


PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
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[jimbutterfield.org/2500.html](http://jimbutterfield.org/2500.html)



From the Wednesday before break, know for the next exam:

- What are the various types of migrants?
- What factors compel each type to migrate?
- What does the evidence say about the relationship between illegal immigration and crime in the US?



Security Council Reform

- Current arrangement reflects world in 1945.
- Issues:
  - should there be better geographical representation?
  - should any state have veto power?
  - should the size increase now that the UN has 193 members?
  - should economic power = political power?
  - how to balance representation with efficiency?

Discussion: Security Council Reform

Rank order these criteria for consideration of reform:


<input type="checkbox"/>	democratic process
<input type="checkbox"/>	efficiency in decision-making
<input type="checkbox"/>	fair geographic representation
<input type="checkbox"/>	fewer permanent members
<input type="checkbox"/>	larger council
<input type="checkbox"/>	more permanent members
<input type="checkbox"/>	powerful country representation
<input type="checkbox"/>	small country representation

G4: Seeking permanent seats



Brazil, Germany, India and Japan

UFC Coalition (Uniting for Consensus):  
 opposed to new permanent seats



59 countries led by Italy, Egypt, Pakistan and Mexico

### Small Group Five (S5) Proposals

- Small states: Costa Rica, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Singapore, and Switzerland.
- More transparency between Security Council and General Assembly.
- More open meetings.
- No veto on matters of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.



### Security Council Reform

- Few defenders of status quo.
  - But P5 reluctant to change.
- No consensus on how to reform.
- Changing the SC would require amending the UN Charter.
  - two-thirds of member states must approve.
  - all P5 members must approve.

### Other International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)

- Regional organizations. Examples:
  - European Union.
  - Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
  - African Union.
  - League of Arab States.
  - Organization of American States (OAS).
  - Many more.

### Other International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)

- Regional organizations.
- Specialized, functional organizations. Examples:
  - International Labor Organization (ILO).
  - International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
  - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
  - World Health Organization (WHO).



### Global Governance in Public Health

- Communicable (infectious) diseases.
- Health regulations.
- Standards; examples:
  - breast milk substitutes
  - nutrition (especially sugar consumption)
  - air/water quality standards
  - tobacco use [example→]

Adopted by WHO in 2003

## THREE WAYS TO SAVE LIVES.

**FCTC**  
WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

This treaty is the world's answer to the tobacco epidemic, which kills nearly 6 million people each year. Already legally binding in more than 170 countries, it's our most powerful tobacco-control tool. **Let's use it!**

31 MAY: WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY World Health Organization  
www.who.int/tobacco

### Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

- Signatories\* agree to:
  - limits on lobbying.
  - warning labels.
  - protection from passive smoking.
  - taxes to discourage demand.
  - ban on advertising.
  - regulation on ingredients.

\* The US is a signatory but the Senate has not ratified it.

### Other Public Health IGOs and INGOs: Three Examples

- Global Public Health Intelligence Network (digital data collection and early warning).
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (public/private partnerships for fund-raising).
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (financing and projects).

### Global Governance Regarding Child Labor\*

- ILO: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (1992).
- UNICEF (1946 – UN agency).
- Many NGOs (e.g., Save the Children, Child Labor Coalition).
- International Law:
  - 1973: ILO Minimum Age Convention.
  - 1990: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.\*\*
  - 1999: ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

\* 350 million child laborers worldwide.  
\*\* 196 states ratified; one did not.

### War



### The Changing Nature of Warfare

- What has changed?
  - Causes of war.
    - Separatism.
    - Fragile and failed states.
  - Where wars are fought.
    - Africa, Middle East, South Asia.
  - How wars are fought.
    - Increasing use of technology.

### War

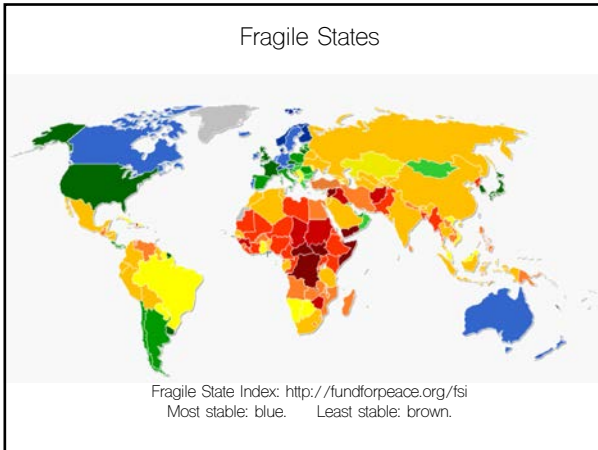
- 20th century: land, sea and air wars fought mostly by big powers.
- 21st century: mostly centered around fragile and failed states (\*\**"new wars"*).



Kosovo War 1999



Congo War 2013



### Why do states fail?

- Weak institutions.
- Separatism.
- Demographic pressures.
  - Youth unemployment.
  - Human migration.
- Economic crisis.




Youth demonstrations in Tunisia, 2018

### Fragile States 2018

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Fragile           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– South Sudan</li> <li>– Somalia</li> <li>– Yemen</li> <li>– Syria</li> <li>– Central African Republic</li> <li>– Congo (DRC)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biggest Declines           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Qatar</li> <li>– Spain</li> <li>– Venezuela</li> <li>– United States</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Destruction from Yemen's civil war



### Technology and War

- The "revolution in military affairs" (from text).
- Increasing reliance on technology.
- 1991: Gulf War (after Iraqi occupation of Kuwait).



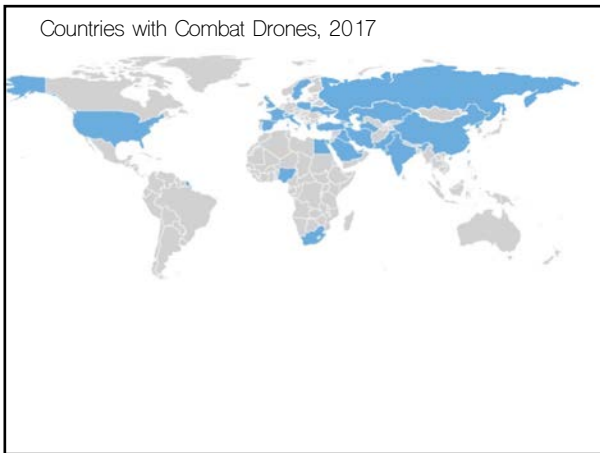
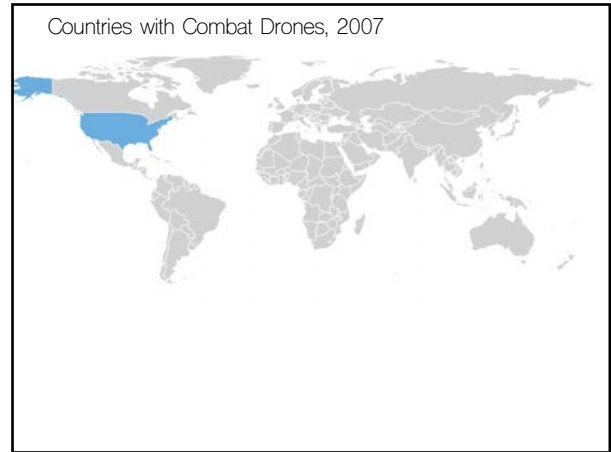


### Technology and War

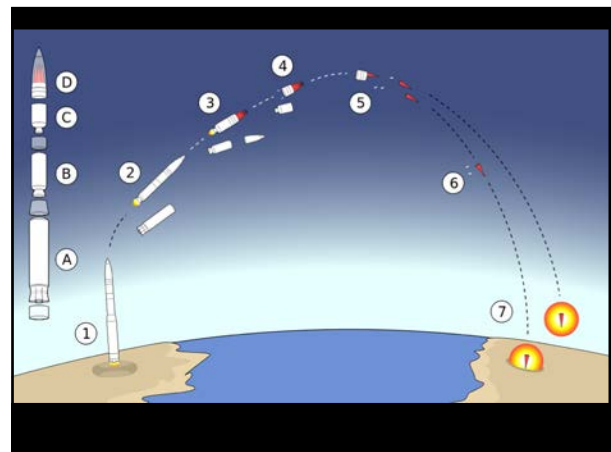
- Unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).

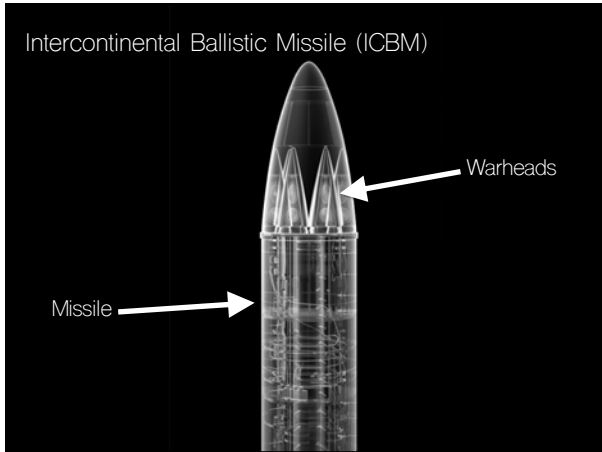






Pakistan's newest intermediate range nuclear missile.





### Important Treaties and Concepts

- **NPT: Non-Proliferation Treaty** (1970). 190 signatories today.
- **ABM: Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty** (1972). Both sides agree to not build a shield.\*
  - **MAD: mutually assured destruction** (deterrent).

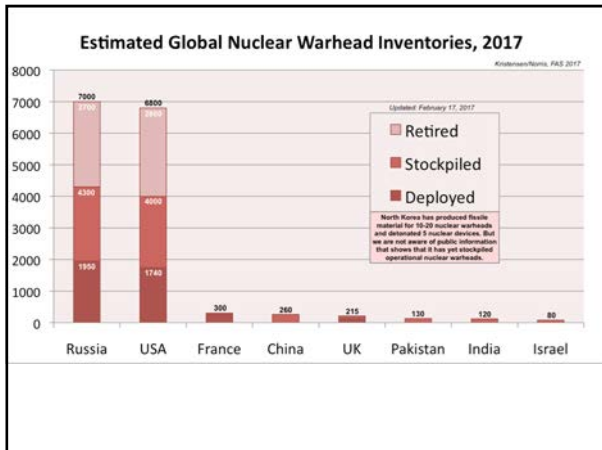
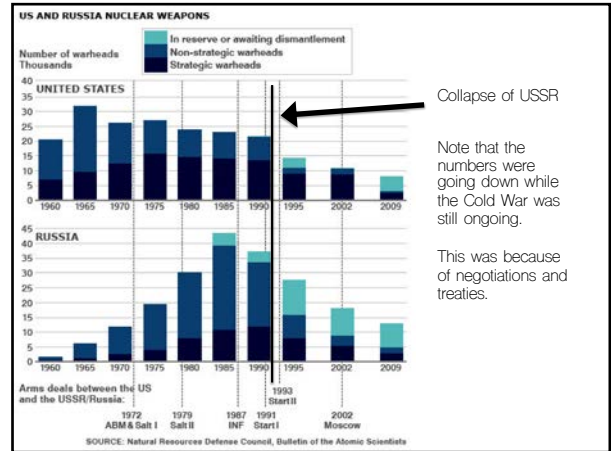
\* But: ended in 2001 with US withdrawal.

### Important Treaties\*

- INF: Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987). Affected shorter-range weapons!
- START: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (1991).
- SORT: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (2002).
- New START (2011).

Putin and Bush sign SORT

\* You do not need to know these.  
 † The US just pulled out six weeks ago.



### Midterm Grades

- Midterm grades have been posted online.
- Not clearing but where course grades are typically posted.
- Your grade to date is 36.5% of your final course grade.

### Your Papers

- Worth nine points.
- Full points were not hard to earn. You lost points only if:
  - You didn't answer the question.
  - Your answer was too simplistic.
  - You wrote things that are wrong.