

1: The Political Economy of International Relations by Robert Gilpin

Using ASEAN-EC relations as a case study, this book raises the broader question of whether a new level of international relations, the interregional level, is emerging. In order to answer this question, the text draws on the recent literature on regionalism and on the relationship between social structure and human agency.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The Bretton Woods system of trade liberalization, stable currencies, and expanding global economic interdependence no longer exists, and the liberal conception of international economic relations has been undermined since the mid-1970s. The spread of protectionism, upheavals in monetary and financial markets, and the evolution of divergent national economic policies among the dominant economies have eroded the foundations of the international system. Yet inertia, that powerful force in human affairs, has carried the norms and institutions of a decreasingly relevant liberal order into the 1990s. What has happened to the system? What are the implications of the failure of the system for the future? This book formulates an explanation. At a more general and theoretical level, this work is part of an expanding body of scholarship on the political economy of international relations; it assumes that an understanding of the issues of trade, monetary affairs, and economic development requires the integration of the theoretical insights of the disciplines of economics and political science. Too often policy issues are analyzed as if the realms of economics and politics can be isolated from one another. Events in the final years of the twentieth century are forcing students of international relations to focus their attention on the inevitable tensions and continuing interactions between economics and politics; this study is intended to help narrow the gap between the two. There is a pressing need to integrate the study of international economics with the study of international politics to deepen our comprehension of the forces at work in the world. Many important issues and questions cross the intellectual division between the two disciplines. Transformations in the real world have made economics and politics more relevant to one another than in the past and have forced the recognition that our theoretical understanding of their interactions has always been inadequate, oversimplified, and arbitrarily limited by disciplinary boundaries. Economic factors have played an important role in international relations throughout history. Centuries later, the Persian Empire used its great hoard of gold to influence the foreign policies of lesser states. In the fifth century B.C. History is replete with similar examples of the role of economic factors in the affairs of nations; in this sense, the political economy of international relations has always existed. Although economic and political factors have had a reciprocal influence on one another throughout history, in the modern world this interaction has been transformed in fundamental ways. Over the past several centuries, the interdependence of national economies has increased due to greatly enhanced flows of trade, finance, and technology. Public awareness of the economic content of political issues has also expanded, and people can or at least think that they can more easily trace the causes of economic discontent or bounty to the specific actions of specific groups at home and abroad Hauser, J., pp. Thus, the distribution of wealth, the scourge of unemployment, and rampant inflation are now viewed as the results of human actions rather than as the consequences of some immutable economic laws. This has meant the inevitable politicization of economic affairs. Profound changes underlie these developments. Since the sixteenth century, the primacy of the nation-state has been the organizing principle of the international political order. The nation-state has largely displaced such premodern forms of political organization as city-states, tribes, and empires, while simultaneously the market has become the primary means for organizing economic relations, displacing other means of exchange: These two opposed forms of social organization, the modern state and the market You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

2: The Political Economy of Interregional Relations: ASEAN and the EU by Alfredo C. Robles Jr.

Using ASEAN-EC relations as a case study, this book questions whether a new level of international relations, the interregional level, is emerging.

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Chapter 2 explores attempts to establish this interregional level of interaction in terms of the connections between regionalism and interregionalism (or absence thereof) and their possible impact on the international order.

5: Europe-Asia Interregional Relations: A Decade of ASEM, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

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