



# INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION: THE INSTITUTIONS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

(IR200)

**Course duration:** 54 hours lecture and class time (Over three weeks)

**LSE Teaching Department:** Department of International Relations

**Lead Faculty:** Dr Mathias Koenig-Archibugi and Dr Ulrich Sedelmeier

**Pre-requisites:** Candidates must have passed at least one university-level course in the social sciences (politics, sociology, economics, history, law). The course is of particular interest to undergraduate students in politics and international relations, and those with a professional interest in international institutions.

## Course Description:

International organizations are created and expected to provide solutions whenever governments face transnational challenges, such as international and civil wars, humanitarian emergencies, flows of refugees, outbreaks of infectious diseases, climate change, financial market instability, sovereign debt crises, trade protectionism, and the development of poorer countries. But their role in world politics is controversial. Some perceive them as effective and legitimate alternatives to unilateral state policies. Others regard them as fig leaves for the exercise of power by dominant states. Others yet are regularly disappointed by the gap between the lofty aspirations and their actual performance in addressing global problems, and want to know the causes of that gap. While some commentators tend to lump all international organizations together, in reality the functioning, power, and effectiveness of international organizations differ widely – across organisations, issues, regions, and over time. A key aim of the course is to understand these differences and their implications for the solution of transnational problems. The goals of the course is to provide participants with a comprehensive toolbox that will allow them to perform sophisticated analyses of international organizations and the opportunity to see these analytical tools applied to several of the most important international organizations operating today, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the International Criminal Court.

The course will start by introducing the central analytical approaches that help us to understand key aspects of international organisations: their creation and design, their decision-making processes, their impact and policy effectiveness, and their interactions with other international organizations. This analytical toolbox is then used to explain the role of the main international institutions in specific policy domains, including security, human rights, trade, finance, health, environment, migration and workers' rights. For each of those domains, the course will analyse the construction of global policy problems, the creation or selection of international organisations aimed at addressing them, the way in which policies are negotiated and decided within those institutions (with special attention to the exercise of various forms of power), the impact of the institutions on the behaviour of states and other actors, and their ability to solve the problems that motivated their creation. Students will complete the course with a deeper understanding of both similarities and differences between international organizations and of their effective contribution to the governance of global issues.

1

The twelve daily sessions for the course consist of a lecture that includes discussion, followed by a class which will allow for further group work.

### **Reading:**

Textbooks you might want to consider purchasing:

- Hurd, Ian (2014) *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice*, 2nd edition (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Rittberger, Volker, Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) *International Organization*, 2nd edition (Basingstoke: Palgrave).

### **Course Structure:**

- Lectures: 36 hours
- Classes: 18 hours

Formative course work:

- An essay of 1500 words, submitted to the class teacher.
- A presentation in class on a topic agreed with the class teacher.

2

### **Assessment:**

The assessment consists of:

- An essay of 1500 words (bibliography does not count, word-count must be stated on the first page of the essay), submitted as an email attachment to be sent to the class teacher. The essay will count for 25% of the final mark. Students must choose a question from among those provided for class discussion.
- A two-hour written exam at the end of the programme (students will be asked to answer two out of eight questions). The exam will count for 75% of the final mark.

### **Lecture Schedule:**

#### **Day 1 – Introduction and Overview**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- Introduction to the Summer School
- Introduction to the study of international institutions
- Approaches to the study of international institutions: overview
- Why do states create international institutions?

## **Day 2 – Design and decision-making in international institutions**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- How do international institutions differ from one another and why?
- Who decides within international institutions and how?

## **Day 3 – The domestic politics and impact of international institutions**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- How does politics within countries influence international decision-making?
- When and how do international institutions have an impact?

## **Day 4 – Autonomy, change and interactions of international institutions**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- How do international institutions survive and change?
- How do institutions interact with one another?

## **Day 5 – Health**

Mathias Koenig-Archibugi

- The World Health Organisation
- Sectoral regimes of global health governance

## **Day 6 – Environment**

Mathias Koenig-Archibugi

- The regime for the protection of the ozone layer
- International treaties on climate change

## **Day 7 – Finance**

Mathias Koenig-Archibugi

- The International Monetary Fund
- The World Bank

## **Day 8 - Workers' rights**

Mathias Koenig-Archibugi

- The International Labour Organization
- Multi-stakeholder labour rights initiatives

## **Day 9 – Migration**

Mathias Koenig-Archibugi

- The International Organisation for Migration
- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees

## **Day 10 – No lecture**

## **Day 11 – Trade**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- The European Union
- The World Trade Organisation

4

## **Day 12 – Security**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- The United Nations
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

## **Day 13 – Human Rights**

Ulrich Sedelmeier

- Human Rights in the UN system
- The European Convention on Human Rights and the Council of Europe
- The International Criminal Court

## **Day 14 – No lecture**

## **Day 15 – EXAM**

## Seminar Schedule:

### Day 1 - Seminar 1: Introduction to the study of international institutions

#### Key questions:

- What are the key aspects for studying and comparing different international organisations?
- What are the main differences between the most important theories of international institutions?
- Under what conditions do states create or join international institutions? Compare the answers suggested by realist, rational institutionalist and constructivist scholars.

#### Required Reading:

- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.1 and 2.

#### Additional Reading:

- Hurd, I. (2014). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, 2nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 1.
- Mearsheimer, J.J. (1995) 'The False Promise of International Institutions', International Security 19:73-91.
- Simmons B.A., and Martin L.L. (2013) International Organizations and Institutions. In: Carlsnaes W, Risse T, Simmons BA (eds) Handbook of International Relations. Second Edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications [E-book]

5

### Day 2 - Seminar 2: Design and decision-making in international institutions

#### Key questions:

- What are the main dimensions of variation in the institutional design of international institutions?
- What explains differences in design across institutions?
- How does the institutional context affect the way in which states negotiate with each other?

#### Required Reading:

- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch. 4.

#### Additional Reading:

- Aggarwal, V. K. and Dupont, C. (2014) Cooperation and conflict in the global political economy. In: Ravenhill, John, Global political economy. 4th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Fehl, C. "Explaining the International Criminal Court: A 'Practice Test' for rationalist and constructivist approaches." European Journal of International Relations 10, no. 3 (2004): 357-394.
- Koremenos, B., C. Lipson, and D. Snidal (2001) 'The Rational Design of International Institutions', International Organization 55(4):513-53.

- Ulbert, Cornelia and Thomas Risse (2005), "Deliberately Changing the Discourse: What Does Make Arguing Effective?" Acta Politica, Volume 40, Number 3, pp. 351-367.

### **Day 3 - Seminar 3: Domestic politics and impact of international institutions**

#### **Key questions:**

- How does domestic politics affect governments' negotiations in international organisations?
- What is 'impact' and which international and domestic factors determine how much impact an international institution has?

#### **Required Reading:**

- Kelley, J. (2004) 'International Actors on the Domestic Scene: Membership Conditionality and Socialization by International Institutions', International Organization 58(3):425-57.

#### **Additional Reading:**

- Barnett, M.N., and M. Finnemore (2004) Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics, Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, especially chapter 2. JZ4850 B26
- Johnston, A.I. (2001) 'Treating International Institutions as Social Environments', International Studies Quarterly 45(4):487-515.
- Putnam, R. D. 'Diplomacy and Domestic Politics: The Logic of Two-Level Games', International Organization, 42.3 (1988), pp.427-60.
- Tallberg, J. (2002) 'Paths to Compliance: Enforcement, Management, and the European Union', International Organization 56(3):609-43.

6

### **Day 4 - Seminar 4: Autonomy, change and interactions of international institutions**

#### **Key questions:**

- Can inefficient international institutions persist?
- Can international institutions act independently of the interests of its member states?
- How can different international institutions affect each other's functioning and impact?

#### **Required Reading:**

- Pierson, P. (1996) 'The Path to European Integration: A Historical Institutionalist Analysis', Comparative Political Studies 29(2): 123-63.

#### **Additional Reading:**

- Barnett, M., & Coleman, L. (2005). Designing police: Interpol and the study of change in international organizations. International Studies Quarterly, 49(4), 593-620.
- Biermann, F., Pattberg, P., Van Asselt, H., & Zelli, F. (2009). The fragmentation of global governance architectures: A framework for analysis. Global Environmental Politics, 9(4), 14-40.
- Helfer, L. R. (2006). Understanding change in international organizations: Globalization and innovation in the ILO. Vanderbilt Law Review, 59, 649-726.

- Morse, J. C., & Keohane, R. O. (2014). Contested multilateralism. The Review of International Organizations, Published On-Line before print.

## Day 5 - Seminar 5: Health

### Key questions:

- How has international cooperation for health changed since the 1990s, and why?
- Why and how does the World Health Organisation act with autonomy from its member states?

### Required Reading:

- Zacher, M. (2007) "The Transformation of Global Health Collaboration since the 1990s," in A. F. Cooper et al. eds., Governing Global Health: Challenge, Response, Innovation, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007. [e-book]

### Additional Reading:

- Cortell, A. and S. Peterson (2006) "Dutiful Agents, Rogue Actors, or Both? Staffing, Voting Rules, and Slack in the WHO and WTO," in D.G. Hawkins et al, eds., Delegation and Agency in International Organizations. Cambridge University Press. [e-book]
- Fidler, D. (2004) 'Germs, Norms, and Power: Global Health's Political Revolution,' Journal of Law, Social Justice and Global Development, available at <http://elj.warwick.ac.uk/global/04-1/fidler.html>.
- Kamradt-Scott, A. (2011) 'The WHO Secretariat, Norm Entrepreneurship, and Global Disease Outbreak Control', Journal of International Organization Studies, 1(1):72-89, available at <http://www.journal-iostudies.org/sites/journal-iostudies.org/files/JIOS1015.pdf>.
- Lee, K. (2009) The World Health Organization (WHO). London: Routledge, especially chapter 2 "Structure and functions".
- Ricci, J. (2009) Global Health Governance and the State: Premature Claims of A Post-International Framework, Global Health Governance, 3(1), available at [http://www.ghgj.org/Ricci\\_global%20health%20governance.pdf](http://www.ghgj.org/Ricci_global%20health%20governance.pdf)

7

## Day 6 - Seminar 6: Environment

### Key questions:

- Is self-interested state behaviour a necessary and sufficient condition for the creation and effectiveness of environmental regimes?
- Why has it proved much more difficult to create a robust international regime to prevent climate change than for the protection of the ozone layer?

### Required Reading:

- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.10.

### Additional Reading:

- Barrett, S. (2007) Why Cooperate?: The Incentive to Supply Global Public Goods, Chapter 3: Aggregate Efforts. Oxford University Press. [e-book]
- Dimitrov, R.S. (2003) 'Knowledge, Power, and Interests in Environmental Regime Formation', International Studies Quarterly 47(1):123-50.
- Dimitrov, R.S. (2010), Inside UN Climate Change Negotiations: The Copenhagen Conference. Review of Policy Research, 27: 795–821.
- Newell, P. (2008). "The Political Economy of Global Environmental Governance." Review of International Studies 34(3): 5-7-529.

### Day 7 - Seminar 7: Finance

#### Key questions:

- What functions have states delegated to the World Bank and the IMF and why??
- Are IMF and World Bank instruments of U.S. hegemony?

#### Required Reading:

- Hurd, I. (2014). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, 2nd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 4.

#### Additional Reading:

- Malkin, A., & Momani, B. (2011). Emerging Powers and IMF Reform: Where Multipolarity in the World Economy is Leading the Fund. St Antony's International Review, 7(1), 61-78.
- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.9, 192-202, 210-221.
- Vreeland, J. (2007) The International Monetary Fund: Politics of Conditional Lending. London: Routledge, especially Chapter 2: "Who controls the IMF?" [e-book]
- Weaver, C. (2007) The World's Bank and the Bank's World. Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations: Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 493-512.
- Woods, N. (2009) The Globalizers : The IMF, the World Bank, and Their Borrowers (Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press), especially Chapter 1 "Whose institutions?"

8

### Day 8 - Seminar 8: Workers' rights

#### Key questions:

- Why are there international rules on the treatment of workers who do not migrate from one country to another?
- Are international institutions effective in improving working conditions?

#### Required Reading:

- Hurd, I. (2014). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, 2nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 7.



### Additional Reading:

- Block, R. N. et al. (2001) Models of International Labor Standards. *Industrial Relations* 40: 259–292.
- Baccini, L., & Koenig-Archibugi, M. (2014). Why do States Commit to international labor Standards? interdependent ratification of Core ilo Conventions, 1948–2009. *World Politics*, 66(03), 446-490.
- Hassel, A. (2008) The Evolution of a Global Labor Governance Regime. *Governance* 21: 231–251.
- Hyde, A. (2009) The International Labor Organization in the Stag Hunt for Global Labor Rights. *Law and Ethics of Human Rights* 3 (2).
- Strang, D. and Chang, P. M. (1993) “The International Labor Organization and the welfare state: Institutional effects on national welfare spending, 1960-80”, *International Organization*, Vol. 47, No. 2.

### Day 9 - No seminar today

### Day 10 - Seminar 9: Migration

#### Key questions:

- Why are international institutions stronger in the area of refugee protection than in the area of economic migration?
- What are the prospects for the international regulation of economic migration?

#### Required Reading:

- Martin, S. (2011). International Cooperation on Migration and the UN System, in *Global Mobility Regimes*, edited by Rey Koslowski, Palgrave (E-Book).

#### Additional Reading:

- Betts, A. (2011). The global governance of migration and the role of trans-regionalism. In: Kunz, R., Lavenex, S., & Panizzon, M. (Eds.). (2011). *Multilayered migration governance: the promise of partnership*. Routledge.[E-book]
- Betts, Alexander (ed) *Global Migration Governance*. Oxford University Press 2011. (E-Book)
- Koslowski, R. (ed.) (2010) *Global Mobility Regimes*, Palgrave (E-Book).
- Hatton, T. J. (2007), Should we have a WTO for international migration? *Economic Policy*, 22: 339–383.
- Loescher, G. (2001) The UNHCR and World Politics: State Interests vs. Institutional Autonomy, *International Migration Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 33-56.

### Day 11 - Seminar 10: Trade

#### Key questions:

- Why is regional integration more highly institutionalised in Europe than elsewhere?
- Are EU institutions independent from the member states?
- How did the increasing institutionalisation of the international trade regime affect the behaviour of powerful states?

### Required Reading:

- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.9: 173-192, 202-210.

### Additional Reading:

- Wallace, H., Pollack, M., Young, A. (2010), Policy Making in the European Union. 5th edition (Oxford University Press), ch. 4.
- Burley, Anne-Marie and Walter Mattli (1993) "Europe Before the Court: A Political Theory of Legal Integration" International Organization, 47(1): 41-76.
- Lewis, J. (2005) 'The Janus Face of Brussels: Socialization and Everyday Decision Making in the European Union', International Organization 59(4): 937-71.
- Hurd, I. (2010). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 3.
- Zangl, Bernhard (2009) 'Judicialization Matters! A Comparison of Dispute Settlement Under GATT and the WTO' International Studies Quarterly, 52(4): 825-854.

## Day 12 - Seminar 11: Security

### Key questions:

- How did the UN Charter aim to address the failure of the League of Nations?
- How can we explain the evolution of UN peace-keeping?
- Why is it so difficult to reform the UN Security Council?
- Why did NATO persist after the end of the Cold War?

10

### Required Reading:

- Hurd, I. (2014). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, second edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 6.

### Additional reading

- Hurd, I. (2010). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 5.
- Risse-Kappen, T. (1996) 'Collective Identity in a Democratic Community: The Case of NATO', in P.J. Katzenstein (ed.) The Culture of National Security: Norms and Identity in World Politics. New York, Columbia University Press, 357-99.
- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.8.
- Wallander, C.A. (2000) 'Institutional Assets and Adaptability: NATO after the Cold War', International Organization 54(4):705-35.

## Day 13 - Seminar 12: Human Rights

### Key questions:

- What is the role of the UN system in the international protection of Human Rights?
- Why is the European Human Rights regime more robust than in other regions of the world?
- How does the position of the U.S. affect the role of the ICC?

### Required Reading:

- Rittberger, V., Bernard Zangl and Andreas Kruck (2012) International Organization, 2nd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave, ch.11.

### Additional Reading:

- Barnett, M.N., and M. Finnemore (2004) Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, ch. 5 ('Genocide and the Peacekeeping Culture at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees'): 121-155.
- Moravcsik, A. (2000) 'The Origins of Human Rights Regimes: Democratic Delegation in Postwar Europe', International Organization 54(2):217-52.
- Hurd, I. (2014). International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapter 9.
- Fehl, C. (2004) 'Explaining the International Criminal Court: A 'Practice Test' for Rationalist and Constructivist Approaches', European Journal of International Relations 10(3): 357-94.

**Credit Transfer:** If you are hoping to earn credit by taking this course, please ensure that you confirm it is eligible for credit transfer well in advance of the start date. Please discuss this directly with your home institution or Study Abroad Advisor.

As a guide, our LSE Summer School courses are typically eligible for three credits within the US system and 7.5 ECTS in Europe. Different institutions and countries can, and will, vary. You will receive a digital transcript and a printed certificate following your successful completion of the course in order to make arrangements for transfer of credit.

If you have any queries, please direct them to [summer.school@lse.ac.uk](mailto:summer.school@lse.ac.uk)