International Institutions and War
International Institutions and War

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

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

2. Alliances
   - 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

![Figure 5.1: An Alignment of Interests](image-url)
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
The object of contention (the green line) can be anything over which states are in conflict.
Alliances

Status quos that A will defend

Status quos that B will defend

(B’s ideal point)

(A’s ideal point)

Pre-alliance bargaining range
Alliances: C Allies with B

Status quos that A will defend

(B’s ideal point)

(A’s ideal point)

(C’s ideal point)

Pre-alliance bargaining range

Status quos that B will defend
Alliances: C Allies with B

Status quos that A will challenge

Status quos that B will challenge

(A’s ideal point)

(B’s ideal point)

(C’s ideal point)

New bargaining range
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
Collective Security

- Institutional Structure
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of personnel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>10,238</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>9,527</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>8,093</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>6,223</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5,775</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>4,066</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2,987</td>
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**Contributions from the P5**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,400</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>283</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>127</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Collective Security

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cold War, 1946–89</th>
<th>Post–Cold War, 1990–2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security Council resolutions approved</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>1,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetoed resolutions</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacekeeping missions</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collective Security

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

- United States: 540,000
- Saudi Arabia: 137,000
- Turkey: 100,000
- Egypt: 39,160
- Great Britain: 31,930
- France: 19,930
- Syria: 14,800
- Pakistan: 8,700
- Kuwait: 7,800
- 25 other countries: 18,340
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.
Political Science 12: International Relations
Political Science 12: International Relations