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Unilateralism as sole foreign-policy strategy NATO, and the OPCW in the Clinton era

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Kurzfassung auf Englisch:

The United States is currently experiencing an unprecedented predominance in military technology. At the same time, a number of key domains has caused irritation all over the world—all the more so since the 'assertive multilateralism' of the outset gave the impression of being not just an instrument but an underlying principle. This unilateralism raises fundamental questions to foreign-policy strategies, about the status of international institutions which the United States is prepared to work together with. In the area of security/arms-control policy, these questions pertain to the conduct toward three international institutions. These are the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). These tensions highlight the differences and parallels in American policy. As the Clinton administration's two periods of office in a major part of the conduct of the USA toward the three selected international institutions are observable in US foreign policy. American policy toward the UN reform. We also analyze the disagreements about American foreign policy. The declared principle underlying this remains unilateralism in enforcing its interests. In the debate about reform, the low priority for actors is the need to make the United Nations more efficient. The US influence on as firm a footing as possible. In other key areas, the dominated Congress have had entirely different views about the US. An ambivalent picture of the hegemon, and to inconsistent foreign policy toward the United Nations was exemplified particularly in the Clinton American debts. Although the Clinton administration acted (in its contributions without consultation), the United States ultimately had to compromise. The government campaigned for a large part of the reforms satisfactorily carried out its reforms. A different position was taken by senators around Jesse Helms. They threatened to take the US out of the reform conditions even more, and at the same time, yet paradoxical it may seem: because of the blockade policy of the USA, it has so far been acting more like a ham-strung medium-sized power. The UN that is weakened; the reputation and influence of the USA - II - compromised at present. The establishment of power and administrative reform can currently only be achieved through a change in other words, initially by the USA's changing from being the dominant donor. By paying off part of its arrears, the United States has taken a first step. An arduous path still lies ahead of it: the USA now has special demands and one-sided conditions. The US funding of the UN down in law on 19 November 1999 is not a permanent solution.

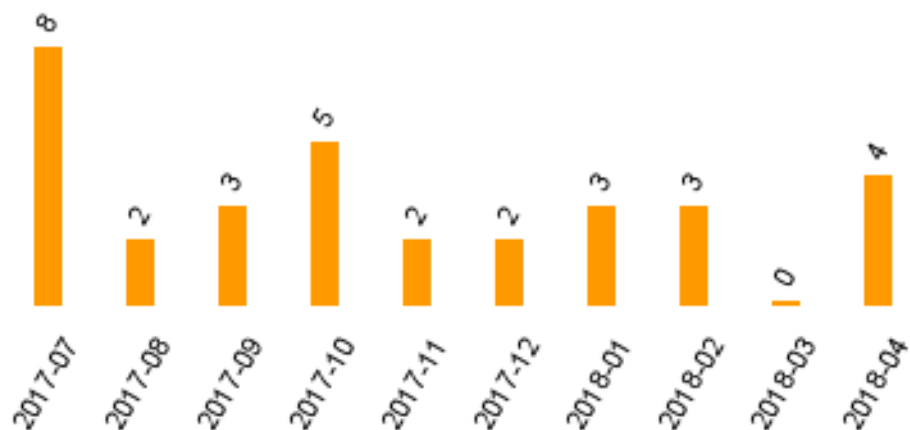
the last few years is unchanged: there is no stable internal policy toward the UN. The conduct of the USA toward the region is characterized by the following aspects: a) the decision about the enlargement of the latter's functions and area of competence; b) the development of the latter's Identity. Here, the United States comes across as a 'benevolent' power, cooperative and still adheres to multilateral principles even in the context of the East–West conflict. Despite the major changes that have occurred in American policy toward it is, overall, characterized by continuity. The USA is a member of the alliance. It views itself, rather, as an irreplaceable pillar of the alliance, cohesion, cushions internal European dissension, forges a common good of all by pushing through decisions in borderline cases. The USA sees the American leadership as characterized by openness to the concerns and interests of smaller members of the alliance. The USA's unbridled dominance. However, this arrangement is increasingly being debated. Isolationist critics point to the costs of NATO involvement in conflicts in which the United States has no vital interests. They argue that the alliance is restricting American freedom of action like a corset. They urge Europeans to relieve the burden on the USA. Up to now, there has been no change in American policy on NATO. What is currently of concern is the unilateral and unilateral criticism is the call of the internationalist center. The center is geared more strongly to American interests, because other than the isolationist background, there is a danger that the foreign-policy consensus on involvement in NATO will now begin to crumble. The attitude toward the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is manifestly in line with the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The superpower is complying with what are the binding provisions of the Convention. In political rhetoric, the United States is a cooperative member of the organization's objectives—namely, the elimination of existing chemical weapons and the proliferation of such weapons. However, US practice some of the procedures set out in the Chemical Weapons Convention. The USA has not shown to the United Nations: the unilateralism is unmistakable. The executive and the legislature, provisions were incorporated into the implementation legislation that considerably restrict the CWC. This policy of unilateral self-interest is embodied in the day-to-day conduct toward the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The United States on the one hand—on the other—the organization's base. It also put obstacles in the way of the dismantling of American chemical-weapons facilities. All in all, as far as the conduct of the USA toward selected international organizations is concerned, the picture is one of a marked assessment of an increase in unilateralism. NATO is the example of the markedly unilateral conduct of the United States toward the organization. The cooperative policy toward NATO on the other, are a function of the USA's

international organizations concerned. The UN and the O members respectively. Associated with this numerical size disparity which keeps the influence of the USA—in so far a turn to the explanatory factors for unilateralism and coope the present discussion, and we assess their plausibility. We for unilateralism in relation to relevant US behavior toward analytical scope of three explanatory factors for cooperative cooperative policy of the United States toward NATO. In c of the American hegemon’s basic unilateral stance. Althou this, it would appear to us that the determining factors elai the foreseeable future: a revised version of the ‘assertive m not in prospect.

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