

Political Science 12: IR -- Fifth Lecture, Part 1



5

International Institutions and War

International Institutions and War

1. International Institutions and Security Cooperation
2. Alliances
3. Collective Security

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International Institutions and Security Cooperation

1. Cooperation in anarchy
2. Despite anarchy, cooperation is plentiful

International Institutions and Security Cooperation

Sources of order in international relations

1. Alliances
2. Collective security

International Institutions and War

1. International Institutions and Security Cooperation
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 - Collective Security

Alliances

- States commit to security cooperation
- Types of alliances

Alliances



Alliances

Alliances are costly

Alliances

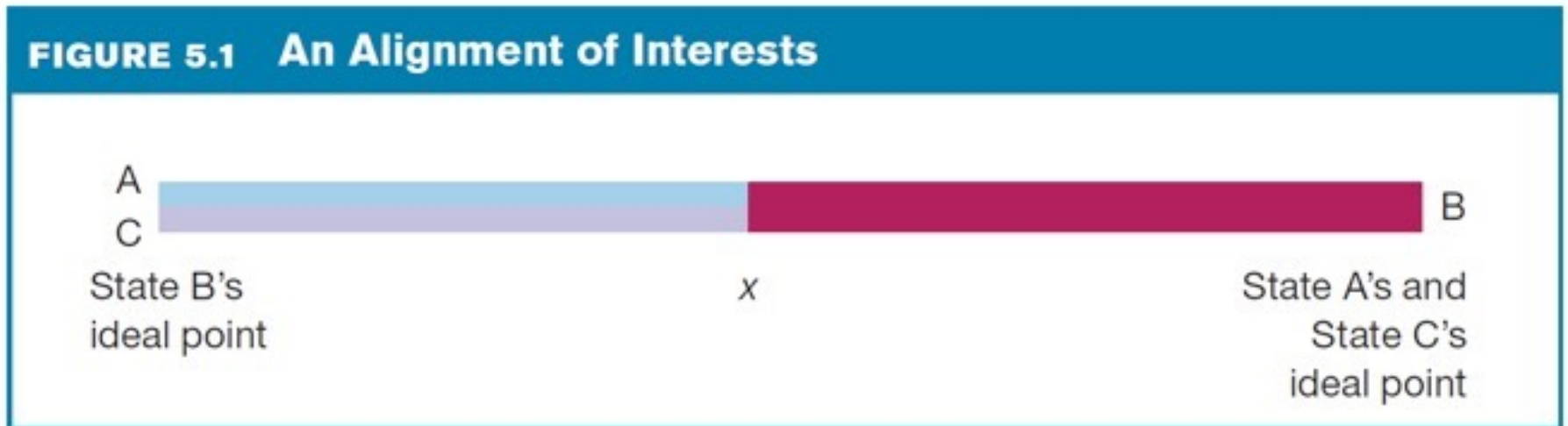
Why form alliances?

Alliances

Alliances and the balance of power

Alliances

Figure 5.1: An Alignment of Interests



Alliances

European alliances

Alliances

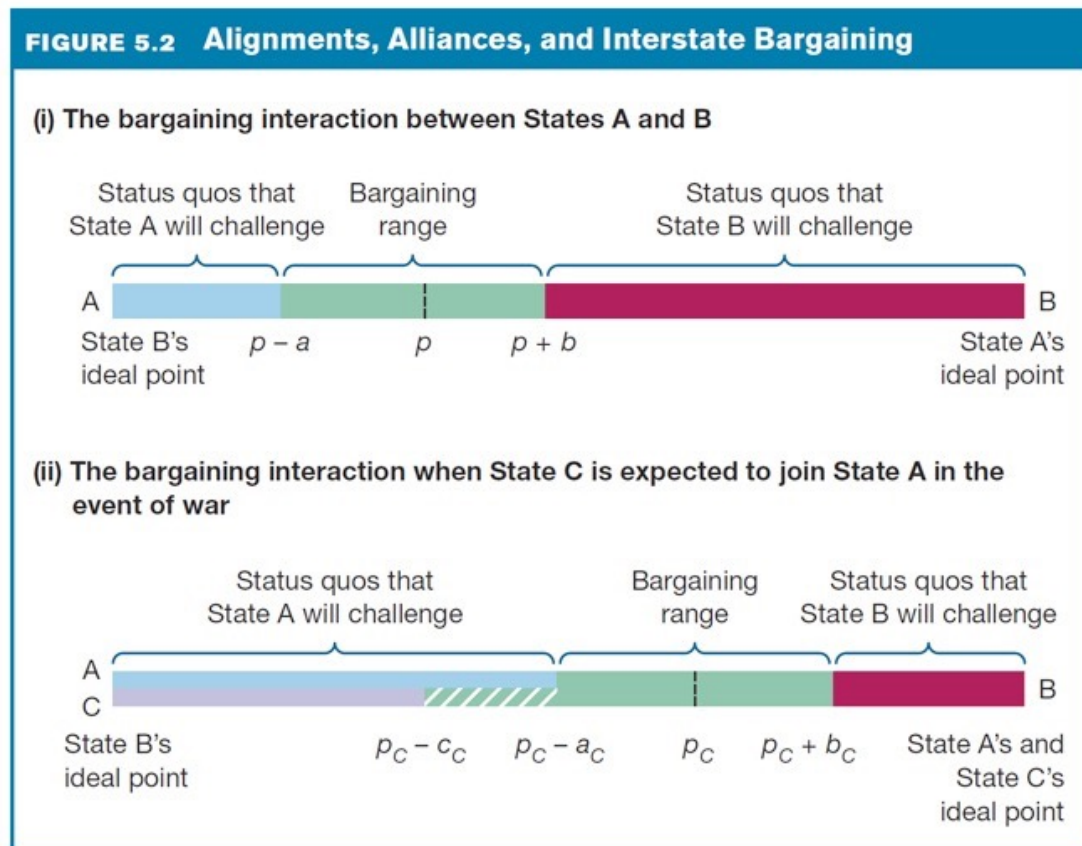
Alliances in the 1920s and 30s did not prevent World War II.

Alliances



Alliances

Figure 5.2: Alignments, Alliances, and Interstate Bargaining

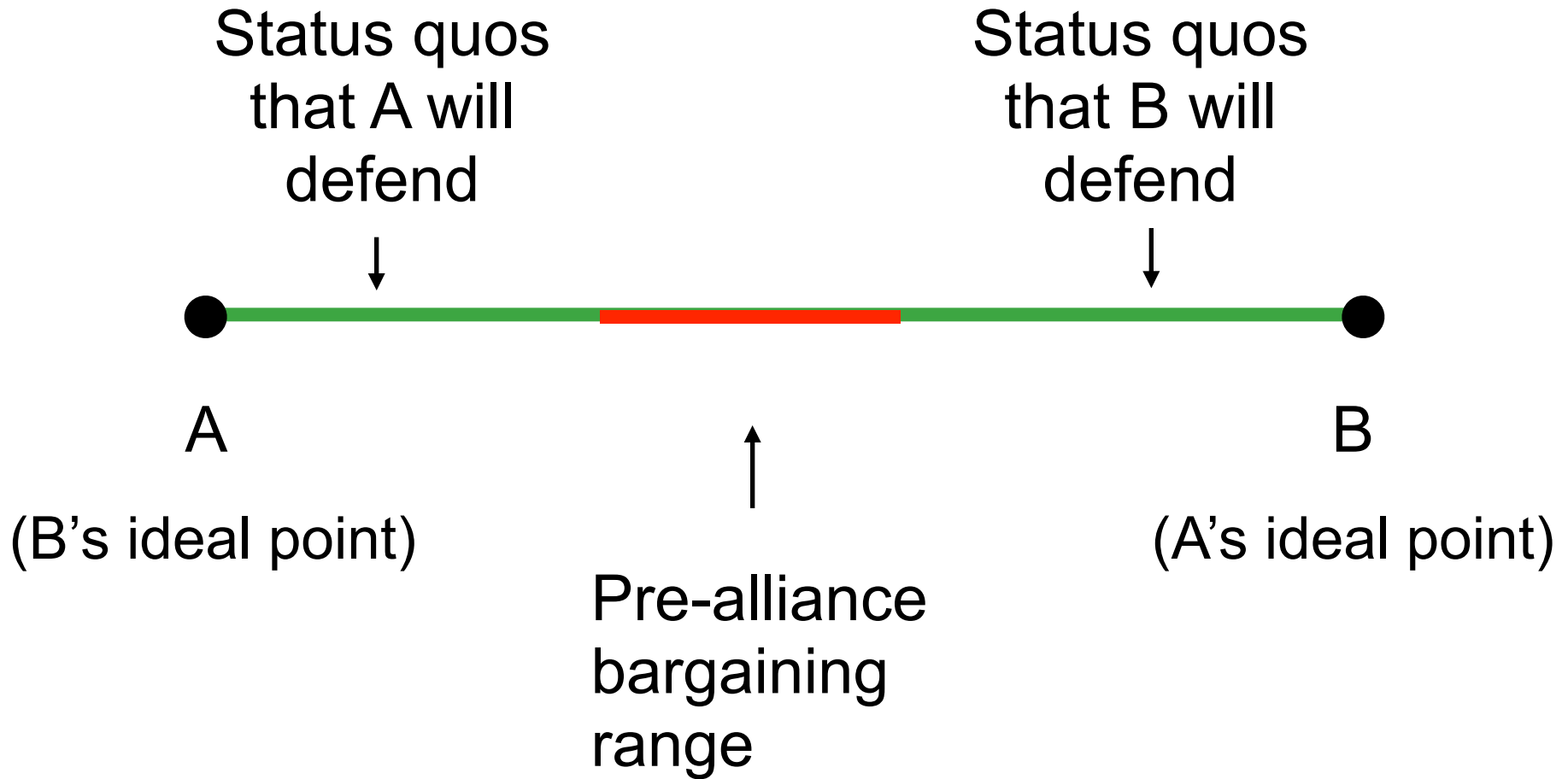


Alliances



The object of contention (the green line) can be anything over which states are in conflict.

Alliances



Alliances: C Allies with B

Status quos
that A will
defend

Status quos
that B will
defend



A

B

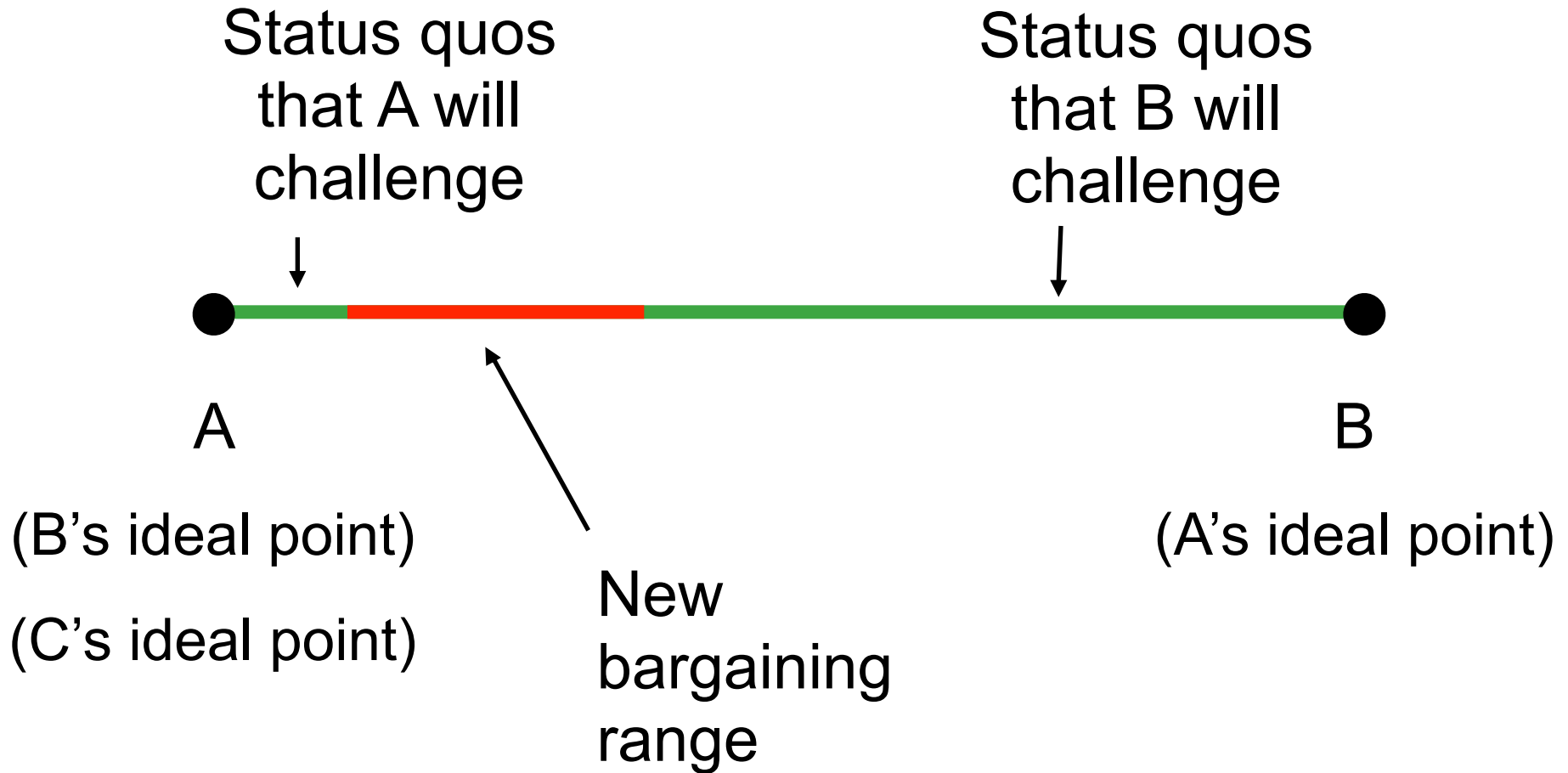
(B's ideal point)

(A's ideal point)

(C's ideal point)

↑
Pre-alliance
bargaining
range

Alliances: C Allies with B



Alliances



Alliances

Map 5.1: NATO
Expansion, 1949-
2009



International Institutions and War

1. International Institutions and Security Cooperation
2. Alliances
3. Collective Security

Collective Security

A public good

Collective Security

Likely to be undersupplied

Collective Security



Collective Security



Collective Security

- Institutional Structure
- Power on the Security Council
- Types of Enforcement
- Peacekeeping
- Success Stories
- Complications

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Collective Security

Expanded role in the post–Cold War era

Collective Security



Collective Security

Table 5.1: Top Contributors to UN Peacekeeping Operations, January 2012

Rank	Country	Number of personnel
1	Bangladesh	10,238
2	Pakistan	9,527
3	India	8,093
4	Ethiopia	6,223
5	Nigeria	5,775
6	Egypt	4,066
7	Jordan	3,751
8	Rwanda	3,713
9	Nepal	3,601
10	Ghana	2,987
Contributions from the P5		
Rank	Country	Number of personnel
16	China	1,896
18	France	1,400
48	United Kingdom	283
52	Russian Federation	212
59	United States	127

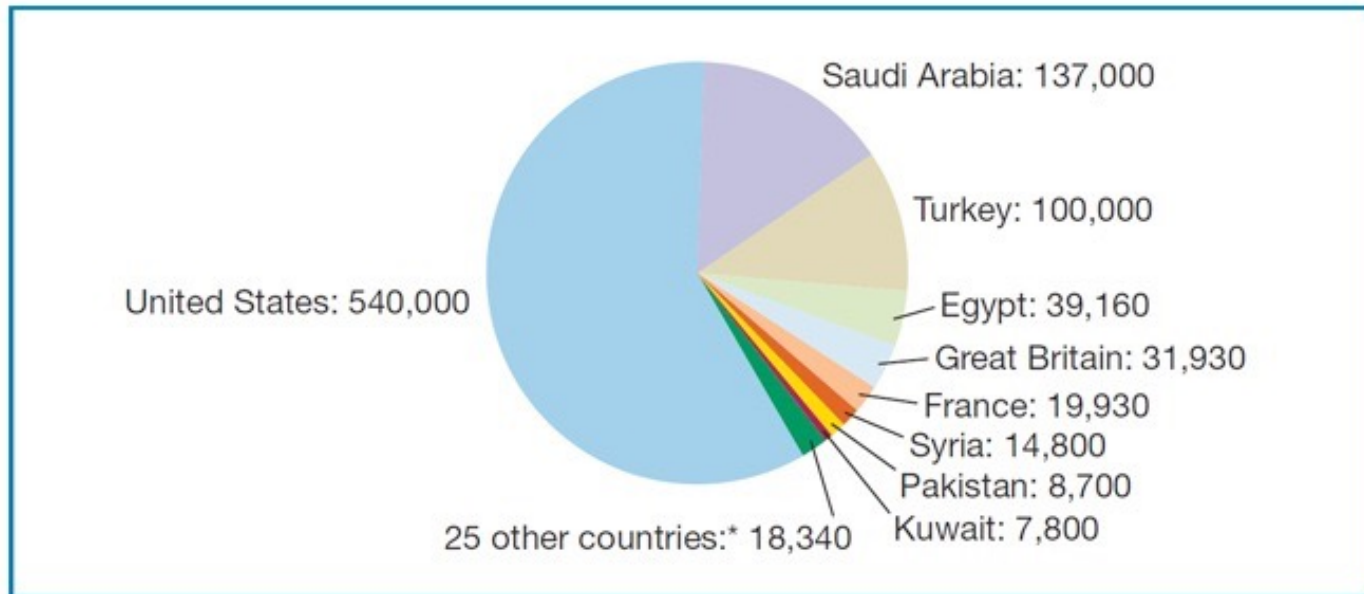
Collective Security

Table 5.2: The United Nations during and after the Cold War

	Cold War, 1946–89	Post–Cold War, 1990–2011
Security Council resolutions approved	646	1,386
Vetoed resolutions	192	25
Peacekeeping missions	18	48

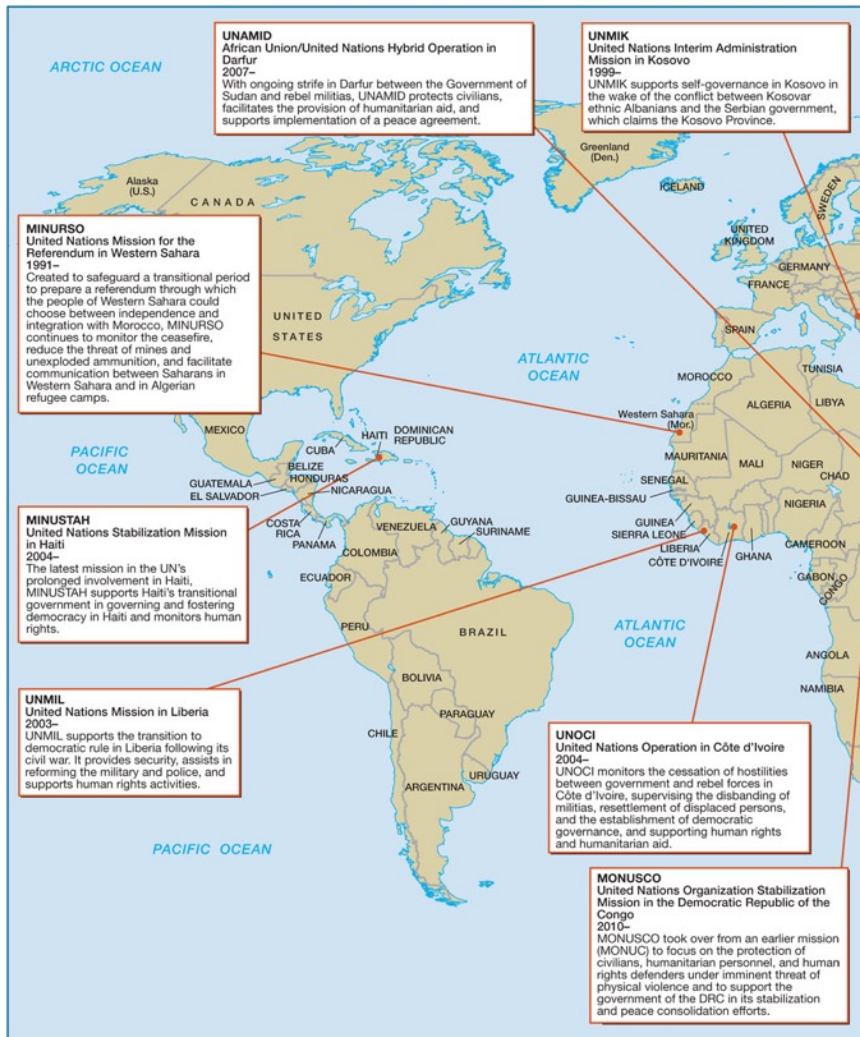
Collective Security

Figure 5.3: Allied Troop Contributions to the Persian Gulf War, 1990–1991



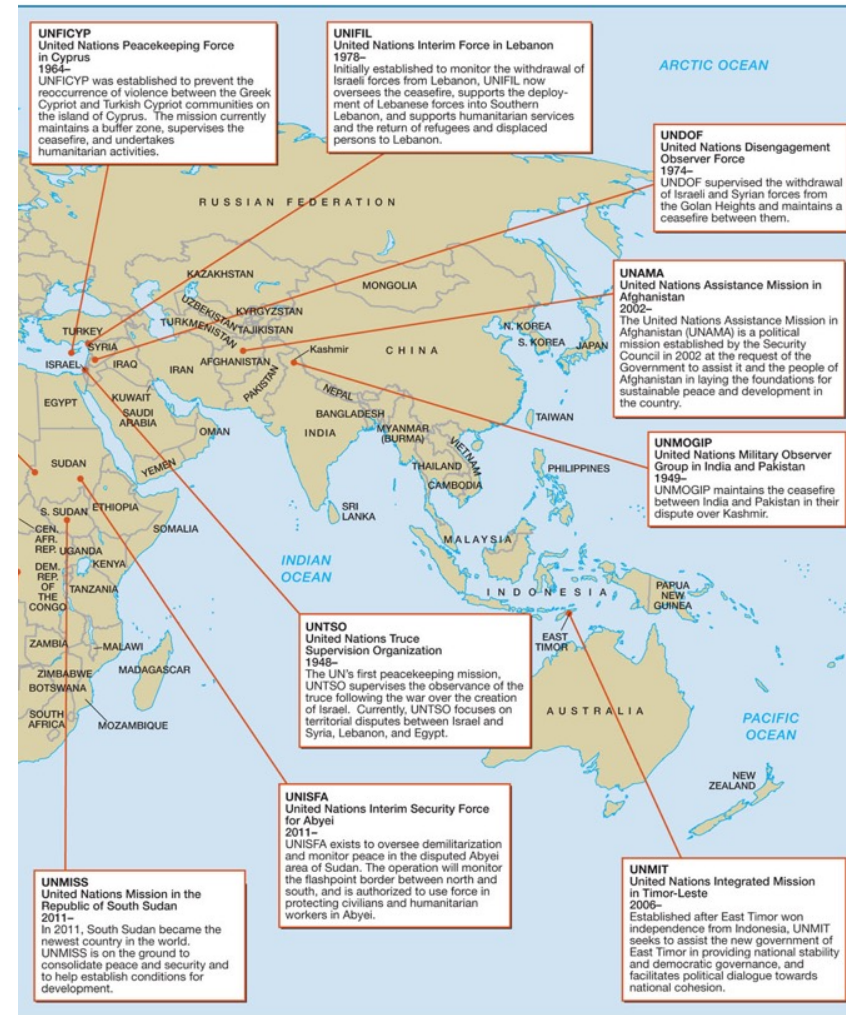
Collective Security

Map 5.2: UN Peacekeeping Operations Active in 2012



Collective Security

Map 5.2: UN Peacekeeping Operations Active in 2012



Collective Security

Map 5.3:
Ethnic
Divisions in
the Former
Yugoslavia

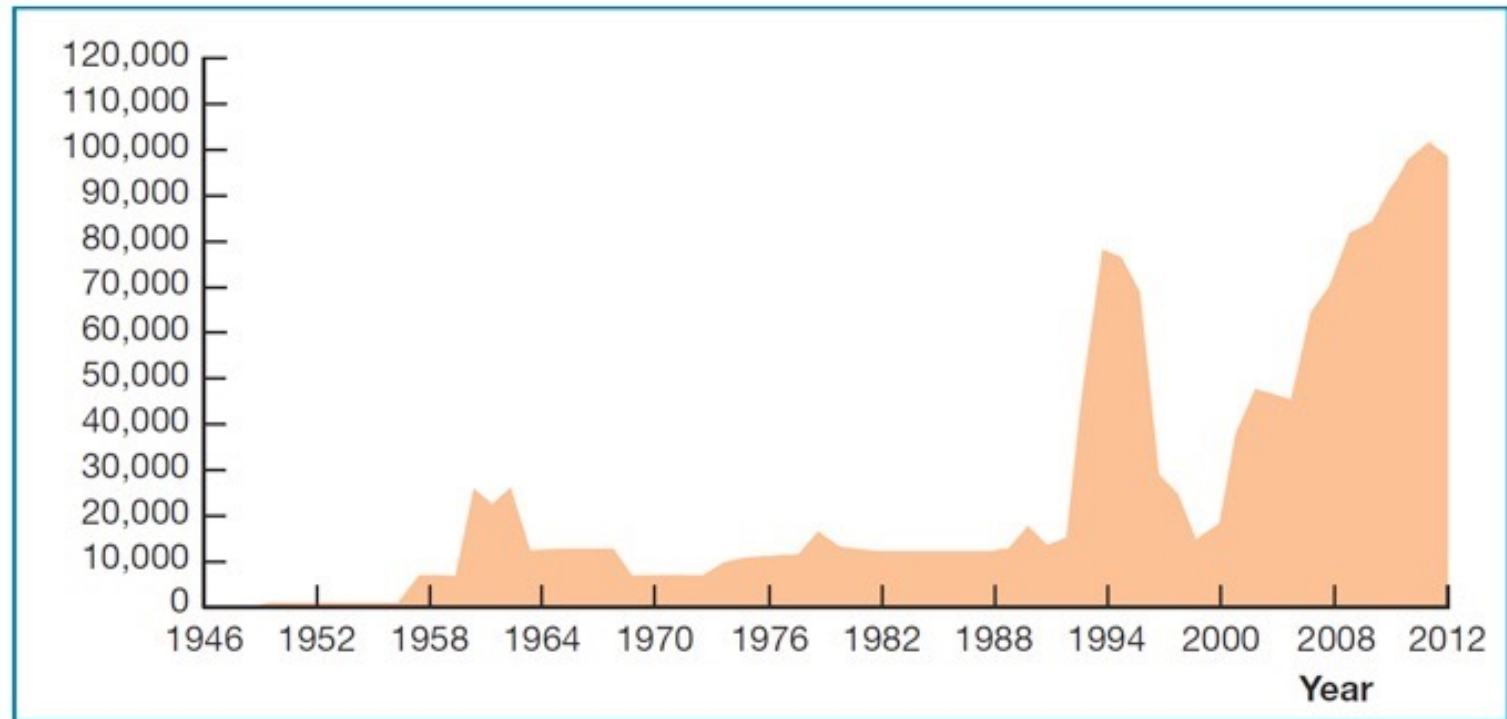


Collective Security



Collective Security

Figure 5.A: Total Size of UN Peacekeeping Forces, 1946–2012



Collective Security

- Institutions such as NATO can be a source of peace through credible deterrence.
- The UN is most successful when strong states agree, and when at least one strong state takes an interest in the conflict and is willing to pay costs.

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