interactions with each other, but rather adherence to methodological pluralism in analyzing the international system and studying global interactions. actors

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## **Cooperation within the framework of theories of international integration**

The theories of international integration or integration are classified among the partial theories in international relations, which were launched from the reality of European international relations after the Second World War through the

course of integration and integration at the level of the European Union.

These theories assume that there are common interests between states that can create a state of cooperation, integration and integration within the framework of a process carried out by supranational international institutions. Thus, the theories of international integration appeared after World War II due to the need to find new ways to avoid war and establish international peace, and to achieve prosperity and satisfy the needs of peoples. The growing phenomenon of globalization, especially from its economic side

Where the literature of integration and integration theories considers that international interactions can turn into a positive game in a way that allows all players to achieve the benefits that are represented in achieving the goal of building international peace and achieving global social welfare. It thus focuses on the peaceful aspect of international relations.

Interpretation of the phenomenon of integration and integration according to theorists

There have been differences between the theorists of integration and integration about the methods and strategies that achieve integration and integration at the regional and global levels, and this explains the existence of several theoretical perceptions to explain the phenomenon of integration and integration, which are the most important theorists, David Mitrani, Ernst Hasse, Lindbergh, Karl Deutsch and Joseph Nye.

Hass sees (that integration is the process of shifting loyalties and activities towards a new supranational center, whose powers increase and go beyond the state).

While Mitrani defines the process of integration (as the broadening of the base of international cooperation, starting from the sectors that do not raise political disputes and carried out by technicians or technocrats, and this cooperation, if successful, pushes the spread of cooperation in the rest of the other sectors and will create more needs and Hence the need for more cooperation

As for Leon Lindbergh, “Integration is a process that states go to when they find themselves unable to manage their main internal affairs independently from each other, and that is why



they seek to take joint decisions in these affairs or delegate their affairs to a new institution.”

While Karl Deutsch looks at integration as (a process and a case, integration is a process that may lead to political integration, and as a case when a prerequisite is provided, which is the mutual trust between the ruler and the ruled within each political unit as a party to the integration, which results in achieving stability, security and peace).

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## **Integration Dimensions**

} Joseph Nye identifies in his book (Peace and Integration) three basic dimensions through which the integration process can be measured, which are as follows:

} Economic integration: which takes place in the trade and investment sector through the formation and establishment of joint free economic markets, and joint investments, especially in the service sector, which enhance the economic energies available to the parties to the integration process and thus benefit the integration countries, which in turn enhances the strength of the integrative union

Social integration: Through the processes of communication, movement and transactions between integrated countries, a transnational or national culture linked to social identity is

formed, called supranational awareness, which represents one of the aspects of the integrative forces defending the integrative entity.

} Political and security integration: a process through which there is increasing interdependence and coordination between states at the policy-making level within an institutional framework for integration in the field of policy-making, identifying political trends, and coordinating in the field of security and defense affairs, and this requires transferring some of the traditional powers of the state to a body or institution above the state As a supreme authority and thus ceding part of its sovereignty