Sovereignty: Jean Bodin defined sovereignty as: o Supreme authority within the territory.Over time, especially with the growth of international cooperation and the necessity for security and peace, the concept of relative or limited sovereignty emerged, where states are bound by international rules that they help establish.o External Aspect: Refers to the state's right to engage in international relations, including entering into treaties, joining international organizations, recognizing or not recognizing other states, and generally managing its external affairs independently.Dr. Al- Anani defined sovereignty as: o The state's supreme authority over its territory and citizens, its independence from any foreign authority, and its full freedom in organizing its legislative, administrative, and judicial powers.This was affirmed by the International Court of Justice in its ruling in the Corfu Channel case in 1898, stating that respect for territorial sovereignty among independent states is a fundamental principle of international relations.o The political aggregation and powers of the governing body over all aspects of authority, both domestically and internationally, with no power above it. In other words, the state's ability to determine what it wants both internally and externally.o Indivisibility of Sovereignty: This means that there cannot be more than one sovereignty within the state; the division of sovereignty would nullify it. While the exercise of authority may be distributed among various governmental bodies, sovereignty remains unified.Aspects of Sovereignty: o Internal Aspect: Refers to the state's control over individuals and .territory, known as territorial and personal sovereignty.Legal Effects of Sovereignty: 1.2

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