

COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME:
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COURSE: IRL 321

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IRL321: DIPLOMACY AND MODERN DIPLOMATIC PRACTICE

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QUESTIONS

1. The traditional functions of a diplomat remain in place, but out of necessity have been somehow altered with the convention of Vienna on diplomatic relations and optional protocols signed on April 16, 1961 at Vienna, Austria. Elaborate
2. World War I is frequently viewed as the watershed between “old” diplomacy and ‘modern’ diplomacy. Discuss
3. Modern diplomacy is multisided, loosely constrained and multidimensional game. Elucidate
4. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Dollar diplomacy
 - b) Negotiation
 - c) Mediation
5. Trace the history of diplomacy and diplomatic practices from the Greek City States to modern summitry.
6. What are the legacies of the ancient Greek city states for modern diplomatic practice
7. Renaissance Italy also engaged in extensive diplomacy. How did this period influence the development of modern day diplomacy?
8. What are the diplomatic footprints of the Byzantine empire?
9. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Ambassador
 - b) Charge d’Affairs
 - c) Consul

d) Attaches

10. A diplomat represents the sending states in the receiving state. Identify other functions of the diplomat.

11. Substance of things rather than protocol dimensions and photo opportunities should be the prime concern in leader-to-leader and summitry diplomacy. Evaluate this Richard Rousseau's recommendation in light of the advantages and disadvantages of the leader-to-leader diplomatic style.

12. A diplomat should keep his mouth shut when he ought to and open it but not too widely when he should. This and more are the essential qualities of a diplomat. Discuss

13. Examine the developments that have influenced the theory and practice of diplomacy in the 20th century.

14. Write short notes on the following:

a) Accession

b) Ad referendum

c) Concordant

15. Modern Science and Technology have changed the environment of diplomatic practice.

Do you agree?

16. According to Satow, E. (1923) diplomacy "is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent states". Discuss

17. Discuss the glossary of the current technical terms used in diplomatic intercourse

18. Write short notes on the following glossary of current technical terms used in diplomatic intercourse:

- a) Extritoriality
- b) Extraordinary
- c) General Modus Vivendi
- d) Under Flying Seal

19. There is a very strict hierarchy that governs the diplomatic world. Elaborate

20. What is Diplomacy?

MODEL ANSWERS IN ALTERNATE SEQUENCE (ODD NUMBERS)

1. The traditional functions of a diplomat remain in place, but out of necessity have been somehow altered with the convention of Vienna on diplomatic relations and optional protocols signed on April 16, 1961 at Vienna, Austria. Elaborate

ANSWER:

The ability to practice diplomacy is one of the defining elements of a state, and diplomacy has been practiced since the first city states were formed millennia ago (around 5th BC). Traditionally, diplomats were sent only for specific negotiations, and would return immediately after their mission concluded. Diplomats were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank in order to give them legitimacy when they sought to negotiate with the other state.

With particular reference to Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations and Optional Protocols of April 16th, 1961,

1. A diplomat represents the sending states in the receiving state.
2. A diplomat protects the interest of the sending state and its nationals in the receiving state

3. A diplomat performs the functions of negotiations (the reaching of agreements through discussions and compromise) with the receiving state
4. A diplomat ascertains the by all lawful means conditions and developments in the receiving State.
5. He reports to the Government of the sending State.
6. He promotes friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State. This leads to the development of the economic , cultural and scientific relations

2. World War I is frequently viewed as the watershed between “old” diplomacy and ‘modern’ diplomacy. Discuss

Answer: the World War I is frequently viewed as the watershed between “old” diplomacy with its emphasis on elitism, secrecy, bilateral agreements and the importance of the embassy, and “modern” diplomacy with its emphasis on competency, openness, multilateral agreements and personal conduct of affairs. The diplomacy of the 19th century were believed to be amongst the triggers of the First World War; hence the need for a change in the management of diplomacy at that time. Following World War I, more and more countries began to emphasize competency as opposed to class connections in their diplomatic corps. Hence diplomats were selected from a wider cross-section of society.

Other changes in diplomatic practice necessitated by World War I were:

- a) Open diplomacy was replaced by secret diplomacy

- b) Multilateral diplomacy became prominent
- c) Personal diplomacy on the part of leaders of states replaced reliance on ambassadors and embassies
- d) There was also more emphasis on summitry

3. Modern diplomacy is multisided, loosely constrained and multidimensional game.

Elucidate

4. Write short notes on the following:

Answer:

a) Dollar diplomacy

A policy aimed at furthering the interests of the United States abroad by encouraging the investment of US capital in foreign countries and to safeguard US' foreign investments. The term was originally coined by President Theodore Roosevelt. President Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation for this approach in 1904. The concept is relevant to both [Liberia](#), where American loans were given in 1913, and Latin America. Latin Americans tend to use the term "Dollar Diplomacy" disparagingly to show their disapproval of the role that the U.S. government and U.S. corporations have played in using economic, diplomatic and military power to open up foreign markets

b) Negotiation

Negotiation has been defined as any form of direct or indirect communication whereby parties who have opposing interests discuss the form of any joint action which they might take to manage and ultimately resolve the dispute between them

c) Mediation

Mediation is an effective way of resolving disputes without the need to go to court. It involves an independent third party - a mediator - who helps both sides come to an agreement.

5. Trace the history of diplomacy and diplomatic practices from the Greek City States to modern summitry.

6. What are the legacies of the ancient Greek city states for modern diplomatic practice

Answer: the following are the highlights of the legacies:

a) The Greek City States emphasized the importance of skills for the selection of heralds (now called in modern diplomatic language diplomats). Such skills included the possession of a loud voice and retentive memory as well as good oratory skills which are without doubt still relevant today

b) Privileges and immunities were accorded diplomatic missions

7. Renaissance Italy also engaged in extensive diplomacy. How did this period influence the development of modern day diplomacy

8. What are the diplomatic footprints of the Byzantine Empire?

Answer:

- Functions of envoys increased- not just to represent the interests of their states, but to gather information on internal development

- Qualities changed- not as orators but also as trained observers, long experience and sound judgment.
- Byzantine established the world's first department of foreign affairs
- Strict and complex diplomatic protocols were developed
- Intelligence gathering became a key function for diplomats

9. Write short notes on the following:

a) Ambassador

- He/ She is regarded as the Head of Mission or the acronym, HOM.
- He/She occupies the highest level within a diplomatic career and is the head of a diplomatic mission or embassy.
- There are different types of ambassadors: Career Ambassador, Politically appointed Ambassador, Ad hoc Ambassador and Permanent Representative.
- In Vatican diplomacy, the ambassador is called Nuncio (Pope's representative appointed to represent him in a country with diplomatic status of an ambassador). Embassies are located in the capital of the host country

b) Charge d'Affairs

- This is a second in command in a diplomatic mission. He/She represents and substitutes in the absence of the ambassador.
- In Vatican diplomacy, he/she is called Auditor.

- In the absence of the ambassador, counselor signs official document as Charge d' Affaires

c) Consul

- This is hierarchically positioned below the secretary. The diplomatic and administrative functions of a consul are basically consular affairs (looking after the country's nationals abroad, handling passports, visas etc).
- In certain English-speaking diplomatic missions, the consul is also called administrative managers of the office.
- Consular offices can be located within the embassy or be in different locations in the same city.
- Each country has different criteria for the establishment of consulates and consular offices.

d) Attaches

- They can be diplomatic civil servants in charge of a particular military, political, cultural or economic field, perhaps the most popular ones are the military and paramilitary attaches

10. A diplomat represents the sending states in the receiving state. Identify other functions of the diplomat. The Ancient Rome also engaged in extensive diplomacy. How did this period influence the development of modern day diplomacy?

11. Substance of things rather than protocol dimensions and photo opportunities should be the prime concern in leader-to-leader and summitry diplomacy. Evaluate this Richard Rousseau's recommendation in light of the advantages and disadvantages of the leader-to-leader diplomatic style.