

CHAPTER TEN

GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

9.1 GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation is the ideal or practise of cooperation and understanding between nations or among nations. The world today is changing very rapidly with the emergence of a new world order in all areas of human life. The emergence of new world order is based on the need for global international cooperation.

Therefore global international cooperation involves relations with other countries and regional and international organisations. This relation includes promoting political, economic, social and cultural matters with other countries.

Global international cooperation requires countries of the World working together for development and promotion of the world peace. Global developmental issues such as education, health, particularly HIV/AIDS, environmental issue, trade especially international trade (import and export), cross -border crimes, science and technology, World peace e.g. terrorism etc. Building global cooperation is designed as a common working programme that stimulates and supports collective efforts and mutual understanding among nations.

All various countries regard the need to co-operate as paramount and very important to them. Therefore international cooperation is a necessity of modern World system.

Global international cooperation is an important feature in world system. This takes many forms. These include collaboration in political, social, science and technology, cultural, military, economic and other spheres of life.

There are different levels of cooperation among countries. These are **bilateral cooperation** i.e. cooperation between one country and another and **multilateral cooperation** i.e. it involves a large number of countries.

Strategies for Achieving Global International Cooperation

There are many strategies by which countries of the world can promote international cooperation. These include:

1. **International Conferences** - Global issues are discussed and tackled at different international summits, conferences or meetings e.g. A world conference on climate change.
2. **United Nations Resolution** - Resolutions at the UN either through the General Assembly or Security Council are used to secure and promote international cooperation.
3. **Bilateral and Multilateral agreements** can be used to achieve international cooperation.
4. **International Trade:** International trade is a trade between two or more countries and this trade brings foreign earnings or exchange to countries. Therefore this type of trade is used to promote international trade e.g. General Agreement on Trade and Tariff(GATT) are concessions given to Africa to expand their trade.
5. **International organisation** also helps in facilitating international cooperation e.g. AU, ECOWAS, UN, SADEC, European Union (EU), World Bank, IMF, OPEC, Organisation of America States (OAS), South-South Cooperation etc.

9.2 REASONS FOR GLOBAL OR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. International cooperation promotes development and World peace and security e.g. UNO, globalisation through communication especially the use of internet and GSM (The world is now a global village).
2. International cooperation encourages and promote international trade through foreign direct investment, capital flows etc.
3. It helps in the growth of world economy through economic integration. It facilitates economic integration.
4. It allows for cultural exchange through different social, political, economic and cultural programmes.
5. It encourages interdependence among nations as no nation is an island on its own.
6. It has helped in addressing some global developmental issues such as HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, kidnapping, terrorism etc.
7. It helps in promoting distribution of world resources as some parts of the world are more endowed naturally than others. Therefore international cooperation helps in the distribution of some of these resources through interaction and technology transfer.

Positive Consequences of Global or International Cooperation It helps in promoting world peace and security.

1. It helps in promoting world peace and security.
2. It helps in the development of international trade through foreign direct investment.
3. It encourages developmental issues such as prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS, promoting literacy, advocacy in children and women trafficking, terrorism, piracy, and cross-border crimes, prevention of diseases.
4. Technology transfer - It has helped in technology transfer. Technical knowledge from one part of the world is transferred to another through exchange programmes.
5. It has helped in promoting democracy and fundamental human rights. Many countries in World today are tending towards democracy and respecting fundamental human rights of citizens in their respective countries.
6. It helps in promoting sporting activities e.g. Olympic Games, Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) World Cup, Commonwealth Games and other international sport events.

Negative Consequences of International Cooperation

1. It has made African countries to depend on developed countries in Europe and Asia since what many countries in Africa import is more than what they export.
2. Developing countries in Africa like Nigeria may be a dumping ground of foreign goods especially fairly used goods as currently being experienced e.g. Tokunbo Cars - fairly used cars as they are popularly called.

3. It may lead to the importation of dangerous goods, negative foreign ideas and cultures.
4. Too much dependence on foreign goods may affect local industries thereby leading to slow industrialization of the country.

9.3 GLOBAL ISSUE

A global issue is a broad description that is often used to explain matters of great social concern that affect human populations locally and internationally. Such matters are shared among diverse human societies within our global community.

The world we once know no longer exists. A true global economy has become a reality for today's businesses and governments. Multiple centers of economic power and activity have emerged, signifying a new era of globalization – the multi-polar world.

What is Globalisation?

Globalisation describes an on going process by which regional economic societies and cultures have become integrated through a globe-spanning network of communication and trade. The term is used to refer specifically to economic globalization, the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, migration and the spread of technology.

However, globalization is driven by a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural, political and biological factors.

Therefore, for Nigeria to become more competitive and play a leading role globally, Nigeria needs a strong and coherent international cooperation.

To achieve this our foreign policy must be fashioned within the framework of global perspectives.

Nigeria Foreign Policy

Nigeria foreign policy has been characterised by a focus on Africa and by attachment to several fundamental principles, some of which are African unity and independence, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-alignment and non-international interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and regional economic cooperation and development. Africa is the centre piece of Nigerian foreign policy.

However, in carrying out these principles, Nigeria participates on the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) now known as the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West Africa State (ECOWAS), the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

9.4 SOME MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

The ECOWAS came into existence through the treaty signed on the 28th May 1976 by fifteen West African countries.

The Administrative headquarter of the Organisation is in Abuja, while Lome (Togo) is the headquarter of monetary operations.

Aims and Objectives

1. Promoting the free flow of goods and people.
2. Development of transportation and communication system.
3. Eradication of all forms of trade barriers including import duties.
4. Harmonization of the economic and industrial policies.

Organs of ECOWAS

1. Council of Heads of states and government.
2. The council of Ministers comprises two representatives from each member state. It meets twice a year and its chairmanship is held in annual rotation among member states of the community.
3. The Executive Secretariat: This comprises the permanent workers of the secretariat and a Secretary General in charge of the day to day business of ECOWAS.
4. The Tribunal, the organ interprets the treaty of the community and ensures compliance with same as well as general observation of law and justice.
5. Technical and specialized commission.

Problems of ECOWAS

1. Financial members do not pay up promptly.
2. Political instability of most members states.
3. Inability to enforce decisions or protocols.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was formed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 25th May 1963. The origin of the OAU could be traced to the various efforts of Pan African Movement in the diaspora.

Aims and Objectives of the OAU

1. To promote the unity and solidarity of African States.
2. To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa.
3. To promote international co-operation.
4. To co-ordinate and intensify the co-operation of Africans towards achieving better life for them.

Organs of OAU

1. The Assembly of Heads of State and government. It is the Supreme organ of OAU.
2. **The Council of Ministers:** It is made up of foreign ministers of member countries. The council of ministers is directly responsible to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
3. **The General Secretariat:** It is the administrative organ of the OAU. It is headed by the Secretary-General who is the Chief Executive of the Organization. The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. This organ was set up for the settlement of disputes that may arise among member states.

Achievements of OAU

1. The OAU has been able to eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa through the activities of the liberation committee. Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Zimbabwe were all freed from the yoke of colonialism.
2. There is social and cultural unity.
3. There is economic co-operation e.g. African Development Bank (ADB).
4. With OAU, Africa has been able to speak with one voice at international organizations.

Problems of OAU

1. Lack of fund or shortage of funds.
2. Political instability e.g. frequent occurrence of military coup.
3. Linguistic barrier e.g. Francophone and Anglophone.
4. Lack of African High Command (standing army).

The OAU has been transformed into African Union (AU)

Past OAU Secretaries-General

- (i) Diallo Telli (Guinea) 1964 - 1972
- (ii) Nzo Ekangaki (Cameroon) 1972 - 1974
- (iii) William Efeki-Mboumoua (Cameroon) 1974 - 1978
- (iv) Edem Kojo (Togo) 1978 - 1983
- (v) Peter Onu (Nigeria) Acting 1984 - 1985
- (vi) Ide Umarou (Niger) 1985 - 1989
- (vii) Salim Ahmed Salim (Tanzania) 1989 - 2001
- (viii) Amara Essy (Cote D'Ivoire) 2001 - 2002

African Union (AU)

The African Union was inaugurated in Durban, South Africa on July 9, 2002 as the successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which wound up on July 8, 2002. The AU was conceived by Libyan President Muammar Ghaddafi with the active support of Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo and the President of South Africa Thambo Mbeki. The AU replaced the OAU.

The AU is modeled along the European Union (EU). The AU is expected to be more vibrant and formidable than the OAU in transforming Africa towards social, economic and political development of the continent.

The new African Union (AU) is closely linked with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an African initiative to offer good governance and sound economic policies for Africa Nations.

All Independent Countries of Africa are members of the AU including the Saharawi Democratic Republic (SADR) (Western Sahara). Morocco which withdrew from the OAU in 1985 upon the admission of SADR to the OAU is the only independent country that has not signed the AU treaty.

The Africa Union has four key bodies to govern her activities:

1. Peace and Security Commission
2. The Assembly (the Annual Summit)
3. The Executive Council (Foreign Ministers)
4. The Permanent Representatives (Ambassadors)

It hopes to establish:

1. An African Parliament
2. An African Central Bank
3. An African Court of Justice
4. An African Economic Community with a single currency as the **Euro** is to the European Union.

Amara Essy of Cote D'Ivoire, the last OAU Secretary General is the President of the AU peace and security commission.

Commonwealth of Nations

The commonwealth is an association of independent countries and territories that were formerly under the British Empire. The Commonwealth of Nations was originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Monarch is the symbolic head of the commonwealth. Membership is voluntary.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) came into existence on 14th September, 1960 in Baghdad, Iraq. It was formed to protect special interests of its members.

Aims and Objectives

1. To ensure a regular supply of petroleum to consumer countries.
2. To coordinate and harmonize the petroleum policies of member countries to evolve a uniform policy.
3. To devise means of stabilizing crude oil prices in international markets.

The members of OPEC include: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, V.A.E., Venezuela. **Organs of OPEC**

1. **The Conference:** This is the highest decision making organ of the organization. Each member state is represented by a delegation led by her minister of petroleum. It meets twice a year.
2. **The Board of Governors:** Each member state has a representative in the Board of Governors who occupies office for two years and is entitled to one vote. This Board meets twice a year, just before the ordinary session of the conferences.
3. **The Secretariat:** The Secretariat is under a Secretary General who coordinates the activities of five departments, each under a Deputy Secretary General.

African Development Bank (ADB)

The ADB was set up in 1964 with headquarters in Ivory Coast. It was motivated by the inadequacy of development finance for African countries made by the World Bank and its affiliates.

Aims

1. Financing of investment projects with potentials for social and economic development of member African states.
2. Mobilization of resources for financing of development of selected projects inside and outside Africa.
3. Providing technical assistance for project preparation study and execution.

The United Nations Organization (UNO)

The experience of the first world war (1914 - 1918) made the leading countries of the world establish an international organization. The League of Nations, in 1919 to help prevent future wars and promote international peace, cooperation and security.

However, due to the outbreak of the second world war and the failure of the League of Nations as well as the need for a more effective organization, this led to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1945 to replace the League of Nations. The headquarters of the organization is in New York, U.S.A.

Aims and Objectives

1. To maintain peace and security throughout the world.
2. To get member states to cooperate in the areas of social, economic, humanitarian and cultural needs of mankind.

3. To encourage friendly relations and international cooperation.
4. To ensure respect for the principle of fundamental human rights.

Organs of the UNO

1. **General Assembly:** This is the powerful organ of the UNO. It is made up of fifteen members. Five of these members are permanent members. They are USA, Britain, USSR, China and France with **veto powers**.
2. **The Secretariat:** The secretariat is the organ that coordinates the day-to-day administration of the UNO affairs. The headquarters is in New York. It is headed by the Secretary General.
3. **The International Court of Justice:** The International Court of Justice, also referred to as the world court, is the judicial organ of the United Nations. The court has its headquarters in the Hague, Netherlands. It has fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council.
4. **The Trusteeship Council:** This organ is in charge of non-sovereign territories (countries that are yet to attain independence).
5. **The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** has specialized agencies such as UNICEF, UNESCO, IMF, FAO, ILO, WHO etc.

Achievements

1. The organization has succeeded in preventing the outbreak of a Third World War.
2. The organization has played crucial roles in ending colonialism and apartheid in Africa
3. The UNO is in support of respect for the fundamental rights of citizens in different parts of the world.
4. The UNO helps to control dangerous diseases through the World Health Organisation.
5. Technical assistance is given to developing countries.

Problems of UNO

1. The organisation has not been able to eliminate the threat of war and insecurity in the world.
2. Financial problems.
3. Political instability of many countries of the world.

- Exercises**
1. What do you understand by the term global international cooperation?
 2. What is globalisation?
 3. Mention four reasons for global cooperation.
 4. Explain the positive consequences of international cooperation.
 5. Mention three negative consequences of international cooperation.
 6. Explain Nigeria Foreign Policy.
 7. Write full meaning of the following:

1. ECOWAS
2. AU
3. OPEC
4. UNO
5. ADB

States and Capitals

STATES AND CAPITALS

S/N	States	Capitals	State Titles
1	Abia	Umuahia	God's Own State
2	Adamawa	Yola	The Highest Peak of the Nation
3	Akwa-Ibom	Uyo	Land of Promise
4	Anambra	Awka	Home for All
5	Bauchi	Bauchi	Home of Yankari/ Game Reserve
6	Bayelsa	Yenagoa	Pride of the Nation
7	Benue	Markudi	Food Basket of the Nation
8	Borno	Maiduguri	Home of Peace
9	Cross River	Calabar	The People's Paradise
10	Delta	Asaba	The Big Heart
11	Ebonyi	Abakaliki	The Salt of the Nation
12	Edo	Benin City	The Heart Beat of Nigeria
13	Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	Fountain of Knowledge
14	Enugu	Enugu	Coal City State
15	Gombe	Gombe	Jewel in Savannah
16	Imo	Owerri	Land of Hope
17	Jigawa	Dutse	The New World
18	Kaduna	Kaduna	Liberal State
19	Kano	Kano	Centre of Commerce
20	Kastina	Kastina	State of Hospitality
21	Kebbi	Birnin Kebbi	Home of Ancient Caliphate
22	Kogi	Lokoja	The Confluence State
23	Kwara	Ilorin	Iron and Steel Complex of the Nation
24	Lagos	Ikeja	Centre of Excellence
25	Nassarawa	Lafia	Home of Solid Minerals
26	Niger	Minna	The Power State
27	Ogun	Abeokuta	The Gateway State
28	Ondo	Akure	The Sunshine State
29	Osun	Osogbo	The State of the Living Spring
30	Oyo	Ibadan	The Pace Setter
31	Plateau	Jos	The Home of Peace and Tourism
32	Rivers	Port Harcourt	Treasure Base of the Nation
33	Sokoto	Sokoto	Seat of Caliphates
34	Taraba	Jalingo	Nature's Gift to the Nation
35	Yobe	Damaturu	The Home of Ancient Shehus
36	Zamfara	Gusau	The Farming State
	Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.)	Abuja	Centre of Unity

NIGERIAN LEADERS IN HISTORY

Leaders	Administration	Date of Leadership	Designation
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Sir Lord Frederick Lugard	Colonial	1914 - 1919	Governor General
Sir Bernard Bourdillon	Colonial	1635 - 1945	Governor General
Sir John Macpherson	Colonial	1948 - 1955	Governor General
Sir James Robertson	Colonial	1955 - 1960	Governor General
Benjamin Nnamdi Azikiwe	Civilian	1 Oct. 1960 - Jan. 1966	President of the Republic
Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	Civilian	30 Aug. 1960 - Jan. 1963	Prime Minister
Johnson Thomas Umurakwe Aguiyi Ironsi	Military	16 Jan. 1966 - 29 July 1966	Head of the Military Government
Yakubu Gowon	Military	1 Aug. 1966 - 29 July 1975	Head of the Military Government
Murtala Ramat Muhammed	Military	29 July 1975 - 13 Feb. 1976	Head of the Military Government
Olusegun Obasanjo	Military	14 Feb. 1976 - 1 Oct. 1979	Head of the Military Government
Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari	Civilian	1 Oct. 1979 - 31 Dec. 1983	President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Muhammadu Buhari	Military	31 Dec. 1983 - 27 Aug. 1985	Head of the Military Government

Leaders	Administration	Date of Leadership	Designation
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida	Military	27 Aug. 1985 - 26 Aug. 1993	Chairman of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Chairman of the National Defence and Security Council
Ernest Adekunle Oladeinde Shonekan	Civilian	26 Aug. 1993 - 17 Nov. 1993	Head of the Interim National Government
Sani Abacha	Military	17 Nov. 1993 - 8 June 1998	Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council
Abdusalam Abubakar	Military	9 June 1998 - 29 May 1999	Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council
Olusegun Obasanjo	Civilian	29 May 1999 - 29 May 2007	President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Umaru Musa yar'Adua	Civilian	29 May 2007 - 5 May 2010	President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Goodluck Ebele Jonathan	Civilian	May 6 2010 till Date	President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Corruption

Moral deterioration; use of corrupt practices such as bribery or fraud aimed at undermining good governance. It promotes selfishness amongst individuals.

Counting Officer

These are officials appointed to assist the Returning Officer in the counting station. There will be a number of counting officers in each counting station. Each will be assigned specific tasks by the Returning Officer.

Counting Station

Premises secured for the counting process.

Delimitation

Fixing the territorial boundaries of an area.

Demarcation

The art of making a boundary or limits.

Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. It is the form of government where sovereignty and political authority are derived from the people, who give their mandate through a popular vote.

Discrimination

Deliberate unfavourable treatment based on prejudice, especially regarding race, sex, religion, culture, sexual orientation, age, etc.

Disenfranchise

A vote which is held in dispute by one or more political parties, for any number of reasons.

Election

The process of choosing by vote.

Public Opinion Poll

A scientific technique to measure the views and attitudes of the mass public by administering questionnaires in interviews, using a representative sample size.

Rally

Largely gathering of a group of people to hear political speeches with a common political purpose.

Referendum

The process of referring a political or policy questions to the entire electorate for a direct decision by general vote. Such votes may be legally binding or may serve to advise the legislative which is left to implement the will of the people.

Returning Officer

The Returning Officer is a specially appointed official for the purpose of overseeing the entire election process within that local authority's area of jurisdiction such as the constituency.

Revision Court

A special court set up to hear disputes or queries related to the accuracy of the voters' roll.

Revolution

Changing the government or system of government by force and violence.

Rigging

Fraudulently controlling election results, such as ballot box, staffing, bribery, voting more than once, tampering with registration, tampering with ballots and ballot boxes. Any thing which illegally could affect the outcome of an election.

Rule of Law

This means that all people in the country are subject to the same known, fair and impartial laws and that they will be held accountable if they violate those laws.

Electoral Authority

This is the national independent electoral commission (or authority) tasked with overall responsibility for managing and conducting elections, whether national, regional/provincial, or local, in accordance with the electoral law and regulations.

Electoral Court

A court established by law or by the constitution to judge cases regarding alleged violations of the electoral law, regulations or codes of conduct.

Electoral Law

The prevailing law of the country passed to set national policy for the preparation and conduct of elections.

Electoral Official

Any official formally appointed by the electoral authority to perform a designated role in the electoral process, e.g. election commissioner, returning officer, presiding officer, registration officer, polling officer, counting officer etc.

Electoral Regulations

The rules established, usually by the electoral authority, to permit implementation of the electoral law in terms of specific processes required to prepare for and conduct the elections and to regulate behaviour of all stakeholders.

Electoral System

The method used to translate votes received by a candidate or political party into an allocation of seats in a national/provincial legislature or a local council or other type of government structure. There are many to choose from, perhaps the most common of which are the first - past the post system and the proportional representation system. Sometimes, these systems are combined.

Electorate

The body of all eligible voters in a political entity, e.g. a district, province or nation, or it may be all the members of an organization