U.S. & Global Administrative Law

Learning Team C

LAW 531

Novemebr 16, 2015

Maria Wood

U.S. & Global Administrative Law

**Rule Making Authorities of Asia**

One of the bodies regulating the Asian and global economy is APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Corporation) (Stubbs, 2002). This body promotes Free Trade in Asian countries, as well as between those countries and other nations.

Another Asian based body is the Economic Cooperation Organization, which serves the purpose of economic integration in Asia and two Eurasian countries. Japan, China, and the U.S. enjoy a good partnership in the field of scientific research and business, because of efforts by national administrative agencies to harmonize trade policies among the three nations.

The ASEAN Economic Corporation (AEC) is another body that regulates business in Asia (Stubbs, 2002). Many global firms, such as Apple Inc., have assembly plants based in China.

U.S. companies also trade with many countries in the Middle East. They import most of their crude oil from the UAE, and the powers of various economic unions and agencies in Asia directly affect that trade (Stubbs, 2002). The Asian economy is mainly boosted by oil mining.

Besides this, the structure of leadership as well as the culture of the Middle Eastern nations is different to the Western culture. This means that the USA companies find it easier trading with the European countries compared to the western nations. Culture affects the leadership and powers of Asian unions and agencies. Despite the existence of the law, dictatorship is still evident in these unions. This calls for negotiations and making re-approaches when making crucial deals with Asian countries.

**Rulemaking Authority of Europe**

The European free trade association is the ruling body that governs Europe’s administrative bodies and their presence internationally including the United States. The EFTA was founded by seven countries consisting of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The EFTA was founded in 1960 on the idea that free trade was a means towards achieving “growth and prosperity amongst its Member States as well as promoting closer economic cooperation between the Western European countries” (EFTA, 2015). In addition, the EFTA as a global expansion agenda since its inception to make the European countries associated available to trade in global economies.

The EFTA affects the US global economy due to its impact and focus on central and Eastern Europe with interest in the Mediterranean region as well. The US as well has interests in trading with these countries in this region which will cross with the EFTA quite often. Though even with international trade and successful trade with Ukraine, Montenegro, Hong Kong China the EFTA has had a very successful impact on the Central American states since their 2012 negotiations (EFTA, 2015).

“The EFTA States' objective is to maintain and strengthen their competitive position worldwide. To achieve this, they have created one of the world's largest networks of preferential trade relations, which they continue to extend and upgrade” (EFTA, 2015). With the strength of the US economy and other global governing organizations, the EFTA is pursuing policy’s that strengthen and expand trade relations worldwide, however the EFTA organization will continue this by giving the highest priority to well-functioning trade systems with the countries in the EFTA as well as the US.

**Administrative Bodies of Asia**

The regulating bodies in Asia are essential to keeping the economy in a good place. The director of the APEC Policy Support Unit states the need to increase the flow of goods, services, people and capital across the borders will allow the APEC economies to grow ("Apec", 2015). The regulations of the APEC are intended to increase the trade, lower the tariffs, and move toward areas of free trade ("Apec", 2015). Currently the plans of the APEC seem to be allowing that increase in trade and growth. “The APEC region, which has outperformed the rest of the world during the post-financial crisis period, now accounts for about 57 percent of global gross domestic product and 47 percent of total trade ("Apec", 2015).”

The AEC is much less standardized in its practices. The AEC is a newer organization that depend on national level action ("Eurasia Review", 2015). The AEC is small enough to consider the interests of all of the members and can be more flexible to the needs of the members ("The Diplomat", 2015). The AEC is working to improve the ability for the countries to come together. Working within the structure that has been set in place the countries have been able to work toward the stability that is needed for the Asian countries. “The AEC should not be seen in isolation from, but rather [in conjunction with](http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2015/01/31/aec-not-just-about-the-economics/), the ASEAN Political-Security Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community ("The Diplomat", 2015).”

**Administrative Bodies in Europe**

The largest and most well-known administrative body is the European Union (EU), which is tasked with standardizing rules across Europe. Collectively the EU forms a unique economic and political partnership (Klaver, 2013). Before their existence there was more complexity for businesses operating in more than one country. For example the business would need to follow different safety requirements, retain different currencies, and adhere to different environmental policies. The second administrative body is the European Parliament which performs the legislative functions for the EU. It consists of directly elected officials which serve five year terms. These members have authority over budgetary and actions of the Council. The third administrative body is the European Commission which performs executive function of the European Union. Their core responsibilities are to manage the day-to-day business of the EU and hold the executive cabinet.

The United Kingdom is a member of the European Union, and has also retained its own Parliament, Monarchy, and Judiciary (Wikipedia, 2015). The Parliament is the functional equivalent of America’s Congress. The Monarch is largely a figure head with political influence over how laws are formed. The Judiciary functions as the court systems. Together they share power and create all policies for Great Britain.

**References**

Stubbs, R. (2002). ASEAN plus three: Emerging East Asian regionalism? Asian Survey,

42(3), 440-455.

APEC. (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.apec.org/Press/News-Releases/2013/1025_LKY.aspx>

Eurasia Review. (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.eurasiareview.com/23042015-five-facts-about-asean-economic-community-analysis/>

The Diplomat. (2015). Retrieved from

http://thediplomat.com/2015/05/the-asean-economic-community-a-work-in-progress/

Klaver, L (2013). Sociology of education.

Wikipedia (2015). Constitution of the United Kingdom. Retrieved from:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution\_of\_the\_United\_Kingdom