

Friends and Enemies

MVZ248 Week 5

New strategy approach

Diplomacy, economics, information, military (Murray)

Europe, America's, Soviet Union/Russia, Asia

Controversial and pragmatic.

Evolved during decades

Survival

Growth and Development

Leadership positions

Israel

Create security and Secure

Unofficial relations with Arab neighbors

Official diplomacy only past 30 years.

Controversial and pragmatic

West/East Germany, Soviet Union/Russia

Friends

After joining the UN in May 1949, Israel maintains diplomatic ties with 157 countries.

Iran from 1949-1979. Iran was 2nd MM nation to recognize Israel

Extensive foreign aid and educational programs in Africa

agriculture , water management, and health care

Turkey on-off positive relations in 2000s and after 2011.

Greece, Cyprus (Energy Triangle), China and India

Israeli high-tech economy

Diplomatic Relations

Recognition, but no diplomatic relations

Taiwan

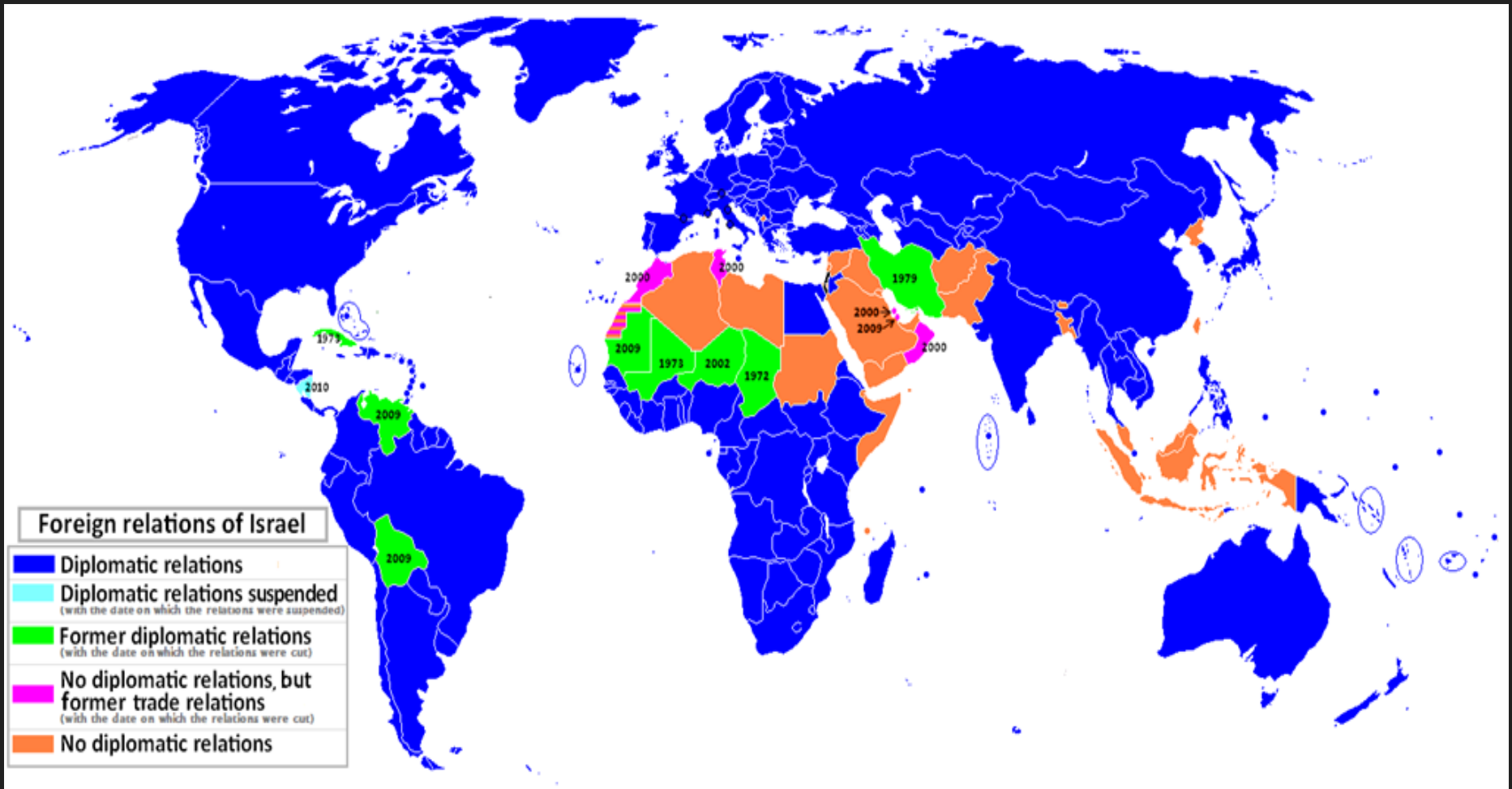
Diplomatic relations, now broken;
resumed

Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Chad,
Mali and Niger, Iran

Economic ties (trade offices) short of full
diplomatic relations several ties.

Bahrain, Morocco, Oman, Qatar
and Tunisia





Foreign relations of Israel

- Diplomatic relations
- Diplomatic relations suspended
(with the date on which the relations were suspended)
- Former diplomatic relations
(with the date on which the relations were cut)
- No diplomatic relations, but former trade relations
(with the date on which the relations were cut)
- No diplomatic relations

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**THIS PASSPORT IS VALID FOR ALL COUNTRIES OF
THE WORLD EXCEPT ISRAEL.**

International Institutions

Member of UN; (ironic membership)

UNESCO, UNHCR, FAO

International Organizations

IAEA and WHO

Within UNESCO, membership in international programs and organizations

Man and Biosphere Program (MAB), Oceanographic (IOC), (Hydrological)
IHP

Other organizations Israel is active member include

European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES), WHC

International Institutions

European Org. Nuclear Research (CERN)

European Molecular Biology Org. (EMBO)

European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)

Bank for International Settlement (BIS)

Org. for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED)

NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue forum

Paris Club (2014) as creditor for debt relief

Foreign Aid

Officially very low for OECD member (less than 0.1%)

Instead use the Mashav, Israeli Center for International Cooperation

Participates in projects worldwide on economics and humanitarian

Agriculture, education to disaster relief, reconstruction and refugee absorption

1970s Israel grant safe haven to refugees and foreign nationals

1980s Israel has provided humanitarian aid to places affected by natural disasters

1995 Permanent humanitarian and emergency aid unit

Haiti and Italy

High-Tech (Informational)

World leader in fundamental scientific research (pre-48 to the present)

5th ranked for most innovative in Bloomberg Innovation Index

Contributions to natural sciences, agricultural, electronics, computer & life sciences; robotics, and various fields of engineering

1998 Tel Aviv named as one of ten most tech. influential cities in the world.

Techinon (Israeli Institute of Technology)

Silicon Wadi (pun from Arabic from colloquial Hebrew)

Informational = diplomacy by other name

Local demand fueled Israeli industrial expansion for over 50 years

World demand nowadays for advanced tech.; software, electronics, sophisticated equipment.

Google, Amazon, Facebook, IBM, etc.

Emphasis on higher education and research and development

Additionally openness to immigration, government assistance and unique audacity

Israeli grads more likely to become IT entrepreneurs or startup = 2x US grad.

Importance for 21st Century

Silicon Wadi recognized by Wire mag. in 2000 ranking Israeli high-tech the same ranking as Boston, Helsinki, London. Second only to Silicon Valley

In 2006, over 3,000 startups created (US is 1st)

Tel Aviv named best place for high tech startup behind US S.V.

As of 2010, over 35,000 professionals employed in multinationals.

Strategic technological development

60 foreign R&D centers operate in range of activities from machinery to flash memory, computer hardware, semiconductors and internet.

Military

Rejection for weapons and technologies + massive rearmament of Arab countries.

Arms embargo

IDF relies heavily on local (Israeli) military tech. and high tech weapons systems from manufacturers in Israel.

Uzi submachine gun, Merkava tank, Arrow missile and Iron Dome (2011)

Recon. satellites

UVA's (big exporter of drones)

U.S.

Spheres of Influence

Cold War policies and contradictions

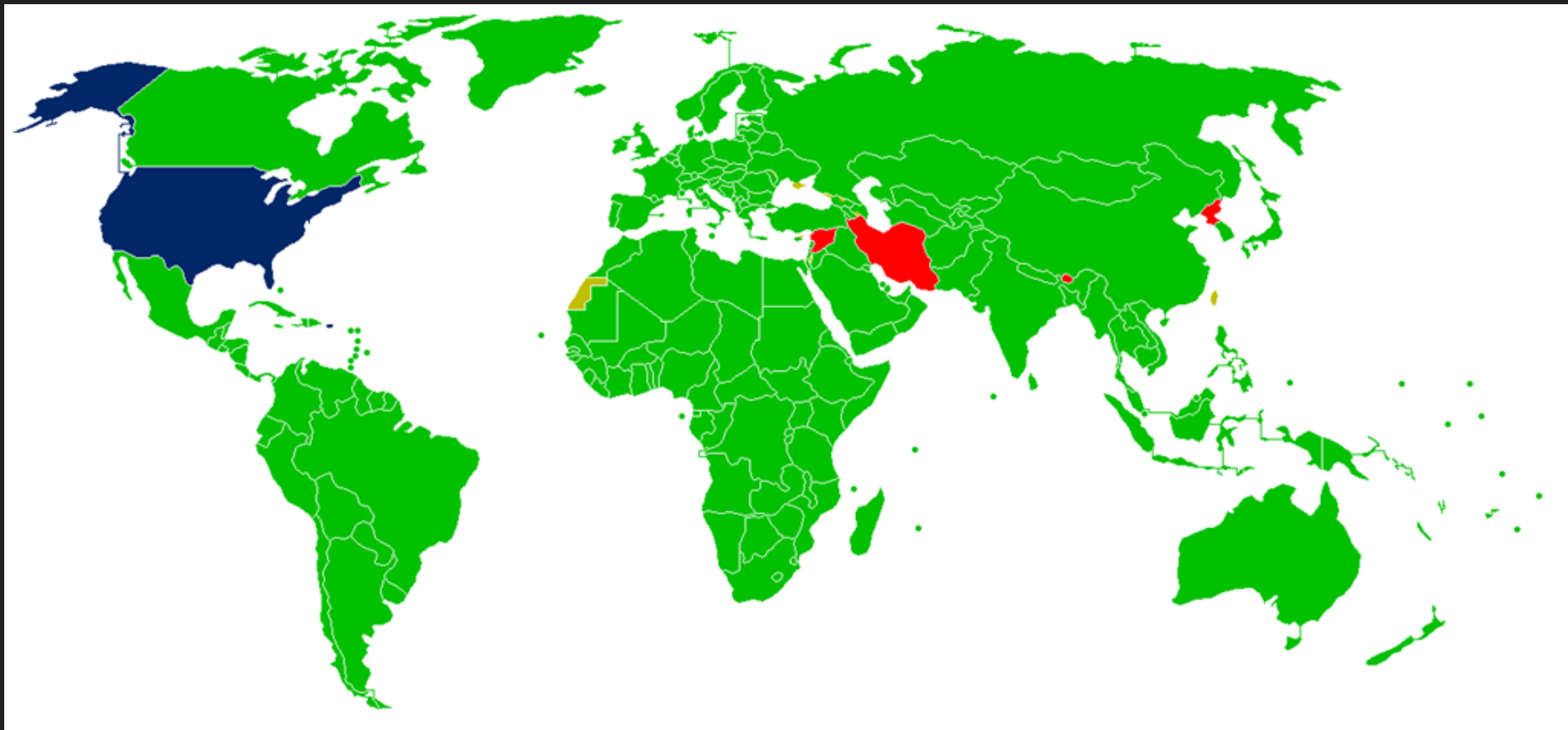
Chile, Iran and Iraq, China/Taiwan

post-Cold War realities

Foreign Relations: bi-lateral

Formal diplomatic relations with most nations. All UN member states except Bhutan, Iran, North Korea and Syria.

Diplomatic relations with EU, Holy See and Kosovo.



Diplomatic Relations

France (Spain), Dutch

Iroquois (Confederacy)

U.K. (1782)

18-19th Centuries establishing recognition, borders, and survival

20th Century assuming both colonial and super-power status

International Institutions

Most, not all

UN

Co-creator, but not signatory

ICC

Issue-specific treaties (Climate and Nuclear)

Foreign Aid

Usually thought of within 2 broad categories: military and economic assistance

USAID; American foundations, churches

Most famous after WWII (ERP)

Since 2000, operates 5 major categories of foreign assistance: bilateral (largest), economic (political and security), humanitarian, multilateral, military aid.

Since 2010 focus on effectiveness (Millennium Development Goals) to ensure money, food, medicine, etc used so that in future no longer needed.

Fiscal year 2014-2015 less than 1%

Enemies

For both US and Israel similar issues facing grand strategies

Terrorism

Information campaigns (propaganda) that are in context and character 'anti'

Western; BDS

Conventional enemies for much of 20th Century has become increasingly become hybrid.