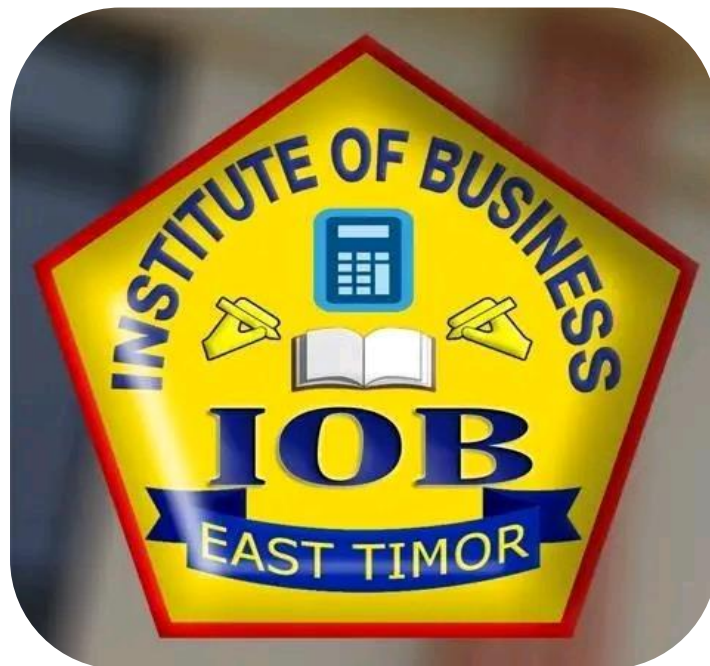


# **International Negotiation Politics, Exploitation Politics, And Import Politics**



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## **1.1 Abstract**

International Negotiation Politics, Exploitation Politics, and Import Politics are three important aspects of international relations and global politics. This third concept has different implications in terms of relations between countries, international trade and diplomacy. In this abstract, we will briefly explain each of these concepts and how they influence the current world order.

## **Chapter I**

### **1.2 Introduction**

International political negotiations in the context of exploration and import politics is a complex and important topic in international relations. International political negotiations refer to the process of negotiation and communication between countries or other political entities to reach an agreement or resolve a mutual problem. In the context of exploration and imports, these negotiations often relate to natural resources, international trade and national interests. It is important to clarify the definitions of exploration and import in the context of international politics. Exploration refers to research activities and exploitation of natural resources, such as oil, gas, minerals, or forests, in a country's territory or in international waters. Importing, on the other hand, is the process of purchasing goods or resources from another country to meet domestic needs.

Countries often depend on the exploration of natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals, or forest products to meet their economic needs. This dependence can be the main trigger for international political negotiations regarding the export and import of these natural resources.

In some cases, natural resource exploration can have negative impacts on human rights and social justice. International political negotiations can try to balance economic interests with human rights considerations.

### **1.3 Background**

The following are several factors that may be the background for international political negotiations in the context of exploration and imports:

- **Natural Resources:** Many countries have abundant natural resources, such as oil, natural gas, metals, or other valuable minerals. These resources are often the target of exploration by foreign companies, sparking international political competition and negotiations over exploration and exploitation rights.
- **Economic Dependency:** A country's economic dependence on certain natural resources in other countries can influence negotiation dynamics. Countries that rely heavily on imports of certain resources may seek to maintain access through international political agreements.

### **1.4 Problem Objectives**

There are several general objectives that can be identified in this type of negotiation:

- **Promoting Energy Security:** Political negotiations on exploration and importation can aim to ensure a stable and affordable energy supply to meet domestic needs. This could include negotiating long-term agreements for the import of energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, or coal.
- **Increasing Economic Prosperity:** These negotiations can also focus on reaching economically beneficial agreements, such as determining fair prices or trade terms that benefit both parties.

## **Chapter II**

### **2.1 Foundation Theory**

International political negotiations are a diplomatic process involving various countries or international actors in an effort to reach an agreement or resolution on political, economic, security or other problems involving more than one country. International political negotiations can focus on a variety of issues such as international trade, climate change, armed conflict, peace agreements, human rights, and more. The main goal of international political negotiations is to reach an agreement that benefits all parties involved and promotes international peace and stability.

Exploratory politics, in the context of international trade or international economic relations, refers to strategies or actions carried out by a country to seek and explore opportunities to export or import goods and services with other countries. This involves exploring potential markets, determining goods or services that can be traded, setting prices, determining distribution channels, and identifying opportunities and risks that may arise in international trade. Exploratory politics can be an important part of a country's economic strategy to increase international trade and economic growth.

Import is the activity of bringing goods or services from a foreign country into the country concerned. Exports are the activity of selling goods or services from the country concerned to foreign countries. Import and export politics involve the regulations, policies, and actions taken by a country's government to regulate imports and exports. The goals of import and export politics can vary, including protecting domestic industry, maintaining trade balance, controlling the flow of certain goods, and promoting balanced international trade.

So, in the context of international trade, import exploration politics refers to the strategies and policies used by a country to explore opportunities to import goods or services from other countries, while export exploration politics refers to strategies and policies used to explore opportunities to export goods or services from other countries. services to other countries.

## **Chapter III**

### **3.1 Conclusion**

The general conclusion is that international negotiated politics is a more appreciated and desirable way to resolve disputes or achieve common goals between countries. Meanwhile, the politics of exploitation and imports are more often seen as controversial actions and can lead to conflict between countries. In the world of international politics, collaborative efforts and diplomacy tend to be more valued than actions that harm other countries for one's own benefit.